

inimical to continuous industry. A lad who expends some years in acquiring knowledge will not, it is fancied, betake himself willingly to the drudgery of manual labor, will avoid it, even if he loses by the avoidance, will crowd into the towns, and will go perilously near starvation in any easy employment, rather than work with his hands for fifty-four hours a week. The old method of training lads through apprenticeship to the necessary habit of endurance is breaking up, and with it the mechanical aptitude transmitted through generations which made the acquisition of the necessary knowledge almost unconscious. The working lad's mind has expanded, however little; and he will not, it is contended, work as he did. It is quite right that the subject should be stirred, for, if the theory of the objectors is true, the look-out for the world is but a poor one. Some of the most necessary tasks are disagreeable tasks. Somebody must cart the muck, dig the drains, unload the ships, stack the coals, carry the bricks, or the world will stop; and a resort to slave-labor would be criminal, or to excessive pay, highly inconvenient or impossible. Machinery will not do everything; will not, for instance, before making the bricks, excavate and damp the clay for filling the moulds. The human hand is still, in many departments of labor, the only conceivable as well as the only available machine. Education cannot be stopped; and if, therefore, education develops an aversion to hard work, humanity will stand in presence of a nearly insoluble problem. The chance even is serious, and attracts the more attention because there is some *prima facie* evidence that the danger is real. One clever race, the Jew, which, though often uneducated, has just the kind of intellect that education by itself produces, steadily and successfully avoids hard manual labor. The Hebrews all over the earth will not plough, yet they contrive to live. Another, the Yankee, which is educated, dislikes work so much that it is said that its true destiny is to oversee workers, and that a Yankee sitting on the gate to drive other men to labor is worth five other Yankees in a field. The drift toward the towns, which in all countries follows education, and is now covering Europe with huge centres of population, is believed to be in part caused by the hope of obtaining "light" tasks; and the excessive increase of competitors for clerkships has been for years matter of constant observation.