

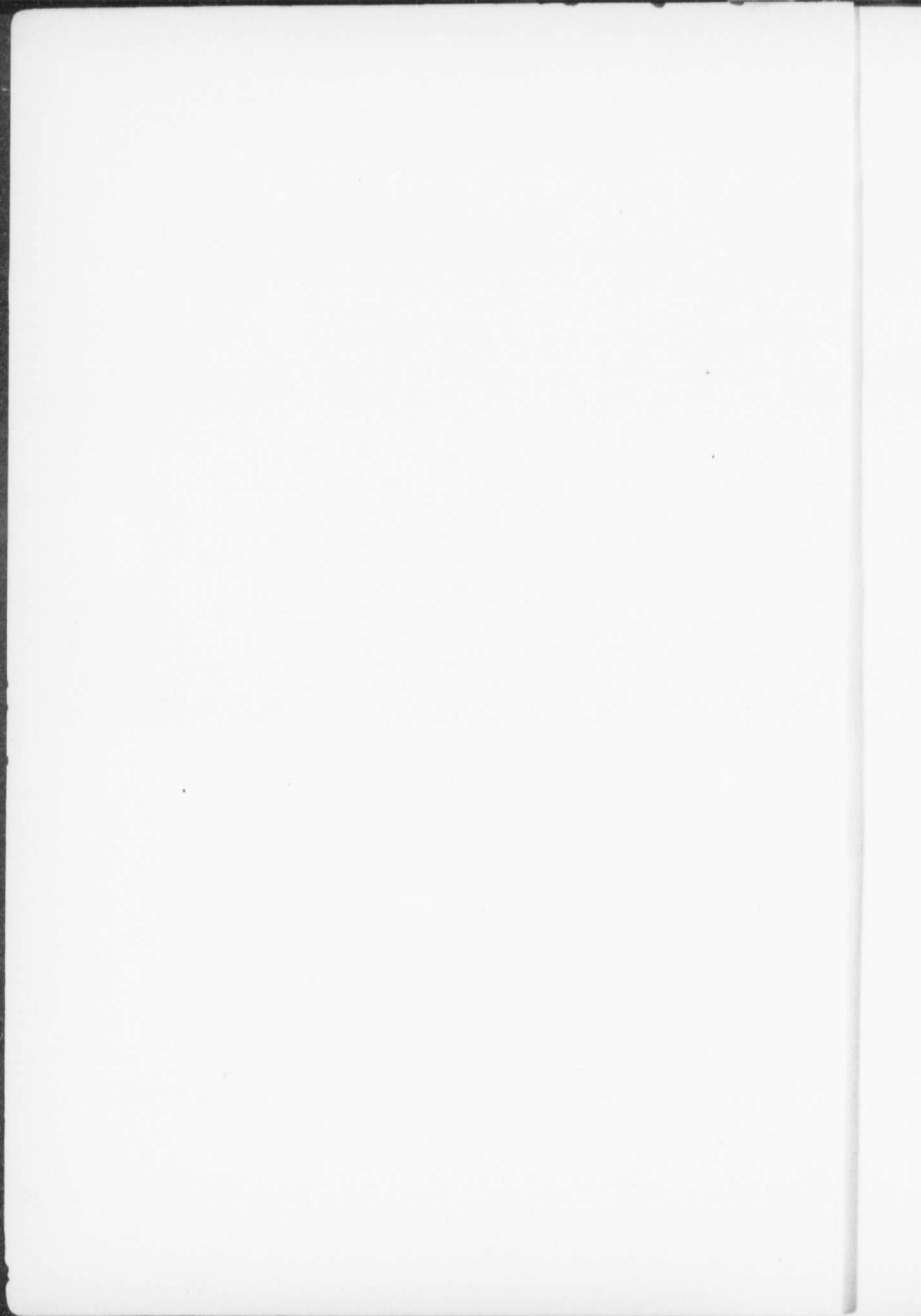
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A VISIT  
TO  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
IN  
1905  
REPORT  
OF  
G. BOGUE SMART  
Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes  
in Canada

OTTAWA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1906

*Canada Superintendent of Immigration*









THE LATE DR. THOMAS J. BARNARDO, F.R.C.S. EDIN., FOUNDER OF THE  
BARNARDO HOME.

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## A VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN 1905

BY

G. BOGUE SMART

*Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes in Canada.*

OTTAWA, April 1, 1906.

To W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Superintendent of Immigration.

SIR,—In view of the fact that juvenile immigration is fast developing into an important factor in the annual influx of Anglo-Saxon settlers into Canada, it was considered that it would be of advantage that, as inspector of British immigrant children, the opportunity should be afforded me of visiting Great Britain for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of child life and the training and moral influences brought to bear on the children before their emigration. Accordingly, on June 16, 1905, I sailed from Montreal and arrived at Liverpool on the 25th of the same month.

On my arrival in the old land, it was soon apparent to me that the subject of my inquiry was one in which a great deal of interest was taken in Great Britain also, and so many avenues of information were at once opened to me that to pursue them all would have entailed a much longer stay on the other side than had been contemplated. It sufficed for my purpose, however, to visit the larger centres of population in England, Ireland and Scotland, where I had interviews with officers of the Local Government Board, Guardians of the poor, and Home Office officials and others whose efforts are similarly directed towards the mitigation of social distress, the multiplying of social comforts, and in building up the characters of orphaned or neglected childhood.

In order that my investigation might be as thorough as possible, my desire was to see the children primarily in their natural condition, and subsequently in their changed environments.

I visited as many of the homes and educational institutions in the United Kingdom as the time at my disposal would permit, and inspected the districts from whence some of the children I had previously seen in the homes and schools had come.

Juvenile immigration being pre-eminently a sociological and philanthropic question, I felt that my inquiry would have been incomplete had I not given some attention to these phases of the subject.



Had it not been for the courtesy of the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona, the Right Hon. Sir John POUND, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Arthur Chilton Thomas, of Liverpool, Miss Mary C. Miles, lady guardian of Fulham, Miss F. Penrose-Philp, secretary State Children's Association, the late Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo, and many others, I feel that my progress would have been, to some extent, at all events, retarded. But with their assistance I was afforded every means of obtaining reliable data bearing on my mission.

In order that I might obtain a general knowledge of the children as they are to be found in the poor and squalid districts of Liverpool, the chief of the detective force of that city permitted two members of his staff to accompany me on my rounds, and I must here express my warm appreciation of the valuable aid thus rendered me.

To accomplish my undertaking efficiently, eight weeks of constant labour were consumed, and the duration of my absence from Canada fell slightly short of ten weeks in all.

In the course of my extensive journeys, I came in contact with friends and helpers whose names would make a long list, and to each of whom, for kindnesses rendered, I fell under lasting obligation. To me their memory will always be fragrant; and if in these printed pages aught may be found to impart a ray of cheer or a word of encouragement and satisfaction, to them the credit is due in large measure to the good people I everywhere met who never once hesitated to impart needed information, or to render the assistance which was so valuable to me. To one and all such let me say that I am deeply grateful, and shall never cease to remember their kindness, their friendship and their hospitality.

Early in my visit, by a singular coincidence, I saw in a public place the following inscription:—

'The greatness of a nation consists not so much in the number of people or the extent of its territory as in the extent of its justness and compassion.'

I soon had an exemplification of this sentiment in the case of old England, for on the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London, I had the pleasure of attending a large and influential meeting convened at the Mansion House in behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Dr. Barnardo himself was present at this meeting, and in his opening address made the following impressive remarks, which I may add, were thoroughly and warmly endorsed by the meeting:—

'It is an accepted fact that every British child has an inalienable right to good food, clothes, and a chance to be put in a position to become a useful citizen of the Empire. It is an undoubted fact that numbers of young children in Great Britain have such unhappy surroundings that they are deprived at the outset of the very chances that are theirs by right.'

It was made plain to me, therefore, that the care, training, education and emigration of pauper and neglected children are undertaken, not for the personal aggrandizement of any individual or society, but from motives of duty and the truest philanthropy. Such work stands on the plane of moral reform, its definite purpose being the up-building of character and equipping for an independent and useful life. Owing to her long established civilization, her

over-populated districts, and her rapid development, Great Britain undoubtedly leads the world in all forms of philanthropic effort, and particularly in her care for the most helpless of all creatures, neglected children.

It is a difficult task to accurately depict life as I saw it amongst the poor children of the large cities. My itinerary was arranged with a view to visiting the remote streets and communities in the forenoon and evening, as I had been advised that these were the most opportune times to witness the real conditions under which large numbers of young lives were being lived out. I devoted as much time as possible to this branch of the subject. My interviews with parents and children were most instructive in consequence of my having previously seen some of their children in the homes and schools, and I was therefore better qualified to compare the child in its original home with members of the same family in the changed environment of the industrial and poor law schools.

Although, perhaps, not unfamiliar with stories of misery and neglect in the old land, it was not until now that I was able to appreciate the true significance of the words 'poverty' and 'wretchedness.' It was plainly to be seen in many of these overburdened and overcrowded homes that real family life was an unknown quantity. No one could help seeing danger ahead for these youthful subjects unless they were removed from their prejudicial surroundings at an early age. I saw children with only a miserable apology for a home. One of the saddest pictures I witnessed during my travels was that of a girl of about fourteen years of age, wearing an ordinary salt sack with the end cut out for a dress, fastened about her waist with a cord. Such sights, however, soon became familiar. In the over-populated districts, there are narrow streets which lead one into dark court yards, where there are rows of tenement houses. Some of these houses were once the residences of merchant princes, and other leading citizens, but long since abandoned, and are now in a state of dilapidation. I walked through these thoroughfares to one such house, a four story building, which I found to be occupied by eight families. To each family was assigned a single room. The interior was quite dark, and we were obliged to light matches in order to see our way up the stairs. Having reached the top flat, I entered a small dark cheerless room, the occupants of which I learned were a man, his wife, and two children. There was no furniture in the room save a small table with a few dishes on it. I looked about to find where the family slept, and in one corner I found a bundle of rags, encased in a mattress.

I am advised that some of these tenants pay no rent, and no effort is ever made to collect a rental, the people are so poor. Numbers of children in these districts and other thoroughfares were interviewed, some of tender years, and others of the street trading class, such as newsboys and parcel boys. In my conversations with them I learned that their day's labour began early in the morning and ended late at night, frequently at midnight, for very small earnings, perhaps a few pence a day. Generally speaking, these were of good physique and intelligence, and much tidier than the majority seen in the poor districts—splendid raw material for emigration. One could not help contrasting the lot of these bright looking juveniles with the hundreds of happy boys and girls

who are so comfortably domiciled on Canadian farms and developing into good Canadian citizens.

With a careful previous training and an altered environment, a large number, I am confident, would become desirable emigrants.

The value of the work of the various agencies was continually impressed upon me as I viewed the unlimited possibilities of this important branch of philanthropic work.

On my arrival at Liverpool I engaged a carriage to convey me to the home of a friend, whose guest I was to be for the week end. On reaching my destination, fully one mile from the station, a man dripping with perspiration whom I had observed following me, approached the carriage and requested to be allowed to carry my luggage into the house. I permitted him to do so, remarking at the same time that he was fortunate in happening along, when he replied: 'I saw you leave the station, and overhearing your directions to the cabby, I followed the carriage with the hope of earning a tip. Sir, I have not earned a halfpenny to-day, and cannot get work, and I have a wife and four children dependent on me.' His story was verified to my satisfaction.

To my friend I subsequently narrated this incident, and he replied: 'Oh, that is a common occurrence.'

A few hours after my arrival in Liverpool, I witnessed a sight unique to a Canadian, a procession of two hundred and fifty (by actual count of heads) ragged, shoeless and hatless children, fifty per cent of whom were bright, healthy, and alert, and good types for emigration from a Canadian point of view,

Previous to leaving England, a gentleman prominent in charitable work, asked my opinion of the condition of squalor in England. I replied that I had found it shocking in many of the cities, when he replied, 'Well, one cannot exaggerate the conditions in Liverpool.'

I found the general condition of pauper or neglected children in the large centres of population for the most part exceptional, but in the city of Liverpool, doubtless owing to its prominence as a seaport, squalor was more intensified. Both the Catholic and Protestant agencies in Great Britain are doing a wonderful work to alleviate juvenile suffering, and this was especially apparent in Liverpool. In order to test the effect of their changed environment, home training and the refining process, which the children undergo, I made careful comparisons of children in a large number of the homes, by selecting, personally and indiscriminately five children, whose residence in the homes covered different periods. My experiments showed slight variations in effect, but I have chosen the following illustrations of Liverpool boys as an average result:—

- A—Had not yet been received into the home; a typical case.
- B—After two weeks in training.
- C—After one month in training.
- D—After two months in training.
- E—After three months in training.
- F—After one year in training.

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Taking the boy in the streets and comparing him with B. C. D. E. and F. as shown in the accompanying photographs, it will be observed what wonderful changes are wrought by the home training.

The following incident was related to me by Mr. Holmes, the superintendent of Holy Trinity Industrial School, Liverpool:—

W. S. as a lad spent some time in school before his emigration to Canada. A short time ago he returned to England on a visit, and called at the home and deposited with Mr. Holmes £70 (\$350) for safe keeping, at the same time producing a bank-book which showed in addition a respectable balance at his credit in a Canadian bank. The object of his visit was to satisfy his curiosity about his parentage, he having been sent to school at an early age. After seeing his friends he soon found that they wanted to 'sponge' on him, and he returned at the earliest opportunity to Canada.

Mr. Chilton Thomas related similar cases within his personal experience. Here is one of them:—

D. M. was sent to Canada at an early age. After laying by sufficient of her wages, she returned to Liverpool. When she had seen her old home and parents, she made application for assistance to enable her to return to the Dominion. It was pointed out to her that this could not be done a second time. Asked why she had come back to England, she replied, 'because she had not known the position of her relatives,' and blamed the society for sending out children so young that they had not grasped the full advantage given to them by being sent to Canada.

It was far from the object of my visit to England to make any appeal for an increased immigration of juveniles, and of course I refrained from so doing, but I am free to confess that on every hand one could see the advantages of life on a Canadian farm for the children whom I saw growing up amidst prejudicial surroundings.

The experience of those devoted to the work has been that many promising children, after having undergone a careful training in the homes and been placed in situations in England, within reach of their friends, have relapsed into their original condition of squalor and wretchedness. 'It has often been pitiable,' says Canon St. John, of Westminster, 'to find boys and girls upon whom so much labour and expense have been spent, year after year, in our orphanages and schools, captured again in a short time after they have started earning their living in this country (England), by their former noxious relatives and companions, and dragged down to their old condition. It is in cases of this kind that emigration proves a great blessing.'

In discussing this phase of the question with me Dr. Barnardo stated: 'What we have to contend with is not the child, but its relatives and friends.'

A woman had two daughters taken from her. Both were educated in a school under Mr. Arthur Chilton Thomas' supervision, and when discharged from the institution or home and after having returned to the mother, one was found walking the streets of Liverpool, while the other, who had been emigrated

to Canada, is now doing well, and is said to be a highly respectable young woman. Another woman came to Mr. Thomas and told him that in three months her daughter's time in the institution would expire, and that neither he nor anyone else would prevent her from turning her on the streets. Application was made to the inspector of industrial schools, and in three days an order was obtained authorizing her emigration to Canada. This girl was in due course sent to Canada, and is said to be doing well. She spent 10 years in the home before being sent to Canada.

An Englishman who had visited Sweden, noticing the great interest shown in the care and education of children taken from the streets and highways and placed in special schools, inquired if it was not costly. He received the suggestive answer: 'Yes, it is costly but not dear. We Swedes are not rich enough to let a child grow up in ignorance, misery and crime, to become a scourge to society as well as a disgrace to himself.' This admirably illustrates the prevailing sentiment in Great Britain in regard to such matters; for throughout the United Kingdom splendid facilities are provided for the care and training of orphaned, neglected and unfriended children by the establishment of poor law or workhouse institutions, reformatory and industrial schools, voluntary agencies, certified schools and scattered homes.

The policy of keeping children in workhouses has been largely discontinued by boards of guardians. Years ago children were kept in workhouses, but under circumstances of a most objectionable character. They had unchecked association with adult paupers, and their state has been described as appalling. After a time schools were established to which these children were sent from the workhouses. Sometimes a union—a group of parishes is called a union—would establish its own school, under the designation of a separate poor law school. A group of unions would join together and establish a district school where the children of all these unions lived together.

When parents who have young children are sent to these institutions, the children go with them, but remain there a very short time, a few days or not more than two weeks, when they are sent either to the scattered homes, the cottage homes, the poor law schools or the certified homes.

In the report of the Departmental Committee, Local Government Board of 1896, it is stated that:—

'In 1837 the attention of the government was first called to the necessity of some better provision for the instruction of pauper children than was afforded in workhouse schools, and the suggestion was made that the unions should combine for the formation of schools in which a good system of education should be produced.'

A certified school is a voluntary home which has been certificated by the Local Government Board to receive poor law or pauper children on payment for maintenance only from the Boards of Guardians. Such schools were established to meet the needs of certain children, such as girls requiring training for domestic service, or boys in various trades. There are over two hundred of these schools in Great Britain.

A scattered home is for children who cannot be boarded out. Under this system, in a town or village, a house is taken here and a house there, rented if possible, and adapted to the regulations of the Local Government Board. The children are sent to these little homes under the care of a foster mother. They attend school with the other children of the locality and play with them in the parks. They also attend the ordinary churches and chapels as other children might do.

Reformatory schools are intended for the most part for children who have committed offences against the law, or misdemeanours, and have appeared in court to answer therefor.

Industrial schools are for potential criminals and children who sleep out or are truants from school. To these institutions children are committed by magistrates.

'Experience has proved,' says the superintendent of an industrial school, 'that children from their own homes when first admitted to the industrial or working boys' homes, do better than boys from institutions. The reason for this is that they have been living in the outside world and made to understand the difficulties they have to contend with, and their wits have consequently been sharpened. But boys from institutions are not so satisfactory for the first three or four months, because in the institutions they have had so much done for them, and they are not obliged to recognize that it is necessary to work to earn their daily bread. After awhile, however, when they have realized the situation, they turn out much better than boys from their own homes, having had the advantage of the discipline and training of the institution. For example:—

Tommy, from his own home sees that if his father does not go to work neither he nor his mother nor any of the children get anything to eat. The rent is not paid, and they are sent on the streets. His father tells him about the tyranny of 'bosses,' and he is made to understand what difficulties he has to face if he is to keep his place and earn his bread and butter.

Johnnie, from the institution, on the other hand, has no such experience. He gets his meals whatever happens. If he idles and is caught napping he may get punished, but that is all, so he thinks it is not so necessary to keep his place. The master tailor or shoemaker has always given Johnnie his orders in a kindly way, and pointed out his faults in 'suave' tones. After he leaves the school he is horrified at the language used by his boss when he does his work badly or when he idles. He leaves his job and comes back with the excuse that the boss shouts at him. A little practical experience teaches Johnnie that orders are not mildly given in this world, that work is not easily got, and that failure to get it means starvation.

Industrial school children are sent to Canada in large numbers under the auspices of the emigrating agencies; but as far as I have been able to ascertain reformatory children are not sent to Canada.

Again, there are shelters and schools for defective children such as the feeble minded, epileptic, ringworm, deaf and dumb, blind and crippled. From

such homes, however, no child is ever emigrated to Canada. Should a child in any of the other schools or homes be found defective, it is at once transferred to one or other of these institutions.

Before being admitted to any of the homes, children are quarantined, so that there is no chance of their mixing with the children who are drafted for emigration to Canada. This quarantine period covers a fortnight or a month. Each home has separate quarters for new comers, and no communication is possible with the children already in the home. They are carefully examined by a physician, who must furnish a certificate as to their health and physical condition.

The majority of the homes and schools are under governmental supervision. While assisted and superintended by the state they are practically under voluntary management, and retain an independent and charitable character.

From the latest, and I believe, most authentic statistics obtainable, I find that there are over sixty thousand children on the poor rates of England alone, and to this population, which is in a state of daily fluctuation, may be added the additional numbers in the voluntary homes. The authorities in Great Britain are striving to abolish over-crowding in state children's institutions, but this, I fear, will prove a difficult problem. Their ideal is the ultimate adoption of a system approaching as nearly as possible family life. It is now some years since the innovation first took practical form in the establishment of scattered homes, and the boarding of young children in the private homes of artisans. Boarding out has now become a distinct feature in the plan of dealing with children of tender years.

Under the orders of the Local Government Board the guardians are authorized to place children with foster parents at a stipulated allowance, which amounts to about four shillings a week. These children are under the direct supervision of voluntary committees of ladies and gentlemen, residents within the same parish. It is said that 'the children's moral qualities and health are developed under the care of their foster parents in the warm shelter of a real home.' At Bristol and other centres on my itinerary, I took occasion to visit these 'foster homes,' and I must say the system commended itself to me. I found the children mingling with the villagers' children and attending the same day school, Sunday school and church. The management and methods of the schools and homes visited were found to be very efficient. I was much impressed by the deep personal interest evinced by those in charge in the welfare of the individual child, as shown by the special attention given to moral and religious subjects. It is on these subjects the principles of the work are based. I felt that should the children prove unsatisfactory one must look elsewhere for the cause than to their early training in the homes.

In the course of an interview with the Rev. George V. Hudson, of Coles-hill, Birmingham, he said in part:—

'We have to remember in the training of children that when they leave the home, wherever their lot may be cast, they must earn their own living by their own labour, and that for this they will require good health and plenty of earnestness. In order that the training should be successful this must always be kept



in view. It is difficult to convey to one who has not actually seen our children on the Canadian farms, the happiness, content and cleanliness of soul and body, and the fearless frankness that characterizes them, which is so marked that the work of child emigration offers a peculiar fascination. It brings a happiness comparable to that of a man who has taken a little child, the victim of squalor, want and cruelty, and placed it in a beautiful home surrounded with loving friends, and who sees his care and kindness rewarded by the gradual expansion of that little child's heart and soul, and the transformation of that little derelict into a healthy responsive boy or girl. In the days of our childhood we read of the fairy who brought untold happiness into the life of a little child. What we dreamt of then we see literally true now, and not in one case only but in hundreds of cases every year. It is when the disabilities of their early years are removed and when they are healthy in soul and body that the time for their emigration arrives, for it must be remembered that only children who are morally and physically fit are suitable subjects for emigration.

The following is a list of societies and persons engaged in the juvenile emigration movement to Canada:—

Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo's Homes, London.

Miss Macpherson, London.

The Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, London.

The Catholic Emigrating Association.

The Children's Home and Orphanage, London (formerly Dr. T. Bowman-Stephenson).

The Boys' and Girls' Refuge Homes of Manchester.

J. T. Middlemore, Esquire, M.P., Birmingham.

Mrs. Birt, Liverpool.

Rev. Robert Wallace, Belleville, Ontario.

J. W. C. Fegan, London.

Mr. Quarrier's Orphanages for Scotch Children, Bridge-of-Weir, Scotland.

Miss Smyley's Homes, Dublin.

The Children's Aid Society of London.

The Hon. Mrs. Joyce, London.

The Bristol Emigration Society.

The social condition of the children annually sent to Canada, under the auspices of the above mentioned agencies, may be classified generally as follows:—

Orphaned, total or partial; poverty of parents induced by illness, lack of work or other misfortune self-induced by idleness or intemperance; neglected and unbenefitted.

Some of the young entering these homes come from the poorest districts, others it will be seen are of respectable parentage, but have lost their parents, e.g., sons of clergymen, doctors, clerks, labourers and artisans. Their original environments differ a good deal, but in the vast majority of cases they are the children of the very poor. Through the efforts of Christian workers

belonging to the various religious faiths, many of the poorest of these children have been enabled to rise to a higher plane. One cannot portray too vividly the real conditions of juvenile poverty in some of the cities of Great Britain. Mothers are daily calling on the benevolent with outstretched arms to save their children, saying, 'think not of us,' but 'oh, save our children!'

It is an established principle with the societies in Great Britain that no really destitute or needy boy or girl shall ever be denied admission to their homes or refuges; and this principle applies also to institutions under government control. The necessity of the child is really the only passport to admission.

The following incident occurred during my visit to the Manchester and Salford boys' and girls' refuges: A fine bright and intelligent looking lad of fourteen years applied to the superintendent for admission. He informed me that he had been deserted by his parents and had no home or friends to whom he might go. He had been sleeping out, obtaining morsels of food here and there as best he could. I asked him why he wanted to go to the home, and he replied that two ladies had told him he would be able to attend school there and then go to Canada and become a farmer. With careful training this lad will make, no doubt, a very acceptable immigrant. Several such incidents came within my notice.

At Mrs. Birt's sheltering home, Liverpool, a poor widow—poor but respectable—brought in her two small children, a boy aged 2½ and a girl 7 years. I was permitted to question her. She was thirty-five and had been left a widow some two years ago. Her husband was a plumber by trade. He left her a small life insurance legacy, which was soon spent, and she found herself without means to support her children. Before her marriage she had been in service as a cook. She could get a place, but having no friends with whom to leave the children, she was obliged to place them in the shelter. With the consent of the mother the elder child will in due course be sent to Canada.

Some years ago a child of nine, found wandering in the streets of London, was sent to Dr. T. Bowman-Stephenson's homes at Gravesend. After spending some time under training there, he was sent to Canada. He is now a highly respectable citizen of this country, a farmer, and the owner in his own right of a property that anyone might feel proud to possess. I have frequently passed his farm. Had this lad remained in England an unbefriended wanderer, it is hard to say what would have become of him.

The training in the Homes before emigration is, I am happy to say, regarded in England as essential to the success of the children in Canada. There does not appear, however, to be any fixed period of probation. The Local Government Board enacts that poor law children must spend at least six months in training. In the voluntary or private homes in the case of young children, their stay extends over periods of two to five years, and many spend even a longer time. Rev. Dr. Gregory, of the Children's Home and Orphanage, informed me that children have frequently been kept ten years before emigration. These had, of course, been received in early infancy.

At the various institutions I asked the following question:—

'It has been stated that the majority of children sent to Canada are what are commonly known as waifs and strays. Now, in your institution do the children spend a sufficiently long term to remove all traces of their original associations?'

The replies were practically to this effect:—

'They stay long enough to get past the evils of their earlier life. We do not send a child out either in this country or abroad until it has shown in a marked degree the effect of its training, and satisfied us that it will do well. The emigration of many is delayed because it is felt that they are not yet up to the standard.'

Mr. Arthur J. S. Maddison, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of London, England, in the course of an interview informed me that in his experience the early training is paramount and leaves its impression on the child.

There is no age limit; children from infancy are received and cared for. It is generally admitted, however, that the younger the child the more satisfactory will be the training. No child is received into the homes unless its previous history and that of its parents are known. I have been assured that when emigration is contemplated, the child's pedigree and its prospect of success in Canada are carefully considered before emigration is finally decided upon.

Mr. Alfred William Mager, governor of the Children's Home and Orphanage at Edgworth, near Bolton, with whom I had a most interesting interview relative to the importance of a careful training for prospective juvenile emigrants, stated in part, in a public address:—

'The character of any people is the factor that determines their destiny. This is true, obviously, of individuals as it is of communities and nations. The paramount work, therefore, that we, the operative members of this conference, have to do is so to educate and train the powers and to order the lives of our numerous clientele, during the impressionable season of youth, that they shall become good citizens; maintaining themselves and their future dependents in respectability and comfort, and contributing their quota, individually, to the commonwealth of the nation and of the world.

'We stay not now to speak of the mercifulness of feeding hungry and clothing destitute children—whether of the orphan, or of the waif type. It is our Christian privilege to be the almoners of others' bounty—of the widow's mite and the rich man's largess; some of us, also, are entrusted to dispense national funds, allocated for the reclamation and reformation of the juvenile flotsam and jetsam—the moral wreckage of our nineteenth-century civilization. By birth-right every child of bereavement and want is entitled to the providential blessings of food and clothing, nurture and education. It is ours mercifully and wisely to secure and dispense these primary necessities, so that the growing youth in our care and keeping may become healthy and happy, strong, and capable of useful and respectable service throughout their lives.

'We should bring all the forces that will make for righteousness to bear upon the consciences and lives of the youth entrusted to our care. Our ideal for every one of them shall be the Carpenter's Son of Nazareth, in whose life the law appears drawn in living characters.

'For the formation of character the chief factors should be found in the animating influences of religion, in the cultivation of the affections, in the intelligent education of mind and conscience, in the sustaining power of profitable industry. At a previous conference we have been privileged to speak upon these several themes. Upon this auspicious occasion, our task is only to treat,

with due brevity, the importance of sound and suitable industrial training, to fit our girls and boys for profitable service in the future, and so to prevent the deplorable lapse and loss arising from indigence consequent upon lack of love and capacity for honest and skilful work. To cut off the sad entail of pauperism, we must say to the indigence and profligacy many of our girls and boys have alas! inherited—'Thus far shalt thou go and no further.' To this end we should, first, clearly recognize that our children are called to be the workers of the world. By industry, skill, and conscientiousness must they maintain their true position and integrity amongst the competing masses around, they must work with their hands to keep themselves in comfort and respectability. Habits of industry are formed by regular and suitable occupations. The dignity of labour, the satisfying points of industry, the sure emoluments of skill, capacity and conscientiousness are explained and visibly illustrated.'

Although an average of two thousand children are annually emigrated to Canada in organized bands, this number forms but a small percentage of those in the various institutions whom I inspected, and who in my judgment would be acceptable subjects for emigration to the Dominion.

According to the last census, the number of pauper children in poor law institutions, under the age of 15 years, in England and Wales, was 41,958. Of this number 9,363 were children under the age of 5 years. According to the report of the Local Government Board for 1902-3 there were in district schools 13,157; cottage homes, 9,797; certified schools, 7,562, and boarded out, 8,250.

Among philanthropists and guardians of the poor, emigration to Canada as a means of dealing with Britain's neglected and orphaned children, is a subject at present much discussed. By no means, however, is there unanimity of opinion in regard to the policy of emigration, and many leading authorities expressed themselves freely on the advantages and disadvantages of sending the children so far away. Why not, say some, migrate them to Wales and Scotland? Canada will only take our best, and we must keep our poorest.

Mr. Arthur Chilton Thomas, a prominent Liverpool philanthropist and an advocate of juvenile emigration, in the course of an interview, replied to those opposed to emigration, as follows:—

'We do send the best of our rescued children, and only the best of them, to Canada. A new country does not want patients or prisoners; but we are merely transferring them from one part of the Empire to another—from our own England, where they have no prospects, to our own Canada, where their prospects are as bright as the flame that glows on the maple leaf in the fall. Do you know of any place in England that has not too many boys for the work available? One has only to walk along the streets of any of our cities to see the number of lads hanging about out of employment. When they grow up, we shall want them; but are we to neglect them in their youth on the chance of needing them in later years?'

The Rev. Mr. Rudolf, of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society of London, informed me that this society, in sending children to the Dominion, does so, not for Canada's sake, but solely in the interest of the children, and as a matter of fact, the society would much prefer to keep them in England. The results of its emigration operations, I gathered from Mr. Rudolf, have been

quite satisfactory. In a recent number of the society's organ, attention was drawn to the following case:—

'One lad sent to Canada by the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society four years ago has already saved \$300, and hopes in two years more to have his own farm. No boy working on a farm at home could possibly save £60 in four years, nor could he hope to obtain his own farm in six years. But, apart from the fact that emigration provides a career for the lads, there is the great advantage of placing an almost impassable barrier between them and their former undesirable surroundings.'

In speaking on the subject of emigration, the late Dr. Barnardo said in part:—

'More and more, as the years roll on, and as the work under my care strikes its roots deeper into the life of the social drift and the little destitutes of our large cities, do I discover that emigration is a word of practical power. Of what avail is the rescue or training of the young children if we cannot find a sphere where, in their own most frequent expression they 'can have a chance.' What avails it to take the weakest out of the struggle to train them into robustness and then to throw them back with their new accession of vital force into the crowd who are already engaged in snatching the morsels from each other's mouths?'

The Boards of Guardians have laid down the rule that poor law or union children possessing vicious or criminal tendencies will not be accepted for emigration. In his interesting paper on Juvenile Emigration, Mr. Alfred William Mager states:—

'The whole scheme must be cautiously undertaken and wisely carried out. A wholesale or indiscriminate transportation of unfit or untrained youth must inevitably recoil upon any offending institution, and will damage our work more or less all round. Character is more important than geography. The question of destination should be decided after due training, and must depend on moral and physical fitness.'

When the emigration of a child at the cost of the poor rate is proposed, the guardians of the union or parish to which the child belongs are responsible for fulfilment of the conditions under which the Local Government Board issue orders authorizing the guardians to incur the expenditure that may be proposed for the emigration. Children who are not orphans or deserted are sometimes emigrated under conditions similar to those relating to the emigration of orphans and deserted children, but the consent of the child's parents must be obtained in each case. Generally speaking, the guardians in forwarding to the Local Government Board a resolution to expend money for the emigration of children to Canada, must furnish with respect to each child: (a) a justice's certificate of the child's consent to emigrate: (b) a medical report as to its health both of body and mind, certifying whether in the medical man's opinion the child is in all respects a suitable subject to emigrate to Canada: (c) a cheque for payment of fees for inspections of the child in Canada by the Dominion Immigration Inspector. The guardians must also (d) show that the child has been educated at their cost for at least six months: (e) give the name and address of the agency under whose auspices the child is to emigrate: (f) state whether they (the guardians) are satisfied that the person taking out the child has a rea-

sonable prospect of finding a suitable home for the child in Canada: (g) specify whether they have obtained from the person taking out the child a written undertaking that the child will be placed with a family of the same religion as that to which the child belongs; and that immediately after the child is placed out the Department of the Interior at Ottawa shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and address of the person with whom the child is placed, the number of the lot, the concession and the name of the township in which such person resides, and a report containing similar information shall be furnished to the guardians: (h) furnish details as to the several items of expenditure which make up the total amount to be expended in pursuance of their resolution, and assure the Local Government Board that in connection with the emigration the requirements of the Canadian Provincial Immigration Acts will in no way be contravened.

The Local Government Board (Memorandum of April, 1888) deprecate the sending out to Canada of girls above the age of twelve years except under very special circumstances. Such girls if accompanying a younger brother or sister are permitted to emigrate, but otherwise the board do not assent to their emigration unless the agency effecting the emigration undertakes that each such child will be looked after in Canada by a lady residing in the neighborhood of the home in which the girl will be placed, who will act as her special friend, and who will not at the same time occupy that position in regard to any other child.

The English poor laws enact that every civil parish must support its own poor. The means for doing this are supplied by the money assessed and collected by the municipal authorities at the rate demanded by the Board of Guardians.

The Board of Guardians is composed of a number of members varying according to the population and area of the parish. Each member is elected by the ratepayers of the parish in which he or she resides; and each goes out of office every three years, but is eligible for re-election while residing in the parish. The chief function of the guardians is to relieve destitution. They are empowered to assume the control of any orphaned or deserted child until the child, if a boy, attains the age of 16 years, or if a girl, the age of 18 years.

Children from unions are not picked up off the streets as has been supposed in Canada. The majority are the children of widows or widowers, left with large families to support, and in most cases the parents, though poor, are thoroughly honest and respectable.

It is well understood in philanthropic circles that before an emigrated child can be accepted by the Canadian people, it must win a good name in the homes, and moreover that it must be both mentally and morally healthy. The opportunity was afforded me of witnessing the medical examination of candidates for emigration. No child is admitted to a home until it is medically examined by a qualified physician, and these examinations are repeated in the home at least once every three months during the child's residence there. It must also be passed upon by the shore doctor, by the Liverpool Board of

Trade physician, the ship's medical officer, and finally by the Canadian Government medical officer at the port of landing. An English gentleman once made the somewhat indignant remark that if the same strictness were applied in admitting Canadians, for instance, to England, many of them would not be allowed to land in that country.

The subject of child emigration has attracted the interest, the support and the sympathy of all classes of the British people. It has no better patrons than many in the ranks of the nobility, while Christian men and women of every grade of society in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales have lent themselves to the work with a devotion and liberality which have rarely been surpassed. Perhaps no one has shown a finer conception of the movement than Lord Ripon, as evidenced by the eloquent speech delivered by him at a bazaar held in Liverpool, in October last, in aid of Father Berry's Homes. In the course of his remarks on that occasion the Marquis of Ripon is reported to have said:—

'In looking through the report of the Homes for last year, he found many things which were to him of deep interest. There was one portion of the report which he perused with greater pleasure perhaps than any other, and that was the long list of between four and five hundred names of boys and girls who had been sent out through the influence of Father Berry to represent the people of the United Kingdom in the colony of Canada. That list brought before them a record of facts which proved how admirable had been the training the children received in Liverpool. The reports had been prepared in an impartial spirit, and he was glad to find, as they might expect, considering the source from which these young men and women set forth, that the reports were highly satisfactory. These boys and girls were gathered from the streets of Liverpool, from the most inauspicious circumstances of life, and were trained with splendid results in Father Berry's Homes, and many sent forth to Canada. They had conclusive proofs of the good service thus rendered to the community. We heard much nowadays of the binding together of the scattered portions of our Empire, and there were many political, military and other proposals for attaining that great end; but none of them surpassed in the possibility of their results that which might be attained by sending forth from the mother country to the colonies those who would be useful there, and who would rise to high positions in life (applause). It was not unknown in the history of Father Berry's Homes that boys taken from the streets of Liverpool had, after a few years, exchanged their rags for the dress of smart young men, and had come back holding positions of confidence and importance. Emigration of this kind benefited both the mother country and the colonies. If the boys of the streets did not find the means of rising in this country, it was largely owing to the miserable conditions in which they lived. Raise them out of these conditions, send them forth to the free possibilities of a progressive colony, and we could make them good citizens of the colonies, whereas they perhaps would not have been good citizens if they had remained in Liverpool. Proud as we might be of our great competence in peace and war, and proud as we were of that magnificent commerce of which Liverpool was the centre, we might be more proud, or at all events equally proud, of the work which was being done in these days to raise the poor, to teach the ignorant, and to make as far as possible a fair opening to a prosperous position in life for the poorest and weakest of our people.'

These are noble words, and their highest key-note is struck in the statement that child emigration has benefited 'both the mother country and the colonies.'

and made happiness and prosperity possible to the poorest and weakest in our Empire.—

\* \* It would be easy to mention the names of many others, leading citizens of England, who have taken the deepest interest, and an active part in this great movement, such as the Reverend Monseigneur Nugent, of Liverpool; Mrs. Louisa Birt, Miss Annie Macpherson, Miss Rye, the Rev. Dr. T. Bowman-Stephenson, Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Very Rev. Canon St. John, Rev. E. Bans, and the late William Quarrier, who founded the orphan homes of Scotland at the Bridge-of-Weir.

It is conceded that the Quarrier homes are amongst the most wonderful of their kind in the world. They were founded many years ago by the late Mr. William Quarrier as the fulfilment of a resolution he made under most pathetic circumstances. He was one of a family of young children. His mother, a widow, had been left without the means wherewith to sustain her children, and they were said to have been literally at the point of starvation. Standing in High street, Glasgow, (I have seen the exact spot) a lad of seven, hatless and shoeless, William Quarrier sought aid from passers by, but in vain. There and then he resolved that if ever he should have the means he would do something to help destitute children, and not pass them by as others had passed him. His great achievements on behalf of the poor children, not only of Glasgow, but of the whole of Scotland, were the direct outcome of this incident. At an early age he found employment in a pin factory, working, it is said, from 10 to 12 hours a day, for the munificent wage of a shilling a week. Later on he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and at the termination of the agreement he worked at this trade. At three and twenty he set up in business on his own account in Glasgow.

It is related that one day, in Jamaica street, Mr. Quarrier met a match-boy who had been cheated out of his stock-in-trade. His sympathies were drawn out and he supplied the unfortunate lad with a new outfit. The result of this episode was the organization of shoe-black, news and messenger boys' brigades.

In 1871 Mr. Quarrier wrote to the Glasgow papers setting forth the condition of destitute and neglected children, and pointed out how they might be helped by his contemplated homes and by the emigration scheme with which the late Miss Annie Macpherson was identified.

Within a fortnight after the publication of this letter a gift of \$10,000 was made to the cause by Mr. Thomas Corbett, of Glasgow, and thus the Bridge-of-Weir Homes practically received their first impetus.

It is difficult to bring this report to a close without a reference to the man who, perhaps above all others, has done so much for the rescue of the unfortunate, the destitute and the homeless among the youth of the old land—that great and good man, Dr. Barnardo, who so recently passed away in the midst of his labours. I can only think of one other who was engaged in similar work who may be said to have succeeded in the same marvellous degree—the late William Quarrier, above referred to. So well did Dr. Barnardo succeed in his excellent undertaking that his name was long ago accorded a place of honour



in the forefront of the world's best and noblest workers, and his sudden and unexpected death caused the deepest regret in many lands. He has been well called 'the foster father of the fatherless, the father of nobody's children.' In the thirty-nine years that Dr. Barnardo was engaged in his work, his Homes rescued no fewer than 60,000 of these poor waifs. What would have become of them but for this institution, and what has become of them as the result of it? 'One story will illustrate that very simply and clearly for you,' said Dr. Barnardo to me:—'Eighteen months or so ago a lad was brought before the magistrates in a western town. I may as well give you the name—it was Falmouth. He was charged with vagrancy, sleeping out, and having no visible means of subsistence. This was the third time he had been so charged, and he was only about sixteen years of age. The magistrates did not know what to do with him. Being kind-hearted, they did not like to send him to prison. What else could they do? They sent him to the workhouse for a while. But when the time was up he was turned adrift again and was very soon once more before the bench. But this time he was charged with attempting to commit suicide. They asked him why he had dared to think of doing so dreadful a thing. Poor chap! He stood up and replied in a broken voice: 'No one cares whether I starve or not. No one will give me work. I am starving. I thought I had better end it. Then they thought of me.' When the lad reached me I spoke somewhat roughly to him, just to test him: 'What good can I do you?' I said: 'you're lazy; you won't work.' 'Won't I,' he replied; 'you try me, sir.'

'Well, we sent him to our Labour Home, and soon he was reported to me as industrious, decent and honest. He went to Canada. And here is a letter which says of him: 'He is a fine young fellow, doing well, and greatly respected.'

'There you have it in a nutshell: Eighteen months ago he was starving and attempting suicide, and no one would give him work. Now he is greatly respected. What may he not become now?'

Dr. Barnardo, like Mr. Quarrier, was unquestionably one of the great master-spirits in benevolent achievement, whose like one rarely looks upon. The thousands of young men and women he has rescued, and the homes he has brightened and blessed by his tireless devotion and self-sacrificing labours, are his best and most enduring monument. At his death even 'Punch' grew serious, and published the striking and truly beautiful verses which I quoted at length in the appendix to my last annual report to the department.

I returned to Canada greatly impressed by all that I had seen on my British tour, and feeling that I had gained much that would be of permanent value in the discharge of my official duties.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART.

APPENDICES

The West London District Poor Law School, Ashford, in Middlesex, England. (Front view of the extensive home and schools). I inspected over seven hundred boys and girls here, and found them undergoing a careful and efficient training in industrial and elementary branches. Each year children from this important institution are sent to Canada, and remain under my supervision until 16 years of age. This picture, while rather inadequate, affords one a fair idea of the size of the school and grounds.



WEST LONDON SCHOOL, POOR LAW, BOYS AND GIRLS.

In the year 1869 a party of children was brought to Canada under the auspices of Miss Annie MacPherson, of London, England.

Encouraged by the success of her first party of child immigrants, Miss MacPherson established three homes for the reception of future parties on their arrival, to be centres of distribution. These homes were located at Galt and Belleville, in Ontario, and at Knowlton, in the province of Quebec. The Galt Home was designed for London children, and the Knowlton Home was handed over to Mrs. Birt (Miss MacPherson's sister).

The Belleville House, so familiarly known to residents of Eastern Ontario as 'Marchmont Home,' was selected for Scotch children. Miss MacPherson latterly withdrew from Belleville and established her headquarters first at Galt and subsequently at Stratford, Ontario, where her work is still carried on.



*Yours, a friend of neglected children  
Anne Macpherson -*

ST. VINCENT'S HOME, SOUTH EALING, LONDON, W.C.

The house is an old spacious building with a most interesting history, and in the olden days was known as Place House, dating back to the middle of the 17th century. It was owned by a teller of the Exchange in the reign of Charles II. It is admirably suited to the requirements of its present occupation.

An elementary education is given the girls here.



ST. VINCENT'S HOME, SOUTH EALING.



A group of Irish children from the Coombe Home, Dublin, Ireland, ten of whom were sent to Canada in August last, under the auspices of the Misses Smyly of Dublin, to their Canadian Home at Hespeler, in Ontario. These children had from early infancy been in training under the direction of these philanthropic ladies.



THESE ARE THE BOYS OF THE COOMBE HOME, TEN OF WHOM WERE SENT TO CANADA.

E. H. History:—Father dead. Mother and stepfather with three other children living in Hackney. No chance for lad to get on. He was sent to Edgworth, where he has proved to be a good lad and thoroughly contented. He is most grateful for his rescue and speaks with much feeling of the lady who secured his admission to the home. He will be sent to Ganada in the course of a year or so. A most promising boy.

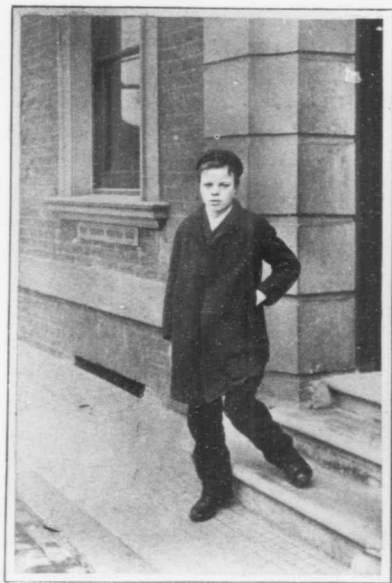


E. H., ON ADMISSION TO HOME.



IN PROCESS OF PREPARATION FOR EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

C. A. is a boy of 16 years. He was brought to the Children's Home, Bonner Road, London, a homeless orphan, by a Church of England clergyman. Admitted for a year's training before being sent to Canada.

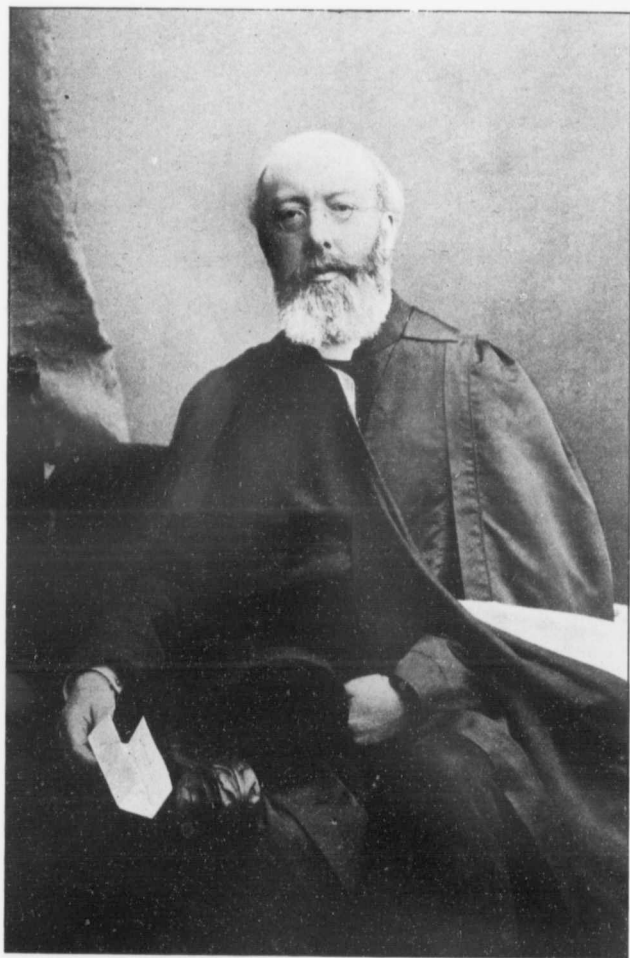


C. A., AS HE APPEARED WHEN RECEIVED INTO THE HOME.



C. A., AFTER A SHORT SOJOURN IN THE HOME.

[Dr. T. Bowman Stephenson, D.D., LL.D., founder and for many years principal of the Children's Home and Orphanage, and the Canadian Receiving Home, Hamilton, Ontario. A pioneer in the juvenile immigration movement to Canada.]

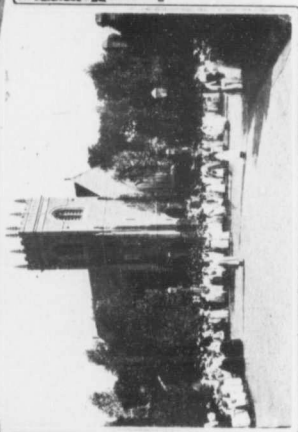


REV. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON, D.D., LL.D.



#### DR. BARNARDO'S GIRLS' HOMES.

These homes consist of sixty very substantial and modern brick cottages. The grounds, as will be observed, are laid out with great taste and beauty. Fountains are scattered throughout the lawns and there are numbers of flowering shrubs. In fact, the place is a little town in itself. The girls are trained as laundresses, cooks, dressmakers and domestic servants.



DR. BARNARD'S GIRLS' HOMES AT ILFORD IN ESSEX, ENGLAND.

[Girls under instruction in the laundry at the Catholic Home, Orpington. They are also taught cookery and other branches of housework. Children are annually sent to Canada from this home under the auspices of the Catholic Emigrating Association. The Canadian Home is at Hintonburg, Ontario.]



GIRLS ENGAGED IN LAUNDRY WORK, ORPINGTON CATHOLIC HOME.

[The late William Quarrier, founder and director for many years of the Home for the Orphaned and Fatherless Children of Scotland, Bridge-of-Weir, near Glasgow.]



THE LATE WILLIAM QUARRIER.