

see half a dozen children. The distances, as Miss Rye and Miss Reavell say, are enormous; the farm houses are often in remote places and difficult of access, while, not unfrequently, the addresses given to me were incorrect. Still I am satisfied that I visited a sufficient number of cases, differing from each other, to enable me to take a correct view of the whole system. I have not made a statement or expressed an opinion unfavourable to it that I am not prepared, if called upon, to justify by the particulars of many cases in addition to those to which I have referred. To do this unnecessarily might tend to prejudice the system even more than the facts would warrant. Many persons in their disapproval of individual cases of hardship and neglect might fail to make allowance for the difficulties that these ladies have had to encounter, or to do justice to the good that they have undoubtedly effected.

Having been informed that Miss Rye would sail from Liverpool with a party of children on the 4th of June, I met the children there on the 3rd, accompanied them on board the "Sarmatian," and spent some time with them on the following morning before the vessel sailed. I had thus an opportunity of observing the arrangements that were made for the reception of the children at Liverpool, and for their accommodation on board. I did not leave England until the 25th of June. Upon arriving at Quebec I made inquiry as to the mode in which the children were received upon their arrival there, and sent forward to their several places of destination. I then proceeded to visit "the Homes" at Knowlton, in the Province of Quebec, Belleville, Niagara, and Galt, in the Province of Ontario. I subsequently visited about 400 of the children who had been placed out or "distributed" from those "Homes."

The children placed out in Canada by Miss Macpherson and Miss Rye are of two classes: pauper children who are sent out at the cost of the rates, and children rescued from the streets, "waifs and strays," "arabs," "gutter children," as they appear to be indiscriminately called by those who promote their emigration. Of pauper children sent out at the cost of the rates Miss Macpherson has distributed about 350, Miss Rye about 800. The proportion of "arab" children distributed by Miss Macpherson is very much larger, while the proportion of "arab" children distributed by Miss Rye is considerably smaller. As the children are distributed over the Dominion, from New Brunswick to the remotest settled "concessions" in the West, it was obviously impossible for me to do more within a reasonable time than personally to visit such a number, about 400, in different parts of the Dominion as might fairly represent the average condition of the whole. In consequence of statements that were made to me I thought it right not to confine my visits to pauper children, but to extend them to the other class as well. In Canada no distinction is known between them. They are all "Miss Macpherson's children" or "Miss Rye's children," and as they are distributed without distinction, cases of success and failure are set down to the credit or discredit of the "system." No one in Belleville knows that the "arab" boy whom I found, one of the five inmates of the gaol of that town, has not come from an English workhouse, as no one in Niagara knows that the workhouse girl who is reported by Miss Rye as having gone upon the streets of Lewiston is not one of those who have been "rescued" from the slums of Liverpool or London. Upon the other hand, if I had visited only the "pauper" children I should have missed many very striking examples of success. For the first two or three days of my visits from each "Home" I merely accompanied some person connected with