
REPORT
OF THE
FEMALE HOME SOCIETY
FOR THE
NINTH YEAR
OF THE
SEIGNEURS STREET HOME
AND THE SIXTH OF THE SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

(This had 10 insertions in the *Daily Witness*.)

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Female Home Society, being for the Ninth year of the Home, will be held at the Home, 480 Seigneurs street, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, at 3 p. m.

This Corporation consists of all contributors of fifty dollars or more, of whom there are sixty-six—all of whom are requested to attend.

Of the Report of last year (the 8th, containing Special Report called for at that time to expose the Slanderous Newspaper Attack made upon the Home during the previous winter), 1,000 copies were issued, some of which remain with Mr. Gratton and Messrs. Drysdale & Co. and at the Home where they can be obtained by any persons who ask for them.

THOS. M. TAYLOR,
President.

Montreal, May 2nd, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President.—MR. T. M. TAYLOR.

Committee.—MESSRS. JOHN McLENNAN, T. JAMES CLAXTON, CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Secretary.—MR. N. W. TRENHOLME.

Consulting Physicians.—JOHN REDDY, M.D., E. H. TRENHOLME, M.D.

Attending Physicians.—DRS. REED, NELSON, ALLOWAY and EDWARDS.

(Who may be called in as occasion requires.)

Matron in charge of the Home.—MRS. J. S. GOWAN.

Mr. or Mrs. Taylor may be communicated with at 169 Drummond Street upon any business of the Home.

REPORT

OF THE

FEMALE HOME.

"THE HOME," 480 Seigneurs street,
MONTREAL, May 12, 1877.

The Report of last year was so unusually full that we may well be spared giving more than the briefest possible detail of the work of the Home for the year ending 30 April, 1877. being its ninth year.

The Books are before the Meeting, upon the table, as usual

1. Register of Inmates.
2. Receipts at the Home.
3. Expenditure at the Home.
4. The Matron's Journal.
5. The Matron's Subscription Book.

The Matron's abstract of the first of these is as follows :

Total number of Inmates (including infants) from the beginning till now, 804, including 91 of this year, and these last are thus classified :

Infants and children.....	29
Servants.....	22
Married women and widows.....	11
Dressmakers, taileresses, &c.....	6
China decorator.....	1
School-girl.....	1
Governess and teacher.....	2
Seleswoman.....	1
Circus girls.....	2
Waitresses.....	2
No occupation.....	14
	91

Of these adults there were :

Sent to service.....	29
Sent home to parents.....	13
Sent to lying-in hospitals.....	5
To English Hospital.....	1
Left of their own accord.....	2
Sent to England.....	2
Leaving in the Home two of these being children.....	10

62

RECEIPTS, ACCORDING TO MATRON'S BOOK.

From April 1st, 1876, to April 30th, 1877, 13 months.

Contributions	23 00
For Board (including \$5 for garden pasture).....	468 40
Work.....	117 05
Sales	5 50
Fees (from physicians and others).....	54 00
Balance from last year.....	7 27

\$675 22

EXPENDITURE, ACCORDING TO MATRON'S BOOK.

From April 1st, 1876, to April 30th, 1877, 13 months.

Cartage.....	10 50
Groceries.....	211 89
Provisions.....	122 62
Beef, &c.....	169 54
Milk.....	42 85
Dry goods.....	13 26
Wages and repairs.....	98 23
Fuel and light.....	18 80
Stationery and postage.....	7 27
Furniture	5 75

\$700 71

Receipts..... 675 22

Debt25 49

In Matron's Contribution Book at the Home there are these acknowledgments :

Mrs. Oswald.....	\$1 00
Mary (former inmate).....	1 00
Armine, (former inmate).....	1 00

Christmas, Mrs. T. J. Claxton..... 10 00
 Anonymous..... 10 00

This last sum was paid with a child brought to the Home.

Friends have further contributed as follows :

Kenneth Campbell & Co., drugs.
 D. Morrice, ice.
 Messrs. Dougall, *Witness* and *New Dominion*.
 Charles Alexander, large cakes.
 Alexander Rough, cake and mince pies.
 Mrs. Claxton, 2 turkeys.
 Mrs. Taylor, poultry and pork.
 Mrs. Pattingale, a turkey.
 J. E. Pattingale, box biscuits and apples.
 Mrs. Durnford, cakes, &c.
 Snowdon Bros., cord wood.
 Wm. Henderson, load slabs.

THE FEMALE HOME SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. TAYLOR.

Dr.

March 31. Balance owing to him, as per Report of last year.....			381 03
Paid for fuel.....	36 00		
" "	140 00	176 00	
" " Insurance 2 years.....	23 20		
	23 90	47 10	
" " Advertising, printing.....	5 00		
" " " <i>Herald</i>	14 52	19 52	
" Lovell, 1000 Reports.....		125 00	
" W. H. Kerr, advocate.....		150 00	
" Water Tax.....		20 90	
" Provisions.....	{ 22 50 18 00 12 19		
		52 69	
" Date, plumber.....		16 28	
" Mrs. Gowan.....		200 00	807 49
" for Merchants' Bank stock.....			2237 50
			<u>3426 02</u>

Cr.				
	Received Interest on Bonds.....	90		
		90	180 00	
		<hr/>		
	“ John McLennan	25 00		
	“ Wm. Workman.....	10 00		
	“ N. W. Trenholme	15 00		
	“ Rev. T. Fenwick	2 00		
	“ J. J. Redpath.....	20 00		
	“ Mrs. H. Utting	4 00		
	“ Mrs. Durnford.....	5 00	81 00	
		<hr/>		
	“ for City Bonds.....	3000	3041 27	3302 27
1877		<hr/>		
May 1.	Balance owing to T. M. T.			123 75
	Agreeing with his business books.			

No collections are made, nor any appeal whatever, for funds, it being left to such as are disposed to send in money. Owing to the risk of safe keeping attached to bonds as a security, it was in the early part of the present year agreed by the Committee that the City bonds should be sold, and as much of the proceeds as could be spared should be used in purchase of Merchants' Bank stock. Accordingly twenty-five shares were purchased, which are now held in trust for the Society. As to the item of \$150 paid to Mr. Kerr, Q.C., it is proper to explain that Mrs. Gowan and her family undertook their action for libel against the *Star* entirely on their own determination and upon their own responsibility and at their own cost, employing Mr. McMaster as their own sufficient and competent counsel, with which the Society had nothing whatever to do. But it was considered proper to retain Mr. Kerr to guard the Society's interests during the progress of the trial, and with this Mrs. Gowan and her family had nothing whatever to do. Hence this debit in the accounts of the Society. It may as well, however, be acknowledged that it was money practically thrown away, for the course of the trial was such, owing to technicalities, that while an open door was maintained for all

sorts of persons and characters to come up, and freedom to counsel also maintained, to make out a case against the Matron and the Home, there was a bar set up against any one of a score of persons present coming up to give evidence, and also against Counsel addressing the Jury, on behalf of the Matron or the Home. But in saying this much there is no desire to disallow the substantial vindication of both Matron and Home which the trial afforded.

The letters received at the Home during the year are of about the usual number and character. But, instead of giving extracts from any of these, it may suffice to say—they are from a clergyman's wife, the mistress of No. 762, showing warm interest in the girl and earnestly appealing to her to bring up her own child; from a city missionary in a distant town sending an inmate; from a leading doctor, urging the reception of an inmate; from a clergyman, as to the failure of an effort to induce a young woman to leave a house of ill-fame for the Home; from a doctor, endorsing Mrs. Gowan's views as to the treatment of neglected infants; grateful letter from inmate 715 to Mrs. Gowan, from her situation in another town; from inmate on her return to her father's house; from President of Y. W. C. A. in another city, commending a young woman to the care of the Home; from anxious father, as to his daughter; sundry letters as to servants and nurses and inmates, etc. etc.; from a lady from a distant place as to the spiritual condition of an inmate; from Police Magistrate of another city, as to an inmate; from a father, seeking his lost daughter; from Doctor sending an inmate who had been ill-advised in other directions; from lady president of an association who had received a letter from an inmate telling of her peace and comfort in the Home. These may serve to show the nature of the letters which are now upon the table.

The list of medical attendants at the Home is nominally the same as that of last year, though there has not on occasion so frequently to call them in. There have not been cases requiring consultation.

The Matron hands a list of names and amounts in detail of cases of leaving the Home during the present year with sums amounting to \$210 owing to the Home and unpaid. There is now upwards of \$500 of acknowledged indebtedness in this way to the Home, very little of which is ever likely to be paid—at the same time, in justice to those other maternity cases which come in, which indeed are not the cases desired, nor having the first claim upon the Home, and who pay honestly what they can, these ones going away without paying are not freed from the obligation to pay when and if they can. Let this be understood. On the contrary reformation cases, that is, non-maternity cases, are not usually charged. But we repeat it, maternity cases here, as in other institutions, are expected to pay necessary charges if they can, and sound principles of morality and the prevention of crime require it to be so. Of this we are certain, both from experience and observation of results.

Extracts from the Matron's Journal for the ninth year of the Home.

No. 714.

From P., obliging, well-behaved girl while here. After a stay of three months took situation in the country, left her infant behind adopted.

No. 715.

An English girl, left to a situation to go to England, put her child in the nunnery. Another came weeping from a hotel at the depot. Her story was that she had been led astray up West and deserted. While waiting at the Brockville Station, an elderly man sat down beside her, learned her story and claimed to be her uncle. He got possession of her trunk and her money and made off, so she came to the Home, for this reason as she said, without even a change of clothing.

No. 716.

A girl who had been publicly reported of as having taken poison, and brought to the Home afterwards.

No. 717.

A young woman from the Townships sent here by her kind mistress. One day while sweeping away the leaves at the front door, and I beside

her, the doctor drove up and I turned into the reception room to speak with him. When he left, the girl told me her brother had just passed the door, and that she must go to the depot that night to meet him to go home. When the silly girl saw her trick would not take with me, she confessed her deceit. She remained in the Home four months, returned to her mistress. She had rapidly improved, and we were all sorry to part with her.

No. 718.

A young woman from C., seduced by her sister's husband's brother. She, a Roman Catholic, put her child into the nunnery and went to a situation, where the young man found her, took her to his brother's and married her.

No. 721.

In this case got the mother a situation in the country with her child.

No. 722.

A young girl demoralized by her two uncles, went from here to the lying-in hospital.

No. 723.

A young woman brought in by her sister who paid her expenses. Her mother came from the country frequently to see her. Mother and sister put the child into the nunnery. They were grateful to the Home.

No. 729.

Young woman seduced by her brother-in-law. Showed contempt for other girls in the Home. The enormity of her sin and cruelty to her sister being pressed on her, she became, if not penitent, more bearable in the house. Her injured sister took her and her child to her home, an action which I thought more conciliatory than prudent.

No. 732.

Led astray by a man she had known and been promised to for years. She was very well conducted while here. She had been 8 years in one family. We were sorry to part with her. Her married sister took her child to bring up. Coming across so much deceit, falsehood and ingratitude during the many years I have been in the Home, I had resolved to take no personal liking to any of these so-called "fallen women," but I have failed in this instance, I found much ingenuous honesty and principle in this young woman.

No. 734.

An infant selected by Mayor Hingston for adoption by a lady. The child was richly clothed and taken away.

No. 735.

Sent here by a gentleman of the Y. M. C. A., who kindly came to the Home to talk to her of her life as a circus girl. But she would go back and did so. Only the spirit of God could change her. How patiently the Lord knocks at the doors of these hard hearts, and why should I grow weary as I do so often.

No. 736.

Another circus girl, her companion, who had to be sent to the Lock Ward of the Hospital.

No. 738.

Infant taken by its aunt to her home.

No. 740.

Having no money to pay her way in the Woman's Hospital came here but went back there to be confined. She went thence to wet nurse in the house of a lady who happened to be one of the condemnatory 19 of the P.I.H. I must do this lady justice by saying here that, when she heard the girl's account of me and of the Home to be favorable, she said she was very glad, as "Although I was an enemy to Mrs. Gowan, I really never saw her and don't know her at all."

No. 745.

A very intelligent quiet girl, and one who, I believe, received the truth here, one of the encouragements the Lord kindly gives to brighten my sorrowful work.

No. 746.

An intemperate servant girl, who keeps sober for a few months and then breaks down again. A Christian lady, connected with the Home, takes great interest in her, and we feel glad she comes here "when the crave comes on." We have a good deal of anxiety about her. The Lord only can reform her.

No. 748.

A housekeeper, Roman Catholic, put her child into the nunnery, and went home with her father, who came for her.

No. 753.

Brought by her mother, who stayed with her and took her home after confinement. Her father wrote kind letters of gratitude to the Home, as did also the Doctor who recommended her to come here. How painful it would have been for this most respectable woman, who stayed here with her erring

daughter, had I permitted any interviewing (beyond our own prudent ladies) by outsiders, who, to my knowledge, are competent to give the largest possible amount of gossip out of the smallest possible amount of material. The judicious privacy of our Home has been and is very much valued by the parents and relations of our inmates, and, whatever difference of opinion there may be as to our peculiarities, it is generally admitted by those interested that our system has been successful.

No. 755.

This one I had to send away, as her conversation and conduct was such that I feared the younger girls would be corrupted. I felt conscious of some evil influence working, and I have since learned that my suspicions were correct.

No. 759.

A young woman brought in by an old mistress who had found her drunk in the street. I felt heart-sick after covering her in bed, in the same way I had done to her eight years ago. This is a wearisome conflict. I have had her many times, and am afraid she is a sad failure. Her good mother and sisters have given her up long ago as a profligate, and they wonder at my many attempts to rescue her. We feel she cannot be admitted again.

No. 766.

A former inmate who fell after four year's steady service.

No. 773.

A French girl sent from the Women's Hospital as she had no money. She was very sullen, but after a week I got at the facts of her history. She had had three illegitimate children, and made a trade of wet-nursing. When I told her she could not be confined here, and that she ought to have her fourth in the prison, her malignant nature showed itself in a torrent of abuse. I would certainly feel guilty of encouraging vice were I to make that impenitent woman comfortable here and allow her to go to be pampered as a wet nurse. She got into another Institution. I remember a well-dressed young woman coming to me two years ago, who was a cook and had ten dollars a month she said. She asked our terms. I told her as hers was a maternity case, and as no students were admitted here, she would have to pay the doctor as well as her board. "I only wanted to know," she said, "for I have enquired at the Home for the Friendless and can stay there for nothing." Well, I said, I should not think a respectable looking healthy girl like you would like to make a pauper of yourself. I offered to wait for the money. This offer she declined, and left to go to the *Home for the Friendless*.

No. 774.

A saleswoman who, having fallen, was sent by her priest to the nunnery

in Montreal, from New Brunswick. Not having been admitted, wandered the streets friendless and penniless. A kind doctor brought her in his own sleigh to our Home, cold, hungry, and thinly clad. I wrote to the priest who kindly sent money he had obtained from her seducer. She went home to be confined owing our Home a few dollars, which I hope she will be grateful enough to send, although I have concluded gratitude to be a myth.

No. 775.

A dressmaker from P—— had a child here, and has since gone out as sewing girl. She had no money, but made many promises. She told me the dressmaker she boarded with had a "Friend," and she was advised to take one too. What a legion of traps and snares the wicked one lays for those poor girls, and how often I have been grieved to know of mothers writing to their girls for money without ascertaining that the money is honestly earned.

A mother brought her daughter to the Home a few years ago. They had come by rail. I kept her one night. She said to me, "Mrs. Gowan, I want you to get from Jane the name of her seducer before I go. If it is a rich man I suspect, I don't know but I'll take her back, but if he is a poor man I'll choke her alive before I go." The girl told that he was both a poor man and a married man. The mother was not permitted to carry out her threat and did not know for three years where I had placed her daughter, who is now comfortably married.

Nos. 778 and 779.

A widow and little girl of five years who came one cold stormy night asking shelter, having been sent by a kind lady. I could not refuse admittance on such a night.

No. 780.

A girl brought by her aunt. I had seen her lovely face once before in company with some young lads, at which time my daughter remarked that she was likely to be one of my inmates some day. I found her guileless as an infant. Her cousin took her child, and her aunt took her in charge.

No. 783.

A waitress calling herself a widow whose husband was killed coupling cars. Her time here showed he was not the father of her child. Promised to pay when she had earned enough. After being in service a week left for parts unknown without leaving either money or thanks for the care given during her illness.

No. 784.

Young woman sent by Y. W. C. A., Quebec. The man was induced by

the ladies to marry her and she was sent to our care without a cent to pay her expenses. He wrote that he would give her a home if she would put her child into the nunnery. I urged her to keep her child and got her employment at tailoring by the day, keeping the child at the Home while she is out.

No. 786.

A respectable woman who begged me to allow her to rest and recruit her health. Had been engaged by a gentleman to attend to his dissipated mother which she had done for years. Stayed two months, left quite restored in health. Paid her board, and was very grateful for the comforts of the Home.

No. 790.

A hopeless drunkard six times in the Home, so dirty and disgusting to the women that she cannot be taken again.

No. 791.

A servant girl brought by Mrs. B. She wrote to a young man to come and pay for her. He denied being the father of her child, when she confessed that she had put it on him as the other father had run away. This is a specimen of the "reliable sources" so much credit has been given to against our Home.

No. 792.

A very mild tempered girl deeply feeling her shame, and, as she says, "thankful to God for driving her here."

No. 798.

A young widow who tried in vain to get her infant into the Protestant Infants Home. It died three days after coming here. Was buried in Protestant cemetery, to which I accompanied the mother, who remains here till she obtains a situation.

No. 800.

Four times in Home, gets sick and always comes back quiet and well behaved.

There has not been any death in the Home during the year, except only in the case of a child admitted in dying condition with its mother. Nor has there been any serious illness of any of the inmates. In the course of the nine years of the Home there has been only one death of a grown

person. There has also been remarkable exemption from fever and other diseases. Surely this ought to be regarded as a token of God's good providence over the Home. Ps. 86. 17.

The work of the Home has been pursued throughout the present year just as in former years, except that the responsibility of taking away infants, or caring for them, has been, if that were possible, more distinctly lodged upon the mother in all maternity cases. They are distinctly notified of this at the time of admission.

As to the Resolution of last annual meeting authorizing the erection of an additional building for the shelter and care of children, if the judgment of the Committee on further consideration should so determine, there has been no action. And this is still considered an open question. The preliminary questions arise, to what extent can the mothers be induced to remain with their children, and how long, and in how many instances, would they continue to acknowledge and maintain them? Observation thus far does not warrant our giving any very favorable answer to these questions, certainly not such as seems to justify a new building to accommodate such cases. So that meanwhile we postpone it; and can only in all maternity cases, which we much wish were fewer in our work, continue to encourage and enforce the due care and responsibility of mothers for their infants,—results which are difficult to obtain.

A lease has been given to Mr. Howley of the lower part of the vacant garden ground in rear of this building, on the conditions that he would give right of way to and from St. Antoine Street by Scotland street—that he would fence both sides of the continuation of Scotland street through our ground, and pay taxes. All this he has agreed to do. He in return is allowed to store lumber on the lower part of the ground, that is below the lower line of Scotland street fence. This lease is terminable on notice of this Society. Mr. Howley makes an offer for the purchase out and out of this piece of ground, which we submit for consideration.

It is only necessary to add that a brief special Report, not yet written, will follow this, supplementary to the special Report of last year as to the newspaper attack on the Home.

SPECIAL REPORT.

Of the Report of last year and Appendix thereto, relative to a then recent public newspaper attack on Mrs. Gowan's management, involving the general management of the Home, 1000 copies were issued. There had been call and challenge to any persons to prove all or any of the charges made against the Home. But there was not any proof nor any shadow of proof adduced, nor attempted to be adduced, to establish any one of the charges. Nor could there be, as we well knew beforehand, for the charges were all either falsehoods, or perversions and exaggerations of most ordinary circumstances. Calumniators were thus silenced and allowed their case to go by default. Moreover, the action for libel which Mrs. Gowan instituted afforded its defenders full opportunity to bring up all sorts of persons and every sort of thing against the Home, and yet they were unable to prove any one of their charges. But this did not satisfy ourselves. We exposed a full history of the Home and its management in all its details, and by specific and categorical answer to the seven several charges that had been put forward against the Home, threw back upon its calumniators their exaggerations and perversions and their falsehoods. Thus were the Home and its Matron vindicated. Care was taken to address copies of that report to all members of the Society and to all persons who had in any way ever contributed to the Home. There are still copies remaining at the Home, where they can be obtained by any person who chooses to ask for them.

Under circumstances which the following notes will explain, copies of the report were sent to the three newspapers

which had taken part less or more against the Home, so far as known to us the only ones which had done so.

Montreal, May 15th, 1876.

To the Publisher of the *Ottawa Free Press*.

SIR,—As you published part of a newspaper attack on Mrs. Gowan of the Female Home here, the enclosed advertisement is sent to you for publication as the smallest reparation you can make for the wrong done in that case.

I trust you will send to Mrs. Gowan a copy of your paper containing it.

Yours truly,
(Signed,) THOS. M. TAYLOR, President.

We are not aware that this reparation was ever made by this second-hand publisher of slander, and in uncertainty as to that we must pass him over.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1876.

Mr. Alexander was good enough to send to Mr. Taylor the letter signed "Humanity" which Mr. Tolley had been good enough to send to Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Taylor does not choose to reply to this anonymous writer and therefore encloses the letter back to Mr. Tolley. Possibly if the writer were to apply personally he would be furnished with the information he lacks and needs.

Mr. Taylor scarcely intended to send a copy of the Female Home Report to the *Star*, but he avails himself of this occasion to send one.

MR. TOLLEY of the *Star*.

As to the wretched man who made himself the too ready scribe and vehicle of sensation and of slander, who was so well exposed in all his character and ways by his own display of himself in open court in the Worms, the Gowan and the Riché trials, "the witness of unenviable position," we need say nothing. Of the more responsible, but perhaps less guilty people of the *Star*, we need not say much. They did an honest woman and her family a wrong which it is beyond their power to repair. They were guilty of a mean dastardly aggression. So were the three or four writers, their tribe of anonymous correspondents. We have acquired an undoubted title at their own hands to tell these newspaper people, whether penny liners or more responsible publishers, that they should be careful what they write and what they print, even though

abetted by busy-bodies and scandal-mongers; should be careful to inform themselves with a reasonable amount of intelligence and accuracy of information—when authoritative and responsible sources are open to them—before they assume to be censors in the assumed public interest of persons and of institutions known to have acted in the public interest and for public morals long before these censors had made their advent upon our community. So little used to integrity and honor themselves, some of these people would appear to have been unable to give credit for integrity and honor to those who in this case possessed both. But we forbear, though we have good title of their own giving to administer to them rebuke and castigation in the strongest language we could command.

MONTREAL, June 19th, 1876.

Mr. T. M. Taylor begs of Mr. Waite to be good enough to accept a copy of the Female Home Report which is sent to Mr. White individually rather than to the Editor of the *Gazette*, seeing the *Gazette* saw fit in its article of April 28th to take up the side of Injustice towards the Home.

This was unlike the spirit of the *Gazette* of former days towards the same Institution.

Mr. Taylor does not invite any favorable public notice of the Institution now, even if such should be felt to be due, for if asking anything of the *Gazette* it would be to show "that the charges of mismanagement of the Home were so true that they would not bear the light." Indeed any paper is welcome and invited to show cause, if it can truthfully, why the Home should be molested, and why its claim to being a well managed Institution should be denied.

In saying this Mr. Taylor is disposed to be defiant, as every honest man may well be, but he has not any wish to be rude.

THOMAS WHITE, Jun., Esquire.

The above quotation from the article referred to, (the article itself a quiet assumption and endorsement of falsehood) was a gratuitous and impertinent untruth, in unpardonable ignorance of the facts—a spurt of unfairness shot out from a paper, which, with usually considerable affectation of fairness, was in this case sadly wanting both in its spirit and practice. We all the more notice this stray shot at the Home, on account of the acknowledged traditional respectability of

the *Gazette*, which, however, imposed upon it all the more responsibility and carefulness, and made its single dash of aggression all the more culpable. We would be sorry to be unduly severe, but we wish to be distinct in what we say. We are not of those who meddle with parties or with politics on oneside or the other; we have not given occasion, wittingly, for the ill-will of any newspaper whatsoever. But we desire nothing from their favor, nor dread anything from their frown, though we respect them in the right use of their vocation and their power, and have not any wish to judge them unjustly, nor to deny their right in the public interest to expose any real and substantiated wrong.

We leave these newspapers—pseudo conservators of public interests and public morals—really in this case perpetrators of an outrageous wrong—and pass to that which is more pleasant—to note, in addition to the many of last report, the fact of a few more kindly expressions of sympathy reaching the Matron. One of the originators of the Home, just on his return from Africa wrote from France: "Please remember me to Mrs. Gowan. I have not seen the report, but I am never surprised to hear of the persecution of a faithful and successful servant of God." This was from Major Malan. Another of its originators, one who knew Mrs. Gowan before she was called to this work, wrote of his sympathy on receipt of the Report from another distant place. Another, on being here from England, with full knowledge of the facts, expressed his personally. There have been many kindly utterances of that sort to and of her, from professional men and others. And one person, much used by deeper and more designing persons as an instrument of much injury to Mrs. Gowan, has acknowledged to the writer how deep her pain and regret has been to have been influenced to such a course, now truly deplored. Moreover, it will be remembered how some persons, officials and others, attempted to make out a case against the Home in respect of the girl Burnham, the great staple case of wrong done as charged upon the Home,

and sought to adduce testimony of Dr. H. of Springfield in support of their pretensions. That gentleman wrote to Mrs. Gowan under date of Dec. 21, 1876:

"I have received the report of the Female Home Society, and notice the continuation of the B. case. Now there is no question about that girl's character, for she came and importuned me to destroy her child, or tell her who would do it for her, and to dissuade her from such a course I portrayed to her the danger to her life and health, to say nothing of the crime of murder, and then read to her your letter, which contained the terms per week and the doctor's fees, and said to her that if she had the means to go there and meet the expenses, that, though I knew nothing of the Home except what the letter contained, I should judge that it was a good place for her; and I have had no reason to think otherwise since."

Those in Montreal who made so much of this poor unfortunate young woman, after she left the Home, have had no reason to be proud of their protégé, or of her character as exemplified under their training and care. They made themselves ridiculous on her behalf. Our judgment of her was sound, our action just, and our position unassailable. We spare them and her any notice of the sad after-part of her career. The brother of another inmate, whose case was much meddled with by the "busybody" who seemed to consider it her mission to injure the Home, and which case was one of those publicly adduced, wrote to Mrs. Gowan under date of August, 1876: "It would have been a good thing for my sister if she had never seen her, and I think my sister now knows it."

There are letters before us from inmates, one who had been here over 6 months, other seven longer or shorter periods, a special letter of gratitude from a father to Mrs. Gowan, and others of encouragement to the Matron in her painful and difficult and sometimes discouraging work, affording that sort of testimony which we believe is most pleasing to her.

It may have been thought that since the action of Mrs. Gowan against the *Star* had well brought to the front the names and persons of the active abettors of the newspaper,

their names should have been more prominently brought out in the former report. But there was no need for this, seeing they had come to be so well known. The "busybody" (to use no unkind word) in respect of the Home whom the Home for the Friendless, the Ladies Bible Association, in their jail work, and the Protestant Infants' Home had exalted to be their chief, and who used her position so strangely and unaccountably to us to exercise enmity against the Home out of enmity towards its Matron, has now passed away from those positions and this place. It would ill become us to be now more personal or more severe in our language than we were before, and the former report having fully vindicated the Matron and the Home in respect of all the charges brought forward, and as some of the parties are sincerely sorry for their part therein, there is not any need now to do more than offer such further observations as the case and circumstances obviously suggest, in what we may fairly claim to be the public interest, and in the interest of institutions honestly managed (though subject to misjudgments and mistakes sometimes) by creditable and responsible persons.

We can now well claim to be excused if we suggest to persons—whether newspaper people, so called learned counsel or ladies of associations—that they need to be careful not to allow themselves to be "hoodwinked," and to be very careful that the persons upon whose authority they discredit other people are themselves worthy of credit. It is no concern of ours that the Ladies of the Bible Association, of the Protestant Infants' Home, or the Home for the Friendless should have accorded to so comparative a stranger the position of their representative, which she so distinctly claimed to be (as to all their work) at the trial. This involved them much more, we believe, than they intended in unpleasantness with a sister institution—not unworthy of more kindly regard—whose great offending was that it declined to give place and power to the same person; but when some, at all events, of the ladies of these institutions were told that

the responsible managers of this Home were "hoodwinked" by its Matron, and gave currency to this word, it did not occur to them that they were making ready to our hand a word well fitted to express their own condition, for they must now see how they had been themselves "hoodwinked." It is really a good word, but so soiled by the lips of some who spoke it that we forbear to use it more even in returning it.

Far be it from us to assume to blame all the ladies of these three institutions. Some had, we have learned, sympathised with the attack on this Home. These we cannot compliment on their judgment, their justice or their taste. Others of these, we believe, saw through it all as empty of truth, trivial and uncalled for, only therefore to be condemned. Any who were neutrals amongst these associations cannot have our compliments or our thanks, however dignified their neutrality may have been; nor other neutrals, for surely neutrality towards the slanderer is the same in principle as neutrality to wards the highwayman or the burglar.

Either the Home had done outrageous wrong, or the Home was outrageously wronged. Not an item of evidence of the former has been adduced; abundant evidence of the latter has been adduced. If the former, let the Home be condemned; if the latter, let those be condemned who condemned it; but it is scarcely the occasion for neutrality. If the former had been the fact we would not expect quarter, and we would be castigated without measure. As it is the latter which was the fact we give no quarter, we deal out condemnation— but frankly and in just measure, we trust, upon all deserving of it, but with every desire, now that we thus further and finally expose it all, to forgive and to forget the wrong they have done to us. We resent but forgive it all.

We cherish no feelings of enmity against all or any of the three institutions we have unwillingly named, (if we had heard of others we would name them also), nor against those of any others that proved themselves in any way way unkindly to the Home. Some, we repeat it, regret

their part, and we have therefore not any wish to remind them of their part. We trust Mrs. Gowan and her family will have the same spirit. We wish these Institutions all prosperity and all peace. Certainly, we trust they will be spared any attack of such satanic spirit as that of which we were the subjects. If they singly or together can do the work this Home is doing—difficult as indeed it is—we will not grudge them the doing of it, nor abuse them for mistakes such as the most approved and perfect workers may fall into. We have no wish to occupy a field of work any longer than it seems to be a duty. But while under responsibility—such as makes partly official and partly individual this special report—we will not take outside and irresponsible dictation as to what should be our work and how we should do it, nor shall we be slow to vindicate the integrity and honesty of the work, when so susceptible as heretofore and as now of vindication. Our hope is that so long as this work is upon our hands—in association with those few friends who take their measure of responsibility with us—a work which we would be willing to surrender to-morrow, if others were ready to receive it from our hands, we trust to have grace and wisdom bestowed by Him who alone can bestow these, so that we may be workers approved of Him.

T. M. T.

P.S.—We are just able to say before this Report goes to press that the late Mr. Beniah Gibb has bequeathed two thousand dollars to this Home. He was one of its incorporated members and had expressed kindly interest in it. When it became the object of newspaper attack he expressed to the writer his abhorrence of that attack, and the kindness and generosity of his nature are shown by his liberal remembrance of the Home in his will.

A letter from Dr. H.d, not the Dr. H. referred to on page 19, but the Dr. H. who had been spoken of as having become aware "of the evil ways of the Home", was received too late for the ordinary printing of this report. The letter was addressed to Mrs. Gowan. We make the following extract to attach to this report by means of an additional printed slip.

"This is the first and only case of this kind that has come to my knowledge since the last one I sent to your kind Home. I have to thank you for the many papers I have received from you detailing the trials and persecutions you have passed through. No one rejoices more than myself at the success you had and the complete victory over your traducers. I never doubted but that you would be justified in the end. With kind regards to yourself and my friend Dr. N.....

I remain your friend truly."

It seemed to us due to Mrs. Gowan to find place for these kind words towards her, even though singling them out from others, the more especially as, taken together with those upon page 19, they afford testimony in favor of the Matron and the Home from the very two gentlemen who, we were told, were ready to give most damaging testimony against both. We well knew they could have nothing ill to say, but it is satisfactory to have the spontaneous utterances of these gentlemen themselves to adduce in their favor.