

ful in training boys to become honest, industrious citizens, some of whom have attained positions of eminence and trust in this and other States. As one of the institutions devoted to the training of those who will devote themselves to the important pursuits of farming and gardening, the manual labor school commends itself to the good-will and support of the State.

2. St. Mary's Industrial School receive on indentures indigent children, who are either full orphans, half orphans or those who are in eminent danger of going astray in their morals, "provided they are not under ten years of age nor over sixteen, and are not of impaired intellect or possessed of contagious or incurable diseases."

These children are taught either printing, shoemaking, blacksmithing, farming, gardening; or are employed in the bakery or other household duties when they reach the age of seventeen, or even earlier in case they are deemed suitably prepared and instructed in the ordinary school branches.

They are bound out to suitable persons until they attain their majority. One hundred and forty-four boys are now under the protection of this Institution, and seem to be cared for properly by its authorities.

3. St. Joseph's School of Industry.—This is devoted to girls from twelve years of age and upwards, who are taught the elementary English branches, domestic habits, and needle-work. The handiwork of these girls contribute to the support of the Institution; so far as the Committee were informed, indentures were not required for admission, and the right to come and go seemed to be at the will of the inmates. It fills a place in the community rather peculiar, and doubtless, accomplishes its measure of good in the training of girls, who might otherwise be thrown helpless on the world.

4. The Home of the Friendless.—This Institution is the result of an effort of members of various denominations and creeds, to furnish shelter and support, education and moral training to the very young, and to supply the place of the mother, and the school to those who have no parents, or whose parents sadly need assistance in the rearing of their children. Two hundred and fourteen children have been under its care during the past year, of which number one-third were four years of age, and under, one hundred and forty are now within the walls of the two commodious buildings that private liberality has erected for their accommodation. When these children attain a suitable age, they are either indentured to the Manual Labor School, or are placed in good homes procured for them in our own, or neighboring States. The Committee visited the Institution after its little