

Savings Bank in the name and to the credit of the pupil who earned it. If all our industrial institutes adopted this system the age of discharge from this class of school should be fixed at 21, rather than at 18.

The Advantages of the Outing System.

The advantages of such a system would be three-fold:—

1st. Since the aim of the Government is to educate as many Indian children as possible, under this plan a plant that would accommodate 125 and a per capita grant for the same number, would meet the education and cost of 175, the fifty kept at service making sufficient to pay their own way.

2nd. The schools adopting the system would in time become more popular among the Indians, and they would also become centres for supplying homes and places of employment with a certain class of service which is now in great demand.

3rd. The pupils would receive a more all-round education. They would be more contented in school life. The change from school life to home life would be very beneficial. The child would be taught independence, thrift, carefulness and economy. Our graduates would possess more of the spirit of self-control, independence, self-reliance, a larger measure of individuality, and when ready for an honorable discharge would have from two hundred to five hundred dollars each. Thus equipped, a larger percentage of them would make good in the after struggle of life.

Graduates of Boarding and Industrial Schools.

Reports of those who have returned to live upon the reserves prove that most of them are doing well, showing themselves to be more neat, clean, thrifty and industrious, notwithstanding that counter influences are often brought to bear to lead them to return to the old habits and customs of reserve life. Help to withstand the adverse influences of reserve life should be given by all agents, teachers, missionaries, and by all others who have the opportunity of helping. The fact that some of them do return to the old life