

of juvenile emigration on such a footing as to entitle it to the support of all persons who take an interest in the welfare of the most helpless of the poor; the destitute and neglected children, girls, as well as boys, who swarm in such localities as her "Whitechapel Home." Now, Sir, the wide and varied experience of Miss Macpherson in Canada has led her to the conclusion, that no matter what class of children you take out, or in what class of homes you may place them, the strictest personal supervision is absolutely indispensable. Even if I could appeal to no other or higher authority than that of Miss Macpherson, hers alone would be sufficient to justify the opinion I have expressed, that no children ought to be sent out until a complete and satisfactory system of supervision is established. Allow me to direct your attention specially to the following passage from an official report just made at the instance of the Local Government of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, upon the systems of Miss Rye and Mrs. Birt (a sister, I believe, of Miss Macpherson): "In passing from Miss Rye's children to those brought out by Mrs. Birt, we are at once enabled to see the great advantage resulting from the system introduced and established by Colonel Lourie and Mrs. Birt. The Local Government having passed a Bill, making the colonel the legal guardian of all the children brought out under Mrs. Birt's care, he is enabled to protect the child from unjust treatment, and to defend the guardian from being imposed upon by the interference of outsiders. *His system of quarterly reports being sent in from every child, is the brightest spot in his whole management, and is the only plan by which perfect success can be secured.*" Most valuable evidence on this subject is contained in the reports of "The Children's Home," with reference to "the Canadian branch" of that institution. While it is said that "Canada can find a welcome for as many children as we choose to send out," it is added that in the first place these children "*must be trained.*" They are not sent out to the Canadian Distributing Home "until they have been so far trained and tested that we can speak of their character with a reasonable amount of confidence." Then, lastly, "*The agent periodically visits the children in their situations and reports as to their condition and the treatment they receive.*" Mr. Turner, the chaplain of the *The Boys' Home*, Regent's Park, who visited the Canadian Home at Hamilton, Ontario, writes: "Previous training in your English Homes is just the very requisite for Canadian Homes." He found that "there is an excellent system of visitation," and adds, "*If the system is to flourish it can only do so by this supervision carefully carried out, profitable alike for master and servant.*" This society, like that of Miss Macpherson, is a Protestant Missionary Society, rather than a mere emigration agency. "The children are entitled to return to the Home in the case of sickness or in the intervals between holding different situations." The people amongst whom children are boarded out in Scotland are the same "simple country folks" in whom Miss Rye puts so much confidence in Canada. Yet there is no one point so much insisted upon in Scotland as strict supervision. Look at the evidence upon the subject in the very valuable report recently made by Mr. Skelton, Secretary to the Poor Law Board in Scotland. Replying to the same class of silly and groundless objections to inspection, that people who are absolutely ignorant of the whole question as it affects Canada are so fond of repeating, Mr. Skelton says, "It can only be replied that there *must* be inspection; thorough, vigilant, constant inspection, is the keynote to the system." Miss Rye's keynote, however, is such letters as she can manage to get from the employers of the children. Writing of precisely the same class of children, Lord Shaftesbury, in a recent letter to *The Times*, says, "With children of this class it is not enough merely to launch them on the sea of life. Parentless, most of them, and friendless, they must have some one to advise them how to improve their advantages, but still more some one to counsel and assist them in circumstances of difficulty or temptation." With how much force that opinion of the highest authority that can be referred to on such a subject applies to the "parentless and friendless" children placed in service in Canada, you may judge from the fact that about 290 of these children have been removed or returned from *their first places* for precisely the sort of faults, "unmanageableness," "temper," "not suiting," and the like, that especially need the help of "some one to counsel and assist," and to whom such counsel might have proved of inestimable value. Indeed, while the work was still, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, Miss Rye