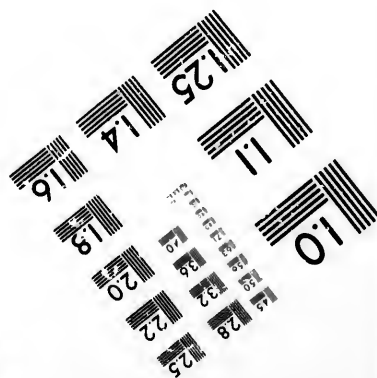
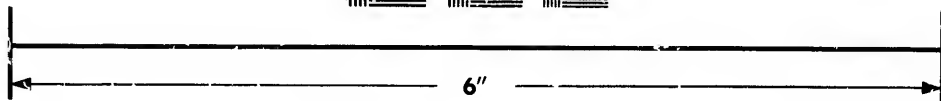
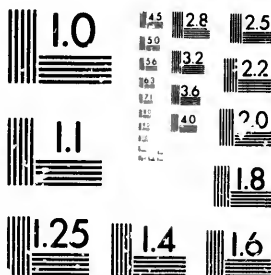


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

15 28
18 32 25
20
18

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10

© 1981

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

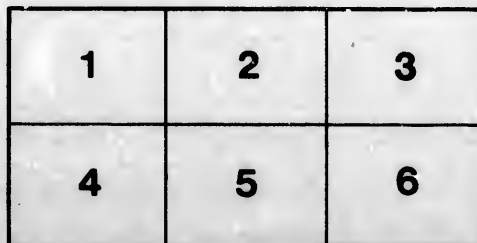
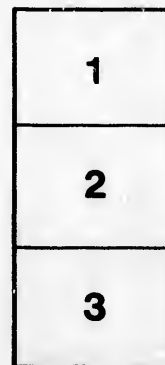
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

rrata
to

pelure,
n à

32X

FU

on
in
inc
he
wh
pa
ma
an
mc
wh
ad
ba
ill
sh
Ho
av
th
hu
co
ap
wh
a h
ter
co
fan
sis
dif
by
mu
en
sh
dis
wh
wa
me
sat

FURTHER LETTERS

FURNISHED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BY MISS RYE,
IN REBUTTAL OF MR. DOYLE'S REPORT.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

(Copy of a letter from Mr. John Boyd, St. John, N.B., furnished by him to Miss Rye.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 5th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen extracts in the English papers, from Mr. Doyle's Report on Miss Rye's young emigrants, I was struck with its unfairness to that lady's work, in so far as New Brunswick is concerned, and regret that he had not pressed his inquiries in this direction, where he would have learned, that with one exception, her children have found good homes, and that where difficulty has arisen, it was only what might have been expected under the most favourable circumstances. Many a parent gives his daughter into the keeping of a man who violates every promise he made; many a child, in the best regulated families, turns out vicious and depraved, and does Mr. Doyle expect Miss Rye to do more for her children than a father or mother could do for their own child, or are we to look for perfection among children who have been brought up amid vice and poverty, when those possessing every advantage of example and counsel do so often fall? Here I know of two girls who have fallen; but they had in their very looks, on arrival, a looseness which augured ill for their future. They were both placed in the families of two of our leading shipowners: the wife of one is deeply interested in our Orphan Asylum, Old Ladies' Home, and every good work. She strove with the girl, reasoned, threatened, but it availed no; and so with the other. No visitation could have prevented this; and thus, when one or two failures appear, they are heralded over the land, while the hundred successes are not heard of. As a rule, these children succeed best in the country: this was Miss Rye's judgment when here, and she always preferred such applications, and her view has proven eminently wise. Two, or at most three others who came with Miss Rye, grown girls, and for whom she was not responsible, became a bye word; but her young people, girls from six to twelve years, and boys from ten to fourteen, have found happy homes and kind protectors. Many enjoy the comforts and privileges of the best families in our country, taking position in their families as sons and daughters, where there were no children, and as brothers and sisters where there were. I cannot believe that Miss Rye's course in Ontario is different from her course in New Brunswick, and I fear that Mr. Doyle is influenced by a spirit of injustice to these workers and their work, and desires to destroy it. I must bear testimony to the extreme devotion to her work here—the persistent enquiries made before placing the children, many applicants being refused, unless she was personally satisfied of their means, their moral character, and even their disposition, on one occasion denying a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, with whose application she was not satisfied. In the work of placing the children, she was assisted by leading ladies and gentlemen of our city, and not even their recommendation would be taken until she had personally talked with each applicant, and satisfied herself that all was right. She also appointed as Guardians—to whom either

2

the children or their employers could appeal, and to whom they were told to apply, in case of difficulty—Hon. G. E. King, Attorney-General, Rev. Canon Scovil, Thomas W. Daniel, Esq., J.P., and myself. I have not heard one of my co-guardians say that they have had a complaint from either, except those named above. I had two, one from a man who took a lad with a painful skin disease and otherwise weak, but he retained the lad, and was kind to him; the other, only last month, a girl who complained of a drunken master, but praised his wife. This girl appealed to me: it was reported to Miss Rye, who gave permission to her to leave and go to another home, which I approved, and where she will be a companion, and probably succeed to the property of the childless and well-to-do old couple who have taken her.

I have made enquiry in various quarters during the last month, and while I could write particulars of scores of these children in their happy homes, from many of whom I am often hearing, I know of no single case where a child has been treated unkindly, or of a Home in which they are not better off than it is probable they would have been in their old homes. If there was cause of complaint, I should have heard it: the children's indentures could have been appealed to, and redress had. They know this, and every one of them knows me, as I was present at their reception and their going away. I assisted Miss Rye on every occasion, and they were specially told to write to, or apply to me, should there be occasion. I have had no complaints but those named, and it is reasonable to conclude that there were none to make. I doubt not if Mr. Doyle went among them, he would find some who would be annoyed because they could not have their own way, and who did not live sumptuously every day; but this house to house visitation would be a mistake, it would give an unwise opportunity to children disposed to grumble; while no one would take such children if they were to be submitted to such inquisitorial treatment by Government officials. Miss Rye brought about 150 children here, and all the applications for them were sent to me. Over four hundred of these were received, and a large proportion approved. At the present time over two hundred little girls, from five to twelve, could be happily provided for in a week, so that it will be seen that we have plenty of homes to pick from. It was not necessary for Miss Rye to visit these various homes; her Committee, composed of the first ladies and gentlemen here, including some of our clergymen, knew the circumstances and character of the applicants; and the marked success which has attended her work in this Province, has justified the recommendations of that Committee. His Excellency Governor Wilmot took a deep interest in the work; some of the children are scholars in the Sunday School of which he is Superintendent. Our present Governor, Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., has also personal knowledge of her work. Letters from both these gentlemen I enclose, which you are at liberty to use in any way.

Miss Rye's first visit to us was in November, 1870. She was received by the Directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the lady Directors giving the use of their Orphanage, and their own personal attention to the children. Second visit in October, 1871, and last in July, 1872. On each occasion she was my guest for a fortnight at a time, and I can bear testimony to her unwearied labours, no matter how tired or late the hours; she thought only of the children and their future, and no hours were too long, or work too hard, in their interest.

Their devotion and love for her was most touching: each morning in going to the Orphanage, the little ones at the windows, on seeing her, would dance with delight, exclaiming, "I see Miss Rye!" and they would flock around, taking hold of her, begging for a kind word, or a kiss, from their noble-hearted benefactress. Miss Rye brought a letter of introduction to me from Capt. Smith, of R. M. S. *Scandinavian*. Since then he has repeatedly assured me of her care of the children while at sea. I can bear similar testimony on land, as also Governor Tilley's letter shews; and it grieves me to learn that one who has done so much, and at such immense self-sacrifice, to make hundreds of sore and sad ones happy, should be thus annoyed, and the seeking after pecuniary advantage attributed, where I am satisfied the work had its reward in the purest motives, in a desire to aid the poor orphaned ones of the Old World to obtain good homes in this New World.

No honours which could be bestowed upon Miss Rye are too high for her to receive, and I do hope that she will be defended from her traducers; and while she is well able to take care of herself, yet she is a woman, and every man ought to shield her from those, whose reports could do no harm if they were published, without the stamp of official authority, and circulated only where she is known, and her work understood.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BOYD.

Wm. Gilbert, Esq., Reform Club, London.

I beg to give as references in Great Britain -

Union Bank of London, Charing Cross.	E. Jenkins, Esq., M.P., Agent General
Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., London.	of Canada.
Sir James Campbell, Glasgow.	Charles Leaf, Esq., Old Change.
Thomas Daniel, Esq., Reform Club.	R. Adam, Esq., Chamberlain, Edinburgh.

From Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FREDERICTON, N.B., March 31st, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. BOYD,—I see that Miss Rye has been at Ottawa recently, giving testimony before a Committee of the House of Commons, touching the disposition and treatment of the children she has brought to Canada.

I have not seen the result of the enquiry, but judging from what I know of her care for, and interest in, the children she brought to New Brunswick, the result cannot be other than favourable to her. The children settled in this part of the Province have been placed with the most respectable families, and are treated more as sons and daughters than as servants: the change must have been a happy one for them. When I was a member of the Dominion Government, Miss Rye applied to the Minister of Agriculture, through me, for more comfortable cars than are generally used to convey immigrants from Quebec to the West, for the conveyance of her young people, and from that date they have been sent in *first-class carriages*. Her solicitude then shewn for their comfort commanded my admiration.

You have had so much to do in assisting Miss Rye in finding comfortable homes for the boys and girls she brought to New Brunswick, I regret your testimony was not available on the occasion referred to. I feel a very deep interest in the good work in which she is engaged, and I trust nothing will occur to cause her to discontinue it.

Yours very sincerely,

F. L. TILLEY,

Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

John Boyd, Esq., St. John.

From Hon. L. A. Wilnot, D.C.L., late Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

EVELYN GROVE,

FREDERICTON, April 7th, 1875.

MY DEAR MR. BOYD,—I regret very much to hear that some persons in England are finding fault with Miss Rye on account of emigration work. I should like very much to bear testimony in her behalf. I was much impressed with the deep *personal* interest which she took in *each* of the children, and I was delighted with the nature and extent of her enquiries as to the character of the applicants for her little ones. Miss Rye, and the young lady who accompanied her, Miss Geraldine Allaway, were

our guests for a short time at Government House, and I had a very favourable opportunity for forming an opinion as to her business qualifications, but more especially as to the real spirit of benevolence by which she appeared to be prompted. So far as I can learn, all the children taken here have given every satisfaction. Mr. and Mrs. Lemont are very much pleased with Hattie and Lizzie Mayer, both of whom are regular attendants at the Sabbath School, under my charge, and have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner.

Some three years ago I received a letter from a person in London (whose name I forget) calling himself an uncle of Hattie Mayer, and making enquiries about her. I gave him every information as to her comfortable home, and her very satisfactory conduct in every particular, with which he was very much pleased, and for which he thanked me.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Boyd,

Very sincerely yours,

L. A. WILMOT,

Late Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

SUSSEX, N.B., 12th April, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND,—Your esteemed favour to hand. Enclosed please find photograph of Mary Jane Martin as requested. I assure you it affords me great pleasure to be able to state that she is a very good girl, has enjoyed good health, not having been confined to her room one day by sickness since she has been with us. Our nearest place of worship is the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which she attends regularly with the family.

There are two more of the English girls in this neighbourhood that I can speak of from my own personal knowledge, and am happy to say that they are well treated, and have good, respectable and comfortable homes.

If those spoken of by Mr. Doyle in the English workhouses are as well *carcè* for as those who, through your goodness and instrumentality, have been located in this part of our Dominion, *they* are fortunate indeed.

I believe, dear friend, that God will assuredly bless and reward you for your work and labour of love in the cause of the poor orphan, and may this thought ever sustain and encourage you under all the trials and disappointments connected with your noble work.

Believe me,

Yours very respectfully,

W. H. HARRISON.

To Miss Rye.

FREDERICTON, N.B., 5th May, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—It is with much pleasure I write you these few lines. I am very sorry to find by your letter and by the papers that Mr. Doyle has made so sad a mistake, by saying that those children do not look so well in this country as in the English poor-houses.

I, myself, think that he has done very wrong by circulating such false reports, and making very little of the kindness of yourself and the Americans, who are, I think, the kindest people in all the world. I know I have found them so; and they all, that ever I heard speak of your name, respect you very much and think that you have done a great deal of good in the sight of God and man, and I am sure I am very happy and contented.

I wrote home and told the guardians at Gosport that this was a lovely country, and to send the children out, and that they would get good places. Dear Miss Rye, I think Mr. Doyle is very ungrateful. I was thinking you have had a great deal of anxiety and care in looking after these children, and I should very much like to have your picture, and I have sent you off my picture.

I remain, yours very truly,

SARAH JANE HASLAR,

To Miss Rye.

FREDERICTON, N. B., 10th April, 1875.

MISS M. S. RYE,—Your communication was received in due time.

The girl we have is honest, kind and truthful, although not what we hoped she would be in every particular; yet we are pleased to say that she is much improved, as you may suppose by looking at her photograph.

In reply to the observations of Mr. Doyle, I must emphatically say,—their (the girls') situation in this country is decidedly better than where they came from.

With great respect, I am,

Yours very truly,

M. S. HALL.

To Miss Rye.

PEKIN, 7th April, 1875.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—Your note is at hand, requesting photograph of my girl, which, I regret to say, I am unable to send, as we are ten miles from an artist, and no public conveyance to town. Mary Ann is very well, and is getting to be a smart, bright girl, after nearly four years' trial with her stubborn nature, for when I took her she certainly was the most uncultivated child I ever saw.

It is a noble work in which you are engaged, taking the forlorn ones of earth and placing them in families where they receive instruction and are fitted to care for themselves; and you will be rewarded for your life of sacrifice, if not in this world, there is a brighter world beyond where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. P. F. LOUCKS.

To Miss Rye.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

THE PARSONAGE,

OAKVILLE, April 12th, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I intended to write to you before this, concerning the extraordinary report of Mr. Doyle, which I saw printed in the *Globe*. It appeared to me to be so singularly erroneous, and is so contrary to my experience, that I could hardly credit what Mr. Doyle wrote:—that he had examined 400 of the children brought out to this country.

There are several girls placed out by you in my parish, and in every case they are doing well, and are far better off than they could be in England.

I would like to state a fact which you can make what use of you please. Some eight to ten years ago, when I was ministering in Oshawa, a thriving manufacturing place, a number of workmen came out with their families. They were sent to me by a clerical relation in the east of London. There were also some girls brought out by you. The latter were placed out at service and were taught and made useful. One of them I married to a mechanic who owned his home.

The former were also placed out; but instead of continuing in their place, were continually shifting. Their parents took their wages, and as they grew up they left service for factory work, and of more than one I could tell sad tales. Mr. Doyle seems to have put out of sight the fact that your girls are removed into a good moral position; and I know of no case where too much work is laid upon them. With twenty-five years' experience of ministerial life in Canada I am convinced that your work has been beneficial to the class whom you have taken hold of, and I should

regard it as a great injury to them if a report, founded on ignorance of this country should prevent your further work among them.

I know England and Canada well; and I am sure that you have been the means of saving many of these girls from a vicious life in England, and of placing them in Canada, where they may grow up virtuous wives and mothers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BELL WORRELL.

NORTH CAYUGA, ONT., 20th April, 1875.

MY DEAR MADAM,—The two young girls, Mary Ann Weeks and Martha Ronalds that I adopted are both well,—they never had a day's sickness during the two years they have been with us; they seem to be pleased with their present situation, and I am equally well pleased with them. They are both advanced in housekeeping; and for milking cows and nursing poultry, I think they could not be surpassed. Knitting and sewing is their hobby, and I can assure you they are no mean hands at it—in fact, I would not part with them for their weight in gold. As for Mr. Doyle to say that these children would be better in a workhouse than sent out here, it is absurd; perhaps he has an object in saying so. We have but one table, and I see that they have lots to eat and the wherewithal to put on, which is more than the workhouse can afford. If you can, give us a call, we only live three miles from Canfield, and then you will have ocular demonstration.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID REED.

Miss M. S. Rye.

P.S.—My daughter, Mrs. Ramsay, wishes you to remember her. She has signed your papers. If you have any more children send one.

GALT, 26th April, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—The girl, Maria Lucas, was grown up, and I paid her monthly wages as I would to any other servant. She has left me, so I regret that I am unable to comply with your request to send her photograph; and I am truly sorry to learn that your arduous duties have been so ill requited, for I consider Mr. Doyle's report entirely erroneous, unjust and unwarranted, and that your labour of love, anxiety and philanthropy deserves all praise.

With kind regards, believe me,

Yours sincerely,
H. A. DISTIN.

Miss M. S. Rye.

RAYMOND, MISSISSIPPI.

MY FRIEND,—As you request, I will write you a few lines to state that the girls you left here, nine in number, in our charge, as far as I know (and I have a fair chance to know, my husband being a medical man) are doing well, and have good homes. 'Tis true they work, but not so hard as even to jade their appearance in the least or cause them to be the least discontented, and they seem to be cheerful and happy. I will write and send my girl's (Sarah Williams) photograph as early as convenient. The Doctor has asked me to write in his stead, as he is engaged at present.

Very respectfully,

MRS. S. M. DUPREE.

Miss M. S. Rye.

RAYMOND, MISSISSIPPI, 14th April, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND,—Your circular has been too long unanswered, not, however, from intentional neglect, but we are living in a small inland place, where we have

of this country no artist, and consequently we have been unable to comply with your request in full; the weather, too, has been extremely inclement during our winter, so that is the excuse we have to offer. As to the misrepresentations of Mr. Doyle, so far as we are concerned, his representations are entirely at variance with the facts. Our girls have greatly improved, having been treated more like adopted children than like servants; they are as well dressed when at church as most of the children of parents in good circumstances anywhere; they are cheerful and happy, none having excessive labour to perform. The one I have, Maria Grant, is a delicate child, growing very rapidly in height, but naturally quite thin; she calls me Ph, and my wife Ma. I read your letter to her and asked her what she thought of it? She laughed very heartily at such a misrepresentation of matters, at least as far as we here are concerned. As soon as it is possible I will have the photograph taken and forwarded to you.

WORRELL.

April, 1875.

Martha Ronalds

the two year

situation, and

keeping; and

ed. Knitting

ands at it—in

r. Doyle to say

, it is absurd

see that they

the workhouse

a Canfield, and

I hope you will succeed in refuting any statements contrary to facts, and that your good work may prosper always. My wife desires to be remembered.

Yours truly,

GEO. LATIMER, M.D.

Miss M. S. Rye,
Niagara, Canada.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO, 21st April, 1875.

ID REED.

She has signed

April, 1875.

id her monthly

at I am unable

sorry to learn

Doyle's report

ve, anxiety and

Sir,—As an Englishman, long resident in Canada, I have naturally taken a deep interest in Miss Rye's work in the emigration of pauper and other children, and from the commencement thereof have had much pleasure in assisting in what I consider an advantageous undertaking, both for England and my adopted country, and also most beneficial for the children.

I had the pleasure of a visit from your Inspector, Mr. Doyle, when on his tour through Canada last summer, and as he has been pleased to mention Mrs. Robson and myself in his report, I beg to express my extreme surprise that the whole of the evidence given by us to him has not been embodied therein.

I am in receipt from Mr. Doyle of a copy of the report, which I have read with great care, and beg leave to state to you what I consider the inaccuracies of that part which relates to the portion of the work with which I am conversant.

As stated on page 11, I have placed in homes more than one hundred of these children, but instead of only about 10 per cent. doing well, as stated in the report, there are at least 90 per cent. doing *very well*.

Page 12 gives the ideas of a girl of 16 or 17, that adoption, as she calls it, means service without wages. I would say that I have had application from parties who would wish to obtain a girl in the manner mentioned, but certainly these are very exceptional cases, and would under no circumstances be entertained by me.

As regards rates of wages secured by Miss Rye for the children, I am perfectly satisfied that they are quite as high as they are capable of earning; as a proof of which, I would state that I have at present two servants, 18 and 21 years of age, employed in my house as cook and housemaid, to whom I pay \$5 each per month, and who, being natives of the country and well acquainted with the duties required of servants here, either of whom my wife, who has had a long experience in house-keeping, would prefer to any two workhouse girls she has seen.

On page 12 Mr. Doyle gives Miss Rye's description of three classes of homes, and he states the proportion of children placed in each class; the proportion given is incorrect; my experience being that 60 per cent. are placed in Nos. 1 and 2, and that no one, knowing as I do the habits and mode of living of the labouring classes in England, with the pinching poverty to which too many of them have to submit, would compare them to the plenty and wholesome food of the homes of the 3rd class, which he (Mr. Doyle) seems to despise—where they all have three full meals per day, and nineteen-twentieths of them meat at each meal; this, I think, will be unexpected news to many in England; nevertheless, it is strictly true.

A. DISTIN.

MISSISSIPPI.

that the girl

I have a fair

and have good

pearance in the

ful and happy

as convenient

sent.

L. DUPREE.

April, 1875.

not, however

where we have

On page 13, referring to the class of persons with whom children have been placed, I would state that none of those with whom I have left children have been less than five years resident in their locality, and the average, on the whole, would not be less than twenty years, and 90 per cent. of these are freeholders; and I would quote a remark made to me by Mr. Doyle, whilst driving from one home to another, that in all his travelling experience he had seen no part of the world, with the single exception of the Plains of Lombardy, equal to this part of Canada in beauty and fertility.

I quite agree with Mr. Doyle, as mentioned in the same page, that it is not desirable to place the children in towns and villages, and I have refused many applications on that ground alone, as I am convinced they are much more likely to succeed when placed with farmers, where the mistress of the family does a part of the work, than in places where other servants are kept.

On page 14, commenting on some of the homes where children have been placed, in reply I can say emphatically that none have been so placed by me. On the same page I notice that Mr. Doyle is afraid of the workhouse children being contaminated by contact with arab or gutter children; now having had a portion of each class pass through my hands, I unhesitatingly say that I much prefer the latter class, as they are more industrious and obedient, less inclined to be stubborn and sulky, and decidedly more grateful for what has been and is being done for them.

The lack of industry on the part of the former class I attribute to the mistaken system of training in the English workhouses, where the children, instead of being made to do the work of the establishment so soon as they are old enough to do so, are waited upon, according to their own account, by hired servants, who have to be paid by the English taxpayer.

I agree with Mr. Doyle that so long as first-class homes can be obtained in Canada it is not desirable that children should be sent to the United States; nevertheless, occasions arise and applications are made from such a class of homes in that country that I consider it would be cruelty to the children not to fill them; to one such at Rochester, I sent a girl three years since, and have since visited her thrice; she is with a middle-aged lady and gentleman (whose own family are married) of independent means, and when I saw her in August, 1874, she was attending a select ladies' school, and taking music lessons from a master who attended at the house for that purpose; the lady with whom she lives told me that she had just declined an invitation to an evening party from an old friend, simply because her adopted daughter, now 17 years of age, had not been included in the invitation; she is an English workhouse girl, and when she arrived from England was suffering from a severe attack of ophthalmia, from which she did not entirely recover for nearly two years.

Page 15 would lead the English public to infer that the interest taken in the children by leading persons in the Dominion when the movement first commenced, had to a great degree subsided. Allow me to say, that the more I see the benefits the children are deriving, the more interested I have become in the work; and as for employers saying that they would never take another of the same class, I can state that I have more than one application from parties with whom I have placed children, for a second, whilst the first was still living with them; one instance of the kind I pointed out to Mr. Doyle, and he saw and conversed with the girl.

As for the statement of page 16, that no improvement in the condition of the child takes place by emigration, but that it is simply a change of country, I think it is sufficiently answered by my remarks on page 12.

On page 16 I see Mr. Doyle states that it is not desirable to place girls in homes in Canada, until after a preliminary training of two or three years; I am happy to say we have no class of persons in our country who would be willing to take children and farm them in the manner he suggests; if we had, I could quite agree with him in the necessity of a rigid inspection.

Page 17 gives a melancholy account of the neglected and filthy state in which many of the children arrive at their adopted homes. All I can say in reference thereto

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 Maepherson 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.

WELLAND, 31st March, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—It is with mingled feelings of surprise and regret that I have lately read, in the *Toronto Globe*, Mr. Doyle's very remarkable report of the treatment and management of the poor children brought out to this country by yourself and others. It certainly is at variance with what I have seen and know relative to these children,—of what they were and of what they are at the present time. As you are aware, Mrs. Hagar has had two of them. There are two other girls near this, both looking very well. The elder, Julia Turner, is a fine stout girl. Her time is out. She prefers to remain with her mistress under wages. The second, Lizzie Liberty, is also a fine healthy girl, and is doing finely; has a good place. All of these live with religious families, and have the advantage of Sabbath instruction. A friend of mine, living in the Township of Pelham, said to me not long since, that there were ten of your girls in the north part of that Township, all good girls and well cared for. Mrs. Hagar wishes you to consider her an applicant for one of your next girls.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. HAGAR.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

May 6th, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—In reply to your letter respecting the girl entrusted to my care, I cannot help thinking that if Mr. Doyle had actually seen the children in their present homes, and formed his opinion from actual observation instead of seeking information from interested persons, his conclusions might have been different. By what I can learn, Mr. Doyle did not visit the home of any child in the locality in which I live; and how any sane man can consider what they have been rescued from equal to their present homes, is perfectly absurd.

The girl Kate Robinson (we have) has grown to be a fine, healthy, diligent servant, and not upon any consideration would she go back to England.

I think, in time, she will repay the trouble and perplexities of the first three years installation into my family.

I would like to compare her photograph at present with one taken before she left England.

I remain,
Yours very respectfully,
NORVAL D. GREGORY,
Captain.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

ROSEBANK, ONTARIO, April 23rd, 1875.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—In reply to your card of the 23rd ult., I enclose a photograph which was taken some time ago and does not do full justice to the robust appearance of Emma.

I have noticed in the public papers the remarks of Mr. Doyle, and felt a good deal annoyed at his misrepresentations. I am personally acquainted with four girls,—two from your home, and two from Miss Macpherson's, all of whom, I can answer for, are much better off than they could be in any poorhouse in England, and nothing, I am sure, would induce them to return to the poorhouse again.

With reference to your question as to how Emma was doing, I will state that she has enjoyed uninterrupted good health since she has been with us, now two years and eight months, and a stouter, healthier girl could not be found in the neighbourhood.

She has always been considered as one of the family, accompanying the family to church on Sabbath, and goes with our own children to Sabbath school, and it has

always been my endeavour to train her in useful, industrious habits. She has also greatly improved in all the branches of an English education.

I will not deny that, at times, she has given us a great deal of trouble, owing to her violent and obstinate temper, and during the period she has been with us, have been compelled to enforce obedience with the *rod*, as we would on one of our own children under such disobedience.

An ordinary hired girl we would have dismissed from our service for such conduct; but considering, by our agreement with you that we stood in room of her guardians, and should, for misconduct, treat her more as a *child* than as a real servant.

For all her bad behaviour I blame *more those* who had her to deal with when she was younger. I cannot believe that much care could be given to the training of any child who could, at her age, display such fits of temper and obstinacy. So it is because of her bad training, or rather to her *no training at all* she has received in England, that she has to be punished in Canada; for such an example as she has set before my own children, I could not suffer.

Wishing you all success in your really arduous work,

I remain, your friend,

MRS. T. W. CHARLTON.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

CHATHAM, 1st May, 1875.

DEAR MADAM,—Hearing you are about returning to England, and having read the report of the English Inspector, Mr. Doyle, stating that the children are no better off in this country than in English workhouses, allow me to say in regard to this part of the Province, this statement has no foundation in fact.

Being an Englishman myself, and having one of the children in my care, I have made it my business to enquire after the welfare of the little ones. I can truly state that I do not know one but is better off than they could possibly be under the most favourable circumstances in the old country.

In regard to the girl—Fanny Lewis—you kindly confided to my care, she is a good, truthful, obedient child. She desires me to send her love and photograph.

That the children's friend, even Jesus, may help and comfort you in your labour of love, to bring the little ones from poverty and crime in the old land to prosperity and happiness in the new, and make our homes brighter by having these little charges around our tables, is the prayer of,

Yours gratefully,

J. WESTON.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

SLACK'S MILLS, MCGILLIVRAY, 15th April, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—Enclosed you will find Emma's photograph. It is not a new one; it was taken when she was nine years old. I have not been able to go with her to get it new, and fearing that you would be setting out for England, I have sent this old one. Of course she is much improved since this was taken. Her hair has grown long, and she is nearly as tall as I am. I wish the Inspector could have seen her and heard her sing and play on the organ, and know the pleasure it gives me to think of the words of our blessed Saviour: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of these little ones, ye have done it unto Me." I do not know whether I have the right sense of these words, but this is how I apply them. I have brought up four little girls before this little one. Three of them are respectably married, one of them to a minister of the Gospel, and the fourth has gone away among the Angels, and I hope to provide for this one so that she will not be dependent.

I am not alone in this great work. There are hundreds of families that you know of, dear Miss Rye, that have taken little orphans into their homes, and have

been kind to them and provided for them, and it is a poor compliment to those families, after their kindness and care, to have it said that the children are no better off than if brought up in an English workhouse.

There are several of your little girls in our vicinity that have got good homes, and that have the same kindness and care as if one of the family themselves, and I, for one, thank and bless you for providing me with a little girl that I can call my own. But this is all nothing to the grievous trouble it must be to you, that after all your labour of love and mercy, and all your journeyings by sea and land and your care of these little ones, to be no better rewarded than by saying they would have been as well off in an English workhouse. I, for one, deny it as far as I know, and I know where there are a good many of your children placed; and I pray God may remove all such grievous annoyances from your path and help you in your great work. I had three of your little girls at my house on Saturday last, who all heartily joined in sending their love and thanks to dear Miss Rye, in which I sincerely join, and remain,

Yours most respectfully,

BETSY SLACK.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

WINONA, ONTARIO, 3rd May, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—I received your letter a few days ago, and I would say in reply, that your little girl is with us still, and to all appearance, is quite likely to remain so. Myself and wife are very much pleased with her, and I think she never once regretted leaving England, nor coming to live with us. She often compares the present with the past, and gratefully compares your name and that of Miss Allaway with the contrast. I cannot say she is faultless: my wife has been forced to bear with many unpleasant things from her,—but nothing more than is incident to her years.

She has grown to be quite a robust girl, and we would very much like to have her photograph, to accompany this, but we live quite a distance from an artist, and are exceedingly busy just now in our spring work, or we would have it taken to send. I was very much surprised in reading Mr. Doyle's Report to learn of the neglect and cruelties the emigrant children in Canada have suffered. The instances, I think, are very rare. There are quite a number of your girls in this section that I know of, and in every instance, I think they have comfortable homes and kind masters. Surely the cases he refers to must be very few in comparison with the whole. Being an old-countryman myself, I know something of the state of the poor at home, and must say, from actual experience, that your efforts to better the condition of such children have been crowned with eminent success. Suppose five or ten per cent. of those children turn out badly (and I think that average high enough), the remainder will ultimately (as Mr. Doyle himself justly says) become incorporated with the best part of the population of British America—the Canadian Yeomanry. I look upon your work as philanthropic as it is patriotic, and wish you success in your work.

I am, dear Miss Rye,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. FORAN.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

THE PARSONAGE,
NEWPORT, Brant County, Ont., 3rd May, 1875.

DEAR MADAM,—Your circular was only received on Saturday evening last, and in reply thereto I would say that I will comply with your request for a photograph of the girl as soon as possible. I would say further that I deeply sympathize with you in the trouble caused you by the disparaging statements made by the English In-

spector, relative to the success of your truly noble enterprise; but I hope its effects have been more than neutralized by the consideration of the fact, that in the accomplishment of your enterprise so far, you have conferred an immense favour upon hundreds of Canadian families who have received girls from the Western Home, and an incalculable blessing on the girls themselves, and I hope you will be further stimulated by this consideration to make renewed exertions in so good a cause.

The girl whom you sent to us was, I suppose, an average specimen of the girls whom you bring out from England. When she came to us she was in her fourteenth year, but presented that stunted appearance which is so characteristic of those who in their early years have experienced "hard times," but she seems to be inspired with a happy consciousness that better and brighter days have dawned upon her. She had her faults, failings and deficiencies, but she was willing to learn and anxious to please, and she had a good disposition; so with patience, kindness and forbearance and timely instruction, she has become a most useful and valuable house-maid, and gives Mrs. Chance entire satisfaction. She has also, I hope, "chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her."

I have heard complaints about the girls from the Western Home, but I think the great mistake is that people expect too much from them domestically, physically and morally, and meeting with disappointments in their unreasonably high and sanguine expectations, they become discouraged, and make no effort to remedy faults, and develop latent capabilities for good.

The English Inspector might truly say, that comparatively few of the girls are sent from the Home into clergymen's families; but as an Englishman I claim to know what English workhouses are; and having lived in Canada twenty-two years, I know something of what Canadian families are, and knowing further the regulations of the Western Home, I can by no means agree with the English Inspector's statement, that girls sent from that Home to Canadian householders are in no better condition than they would have been in the English workhouse. There may be some exceptions possibly, but as a rule, their condition and circumstances are immensely improved by their removal from England to Canadian families.

I remain, dear Madam,

Yours most respectfully,

REV. JAMES CHANCE.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

Buxton, 7th May, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I received your kind note a few days ago. The report of Mr. Doyle meets with no favour in Canada; his statements are not in accordance with truth. I send you with this letter a copy of the London *Advertiser*, in which there is an article that expresses my views on the subject of children emigrating to this country. There are four now (of your children) at Essex County, Ontario. I see them every month; they are treated as the children of the families in which they are. They are going every day to school with the other children of the families in which they are, and attend Sabbath school and church. The families are Presbyterians, and the children are trained up under religious influence with their own.

They receive and send letters regularly to their friends in England. There is a bright future before the children in this country—their position in life will be far better than it would have been in England. Those that are nine and ten years of age acknowledge it, and hope that you may bring out the remainder of the families. I understand they have many little brothers and sisters, at home. The condition of those above-mentioned is the condition of nine-tenths of those that come out to Canada.

Let me know when you have more little girls in Chatham. Miss Grant still expects to get a little girl when you bring them to Chatham.

With kind regards,

I remain, yours truly,

REV. W. KING.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

CRAYHURST, 3rd May, 1875.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I received your two circulars, both asking Mr. Johnson and myself to forward the photographs of the two little girls we got from your Home.

I would have enclosed them herewith, but we live some thirteen miles from the County Town, which is the nearest place at which we could have them taken, and the roads have been, and are still in such a state from the frost coming out, that it is at present almost impossible to travel. I am sorry I am not able to forward them, for I think that even Mr. Doyle himself, seeing with his jaundiced vision, would hardly be able to find fault with their appearance. I have always rejoiced that I was led to you, for the two children I took have turned out remarkably well—neither of them have ever known a day's sickness, and we have found them remarkably truthful, obliging, and particularly affectionate, they thinking as much of us as if we were their natural parents, and we looking on them in the light of our own children, giving them such schooling and care as our own would have received. As soon as they are able to write well enough they both intend to write to you. The greatest punishment we can threaten them with is that if they do not behave well they will be sent back to Enfield.

I sincerely sympathize with you on the very unkind and partial statements Mr. Doyle made in his report, which I carefully read through,—the only suggestion which he makes, which I consider worthy of being alluded to, is about the children being visited by the School Superintendents. I think that if such impartial judges as these should visit the children in their respective counties their reports would show you in your true light, as one who spares no pains in placing your children where they will be well looked after, and who is in reality a benefactor to these poor unfortunates.

I will forward the photographs as soon as I can get them taken.

I hope you will not overlook the letter* I wrote you last fall, about the younger brother of our two children.

My sister-in-law (Mrs. Craig) is desirous of getting a little girl from you, the next lot you bring out, and will come over when she hears of your arrival.

I am, dear Madam,

Sincerely yours,

R. A. KENT.

Miss Rye,
Niagara:

35 HAYDEN STREET, TORONTO.

MADAM,—I am exceedingly sorry to tell you that the little girl you let me have to bring up as a servant has left me: she either ran away, or has been taken away, late last Saturday night. Monday morning early I sent the police to hunt her up, but except a very small clue as to her whereabouts, we have not been able to discover her yet.

I had a young lady (?) staying with me who thought "Polly" such a good servant, and wished me to leave Polly with her, which I would not promise to do. I find, or, at least, I hear, that while she was with me, she was working on Polly's naturally weak mind, by a false and injurious sympathy for her, and so I imagine has induced the child to run away. I only hope that my supposition is correct, for the child will be in hands that are respectable in a way, though not very honourable.

Mary has been a very good girl, and with the exception of her being so very extraordinarily untruthful and some childish thoughtlessness, I have had no trouble with her at all. When I first got her, I found her guilty of some little peculations which did not amount to much at the time. I could not overlook them, and punished her by keeping her in her room for a couple of days, and since then I have not had these faults repeated, and I am in hopes she will be cured of the other vice as well.

*A letter asking me to bring the little brother from Enfield Workhouse School, for adoption into the Kent's family, to be with his sisters.

, 1875.

Johnson and
our Home.
es from the
taken, and
t, that it is
ward them,
sion, would
t that I was
neither of
ably truth-
us as if we
n children,
As soon as
he greatest
ll they will

statements
suggestion
he children
l judges as
ould show
dren where
se poor un-

he younger
om you, the

KENT.

TORONTO.

girl you let
r has been
e police to
not been

a good ser-
e to do. I
on Polly's
I imagine
correct, for
honourable.
g so very
no trouble
tions which
d punished
e not had
ce as well.

adoption into

I am very anxious to know where she is, for she is a child that is so easily worked upon, and it will very much depend upon, indeed entirely, upon the hands she falls into whether she turns out *good* or *bad*.

People as a rule exhibit such a foolish—not only foolish, but positively injurious—sympathy with these children, when they are corrected for doing anything wrong, giving it as an argument, that they are waifs and orphans; poor children, is that the reason they should be allowed to grow up without restraint of any kind. I should very much have liked the receipt for bringing up my own children without punishment and reward, and very much have liked a child that did not require it—let alone, Polly.

“Polly” is looking well and stout, and has never had one day's illness since she came to me, and was perfectly happy, excepting when neighbours and people would, by an injurious, false, and sometimes wicked sympathy, put into her head that she ought not to be amenable to any control, by me, you, or anybody else; and at those times there would arise a spirit of discontent in her, and even rebellion, and that uncalled for sympathy has been the *greatest* difficulty I have had to encounter in bringing her up. Moreover, she all her life gained her livelihood by the successful enlisting the sympathy of others, therefore she looks for it now and likes it, and will even invent lies rather than not get it. I regret very much your great trouble with Mr. Doyle, and I trust it will not discourage you in carrying on this great work of bringing out these poor little waifs to a country where they can get fed, clothed and taught to gain their living respectably, and not have the brand of the workhouse stamped indelibly on them.

Polly's description of her life in England was a very dreadful one, as she had seen little else than want and vice with all its train of evils. Anything I can do in order to unprejudice people with regard to the benefit of the children being brought to Canada, I should be most happy to do. I should be glad to have another of them for myself in the autumn.

I am, yours sincerely,

S. STREET.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

EGREMONT, ONT., 12th May, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular. I beg to say, Emma Melling, the girl I received from you, to whom I became guardian, and whose likeness I herewith enclose, is a good, smart, well-behaved girl. There are a number of these children, both boys and girls, brought out by you settled in this neighbourhood, and whom I am personally acquainted with, whose conduct reflects credit on the training or school they came from. They are intelligent well-behaved children, and are mostly in good homes where they will become useful members of society. I only know one out of twelve or fourteen who happened to get a bad place, and that case is rectified.

I have seen Mr. Doyle's, the English Inspector's report published in the *Mail*, which I wondered at very much at the time, it being as unjust to you as it is untrue.

Mr. Doyle certainly could not have made much of an inspection, or he would have been better informed.

You can make any use of this letter you see fit.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

THOMAS SMITH,

Justice of the Peace.

Miss M. S. Rye, Niagara.

HOLMEHURST, NIAGARA, ONT., 26th May, 1875.

SIR,—Having had a most intimate knowledge of Miss Rye's work of immigrating children into Canada, from its very first inception to the present date, I feel it no

more than an act of justice to that lady to state to you what I know of the work, the principles on which it is conducted, and the object she has in view in prosecuting it; I wished to do this before, but sickness and death in my family have prevented me.

In 1868, during a visit to Canada, Miss Rye, after carefully weighing the matter in all its bearings, became satisfied that good homes could be found here for almost any number of such children as crowd the industrial schools, or encumber the cities of Britain. After visiting the different cities and towns of Ontario, she chose Niagara, as combining more advantages than any other place she had seen in Canada; among these were the opportunity of securing a large building (formerly used as a county jail) at a moderate price, a building which, with a few additions, according to Mr. Doyle, would almost come up to that model of perfection, the requirements of an English workhouse; another and perhaps a greater desideratum was the extreme healthiness of the locality, its easy accessibility by rail, water and stage communication with other places, and also its being free from the contaminations of a large city. These inducements decided Miss Rye in the location of her pioneer receiving home for destitute children; that she has conducted the work with energy, prudence, and an earnest desire for the present and future good of those committed to her care, there is abundant evidence to prove, and this evidence is not from any one class, nor yet from isolated evidences here and there, but from the highest and lowest of our land, from Senators and Members of Parliament, from judges and lawyers, from magistrates and councillors, from the guardians of the children, and from the children themselves. This evidence, which, in due time, you will have an opportunity of seeing, will, I hope, more than counteract the unjust report of your inspector, who only took a couple of months to examine into a work which has covered a period of six years, and engaged the undivided energy of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson and those associated with them in the work, and who then presumed to speak so decidedly of that of which he could know so little.

In regard to the domestic management of our Western Home, no one knows more intimately how it is conducted than Mrs. Ball and myself. Before entering on the work, Miss Rye knowing that she must be frequently absent, and that cases might arise in which advice and assistance would be useful, asked and was freely promised whatever help we could give; in consequence, the Home is always open to the writer, who has frequent opportunities to witness the unselfish devotion and self-abnegation of Miss Rye in her attendance on the children, who, from pressure of work, or inefficiency of servants, has often bathed and combed the children with her own hands, always attending to their little ailments and administering to their wants; and we have known her so prostrated by over-work as to be confined to her bed for days.

Mr. Doyle says that one of the children complained to him that the food was unfit to eat; this may have been a parallel and exceptional case, similar to one known to the writer, where a girl complained of being tired of turkey; but this must have been a most exceptional case, as in six years I have never heard the complaint made before.

In referring to Mr. Doyle's report, I am fully satisfied that he had pre-judged Miss Rye's work before he left Liverpool. He told Mrs. Ball and myself, more than once, that he came to Canada prejudiced against the work, but that his prejudices had all fled, he could never have believed that such homes could have been found for the children as he saw them in; and further, he told us most distinctly that he had no doubt but that Miss Rye's Home would be the centre of female children emigrating to Canada. How he can reconcile these statements made not only to us, but to different gentlemen in Niagara, I cannot understand, and can only account for by an implicit belief in the doctrine of man's total depravity.

As Mr. Doyle also objects to children being sent out here without preliminary training in industrial schools—this, to learn even the rudiments of an education, would occupy at least two years time, and as he also says, they should not be sent out here older than nine or ten, this alone would shut out a very large and desirable class. Why he should lay so much stress on this point, seems strange to me, as the education he

desires could be obtained here, morally, religiously and domestically, far better than in the best schools of any union, for here they mix with the children of the country without any distinction of birth, country or class.

We, in Canada, feel justly proud of our school system; the whole country is divided into school sections, in which the law obliges a school to be maintained free to all people, and all children residing in such section between the ages of seven and fifteen are obliged to attend a large portion of the year. It is sometimes difficult to enforce the law, but persons obtaining children of Miss Rye, are always in such position that the law can reach them without producing any hardship, and there is every inducement for the trustees to enforce such law.

Mr. Doyle also says, that girls, especially between the ages of eight and ten, should have some preliminary domestic training if possible in Canadian homes. Now this is just what Miss Rye is doing, only in a much better way. If, as Mr. Doyle suggests, the arrangement is only to be temporary, without any reference to the ulterior usefulness he so much objects to, it would necessitate a payment in money for the board and teaching. This would be nothing less than a mercenary affair; it would lessen the childrens' motives to obedience, and the guardians to a conscientious discharge of their duties. Besides this, from an extensive knowledge of Ontario, I know that such homes could not be found, for though plenty of persons are willing to care for, and train a child for future usefulness, none but such as vice had reduced to poverty could be found that would undertake the charge for such money compensation as the Poor Law Boards are accustomed to pay in Britain.

Mr. Doyle considers that inspection is the *sine qua non* for success in regard to this work; like the great apostle—he magnifies his office. My connection with the work as one of the guardians, has brought me much in contact with the children in their new homes, and I am personally acquainted with over one hundred children settled in this locality, and I have only known one who has expressed a wish to return to England, and that was to see friends. Many miles have I travelled in looking up cases where complaints have been made, but the facts which, when enquired into, as Mr. Doyle also found, did not warrant the charges. But the closest inspection will not always prevent cases of wrong doing, one of which I will mention. This is that of a girl described by Mr. Doyle as A. McM., and visited by him three times, and who expressed himself satisfied with the case. Yet, in spite of this thorough inspection made by your model inspector, the case is one of the few we have to record in the list of man's wickedness and woman's frailty. There is no doubt any staff of regularly appointed paid inspectors would be the greatest curse that could befall the children, for it would shut the best homes in Canada to them—for such would never place themselves under the surveillance of any Government official. Mr. Doyle must know this, and therefore, I presume, urges it as the best means of throwing cold water on the work.

We do not consider the children from the industrial schools as the most desirable to have, or most likely to succeed in life, especially if they have been long under such training, for though they may learn to read and write, the affections and sympathies are not cultivated; this is inseparable from the system of keeping and teaching children in large masses, but it is none the less crushing to the better part of their natures, and does an injury to the child that a power to read and write ill compensates for.

We, in Canada, who feel so strong an interest in all that occurs in "our Fatherland," have long listened with a deep sympathy to the oft-repeated question: "What shall we do with our pauper children?" and now when a woman (who was also the first to tell of the tidings of a risen Saviour) has told of a way by which these little ones may be rescued from an almost helpless condition, and offered at least a fair chance in the race of life—would deeply deplore any adverse counsel that would defeat so good, so great, and so holy a work.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

ROBERT N. BALL,

Justice of the Peace.

Honourable Selator Booth,

President of the Local Government Board, Whitehall.

(Copy.)

LONDON, ONT., 6th May, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—I beg to enclose a photograph of Emma Gardner, a little girl who came as a servant to my house from the Home at Niagara, about three years ago. She has got on remarkably well, and seems perfectly happy and contented. Beyond a lecture now and again, to improve her memory, she has never required to be spoken to. She takes a pride in being well clothed, and the dress she appears in in her photograph has been all paid for out of her wages, and selected by herself.

All my friends who obtained girls from your Home have had great satisfaction in the selection, and I believe those girls, as well as Emma Gardner, fully realize the great advantage they have received by coming to Canada.

I saw in the newspapers what purports to have been a statement made by a Mr. Doyle, in connection with children placed in Canada through your energies, and I must say that I consider his statements not based on facts; and certainly I never heard of his making any enquiries in this locality, or through any of my friends who got girls from your Home.

Wishing you much happiness and prosperity in your laudable and Christian undertaking,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

SIMPSON H. GRAYDON,

Late Mayor of London.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

LONDON, ONT., 10th May, 1875.

MADAM,—According to request, find photograph of the girl Jane Smith, whom we had from the Western Home. She is doing pretty fairly.

Regarding the statements made by the Commissioner, I noted them in the newspapers, and I am of opinion that those statements are most unfair, and not warranted by facts that came under his observation.

Mr. Doyle, on his way from Chicago, called and introduced himself, and, from the conversation we had, I saw that his mind was made up adverse to the work before he saw any of the youngsters from the Home in the London district. As the names were read over from his memoranda, and the parties with whom they were placed, it was quite plain that he felt only disposed to call and see a few, who, from their own misconduct or otherwise, had fallen into the hands of labourers, or such poor people. After seeing such, the Commissioner declared himself satisfied, with, I think, only one exception, and that was a case where no positive bad treatment was complained of: only the people, he said, were very poor.

My own impression (speaking as an Old Countryman) is, that girls in their circumstances do very much better in Canada than they could do in England.

Trusting that you will go on with the good work in which you have been so immensely successful, and praying that a kind Providence and Christian grace may assist your future efforts,

I am, dear Madam,

Yours very truly,

GEORGE D. SUTHERLAND.

Miss M. S. Rye, Niagara.

LONDON, ONT., April 4th, 1874.

DEAR MADAM,—In reply to your note of 22nd ult., I send you enclosed a photograph of the little girl I took from you five years ago, and would beg to remark that she was a delicate child: sitting in a chair, her head would scarcely reach the top. She stated she had been pushed down stairs and her collar-bone broken, kicked out of bed and her arm broken, and that they gave her cod liver oil a long time. Now

you will be able to judge the difference from her appearance at the present time; and as Mr. Doyle remarks about the treatment of the children, as a whole they are treated far superior to what they are in any English poorhouse. There may be isolated cases, I know; but, as a general thing, they are well cared for. The child I have, hardly knew what a potato was when she was there, and she calls the soup they had, skilley—weak mutton broth, I suppose. And such dumplings! This is her description of the food they had. I only have to say, for the benefit of the Poor Law Guardians, that my dogs have more good, fresh meat than any poor-house child ever had. I know a little about poor-houses, from my father's duties in parochial affairs.

I am, dear Madam,
Yours respectfully,
FRANCES ADSON.

P.S.—You are at liberty to use this as you may wish.
Miss Rye, Niagara.

DRUMMONDVILLE, 5th May, 1875.

MADAM,—With great satisfaction I comply with your request, made to me through Mrs. Coulson.

Emily Maton has been under my care three years, during which time an affection has grown between her and my family which I should be sorry to see destroyed. In moral and physical care she shares equally with my children. Her health has been perfect, and although early misled makes it more difficult, yet for the sake of having a servant of my own training, I am willing to take extra trouble and care. In conclusion, I may add that my highest ambition for her is to make her a healthy, useful, Christian woman, and though her Prayer-book was put aside, not because of anything wrong in it, but being Nonconformists, it is not used in our more simple form of worship, and whilst endeavoring to impress the truth upon her daily, as I need it at the same time, no undue influence will be used to make her unite herself with any denomination against her own firm convictions.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. H. BROWN.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT., 26th April, 1875.

MISS RYE,—These photographs are of William and Elizabeth Daniels, the children that Mr. Cole and Mr. Buckbee got.

We are very much pleased with the children, and they seem to be pleased with us, and are desirous to hear from their friends in Wales, and would be much obliged if you would see that one of those pictures reached their friends.

They have written twice to the teachers of Neath Union, and have received no answer. When Mr. Doyle was here he promised to find out their friends, and also promised them a letter before last Christmas. I think it would be great satisfaction to the children if they could get word from their friends.

We are, yours truly,
J. C. BUCKBEE & R. D. COLE.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

THE RECTORY, WELLINGTON SQUARE, April 6th, 1875.

MY DEAR MISS RYE,—Your recently-received letter should have had an earlier reply, but for illness in our family. I now avail myself of a little leisure to meet your wishes, but am sorry I cannot send you a photograph of the little girl you placed with us, as the last one she had she sent to her brother in England, and with-

out going into the city (a difficulty to us just now) she could not have others taken. However, I can truly assure you, were her present appearance, habits and acquirements, &c., contrasted with those she possessed when she came to us, they would prove strongly enough that her emigration and settlement in our colony have been very advantageous to her, as I know may be said, if not of all, yet of a large proportion of the young people brought out under your care; of course there are cases of disappointment—may I ask *are there never any such in the old country?* Some little ones may have fallen into injudicious or undesirable hands, and suffered accordingly. Can this always be avoided in England, where, doubtless, there must be crowds of wise, careful men like Mr. Doyle, and a much more limited field to be supervised, so that mistakes or failures there are far less excusable than here. But in truth your disappointments as to the result of your labours cannot be very great. All round me I find little ones sent into families from the "Western Home," and substantially benefitted by the arrangement. Through your instrumentality these little half-fledged helpless creatures drop into snug nests where their uselessness is kindly borne with till time and patience correct it; all their wants amply supplied, friends secured to them, and through homely but wise discipline, a foundation laid for future well-being. I cannot conceive anything more unreasonably than Mr. Doyle's censures on you and Miss Macpherson. The Canadian public know how both of you courted the fullest enquiry and inspection. I have still by me an invitation to meet Mr. Doyle at the Western Home, taking my little girl with me, so as to allow him an opportunity of judging for himself; but although he was also cordially invited and expected, he did not, I believe, avail himself of your courtesy, and so lost the advantage offered him, which can hardly be set down as a fault of yours.

Yours, with sympathy and regard,

KATE J. E. GREEN.

Miss Rye, Niagara.

Extract from a letter of the Hon. Mrs. Isaac Buchanan, Hamilton, Ont., dated May 15th, 1875, to Miss Rye.

"As to the charge of over-severity in the management and correction of the children in "Our Western Home," it seems to me to be simply ridiculous. The Home is open at all times and seasons to too many kindly people to admit of such a suspicion. The good children know and feel that their conduct is justly appreciated, and so no doubt do the naughty ones; and it is only fair to all that this should be so. But I am sure all who know anything whatever of the details of management at "Our Western Home" will readily bear testimony to the unvarying kindness and unwearied care, in sickness and health, whether moral or physical, in which good and bad alike participate. Nor is it only the neighbours who have taken an interest from the first in your noble work who will so testify; but the children themselves, not in tens but hundreds, would, if called upon, do so with one voice. The very interesting sight, so many of us from a distance had an opportunity of witnessing at Niagara last September, and which Mr. Doyle missed for reasons best known to himself, (I know he was invited to be present,) was quite enough to confute, to the entire satisfaction of all who were there, any number of such reports as the cruel one Mr. Doyle has given. It was difficult to realize that the hundreds of happy, rosy, comfortably dressed children who sat down to lunch as your guests with their guardians and the rest of us, and who were so eager to monopolize the attention of the hostess—their old friend—their "dear Miss Rye,"—had been not so very long before the pauper children, or waifs and strays of England, and on whose comparative welfare here and there, Mr. Doyle reports—to say the least of it—in such very equivocal terms. Nor were their guardians apparently less satisfied and happy than the children, and let me here remark, by no means looked up to the part that Mr. Doyle has given them to play, as if addicted to harshness and getting all they could out of the children at as small a return in wages as possible; but rather they seemed as a whole, rather a kindly sort

of people, who would not ask anything of the children which they would not ask of their own—even if this involves a little occasional healthy, it may be hardish, work out of doors, say in the hay-field, during the short, busy Canadian season. I, for one, could never reconcile such a scene with the possibility of there being any real ground for accusation against you and your management of the children on the score of over-harshness. There was far too much genuine delight and eagerness to cluster around you like bees round their Queen, and to rush about all over the house, through their old familiar haunts without fear of intruding or of being repelled and as if recalling nothing but pleasant memories.

The personal experience of a sea voyage, at page 17 of the Report I should be inclined to view rather as a child's graphic, if not very elegant, mode of describing the urgent and disagreeable results of an attack of sea-sickness, which might be funny if not disgusting in its associations, than as an evidence for or against the care of the attendants in charge. The troubles and discomforts of a passage across the Atlantic, especially in the steerage, are no new experiences, and need hardly have been repeated in an Official Report—that is, if there is in the case nothing out of the common, besides I cannot well see how these can be remedied. The children on landing, and indeed during the passage, I have means of knowing, looked none the worse for it, and rather as if they had been very well cared for indeed, and certainly in this particular would compare very favourably with the same number of children brought out in the usual way under parental care. Mr. Doyle I think expects too much. He forgets that these poor children are not used to being "somebody's darling"; but are on the whole little helpful creatures unaccustomed to be waited on. However, his mis-statement regarding the number and efficiency of the attendants to look after the children on the passage, I know to be another pure fiction on his part. Certainly Mr. Doyle's liberal allowance of £1 a head over the passage money for each child would not go very far towards defraying the costs of any extra care for the children. He seems also to draw liberally on his imagination regarding the land journey as well, but I let this pass."

dated May

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BUCKINGHAM, P. Q., 12th May, 1875.

DEAR FRIEND,—Having seen in the Montreal papers several statements about the situations of young children who have been placed in homes all over this country, and particularly the report of Mr. Doyle, which from the first I considered a one-sided affair, to gain some personal end—if he had come to this part of the country, I could have shewn him eight that have got as good homes as can be found any where, and they are well fed, clothed and sent to school; and, in fact, I know some that take as good care of them as they would if they were their own. As to the girl, Harriet Mortimer, that I have got, I think that she thinks as much of Mrs. Smith and myself as any one of my own children. She is a good, kind, affectionate child, and a good scholar of her age. She is taking music lessons, and is doing well, and I intend to give her an education, so that she can teach and earn a respectable living for herself when she is old enough. She has written a letter to you, and it is all her own composition. I hope that you will make it in your way to come and see us some time, and judge for yourself. Hoping that you will succeed in your good work, and put to *silence* those who have tried to injure you, with much respect.

I remain,

Your friend and well-wisher,

JOHN O. SMITH.

Miss Maria Rye, Niagara.

NORTH WAKEFIELD, P.Q., 9th May, 1875.

DEAR MISS RYE,—I was very sorry to hear that Mr. Doyle, the English Inspector, made the statements he did, and I should have answered your letter before, but the little girl was away to school, and I wished her to speak for herself. I forward her letter with photograph. She is a very good child.

I am acquainted with a number of your girls and boys and the parties with whom they live. I can safely say that they are better off than in any English work-house. Out of ten or eleven, that I am well acquainted with, they are all well cared for, and may, by industry, rise to an equal position with any in the country.

An English gentleman, some two years ago, whilst speaking to our little girl, said: "You cannot tell what has been done for you in bringing you from the work-house to this home in Canada." He said that the children brought out by you were a burden to the public at home, and at most would never expect to get above a life of toil; here they were the light of many a solitary home, and in most cases had an equal chance with children born in Canada.

Hoping that your work of love and charity for the helpless may prosper,
I remain, yours faithfully,

J. SEAMAN,

Priest of the Church of England.

Miss M. S. Rye, Niagara.

May, 1875.

the English In-
r letter before,
herself. I for-

e parties with
English work-
re all well cured
puntry.

g to our little
g you from the
ght out by you
t to get above a
n most cases had

prosper,

AN,
of England.

SYNOPSIS of Years of Residence on same Property in Canada of Persons taking Miss Rye's Children, from 1869 to 1874.

One hundred and eleven persons have lived all their lives on same place; Forty-seven have lived only two years and under—the rest have lived, as follows:—

NUMBERS OF YEARS.

19,	11,	11,	20,	22,	4,	10,	30,	35,	14,	26,	40,	15,	23,	20,	12,	12,	28,	35,	16,	25,
40,	20,	15,	23,	20,	39,	17,	7,	17,	27,	4,	20,	24,	10,	40,	30,	19,	30,	10,	13,	18,
35,	45,	10,	8,	30,	20,	17,	20,	26,	10,	20,	3,	9,	8,	3,	11,	20,	4,	9,	5,	10,
21,	5,	22,	23,	8,	40,	35,	30,	22,	5,	34,	15,	3,	50,	21,	37,	5,	4,	10,	10,	6,
3,	10,	6,	17,	40,	46,	20,	13,	3,	5,	6,	5,	23,	23,	26,	17,	14,	10,	35,	35,	60,
10,	14,	7,	30,	31,	7,	35,	3,	30,	44,	40,	30,	5,	20,	5,	30,	10,	15,	50,	18,	3,
10,	3,	16,	10,	40,	5,	23,	48,	6,	9,	40,	45,	28,	23,	4,	8,	3,	7,	8,	10,	20,
15,	38,	10,	35,	10,	4,	17,	5,	10,	25,	15,	30,	12,	20,	5,	16,	20,	3,	4,	40,	
17,	16,	23,	5,	26,	10,	10,	41,	30,	5,	9,	6,	37,	11,	41,	12,	14,	15,	14,	20,	35,
30,	50,	10,	7,	10,	6,	10,	6,	20,	16,	20,	54,	6,	58,	32,	6,	26,	5,	18,	40,	20,
35,	10,	14,	12,	22,	20,	24,	6,	5,	20,	10,	26,	10,	30,	25,	24,	10,	14,	5,	6,	9,
25,	34,	52,	20,	40,	5,	5,	30,	5,	20,	23,	6,	30,	6,	46,	47,	10,	24,	12,	10,	20,
14,	10,	16,	6,	15,	14,	18,	14,	18,	17,	3,	40,	5,	14,	28,	20,	38,	5,	20,	20,	30,
18,	9,	30,	3,	35,	46,	19,	20,	25,	25,	36,	17,	17,	10,	5,	20,	20,	10,	26,	5,	19,
10,	10,	5,	4,	5,	5,	26,	25,	5,	30,	10,	5,	15,	3,	5,	13,	5,	16,	20,	53,	6,
8,	13,	35,	37,	44,	33,	35,	6,	3,	6,	15,	26,	12,	10,	30,	12,	34,	12,	3,	48,	22,
24,	15,	8,	10,	17,	5,	7,	21,	7,	23,	20,	11,	29,	16,	30,	36,	23,	3,	4,	25,	15,
25,	8,	30,	35,	30,	10,	6,	22,	8,	20,	4,	50,	5,	7,	4,	5,	10,	33,	40,	35,	11,
10,	14,	10,	37,	19,	5,	10,	5,	3,	5,	5,	21,	20,	15,	5,	10,	13,	14,	13,	16,	12,
34,	5,	20,	33,	12,	6,	12,	3,	4,	40,	27,	10,	10,	10,	5,	20,	20,	14,	10,	8,	30,
30,	3,	11,	11,	5,	30,	25,	10,	34,	25,	14,	7,	10,	66,	15,	10,	5,	7,	10,	8,	50,
20,	22,	4,	9,	53,	24,	5,	40,	31,	31,	25,	20,	34,	15,	10,	15,	9,	3,	33,	12,	60,
20,	24,	25,	7,	30,	10,	4,	18,	28,	10,	5,	20,	36,	5,	15,	3,	17,	4,	15,	5,	
20,	18,	45,	6,	10,	35,	25,	25,	30,	8,	20,	27,	17,	10,	18,	6,	6,	20,	25,	52,	5,
30,	12,	19,	3,	37,	14,	27,	28,	20,	5,	10,	22,	10,	25,	10,	14,	14,	16,	10,	10,	20,
20,	17,	16,	15,	30,	25,	30,	6,	7,	3,	18,	20,	20,	25,	25,	11,	25,	34,	4,	30,	20,
37,	3,	7,	17,	9,	4,	4,	40,	5,	32,	20,	57,	10,	20,	10,	20,	27,	17,	7,	5,	34,
5,	4,	11,	30,	30,	10,	14,	20,	5,	25,	30,	20,	6,	10,	4,	10,	14,	30,	24,	8,	35,
38,	11,	15,	15,	12,	51,	18,	25,	5,	36,	35,	40,	30,	25,	10,	16,	5,	35,	10,	3,	16,
8,	25,	27,	5,	20,	38,	16,	7,	63,	4,	10,	18,	30,	40,	18,	52,	25,	29,	32,	20,	18,
12,	7,	30,	26,	12,	5,	19,	5,	6,	16,	21,	26,	18,	10,	30,	51,	11,	25,	24,	10,	13,
15,	14,	24,	60,	30,	6,	23,	30,	19,	5,	6,	16,	19,	5,	3,	35,	14,	26,	5,	25,	10,
25,	10,	20,	28,	10,	9,	3,	13,	24,	3,	18,	20,	25,	25,	20,	5,	17,	6,	15,	37,	10,
20,	5,	4,	17,	10,	10,	10,	40,	32,	36,	15,	24,	20,	20,	10,	30,	40,	5,	5,	3,	20,
10,	10,	25,	10,	5,	9,	14,	10,	13,	20,	22,	15,	10,	7,	14,	14,	7,	20,	12,	28,	5,
5,	6,	4,	25,	23,	30,	10,	30,	30,	25,	10,	30,	23,	27,	24,	14,	10,	3,	4,	18,	20,
32,	12,	3,	10,	40,	51,	25,	5,	14,	25,	30,	16,	16,	11,	45,	19,	36,	37,	14,	20,	23,
12,	24,	18,	30,	35,	5,	11,	17,	5,	40,	5,	11,	18,	18,	30,	9,	6,	30,	19,	11,	6,
20,	8,	20,																		

P. 13, *Doyle's Report*.—Many of them are yeomen, farming their own land.
* * * but some of them again are *only recent* settlers—men who have just taken up their allotments. I have several times driven through miles of forest, to find the child of whom I was in quest, in a remote log-hut or “shanty,” the settler's *first* home, just put up upon the few acres of *recently* cleared land.

