refined women; we must bring them up to manual labour; and as some mistresses do not mind the age of the child, I have used my discretion in placing such children where they will be taught to labour with their hands,

little by little and step by step.

The expression "Bound for service, but practically adopted," used now in this Report for the first time, is used to describe to you another class of home, and another condition of service which evidently puzzled Mr. Doyle, and led him to the conclusion that there was a third apprenticeship. Girls bound for service get into two classes of homes—the home where there is very probably another servant, possibly two, and even a third kept; in such a family, the servants, including of course, my girl, all take their meals in the kitchen together as with ourselves in England. In cases where I have used the expression, "Bound for service: practically adopted," the girl has been bound for service into a class of family where the mistress and the maid work together, and where the whole family have their meals in common; or the family and the girl may be all of one rank in life; or again, the girl herself may be of so superior a character that the family, out of affection and respect, may raise her to share their comforts and luxuries, while her indenture of apprenticeship has never been altered, and she gets wages as any other ordinary servant.

The English information I give you about the children, is derived from the books of the clerks of the various Unions, and I am not altogether displeased to notice that these returns are very often defective, so that my Canadian books find their duplicates in English registers? In all cases where I could get no answer to my queries, I have initialled my conjecture as to child's age, &c.,

(M.S.R.)

I must, however, be allowed to say at the same time that I have at all times received the very greatest assistance and courtesy from the clerks of all the guardians from whom I have taken children, and from masters of all the schools; and I am not quite sure that I ought not to add, in many instances, I should never have had children from the Unions, but from the more than cordial cooperation of these gentlemen.

You will see by my papers that hitherto I have taken boys and girls. I desire to say that I trust the emigration of both sexes will still continue; but that should you allow me to continue the work, I wish exclusively to devote my time and attention to the girls. And should you ask me why, I shall point you for

one reason to the following table:-

"HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER."

A RETURN relating to the Number of Prisoners committed to this Prison for Drunkenness during the Year 1875.

Calling themselves	Charwomen	-	-	-	-	-	850	
,,	Needlewomen	-	-	-	-	-	796	
,,	Washers and Ir	oners	-	-	-	-	1,330	
,, ,,	Servants -	-	-	-	-	-	166	
,,	Sewing Machin	ists	-	-	-	-,	35	
•••	Bookfolders	_	_	-	-	-	30	
• • • • •	Artificial Flow	er Ma	kers	-	-	-	28	
••	Of no Occupati	on	-	-	-	-	1,796	
Women of respectable class (such as wives of men with								
comfortable homes, and women of small independent means)								
about		- '		-	-	-	100	
	•							
			\mathbf{T}	otal		-	5,131	
•					_	[

EXTRACTS FROM POLICE REPORTS.

Numbers of Women committed for Drunkenness and Immorality during the Years 1875 and 1876.

1876. Westminster		-	-	-	_		-	-	0,101
" Manchester 1875. Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	7,073
						Total		-	20,480