

such a school to punish. That is for the Reformatory to do. The aim is, in the words of the British Home Secretary, 'To reform, reclaim and restore;' and it has been found, in the experience of such institutions in Aberdeen, Glasgow, Chelmsford, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, that from *seventy to ninety per cent.* of the children brought up in them have been reclaimed from possibly vicious or useless lives, and made honest and good members of society."

It may not be amiss to state that the Industrial School Association of Toronto, under whose auspices the Victoria Industrial School is being organized, is quite voluntary in its character, though the Government have recognized the merits of its work, and granted it some forty acres of land and considerable financial aid. The Toronto City Council have also materially assisted the Association, while private individuals, concluding that there can be no better way in which to exercise their benevolence, have contributed largely to its finances. More funds are, however, needed to equip the school buildings and to erect additional accommodation as soon as it is found necessary. The present buildings are adapted to lodge one hundred boys and provide them with schoolrooms, workshops, etc. But it is anticipated that in a very short time accommodation will be required for six hundred, and the buildings have been so arranged that additions—or rather new buildings—may be erected according to a systematic plan. The school will be open to boys from all parts of the Province, providing that, in accordance with the Act, the local municipalities are willing to support the boy to the extent of one dollar per week.

Teachers throughout the Province can do much good to their own schools and to their localities by seeing that no boy belonging to the class

for which the school is intended is deprived of its advantages. A very generous Act has been passed, allowing any person to start proceedings that will result in the removal of neglected or self-willed boys to the Industrial, but it is likely that unless teachers exert themselves in this respect that no one else will. The main object of this article is to give information about the functions of the school, and to induce, if possible, all teachers to take an active interest in a work that affects them so closely, and may relieve them of much care and anxiety of heart. Certainly it is their duty as educators to do all that they can for all classes in an impartial manner, and not to neglect those whose needs are urgent in the extreme. A few extracts are appended from the Industrial Schools' Act to indicate generally the law on the question, and to point out the mode of procedure to be adopted in procuring places for lads in the school:

"In case the Public School Board of Trustees for any city or town, or the Separate School Trustees therein, establish an Industrial School, and provide the necessary building or buildings, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, and provide the other requisites for such Schools, and cause notice thereof to be given to the City Inspector of Public Schools, or in case of a Roman Catholic Industrial School then to one of the Inspectors of Separate Schools; the said Inspector shall make an examination of the school buildings so provided, and of their fitness for the reception of children, and shall enquire as to the other requisites provided, and shall enquire also into the means adopted for carrying on the School, and shall report the said particulars to the Minister of Education; and if the Minister is satisfied with the report of the Inspector, he may, in writing under his hand, certify that the School