

this great drawback may now be added the equally objectionable increase of riches, which has necessarily destroyed the simplicity of the homes there, and the home-life which makes the earthly salvation of the child. This same fatal objection of wealth applies equally to Australia and New Zealand; wealthy and luxurious homes are no places for untaught and untrained pauper children; houses where many and educated servants work can never in our colonies, any more than in England, receive such children; while the working settlers in these two latter-named colonies have not been long enough in those countries to be sufficiently raised above their own class to have tone and moral power enough to guide, control, and soften such children as these we have to deal with; even if this were not the case, the distance in these two latter-named colonies makes a difficulty: money, I know, can bridge that over, but writing as a ratepayer, I remember the fact. These, then, are some of the reasons that have determined my location in Canada, viz., easy access, the voyage being rarely longer than 14 days, and very frequently only 10, the absence of great wealth, the "neither poverty nor riches" of contentment, the freedom from admixture of races, and a settlement in the country of a people, whose residence can count by generations.

Of the healthiness of the country there can be but little doubt, when I add that my death-rate, 15 in six years out of 1,100\* children, with six of these deaths accidental, more than realises Dr. Richardson's hypothetical Hygeia; my medical and drug bill, which I have printed separately, also testifies to the extraordinary health of the children while in Canada. I especially wish to draw your attention to the fact mentioned on page 1 of Miscellaneous Particulars, that 16 of the workhouse girls in the past six years have had illegitimate children, while not one of the stray or Peckham girls, whom Mr. Doyle is so afraid will corrupt the pauper children, has so disgraced us or herself. I have also at No. 5 of Miscellaneous Particulars given you the names of the children (with the unions from whence they came) who have been returned to the Home, or reported for violent temper and extreme obstinacy, for all of us who have had to deal with the children have been greatly struck with the similarity of their disposition and failings in this respect, and we cannot but conclude that there must be some radical error in the training of any body of children that can produce so uniform and so disastrous a failing.

The names of our ships given at No. 7 of Miscellaneous Particulars, will show you that we have sailed in the finest steamers afloat, and that we have never changed our service. As not only Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord and Lady Monck, Lord and Lady Lisgar, but even one of our Royal Princes, have sailed in these very same steamers to and from Canada, I trust you will not be dissatisfied with the choice I have made for the safety and accommodation of your children. With regard to my ship matrons—Miss Smythe (now Mrs. Soffe), Miss Weale, Miss Hunt, and Mrs. Willis—all are officers in the service of the Government Emigration Department (late Park-street, Westminster), and one of these officers—viz., Mrs. Soffe—has crossed the Atlantic with me seven times. Being the *employées* of the Government should in itself be a guarantee that these matrons are all that could be desired; and it is surely a work of supererogation on my part to say that I have been fully satisfied with their services. On page 4 of Miscellaneous Particulars, you will find the names of the house matrons and servants at Niagara during the six years of my residence there, as opposed to Mr. Doyle's statement, that at this (*sic* the Western Home) Home there is "a paid matron and one servant."

I am very willing to confess that I have been under-officered, and that I should have been very thankful for more money to have enabled me to have secured more workers, but it is incomprehensible to me by what rule of proportion or division four servants can be reduced into one, the more so when I know that Mr. Doyle saw personally and separately while in Niagara all the servants whose names are printed under the date 1874, asked them how long they had lived with me, and the wages I paid, and I cannot but remember, in connection with this subject, a speech of your Inspector's, for which the ratepayers, at any rate, will not thank him—viz., "that when the Government carried on this work, they would spend thousands where I had spent hundreds."

You

\* See Miscellaneous Particulars, p. 1, No. 3.