

and petition and memorialize the Minister of Education as they do with reference to an unsatisfactory Algebra paper, public feeling will be aroused, and governments will be compelled to recognize their duties in the organization and maintenance of reformatory institutions.

In England and Scotland a beginning—and a good one—has already been made. In 1883 there were in these countries 63 Reformatory Schools, 133 certified Industrial Schools, and 11 Day Industrial Schools, maintained at an annual expense of \$2,250,000, of which the Government pays half. In the United States too there is a growing interest in this department of education, and a number of schools has been organized. In Canada there is at present no such school in operation with the exception of the Reformatory—which is practically penal rather than educational—and the various Infants' and Boys' Homes, which are of necessity compelled to discharge their little ones at a very early age, and are almost entirely voluntarily supported. It will not, however, be long before at least one institution devoted entirely to reclaiming this class will be in operation. At Mimico substantial buildings have been erected and are now ready for occupation, and it is expected that in the course of a few weeks the school will be actively engaged in performing its work under the name of the Victoria Industrial School. The aim of the institution will be inferred from what has been already stated, but that its plan may be better understood the following excerpts from a pamphlet issued by the Board of the new school are inserted:

"It is intended to fill a place which the Juvenile Reformatory does not altogether fill, being more in the nature of a 'Preventive Home,' into which homeless lads can be taken off the

street, and surrounded with good influences and taught to earn their living at some trade or occupation.

"The objects of this Industrial School are:—To provide a home for any child who is found begging or receiving alms; wandering, or without a home or place of abode; without proper guardianship, occupation or means of livelihood. To afford a shelter for children who are orphaned, or whose parents may be drunken or in gaol. Also for children whose parents or guardians cannot control them, but let them grow up in ignorance and vice. To place these children at such employments, and to instruct them in such useful knowledge as is suitable to their years and capacities.

"That there are in Toronto many children who need such a home as this, is a fact not well enough known.

"It is not intended, nor is it necessary, to make a crowd of 'little square-toes' of these children, any more than to oppress their brains or bodies after the Gradgrind fashion. In Dr. Barnardo's Homes 'the children are *not* dressed in uniform, their hair is *not* cropped close to their heads, nor is life itself drilled out of them by the monotonous repetition of purposeless tasks.' The principles of religion must be taught, and its precepts practised with reverence and loving enthusiasm. Truth, modesty, industry, thrift, these are essential things.

"A boy can be taught the care of a horse or cow; he can be taught farm-work on the grounds of the school; he can be taught a trade. And while these things are being taught him he can have, instead of hunger and rags, at least proper food and shelter, and a home-feeling; and in a few years can go out to earn a living, body and mind renewed, and his moral sense sharpened by his stay.

"It is no part of the function of