

orphan. The Canadian orphanages are established in the principal towns, and those children that are placed out are not allowed to go beyond the reach of their several committees. Every care is taken in the selection of the proper homes, where the children are frequently visited, and are under the laws of their country. The English orphan is, however, preferred in those homes where there is no interference from without. They—the English orphans—have no friends to interfere. A child is sent by Miss Rye hundreds of miles away, to people she has only communicated with by letter and is never likely to see. The English child, therefore, occupies a second place, not being on the same footing as a Canadian orphan, or under the same laws.

5. That the protection and religious instruction of English orphans in Canada is uncertain. The children and funds being legally made over to Miss Rye in this country, she is an entirely independent power in Canada. The property is in her name. In 1871, the Town Council of Niagara (an old, tumble-down place, including the neighborhood, of a total of 800 inhabitants, and ten miles from the "Falls,") were at issue with Miss Rye on the subject of taxation. She demanded exemption on the plea that it was a charity, upon which the Council claimed the power of investigation, and of visiting the Home like any other charitable institution. They were informed by their legal adviser that, as the children and funds were made over to her in another country, they could not interfere. She now pays taxes as a private individual, being assessed on her property. The fate of thousands of orphans is entirely in her hands. She scatters them over an immense area, where they are dependent upon their masters for protection and religious instruction.

6. That the work imposed on them is at their masters' discretion. The children—one of whom, according to Miss Rye, had, aged 10 years, to milk 10 cows morning and evening, besides attending to other household duties—are so entirely in the hands of their masters that, considering the nature of the country, they must frequently be made to undertake work unfitted for their tender years, some being as young as six years old. The children of the female sex are exposed to the brutalities of men who are shut out from all civilizing agencies. In such a large and thinly populated country neighbors are too far apart to meet often, and are dependent on each other for assistance. They say, "the last man to quarrel with is your neighbor; keep on good terms with him at any price." The child, unless returned as incompetent, remains her master's property until of age. If there is so great need of cheap labour, why, it is asked, should Canadians not import coolies and negroes instead of orphan girls?

7. That the testimonials of two references cannot be relied upon, particularly in the United States, where many of the children are sent. It is at all times a difficult matter to decide whether a man is qualified to be trusted with a child. In America bribery and intimidation are rife, which, coupled with the general desire to oblige a neighbor, would enable many bad men to obtain children.

8. That the letters from the children are worthless, being written by their master's sanction if not by his request—on *his* paper, with *his* pen and ink, and posted probably by *himself*, and certainly at *his cost*. It is a significant fact that, besides publishing no accounts, Miss Rye