

and fit the inmates for positions of usefulness in the world.

From the time of their entrance into the institution the boys are under the most careful supervision. Of course the lads that are sent to the Institution are morally deficient and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic chaplain, practically resident, have charge of their spiritual welfare. And of course they are largely illiterate, and two properly certificated and qualified teachers give regular instruction—every day in the week—in the simple English branches. To fit the boys for lives of usefulness they are taught gardening and farming and the care and feeding of live stock, though the soil at Penetanguishene not being well adapted for farming, the instruction in these branches is not as satisfactory or thorough as it will be when the Institution is removed to the better agricultural region in Oxford. This will admit of larger number of boys being instructed in farming and in being fitted for occupying our unsettled farming lands, and will to that extent relieve the congestion of the labour market where industrial occupations are concerned. Then several trades and industries are taught: engineering and fitting, tailoring, and carpentering, so that in these respects boys leave the Institution equipped for a pretty wide range of occupation, with better chances of employment and with therefore less temptation to enter upon vicious courses. And recreation such as boys need is provided, baseball, lacrosse, etc., and a qualified instructor in gymnastics is employed. The boys adapted to learn music are taught to the extent of performing in the musical band at the Institution and the practical value of this is frequently demonstrated. Only a few days ago a lad who had left the Institution, got employment at a trade he learned there, because he was enough of a musician to take an instrument in a local band. The excellent record the lads make after a term at the reformatory are remarkable when it is considered that the lads received at the reformatory are not exactly the best to begin with. The records show that about

80 per cent. of the boys give a good account of themselves in the world. This is perhaps as large a percentage, if not larger, than the average boys of the general community achieve. Reformatory work has good effects in the Old Country. The British Home Secretary told a London deputation a few days ago that 2707 boys from reformatories and industrial schools had gone to the front in the war and had conducted themselves with great credit, some of them winning the Victoria Cross and one being given a commission. Therefore the excellent results from the Penetanguishene Reformatory amply justify the expenditure made upon it and at the same time yield credit to the Government, which so efficiently administers it.

The Institution for the Blind.

Then there is the Institution for the Blind at Brantford now entering on its thirtieth year. This is a school for all youths from six to twenty-one years of age resident in the Province, who, by reason of defective vision cannot be educated and trained with the sighted. Blind children suffer greatly by their contracted surroundings. At Brantford the grounds afford the most perfect means for healthful recreation and a splendid gymnasium helps largely in their physical development. In the literary department the education is equal to that obtained at our best public schools. A recent examination by a public school inspector proved this. The difference is in the methods and apparatus. There is a kindergarten for the little ones. But the blind youth needs more than this. And music comes in to supply the means of securing for many happy and useful lives. Some become music teachers, but many more make an existence that would otherwise be burdensome, joyous and delightful to themselves and others by their attainments. These are often of a high order. Several pupils have carried off first-class honours at the Toronto Music schools before leaving the Institution. In female industries the pupils can boast that there is no attachment of the sewing machine they cannot