FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

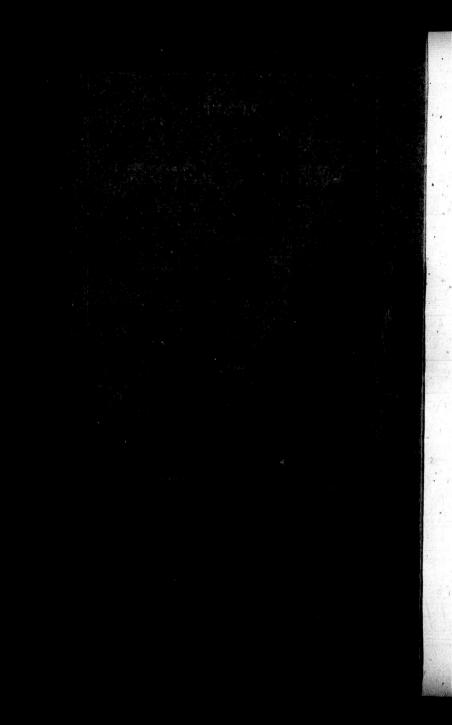
OF THE

PROTESTANT

Industrial House of Refuge.

Montreal:

PRINTED BY JOHN, LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.



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Industrial House of Refuge.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, AT HIS STEAM-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT 1855.

PROTESTANT

INDUSTRIAL HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The friends and patrons of this Institution were convened at the House in Richmond Square, on Tuesday, 1st May, to receive the first Annual Report of the Committee. His Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Montreal presided. The meeting was addressed by His Worship the Mayor, Rev. A.D. Campbell, Rev. R. McGill, D.D., Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, and Ira Gould, Esq. After concluding the business of the meeting, subscriptions to the amount of £23 10s. were handed in.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

First Directress—Mrs. Fulford, Second Directress—Mrs. Alex. Simpson, Treasurer—Miss Ready, Secretary—Mrs. H. Lyman.

COMMITTEE :

Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Bond, Miss Boston, Miss Birss, Mrs. J. J. Day, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Ellegood, Mrs. Freer, Mrs. Donald Fraser, Mrs. I. Gould, Mrs. J. DeWitt, Mrs. T. W. Jones, Mrs. D. Lewis, Miss Lightfoot, Mrs. Low, Miss Moffatt, Mrs. Mussen, Mrs. J. E. Mills, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. J. G. McKenzie, Mrs. Neil McIntosh, Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. P. Redpath, Mrs. T. M. Taylor, Mrs. Wenham, Mrs. Wilkes.

VISITORS:

Miss Evans, Miss Fulford, Miss Harvey, Miss McCord, Misses McCulloch, Miss Ready, Misses Smith, Miss Winne,

BART!

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Industrial House of Refuge.

In presenting the First Annual Report of the proceedings of "the Protestant Industrial House of Refuge," the Committee desire to record their unfeigned gratitude to Almighty God, who has enabled them to continue their labours throughout a year of much distress, from the presence of a fearful epidemic during the summer months, and a winter of unusual severity and scarcity. Considering these unfavorable circumstances, and the disadvantages experienced in the working of a new and somewhat complicated scheme, it is felt that its efficient maintenance affords matter for abundant encouragement for the future.

The evils resulting from indiscriminate alms-giving, and the habits of dependence and mendicity it fosters, are so great and manifest, that an Institution like this, which is designed to apply a remedy, thoughti may only be a partial one, must commend itself to the enlightened sympathies of the truly benevolent of every name.

Your Committee cannot claim the credit of novelty in stating that in a city like ours, exposed as it is to the influx of impover-ished strangers during the months of navigation, and to the protracted and intense cold of the winter season, a House of Industry should exist upon a commensurate scale, and liberally supported by public funds.

Your Committee observe, with pleasure, that the City Council have taken the matter in hand, and they trust it will be dealt with in a wise and liberal spirit, so as to cause no occasion of offence to any class of the community.

In the absence, however, of any adequate provision, this Institution was commenced for the purpose of furnishing employment to At a preliminary meeting held on the 31st March, 1854, a constitution and rules for the arrangement of the House was adopted; a Committee was chosen, and Superintendents engaged.

At the time these arrangements were in progress, it was proposed that the new Institution should be carried on in conjunction with "the School of Industry," which had been several years in successful operation, especially as several ladies connected with its Committee were active in promoting the establishment of the Industrial House; but subsequently, and prior to the formal opening of this Institution, it was feared that it would prove impracticable to conduct two seperate and distinct organizations with their respective Committees, and both drawing their support from one general fund. It was accordingly decided with great unanimity to separate the management and funds of the Institutions, each Committee making its own collections and disbursements. To this course there could be no possible objection, as the design and scope of the two charities were essentially different.

The present premises having been leased, repaired and furnished, the Institution was formally opened on the 16th of May, 1854. This meeting, a report of which appeared in the city papers, was numerously attended, and able addresses were delivered by His Lordship the Anglican Bishop of Montreal, who kindly presided; His Worship the Mayor, and several other Clergymen and gentlemen connected with the various Protestant denominations. The occasion was one of interest, and the sum of £101 17s. 6d. was subscribed to the funds of the Institution.

At this time there were 10 women employed in the Laundry, besides everal engaged in needle-work, and 4 widows and 11 children who were received as immates, while the daily increasing number of applicants for relief, showed how much such an institution was required. The appearance of cholera at a later period increased the number of those in need of assistancee. During those months of pestilence several widows and helpless orphans, who had been suddenly deprived of their natural protectors, found here a temporary home, and the means of earning a sustenance. In this connection, it is simply just to state that your Committee are under great obligations to those few of their number who devoted themselves to the business of management, with persever-

ing assiduity, during a time when many were prevented by absence, or other causes, from giving the necessary attention to the duties of their office, and without which it is not probable that the institution could have been carried on to the close of the season.

It was soon discovered that a misapprehension existed in the minds of many, not only of the poor. but also of those who would aid them, as to the design of the house; it was supposed to be a mere refuge for the destitute, in which they could find a comfortable home. Several applied under this impression, who, when required to work, soon wearied, and learning that only on this condition they could remain, departed of their own accord. A glance at the size of the house will convince any one that its capacity for the reception of even proper objects of charity is extremely limited; and a perusal of the constitution and rules will show that such a mode of charity is not designed. It was intended from the first to be a House of Industry, whose object is to assist the poor, not so much by affording temporary relief to urgent distress—a distress almost invariably occasioned by idleness, improvidence, or vice-as by giving them the opportunity of earning an honest maintenance; to foster habits of industry, and remove, as far as possible the temptation to pauperism. At the same time, to supply a want met by no other establishment, provision was made for affording temporary shelter and protection to the destitute and friendless, who, but for such refuge, would be exposed to many evils.

Before entering upon the detail of the operations of the past year, it will be in place to say that, notwithstanding the efforts of your Committee, and those of the Matron, to maintain strict economy in expenditure, yet, owing to the many unavoidable expenses at the commencement, the high price paid for labour and for all the necessaries of life, they found themselves in the autumn in circumstances of much embarrassment on account of debt, which had been increased in providing the winter's supply of fuel, and entirely destitute of any means to maintain the Institution. Under these circumstances it was felt that unless relief could be obtained promptly it would be necessary to close the House, at the very time when its continuance was most requisite; and the thanks of the Committee are due, and are hereby offered to ALL those professional and other friends who so kindly aided them in this emergency, and to whose efforts the success of the

Promenade Concert, held on Thursday, December 28th, is to be mainly attributed.

The nett proceeds of the Concert amounted to £118 13s. 2d.

The timely aid thus afforded, together with a grant of £150 from the Provincial Legislature, which they thankfully acknowledge,—the sum of £30, collected in Christ's Church Cathedral, after a sermon by the Lord Bishop,—a further sum of £61, collected by T. M. Taylor, Esq.,—enabled your Committee to pay the debts incurred, and to continue their aid to the large and constantly increasing number of applicants.

THE LAUNDRY.

In this department 100 women have found employment, more or less constant, during the year; they have been paid a fair price for their labour, and have boarded in the house while employed.

Many of these are widows, with helpless families depending on them for their support; and the constant, well-paid employment, which they could not obtain elsewhere, has been felt and acknowledged as no small boon. £249 18s. have been paid in wages to the washerwomen, and £226 2s. 1d. have been received for the washing done.

It will be seen that this department has proved only partially self-supporting, for besides this sum paid in wages, when we consider the other expenses, including wood, which is no inconsiderable item in so extensive a laundry, it will appear that the disbursements far exceeded the receipts. This result is partly owing to the unwillingness of the Committee to refuse work to any needy applicant, so that the number employed, paid and boarded, has been much larger than was required to accomplish the work. In not a few cases, too, the women proved to be idle or incompetent and for some of the washing done, the payment was very inadequate.

THE SEWING DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and thirty women have been employed in sewing and knitting, during the year. In their case also, the payment which they have received for work has contributed largely to the support of their families. £91 3s. 5½d. have been paid in wages. £33 4s. 7½d. have been expended in the purchase of materials, and £120 5s. 6d. have been received for work done, and articles sold. This includes a considerable quantity done for the benefit of the Institution by friends.

It is only just to state that the gratifying success which has attended the working of this department is mainly owing to the efficient management and untiring assiduity of the present second Directress. Under her superintendence, and the generous aid she has afforded, it has been made almost self-supporting; and the women have not only been benefitted by obtaining well-remunerated employment, and receiving their payment punctually, but it has been noticed in many cases, that they have improved in needle-work, and in general habits of neatness and industry.

SERVANTS' HOME.

The Servants' Home previously existing as a separate institution having been closed, the Register was transferred to the House last November, since which time 25 servants have availed themselves of it. In addition to these 20 others had previously obtained situations through the agency of the House.

THE REFUGE.

A large room was fitted up to afford temporary shelter to the destitute and homeless, till their circumstances could be investigated, and they could be put in the way of earning a livelihood. The rules required that such parties should be allowed a soujourn of 24 hours, and furnished with food as well as lodging. In almost every case this time has been exceeded, and during the winter, the room which contained 10 beds has been constantly crowded, many of the occupants having remained the entire season. 80 persons have been received during the year, 20 of these were emigrant girls, who were admitted immediately on their arrival in the city, and remained till situations were obtained for them; and 12 have been admitted from the General Hospital, who had no home.

RESIDENT INMATES.

27 widows and 54 children have been received as inmates during the year. Whenever it was possible the women were employed either in washing or sewing, while the children were under the superintendence of a person appointed for that purpose. During part of the year a school was kept in the House, but as the number of children became reduced, and most of them were mere infants, it was discontinued.

The thanks of the Committee are due to those Clergymen who have visited the House for the religious instruction and improvement of the inmates; and especially to the Venerable Archdea-

eon Lower, who has kindly conducted Divine Service every Sabbath evening. It is earnestly hoped that these benevolent and Christian efforts to instruct the ignorant, and those out of the way have not been in vain, but may result in permanent benefit to all who have enjoyed his ministrations.

They would also acknowledge gratefully the gratuitous professional services of their kind Physician, Dr. Wright, who never failed to respond most promptly to the numerous calls which were made upon him, at a time, too, when such services were of more than ordinary value.

Medicines have been kindly furnished without charge, by Messrs. John Birks & Co., of the Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

The numerous and arduous duties of Matron have been discharged with great fidelity by Mrs. Massey. The office has proved to be an exceedingly difficult one, requiring a more than ordinary amount of tact and diligence.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO THE POOR.

Tickets were issued and sold to the patrons of the Institution at a very low price, the presentation of one of which at the House entitled the bearer to a comfortable meal. A large number obtained relief in this way, though in many instances it was found that the tickets given were never presented at the House. Early in the winter a soup kitchen was established, good soup being prepared and distributed once a week to all persons applying for it,

CITY SOUP FUND.

Learning that a second grant of £250 had been voted by the Corporation of the city for the relief of the poor, without distinction of creed, application was made by your Committee to the proper authority, requesting to be entrusted with the distribution of a portion of this fund. This application was acknowledged by the Mayor, and the sum of £12 10s. was placed in their hands. Good, nutritious soup was prepared and distributed during seven weeks to all who applied: the distribution was made four times a week, but the larger quantity was dispensed on Saturday. One hundred and fifty families, and forty-four single persons, were supplied in quantities varying from one to two gallons for a family, and one to two quarts for individuals.

The total number of separate heads of families, or single persons, who have obtained employment or relief through the Industrial House during the past year is more than 600. This does not include those relieved from the Soup Fund.

In closing this imperfect review of their labors during the past year, your Committee feel that the results indicated scarcely furnish an adequate test of what the Institution may be made to accomplish in the way of self-maintenance. The disadvantages under which they have prosecuted their work have been already alluded to: some of these they must expect to meet in a greater or less degree, but others are peculiar to its commencement. They have been under the necessity of drawing more largely upon the benevolence of the public, than was anticipated at first; yet, considering the number relieved, and the benefits conferred, they cannot feel that this charity has been misapplied; and while soliciting its continuance during the coming year, they trust that the experience gained in the past may enable them and their successors to labor more efficiently and successfully in the future.

Finally, as an incentive to perseverance in the work undertaken we have only to remember the example and precepts of our Divine Master, who "went about doing good," and who has assured us "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these amy brethren, ye have done it unto me." And while seeking to relieve the temporal necessities of the poor, we would also invite them to partake of that "bread of life" which the "Son of Man" has provided for the nourishment of the immortal soul to life eternal.

The whole respectfully submitted.

MARY C. LYMAN, Secretary, P. I. H. R.

Montreal, 1st May, 1855.

Account of materials used in preparing soup:—

50 lbs. Beef. 5 11
50 lbs. Rice 0 12
12 loaves of Bread 0 15

 Vegetables and Pepper.
 0 10 (

 £7 14 8
 27 14 8

 Dinners furnished to 72 persons
 1 16 (

Leaving a balance in hand of £2 19s. 4d., which it is proposed to expend in giving bread to deserving poor.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURER. D_{r} .

To Faid the following Amounts,	લ	 G	To Received the following Amounts,	4	
House KentOn Account	30	0	Grant from Government	150	0
Assessment.	9	0	Proceeds from Concert.	118	00
Fire Insurance	တ	0	Proceeds from Sermon by the Lord Bishon of Mon.	30	
	65 1	1	Burplus fund from dinner in honor of the Governor		
Ξ.	26	2	General.	24 1	0
Fin Smith's Account	13 1	2	Steamboat Washing.	58	2
	080	0 0	Families' Washing.	167	65
		0		26	
:	249 1	18 03		1 1	0
	128	3 10		1 1	0
Butcher	88 1	0.0		63	0
Baker	85	9	Collected	101	_
Milk	21 1	18 11		53 1	
Groceries and Provisions on account	72	4 2	4	28	,
Vegetables	16 10	1	Do	12 1	_
Soap, Starch, &c	26 10	16 11	P	23	
Cab Hire	18 1	0	Ď	31	
Water	23 16	6 9	Do	131 10	_
Cleaning House and Yard	8	0	Do	61 15	0
Stationery and Paper	4	10	Other Sul	26 15	0
Advertising	0			2 15	က
Work Department	28 12			2 10	0
Sundries	1	0	1		
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Liabilities at this date	U# 00 J	·	Marked Mar 1st 1854	EADY,	

COLLECTIONS MADE AT THE OPENING OF THE HOUSE. DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY TREASURER.

£ s. d.	.£ s. d.
Lord Bishop of Montreal, 1 5 0	Col. Durban, 1 0 0
The Mayor, 5 0 0	Archdeacon Lower, 2 10 0
Mrs. Simpson 2 10 0	Dr. Holmes, 1 5 0
Mrs. Wenham, 1 5 0	Mr. J. Levey, 1 5 0
Mrs. Mussen, 1 5 0	Miss Armour, 1 0 0
Mrs. Mitchell 0 15 0	Collected by Miss Moffatt.
Mrs. P. Redpath, 1 5 0	Mrs. Patton, 1 10 0
Mrs. Maitland, 1 5 0	Mrs. Carter, 0 10 0
Mrs. Carter, 1 5 0	Mrs. Gerrard, 1 5 0
Mrs. McKintosh, 1 0 0	Mrs. Pilkington, 1 5 0
Mrs. Low, 1 0 0	Mrs. Fraser, 0 10 0
Mrs. Crawford, 1 5 0	Mrs. Townsend, 0 10 0
Mrs. J. G. Smith, 1 5 0	Mrs. Morris, 0 10 0
Mrs Bellingham, 1 0 0	
Mrs. Henry, 1 0 0	Mrs. W.Lamb, 0 10 0
	Mrs. Zuhlcke, 1 0 0
Mrs. Geddes, 1 0 0	Mrs. H. Allen, 1 0 0
Mrs. Fulford 1 0 0	Mrs. Ramsay, 0 5 0
Mrs. J. Molson, 2 0 0	Mrs. Campbell, 1 0 0
Mrs. A. D. Parker, 1 0 0	Mrs. G. Moffatt, 1 5 0
Mrs. Craigie, 0 5 0	Mrs. J. Esdaile, 1 5 0
Mrs. J. J. Gibb, 0 12 6	Mrs. Thos. Keefer, 1 0 0
Mrs. McCord, 2 10 0	Mrs. Ure Smith, 0 5 0
Mrs. H. Lyman, 2 10 0	A donation from Mrs.
Mrs. J. P. Clark 2 10 0	Simpson, 15 10 0
Mr. Ira Gould, 50 0 0	
Mr. H. Lyman, 2 10 0	
	Misses Molson, 1 5 0
	Miss Moffatt, 1 5 0
Mr. A. H. Campbell, 2 10 0	Misses McCulloch, 1 10 0
Miss Ermantinger, 1 5 0	Mr. Chamberlain, 2 10 0
Miss S. Ermantinger, 1 5 0	Mr. Try 5 0 0
Miss Henry, 0 15 0	Mr. Thompson, 1 5 0
Miss Boston,	Mr. E. Leslie, 1 5 0
Miss Smith, 1 0 0	Mr. A. Clark, 0 10 0
Miss E. Smith, 1 0 0	Mr. Gerrard, 1 0 0
Miss Fulford 0 5 0	Mr. Routh, 5 0 0
Collected by Mrs. Fulford.	Mr. J. Wenham, 5 0 0
Mrs. Bowen, 15 0 0	Mr. T. Paton, 2 10 0
Mrs. Simpson, 1 5 0	Mr. G. Ferrier, 2 10 0
	Mr. D. Ferrier, 2 10 0
	Mr. Dawson, 1 5 0
Mrs. Ross, 0 15 0	Mr. S. J. Lyman, 1 5 0
Mrs. Tylee, 1 5 0	Mr. D. Ramsay, 1 5 0
Mrs Walton, 1 5 0	Mr. H. Benny, 1 10 0
Mrs. Durnford, 0 10 0	Mr. Low, 5 0 0
Mrs. Morland, 0 10 0	Mr. Converse, 2 0 0
Mrs. Torrance, 6 5 0	Mr. J. Smith, 2 10 0
Mrs. Vanneck, 1 0 0	Mr. Paton, 5 0 0
Mrs. Savage, 1 0 0	Judge Gale, 1 5 0 .
Mrs. Maitland, 1 5 0	Friends,, 50 5 0 .
Mrs. Molson, 2 10 0	Collected by Mrs. Wenham and Miss
Mrs. Elliott, 0 5 0	MOFFATT.
Mrs. H. Ramsay, 0 10 0	Mrs. Rintoul, 1 0 0
Mrs. Freer, 0 10 0	Mrs. T. M. Taylor, 5 0 0
Mrs. Lamb, 0 5 0	Mr. Davidson, 1 5 0
Miss Evans, 1 0 0	Miss Macdougall, 1 0 0
Miss Wynne, 0 10 0	Mr. J. G. Mackenzie, 5 0 0
Miss Durnford, 1 0 0	Mr. H. Thomas, 5 0 0

	Mr. J. Ferrier, 5 0 0 Mrs. Simpson	1.50	£	g.	d.
	Mr. O. McGarvey, 0 10 0 Mrs. Simpson,		1	10	0
	M. T. Anonymous from	Quebec.	0	5	P
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	Mr. R. Campbell 1 0 0 Mr. R. D. Collis,	1	1	5	0
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	Mr. Mulholland, 1 0 0 Mr. J. Ferrier, J. Mr. H. Evans, 1 0 0 Frothingham d. W. Mr. Lovell, 1 5 0 Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Kinloch 0 10 Mr. H. Allen,	1			ŏ
	Mr. H. Evans, 1 0 0 Frothingham & Wo	orkman. 6			ŏ
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	Mr. H. Morgan, 0 5 0 Mr. A. Heward,	2			0
	Mr. H. Morgan, 1 0 0 Mr. W. Lyman & Mr. H. Whitney, 1 5 0 Mr. E. Mackay	Co., 7	10		0
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	Olish, C. Dorwin	1	5	0	
	The Cappel I b U Mr. Tuttle	1	0	ŏ	
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3	Mrs. Wilkes 0 10 0 Coch	1	0	Ö	
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10	Mrs. P. Holland	1	5	0	
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33	Total,	£471 1	1	8	

CONSTITUTION.

RULES.

1st. The Society shall be called "THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT INDUSTRIAL HOUSE OF REFUGE," its objects are to give employment to deserving applicants, and to afford a temporary home for the destitute

2nd. The Board to consist of first and second Directresses, Secretary

Managers and Visiting Committee.

3rd. The Annual Meetings to be held on the second Tuesday in May, when the Reports of the Treasurer and Recording Secretary shall be read, and Office bearers for the ensuing year elected.

4th. The Monthly Meetings to be held on the first Tuesday in every month. Special Meetings to be called by the first Directress, at her own pleasure, or on the requisition of three of the Committee.

5th. One Directress and six Managers shall constitute a quorum, and be

competent to transact business.

6th. The Secretary shall take the minutes of each meeting; keep a register of the members' names; notify them of stated meetings; read the Treasurer's and Matrons' Reports. The duty of preparing the Annual Report, writing letters, and notes of acknowledgment, shall devolve upon her.

7th. The duties of the Treasurer will be to receive all donations and subscriptions and make all payments authorized by the Committee. When prevented from attending the Monthly Meetings, it is expected her book will

be sent, containing the month's receipts and disbursements.

8th. The first Directress shall preside at all Meetings of the Society, strictly preserve order, appoint Committees, have besides her ordinary vote a casting vote, and be arbitress in all debates; but in event of her absence the second Directress shall perform her duties, and be invested with her powers.

9th. Two of the Managers shall be appointed at each Monthly Meeting to visit the Institution during the month, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

10th. Six Gentlemen shall be chosen to act as an Advisory Committee. It shall be their duty to suggest what ought to be done to interest their friends and the public in the Institution, so that means may be obtained for its support, and to extend its usefulness.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1st. The Meeting to be opened with prayer.

2nd. Business to commence punctually at the hour appointed.

3rd. After the Board is called to order, no person shall speak, except upon the subject under discussion.

4th. No new subject is to be brought forward till the one under discussion be decided.

5th. A majority of votes shall decide the question discussed.

6th. Applicants for admission decided upon. The first entered in the Book having a prior claim, without respect to the religious denomination to which she belongs.

7th, Committees appointed for the ensuing month.

8th. Miscellaneous business. When the business is over, the ladies shall have an opportunity of visiting the work room, and going over the House.

DUTIES OF THE MATRON.

The internal management of the Institution shall be intrusted to a judicious Matron, who shall attend to everything calculated to promote the health and comfort of the immates. When any of them are sick she shall send immediate notice to the Medical Attendant, pay particular attention to order, neatness and regularity in all the domestic arrangements, see that the meals are properly cooked, keep a journal of all that goes on in the house, and an account of all household disbursements.

DUTIES OF THE WORK SUPERINTENDENT.

Besides the Matron there shall be a person appointed to take charge of all the work that is given in to be done by the inmates, or by those who come in to work by the day. She must be at her post at eight o'clock in the morning, give to each woman her work; she shall remain with them till twelve o'clock, overlooking the work that has been, done and cutting out. Her duties shall again be resumed at one, P. M., and continue till six, when all the work that is finished shall be marked off and laid aside. All work given in shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose, with the Lady's address who sends it.

DUTIES OF THE LADIES APPOINTED TO VISIT.

The Ladies who visit for the month shall enquire minutely into the management of the House, the number of women employed daily, and the amount of work done. The Committee will thankfully receive from them any suggestions of improvement, but they are not emplowered to make changes in the household arrangements. They are also expected to give out the weekly supplies, and as far as possible see that the Institution is managed with strict and systematic economy.

The Visiting Ladies shall give in a Report at the Monthly Meeting, stating the amount of work that has been done during the month, the order in which they found the House at the different times they visited, and any occurrences that may be interesting to state.

RULES FOR INDOOR INMATES.

It is expected all who are admitted into the House will conform to the following rules:-

1st. To keep their rooms tidy, and those who have children, see that they are properly washed every morning, and down in the nursery by half-past seven, at which hour breakfast will be ready for all the family.

2nd. All the inmates of the House shall assemble for family prayers at eight o'clock. After which the duties of the day will begin.

At half-past 12 o'clock dinner will be on the table for the children in the nursery, but the women will dine at 12, so that they may commence work at one o'clock. At 6 the work will be laid past, and the rest of the evening (after supper) may be occupied by the women in sewing for themselves, or their children. Each mother will attend to the washing and putting of her own children to bed, except when prevented by sickness.

3rd. The use of intoxicating drinks and smoking are strictly prohibited. No spirituous liquors may be brought into the House, or be used by the inmates when abroad, under the penalty of the expulsion of the offender, at the discretion of the Committee

4th. Saturday shall be set apart to house cleaning by the women, under the Matron's direction, mending clothes. &c.

5th. On Sabbath the women shall attend their respective churches in the morning or afternoon, but shall remain at home in the evening.

They shall be required to return immediately after Divine Services

6th. Should any of the City Missionaries arrange to have service on Sabbath afternoon, it is expected the inmates who are not at their own place of worship will attend.

7th. Women guilty of trespassing any of the Rules shall be kindly admonished, but if such conduct be persevered in, shall be dismissed by either of the Directresses, or any two Ladies of the Board appointed by one of them.

RULES FOR WOMEN WHO GET WORK FROM THE INSTITUTION

1st. Persons who apply for work shall give their names and address on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and after being visited by one of the Ladies of the Visiting Committee, shall he supplied with work.

2nd. Each woman who gets work shall be supplied with a pass book, in which all the work she does shall be entered by the work Superintendent, 3rd. Work badly done shall not be fully paid, and the best paid work shall be given to the best and most expeditious workers.

4th. When women who get work are prevented by sickness or any other cause from getting it done, they must return it without delay to the work Superintendent.

5th. Women who prefer coming to the house to work by the day must be there at 8 o'clock, and remain till 6, P. M. Three-pence will be deducted for dinner each day.

DUTIES OF THE OUT DOOR VISITING COMMITTEE.

All the women who get work from the Institution, or who apply for pecuniary aid, shall be visited by this Committee. A visiting book shall be given to each lady whose name is on the Committee, containing printed rules and suggestions to which the Ladies shall be expected to attend.

When, from sickness or any other cause, Ladies are prevented from visiting their families, they are requested to acquaint the Secretary, that she may appoint others. The object of the Industrial House of Refuge being to give assistance to the Destitute who have none to care for them, and who would be glad to find employment by which to support themselves, it is most desirable that to this class of persons the relief proposed to be afforded should be confined And in order to avoid interference or disagreement arising between any of those who have all the same carnest desire to lend a hand in endeavouring to help the poor and destitute, it is proposed that no persons who are under the regular charge of their own Minister and his district visitors are to receive assistance from the House of Industry, except on the application and by the desire of the said Minister, or his visitors.

The Ministers of the different churches should be furnished with a list containing the names of all persons relieved, and the nature and amount o

such relief afforded to them by the House of Industry.

The out-door poor receiving aid from the House of Industry, to be regularly visited by Ladies appointed for this office—such visitors taking charge of those belonging to their own church,—and in case of sickness, the visitors are required to give notice to their respective Ministers.

A strict enquiry is to be made into the character of all applicants for admission into the House of Refuge, and no one can be admitted unless the

result of such inquiry be favourable.

The anxious desire of those interested in the establishment of this Charity is not solely the relief of poverty, which, in too many cases, is the consequence of vice and improvidence, but to help the well conducted, industrious and religious poor, anxious to help themselves if only they knew how to do so

As emigrants and strangers are often exposed to much inconvenience and some danger from the want of a suitable asylum in a strange place, a room shall be prepared in which such homeless persons may find comfortable shelter for the night, and their circumstances will be investigated by the Committee at their next meeting.