

penalties or publicity upon them. The records of the Home are inviolate. Women, though not the chief offenders, being the chief sufferers, the Home proposes to shelter, to stay from vice, and to restore. There are men of the world who say such can never be restored. We differ from them. Experience and results are against them. There are Christians who say we should not attempt to take from under the moral penalties of sin, and not in anywise to interrupt the retributions of the principle—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." These would allow unfortunate women bear without mitigation the exposures and the sorrows of their sin and shame. We differ from such, and are without any tolerance for their doctrine. Such go against the truth of this Gospel day, that we are dealt with not according to law, but according to grace; in grace, but not in judgment, and so should we act. We do not read the New Testament Code as these objectors to this rescue and reformatory work do. We have no sympathy with those who would leave these unfortunates to themselves—chance of recovery should at all events be held out to them. Such are our convictions; and while we disavow any responsibility to act upon the convictions of other people, we avow the responsibility to act upon our own. As to class of inmates, the purchase of the building was declared to be for the purposes of a Home for young women and children, that being the first design; and the account of the Home was opened under the title of Home for Young Women and Children, in April, 1868. The claims and the care of children were thus early contemplated.

One of the first Inmates of the Home in 1868, was a maternity case, and of the 153 inmates of the first two years, 14 were infants born therein—in 1871, 6 out of 83. But these cases the matron came to desire rather to send out; accordingly 1872 Report shows only 3 born in the Home, out of 81, though this year several were sent here from the U. L. H., on account of fever (see page 9, Report 1872). This Report (page 18) showed difficulty in meeting the conditions of that Institution, owing to which, and even in the face of additional trouble and anxiety in these cases, the Matron begged to be allowed (page 11) to retain in the Home. Accordingly, that Report (1872) contains our relations with other Institutions, which is printed in the Appendix. So it was that the 1873 Report shows 26 infants out of 94 inmates, and contains report of special meeting already referred to. The report for 1874, shows 30 infants out of 100; that of 1875, shows 26 infants out of 84; that for this year (1876)

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