

of youth, and it will be found that success in child-saving work can be attained, and can only be attained, by making the children active agents in their own reformation. Show the children that you respect and trust them, and provide them with useful employment, especially giving them, where possible, work to do for others.

Some years later, when I accepted my present position as superintendent of neglected and dependent children of Ontario, an opportunity occurred for trying a simple plan. Word was sent me from a town, some fifty or sixty miles away, that there was a neglected boy, who had been arrested several times and sent to gaol, and that he should really be committed to the Industrial School, but the local authorities opposed this, because unwilling to pay for his maintenance. Finding that the boy had been driven to wrong-doing, as in the case of so many others, by defective home life, I requested that he be sent to me, and I would be responsible for his future. The boy came

along in due time, closely guarded by a constable, whose parting remark when leaving the boy in the office was, "Better keep a sharp eye on him or he will get away from you" After waiting a few moments to allow the lad to collect his thoughts, I looked up and said, "Well, Joe, what do you think is going to be come of you now?" He replied with pathetic indifference, "The reformatory, I guess." "No," I said, "not the reformatory, if I can do anything to keep you out of it;" and going over to him I said: "Joe, do you not think there is something better for you than the reformatory—don't you think if I will be your friend, and help you, that you can get along without either the gaol or the reformatory?"

Then I explained exactly what I would do for him—that I would get him a boarding place, some good clothes, and after a time, when he was rested, would

