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where late hours are kept, namely, two hours' rest after dinner, in hammock chairs, snugly tucked up in blankets when the weather is cold. Silence is insisted on, and 90 per cent. of the children obtain thoroughly refreshing sleep. The Master, Mr. A. J. Green, places so high a value on this rest for the type of children received at Birley House that he places it second

and street loafers, and, while they are under his influence and guidance, his whole energies are bent to inspire them with a love of a free, open-air life, and with a desire for colonization, and for the freer, healthier conditions under which they may develop into valuable citizens.

It is wonderful what can be done with a garden. Here the embryo colonist can learn to



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in order of importance, food being given the first place, and open air the third.

Breathing exercises, to which ten minutes are regularly devoted twice a day, are found to be of great value, especially after operations for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils.

But improvement in health and progress in education are not the only aims of the system at Birley House. The headmaster takes a much wider view of his responsibilities to his young charges, both boys and girls. He realizes that for boys coming from slum homes the prospects for the future are limited to those of costers reclaim and fence waste ground, to sow a rotation of crops, to build a log hut and its accessories, and further—delightful to both boys and girls—to prospect for concealed minerals. The successful prospector plants his (or her) flag and registers his claim, and as a reward for his observation is made a "Captain of Industry"; he obtains the necessary labour to work the claim through, a labour exchange managed by the scholars, and gradually, as the scheme develops, the children learn the civic lessons of co-operation, of the advantage of division of labour, of self-help, and independence, and it is



