

British Home Children Advocacy & Research Association Fall 2018 Newsletter



Written & Composed
by Lori Oschefski
and Andrew Simpson



Canada's First

National British Home Children's Day Celebrated across Canada on September 28th

Various groups and organizations across Canada are coming together to celebrate Canada's very first National British Home Child Day!

Toronto celebrates with the unveiling of two plaques marking the spot of two of the Dr. Barnardo Receiving Homes located there. The plaques are the result of a collaboration between Heritage Toronto and "Forgotten" producer Eleanor McGrath and Wendy Pitblado.

The main plaque will be installed at 538 Jarvis St., site of the former head office for Barnardo's. The history of this home, once owned by Cawthra Mulock was featured in our [March 2017 Newsletter](#).

The second plaque will be installed at 80 Blue Jays Way, the former George Crookshank House and site of the 50-52 Peter Street Barnardo Receiving Home. Seven of our children buried in the Park Lawn Cemetery plots died in this home. The front facade is the only part of the building which remains. The history of this receiving home was featured in our [October 2016 Newsletter](#).

There is also a plaque being unveiled on the site of the former Maria Rye Receiving home in Niagara-on-the-Lake. The history of this receiving home is on Page 4 of this newsletter edition.

For information and registration for the Toronto, Ontario Barnardo Home plaques unveiling visit: [Heritage Toronto](#).

Slipped through the cracks? The Tragic Story of Charles Hornfeck

By Lori Oschefski, based on the article "The Murder of Louise James"

By: Norman Beattie and the research of Mr. Beattie, Mrs. LeeAnn Beer & Ms. Oschefski

Charles Sidney Hornfeck, born on 03 Jul 1883 in Kensington, England, was the youngest of four children born to Rudolph Augustus Hornfeck and his wife Maria Amelia Sheppard. His siblings were Herbert William, Rudolph Edwin and Emma Gertrude. His father Rudolph, worked for the Kensal Green Railway Station as a signalman, prior to his early death in 1886. Maria continued to support her children, working as a waiting room attendant. However, by 1891 neither Charles nor Edwin (as he went by) were living with her.

Charles and Edwin's first recorded admission to the Workhouses we have found thus far, was in November of 1886 when they were admitted to the "Marlesford Lodge" workhouse in Hammersmith, London. Marlesford was part of the larger Barnstead Cottage Home, with room for 132 children. Used as an intermediary facility, it filtered children to prevent unsuitable children from entering the main Workhouse, dealt with admissions, age related issues, children of parents in the main workhouse and also to house children suffering from slight non infectious diseases. This very well could have been the first sign of trouble with Charles. A month later Edwin was moved to the main facility, in Barnstead. Charles remained in Marlesford until January 21 the following year. It was at this time that Charles, by the order of the Medical Officer, was transferred to the infirmary. On the eighteenth of April,

1888, now four years old, Charles returned to Marlesford. Unfortunately, he was not well enough to stay, and was once again, admitted to the infirmary. It is not known if, at any point, Charles was able to return to his family. Maria, his mother, died in April of 1900 in Marylebone, London. She was fifty-three.

By order of the Police, seventeen-year-old Charles was admitted to the Workhouse, Westminster, London, England, July 6, 1900. Charles was only there a few days before, at his request, he was admitted to the Cleveland St. Sick Asylum. It is very clear now, that Charles was troubled and not a well boy. July 21st, Charles was back in the workhouse and on July 30th he was discharged by the order of the Justice of the Peace. This order, very well could have relinquished Charles to the custody of the Dr. Barnardo Homes. On September 27th, 1900 Charles, under the care now of Dr. Barnardo, boarded the SS Tunisian and sailed to "a new life" in Canada. Charles was sent to the Russell, Manitoba Training Farm. Dr. Barnardo often boasted that he only sent his best and healthiest boys to Canada. The evidence shows that Charles was not healthy and was troubled. Clearly he was not a good candidate for emigration. Charles had slipped through the cracks, and the outcome was disastrous.

Continued on page 2

Although Charles arrived in October of 1900, he was not dispatched to his first placement, with Mr. John Parfitt, of Birtle, Manitoba, until April of 1901. This was mentioned in an edition of the Ups and Downs Magazine, Barnardo's newsletter publication. The 1906 Canadian census shows Charles working as a hired man for the Brown family in Marquette, Manitoba. By 1909 Charles was in Oak Bluff, Manitoba working for Gilbert Wastle. Highlighted in the media was the sensational murder of a young bride, Louise James. Louise was bludgeoned to death in her home in Winnipeg, on April 22nd 1909. Her home was about fifteen and a half miles from Marquette, a two hour buggy ride.

Louise's unsolved murder erupted in a dramatic conspiracy to pin her murder on her husband of six months, Lewis. The newspapers covered every little detail with intense scrutiny. The public pored over the reports, including Charles. He was fixated by Louise's murder and *"devoured every scrap of information he could find"* about the murder, but nobody noticed his ramblings. On May 30, 1909, Charles wrote a letter to the Chief of the Winnipeg Police force, John McRae, confessing to the murder. After questioning, Chief McRae stated to the press that Hornfeck was *"evidently demented or suffering from a delusion, and the*

alleged confession was so manifestly incorrect." Charles was released to the custody of Wastle. Following this interview, Charles, according to Wastle, Hornfeck began to show "signs of insanity of sufficient violence to make it advisable to have him placed in charge of the asylum authorities."

June 11th saw another penned confession by Charles:

"Sir -- I write this letter to you in regards of Mrs. James' death. I am sorry to say that I am this guilty person who so cruelly done away with this innocent woman. It seems a pity for the police to have so much trouble, when they can get their prize so near at hand; so, as you are a lawyer, I thought I would write this, thinking you would notify the police. Yours truly, Chas. S. Hornfeck."

This letter was followed on June 13 with a more detailed confession. June 13th 1909:

"I write this letter to you in regards of Mrs. James death it was I who so cruelly murdered that woman. This is my confession I being out of work on April 15th was in Winnipeg without money and near starving for food I walked down Dominion street I thought I would call to some food the first house I was refused the next was James I went round the back way I got into the house with a stick of wood of which I done the job."

The following day, Charles became suicidal, threatening to kill himself with Paris Green. He asked to be taken to an asylum in Selkirk where he could be treated. Wastle planned on taking Charles there the following morning. However, with this last "confession" Charles, unwittingly, had become a pawn in the quest to pin the murder on Louise's husband Lewis. Lewis was never actually charged with her murder, as there simply was no evidence to support murder charges. Desperate for a conviction, the police and coroner became convinced that they could get Lewis to incriminate himself if they could only grill him intensely enough. By arresting Charles, Lewis could be called to the stand and questioned further. James Ward, Louise's father, agreed to lay a false complaint against Charles, who was then arrested. The Wastles, convinced of his innocence, hired a lawyer and agreed to testify in Charles' defence at his trial.

The preliminary hearing was held on June 16, with Lewis exercising his right to refuse to answer any questions which might incriminate him. This created a massive eruption of shouting in the court room. All focus on the accusations of murder against Charles lost, until he burst into loud sobbing in the prisoners box. Once calmed down, the court case resumed, but the focus stayed on Lewis's questioning and his refusal to answer questions. In fact, ten days passed with Charles sitting in a Vaughan Street Jail cell, with no consideration given to him at all. On June 28th, after Charles testified in his own defence backed up by the Wastles assertion that he could not have traveled that distance without them realizing he was gone, he was finally acquitted of Louise's murder. The whole trial had been a farce. Charles had been held in prison for fourteen days with the whole focus in a failed attempt to incriminate Lewis in his wife's murder.

Charles was lectured about his actions:

"It is an unfortunate thing, prisoner, that you wrote that letter. It was very near causing you very serious trouble.... In future you must not be reading about murders and that sort of thing. It is not a subject for you to read about. It is apt to cause you to have notions that you had better be free from. I cannot find any evidence strong enough to connect you with this murder case at all, therefore you will go free from here.... I am glad there is nothing against you. You can go." Charles was not allowed to "go", he was committed to the Manitoba Asylum for the Insane at Selkirk. Louise's murder was never solved.

Charles's brother, thirty-seven-year-old Herbert William Hornfeck, arrived in Canada in 1912. April of 1913 would see more



New to our Collections!

We have just purchased at auction is this rare c1850 antique cream glazed stoneware bottle, by the Doulton Lambeth company. It is the size of an ink bottle and wears 2 impressed stamps. One for Doulton Lambeth maker and the other for Wm Middlemore Trade Mark Coventry. Royal Doulton's first pottery was established by John Doulton in the Lambeth area of London in 1815.

William Middlemore was the father of John Thomas Throgmorton Middlemore, of the Middlemore Homes. Middlemore brought some 6,000 to Canada, mainly Nova Scotia. William Middlemore's father Richard started the leather company which was taken over by John T Middlemore in 1881. He ran it until 1896. At this time the company merged with Lamplugh & Co. And became Middlemore & Lamplugh Ltd. Their primary product became bicycle saddles.

This little bottle may have contained oil or wax for the saddles, or may have been an ink bottle. It is a welcome and interesting piece of the history of our BHC.

mental anguish for Charles. Working then as a farm labour for W. J. Kudd of High Bluff, Charles tried to hang himself in the loft of their barn. Kudd convinced Charles to not do this. Charles was committed to jail for examination as to his sanity. In 1916 Charles is found as an inmate at the Strathcona Asylum, Alberta, Canada. The Henderson Directory for 1923 shows Charles working for the City of Winnipeg. Herbert working for the Saskatchewan Dept. of Public Health and aided his brother in obtaining employment there. The city records show both Herbert and Charles working there in 1927-28. Herbert was a night watchman, Charles as a groundskeeper with a considerably lesser wage. By 1928 only Herbert is listed as working for the city.

In April of 1928, Herbert died. Charles returned to England in that November returning to Canada in December. On 20 January 1929 Charles returned to England for good. The reason for these rapid trips back and forth have not been found. Charles' health and his mental illness continued to plague him. He was finally committed to the St. David's Hospital on Silver Street, London. St David's was a medical facility, refurbished from a workhouse and used to house and treat epileptics. The 1939 census registers confirms Charles was a patient there.

Charles spent the rest of his life at St. David's. He passed away on February 17, 1945 at the St. David's Hospital. What is interesting is his cause of death found on his death certificate. Idiopathic epilepsy and myxoedema. The word myxoedema was a term used for severe hypothyroidism, when the the body can no longer tolerate the effects and deteriorates. Myxoedema was first identified and successfully treated in 1891. Characteristic symptoms are weakness, cold intolerance, mental and physical slowness, dry skin, typical facies, hoarse voice, swelling of the tissues and seizures.

Hypothyroidism in young adults and teens may cause shorter than average heights, slower mental development, puffiness in the face, tiredness, depression, mental lapses, slowing of the thought processes and poor growth. These particular symptoms are of great interest in Charles' case. During the trial, the Wastles describe Charles as "*Fair haired and considerably under the average size, smoothed faced and there is a sort of dreamy or foolish look on his face which leads people to be sympathetic towards him*" Also they noted he was "*simple in manner but perfectly harmless*".

In 1909, when Charles was on trial for Louise's murder our Government and the sending organizations were engaged in an extended debate about the treatment of children brought to Canada. William Barrett, a British Home Child in Nottingham, England had made allegations of "child slavery" in Canada which fuelled this debate. (Source: Heritage Canada). Other Heritage files indicate another debate about the quality of children sent. Initial searching of the documents in these files has failed to show any mention of Charles' horrendous situation. It is unfathomable that this high profile case escaped their notice.

It is clear that Charles suffered most of his life from poor health and mental health issues brought on, most likely, by hypothyroidism. He not only slipped through the cracks during his emigration to Canada, the medical community as a child, young boy and a young man in Canada, through to his death but also in the inspections of our British Home Children in Canada. Without access to his Dr. Barnardo's records, we will never know what was known to them about Charles. While suffering and sick, he was the victim of the police and prosecutors in the courts of Winnipeg. It seems nobody, except the Wastles gave this boy a fighting chance. And even then, without proper medical knowledge, they were unable to help him.

A more detailed version of the murder of Louise James and Charles' involvement was written by Norman Beattie and is available online to read at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zjvsa9JemD395xif7Dr0ki3sqHli6Lep/view>



Louise James



St. David's Hospital c1960. Photo credit:

www.1900s.org.uk/1900s-silver-street.htm

BRITONS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES

The true intentions of the sending organizations is something that has been and continues to be a very hotly debated subject. Even "in those days" there were voices that cast shadows on the thought the children were sent to Canada "for a better life." Even then there was accusations that these programs were just a way of clearing Britain of their "problem" children.

April 16 1928, sung Sung by John Bull at "THE FOLLIES" The First Annual Review of the Social Workers Club of Toronto was an odiferous ode on Juvenile Immigration called "[Britons Never Shall be Slaves](#)".

Of particular interest to the story of Charles Hornfeck is the verse:

*"The government men were busy,
So we used our own M.D.
And we bluffed an exam and got him passed
And hustled him across the sea."*

Were these children "saved" or were they regarded as a liability who could be gotten rid of by shipping him to one of the colonies? I think there is a strong argument for both sides. Many children were deported back to England for a whole variety of reasons, including health, behaviour, becoming a public charge. One girl from the St. Georges Home was deported after she jumped out of the upper window of the receiving home, breaking her spine. Those are the children accounted for. What about children like Charles?

Sadly, it seems that Charles was not the only child to have "slipped through the cracks".

Hot links:

[Deported children](#)
[Britons Never Shall be Slaves](#)

Histories of the Receiving Homes

Our Western Home - Maria Rye

By Lori Oschefski, edited by Ann Griffin



During the War of 1812, on the morning of October 13th, Fort George and the Village of Niagara, as Niagara-on-the-Lake was then named, came under heavy enemy fire. Within minutes, the Court House and Gaol, along with fifteen homes, were set ablaze and destroyed. Adding to the enormity of the loss, some 300 prisoners perished in the jail when it was burned. At the close of the War of 1812-14, the Village of Niagara lay in ruins.

An advertisement published in 1816 in the St. Davids Spectator, for brick, stone, lumber, lath, shingles and such, for a jail and court house, was signed by Ralfe Clench, a United Empire Loyalist, a member of Butler's Ranger, a member of Parliament, a Judge and a veteran. Mr. Clench, remarkably, had signed the advertisement for materials for the first jail and court house in Niagara in 1795.

Officials made the decision to move the town further inland, away from the river and American territory on the opposite shore. The new Court House and Jail, built in 1817, were constructed well away from the previous town centre. This building of stately red brick with a lavish woodwork interior, became known as the most splendid and handsome building in Upper Canada.

The jail cells were located on the main floor. They were open to the hall which led to the Court room, so the inmates were exposed to the gaze of those who entered. The partitions were of bolted oak, and the nine-inch thick doors were two thickness of wood with sheet iron in between. Some of the cells were heated with wood fireplaces, but inmates in stoveless cells could only gaze out at the stove in the hallway, which offered them no warmth during the Canadian winters.

One the most notable historical and dramatic events which happened in this building, was the 1837 Slave Escape. At that time, there were three hundred to four hundred inhabitants of Niagara who had escaped slavery from the United States. One of these men, named Mosby, had used his master's horse to escape. Following him to Canada, his master had him arrested and demanded he be returned to the States. Hundreds of excited people of both races gathered by the jail to ensure Mosby was not removed. The protest continued for two weeks until a wagon arrived to transport Mosby back to the USA. A riot ensued, including women armed with stones in stockings. Determined protestors stuck rails from a fence into the wagon's wheels, and Mosby escaped. Gunshots were fired, two men died.

The building served as a double purpose jail and court house from 1817 until 1847. From 1847 until 1866 it was a jail only. The building sat empty from 1866 until 1869, when Maria Rye purchased it and refurbished it as a home to receive British children. The spectator's gallery and the fine arches remained, but the prisoners' cells were removed. One grating remained, only about a foot square, from which a prisoner condemned to death might take his last sight of the light of day. Rye had trees and flowers planted outside the building.

Our Western Home officially opened on December 1st, 1869, with many dignitaries present, including the Mayor of Niagara, Mr. Tibbert Ball, the magistrate of the county; Judge Lauder, of St. Catherine's Ontario; Rev. Dr. Macmurray, Rector of Niagara, Rev. Mr. Burchall, rector of the Presbyterian Church at St. Catherine's; Rev. Mr. Holland, clergyman of the Church of England and many others. It opened with a prayer and afterwards the children were introduced to the visitors.

Some 4,000 children came to Canada through Maria Rye. She retired in 1895, and returned to England, turning her home and work over to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, which had initially brought their first children to Canada through Maria Rye. The Church of England used Our Western Home to receive their girls from 1895 until 1914 when the home was sold and demolished. Maria Rye died in 1903 at the age of 74. The street leading to the land where the building stood is now called Rye Street, and a plaque marks the spot where the home used to be. From rebels, debtors, escaped slaves, public executions and the British Home Children who were placed through these walls, this building shaped Ontario's history.

The creation of our new logo!



Last year, Lisa Murray of Alberta contacted me with an idea she was formulating about creating a new logo for our organization and the British Home Children. She forwarded me a mock up she sketched on her son's chalkboard. Lisa's good friend Mikey Alfuentes, a Graphic Artist, offered to help create this design. Soon Lisa, her mother - Nancy Avery, and Mikey were brainstorming it's creation. Mikey did not want to create a logo for the sake of it, he wanted to incorporate meaning into the design.

Nancy envisioned a child's image entering one foot into the Canadian flag (even though the flag wasn't born yet but gives a visual of where the children were headed) with the child's head facing back and a hand outstretched into the British flag to represent how they were ripped from their homeland. Taking all their idea's into consideration, Mikey went to work on creating the new logo. Two versions, a circular and a rectangular one, was submitted to BHCARA. After much consideration and a little alteration of the files, the circular one was chosen as the new official logo for the BHCARA. Mikey has donated his work, the files

and this design to Lisa Murray and to the BHCARA for our exclusive use of the images however we see fit.

We then took the new BHCARA logo, minus the organization's name and created a pin that can be worn proudly by all BHC descendants. Just Direct Promotions, a Canadian company operating out of Grimsby, Ontario worked with us on the pins. They are super awesome people to work with. The patience and professionalism shown is truly appreciated. (I changed the final design a few times!). The pins are manufactured from shiny nickel and measure 1.25 inches round. They are easily recognizable and are eliciting lots of interest when worn. Visit Just Direct Promotions [web site](#) for other awesome products they sell.



The pins can be purchased through the mail in **CANADA** for \$7.00 each (including postage) and at events for \$6.00 each. If purchasing municipals, we can work out the costs - let me know.

ENGLAND: Each, including postage of \$5.90: \$12.90 CAN converts to £7.43. For 1 to 5 pins, cost is \$7 each plus a total of \$5.90 shipping, converted to British pounds.

AUSTRALIA: Each, including postage of \$5.90: \$12.90 CANADIAN - converts to AU\$13.30. For 1 to 5 pins, cost is \$7 each plus a total of \$5.95 shipping, covered to AU funds.

UNITED STATES: Each including postage of \$2.95: \$9.95 Can converts to 7.57 USA. For 1 to 5 pins, \$7 Canadian each plus shipping of \$2.95 Canadian funds.

PAYMENT:

Canadian orders: e-mail money transfers to bhcara@gmail.com please, or check mailed to me at 59 Blair Crescent, Barrie, Ontario, L4M 5Y4 - made out to the BHCARA (letters acceptable). Please let me know if ordering by check so I can set your pins aside.

You can also PayPal the funds to me, but we need to ask another \$1 to cover their fees. Use bhcara@gmail.com please.

For **international orders** payment is best with e-mail money transfer or using Paypal.



- **Lisa Murray is the Owner/ Artisan Soap Maker at Mill Brook Soaps locate Airdrie, Alberta. Lisa carefully crafts specialized hand-made soaps of amazing quality! Visit her page at:** <https://www.facebook.com/millbrooksoaps/>
- **View Mikey Alfuentes' work at:** <https://www.behance.net/mikeyalfuentes>
- **Our Andrew Simpson weighs in with his column "What's in a Badge":** www.chorltonhistory.blogspot.com



Forget-Me-Not Fundraiser - Canada & the USA only.

We have available, for a limited time, custom Forget-Me-Not seeds. Each packet contains about 50 to 60 seeds, enough for a small backyard garden. They are self seeding and can be planted in the fall for a spring showing.

You can plant these on a BHC grave or even your own garden in memory of a BHC or another loved one. Please check for possible restrictions in the cemeteries.

PRICING: \$4.00 per packet, plus \$2.75 to ship for 1 to 10 packets to Canada - OR \$3.50 to ship 1 to 10 packets to USA. The seeds can be ordered on our BHCARA site at:

<http://www.britishhomechildren.com/product-page>

If you want pins and seeds, add \$4 for each packet of seeds to the pin order above.

Looking at the bigger picture of migration from Naples to Manchester



By Historian and Author Andrew Simpson

Visit his blog at: www.chorltonhistory.blogspot.com

Visit Andrew's FB Group at:

[British Home Children the story from Britain](#)

There is a new fear stalking both my Continent and that of North America.

It is the fear of migration, whether it is directed at economic migrants or those fleeing political persecution, and in its wake populist governments have been falling over themselves to pander to that fear.

As I write this, we are in June, and the news is full of the US policy of splitting children from their parents on the US border with Mexico*, while in Italy the newly elected Government has turned on its humanitarian record of taking in migrants crossing the Mediterranean and is making ominous noises about its own Roma population.**

Some of that hostility will not be lost on many who have a BHC relative in their family, because sooner or later they come across the reaction of elements of the Canadian Establishment who wrote and spoke in the most derisory and insulting ways about children who were migrated from Britain.



Rose, 21, in Napoli getting her passport 1961

And all of it is a bit personal to me. We have our own BHC family member, who was sent over in 1914, in the care of Middlemore acting for the Derby Union. Added to this, my grandmother was German. She had married a British soldier in the army of occupation after the Great War, and arrived in Britain in 1922, with my mother and uncle who had both been born in Cologne.

My partner is Italian, and her parents had moved to Cambridge from Naples, looking for work and a better life, and when they returned home it was to the wealthy north of Italy rather than the poverty of the south.

Finally one of our sons now lives and works in Warsaw, and the uncertainty of Brexit hangs over both his future and my partner.

All of which is the context for what follows, which may seem a long way from Canada, and British Home Children but sits in that broader story of migration linking my adopted city of Manchester with Naples.

Our name is a very important part of your identity and for some people in some parts of the world it is an immediate clue to where the family originated from.

So in the case of our Italian family the name suggests two hot spots, one in the north of Italy and the other in the south around Naples.

And that is pretty much spot on, for while they and some of the extended family live outside Milan they come from Naples.

But what if the name is difficult to read as it so often is on old official documents? Well in my case I have some experts on hand to help out, but sadly the jury is still out on the verdict and so I have to go with my guess.

The name is Fuski and they lived at 43 Gun Street in the heart of Little Italy** in the spring of 1881. This much I know, and while I cannot be certain of the spelling, there is much I do know about them.

Joseph and his wife Carolina were from Naples and they arrived in Manchester sometime around 1877, with their two daughters.

Now I can be fairly sure about the date because their third child Mary was born in Manchester in 1877.

He was a musician and seems to have attracted other musicians to him. This may have had a lot to do with the fact that he rented number 43 Gun Street, and as things go found room for three of his cousins in the family home.

But he also found space for another ten people of which six were also musicians, one who worked as a General Servant and two were children.

All but two of this additional large group were also from Naples and both of these like Mary Fuski were children.

It makes for one of those insights into how people settled in a new country. Here and in three other houses on the street could be found all the Italians, mostly from either Naples or Genova, choosing to live with people they knew and could rely on to help them out.

In the case of young Joseph Fuski aged just two who was born in Scotland it is a hint that his parents may either have settled first across the border or were performing there when the boy was born and then travelled south to live with their cousin.

Now the Fuski family lived on that stretch of Gun Street which runs from Blossom Street to George Leigh Street and in 1881 it consisted of 20 houses and 125 people. Of these just over 32% were born in Italy with 43% from Manchester and the rest from Ireland, and other parts of Britain.

This was a young community where over 37% were under the age of 16 and just 5% over 55.

And the degree of its youthfulness is even more marked when you single out those from Italy.

For here there was no one over the age of 46 and all but 9 were between 20 and 40 years of age.

I guess those in the know would point to this group being the most likely to seek a new life and new challenges in a new country. Few were married and even fewer had children.

And it follows that most of these young Italians were destined to live as sub tenants in

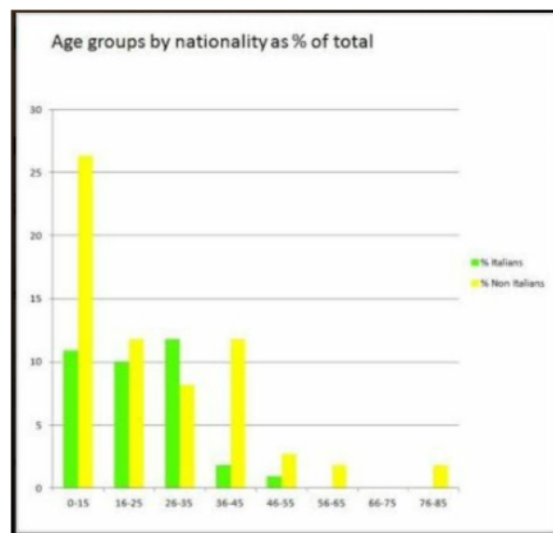
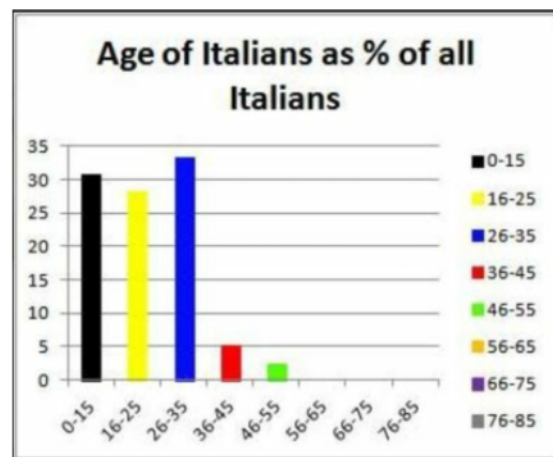


Blossom Street from Great Ancoats with Gunn Street and Henry Street beyond.

what looks to be very overcrowded conditions. Of the four Italian households, the numbers recorded in each were 23, 16, 14 and 7, in properties which contained just four rooms.

Not that the level of overcrowding in some of the houses was much better, but that as they say is another story for another time.

**The US Government reversed its policy of separating migrant children from their parents at the border on June 21st, 2018, but at the time of writing many observers were not convinced that there were sufficient resources to speedily reunite families.*



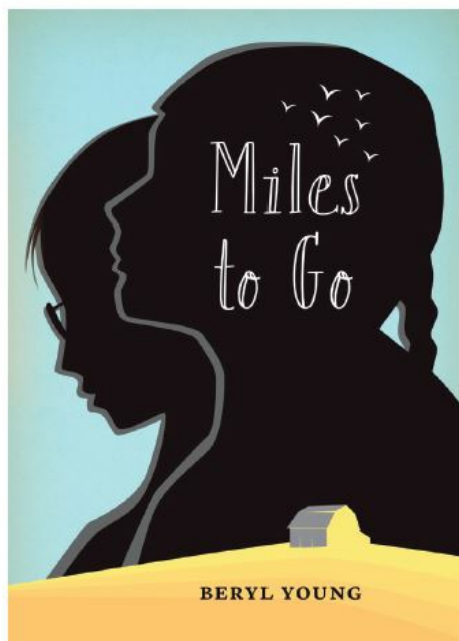
***The new Italian Government was formed following the 2018 General Election, and is a coalition of the Five Star Movement and the Northern League. Both are really regional political parties with Five Star predominantly rooted in the south and the League in the north. Elements of the League have even advocated the repatriation of southern Italians living in the north.*

****Little Italy is the area behind Great Ancoats Street, and was defined by, Jersey Street, Blossom Street, George Leigh Street, running north and Gun Street, Henry Street and Cotton Street which crossed them on an east west line. Here from 1865 there was a growing vibrant Italian community.*

In our BHC Community:

We are thrilled to share with you, Beryl Young's new book for young readers. Beryl is the author of the acclaimed BHC book, based on her Father's life, "Charlie". We are thrilled to support Beryl's continued work as an author.

WANDERING FOX FALL 2018



Juvenile fiction | Historical | ages 9–12 | 224 pages | Sept 2018

ISBN print 978-1-77203-264-2 | \$12.95

ISBN ebook 978-1-77203-265-9 | \$9.99

Miles to Go

Beryl Young

A powerful and poignant story of two young girls' friendship, family, loss, and loyalty, set in 1940s Saskatchewan.

Miles to Go is the story of a friendship between two twelve-year-old girls in a small Saskatchewan town. In the spring of 1948, each girl faces a heavy personal loss and challenges that threaten their friendship. Through a hard few months the girls learn the meaning of loyalty and the value of keeping a promise. Loosely based on the author's own experiences of growing up in rural Saskatchewan, this book's timeless themes and authentic emotion will speak to young readers.

"Miles to Go is sparse, poetic and, at times, perfectly heart wrenching. It subtly captures the coming of age of two young prairie girls. The beauty of this story is in the little things, the life things. In short: it's wonderful." —ARTHUR SLADE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AWARD-WINNING AUTHOR OF DUST

"Lovingly told, realistic, sad, and, like life, often very funny."
—HARRIET ZAIDMAN, TEACHER-LIBRARIAN AND WRITER,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



Beryl Young is the author of several critically acclaimed books for children, including *Wishing Star Summer*; *Charlie: A Home Child's Life in Canada*; *Would Someone Please Answer the Parrot!*; and *Follow the Elephant*. Her books have received three awards – the Chocolate Lily, Silver Moonbeam (US), and Rainforest of Reading Reader's Choice Award – and been shortlisted for several others, including the Red Cedar (BC), Red Maple (ON), Diamond Willow (SK), Hackmatack (Atlantic Canada), and IODE Violet Downey Award for Children's Literature. Born in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Young now lives in Vancouver. She has three grown children and four grandchildren. For more information, visit berlyvouna.com.

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