

No. 1 is paid to the R. C. Comrs.; under No. 2 to the Protestants; under No. 3 to be divided according to population. The Comrs. may exact a school fee from parents of 25 cents for elementary, and 50 cents for model schools, and \$4 for academies per pupil, per month. Comrs. may set aside one-fourth of their revenue, for buying sites and erecting school houses, for the next 20 years—and with consent of the L. G. in C. may raise loans and issue debentures for that purpose. Secs. 61 and 62 of the Con. Stat. of L. C. are not to apply to Sec. Treasurers of boards in these cities. They must make semi-annual returns, and under Comrs. manage and visit schools, superintend the erection of houses and supply them with furniture and apparatus, &c., and may be allowed 3 per cent. on all sums received,—but not more than \$600 each per annum. The Comrs. may hold property to any amount. The annual aid to poor municipalities is \$8000.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Cap. 17 is an Act respecting Industrial Schools. These are schools in which industrial training is provided, and in which children are lodged, clothed and fed, as well as taught. One of the Prison Inspectors is to be named Inspector of such schools. The L. G. in C. may also appoint an assistant. On application of the managers, the L. G. may order the inspection of any school. If his report is satisfactory, the Provincial Secretary may certify it fit, and it then becomes a certified industrial school. Notice of grant of certificate is published in the *Official Gazette*, and that becomes proof of fact. Every such school is further to be inspected annually by the Inspector or assistant. Buildings may not be altered without the approval of the L. G. Municipal Councils may contribute to the establishment or maintenance of such schools; but must give two months' public notice of their intention to make such grant, which must be made at a special meeting, and the site or building or alterations must be previously approved by the L. G. Any child, apparently under 14 years of age, that is found wandering, without any home, or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence, or is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent undergoing imprisonment, or that frequents the company of reputed thieves, may be brought before two justices or a magistrate (*i.e.*, judge of the sessions, recorder or district magistrate), who, after inquiry, may send it to an industrial school. On application of a parent, step-parent, or guardian, declaring his inability to control a child of like age, or the managers of a charitable institution declaring a child refractory, or its parents convicted of crimes, &c., such child may also be sent. The order for detention shall be in writing, specifying the name of a school the managers of which are willing to receive the child. By such reception they undertake to teach, train, clothe, lodge and feed him during the time he is liable to detention, or until the certificate of the school is resigned or withdrawn, or until the Provincial grant is discontinued. Whenever possible, the child shall be sent to a school of the faith to which it belongs. The time of detention is such as the committing magistrate or J. P. may deem necessary for training, &c., but not to be continued after he is 16 years old. A parent, step-parent, guardian, nearest adult male relative, or god-parent of a child, may object to an order sending it to a school not conducted according to its religious faith, and procure an order sending it to any school of that faith within the Province willing to receive it. The order shall be sufficient authority for conveyance to and detention in the school. Expense of conveyance is to be paid in the same manner as conveyance to gaol. The order proves itself. A minister of the faith to which any child belongs may visit him at such school, and instruct him at periods fixed by regulations of the L. G. Children may lodge with parents, guardians or trustworthy persons, if fed, clothed or trained at school, the managers reporting each case to the L. G. After 18 months at the school, by license renewable every three months, children may be permitted to live with persons undertaking to train and support them. The managers may revoke the license at any time. The time thus spent will count as part of detention under the order. Escape from such licensed dwelling will be reckoned and punishable as escape from the school. At any time after a child is placed out under license, if well conducted, he may be apprenticed by the managers with his own consent. The managers may make rules for the discipline, &c., of the school, subject to approval of the L. G. If a child above ten refuses to conform to the regulations of the school, he may, on conviction before 2 J. P. or a magistrate, be imprisoned for 14 days to 3 months and afterwards sent to a reformatory school. A child escaping is liable to be detained in the school for an additional period equal to that of his absence, or if over ten to be punished as above. A person aiding an escape or harbouring an escaped child is liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of \$80 or imprisonment for 2 months. Out of moneys voted the Treasurer may distribute under direction of the L. G. the sums necessary for the maintenance of these children, not exceeding 50 cents per week each for children detained on application of parents or guardians. Municipal Councils may contract with the managers for the maintenance of children from their municipality. The managers of any duly incorporated charitable institution may contribute for these detained on their application. Parents or other persons liable for the maintenance of such a child, if able to do so, must contribute not more than \$1.25 per week. An order for such payment may be made on complaint of the inspector or an agent or constable acting on his behalf, by 2 J. P. or a magistrate. They may limit the period of payment and may alter amount and period on like application. The sums so paid go in deduction of the charges on the Province for such school, and are to be accounted for to the Treasurer. The L. G. may lessen or remit such charge. No person over 16 is to be detained without his consent in writing. The L. G. may order the transfer of a child from one school to another, or his discharge absolutely or conditionally. The expense of transfer is to be paid out of the public grant. If dissatisfied with the management of a school, the L. G. may withdraw its certificate, giving 6 months' notice. The managers may resign it, on the same notice, or executors, &c., of a manager on 1 month's. In all cases notice is to be published in the *Official Gazette*. After notice is given no children are received, but those in must be cared for as before until the end of the period of notice, or till exhaustion of funds allowed. Children are thereupon discharged unless transferred to another school, by order of the Prov. Secretary.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Cap. 18—Makes similar provision for Reformatory Schools, in which offenders under 16