

their general healthy appearance. In this connection I may state that there was but one patient in the infirmary—a remarkably satisfactory circumstance, considering the large neighbouring population of children. The work of the farm and workshops is performed exclusively by juvenile labour. Some very valuable stone quarries on the farm are operated by the boys. In the knitting factory a number of the girls are employed, and in the carpentry department windowsash and doors are manufactured by the boys, and the results of their labour are very creditable. Each house is occupied by a separate family, and is in charge of a lady whom the children call 'mother.' There was here also a noticeable absence of institutionalism. The children go about without restraint and are shown that confidence is placed in their honour. The Edgworth farm village school is in many respects a 'George Junior Republic.' The children are being brought up under Christian influences. They attend the village church and Sunday school—a mile and a half away—and wear no mark of distinction. It seemed to me that the early instruction afforded the children in outdoor and farm work would be invaluable to them as farm helps in Canada.

At Coleshill, near Birmingham, is situated St. Edward's Catholic Home for Children, under the supervision of Reverend Father Hudson. My visit here was most interesting and instructive. The children looked happy and well cared for. The Sisters of the Order of St. Paul have charge of the home. It is from this home that a number of children are annually emigrated under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Emigration Association, and have done well in Canada.

It was a great privilege to meet Mr. R. J. Parr, director of the National Society for the prevention of cruelty to children, by whom I was afforded a most instructive interview, in the course of which I gained much information concerning the real character and scope of the work of his influential organization. It is one of the most valued of the many societies in the United Kingdom. It is the protector of children of every class of society against injustice, neglect, and ill-treatment, and is in short, the champion of children's rights. It has a large army of active agents in every centre of Great Britain and Ireland, and has accomplished a work, the good effect of which is manifest not only at home but even in our own Dominion. Through their instrumentality, numbers of children have been removed from undesirable surroundings and sent to Canada, where reports, which I was permitted to peruse, would indicate that they are on the high road to useful citizenship. The pleasure was subsequently afforded me of addressing a meeting of the executive committee of this society, when I explained briefly the policy of the government of Canada in relation to the juvenile emigration movement; the methods of supervision, and in general the steps taken for the protection of the interests of the juvenile immigrant.

The following extract from an address delivered in London in July of the present year by Sir J. Crichton-Brown, M.D., that eminent sociologist, expresses fully the view held in philanthropic circles as to the most desirable type of young person to emigrate:—