

building, but those living in the cottages will take their other meals there. The site is being planted, and is already stocked with cattle. The soil is very fertile, and fruit and garden crops should do well there. Probably not less than 120 boys will be trained at the institution. Caversham has now more boys than it can properly accommodate, and the boys' quarters there are old and inconvenient; moreover, it does not possess sufficient land of good qualities to give the facilities for that training in out-door pursuits which is so important an element in the success of an industrial school system. It will therefore be a most important step in advance when the Horowhenua buildings are finished and the new institution is ready for receiving inmates.

Caversham and Mount Albert will then be the two Government industrial schools for girls. The Receiving Homes at Wellington and Christchurch accommodate girls and young boys who, on being ordered to an industrial school, are waiting to be sent to a foster-home, or to the school best fitted to train them. On the books of the Receiving Homes are found also the names of the industrial school inmates boarded out or placed at service in their respective districts. It is still necessary to transfer many inmates soon after committal, as the Magistrates in some cases still continue to send special classes of children to industrial schools which are not intended for them—for instance, now and then girls suited for an industrial school proper are sent to Burnham, which is a reformatory for boys.

The interests of boarded-out children are looked after by the managers and by the official correspondents at the several centres; they are also visited monthly or oftener by the local lady visitors, who send monthly reports on all inmates to the managers. Inmates licensed to service, or with friends, are visited by the managers in the case of Government industrial schools, and it is desirable that the same plan should be followed in respect of private industrial schools; so far, however, the managers of those schools have not seen their way to carry it out completely. Two officers of the Department act as Assistant Inspectors of industrial schools; one of them is also the chief clerk in charge of this important branch, and the other also carries out, with two other officers specially appointed for the purpose, the work of making a regular visitation of all the boarded-out children, and of such of the inmates at service and with friends as the managers have not been able to visit lately, and of such others as the Department may think it necessary. It is intended that as soon as possible a lady shall be appointed to take part in this work, with especial reference to girls placed out at service.

General regulations relating to all the divisions of industrial school work have now been gazetted; and, as this is the first time that such general regulations have been issued, it may be as well to call attention here to the chief features embodied in them.

Except in a few details the regulations are made to apply equally to Government and to private schools. Ample powers are given for the thorough inspection of all schools, for frequently visiting children residing away from the schools, and for auditing wages and other accounts.

In the case of private schools, managers not residing at the schools are required to inspect the institution at least once a week, and to make themselves fully conversant with the details of management and acquainted with each inmate.

The medical officer of a school has wide powers. He has the right to visit at any time, but there must be a monthly inspection. He is responsible that the physical well-being of inmates is attended to, and that the rules of sanitation are observed. The punishment-book is to be regularly produced to him. Managers are enjoined to co-operate with medical officers.

Inmates are, throughout the year, to have at least one warm bath weekly. Underclothing is to be changed weekly. Closets are to be readily accessible to dormitories. Bedding is to be comfortable in all respects. Provision is to be made for the safety of inmates in case of fire. An Official Visitors' book is to be kept. Directions are given to insure that the food is in all respects satisfactory, and that it is sufficiently varied. Full provision is made for the proper clothing of inmates. Industrial training is to be thorough and regular for all inmates of suitable age, and female inmates are to receive domestic training. The attention of inmates is to be directed to rural life, and they are to be taught dairy-work,