

Industrial training forms an important branch of the work of this institution. Twenty six boys were in residence. In connection with the school and situated within a few minutes walk, is a Home for working-boys. It was established for boys who had served their apprenticeship at St. George's and were working in the city at their trades.

In the Liverpool Protestant Industrial School for girls, one hundred and five girls of from five to fifteen years of age were being cared for, and given a practical training in sewing, cooking and other branches of domestic work. They would do well in Canada as nurse and house maids. The Matron, however, informed me that she experienced no difficulty in finding places for them, in Liverpool and vicinity.

On the suggestion of the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, an appointment was arranged to meet Mr. Amphlett, of the Foundling Hospital, (London), an institution than which few command a deeper or more wide spread interest. The King is Patron. The authorities had been considering the emigration of a limited number of their wards, and I took the opportunity of explaining to them the requirements of the Canadian Government in regard to Juvenile emigration. There are six hundred and fifty-five children, all foundlings, under the guardianship of this institution. They are received only after careful enquiry, and while the children are under one year of age, so that the training given may have its effect from earliest infancy. On reaching a certain age many are boarded out in the country districts under an effective system of supervision. It was proposed as an experiment to send this year three selected lads to Canada, all of whom I saw and could unhesitatingly approve. Arrangements will be made for their emigration under the auspices of one of the agencies accredited by the Local Government Board and the Department of the Interior. The emigration of children from this celebrated school merits approval, as the training and the good moral influences under which they have been brought up well qualify them for lives of usefulness in the Dominion.

I attended the Edinburgh Conference, and at its close went to Preston, Bolton and Edgworth in Lancashire. At the latter place are located the Village Homes for Children, an important branch of the National Children's Home and Orphanage, and one of the most prominent farm training schools in England. A thorough industrial and farm training is provided here. This colony has a population of three hundred and eighteen children, two hundred and twelve of whom are boys and one hundred and six girls, of from three and a half to sixteen years of age, occupying fifteen well built and arranged brick houses, scattered over an area of one-half mile. I spent part of the forenoon going over the farm and saw the boys at work in the harvest fields under the directorship of an experienced foreman. The different branches of farming are taught. A large herd of cows are kept and a fairly profitable dairy business is carried on. Since the homes and schools were established approximately two thousand children—chiefly boys—have been emigrated to Canada, and many have become practical farmers, owning farms in this country.

The Edgworth Homes are situated on one of the highest elevations in Lancashire, and the children have plenty of fresh air, to which fact I attributed in a large measure