

which she receives "waifs" and "strays," professing to train them for emigration to Canada. When an application is made to her, as often happens, to take charge of a child in whom some benevolent person may be interested, she requires the form B. which will be found in the Appendix to be filled up.

In a similar "Home" at Hampton Miss Macpherson receives the orphan and deserted children whom she takes under her protection for removal to the Dominion. In apparently direct connection with Miss Macpherson's mission there are "Homes" in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, from all of which considerable numbers of children of a similar character are sent out to Canada. For the collecting and training of these children, and the subsequent emigration of a portion of them, very large sums, several thousand pounds a year, have been and continue to be contributed by private individuals. Considerable pecuniary assistance is also afforded by the Governments of the Dominion and of the Province of Ontario, in addition to a payment of 8*l.* 8*s.* for every pauper child taken out by these ladies.

Although in 1868-9 the Guardians of two or three Unions-availed themselves of Miss Rye's assistance to send out a few pauper children with those from her own "Home," it was not until 1870 that the Poor Law Board sanctioned, by order, the emigration of pauper children to Canada under the care of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. In compliance with an application that appears to have been made in that year the Board dispensed with some of the regulations—the contract with the shippers, for example—by which the emigration of pauper children had been heretofore controlled. The emigration of these children was thus greatly facilitated. In the Annual Report of the Board for the year 1870 Boards of Guardians are urged to "avail themselves of the means which the active benevolence of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson has provided for the welfare of the children" who are sent out as emigrants. This advice is grounded upon the assurance that "additional security for this purpose" (*i.e.*, the protection of young children) "has been offered by the satisfactory arrangements made by these ladies, not only for proper superintendence during the voyage but also for the support and treatment of the children on their arrival in the colony, where suitable situations are found for them." It may be assumed that the confidence thus expressed by the Board in the system gave a considerable impulse to the emigration of pauper children, as the number authorised to be sent out in 1870 was only 146, but had increased in 1871 to 461.

Miss Macpherson has informed me that she makes no application to Boards of Guardians to commit pauper children to her care, that the applications come from the Guardians to her. Miss Rye, upon the other hand, makes her scheme known by circular letters, in which she explains the conditions under which the girls are put out to service, and undertakes that they shall "be looked after until they are eighteen years of age." The result is that a very large number of children, "arab" and "pauper," are now annually sent out by these ladies as emigrants to Canada. Several other persons have also embarked in undertakings of the same character. The children sent out are of all ages, from infancy to fourteen or fifteen, and comprise not only "arab" and pauper children, but also children from Reformatories. As a general rule, the "arab" children are received in the first instance into "the Homes" in England, where those of school age are supposed to be prepared by preliminary education and industrial training for the new life before them. From the nature of the cases dealt with, this preliminary training cannot be expected to be either methodical or systematic.