

is, that I have never received children in that state from Miss Rye: and the inference to be drawn from the report is, that Miss Rye has shown a disposition to get rid of the children as soon as possible after their arrival. I beg to state that, although I have frequently urged her to leave the children I required for this section at our railroad station, and thereby save 150 miles travelling, she has always, with one exception (when fifteen were left) steadily refused to do so, stating it was necessary to take them to the Home at Niagara, that they and their clothing might be washed and cleaned, and their characters somewhat studied, previous to distribution.

In reference to educational advantages enjoyed by the children, about twenty per cent. of those under my charge are in constant attendance at school; twenty-five per cent. additional attend a portion of the time, say three months per annum; whilst the remainder, fifty per cent, being of ages varying from 14 to 17 years, are almost, without exception, attendants at the different Sunday schools in the neighbourhoods in which they reside.

I do not suppose it was ever expected by the friends of the movement in England that these children, or even a large per centage of them, were, on their arrival in Canada, to be educated and brought up as young ladies.

Page 19 states, that the opportunities Mr. Doyle had of collecting information were circumscribed. Now I drove that gentleman in my own carriage to see between forty and fifty of those children placed out by me, with every one of whom, I think, he had a private conversation. I also offered to take him to see every one of those on my books, but he replied he was delighted and perfectly satisfied with what he had already seen. If Mr. Doyle is dissatisfied with the opportunities he had of making a more thorough inspection, I am surprised he did not accept my offer.

I am also convinced, from conversations I have had with other gentlemen who have interested themselves in the movement that he had gone into, he would have been as much pleased as he expressed himself to be with those under my charge.

Page 20, explaining the course taken by Miss Rye to secure information respecting the character of persons applying for girls, mentions the case of a farmer's wife who stated to Mr. Doyle that application was made to her minister in reference to her, but who thought he (the minister) could know little about her fitness to bring up a child. Now Mr. Doyle must know, if the minister of a congregation knows little of the character of the members thereof, a paid Government official from a distance would know less.

In conclusion, I beg to state that I hope Mr. Doyle's unfair and one-sided report will not have the effect of shaking the confidence of the people of England in so good and noble a work as Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson are engaged in.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Very respectfully yours,

Honourable Selator Booth,

JOHN J. ROBSON.

President of the Local Government Board, Whitehall.

ST. CATHARINES, 3rd May, 1875.

MY DEAR MADAM,—In reply to your letter requesting a photograph of our little girl, I beg to enclose a likeness taken to-day.

Regarding the question of the advantages enjoyed by the children brought out at different times by you to this country, any one having a knowledge of the life they lead in youth and their prospects later, in a country where the female market is overstocked, must admit the improvement in their condition, material and social, effected by their removal to this country.

Isolated cases of hardship that result from all humanly devised schemes may be expected in connection with your work; but I am convinced that every reasonable precaution is taken by you to prevent such cases.

Wishing you continued success in your philanthropic labour,

I remain, my dear Madam, Yours very truly,

J. B. SOMERSET,

Inspector of Schools.

Miss Rye, Niagara.