

work of humanity, taking it out of the hands of speculators and placing this life question for thousands under the control of the associations; and, in the second place, by opening, under such control, a channel for future usefulness to our enormous surplus of women. As such a system must be based on reciprocity, my first endeavors were to form Ladies' Immigration Protective Societies in Canada. You are aware that I have advocated this for some time past, and have even addressed some ladies of Ottawa on the subject. During my last visit to Canada, I succeeded in forming connection with the Y. W. C. Association in Toronto, who have opened their home to girls arriving with letters of recommendation from me. The Government of Ontario has kindly defrayed a week's board at that home. In Montreal some leading ladies have acceded to becoming our correspondents, and to give their help and protection to young women coming to the country, but I do not know yet if any house will be opened in that city as a temporary home. In Ottawa nothing has yet been accomplished, but, as you see, that I am determined to obtain what I have in view, I come now again, requesting you not to turn a deaf ear to me. At the risk of taxing your attention too long, I permit myself to tell you now how I set to work in Europe. In Switzerland I formed a Committee in Lausanne, of which Madame de Goumoëns Doxat is the President, who has sent several girls to Canada as an experiment; in Neuchatel, the *Société pour l'avancement des sciences sociales*, of which Monsieur Frédéric de Perregaud is the President, has become my correspondent. In Geneva, the *Comité Central de Bienfaisance*, of which Colonel Rilliet is the Director. In Berne, Basle, Zurich, St. Gall, all preparations are made for the formation of committees. it requires but another visit from me to set them working. In Germany, my papers on female emigration had been forwarded to Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess, about two and a-half years ago. On the occasion of a conference of the Letten-Union at Hamburg, Her Imperial Highness caused the question to be placed before the public for the first time:—"Is a higher protection for female emigrants necessary, and how can it be offered?" I was present, but did not then press for an answer, because it was so new a subject to all the ladies present. From Hamburg I went to Berlin, paid a visit to the Foreign Office, where I was known by reports of my work in Switzerland, and letters of introduction from the German Ambassador in Switzerland. I found the Minister of Foreign Affairs well disposed to facilitate my work in Germany. Since then I have again been in Canada, and in company of a Swiss lady, Mademoiselle de Lerber, of Berne. Being anxious to make the Committees self-acting, I requested the lady mentioned to come with me, see the country, and judge for herself what chances there are for her countrywomen, and to persuade herself that some good could be done. She saw the different homes for children, saw your public institutions, met the Committees in Toronto and Montreal, even went to the Swiss Colony I have founded. Her report, which was published in suitable papers at home, is very favorable to Canada, and quite corroborates my opinions. The reports from the different girls, sent out by the Committees and by me as experiments, within the last two years, are, on the whole, satisfactory also, so that having these practical proofs to support me, I no longer hesitated to go to Berlin, and try and form a Committee there. No German Government felt itself at liberty