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PAUPER CHILDREN (EMIGRATION TO  
CANADA).

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COPY of LETTER addressed by Miss *Rye* to the President of the Local Government Board, referred to in Mr. *Doyle's* Reply thereto, of the 14th day of May last, already presented.

(*Mr. Stansfeld.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*3 August 1877.*

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PAUPER CHILDREN (EMIGRATION TO CANADA).

70.8.3

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 27 July 1877;—for,

COPY “ of LETTER addressed by Miss *Rye* to the President of the Local Government Board, referred to in Mr. *Doyle's* Reply thereto, of the 14th day of May last, already presented.”

Local Government Board, }  
2 August 1877. }

JOHN LAMBERT,  
Secretary.

THE EMIGRATION OF PAUPER AND OTHER CHILDREN TO CANADA.

To the Honourable *Sclater-Booth*, President of the Local Government Board.

Sir,

December 1876.

At last I have the honour of placing before you my papers and figures relating to the children whom I have between the years 1869 to 1874 (both inclusive) taken to Canada from various workhouse schools in England, and from this “Home,” from which I date.

The long delay that has elapsed since the appearance of Mr. Doyle's Report upon my work, and this my answer to the same, demands an explanation.

The apology and the explanation are both contained in the papers I now lay before you.

Time and labour, a long time and constant labour, have been needed for one pen to collect and arrange such a mass of information as I now offer for your consideration. Moreover, as all ships, no matter how well appointed, or how strong, stagger under sudden storms and cross seas, even when clever captains command and strong men stand at the helm, so I staggered for a long, long time, and grew more than sick at heart when your Inspector's words, written in England, so absolutely reversed his *vivá voce* declarations made while in Canada about this work, not only to myself, but also to many and influential friends in Canada.

Some months, Sir, had to elapse before I could see any sense in endeavouring to establish facts as well known in Canada as that night succeeds day, or the mortality of mankind, and I should quietly have left my post in despair had I not at length fully realised the great injustice done to the hundreds of Canadian families who have equally with myself struggled with and for these poor little pauper children. (I need not say anything about the injustice done to myself, for the great glory of all true work is that *in* the keeping of His commands THERE is the reward, and a thousand Mr. Doyles could not touch me upon that point.)

Now I suppose no criticism is so severe as that which it is possible for us to apply to our own labours, and no questioning so keen as the scrutiny by which we query a creation of our own. I am thankful now that I have tested my work to the very uttermost, for in the testing it I have found that the heart of Canada is with me, and that the capabilities of the expansion of the work are even greater than I had previously imagined.

The great point which I find so difficult to make you, your predecessors in office, and the general public understand, is the class of Canadian men and women who come forward to take our children. If you could only understand and realise the substantial, orderly, comfortable, and well-established class of people who are the custodians of these children in Canada you would the better understand the enormous boon you are placing within their reach, and why I think inspection of the children of comparatively so small moment, and the

reason I have so largely used correspondence as a means of oversight of the young people when once placed out. If I write you, if I write any member of your Board, and ask plain questions, I receive plain and straightforward answers. The same rule of life governs respectable people and people of probity all the world over, and I have no more reason to suspect trickery from my Canadian than from my English correspondents, and a four, five, and even six years' correspondence, as mine has been in many cases in Canada about the children, should surely teach a woman of fair average intelligence who may, and who may not be trusted. Acting, then, on this trust, and on this experience, the method I pursued in obtaining the information about the children which I now lay before you, was to write simultaneously to the persons (over 1,100 in number) with whom I have from time to time placed the children, asking if there had been a general migration of the girls, of which I had not been informed, or if the young people were, as I believed, still where I had placed them. With a very few exceptions, the whole of these guardians answered my letters, and at their own expense, in 500 different instances, were good enough to have their boy or girl, as the case might be, photographed, that you, the Guardians of the various Unions, and the English public generally, might have an opportunity of comparing the appearance of these poor children, after a four or five years' residence in Canada, with that of the ordinary pauper young woman found in all our English workhouses.

I have now the pleasure of laying before you, for your inspection, these 500 photographs, together with an arranged copy of all my correspondence on the subject (all letters bearing date of 1875). As the expense of printing these letters would have been more than I could afford, and as the mass of information is very bulky, I have, for your greater convenience, and in order to be able to lay a copy of the same before all the unions (50 in number) who have entrusted children to my care, prepared a synopsis of all the English and Canadian information in my possession about these children; and I think there are few, if any institutions, even with a full staff of officers, that could offer you a similar six years' following up of their children, and certainly no institution that could show the same results.

I may have no set plans, no rules, and no sharply-defined policy about overlooking the children in Canada, but if I can tell you where they all are, what they are doing, and prove that the average of their doing is very largely well-doing, am I to be condemned and my working derided? Is that honest or wise?

Possibly you may have overlooked the last Report (1876) made to the Government on the Reformatory and Certified Industrial Schools of England—I quote from a recent notice in *The Times*\*—by which it will be seen that over 900 † children have within the past 12 months absconded from these schools! and over 700 have died!—a remarkable easy way of accounting for 1,600 children. Yet on paper these schools are perfect, their rules faultless, their expense monstrous, their inspectors and officers numberless, their results—well, their results are *nil!* and that, I believe, owing in a very great degree, to the multiplication and to the elaboration of the rules that govern them; and my own impression is that we have succeeded in Canada simply because we have to a very large extent, if not entirely, thought out and dealt with each case separately and individually.

The great mass of the Canadian peoples with whom I have to deal are simple country folk, who have treated me exactly as though in some mysterious manner I had been the mother of the whole 1,100. I have been expected to rejoice in all the well-doings of the children, even to inspecting patterns of new dresses, sent on many a long mile by post, and certainly have had to bear more than my share of their shortcomings, and to be responsible for all their misdemeanours, for no one can carefully examine my synopsis of the work without seeing how thoroughly I have had to bear the burden of the children's sins, and probably I should never have ventured on the work had I known fully all that it involved.

My own impression, before practically dealing with this work, was, that if I took great precautions to secure really good homes for the girls, my labours for them

\* 19th August 1876.

† The exact numbers are, 898 absconded, 719 dead, 1876, from Reformatories; 147 dead, 68 absconded, Certified Industrial Schools.

them would then nearly, if not entirely, cease, and so my time, money, and strength would be at the absolute disposal of fresh children.

Practical experience has shown me that I was in a measure mistaken on this point, and that a certain per-centage of the girls require to be removed many times before they will settle down to life-work. Mr. Doyle's great cruelty consisted in quoting these cases as representative, and not as exceptional. Even these exceptional cases may be subdivided. For instance, a girl may have two, possibly three, homes found her, into neither of which can she be fitted or comfortable, for it must always be remembered that the whole of these children have strongly marked characters and developments; but the majority of these exceptional cases are the cases of girls returned for violent temper, laziness, insubordination, and tendencies to immorality (very little petty larceny). It will be seen from the Synopsis that we have placed out such girls, three, five, eight, ten times over. Now, will any one in their senses suppose that the latter placings out of such a girl can equal the first start in life? "Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap," is as literally fulfilled now as on the day when first penned, and the latter end of such girls is worse—lower and lower place by place—than at the beginning. Am I expected to overturn and reverse the guidance rules of the world simply because I carry children to Canada? There is also, however, this great fact to be borne in mind on this point, that in Canada we *can* get ten places for such girls; here in England after a first, and certainly after a second, failure in a situation we all know the pauper child finds herself an inmate of the house, and shut up and shut off at 15 or 16 years of age from almost any hope of respectable service. At any rate we are not in that position in the colonies. The work of the future, for I sincerely hope and trust there is yet to be a great future for this work, should, I confess, involve a separate Home, with strict discipline for these exceptional cases. They may be and are remarkably few in number, but yet requiring the utmost vigilance and closest care; neither is it advisable that such children should be in the same Home with the newly-arrived children, not only because of their evil communications, but because the management and discipline of the Homes should be so different, and such a subdivision of children will simplify matters materially.

I gather from Mr. Doyle's report that one of my great failings in this matter has been the failing to secure the affections of this vast army of children. Poor little things, had such a feat been possible, perhaps I might even have attempted it, and certainly it would have been very easy to have made the profession; but, to say nothing of the uncontrollable nature of our affections (the children's as well as my own), think of the variety of natures, dispositions, talents, tempers, for one woman to fit into; think of the cruelty such a course of proceedings would have involved for the children, of the injustice to the foster-parents and guardians, of the parting agonies for myself and the little ones, of the time required to win so great a boon, of the inevitable separation with the ever-increasing circle of friends that surround these children; it seems to me that I have exercised a truer wisdom and a better discretion in remembering that no woman, however devoted to her work, or, if you will, loving and large-hearted, could be the centre of a thousand young lives; and that I have been contented to decrease in the children's regard and affections that the foster-parents and guardians should increase, and gain all their confidences, commends itself to my mind as the best and most honourable and kindest course I could have pursued.

We may take also the opposite side of the picture, for at 15 or 16 nearly all these young people have what I call freedom-fever; they are restless, discontented, disaffected—with me? yes; with themselves, yes; and with everything and every one else; *just as foolish as you and I were at their age, and just as unreasonable*. Then they all need counsel, plain advice, possibly liberty to go where they will. It becomes a choice of evils. We have to deal with each case as occasion needs. Am I their enemy because I tell them the truth? Or can any reasonable person suppose that we can plant out these children in rows like poplars and expect them to remain growing where we place them till decay comes on and ends all? The miracle and the mystery to me is that so many of the girls are doing so well, and that after all the plain dealing and plain speaking I have had to use, not that so few, but that so many, do love and respect me. I was greatly touched, and I am sure you will not fail to be struck, with the

hundredfold iteration of "respect" with which nearly every letter that I now give you concludes.

Your Inspector tells you of the terrible hardships he had to endure from impassable roads to reach the homes of the children. I can also tell you that on the 14th September 1874, over 300 of these young children had at any rate sufficient affection for me to travel over these terrible roads to pay me a visit at the "Western Home." You are also, I believe, aware that Mr. Doyle, although invited to this gathering previously a fortnight before, and with the express understanding that the children were being gathered for his inspection, did not favour us with his company, although the Bishop of Toronto, the Archdeacon of, and the Member for, Niagara, together with several Justices of the Peace, were good enough to attend to meet your representative.

Now, Sir, I am sure that you are anxious to reduce pauperism; nearly all your efforts since coming into office have been in that direction; therefore, the better to commend my own special work to your favourable notice, I beg to draw your attention to the following extract from Mr. Froude's *Short Studies on Great Subjects* :—

"The colonies will not take our paupers; and as we make our beds we must lie in them; but we can prevent pauperism from growing heavier upon our hands. If we send our able-bodied men with their families to settle upon land, we must support them also till their first crops are grown. If we advance money for other people's benefit we expect to be repaid, and cannot see our way to obtain security for it. But there is not the same difficulty in providing for the young. When Mr. Forster's Education Bill is fairly in work, in one shape and another we shall have more than two million boys and girls in these islands, of whom at least a fourth will be adrift when their teaching is over, with no definite outlook. Let the State for once resume its old character and constitute itself the constable of some at least of these helpless ones. When the grammatical part of their teaching is over, let them have a year or two of industrial instruction, and, under understanding with the colonial authorities, let them be drafted off where their services are most in demand. The settlers would be delighted to receive, and clothe, and feed them on the conditions of the old apprenticeship. If the apprentice system is out of favour, some other system can be easily invented. Welcome in some shape they are certain to be. A continued stream of young, well-taught, unspoilt English natures would be the most precious gift which the colonies could receive from us."\*

As my labours for the children commenced in 1869, my work antedates Mr. Froude's words—by three years—and that that work has not been altogether such a failure as Mr. Doyle would have you believe, is shown by the fact that my scheme has already found the following imitators—viz., Messrs. McPherson and Bilborough, with their Whitechapel and Belville Homes; the Rev. Styleman Herring, who took, in 1870, children from the Holborn Union to an orphanage in Brantford; the Rev. George Rogers, who received and placed out in New Brunswick women and children from the Bristol Union; Miss Fletcher (for the Roman Catholics), who has carried women from Liverpool workhouse to Ottawa and Montreal; the Rev. Bowman Stevenson, with his Lancashire and Hamilton Homes; Dr. Middleton, with his Birmingham and London, Ontario, Receiving Houses; and Mrs. Burt, with her Liverpool and Nova Scotia workings.

Surely it is contrary to all our experiences to have so many followers of a failure. Is there room for us all in Canada; is there any fear of collision or jealousies? No, a thousand times no! Canada can take all the children we can all of us bring, and find homes, and plentiful homes, for them all; the limit is in ourselves and not in Canada. But you will say, why Canada above all our other colonies? I will answer you by calling to your memory the fact that some 30 years ago the emigration of pauper children was commenced to the Cape. I have every reason to believe from private papers I have seen that that work was a far greater success than has been generally believed; but in the days to which I refer postal communication with the colonies was both expensive and uncertain; the cable did not exist, and exaggerated reports upon isolated cases, alas! as rife then as now; but there existed then as now an insuperable objection to my mind to anything like a large emigration of pauper children to the Cape. I allude to the great preponderance there of coloured peoples, and to this

\* "England's War," Vol. II., p. 510, 1872.

this great drawback may now be added the equally objectionable increase of riches, which has necessarily destroyed the simplicity of the homes there, and the home-life which makes the earthly salvation of the child. This same fatal objection of wealth applies equally to Australia and New Zealand; wealthy and luxurious homes are no places for untaught and untrained pauper children; houses where many and educated servants work can never in our colonies, any more than in England, receive such children; while the working settlers in these two latter-named colonies have not been long enough in those countries to be sufficiently raised above their own class to have tone and moral power enough to guide, control, and soften such children as those we have to deal with; even if this were not the case, the distance in these two latter-named colonies makes a difficulty: money, I know, can bridge that over, but writing as a ratepayer, I remember the fact. These, then, are some of the reasons that have determined my location in Canada, viz., easy access, the voyage being rarely longer than 14 days, and very frequently only 10, the absence of great wealth, the "neither poverty nor riches" of contentment, the freedom from admixture of races, and a settlement in the country of a people, whose residence can count by generations.

Of the healthiness of the country there can be but little doubt, when I add that my death-rate, 15 in six years out of 1,100\* children, with six of these deaths accidental, more than realises Dr. Richardson's hypothetical Hygeia; my medical and drug bill, which I have printed separately, also testifies to the extraordinary health of the children while in Canada. I especially wish to draw your attention to the fact mentioned on page 1 of Miscellaneous Particulars, that 16 of the workhouse girls in the past six years have had illegitimate children, while not one of the stray or Peckham girls, whom Mr. Doyle is so afraid will corrupt the pauper children, has so disgraced us or herself. I have also at No. 5 of Miscellaneous Particulars given you the names of the children (with the unions from whence they came) who have been returned to the Home, or reported for violent temper and extreme obstinacy, for all of us who have had to deal with the children have been greatly struck with the similarity of their disposition and failings in this respect, and we cannot but conclude that there must be some radical error in the training of any body of children that can produce so uniform and so disastrous a failing.

The names of our ships given at No. 7 of Miscellaneous Particulars, will show you that we have sailed in the finest steamers afloat, and that we have never changed our service. As not only Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord and Lady Monck, Lord and Lady Lisgar, but even one of our Royal Princes, have sailed in these very same steamers to and from Canada, I trust you will not be dissatisfied with the choice I have made for the safety and accommodation of your children. With regard to my ship matrons—Miss Smythe (now Mrs. Soffe), Miss Weale, Miss Hunt, and Mrs. Willis—all are officers in the service of the Government Emigration Department (late Park-street, Westminster), and one of these officers—viz., Mrs. Soffe—has crossed the Atlantic with me seven times. Being the *employées* of the Government should in itself be a guarantee that these matrons are all that could be desired; and it is surely a work of supererogation on my part to say that I have been fully satisfied with their services. On page 4 of Miscellaneous Particulars, you will find the names of the house matrons and servants at Niagara during the six years of my residence there, as opposed to Mr. Doyle's statement, that at this (*sic* the Western Home) Home there is "a paid matron and one servant."

I am very willing to confess that I have been under-officered, and that I should have been very thankful for more money to have enabled me to have secured more workers, but it is incomprehensible to me by what rule of proportion or division four servants can be reduced into one, the more so when I know that Mr. Doyle saw personally and separately while in Niagara all the servants whose names are printed under the date 1874, asked them how long they had lived with me, and the wages I paid, and I cannot but remember, in connection with this subject, a speech of your Inspector's, for which the ratepayers, at any rate, will not thank him—viz., "that when the Government carried on this work, they would spend thousands where I had spent hundreds."

You

\* See Miscellaneous Particulars, p. 1, No. 3.

You will see by referring to Miscellaneous Particulars, page 2, section 4, that in the six years' working of the scheme I have lost sight of 28 of the children under 15 years of age. I am grieved to have to make the admission, and the remembrance that 900 children have in England slipped through the hands of the Reformatory officials in one year, gives me little consolation; but I think I may add, that if I had the time, the money, and the strength to travel personally to these 28 homes, where we originally placed the children, we should be able to find them all. Constant changes in the postal arrangements of a new country cause us some losses, the removals of some families, and deaths in others, with omissions to send on notice of the same to the parent Home, all help to swell this list, and I know of no perfected workable plan by which we could establish a complete espionage of all the children in Canada any more than here in England.

You must kindly remember two facts, in some cases the children themselves remove themselves, on purpose that it shall not be known that they have ever had anything whatever to do with Miss Rye; Miss Rye, unfortunately, being the last link connecting them with their workhouse life and the shame of their extreme poverty. Foster-parents, on the other hand, are many of them extremely tenacious of the children's affections, and of the respect paid to their foster-children. Where such is the case my visits are extremely unpopular, touchingly so; and persons have removed in order that neighbours may not know the antecedents of their children. At this very moment there is a good, motherly, middle-aged woman in the West, who expects me to bring her out by my next voyage a brother and sister of four and five years of age, whom I am to convey to her without the knowledge of any of her neighbours! The question is often put to me, Are all, or the majority of the people in Canada who take the children childless? I answer, No; most decidedly the childless people are in a very large minority, but people marry very young in the colonies, and their children follow the parental example. The result is small families as a rule, and the dispersion of families, which is a natural condition of colonial life; the younger members stretching on and on into the West and the great far Nor'-West. So, as I have before explained, at 40 or 45, the comfortably-settled farmer and his wife find themselves once more alone in life, and, to quote their own words, "We don't think, Miss Rye, that we're too old to bring up another family, and should like a little one about the place." If I were to tell you honestly what I consider the truest danger that our young girls run, I should say their most real danger is the over-indulgence and laxity of discipline, both from the foster-parents and from the guardians or mistresses of the working girls. For a few years I am sure this was the case. No one dared to correct a girl for wrong-doing, partly from extreme sensibility and sympathy with their orphaned and stranger condition, and "We have brought her back to you, Miss Rye, to correct; we wouldn't whip another man's child," has been said to me by a hundred Canadian men and women when bringing back girls who have driven these plain people almost crazy by their tricks.

In making my Synopsis I have used the following expressions, "Adopted," "Bound for service," and "Bound for service, but practically adopted." By adopted, I mean exactly what the word says, the child becoming in every sense and in all ways the same as a child born in the family. As a rule, we never allow a child over nine years of age to be adopted. I have a few exceptions to this rule, where the child has shown great delicacy of constitution, of temperament, or taste, and where I have been particularly careful to see that the proposing foster-parents intended especially and fully to carry out their promises.

Children who are bound for service are placed with working people for the express purpose of learning how to become working women themselves; these are of 10 years of age and upwards. I need not again state to you the particulars of the adoption indentures or of the apprenticeship indentures, as you have both fully and correctly copied in Mr. Doyle's Report; but on looking over my Synopsis you will see that I have, as far as age is concerned, deviated from my rule of age for apprenticeship as I have also from my previous rule of age for adoption, and from the same reason, working in a diametrically opposite way. There are, as you cannot fail to have observed, among these poor workhouse children, girls of seven, eight, and nine years of age, of so rough a build and so low a type that you can surely forecast their future by being with them even for a few hours; such children, the born hewers of wood and drawers of water; could never by any amount of care or culture become cultivated or refined



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

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

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

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

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

"HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WESTMINSTER."

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

Calling themselves	Charwomen	-	-	-	-	850
"	Needlewomen	-	-	-	-	796
"	Washers and Ironers	-	-	-	-	1,330
"	Servants	-	-	-	-	166
"	Sewing Machinists	-	-	-	-	35
"	Bookfolders	-	-	-	-	30
"	Artificial Flower Makers	-	-	-	-	28
"	<i>Of no Occupation</i>	-	-	-	-	1,796
Women of respectable class (such as wives of men with comfortable homes, and women of small independent means) about	-	-	-	-	-	100
	Total	-	-	-	-	5,131

EXTRACTS FROM POLICE REPORTS.

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

1876. Westminster	-	-	-	-	-	5,131
" Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	8,276
1875. Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	7,073
	Total	-	-	-	-	20,480

Let the ladies of England especially remember that all these women were once young girls, and that we shall never have servants enough to meet the present demands of society unless more young girls are taken by the hand and trained, as was once the case in England, separately in private families. Orphanages and Homes do something, but in reality they do not touch more than the skirts of the question.

Yes! these wretched women were all of them once little children, and capable of being taught, and trained, and raised into true womanhood. We have spent, Sir, too much time and too much money and sympathy on our refuges and our Magdalens; let us now turn to the little ones who have no past and no future, and place them where they may look back upon a happy girlhood, and forward to a respected and virtuous age.

Let us no longer join in the senseless cry that the enriching of our colonies is the impoverishing of England; rather let us begin to understand the exact reverse. Let manufacturers know that the cost of a pauper or beggar's clothes for the year only oscillates from 0 to 5 £, but that each child whom I take abroad sends them back, directly or indirectly, orders for goods that may be counted by 10 £. and 20 £., and even 30 £. a year.

Little more now remains for me to say except to draw your attention to the cost of this experimental work, partly paid for, as you will observe, by public subscription, and partly by moneys raised from the rates. I have to confess that my past accounts have been badly kept. Larger hearts and broader minds than Mr. Doyle's would have found some excuse for the shortcoming in the fact that I have personally crossed the Atlantic some 20 times in the six years, that during the whole of that time I have had the full weight of the whole of the work on my shoulders; that I have had to indoctrinate simultaneously both the English and Canadian public; also arrange, purchase, and furnish the terminal receiving houses, viz., at Peckham and Niagara. Happily for myself, the Canadian Government were good enough to allow their auditor to examine the vouchers and the books which I offered Mr. Doyle, and which he declined to do, while in Canada.

For the future the rate of 8 £. per head received with each workhouse child up to this date will, I think, have to be raised to 12 £. to meet the expenses of the separate Home which we must have for the returned and refractory girls, and that a larger staff of officers may be kept to relieve either myself or whoever undertakes the headship of this work, a sum which could easily be afforded when it is remembered that the Kirkdale, Bristol, and St. George's, Hanover-square, Schools Committees have all publicly acknowledged that my work has saved the rates to the extent of 2,000 £. to 3,000 £. a-year each.

If after reading this Report, you still think that the stray and Peckham children should be separated in Canada from the workhouse children, I shall be very willing to sell to the Imperial Government my Western Home at Niagara, to be used for the workhouse children exclusively, and to buy another property with the moneys so received as a separate Home for my stray children.

In the spring of this year I publicly asked Guardians of parishes to tell me and the public generally what became of the young people, and the girls especially, whom they had from time to time placed out in life in England, that we might compare our workings. As far as I am aware, the only Board that accepted my challenge was that of St. George's, Hanover-square, and in my Appendix, from 5 to 8, you will have an opportunity of seeing the per-centages of failings and of success, of especially the girls, after being started in life from their schools.

The only definite information I have received from other Unions about their children is as follows:—

The Chippenham Board considers that at least one-third of their children are failures.

Marlborough writes me that 25 per cent. are unable to satisfy their employers.

Portsea Island tells me only of 15 girls of 1871, all reported as doing well, but the number is too small to be of much service, particularly when the size of the school is considered.

Lambeth speaks of over 80 girls placed out into service since 1871, "*all of whom, to the best of our belief, are doing well.*" which is surely no report at all.

Manchester,

Manchester, one of the best, probably the best, managed and oldest separate workhouse school, in England, speaks of 8 per cent. of failures amongst the girls, but I doubt very greatly if even this school could tell me where 1,000 of their girls are located to-day, and so really test this statement fully.

By the official correspondence which I now publish you will see that the Dominion Government of Canada in December 1875 had sufficient confidence in me, after Mr. Doyle's attack had reached Canada, to vote me 1,000 dollars, or 200 *l.*, for the maintenance of the Western Home during the past year, a totally inadequate sum, but valuable as showing the sympathy of the country. You will also see by same letter (*see* No. 1) that I am directed for the future to look to the Province of Ontario, in which the bulk of my children are, for any Canadian support I may in future require. In June of this present season I put myself into communication with the Ontario Government, asking if they, as a Government, would relieve me of the responsibilities of the returned children, and start a Government reformatory. You have the Hon. Mr. Wood's answer in letter 4 of same page, by which you will see that, in lieu of my proposition, the Ontario Government propose to give me 6 dollars, or 1 *l.* 4 *s.*, for each child landed there. This offer is open to many objections, the chief being that my expenses for such children, for household expenses, and for a governing and travelling staff, would be permanent, but the income erratic and varying with the number of children committed to my care by different workhouses. With regard to the numbers of children, I can say safely that Canada can take 1,000 children a year for the next 10 years certainly, and as about 3,000 workhouse children are annually placed out in England, many of whom, I fear, get into Westminster and other houses of correction, as already shown, I trust my hopes may not be disappointed. Should 500 girls as a minimum be sent out every year, my objection to this mode of payment by the Government of Ontario would, of course, fall to the ground.

You will see by Letter, No. 3, from the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, that at my request the Dominion Government are prepared to periodically inspect our Canadian Homes for the Imperial Government, and I can only say I have no objection to any such inspection if you wish it.

One word and I have finished. I here publicly offer my grateful thanks to my two secretaries, Lizzie Still, of London, and Geraldine Allaway, of Niagara; and if out of so many Canadian labourers, I should especially single Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ball, of Niagara, and Mr. and Mrs. Robson, of Newcastle, for their especial labours on behalf of the children, I shall, I trust, be forgiven by the other workers whose labours have not been quite so incessant.

I shall conclude by saying that the following Unions, all of whom have previously committed their young people to my care, have again requested me to carry more children to Canada, *viz.*, Fareham, Chichester, Oxford, Stepney, and I believe I may also add Bristol. I shall be obliged, therefore, by your kind attention to my statements, and for an answer that will enable me to advise the guardians of the parishes above alluded to what are your wishes and intentions on this great matter.

Avenue House,  
High-street, Peckham.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Maria S. Rye.*

## ANSWERS to STATEMENTS made in Mr. DOYLE'S REPORT.

(Edition, 8th February 1875.)

## STATEMENTS.

Page 1.—“The title ‘pauper.’”

Page 3.—“The addresses given me were incorrect.”

Page 4.—“Children are distributed in the remotest settled ‘concessions’ in the West.”

Page 4.—“Workhouse girl gone on the streets at Lewiston.”

Page 5.—“Miss Rye receives *considerable* assistance from the Governments of the Dominion and the Province of Ontario.” We are again informed of this fact on pages 6 and 33.

Page 6.—“Payment for the children by the guardians of 8 l. 8 s. each child.”

Page 6.—“Although in 1868-69 the guardians of *two* or *three* Unions availed themselves of Miss Rye’s,” &c., “to send pauper children,” &c.

Page 6.—“Children from Reformatories sent.”

Page 7.—“Case of parents living, their consent is *said* to be obtained.”

Page 8.—“St. George’s Home, in Côté St. Antoine.”

Page 8.—“Miss Rye’s journey is sometimes broken at Toronto.”

Page 8.—“The children Miss Rye has distributed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, consigned to the care of persons in whom she reposes confidence.”

Page 8.—“The ‘Western Home,’ bought for Miss Rye by subscription.”

Page 10.—“There is in this ‘Home’ (Niagara) a paid matron and a servant.”

Page 11.—“The other sense in which the word ‘adoption’ is used is simply ‘apprenticeship.’”

Page 11.—“A third form of indenture,” &c.

## ANSWERS.

This report does not only relate to pauper children, but includes report upon the Arab and stray children, and omits any notice of the pauper children taken out by Rev. Styleman Herring, from the Holborn Union, and also the Roman Catholic pauper children sent out by Archbishop Manning.

I had some six letters out of 1,168 returned to me through the Dead Letter Office, when writing to the guardians of the children in 1875.

I have four children so placed.

Elizabeth Boncer, of Tamworth. See her history on page 6, No. 65, in Synopsis.

The *considerable* assistance, amounts in five years to 402 l. from the two Governments referred to, and 300 l. from the Government of New Brunswick, half of which, not being needed for work undertaken, was refunded. See Mr. Doré’s Letter, p. A.

Should be 8 l. This misstatement alone makes a difference of 530 l. 16 s., or more moneys than I have received in the five years from the Dominion Government and Province of Ontario united.

The first Union that sent any children to Canada was Kirkdale, in Liverpool, and they sent 50 children in October 1869.

I have only taken three such children, and these were from Feltham in 1869.

Is always so obtained. Has Mr. Doyle never heard of writs of Habeas Corpus?

Côté St. Antoine is three or four miles distant from St. George’s Home.

Always broken at Toronto.

Each time I have placed children in either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia I have accompanied them there myself, and have never left either province until the children have been placed.

The “Western Home” was bought by the moneys given me in 1868, in answer to my letters to the *Times* on the emigration of children, and was earned by my own pen and hard labour.

At the time of Mr. Doyle’s visit to my “Home,” besides myself, there were—Miss Allaway, hon. secretary; Mrs. Sittleton, matron; Mrs. Gray, cook; Alice Heathcote, parlourmaid; Samuel Tracey, man. See also Miscellaneous Particulars, No. 10.

These statements are altogether erroneous. We have our “adoptions,” and our “apprenticeships,” respectively figured G and H in Mr. Doyle’s Report, with “I,” the apprenticeship of the lads, and no other or third method of placing out children.

## STATEMENTS.

Page 12.—“The whole of this machinery of ‘indentures,’ though it has a look of being business-like, appears to me to be worthless or delusive.”

Page 13.—“I have several times driven through miles of forest, to find the settlers’ first home, just put upon the few acres of recently-cleared land.”

Page 14.—“Some of the places, indeed, are worse than a Board of Guardians would consent to place a child in in England.”

Page 14.—“Many of Miss Rye’s children are in the States.”

Page 14.—“Miss Rye does not profess to have any regular or organised means of supervision at all.”

Page 14.—“A large proportion of children sent out are the semi-criminals of our large cities and towns.”

Page 17.—“Children, I am assured, are not allowed to leave Miss Rye’s ‘Home’ until they are in a fit state. With reference to her children, however, I heard of more than one similar complaint!”

Page 18.—“Suitable provision should be made for sick and infectious cases.”

Page 18.—“Regulations adapted to the character of the establishment should be prescribed.”

Page 18.—“They should be periodically inspected.”

Page 18.—“One intelligent girl complained.”

## ANSWERS.

In Canada and in the States we have especial laws relating to adoption. The papers I use in Canada were drawn up for me by a very eminent Canadian barrister, and we have found them to work as well as indentures work in England, that is, not perfectly, but very fairly.

See Synopsis in Appendix. p. 4, reprinted from the Canadian Government Report.

Why not give the names of the children so placed, and the people with whom residing? Also, what was the girl’s character, and if it was her first or fifth or even tenth place?

Twenty-four out of 1,168, and of these 11 were placed there in 1870, before the work became so popular in Canada.

See Miscellaneous Particulars, No. 6, with names and addresses of co-workers in Canada.

The actual figures are 887 workhouse and 281 stray, and of these stray children three only from a Reformatory; while as to the conduct of the girls in Canada, I beg to refer you to Miscellaneous Particulars, No 2, by which it will be seen that while 16 workhouse girls have had illegitimate children in the six years, we have not yet had one of our stray or Peckham girls so disgrace us.

More than one out of 1,168 children! with very many of the children delivered over to me from the workhouse schools, having their heads in a terrible state. I wonder who will undertake to find matrons clever enough to comb children’s heads at sea, with most probably children and matrons all sick together!

As far as I am concerned, I shall first have to get the infectious cases, as in the past six years, with the exception of 11 cases of measles in 1874, we have had no infectious disease and no other sickness worth speaking about, as the death-rate and medical bills show. The attendance of a medical man has chiefly been needed for scrofulous cases and old sores that have broken out from change of air and food. The gradual rise in our medical bill (small though it is) is due to the fact that every year up till 1874, has seen a gradual increase in my numbers, and therefore necessarily, according to the laws of general average, an increase of the possible numbers of returned and sickly children; a great allowance must also be made for the fact that my late matron had a habit of sending for a medical man to attend the children in my absence, and very frequently unnecessarily.

Should the work be undertaken by the Government no reasonable person could possibly object to this.

The Canadian Government have, at my request, consented to do this in the future. See Appendix, page C, letter 3.

Why is not the name of the girl and of the “Home” also given?

## STATEMENTS.

Page 18.—“Girl in Miss Rye’s ‘Home’ kept in solitary confinement 11 days, and fed on bread and water.”

Page 19.—“Owing to the very rapid dispersion of these young emigrants, Miss Rye can know very little of their character or disposition, or peculiar aptitude,” &c.

Page 20.—“Miss Rye trusts to the accident of being able to find persons in different districts who will relieve her from the responsibility of finding suitable homes and of looking after the children when they are placed in them.”

Page 20.—“Child brought back because ‘too small;’ sent to another place ‘next day;’ brought back because ‘the man was drunk;’ ‘because he was with rough men and learning to swear.’ Several cases of children being removed because Miss Rye was not satisfied with the place.”

Page 21.—“I have found dissatisfied servants looking forward anxiously to being, as their phrase is, ‘my own mistress.’”

Page 25.—“So completely does Miss Rye trust to the care and supervision of friends that she was not able to give me the address of this girl or the particulars of the case.”

Page 26.—“G. McM. He was not there,” &c.

Page 27.—“E. B. Is lost sight of.”

Page 27.—“C. C. Left her second place a year ago; present address not known.”

Page 27.—“J. C. Left situation.”

Page 27.—“M. H. Present address not known.”

Page 27.—“C. L. Address not known.”

Page 27.—“A. L. Address not known.”

Page 27.—“A. C. Address lost,” &c.

Page 27.—“M. C. Changed places several times; address not known.”

Page 27.—“E. C. Changed places many times; doubtful if still in her last situation.”

## ANSWERS.

Name again not given. It is impossible for me to be certain what girl is referred to. I think it was in 1872 that I did place a girl, for the most infamous crime a human being can be guilty of by herself, for some time; it was impossible for her to be allowed to mix with any other children, but I do not remember for how long; and I did give her bread and water, but certainly not for 11 days. The girl made a full confession to me personally of her guilt.

As a rule we have always kept our children three weeks or a month in the “Home” before dispersion, a course much disapproved of by our Canadian friends, many of whom have been waiting months, and in some cases years, for the children.

Having been fortunate enough to attract to this scheme the co-operation of some of the finest men and women in Canada, I consider I have by so doing secured that “intimate knowledge of locality,” &c., pointed out by Mr. Doyle, as one of the desiderata laid down by the Board in 1870, for the guidance of Boarding-out Committees. See Miscellaneous Particulars, No. 6.

I have had children brought back because they have been said to be “too small,” which is another way in Canada of saying “disobedient and unmanageable.” I have never placed out returned children the “next day;” nor had one brought back because the “man drank;” or “because the child was with rough men and learning to swear.” I have removed a few children because I was not satisfied with their homes, which I hope shows that when I have made a mistake I rectify it as soon as the mistake is discovered.

Is this state of things confined to one side of the Atlantic?

For this very reason, that Mrs. Robson was at the actual time of Mr. Doyle’s visit to Canada in correspondence with myself about this sad case, and we had positively not determined what should be done when Mr. Doyle was talking to me about it.

This boy’s history (George M’Masters) and his sisters given in my Synopsis, Nos. 130, 131.

Elizabeth Boncer, who has already done duty in Mr. Doyle’s Report. See Synopsis, No. 65.

? Caroline Cousens. See Synopsis, No. 739.

Jane Canner. See Synopsis, No. 128. Girl now 20 years old.

? Margaret Heywood. See Synopsis, No. 421.

? Christina Lucas. See Synopsis, No. 16. Girl now 18 years old.

? Arthur Lucas. See Synopsis, No. 434. Lad 20 years old.

Ann Cole. See Synopsis, No. 309. Girl 20 years old.

? Mary Ann Craddock. See Synopsis, No. 708.

Elizabeth Cook. See Synopsis, No. 46. Girl now 19 years old.

STATEMENTS.

Page 27.—“E. D. Present address not known.”

Page 27.—“J. F. Address not known.”

Page 27.—“M. A. G. Address not known.”

Page 27.—“H. H. Address doubtful.”

Page 27.—“H. J. Address not known.”

Page 27.—“M. McN.” (Correct.)

Page 27.—“E. M.” (Correct.)

Page 27.—“A. P. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“A. P. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“S. S. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“E. W., Dr. C. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“H. W. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“E. W. Address not known.”

Page 28.—“E. B.” (Correct.)

Page 28.—“A. C.” (Correct.)

Page 30.—“In the case of an accident which they thought Miss Rye ought to know. A nice little girl, who had the sight of one eye destroyed by the careless use of firearms.”

Page 33.—“Connected with this system of emigration charges have been publicly made and discussed in the Canadian press and elsewhere, grounded upon the assumption that Miss Rye has a pecuniary interest in it.”

Page 33.—“A satisfactory result could only be arrived at by a strict audit, in which vouchers for each item of expenditure should be produced.”

Page 35.—“It was a long time, employers have frequently told me, before that class of children could get over the feelings of home sickness.”

Page 35.—“Pauper children referred to as ‘the refuse of our workhouses.’”

ANSWERS.

? Elizabeth Dunkley. *See Synopsis, No. 198.* Girl 18 years old,

Janetta Ford. *See Synopsis, No. 358.* Girl 23 years old, and most respectably married.

? Mary Ann Green. *See Synopsis, No. 222.* Girl 19 years old.

Harriett Howell. *See Synopsis, No. 452.* 15 according to entry, but I believe H. H. is much older; nearly 18 years I should say.

Harriett Jewery. *See Synopsis, No. 567.* A very sad case indeed.

Mary McNulty. *See Synopsis, No. 381.* Girl 20 years old.

Emma Maton. *See Synopsis, No. 392.*

Alice Parsons. *See Synopsis, No. 305.* Girl 20 years old.

? Ann Phillips. *See Synopsis, No. 580.* Girl 20 years old.

Sarah Southall. *See Synopsis, No. 357.* Girl now 22 years of age.

Elizabeth Waite. *See Synopsis, No. 405.* Girl 19 years of age.

Hannah Waite. *See Synopsis, No. 404.* Girl 20 years of age.

? Emma Western. *See Synopsis, No. 540.* Girl 19 years old, and returned to England.

Eleanor Bellman. *See Synopsis, No. 80.* Papers found now.

? Annie Cruel. *See Synopsis, No. 15.* Girl is with Mr. Cortliorpe; *see* letter of 1875.

The case of Mary Richards. *See Synopsis, No. 106;* also the correspondence that took place in 1872 between Mr. Jenkinson and myself on this subject; also the girl's photo.

Such charge was once made in an insignificant Canadian paper, and it is perfectly well known from whose pen the article emanated—viz., the same person who made the same sort of attack upon the work before the Islington Board of Guardians in 1873.

This has been done for me by the Dominion Government of Canada, to whom I handed over all my vouchers after the appearance of Mr. Doyle's Report, and after he had declined the work while in Canada.

As a set-off to this statement I can give another fact: that on one occasion, when we were leaving the Mersey and slowly steaming away, while the other passengers were waving their handkerchiefs and raising a true English cheer for the dear old land they were leaving, my large crowd of workhouse children took up the strain from the other passengers almost before it had ceased, and burst out into a long, loud, and terrible groan, and three groans for England were raised and given before I had power to gain silence.

I have never heard this expression used in Canada, and as my object in taking the children there is to find them homes, on the very lowest ground of common sense I should not be very likely so to speak of the girls myself.

## STATEMENTS.

Page 36.—“Miss Rye took 50 children to London,” &c.

Page 36.—“The stipulation for the service of these children is that for the first year the employer is to pay in *clothing* 30 dollars.”

## ANSWERS.

As this most astonishing statement has already been officially contradicted—under the seal of the Corporation of London—I need only again say that Mr. Doyle was misinformed in every particular. I took 12 children, and not 50. I was in London one week before the children came, during which week I was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Whitehead, who with me selected 12 homes out of 25 that offered; the children came up from Niagara to London, 90 miles, under care of my co-worker and at the expense of the “Home,” and we never went into or even near the Town Hall.

If you look to my indenture of service for boys, lettered I, p. 41, in Mr. Doyle's Report, you will see how Mr. Doyle has made his mistake of a third indenture. “I” refers to the boys, as II to the girls, and you will see that the *wages* of the boys commence at 30 dollars, or 6 *l.*, a year for a lad of 13, rising 2 *l.* every year, in addition to which he would of course get board, lodging, and washing, together with schooling for the three winter months.

LETTER from *Fred. J. Doré, Esq.,* Accountant to *John Lowe, Esq.,* Secretary,  
Department of Agriculture, Canada.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa,  
Canada, 6 December 1875.

Sir,

In conformity with your instructions, I have examined the statements of receipt and expenditure, accompanied by vouchers, submitted to the Department by Miss Rye, extending over a period of seven years, viz., from 1869 to 1875 inclusive, and I have now the honour to report to you the result of my investigation.

The moneys received by Miss Rye from the Local Government Board and in Canada, admit of proof; but the amounts received from public subscription rest in the statements she has furnished.\*

John Lowe, Esq., Secretary,  
Department of Agriculture.

The following is a *résumé* of her receipts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Peckham: 181 children at 8 <i>l.</i> each—1869 to 1874 - -	1,441	-	-
Ditto, Railway Fares (100 at 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and 81 at 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> - -	115	-	6
By Workhouses—897 at 8 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	7,176	-	-
„ Railway Fares (200 at 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and 133 at 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ) - -	166	11	3
New Brunswick Government - - - - -	300	-	-
Ontario Government (1,590 <i>dols.</i> ) - - - - -	326	14	3
Dominion ditto (372 <i>dols.</i> ) - - - - -	76	8	9
Subscription in England - - - - -	4,044	-	†
„ Ditto in Canada ( <i>dols.</i> 334*16 - - - - -	68	9	2
Payments by women and children - - - - -	1,980	-	-
Interest on Bank deposits ( <i>dols.</i> 314—95) - - - - -	64	14	4
Total sterling - - - - -	£. 15,758	18	3

Or, \$, 75,693. 37. in Canadian currency.

I give you her expenditure under two separate heads:—1. Her Expenditure in England.  
2. Her Expenditure in Canada.

SYNOPSIS

\* See Miscellaneous Particulars, Nos. 11, 12.

† The subscriptions here referred to, and not quite accurately, as to amount, consist of the sum of 2,079 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*, as per list given in Miscellaneous Particulars, Nos. 11, 12, the sum of 1,940 *l.* handed by Miss Rye to her London treasurer in 1872, and a sum of 30 *l.* left by Miss Rye with Miss Still (see Balance Sheet of Peckham Home, First Report) making together the total sum of 4,049 *l.* 5 *s.* 11 *d.*



SYNOPSIS OF MISS RYE'S EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
House-rent (office) - - -	22 10 -	30 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 10 -
Servants' wages - - -	10 - -	17 - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 - -
*Furniture - - -	260 8 1	36 3 4	23 16 10	- - -	66 8 6	47 7 10	434 4 7
Printing, Stationery, and Advertisements.	16 19 1	18 7 9	16 13 2	2 16 8	- - -	- - -	54 16 8
Postages (no vouchers) - -	12 - -	30 - -	50 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	112 - -
Ocean transport of children							
R. R. fares, including matron's fees and baggage charges, &c.	250 12 5	727 11 5	1,279 - 6	1,744 19 6	1,028 2 6	606 16 -	5,637 2 4
Ditto, ditto (women) - - -	787 - -	180 10 -	138 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,105 10 -
Miscellaneous expenses - -	- - -	33 - -	30 - -	18 16 8	- - -	10 - -	91 16 8
Payment to Treasurer of London Home.	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,040 1 10	- - -	- - -	1,040 1 10
Refund to Unions - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 5 -	41 5 -
	1,359 9 7	1,072 2 6	1,584 10 6	3,726 14 8	1,094 11 -	705 8 10	9,543 7 1

SYNOPSIS OF MISS RYE'S EXPENDITURE IN CANADA.

YEAR.	Purchase of Buildings and Repairs, Draining and Gardening, &c.	Furnishing.	Travelling Expenses.	Household and living Expenses, including Fuel, Wages of Servants, &c.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
	Dol. c.	Dol. c.	Dol. c.	Dol. c.	Dol. c.	Dol. c.
1869	2,242 26	384 61	83 95	242 99	79 17	3,032 98
1870	2,589 26	63 17	385 20	1,163 15	138 20	4,344 98
1871	1,415 79	464 19	4,084 9 44	2,135 11	485 65	9,185 68
1872	725 59	311 85	474 49	1,594 03	160 60	3,266 56
1873	929 59	81 76	660 01	2,536 54	1,172 10	5,380 00
1874	373 23	39 92	376 49	1,670 38	242 46	2,702 48
1875	176 74	- -	301 60	1,270 77	637 10	2,386 21
	8,452 46	1,345 50	6,966 68	10,618 97	2,015 28	30,298 89

Thus you will observe that the receipts have been 76,693 dols. 39 cents. Whilst the expenditure, for which, with a few trifling exceptions, not of a character to affect the general result, receipted vouchers are furnished, has been:—

In England - - - - -	Dol.	Cents.
Canada - - - - -	46,444	83
	30,298	98
	76,743 22	

Showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of \$49. 85. I notice that no charge has been made by Miss Rye for postage since 1872, whereas there can be no doubt whatever

\* This includes linen, crockery, &c., for Canadian Home.  
 † Includes passages of 110 children paid for in Canada.  
 ‡ Includes refund of 900 dollars to New Brunswick Government.

whatever that her correspondence must have been of some magnitude, and she could scarcely, I should think, have spent less than 400 or 500 dollars in connection therewith.

Miss Rye's bank account with the Canadian Bank of Commerce shows her deposits to have been as follows:—

	<i>Dol. Cents.</i>		<i>Dol. Cents.</i>
1869 - -	5,463 76	1873 - -	4,460 15
1870 - -	5,223 85	1874 - -	3,700 72
1871 - -	7,218 49	1875 - -	958 41
1872 - -	3,620 82		
			<hr/> 30,646 20
		Interest on do. - -	314 95
			<hr/> Total - - 30,957 15
The amounts checked out during the years given were - -			30,298 89
			<hr/> 658 26
Her balance to November 3rd is given as - - - -			502 26
			<hr/> Leaving for outstanding cheques - - - - \$ 156 00

She explains that a portion\* of the money thus banked has been derived from her own private funds, and that the balance in the bank accruing to the general fund at the present date amounts to \$167. 50.

I may remark as against the expenditure incurred by Miss Rye that she owns the freehold of the "Western Home" in Niagara, where her operations are carried on.

John Lowe, Esq., Secretary,  
Department of Agriculture.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Fred. J. Doré,  
Accountant.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

(1.)

Madam,

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Canada, 6 December 1875.

I HAVE the honour, by request of the Minister of Agriculture acting under authority of an Order in Council, to inform you, in reply to your request that a grant of 2,000 dollars be made to you for keeping open your "Western Home," that it has been decided, upon consideration of the circumstances, to make to you a grant of 1,000 dollars, an official cheque for which amount is herewith enclosed.

I am further to inform you, in so far as your work may for the future require Canadian support, that it must be obtained from the provincial authorities, it being properly the duty of the Provincial Governments to see to the care of immigrants after their arrival in Canada.

Miss Rye.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John Lowe,  
Secretary of Department of Agriculture.

(2.)

Madam,

Department of Agriculture,  
Ottawa, Canada, 28 December 1875.

I HAVE the honour, by request of the Minister of Agriculture, to return to you herewith the accounts and papers submitted by you for the inspection of the Department in support of your application for assistance for your "Western Home."

They have been examined by the accountant of the Department, and I enclose to you his report upon them.

Miss M. S. Rye, Niagara.

I have, &c.  
(signed) John Lowe,  
Secretary of Department of Agriculture.

\* A very inconsiderable amount (60 l.) paid in before I opened a separate account at the bank.—M. S. R.