

labour *alone* will entitle them to food. "I don't come here to work" is muttered with the usual doggedness. In such a case the boy is allowed to take his course: his companions go at the regular hour to their work, and a portion is allotted to him also—so much digging perhaps, or any other task of a simple kind. This he may neglect if he pleases and so long as he chooses; but he finds that until it is completed no dinner is ready for him. After a time nature gains the mastery and the boy sets to work; and it rarely happens that he tries the experiment of obstinacy a second time.

The shortness of the time usually passed in this Asylum renders it difficult for the boys to acquire such skill in cultivating land as would enable them to do much towards defraying the cost of their maintenance, but they do however raise a crop which more than repays the cost of the land and all the expenses of its cultivation. Nor is this all the labour they perform, for they do all the washing, cleaning, cooking, and other household work, and repair their own clothes and shoes under the care of Journeymen who attend to teach them.

In the School they have Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and instruction is carefully given on the meaning of words, and on other subjects calculated to awaken the intellectual powers.

The boys all look forward with eagerness to the time when they are to go out as emigrants. Doubtless this desire is in some measure based on the tone of novelty, the wish for adventure, the admiration of what is unknown: in few instances alas! is it restrained by any strong bonds of affection, any ties of love that bind them to the scenes and partners of their former life. But perhaps the change derives its greatest attraction from that regulation of the establishment which allots early departure as a mode of distinction and a reward for good conduct. The boys are divided into three classes, from the highest of which the emigrants are drafted. Promotion depends principally on moral improvement; but a boy is not admitted to the highest class until he has made a certain progress in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and can handle his farming tools tolerably well.

The other Schools of Industry which I shall mention are the refuge for the destitute at Haxton, and the Warwick County Asylum; the former containing about one hundred and fifty of both sexes; the latter a smaller number. In addition to Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, the boys are taught the trades of Tailor and Shoemaker.

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