
REPORT
OF THE
FEMALE HOME SOCIETY
FOR THE
EIGHTH YEAR
OF THE
SEIGNEURS STREET HOME
AND THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE SOCIETY,
WITH AN APPENDIX
RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC ATTACK ON MRS. GOWAN'S MANAGEMENT.

REPORT
FRANZ FERDINAND SOCIETY

SEIGNURS STREET HOUSE

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NOTICE.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Female Home Society, being for the Eighth year of the Home, will be held at the Home, 480 Seigneurs street on Tuesday, the 9th of May next, at 3 p.m. Contributors of Fifty Dollars and upwards are the legally constituted members of the Society. Of these there are 60. All these are requested to attend, and if any of these are dissatisfied with the Matron's management of the Home, such are particularly requested to attend.

A proposal will be submitted to erect a building on the vacant garden ground for shelter and care of the worse than orphan children that may be cast upon the responsibility of the Home, so as to obviate need of arrangements for sending them to other institutions.

THOS. M. TAYLOR,
President.

Montreal, 27th April, 1876.

The fifth annual Meeting of the Montreal Female Home Society was held at the Seigneurs Street Home, on Tuesday the 9th May, 1876, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Taylor was in the Chair, and Mr. Alexander acted as Secretary.

Attention was called to the special notice under which the Meeting had been convened.

A number of excuses of absence owing to other meetings at the same hour were mentioned, with kindly expressions of interest in the Home work.

There were fifteen Ladies and Gentlemen present.

A very full Report was presented, and the heads of the matter of an appendix were also read, with extracts therefrom. And the Books of the Home were exhibited.

Mr. REDPATH moved, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER, and it was resolved:

That the Report be adopted, and that with the view of conveying to the public full information concerning the Institution, 500 or 1000 copies, as the President may determine, with all the appendices, be printed and published.

Mr. T. M. TAYLOR was appointed President, Mr. NORMAN TRENHOLME, Secretary; and Messrs. CLAXTON, JOHN McLENNAN and ALEXANDER, Committee; DR. REDDY, consulting Physician (from 1868), DR. TRENHOLME, (1876) of the Society, and Doctors REED, NELSON, ALLOWAY and EDWARDS, Attending Physicians of the Home.

Mr. CLAXTON moved, seconded by Dr. REDDY, and it was resolved:

That looking to the reformatory objects of this Society, and recognizing the importance in maternity cases, when such are allowed to occur in the Home, of fostering the maternal relation, both for the sake of the parent and the child, it be hereby resolved that the funds of the Society be applied, with such other subscriptions as may be obtained, to the erection of an additional building for the shelter and care especially of children, if the Committee, and such other members of the Society as they may add to their number for such consideration, shall, on further and fuller consideration, deem the same advisable.

Mrs. Gowan, the Matron, was then called in, and the following address, very beautifully engrossed, was presented to her by Mr. Claxton for himself and other friends of the Home.

To Mrs. Jessie R. Gowan, Matron of the Female Home:

"Having in view the troubles through which you have recently passed, owing to the unwarranted and unjust attack made upon your character, we desire to express our sympathy with, and our continued confidence in, you and the important work in which you have been engaged for the past eight years.

We now cheerfully state that, having carefully examined the books, accounts and general management of the Female Home, and found everything perfectly correct, we desire to record our full confidence in your fitness for the responsible position in which you are placed as Matron. With assurances of respect, and our best wishes for the future success of the Home under your care."

The meeting then closed, some of those present going to look over the house and grounds.

(Signed,) THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

(Signed,) CHAS. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned desire to make it publicly known that Mrs. Jessie R. Gowan is still, as for eight years back, the acknowledged and responsible Matron of the Seigneurs street Home, in the unbroken confidence of the Society under whose auspices it is carried on. Communications as to the ordinary affairs of the Home as to Inmates &c., to be addressed to her as heretofore, her capacity and her responsibility for all such being recognized. But if beyond this, communication with the authorities of the Home be desired, Mr. or Mrs. Taylor may be addressed at No. 169 Drummond street.

Any newspaper which may have copied in whole or part a recent attack upon Mrs. Gowan is requested in bare justice to copy this also.

(signed,) THOS. M. TAYLOR,
CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Chairman and Secretary of the Annual Meeting.

Montreal, May 10th, 1876.

N.B.—So far as correspondence is published and names are used in this Report, or in its Appendix, there is no desire to give offence to any person whatsoever, and it is hoped no offence will be taken—such publication being only in rightful vindication of the Matron and the management of the Home, and through the proper medium of its own Report. It is taken for granted that friends will kindly allow publication therein of their letters and names.

REPORT.

The root of the social evil is the undervaluing of the virtue of chastity in man by women. If the mother and daughter demanded on the part of the suitor that chastity which is absolutely required by the other sex, the social evil would have received its death wound.—PETER BAYNE.

These words need to be heeded by the women of the land. Justly would be administered to the male offenders social and legal retribution ten-fold more than they get. But these the worst offenders escape, and if sometimes they are called upon to bear even moderate charges for their victims, whom they have ruined and exposed, this simple demand of justice is decried.

“THE HOME,” 480 Seigneurs street,
MONTREAL, May 9, 1876.

The Eighth year of the Home is now to be reported of, being to the 31st March, 1876.

The Books are:

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

These are upon the table. The first and fourth of these are never exposed to general view, being gone over periodically by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor only, during the eight years, to enable them to judge of and report the work of the Home. Selections for the reports are made by numbers, never by names, care being taken never to expose names.

The seven published annual reports evidence this care, and also the fulness with which the work has been exhibited. These reports contain extracts from letters of fathers, mothers, employers, and inmates, and ample details from the Journals, showing the good and bad character of inmates, and the reformation in many cases accomplished. It has been impudently said that these letters are fabrications of Mrs. Gowan's. Here is a basket full of them now on the table for inspection.

The Inmates Register shows a total of 712 from the opening of the Home to 31st March, 1876. This includes infants born in the Home and re-admissions of inmates.

The year ending 31st March, 1876, shows.....113
Of these were infants and children 35

78

31 of these were sent to the Protestant Infants' Home or to the nunnery; 1 died and was buried by Mr. Seale, undertaker; 3 were children 6 to 11 years old, admitted with their fallen mother; one of these infants was brought in by the police; one was born in the porch; one foundling handed in, the party immediately driving off; leaving 29 born in the Home.

HOW CLASSIFIED.

Domestic servants	34
Deserted married women.....	7
Tailoresses.....	2
Stewardesses.....	2
Milliner and dressmakers	2
Widows	7
Factory girls	3
Shop and school girls.....	3
Lady's maid.....	1
Music teachers	2
Sewing girl.....	1
Governesses.....	3
Of no occupation	11

78

Over signature of T. D. Reed, M.D., there is report of professional attendance for the year, mentioning dates and names. These nine patients (maternity cases) all made good recoveries. The infants were, all but one, born alive and healthy. The case of K., February, 1876, caused much anxiety, protracted, and a dangerous complication known as puerperal convulsions. A consultation was deemed advisable and obtained. The child was still-born, but the mother recovered without a bad symptom subsequently. Five patients paid a small fee, three paid nothing, and one paid a part of the fee."

Over signature of Wolfred Nelson, C.M., M.D., there is a fully detailed report for three years,—names and dates are given:

1873, Maternity cases.....	14
1874, do.	10
1875, do.	7

Total number of cases in 3 years' practice 31,—of these 20 have paid their Doctor's fee and 11 remain unpaid.

Dr. Nelson reports as to fees and gives names.

1873. Received fees	57 00
Paid Home to become a member of the Society	50 00
Donation	5 50
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Cash received.....	1 50
1874. Received fees.....	61 35
Gave the Home.....	12 00
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Balance received...	49 35
1875. Received fees.....	30 00
Gave Home.....	8 00
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Balance received.....	22 00

Dr. Nelson reports one case subsequently—21 visits and consultations.

SUMMARY.

No. of cases of Midwifery in three years.....	31
Of these 20 have paid the Dr.'s Fee.....	20
And 11 remain unpaid.....	11
Total cash received for said period.....	\$148 35
Amounts given Home as per Reports, &c., &c.....	75 50
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Cash balance received.....	\$72 85
Detail of visits and consultations during above period:	
No. of visits day and night.....	290
" Consultations, office	17
" Medicine given to	48

WOLFRED NELSON, C.M., M.D.

Surely this shows that these gentlemen have given their services liberally. There has been only one death of an adult inmate in the eight years.

Drs. Trenholme, Alloway and Edwards have been in attendance several times.

EXPENDITURE, ACCORDING TO MATRON'S BOOK.

For the year ending March 31st, 1876.

Cartage.....	9 35
Groceries	133 48
Provisions.....	138 98
Beef, &c.....	158 84
Milk.....	50 20
Dry Goods.....	21 78
Wages and Repairs	94 60
Fuel and Light.....	45 70
Materials, Stationery and Postage.....	9 94
Furniture	44 65
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RECEIPTS, ACCORDING TO MATRON'S BOOK.

For the year ending March 31st, 1876.

Contributions.....	46 00	
For Board from Inmates, including fees	518 50	
For Work	96 48	
For Sales.....	26 70	
Fees returned from Physicians.....	22 00	
	<u>709 68</u>	
By expenditure.....	707 52	
	<u>2 16</u>	
Balance.....	2 16	
Balance from former year	5 11	
	<u>7 27</u>	

JESSIE S. GOWAN,
Matron.

THE FEMALE HOME IN ACCOUNT WITH MR. TAYLOR.

Dr.			
April 1, 1875.—Balance owing to him.....			172 90
30.—Corporation Taxes	22 50		
Insurance.....	23 20		
James & Co.....	5 00		
Lovell Printing Co.....	22 50	27 50	
	<u>40 00</u>		
Sept. 1.—Grocery account, J.E.P.....	40 00		
Mrs. Gowan.....	200 00		
	<u>11 56</u>		
Dec. 4.—Coals.....	11 56		
Snowdon Bros., fuel.....	87 37	98 93	
	<u>48 53</u>		
Mr. Date.....	48 53		
Mr. Smith, baker.....	20 00		
Grocery account, J.E.P.....	49 00	117 53	529 66
	<u>702 56</u>		
By Interest on Bonds.....		180 00	
	<u>4 00</u>		
Mrs. Utting	4 00		
Mr. H. McLennan	25 00		
Mr. Squire.....	5 00		
F. W. T.....	10 00		
Mrs. Redpath.....	20 00		
J. S. Hunter.....	10 00		
Mrs. G. Browne.....	5 00		
M. R. T.....	50 00		
Mr. Date.....	8 53		
Mr. Utting.....	4 00		
	<u>141 53</u>		
			321 53
1876			
March 31. Balance owing to T. M. T.			\$381 03
Agreeing with his business books wherein this account is kept.			
There is investment of City Bonds.....			\$3,000

Contributions received at the Home.

Per Matron's Subscription Book.

Mrs. Lemay, \$1; A Friend, \$10; Mrs. W. Ross, \$5; Mrs. Richardson, \$5; Mrs. Claxton, \$20; Mrs. Durnford, \$5.—Total, \$46.

DONATIONS.

Messrs. Dougall, "*Daily Witness*" and "*New Dominion Monthly*" Kenneth Campbell, drugs; D. Morrice, supply of ice for the season; Alex Coultrey, beef; Alex. Rough, buns, &c.; Mrs. T. M. Taylor, chickens, pork, buns, &c.; Mrs. Claxton, 2 turkeys; Mrs. Richardson, mounted Scripture texts, &c.; Mrs. Durnford, cakes and fruit; Mrs. Geo. Stephen, ham and fruit; J. E. Pattingale, box biscuits, milk, &c.; Mrs. Pattingale, two turkeys, a gallon preserved crab apples; S. G., load of kindling wood, lamp and bracket, umbrella stand, sewed and framed motto, and a gallon preserved peaches; J. G., letter-box plate and lock; percentage off accounts from Mr. Geo. Smith, baker, Messrs. Jas. Williamson and Ronald Stephen, dry goods merchants.

Extracts from the Matron's Journal.

May 15, 1875.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor sailed to-day for England. I shall miss them very much, but purpose daily to note any incident that may happen in the Home, if I can find time to do so, as my memory is failing, and I would forget all I have to tell on their return.

I often feel glad I began this system of relating weekly everything in connection with the Home, *pro and con*. Had I not, the "fightings without and fears within" might have worn out my poor brain long ago. But after the weekly relation of "Home" events, cheering words of approval, and sometimes words of disapproval, kindly given and kindly taken, and with thanksgiving for the Lord's care through the week that has passed, and prayer for help, wisdom, and blessing for the week to come, our Home work has gone on in peace and harmony for over seven years. There are hearts who love and pray for the welfare of our "House on the Rock" in nearly every country on the Globe. It was established, endowed, and is sustained by prayer, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

June.—Great joy has been in the Home at the departure of "Agnes" (L. R.) She turned out very very bad; the most complete piece of deception I ever had here. After wearying out the poor nurse and I, so much that I had to send for my daughter to come and take charge, and let me rest, else I would have died from exhaustion, she suddenly got up from her pretended rheumatic fever, and left, having succeeded in taking every cent the other poor girls had to pay their own expenses, amounting to nearly \$50, in sums of ten, fifteen, five and two dollars from different inmates; one poor girl had only twenty-five cents, she even took that. After having secured all, she pointed to the card I have on the wall, (forbidding lending without consulting me,) and said if they dared to tell me, I "would turn

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them out on the street for breaking the rules," and told them she would send it back soon. A week or two after she left, I saw some of them crying, and on asking, they told me the reason. I was much grieved for them, though not surprised at Agnes, as I had found her very untruthful, and fond of using bad and filthy expressions. I wrote to her friends, saying if the money was not returned at once, I would require to have her arrested. She replied that her mother had just died of smallpox, and she had it too, but would come with the money at the end of that week. Though the story was doubtful, fear of infection made me write, forbidding her to come. After a deal of trouble the money was returned. As an instance of this woman's ingratitude and vindictiveness to the nurse who attended her with the most kind and unwearied care, she got up one night from her bed, and thinking no one saw her, went to the nurse's trunk and took out a box of new handkerchiefs and a ribbon, (a present from another girl to the nurse,) and put them into the fire. (She is now, April, 1876, one of my public enemies.)

I could relate many such instances which greatly tax my sympathy for the fallen. I have known them to steal the bread dough from the kitchen and throw it into the water closet. I have seen them breaking the venetian blinds and chairs for kindling wood rather than go out to the shed for it, to take a towel to light the fire, and to put half a loaf of bread, and slices, into the fire rather than say they had more than they could use.

Poor K. W., a former inmate, came running home to me with her arm broken or dislocated, I could not tell which. I had her taken immediately to the General Hospital. She had fallen from the top of a porch at her situation when she was hanging out clothes. She values her old "home" greatly. Her mistress was not paying her rightly, so I told the girl to say that as the lady had not kept to our arrangement, I would find another place for her. The lady said she did not see what business it was of Mrs. Gowan's, and the girl answered that I was the only one who ever made it their business to care for her, which was proved by the poor thing being sent back to me with her broken arm. She never knew what it was to have a mother.

T. H., a young woman who said she was a widow, sent by Dr. Trenholme. Said she had lost her mother when very young, and her father, a R. Catholic, sent her to a convent, where she remained nearly 14 years. Was quite an adept at casting down her eyes and *looking* modest, but knew nothing of the difference of *being* modest. Was employed as a sewing girl, frequented dancing assemblies in this city, with other girls of her class, met several fast young men, one of whom proposed to "pay her board," hence the result, seduction and desertion.

M. F. called to-day for her clothes. This is the girl who had her child in a back yard, and was brought here by the police. Being diseased, Dr. Alloway thought it best to have her sent to the Lock ward of the General Hospital. She was there five weeks. A lady visitor gave her an order to go from the Hospital to the "Home for the Friendless." The girl came here, got her clothes, and went there.

E. E. has also returned here. Mr. Alexander saw her in Hospital and told her to go to me, and she said she meant to do so. The lady (?) who visits the Lock ward, and gave the order to the other girl, entertained the fallen ones there with a history of my "cruelty and ill-treatment of the women" in this Home. She said, the ladies had done all they could to have her put out of that Home; Mr. Taylor is quite deaf to all that is told him; the ladies had taken advice, and the only way to get her put out was by *law*, and they wanted the inmates of the Home to *combine* to have her arrested." E. E. came direct and told me this, and a great deal more to the same effect.

— left to live with a female friend until she goes to service, as she said "the air was too strong for her up here." She owes the Home \$16.50. I must watch her movements. Several girls have cheated us lately. When in the Home they seem so grateful, so sorry for their sin, so glad at finding people to help them in their greatest need, and so willing to pay their expenses when they are well and able to work in the situations we find for them; then, after a few days in their situations, set off "for parts unknown," often encouraged in their dishonesty by people whose position and profession as christian workers should teach a better lesson. It is very trying to know what to do with these cases. To keep them for two or three months, not able to work or do anything to help to pay for their board, and though they make many promises to pay and get me to trust them, walk out and send in a policeman for their things. I do not see any way to improve this difficulty. We cannot shut the door on them when they ask our help, nor is it right to allow maternity cases to go free.

No. 593.

A very bold, ill-tempered woman who was brought out to this country by Miss Rye, came from St. George's Home, had a child here, spread a false report accusing the doctor who attended her of malpractice, in order to avoid paying him. Demanded her things and went off in debt to the Home Sad material to work upon!

No. 594.

A very good tempered girl from the United States, sent by Dr. Holland. I have every reason to believe her now a Christian. She often said her sojourn with us had been blessed. She left here to return to her parents. I have received some very nice letters from her, and from her mother, in which they speak gratefully for our care.

Nos. 595 and 596.

Two girls who worked together as whipmakers. E. had been led astray and D. came with her to attend her in her sickness. I tried to get work from the shops here for them, but was not successful. E. took her child to the Protestant Infants' Home herself, and left it there (with her address) so that she might pay for it, and take it out at a future time.

No. 597.

A girl who was seduced by a pedlar who stopped at her master's house in the country, overnight. Had her child here, went to service promising to pay her doctor, &c., but disappeared without doing so.

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Nos. 599 and 600.

Two girls who came in one day when I had to go out. When I returned they were gone. From what some of the other inmates told me, I am convinced "Agnes" frightened them away with lies, being jealous of any attention the nurse paid to any one but herself.

No. 606.

A woman from V—— who stayed a night and left, preferring a private boarding house, as she did not want to attend the daily prayers and Bible class here, from which no inmate is allowed to absent themselves (unless they are sick) no matter how high they wish or offer to pay.

No. 622.

A respectable girl who went to the "Star" office to insert an advertisement for a situation. A gentleman followed her out, and told her she was just the person he wanted to attend to his office, and keep his books. She said she could not keep books, but he told her it didn't matter, and engaged her to go to Ottawa with him, where he ruined her. She returned to Montreal, and when her poor mother found out her condition brought her to me. The girl remained in the Home five months, had no money, as her mother was a widow and poor. Her baby died here—I had it buried by the undertaker who does that work for us. The girl I sent to a situation. She was very well behaved and grateful, and always speaks well of the Home. The man who ruined this girl was a married man, well known in this city, but had given the girl a false name. I went with the girl to the "Star" office, where she first saw him, and learned that he was in the habit of advertising for girls. The girl told her story there, and the "Star," ever ready to revel in "astounding developments," published it. I may add that it suited the "Star" then to rejoice that the girl was "under the kind care of Mrs. Gowan of the Female Home."

No. 626.

A music teacher, the daughter of a doctor. Had her child here, which I sent to the Protestant Infants' Home. The messenger who took it was kept there until two ladies came to see me about it. They said the mother of the child was to stay in the Protestant Infants' Home with it, or give \$50, and the name of the child's father. She refused, and could not pay fifty cents with it, as her parents did not know of her fall. She urged me to send it to the Nunnery, but I wished first to try the Protestant Infants' Home. It being of Protestant parents, it was allowed to remain, but this is the last child the Protestant Infants' Home would take from us.

No. 633.

A servant girl, brought by Mrs. Dr. Bessey, to whose sister, Mrs. Lee, she was servant. They did not tell me she was ill when she came, for we do not receive women merely to be confined, but in less than an hour after her entry her child was born, very unexpectedly to me. I had asked Mrs. Bessey if I would send for her husband when the girl took sick, but she said the Home doctors would do as well. However, there was no time to send for any one, fortunately the doctors say I am quite competent to act in any emergency of the kind. The girl rapidly recovered, and I found a situation as wet-nurse for her. I liked the girl very much. She dreaded exposure of her shame, and requested her master, through me, to allow her to do the work of the thorough servant as well as nurse, so that she

would be alone. He did so, and ever since she has performed all the duties required. She came occasionally to see us in the Home, and always spoke well of it to me, kissing me when she left.

No. 635.

A French Canadian girl who was seduced by her master. She was a Roman Catholic, and at first could not bear to hear the Bible read daily, but after a week or two, took great delight in reading it for herself. She left very much enlightened, and I believe changed in heart. Went to live with her brother, but sometimes comes to the Sunday Bible class here.

No. 636.

An infant. The mother of this child was a Roman Catholic, but took it herself to the Protestant Infants' Home; its father being a Protestant, she hoped it would be admitted, but it was refused. She then put it into the Nunnery.

No. 638.

A tailorress, sent by her master. She had no means of paying, but had a sewing machine. I got a good deal of work for her which enabled her to pay a part of her bill. She was allowed to take her machine away, as by means of it, she might more easily earn the remainder of her debt, if she is honest enough to pay it.

No. 639.

A school girl who was brought by her mother. After a stay of three months here was restored to her parents. While here she assisted another inmate to defraud the Home of \$24. The mother paid the half of the sum to the Home, and considered it quite right and just that she should do so, though grieved at her daughter's misconduct.

No. 641.

A governess from S——, very hopeful, intelligent girl, an only child, and brought to me by her father, who seemed quite broken-hearted. The parting of father and daughter was very touching. Although I have witnessed such scenes many times, I still feel a "giving way" when fathers weep. This girl received the truth in her heart here, and told Mr. Taylor she had a praying father and mother. Her good mother had great joy over the restoration of her fallen child.

No. 642.

A Belfast girl, a servant in the city. She came in great distress, saying she had been led astray, and her seducer had taken all her wages and money. She was in the Home nearly three months, and her conduct made me doubt her story. After she got over her trouble I paid her doctor for her, she promising to remain and work to repay it and her other expenses. But a few nights after, she gathered up her things and stole away, leaving the doors open.

No. 646.

A dressmaker, sent by Dr. Nelson; said her husband had deserted her. She insisted on going out every day which I would not allow, she left, and went to Quebec with a man she "kept company" with.

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No. 652.

A woman from ——. After she was here a day or two, she went out to have her money changed; she went out frequently after this, always shopping. The girls told me she was spending a good deal of her money on whiskey and white sugar, but never offered any money for board here, though she knew she had to pay. When I spoke to her of it, she said all she had left was seven dollars, but she expected more from home, I told her I blamed myself for not asking the money sooner, and took the seven dollars she gave me. Two weeks afterwards, she had her child. She told the other inmates that she "would not pay any more, but as soon as Mrs. Gowan gets me a situation I'll skedaddle, you bet." We had been so often imposed upon, that when I knew this one intended to do so too, I was determined to thwart her. I knew by bitter experience that the mere signing of a note would not be sufficient, therefore I told her to leave her trunk also. She agreed, giving me her signature to a written authority to keep it until she paid her debt or to sell it if she did not do so. It is hard to know what to do best in such cases as this. I never ask money from them when they come in, it looks so grasping, but if their parents offer to pay in advance I take it, that is, for maternity cases, but there is no charge made for the more degraded women who come in to reform. For them, the police magistrates, policemen, clergymen, ladies, and others sending them in, have always found our door open to receive them—free to come and free to go. Every effort is made to win them back to the paths of virtue; but, with regard to the ill-written farce of flagellation having been practised in our peaceful Home, I consider such discipline coarse, debased, and repulsive.

No. 662.

A young girl of 18, brought by her father and mother; was over four months here, and had a child born here. Her relatives often visited her, and after her recovery her mother came to see her. I asked her if she could not take the child home with her daughter. She was in great trouble about it, talked of the impossibility, exposure, and ended by asking me if I "could not strangle the little brute." Such a mother! Such a grandma! Can we wonder at the daughters of such mothers going astray? But I have some hope of the girl, before she left she seemed quite repentant, and I think will seek the Lord's guidance in the future.

No. 672.

Another governess brought by her father; was very well-behaved when here, and, after recovering from her confinement, was restored to her home.

No. 675.

A lady's maid, who had applied at the Lying-in-Hospitals for admission and shelter, but, having no money, was refused. Said if I also refused to help her, there was no place for her but the river, and she would drown herself. I admitted her, and she was here for some time, had a child, and is now in a situation as wet-nurse. The lady who thought of engaging her, went herself to the Protestant Infants' Home to arrange about the baby going there. She returned and told the girl that she had to take her child to the Protestant Infants' Home herself, give her name and address, and also the name and address of her seducer. The girl refused to do this. We kept the mother and child three weeks longer, as a lady had called for a

baby to adopt and she promised to come for it. The girl left for her situation, but the lady never returned for the child.

No. 678.

A woman who said she was married, but had lived with another man. Had her child here, said she could not possibly keep it, and would not go into the Protestant Infants' Home with it, as there were too many ladies there who would know her. We tried to get some married woman to keep the child. Miss Muir, of the Working Girls' Association, sent a woman who would take it, but she wanted \$10 a month. This was beyond the mother's means, so she put it into the nunnery.

No. 680.

The daughter of a poor widow, who wrote to me saying her girl had been led astray, and, as she had a young family, she could not keep her at home in that condition, and begged me "for the love of Him Who was the Friend of sinners" to take her erring child. I wrote, telling her there was some expense attending maternity cases, but, if her daughter was willing to work a little, it would help to pay it, and she could come at once. The girl came very gladly, was a very quiet, well-behaved girl. She is now in a situation in another city, and writes me very grateful letters.

No. 683.

"Aged 20. A girl sent by a kind gentleman in Prescott. He gave her one of the Home cards, telling her if she did not use it, to return it to him. She thankfully took it and came. Was here for some time, gave earnest heed to the reading of God's Word, and left born again. I have perfect confidence in the sincerity of this young convert. I cannot express the joy I felt in my heart, when, as she was leaving, she tearfully said, 'I go out resting on Jesus, God has blessed this Home to me.'"

No. 685.

"A deserted wife who fell into sin, recommended here by a lady, to ask shelter with her three children. She was a thoughtless, careless woman. She said to the inmates that she had not bent her knees in prayer for years until she came here. I spoke to her of staying in the Home with her daughter, and said I would teach the little girl to read, but as she (the mother) preferred working out by the day, she left, taking her three children with her. Satan's yoke was too much for her, and the poor little girl, eleven years old, will likely follow in her mother's path to destruction."

No. 691.

"A widow who said that before coming here she had an offer of shelter in the Infants' Home. I told Mrs. Taylor of this, and she desired the woman to accept the offer. She left promising to do so."

No. 692.

"A music teacher, very bold and insolent. Mrs. Taylor told her that if she was bowed down with shame we would keep her, but being impertinent and disagreeable to the other inmates, she would get back her money (\$4, all she had when she came,) and go to the Lying-in-Hospital. One evening at tea this 'operatic singer,' as she called herself, thought she had not enough butter on her toast, and declared to the cook that if this happened again she would write to the 'Star' about it. Most likely she has told her grievance to that blinkard luminary that is ever calling for 'more light,' but never seeks it in the proper quarter"

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No. 693.

"A stewardess sent here by a Police Magistrate, who, at her request, wrote to her seducer and got him to pay all her necessary expenses. Is a quiet, well behaved girl, who, by accepting the offered way of salvation has made my often-discouraged heart glad again."

No. 695.

"A careless young American girl, who, when Mr. Taylor spoke to her of God's mercy to sinners, very honestly said 'she never thought anything about her soul.' She is a very smart, obliging girl, and I feel sorry for her heedlessness; but we know the seed of God's Word has been sown, and the result is God's. She stayed six weeks longer here than she needed, 'because she was happy here' she said."

No. 705.

"Seduced by the coachman in her master's house. Went home to Ireland, but on discovering her condition, came back to Montreal. Had spent all she had, poor girl. I took her in. She was very ill; we had two doctors attending her. Is well now and in a situation as cook."

No. 706.

"A girl brought by a lady who said she was not a fallen girl, but was attending the doctor for deafness. After three days stay in the Home, she confessed she had fallen, and had a child in Quebec, got cold at her confinement, which made her deaf. She was very light-fingered. Left after stealing some articles from the girls. The ingratitude of some we take in is painful."

No. 708.

"A girl brought here by her brother, who is a Christian. Is still in the Home. We hope she may be restored a Christian also to her widowed mother."

No. 710.

"A respectable girl without any relatives in this country. She came out alone from Ireland three years ago, and having then met a former inmate of the Home, on the boat, was advised by her to put herself under my care. I found her a good situation in the country, and her mistress allows her to come back and spend a day or two here once a year. I write to her mother occasionally, telling her how Annie is doing, and she is very glad to hear of her being so well-liked in her situation."

Extracts from Letters.

J. S. C. writes: "God be praised for providing shelter for these poor unfortunates in the time of their shame, but I am convinced, Madame, that the girls are more than punished for their sin in view of the fact that the hounds who are at the bottom of it are entirely free in person and in pocket. What a record those poor girls make! That you are sick of your toils is not surprising, yet some are saved, no doubt, and even one soul redeemed is worth the life work of many. Mr. N. tells me they have a nurse from you. Your Institution is blessing us. L—refers with satisfaction to the christian home she had with you and the Sunday School at the Home.

An employer

Writing concerning a former inmate says "she had not been in our house a day before she told stories that we feel were too absurd to entertain a moment. L — yet with us who had told many things so entirely to the contrary. What can be done to save this class of girls?"

That yourself and your institution have our fullest sympathy, you may feel assured. We heard from —, she is still at the Infants' Home. We hope to get her back here and try once more to keep her in the right way. She refuses to tell us of her second fall. With all the care we took of her, it does seem utterly astounding this case of hers. We brought her from your Institution to sympathize with her and love her as it were, and we often speak of her and feel astonished at the place she has in our regard and care.

No. 647 writes :

I read a chapter of the Bible you gave me every day. I find it great consolation. I never read the Bible so much as I have since I met you, and I thank you for giving the Bible to me.

From a clergyman's wife.

"I have much pleasure in sending you \$10, being one half of L's indebtedness to the Home. I shall remit the remainder, as L is most anxious and willing to pay it. I feel sure, dear Madam, that she will long remember the kind advice given her when with you, and that the lessons she then learnt will be of lasting benefit to her. She sends her best respects to you.

From a gentleman who interested himself on behalf of an inmate

Pleased to hear that — is well. Accept grateful thanks for all your kindness. Please use your own good judgment respecting her departure from your home. I wish I may have the pleasure of seeing you in Montreal or at my home here.

An inmate of this year writes from her home.

Last Sabbath at four o'clock I thought of you all as coming together as usual for the purpose of talking with Mr. —. I thank you and Mr. — both, for what you said and did for me. The text this morning was for me to live is Christ and to die is gain. She then quotes Psalm xxviii. 6, 7 and adds please remember me to all the girls and to Mrs. H. (the nurse). Father and mother desire to be remembered.

No. 421.

* Inmate of a former year, who had gone home to Glasgow to see her friends, writes very suitably about her intended marriage which she was sure Mrs. Gowan would be glad to hear. "I have told him all—you understand what I mean."

Amongst the letters of the year is "returned dead letter" to the Home.

SIR,—A young girl called E. E. C. came to me for protection two months ago. I have urged her to write to you, and this morning, on my saying I wished to do so, she went off. She has got into disgrace. She is so young and friendless, if you are her father I trust you will do something to get her home. I do not know where she has gone to, but with an order from you and by the help of the police I could find her if you do not come for her yourself. Please write me by return of mail. She left some things belonging to her here. Yours truly,
MRS. GOWAN.

"Dear Mrs. Gowan,—Your last most gladly received. I have thought of you many times in the past year; was thinking of you two or three days ago and thought I would write again and see if I could get an answer from you. I wrote you three letters without a reply. I thought you must have left, for your health was poor when I was there. I have no one to help me in any one place, and you will probably see me before another year if God spares me. I would like to come up there, it seems so much like home. I often wish I had never come this way again. I am thankful that the Lord still blesses your Home, and it shall be my prayer that He will continue to do so. Please remember me in prayer when you all meet on Sunday."

From the mother of No. 680.

"A—told me in her letter how kind you have been to her, ever since she was with you. Accept my warmest thanks. I hope she will be faithful in her situation which you have got her, and for the poor little child, it is impossible for me to take it and oh what what will become of it."

From brother of No. 708.

"Dear Mrs. Gowan,—I write those few lines, to say you are much on my heart to God that you may not faint, knowing that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." * * *

From No. 594.

"With the blessing of God, I have been restored home to my parents and friends for which I am thankful to Almighty God and for His goodness and mercy to an unworthy child like me. I am sure you, I am thankful that God has provided such a home for the unfortunate, and the dear matron that conducts that Home I shall never forget her kindness to me, and her fervent prayers will never be erased from my memory. I would that all those unfortunate ones who may be fortunate enough to find that home may feel as I feel and ever shall feel thankful to God."

"Dear Mrs. Gowan,—I wrote you next week after I got home but have not any answer, will try once more. Tell H.— I pray for her every night. I wish I could hand you all some of our nice grapes and pears."

From a mother.

"We cannot be thankful enough for the blessings and mercies God has shown us for the months past, and your kindness and motherly care to our child, and now may the blessing of Almighty God ever be yours and all your dear ones and the Home and all the inmates."

No. 510.

"Dear Mrs. Gowan,—I have the pleasure of informing you that after 10 months' nurse, I am now leaving my situation and have a good character given me, and, Dear Mrs. Gowan, as you advised me, I was careful of my money, and I am happy to say I have had the pleasure of sending home six pounds to a dear sick mother, and I would wish for you to tell Mr.—, for I know he likes to hear of us all. I have not forgotten his lessons. Not forgetting the good home.

Your very affectionate Ann'e.

From the mother of 639.

"I thank you for your kindness. I cannot help thinking of the baby. I fear I have done wrong by saying it should be sent away. I will never forgive myself. I will never have a contented mind again. A thousand thanks to you for your trouble."

"Dear Mrs. Gowan,—I am grateful to you for your kindness to this poor woman who mourns her daughter perhaps more than she should. Your letter was received, and Mrs. W. desires me to return you her heartfelt thanks. She begs of you to be kind enough to take in possession what is left of her things.

November 21st, 1876. Once more I am permitted to be at home with my father and mother. I assure you it is with a heart full of thankfulness to God that it is my privilege. I arrived home safely, and found my friends all glad to see me. I have sad thoughts at times, but I think how good God has been to me, and they go away. I have read the book you gave, I thank you much for it. Father and mother have read it and they like it so much. You don't know how much good your kind words did for me. I thank you and Mrs. Gowan so much for all you said and did for me. I only hope that all who may hear the words spoken by you may profit by them and seek their soul's salvation. Again with many thanks for all your kindness to me. (At the Sunday afternoon meeting such expressions of gratitude are often uttered.)

I remain,

Yours very truly, S.

March 1st, 1876. I feel it my duty to write you a few lines in defence of the Home and from love to Mrs. Gowan and tender respect for yourself. I happened to get an "Ottawa Free Press," of January 14th, with a most infamous scandal against Mrs. Gowan copied from the "Montreal Evening Star." I got the "Star" dated January 15th and 22nd. I was pleased to see that Dr. Nelson was such a perfect gentleman, I can endorse every word of his letter in regard to the Home. Since I was five months in the Home, I think I ought to know exactly how it is managed. No friend could do more for me than Mrs. Gowan did. She stayed by my bedside when I was ill. I was insensible for 12 hours, and there was Mrs. Gowan like a mother doing all that was in her power for me. Oh Mr. Taylor, you have no idea how my heart clings to that woman. She was more than kind to every poor broken-hearted girl that came to her; it was a home indeed. There the way to eternal life is taught and practiced faithfully. But there are some that will be ungrateful and hard-hearted in the face of every teaching. It was false to say that you and Mrs. G. taught your own doctrines. If Jesus Christ the only mediator between God and man, and the only refuge for the poor sinner to fly to for safety both in this life and the life to come, if that is wrong doctrine, I leave it to any clergyman to say.

I am sure no right-thinking girl would like to see strange faces only adding to their grief: but I am certain that no minister of the Gospel asked to see a girl there and was refused.

Two ladies came there to see a girl and asked us all sorts of questions. It was to save our parents and all that were dear to us that a great many of us were in the Home, and O I never can feel thankful enough for the refuge the Home gave me. We begged Mrs. Gowan not to let any more inquisitive ladies down to us; but I for one thank you and Mrs. G. for not allowing inquisitive people.

It seems to me that it was from some of those sources that all the scandal came from. Mrs. G. was so careful for the honor of our families that it was at our own peril if we told each other our own name. I could not find

any fault with the board or the charges. Those letters seem to think it should be entire charity. Now if you were to ask some of such for a donation they would say, the girls should provide for their trouble or suffer the consequences.

Those horrid letters have caused many a poor girl to tremble, lest the eye of suspicion should rest upon those who otherwise would not have been thought of. Mr. Taylor, do not get weary of well-doing.

From one that ever prays for you, M.

(This letter and one following to Mrs. G. were intended for the Appendix as referring to the attack on Mrs. Gowan.)

From a former inmate.

February 16th, 1876.—O, how I longed to go down and take the burden off your shoulders for a few weeks, but, as you said, the little while will soon be over, and our Lord will give us our reward. If you had not that hope you could not bear the trials you meet with daily. O, what ungrateful people you have to deal with! I wish you would come up. I have so much to say to you that I cannot write. Leave the Home to some of those wonderful good people and come up and stay a month or two with us. I think we could make you comfortable. My heart has ached for you since this day week, when I saw a paper with that infamous libel about you. Do you think the *Star* would publish the truth if I was to write to the Editor? (She was written to not to write.)

From a lady.

I think it my duty to write to you about — who left my service for evil speaking and impertinence. Four of my servants say she is the coarsest and most foul-tongued girl they ever met. I know, dear Madame, you can do nothing in the case, but the evil things she is spreading of me and mine are annoying and the knowledge of slander going abroad, makes me very uncomfortable.

From a lady as to a very difficult case

I am so thankful that you have her in charge, as I am sure, with your experience, you will know just how to deal with her. I trust you will feel that I shall be very thankful, if, at any time, I can be of service either to you or her. I shall think it a favor if you will be so very good as to inform me if anything new turns up in relation to the poor girl.

From the Knowlton Home.

"I have written to E — . she has been a source of great anxiety to us all for a long time, a poor deluded girl so easily led. I pray she may be staid in her mad career, and brought to see her danger. The other girl is not one connected with us. We are greatly indebted to you for your kind interest in the past."

From another.

"If it is not in your power to grant me aid, God alone knows what will become of me. But I trust it will not be so, and that I shall not be obliged to make use of the river that runs past our door, and is at times, such a temptation that only the knowledge of it being a sure way to make public what I am anxious for my parents sakes to conceal, and of the sin I should commit, has prevented my putting an end to myself. * * O it is hard to write thus and to a stranger, but something tells me you have a christian heart, and that you will surely help me for the sake of Him, who came to seek and save the lost."

"Mrs. Gowan—Madam,—A letter of enquiry as to the Infant of a girl who has been in your Home came to hand yesterday. In reply I have to inform you that infants are not received at the home in this city, as boarders and very rarely for any cause."

(This in answer to my letter, as I was anxious the girl should take her child home with her to the States. J. S. G.)

From No. 700.

"Dear Madam,—If I may be allowed the liberty of asking once more your advice, I shall be most grateful. I dare say you are still working very hard. I hope not too hard for your strength."

From No. 595.

W——, June 28, 1875.

DEAR MRS. GOWAN,

I hope "Agnes" has been kind enough to send you the \$23 due to me, for I do not feel able to lose so much. I will send you money to pay for the little one as soon as I can earn enough. How I wish I had been able to have stayed with it, *but I could not*. I did not leave it there because I did not care, by any means. God knows that I loved it as well as any mother loved her own; so long as it lives I will do all I can for it. There is hardly a minute but what I think of it.

I do not want it said by any one that I did not care for my child; I feel I do not deserve that. Wherein I have sinned I feel God has forgiven and I can only place the little one in His hands, praying Him to care for it, and direct those that have the care of it.—I feel thankful for the kindness shown me while at your "Home." I do not know what would have become of me had I not found that place. If I live and prosper I shall come and pay it a visit of respect. I cannot write as I would like to do, but excuse all mistakes. Give my love to Sarah and all the girls and accept a large share for yourself. Don't fail to write to me soon. I shall expect an answer this week. D. sends her love to you."

SPECIAL REPORT.

On the occurrence within this eighth year of this Seigneurs Street Home of a gross public attack in a City Newspaper, by editorials and anonymous correspondents, a card was issued over my own signature, which afforded some history of the Home, of Mrs. Gowan's appointment, by a competent body of gentlemen, to the post of Matron, and of the occasion and circumstances of my own Presidency. It was perhaps individual and indignant enough, for there was not any disposition to throw upon other gentlemen connected with the Home such responsibility as it was fair should be borne for the most part by myself, nor any disposition, knowing the integrity of the general management, and believing in the Matron's right use of the considerable power committed to her, to excuse false accusations or trivial complaints. That card will be found in the Appendix. The following was also published:

I would add to my card of Saturday so much as to say that while I believe the recently published charges against Mrs. Gowan and the Home

to have come from one source—the several articles and letters of one inspiration, if not of one pen—yet having been publicly made, opportunity should be afforded for their substantiation—if that be possible—or their refutation. The newspaper that published them might have afforded generosity and justice enough to have invited Mrs. Gowan to its own tribunal, itself being judge, before it pronounced her condemnation. But that having been denied to her, I would say that if any respectable and responsible persons or person will personally, or over their own signature, distinctly adduce any charge or charges whatsoever, whether new or old, against Mrs. Gowan or the Home, others shall be invited—competent and disinterested persons—to judge and pronounce upon them. In justice to Mrs. Gowan and her family and the Home, I desire her vindication to be as satisfactory to the public mind as it is to my own mind; for I can well believe that persons who have not already had some of these charges before them, and ignorant of whence and how they have been already brought up and dealt with, can scarcely be expected to enter into my feelings of contempt for them. Saying this much more, thus distinctly, irresponsible communications against Mrs. Gowan's administration of the Home will not further be noticed.

THOS. M. TAYLOR.

Jan. 17th, 1876.

Since that time I have been silent, though there followed two letters of Mrs. Gowan's, one of Dr. Nelson's and one of Dr. Reed's, all of which will also be found in the Appendix. Neither my own cards nor the Matron's letters were copied into the newspaper in question, though it is fair to say this was not asked, supposing that unasked a sense of justice would have rendered it. But that justice had been wanting in the first instance when attack was made on the Home, without reference first to those responsible for its management, and was now again shown to be wanting by the non-insertion of what they had to say in defence. But it seems now proper at this annual meeting of the Home Society to notice in its Report, with as much good temper as we may be able to command, that now notable attack.

We are spared any surmises as to whence the attack really came, that having appeared with sufficient distinctness of persons and names by the trial for libel on one of two indictments laid, which Mrs. Gowan and her family thought proper to institute. But any surmises which may have been before indulged have been verified.

There would now seem no doubt that the attack has grown out of personal quarrel with the Matron of one whose position in other Institutions and circles has given odds against the Matron which it required all her strength of character and

conscious usefulness at her post, as well as the moral support of those to whom she is responsible in the conduct of the Home, successfully to withstand. Grumblers and ill-behaved ones, such as are found in ordinary households, who had left the Home dissatisfied, or who had been dismissed, have been taken hold of by other persons or Institutions, and, whether from motives of enmity or motives of interest, have been used as instruments of harm against the Home, in the attempt to crush the character of the Matron, and to oust her from her post. Thus persons who have never seen either the Matron or the Home have been prejudiced against both. This has been used to injure both, and used also to beget unkindly feelings of other Institutions. It is unfortunate that a newspaper, in its wanton abuse of its liberty, should have lent itself to this, with so much sensational severity, that people could scarcely help saying where there is so much smoke there must be fire. But that it was the burning of the incendiary's own material has since been made evident.

The six published Reports of the Home speak of satisfactory cases and of the opposite, even the very denunciations of the Home by ill-conducted ones being recorded.

The 1873 Report contains record of the proceedings of a Meeting assembled at the Home, to bring about smooth and pleasant working with other Institutions. This is reproduced in the Appendix, where also will be found notice of our relations with other Institutions, as taken from the 1872 Report, and also our correspondence with the Protestant Infants' Home. It has been known to Messrs. Claxton, McLennan, Alexander and myself, who have from first to last been most cognizant of this work, and upon whom by contentment of others responsibility has rested, that fault was found with its management, but knowing well the competence and excellent character of the Matron, knowing also the real working of the Home, and its results of reformation and blessing in numbers of instances, while they have regretted but could not remedy this fault finding, they have been happy to enjoin upon the Matron a quiet pursuit of her own work in her own way, and to afford her needful counsel and encouragement therein.

For myself and Mrs. Taylor, upon whom these gentlemen and their wives have laid the fuller and more direct responsibility, which, owing to the felt importance and value of the work, we have been willing to assume; and for these friends also in their measure we can claim that sufficient

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oversight and control of Mrs. Gowan's management have been exercised. We are not ignorant of her work in its details nor of the spirit in which it is conducted, and know that she is worthy of confidence and support. For my own part, as one ready always to hold others to their responsibilities, I propose to be held to mine; and, as one who, as to many useful and laudable efforts of others, stands out as a protestor and separatist, I am liable to all the severer criticism if there should be failure in any responsibility assumed. Sum up this score to the utmost. But all that can be set up in demand of me upon this score is fully met and answered in the integrity and substantial success of this reformatory work, in the unchanged basis and character upon which it was started and has continued for these eight years, under our honest and adequate supervision of a Matron of capacity, integrity and truth,—this we can well say in spite of any loud assertions to the contrary which may have been uttered.

That the Home has never been left without responsible oversight letters of arrangement providing such oversight which appear in the Appendix, will sufficiently show. Other letters which appear there will show there has ever been readiness to inquire into any substantial or duly presented complaint. One case of reported exaction and cruelty of the Matron I was able to find some one to represent, and called an inquiry at the Home, the report of which is in the Appendix.

In one sense we are thankful for the onset and do not desire to hold any grudge against those who made it, and while they cannot possibly escape its recoil upon themselves, we may possibly get more benefit at their hands than they proposed, seeing it is forced upon us to bring into prominence this work in order to counteract the misrepresentations which have been put forward concerning it.

The charges against the Matron, involved both in this attack and in the evidence at the trial, were of exaction, cruelty and untruth. It was roundly stated that Mr. Levy paid ten dollars as a fee, and that the girl Burnham's effects were extortionately held. Mr. Levy's own admission at the investigation was that he had paid nothing, and the girl's note was distinctly signed for thirty dollars, and her trunk pledged therefor, by another signature of her name, and there was also the endorsement of her employer for part of the amount, but nothing paid, either by her or him.

Mr. Trenholme, one of the Corporators and legal Advisor of the Home, advised this note was a valid document and would prevail in any Court. This form of note was adopted after legal

consultation, and was printed in the 1875 Report. Of such promises to pay there are now a number upon the table, amounting to \$300, but really of very little value. Moreover letters in the Appendix show how, while holding to the Matron's right in the matter, yet *ex gratia*, an offer to divide the amount with Mr. Shelton was made. Yet be it borne in mind that, notwithstanding and after all this, the case of the girl Burnham was the staple one of the defence in the trial, and adduced to show justification for the libel which there was not any attempt to defend. We have found the charges and fees exacted by Mrs. Gowan to be usual and legitimate, and to be in all cases applied to the Home Funds. It is an allowed thing that in maternity cases there should be charges. And at this point particular attention is invited to the publication from the Reports of the eight years of the Income and Expenditure, as made up from the Matron's books, to be found in the Appendix. There has been no attempt to substantiate any charge of cruelty or of untruth, except as to the latter in the case of swindling the American Government, which was disproved. In the Matron's kindness of heart, honesty and truthfulness we have entire confidence.

The fourth charge—that of inducing Americans to the Home by means of Cards, has an unfavourable aspect, but is trivial. The Card was printed in the 1873 and the 1875 Reports of the Home, and in an Editorial article of the WITNESS, of 1873, over which we had no control. Mrs. Gowan stated, under oath, she knew of sending only five. The chief intention of it was use in Montreal; but in cases of correspondence it has been convenient to enclose it as explicit direction to the Home. Out of 578 adult inmates, there have been 43 entered as American born, but of these only 17 came directly from the States to the Home, and some of these came hither by advice of the Station policeman, who has given Cards in such cases. The Register has entries of the East Indies, Norway, and the Sea, as places of birth. American citizens of Montreal have contributed hundreds of dollars to this Home, and there would certainly be no exclusion of Americans, nor indeed of any country; but there should be no seeking from any quarter. The other two charges were entirely personal—one of swindling, and the other of theft. It was our desire that these two, with the other four, should be left to moral vindication, but Mrs. Gowan's sons-in-law and entire family insisted on action being taken to blot out these charges. That was their own affair and

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distinct from the Home work, which latter we could ourselves vindicate.

They were therefore separated from the others because thus (first) : an attack upon private character, and (second) because they charged Mrs. Gowan with criminal offences. Notice of the trial which thus originated will be found in the Appendix. I am quite free and frank to say, individually, that having at the outset insisted on Mrs. Gowan acting for herself and family, if at all, I regret yielding at the end to the suggestion of two or three friends so far as to employ counsel to aid Mrs. Gowan's counsel, and to keep the Home out of the case, which being a moral work, would have amply its vindication through its own channels—this regret because really the Home work was dragged in, and all that could be made out against the Home was brought up by a score of witnesses—former inmates complaining of being ill fed and hardworked, and of quarrelling in the house, and ladies declaring they had heard these complaints, and others declaring they had attended an investigation which was not satisfactory to them—all this coming up on the allowed plea of justification of the libel. On the Home side not one of twenty ladies and gentlemen present was allowed to give evidence. It was not intended to bring up one former inmate, for even one such would not have been exposed. It was regretted also, because, inexplicably to us, Mrs. Gowan's counsel was hindered addressing the Jury,—still more, however, because it seemed to involve the inconsistency of aiding that which we had disallowed. But the trial served to reveal the names and to exhaust the efforts of the foes of the home.

The fifth was the general charge of change in the Home work, which is noticed for the sake of its friends, rather than of its foes. I allow to myself no false considerations, nor any false delicacy in treating of the Home work, any more than these were allowed to deter from entrance upon it.

The object of the Society has always been the rescue and reformation of fallen women. There are men of the world who have aided on the ground of reparation of the wrong which their sex inflict upon the other. There are Christians who aid on the ground of affording means of restoration and salvation. There are no particular rules of admission or exclusion, nor rules or impositions as to the mode of working. Men, who are the chief offenders, when certainly known are sometimes appealed to for any reparation they can make; but it is no part of the Home business, though these men deserve the reprobation of society, to impose

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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shows 29 infants out of 113; the total thus being 134 infants out of 712 admissions, leaving, therefore, 578 adults. While therefore, these cases have been more numerous of late, they are in the direction of return for valid reasons to what was recognized at the opening of the Home as part of its work, and not evidence of change of character of the Institution.

The Articles of Incorporation will be found in the Appendix, and these give the Society (which is so organized as to allow of several Homes) scope in its work for reformation of fallen women without restriction as to condition. These articles also give scope and impose no restriction as to creed, and the fact is that one of the first inmates of the Home was a Roman Catholic, and from first to last, about one-third of the whole have been such,—so that the charges that in these two respects the Home has been diverted from its purpose, and abused in its objects, are either ignorant or wilful falsehoods.

It can scarcely be supposed that those who originated, and have carried on, this work were without some decided convictions of their own, or that they are amenable to every opinion, or fancy, or crudity, or prejudice of other people; but the fact is that having tried and tested theories, and exploded some of them, they stand strengthened and settled in the present practice of the Home as affording the best results of reformation out of a class of which the reformations are, indeed, few, but with results in this particular Home of very unusual success.

The reasons for allowing maternity cases in the Home are: (1) Difficulty in sending out at the right time; (2) desire of inmates for the greater privacy of this Home, attended by the Doctor, Matron and Nurse, only; (3) being spared the second exposure of going into a second institution; and (4) realized better restorations to home and friends. These are the results of experience; but beyond this there is the difficulty of dealing with their infants. The Protestant Infants' Home is inflexible in its rules, for the most part, of exclusion, and our efforts and hopes in that direction seem to be ended. There has been the endeavor to lodge upon the parent responsibility as to the child. But in most cases it is refused. A grandmother in what would be called respectable life, refused to allow her daughter to take this responsibility, saying: "Strangle the little brute." There was refusal to try the Protestant Infants' Home with it or to take it to the Nunnery. Can it be supposed otherwise than a painful alternative that these infants must be

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taken by the mothers or others for them to the Nunnery? Can it be supposed there is indifference to the painful considerations which arise? The ladies of the Nunnery know as well as we do that it is a last resort. Their views and ours differ. But for their courtesy and humanity in receiving these infants we feel called upon, for the sake of unfortunates to offer public acknowledgment.—But so painfully has and does this press upon our minds that we propose it for the future to be a part of the work of this Society, either by enlargement of this building or the erection of another, to provide for the shelter of the infants under, as far as we may be able to control it, the care of the mothers themselves, for even if the mothers refuse we cannot allow on the Home any responsibility of sending to the nunnery. The earnest consideration of this meeting to this project, we beg therefore earnestly to solicit. And if it be adopted, the one valuable, practical result of this recent attack upon the Home will be realized, namely, further effort towards keeping mother and child together.

Now, as to ourselves, there was one insinuation which must be noticed. It was that of contributions. To meet this there is re-published in the Appendix, the cash accounts of all the years of the Home, just as they separately appeared in each report, but now presented in one view. These show a balance of \$381.03 against the Home, agreeing with the balance in our business books where the Home account is kept. Scrutiny of these accounts is invited, and if omission of any contribution be found, ten times the sum shall be contributed to the Montreal General Hospital. This may be penalty and be also an inducement to scrutiny of the charitably disposed.

The charge of teaching anything contrary to the Gospel of Salvation at the Sunday afternoon Bible Class scarcely need be noticed. No one whose opinion is valued would entertain it.

But there has really been attack upon the entire constitution and system of management of this Home. A large Committee, controlling the Matron in every detail, discussing the records, exposing names and arraying before them the inmates,—action thus, sometimes conflicting and contradictory, of a number of persons is one character of management; a gentleman and lady under responsibility to others, and those others ever ready to aid them, but charged with the control of the Matron and

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generalsupervision of the work, is the other character of management. Now it was in distinct repudiation of the first of these and in distinct subordination to the second of these that this Home was organized and has been carried on. This distinctive character of management was the designed basis, and no one is in a position to state this more authoritatively than the writer. This is explicit and needs to be noted. Out of a membership of six gentlemen and fifty-six gentlemen, we are not aware that any one is dissatisfied; and, if not these, who else have title to proffer dictation of who shall be Matron and what the work of the Home. We must again be explicit. The old Home, under the sole management of Mr. Davidson, with Miss Veitch as Matron, existed and did good for years. So also after Mr. Davidson left Canada, under the management alone of Mr. Vennor, with Miss Veitch as Matron, though there were difficulties and prejudices and hostilities—though never a public attack—as there have been against this Home. But those difficulties and other circumstances led to its being given over to a large Committee of ladies, and that Home soon after came to a close. Thus experience has imposed its lessons upon us. For more than two years there was no open door, until, upon solicitation for funds wherewith to obtain a building, there was bestowed what was needed upon the understanding that personal management would be bestowed. This building was the result, which stands in the name of Messrs. Claxton and Taylor for behalf of the Home, without debt, and with investment of \$3000, there being, however, in current account a balance of \$381.03 against the Society. There has been anxious desire to fulfil this obligation. The character of management thus adduced of course implies and requires a gentleman and lady in immediate authority, possessed of common honesty and common sense, and possessing, in some fair measure, the confidence of the general public, and the respect of such competent Matron as should be in charge of the Home. Such matron is understood to be in charge much as a jailor, or warden or shipcaptain is in charge, under authority, and yet possessing acknowledged personal authority. But this Home is not a prison, nor a penitentiary, nor a ship at sea; nor are its inmates idiots or infants, but

women, able-bodied many of them, who could turn the Matron out of doors, or who themselves could leave the Home any day by the door by which they entered, as only last month one left without payment of a penny for her 6 weeks' residence—just as any one may leave his boarding house or hotel if not satisfied with his dinner or his treatment or his bed. One wonders that people could not see how simply voluntary (except in a few instances wherein the Recorder has committed young women for moral restraint) the stay in the Home is, and how free all are to go away. It shows the weakness as well as wickedness of the attack.

If Mrs. Gowan, a woman upwards of 60 years of age, educated and intelligent, (with her four grown-up children around her, intensely and painfully exercised as they are by this wicked attack on their mother, all full of affection and respect), who had in early life ten years' experience as a teacher, accredited by twenty-one distinct testimonials of twenty-nine ladies and gentlemen of Haddington and Edinburgh—in after life engaged as a volunteer in work for the rescue of women—proved and tried by eight years' service in this Home, able to show numbers of written expressions of gratitude of fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and employers also, as well as inmates themselves, for the kindness and care she has shown them and for the benefits and blessings to them of the Home, and enjoying the confidence and respect of those who really know her, is not qualified for this post, pray who is? We venture to say that in this Home, with an average of say fifteen ill-assorted inmates, there has not been anything approaching five times the complaints and difficulties of the average household of three servants. Is this not a fair test?

During some thirty-five years of business occupation in Montreal, and some acquaintance with its Institutions, I well know that no such attack was ever made on one of them; yet any one of them may be subject to like treatment to-morrow. A Committee of influential ladies and gentleman was to meet, then had met (we were told) to investigate into the management of the Home—a Committee of ladies had also met—a number of gentlemen were to have judicial inquiry—the police, the grand jury, the government were to be invoked—Mrs. Gowan was to be turned out and the Home to be closed.' Pray what gentlemen and ladies were there?

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The effrontery of all this was equalled only by its folly. The common-sense conclusion was at last reached that, if the law could not close the Home, it should be allowed to go on. Pity this modicum of wisdom had not been sooner possessed. It is a usual piece of courtesy of people who know what the claims of courtesy are to apply to the authorities of an Institution before severely and publicly attacking it, but this did not suit the views of the parties instigating and active in this case.

The people of St. Patrick's preferred charges against the Hospital, but that was above board. Clergymen and laymen came forward over their names, or in person, to prefer those charges. There was manliness in this, though they entirely failed to establish their charges. But the attackers of the Home kept under cover. It has been hard to my mind to excuse the exceeding impudence of this attack,—so entirely without title, without truth and without excuse.

No government, nor city, nor Saving's bank aid is afforded this Home, so that, if the law of the land be not violated, none have title to inquire into its affairs but the members of the Society itself.

This may be the place to say that there is no attempt nor desire to conceal anything, nor anything whatever to conceal either in the Matron's management or in the general management of this Home. Attention is invited to the number of letters now on this table which reveal the character of its management. There is no claim of perfection set up; there have been failures of temper and spirit, mistakes of judgment and action, amidst discouragements and persecutions, but we know of no neglected points nor neglected duties, nor of wrong doings of any kind whatsoever, in connection with this Home. It has been a straight forward and honest work throughout.

For myself, I own to sense of humiliation to have to notice the attack at all. Contempt best befits it, were it not that the records of the Home should note it, and, if at all, then fully; but it seems scarcely worthy of serious discussion.

Applause was not expected in the undertaking and carrying-on of this work. There was only the hope of restoring to their homes

and to society a few of the world's outcasts. It needs decided convictions and some hope of usefulness to stand in any position of responsibility in such a work. It is believed that the Grace of God has rescued some. Restorations and rescues have been realized in many instances, more than we had ventured to expect. Gratitude was known to be a scarce commodity. Yet one might have expected credit for common-sense and common honesty if not for christian principle even from unfriendly people. But it would be pride of heart, not integrity of purpose, to refuse any lesson which such an attack may afford; so that if it be seen that in any way better can be done, our authority and our effort shall be used to do it; and, if unrelieved from our anxious and especial responsibility of which relief we could not be insensible, nor ungrateful to any who might administer that responsibility more faithfully, Mrs. Taylor and myself must continue to do the best we can, assured that in the long run justice to the Home will prevail, and in the hope that its usefulness will not be impaired. Nor are we without the hope of contributing something by means of this very full Report, towards a needed sentiment, that the wanton abuse of its liberty by unprincipled writers of the press is one of the worst forms of licentiousness; that such writers who in ignorance and prejudice set themselves up as public censors, need to be themselves censured; and that persons who give time and effort towards the carrying on of institutions, if fault is to be found with them, should have fair and considerate dealing, even if generous dealing be beyond the capability of traducers.

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APPENDIX.

CARD.

The Female Home, Seigneurs street, stands in some sense in succession to the old Magdalen Asylum of this city. Nor can that institution be adverted to without mention of three honored names, Messrs. Davidson, Wenham and Paton, the well-known bankers of former days. These were its responsible managers. I was one of their Committee, but declined responsibility on the ground that such work could best be carried on under control of one or two competent persons, and best also by persons of years more numerous than were mine at that date. Messrs. Lunn and Vennor are, I believe, the only survivors of that Committee, and they were more active thereon than myself. But two lessons were then learned—the delicacy and difficulty and the need of such a work; and my knowledge of the experience of those gentlemen has, it may well be supposed, been turned to some useful account. But that Magdalen Asylum was closed, and for two or three years there was no open door for refuge or rescue of young women. The need of a Home was felt, but who would lead the “forlorn hope?” The work was neither pleasant to contemplate nor readily to be chosen, nor would any man of honest intentions enter upon it without the hope, at all events, of being useful to some of the so-called outcasts of society. The excellent work of Captain and Mrs. Barton, of the artillery, at Quebec, somewhat known to me, afforded encouragement and stimulus; so did General Russell’s experience of Homes—not Magdalens—in London.

So it was attempted. Considerable sums of money were at once given to me therefor,—not to a society or committee of any kind, but to my individual disposal, on my individual solicitation, and with the understanding of my personal responsibility to see the work carried out. The result was the purchase of the building known as the Female Home, Seigneurs street, and investment of the surplus contributions. General Russell, Major Malan, Mr. Claxton, and myself are those who engaged Mrs. Gowan and placed her in the responsible position of matron, advisedly and of intent with power beyond that of matrons ordinarily, all equally parties to that appointment, the superior responsibility of the conduct of the Home being however, distinctly mine. Thus the home was opened in May, 1868, and has continued to this day under the same management.

The first two years ended, the first report was issued. It contained full acknowledgment of the moneys given to me and details of the work, and it was signed by myself as being so much an individual work and upon individual responsibility. It contained also the following words :—

“With this conviction, if desired by the subscribers assembled to-day, another year's effort will be given to it in the same way as before. But discharge from it of the undersigned would be very comfortable relief from a considerable responsibility, and from a work in some sense really disagreeable. So that if a committee should be named to-day to take it over from him he will be most thankful. It would still have any sympathy and aid which he could afford, though he would be unwilling to be one of a committee, (merely) so satisfied is he that this work can best be carried on under the undivided ultimate responsibility of one person.”

But the subscribers did not relieve me, and so, as formerly, closed the third year. But then, by my own desire and action, at the beginning of the fourth year, a few gentlemen were constituted the Female Home Society, and out of their number a Committee, myself President, with acknowledged and accepted responsibility and control of the work ; and so it has continued to this time. There have not been any others in authority, except that at times of my absence from town, Mr. John McLennan, Mr. Alexander or Mr. Claxton have kindly, so far as other engagements would allow, taken my place, these gentlemen having at my solicitation been of the Committee I have referred to, and being those who of all others have taken most interest in the work. The report of 1875 closed with the following words :—

“It is only necessary to say in conclusion that, amidst encouragements and discouragements, the Home is enabled to carry on its useful work, with marked tokens of God's blessing, in recognition of which it is that its managers and matron continue it as a work of faith and labor of love ; and further, to add that Mr. and Mrs. Claxton and Mr. Alexander kindly take any oversight of the Home that may be needed, and afford Mrs. Gowan counsel in any emergency, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for some months of the coming summer.”

And that same report contains the card of the Home, two printed forms adopted for sending out with infants to another institution, and a form of acknowledgment of debt to be signed by inmates on leaving the Home. So, therefore, all these papers have been used by Mrs. Gowan under my authority. The notable “Card” was published in the report of 1873 also. It has been intentionally and usefully put into the hands of police officers and others, and be it known, far and wide, as to this card, if it has been used beyond its intention, that the Home is free for all who have nothing to pay, who need its benefits and conduct themselves with propriety while enjoying these, but that in maternity cases which is not the main object, but incidental only of this work, they are required to pay if they can, and for obvious reasons it is exacted. With myself, therefore—Mrs. Taylor associated with me—and Mrs. Gowan as matron under our control, the

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responsibility of management rests. We have accepted and do yet accept it. And if any persons cannot bestow confidence upon this management they are at liberty to withhold confidence; so also if any persons cannot bestow aid under this management, they are at liberty to withhold that also. Members of the Society and subscribers would of course be recognized and welcomed as suggesters of anything for the Home's well-being, or as enquirers into its affairs. But I do not understand how any title to enquire into its affairs, much less to become its wanton traducers, can have been acquired by mere outsiders. But, if the proclivities of any lead them, right or wrong, in that direction, it is no business of mine to attempt to hinder their running in it.

Out of some 480 adult inmates during these seven years, out of a class for the most part degraded and depraved, it may well be supposed there have been diverse characters with which to deal. There are deceivers and deceived, adepts in concealment and in false pretence, bearing names they never got by birth, by baptism, or by wedlock. Some to be severely blamed, others to be intensely pitied—some callous and coquettish, others worn and sad and filled with shame—some in correspondence with parents, others in denial of them—some naturally truthful, and others the reverse—some older ones in crime seeking to lead the younger ones down the downward path, others really seeking to help them up—even mistresses coming in themselves to decoy younger women to their dens. In this work, of all others, perception of character of others, decision of character in herself are needed—knowing when kindly to yield and when firmly to stand—when to act in government and when in love—when to admit and when to expel—when the influence of one over others is good or evil—when an example on one side or another is to be afforded—these, as aptitudes which are all needed, Mrs. Gowan remarkably possesses. To gather old men or women, infants or children, the deaf or the dumb, or the sick into their appropriate institutions, is simple work compared with this one of character so complex, and presenting cases and questions so delicate and difficult of treatment. Moreover there is so much painfully disagreeable and repulsive—to say nothing of risks to which one's good name might unknowingly be exposed—that, but for conscious usefulness therein and obedience to higher behests than any organization of our fellows could impose, we would have revolted from it long ago. But every now and then occur instances of happy restoration to parents and to home—of real retrieval,—which God's grace only can achieve; of grateful and truthful and comforted hearts to brighten the dark scene and encourage amidst discouragements.

To have had committed by one's fellow citizens to one's care some \$12,000 for this work is no inconsiderable trust, and the longer the Home exists, as its besetments are realized, the more do I realize this responsibility, and the less disposed to surrender it if I could, those who placed me therein being content; and my purpose is, if spared, and my wife also spared to be my co-worker, still to execute this trust exactly in the spirit

and manner of the past—neither of us being without the advantage of some experience of what is called Christian work.

But surely this does not assume that it is any part of our doctrine or pretension to claim infallibility, perfection of judgment or of action, but only honesty of intention for ourselves, and the one to whom has been delegated the internal administration of the Home. We can only promise the best of any ability and the fullest of any unweariness and patience which may be afforded to us, so long as the means of carrying it on are continued to us.

It is something to know and to have cleared the Charybdis which whelmed the former effort, and our anxiety is to clear also the Scylla on the other side.

(By this I meant avoiding on the one hand the dangers of too many managers and on the other the danger of insufficient oversight or management.)

We well know whence a present attack comes, which may or may not yet be completed—remarkable chiefly for its audacity. Before now we have had to defend the matron from the same aspersions; we have tried to be just, and we have been satisfied in the main of the integrity, and honesty, and truthfulness of Mrs. Gowan. This has obliged us to disregard their author, and this disregard its object has been little able quietly to endure. It would be easy with such material, unhappily, as some of those who go out or may be sent out of the Home, to make out sensational stories, but the cases which have been adduced are not new to us, and are susceptible of ready explanation. We are quite aware that Mrs. Gowan is quick to resent injury, ready of pen and strong of utterance, with a deal of natural independence of spirit, able to hold the rein and able to ease it, all which outside people who come to her in the way of self-assumed authority do not kindly take. But to rightful authority and to Christian principle she knows how to submit.

She is not mercenary, notwithstanding insinuations to the contrary. Two hundred dollars is the small annual money recompense she receives, but I believe she looks for recompense which nothing on earth can afford. Two sons-in-law and a son and daughter, all well-to-do, present three open-doors whither she might enter to-day, carrying her own money independence in her pocket. This we know she possessed when she entered the Home. So neither is she dependent on the Home. My apprehension is that advancing years and the trials and persecution to which she is exposed may lead her to resign her post, which, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, we who know best her qualifications do believe it would be difficult otherwise so well to fill. We have been told that she manages to "hoodwink" ourselves; that is a higher estimate of her ability than we have yet seen our way to accord.

There are unquestionably persons in Montreal who would like to see the Home closed, but these are the very persons I am little disposed to consider as not having much in their views in common with our own. But it would be unbecoming to return railing for railing. The case of the Ameri-

can girl was enquired into by competent authority some ten days ago, the record of which case can be seen at my office, Union Buildings, by any member of the society or subscriber to the Home who may desire to read it. Printed reports are so seldom read that I am not sorry to have the occasion of presenting this statement, perhaps at tedious length, at a moment when it may be read, without I trust any disadvantage to the Home. I particularly ask any member of the Home Society, or any contributor or subscriber to the Home, whose mind may be unsatisfied, or who has anything to communicate of which he thinks I may be ignorant, and which he thinks ought to modify my views—to do me the personal favor to call upon me. The interests of the Home, the just vindication as I believe of an honest woman, and kindly consideration for myself in carrying on the work from which I well know benevolent and philanthropic fellow-citizens, most esteemed amongst us, have shrunk, are my excuse for asking this favor.

Let me now add, so far as the public concernment goes, that Mrs. Gowan though not excused, nor self-excusing either, in every word spoken or written, regretting particularly one word applied offensively in a recent letter, nor excusing the mode and temper of everything done under much provocation, is nevertheless in the main vindicated, and continues at her post with our confidence undiminished and her power uncurtailed.

For the title of President, which my associates in the work were so good as to confer upon me, as a title merely I (as they know) care but little, though for the occasion used, but I care much in this work for the responsibility and reality of control conferred upon me which were exercised some years ago for the exclusion, virtually, from the Home of the busybody whom I believe to have been the instigator of the present attack upon the Home and its management, and used now, I trust allowably and rightfully for the vindication of both, which responsibility I neither shirk nor go out of my way to ask any one to be good enough, though I think there would be willing ones, to share.

THOS. M. TAYLOR, President.

Montreal, Jan. 14, 1876.

P. S.—Any member of the Society or any contributor to the Home, is most welcome to its series of reports for the seven years. I omitted to say that Doctors Trenholme, Nelson, Reid, and Alloway, Dr. Edwards also, who have more or less attended at the Home, know how well dieted and cared for and comfortable its inmates are. There has never been any serious illness, no hurt, nor accident nor misadventure of any kind requiring their attention, and only one death in the seven years. Dr. Nelson, who has done much ill-paid service in the Home, attended the American girl, and knows the circumstances of her going out. But I am not adducing evidence, nor do I enter upon another topic—the pitiable jealousies of other institutions towards this one.

There is no intemperance, no noise, no violence in the house, but all the quietness of an ordinary family dwelling. At the assembly of the inmates on the Sunday afternoon there are cleanliness, comfort and decorum always

manifest. At such times they have often remained in the public room, all, or two or three for all, to speak of Mrs. Gowan's kindness, but the contrary never once. Many letters have been received, testifying to kindness, but the contrary not one.

Police authorities invoked forsooth! What nonsense! Much more reason to commit to their good custody the traducers of the Home. Those authorities know well enough the honest character of the Home. Ask them. And for myself, though I have declined to act as justice of the peace, it can scarcely be supposed I am willing to sanction its breach there or elsewhere. But if wrong has been done in any case, if any responsible person who has any complaint against the Home, anything to redress on behalf of any unfortunate girl, will communicate with me over personal signature, investigation shall be made.

We mean the management to be as good and careful as if a score of persons had to do with it, and better too.

I ought also at the outset to have stated that ladies were asked to visit, and several were named an advisory committee, but no ladies or committee of ladies was ever appointed with power of control or to govern Mrs. Gowan or the Home. They left the work to be taken up by gentlemen, and gentlemen did not propose to surrender their responsibility or control. With this addition the history of the management is authoritative and complete.

T. M. T.

(Several verbal inaccuracies have been corrected.)

ADDITIONAL CARD.

I would add to my card of Saturday so much as to say that while I believe the recently published charges against Mrs. Gowan and the Home to have come from one source—the several articles and letters of one inspiration, if not of one pen—yet having been publicly made, opportunity should be afforded for their substantiation—if that be possible—or their refutation. The newspaper that published them might have afforded generosity and justice enough to have invited Mrs. Gowan to its own tribunal, itself being judge, before it pronounced her condemnation. But that having been denied to her, I would say that if any respectable and responsible persons or person will personally, or over their own signature, distinctly adduce any charge or charges whatsoever, whether new or old, against Mrs. Gowan or the Home, others shall be invited—competent and disinterested persons—to judge and pronounce upon them. In justice to Mrs. Gowan and her family and the Home, I desire her vindication to be as satisfactory to the public mind as it is to my own mind; for I can well believe that persons who have not already had some of these charges before them, and ignorant of whence and how they have been already brought up and dealt with, can scarcely be expected to enter into my feelings of contempt for them. Saying this much more, thus distinctly, irresponsible communications against Mrs. Gowan's administration of the Home will not further be noticed.

THOS. M. TAYLOR.

Jan. 17th, 1876.

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FEMALE HOME.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Possibly some facts from me regarding those charges which have recently been published by the *Star* may serve to account for the evident discrepancies with which they have been garnished.

But before entering upon them. I would hasten to apologize to the people of the American nation (as it is in that sense my fault has been resented), for at the time of writing an offensive expression, forgetting my many friends among them, and allowing my experience of their good qualities to be for one moment obscured by the ingratitude and dishonesty of one, and the malicious conduct of a few others.

I resided in the United States for some time, and my husband (like many other Scotchmen) lost his life in the American war. This loss, which no pension can make up to me, should keep me clear of hard feelings and ingratitude from any of them. It may interest some to know that the number of Americans who have obtained refuge in this Home since its opening nearly eight years back is thirteen. One or two of the first comers of these ones have sent others without cards or influence of mine. I have no knowledge of more than five cards being sent to the United States.

In the case of the American girl, I will simply remind those who furnished the *Star* with the account that they omitted to mention the change of clothing which the girl, with my permission, left behind to be washed, a fact which was admitted in presence of others by her employer, as also that he refused to take them to her the next time he came, because they were wet, nor were they sent for again. I hold a letter from Dr. Hooker which proves that she was quite aware of having to pay her expenses here *before she left Springfield*, and, instead of reserving her money for that purpose, she went out and spent it, telling the other inmates here that as soon as I placed her in a situation she intended to "skeddadle you bet." This I took means to prevent.

The next case pointed out is Grace Jeffrey (I was not the first to put the name in print), who was brought here simply as a fallen woman. She *never* was confined in this Home, nor anywhere else to my knowledge, in short had no need to be. The assertion that I abused her is equally false, and as several months had elapsed between her leaving this Home and entering the Home for the Friendless, the "vermin and other evidence of sad neglect and abuse upon her person," is false or not chargeable to me.

So is the statement in the next item. I have taken *into* the Home many "covered with stripes" both in body and spirit, but no one can with truth say I ever inflicted any. As the surgeons and steward of the General Hospital well know, I have been for days and nights by the bedsides of sick and dying women there, who had been inmates in this Home, and who would never have desired my presence had I treated them or others as my anonymous accusers state. Yet, though they keep in the shade, I have every reason to think the chief instigator of the conspiracy is the same per-

son who was excluded from here for meddling with the private histories of the inmates. I might say more of this, but forbear, unless obliged to do so in further self-defence. The proper printed use of the word "shows" was perverted by the enemies of the Home into "cat-shows," and this is the way everything is incorrectly stated. And my giving information at the Consul's office about the American girl when asked for it, while there on my own business, was perverted to going there to do her harm, two different things.

The charge in the next case I regard as more serious than any previous one; and it is for the sake of those poor girls who have been under my care, in the past, at the present, or may be in future, that I relate in greater length what I deeply regret being compelled to do. The accusation has been publicly made, so also must be the denial.

First, I most emphatically deny ever having written to the professor of music, or to the wife of the clergyman, regarding the person who is next brought forward. I first met her in the Lock-ward of the General Hospital, dressing to return to the house of ill-fame where she had lived. She was well-known as a prostitute in the Police Courts and streets of this city. I asked her if she wished to change her wicked life, and told her of our open door and the welcome to such as she. She did not seem to care for what I said, so I asked her to come and stay, at least one night in the Home. She did so, stayed two days, then left for her old haunts. She came back after a few weeks and remained two months. While here her greatest boast to the others was the amount of money she could gain by sin, and how she thought her time lost while staying here. When she wished to leave I spoke earnestly to her and wrote to her mother to come and take her home, *which was done*. But soon after, she threatened if money was not given her to return to Montreal, that she would open an infamous house in a neighboring street, so the poor mother was obliged to let her go. She came to this city, and to the house of ill-fame, where she met the person who took her out and married her. I see no reformation in this. The professor of music received his knowledge from persons quite unknown to me. He called at the Home one Sunday afternoon: I told him I would give him no information, as it was not my custom. He said such a pupil as she was supposed to be was injurious to his musical connection. Mr. Taylor coming in at the time to conduct the Sunday afternoon Bible class, was appealed to, and also said there could be no admissions or denials about her. But no doubt the fact that denial of her having been here could not be made, gave him the confirmation he wanted of what he had heard before he came.

So also with the statement that I informed the wife of the clergyman of the parish. She too had received her knowledge from quite another source, and came here to enquire as to the truth of it, so that her dealings with that person might be to the well-being of all under her care. If, through God's blessing and the kind ministrations of that estimable lady, the person has since really reformed, still more, become a Christian, I truly rejoice, as the reformation of the fallen is the object of my mission; for

that I live, and, I may add, for that I suffer. I may here say that I received an additional assurance to-day from that lady, reminding me that I had never written to her in any way about the case.

With regard to my private affairs, which have also been assailed, I may say that my late husband being in the United States at the outbreak of the war, became a volunteer for two years, with several other friends, in May, 1861, and lost his life in 1862; but no pension was applied for by me until 1867, or received until 1868. The distinguished legal gentleman who had the entire management of that application will be the best authority for the vindication of my honor as to that. His reply to my letter is shortly expected, and will be published when it arrives. But I cannot longer delay the denial of the charges against me, and this particular charge will be attended to by others for me.

With regard to Bible-woman work, I never applied for it. It was offered to me, and, perhaps, would have been accepted, if Capt. Malan, writing for General Russell, had not called me to this work, that is to take charge of this Home.

As to this Home, I take no undue liberty when I say, that His Honor the Recorder, His Honor the Police Magistrate and the Chief of Police, as public officers, know something about this Home as doing a good moral work. Detective Murphy, Cullen and Lafon know it also as a useful refuge for unfortunates; Sergeant Nelson could speak well of it also, and the policemen on duty at the Depot.

There seem to be no more charges to bring up; and I respectfully challenge the substantiation of the aggravated charges brought against me. Many ladies who have brought and sent unfortunate girls here, and who have visited the Home, know well enough my character, and the working of the Home itself, to be without reproach.

There are respectable men in Montreal who would have been black-mailed and trouble brought into families but for what I know to be my truly honorable dealing with all under my care, and I do not know of a more charitable way of managing these cases than I have been doing. Neighbors have often spoken of the quietness of the Home.

I believe the Home will be benefited rather than injured by the calumnies brought against me.

Yours respectfully,
JESSIE S. GOWAN.

Female Home, 480 Seigneurs st., Jan. 18th, 1876.

FEMALE HOME.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I must ask to correct a word in my letter of yesterday. It should read: "This loss, which no pension can make up to me, should keep me clear of hard feelings and ingratitude *from* any of them." I want to make it clearer also, that Captain Malan's letter called me to take charge of *this Home*.

I do not want to say I am without mistakes in some instances, in managing the hundreds of hard and trying cases that have been here. Mr. Claxton blamed me in one instance, Mr. Alexander in another, Mr. Taylor in more, but I myself in still more; wisdom more than human would be needed to be perfect in this work, but blame without reason, from those who have no right to give it, I have always been unwilling to receive.

Yours respectfully,

JESSIE S. GOWAN.

Female Home, Jan. 21st, 1876.

FEMALE HOME.

SIR,—I beg to lay before your many readers a few facts, *in extenso*, in reference to the Female Home, so wantonly attacked in the columns of the *Star*.

My reasons for doing so are two-fold: first, to endeavor to show that the charges to be dealt with in this letter are false, and susceptible of *full* proof of being so; secondly, I consider it due to the Female Home Society, of which I am a member, and also one of its attending physicians of three years' standing, to state clearly my knowledge of the cases referred to.

To take them up *seriatim*. First, the case of the American girl; she was a patient of mine, and was daily visited as such until I discharged her, when she was in a proper state of health to leave the Home. Her convalescence was rapid, and her general health excellent. Mr. E. Shelton informs me that she made no complaint of her medical treatment, but on the contrary spoke very favorably about it. Previous to her confinement she expressed a wish to go out as a wet-nurse, and she did so voluntarily. All nurses going out from the Home to do so are always allowed to act as they deem best. A meeting was duly held at the Home to investigate this case, and the information adduced was deemed ample by the President, and showed clearly to those present that she had not been maltreated—her after illness being due solely to neglect on her own part, and we must bear in mind the fact that an interval of *eighteen days* had elapsed between the date of her confinement and the illness referred to in the *Star*.

Secondly, the case of Grace Jeffrey, who was sent to the Home from the St. George's Home—she never was confined in the Female Home or elsewhere here, as far as I know. She was a wilful mischievous lunatic; in the Female Home she had to be watched, and was the contrary of "docile." She was received into the Female Home in this condition, and caused great trouble in a variety of ways, such as stealing up to the patients and pinching them, and also by pulling out their hair in handfuls. On one occasion I had to speak to her; she had thrown a piece of cut firewood at one of the girls (a patient), striking her on the hand, inflicting a severe bruise. On another occasion she placed a lighted candle under her bed; she took matches, &c., to bed and tried to secrete them in the mattress, &c. She was a source of terrible anxiety and of positive danger. From the St. George's Home she was sent to the Montreal General Hospital, and from there back

to the Female Home, where other traits of "docility" were exhibited, such as slapping the matron in the face, &c. On one occasion while there she became so violent that a policeman had to be called in, I am informed, at two in the morning, to watch her, and protect the inmates. The President of the St. George's Society then called on Mrs. Gowan, in great trouble, and said that they could do nothing with her. The Female Home could not re-admit her. From the St. George's Home she was sent, I believe, to the Home for the Friendless, an interval of several months having elapsed between the date of her leaving the Female Home and her arrival at the latter. Of her cleanliness when she arrived there of course I know nothing. In the Female Home the inmates are obliged to be neat and cleanly in their persons; it is not difficult however to see that in the case of a wilful lunatic, that such care would be received with but little, or, if practicable, any attention.

The third case, being that of the woman who was received at the Montreal General Hospital with marks of "many stripes," &c., &c., on her body, after leaving the Female Home. I can refer to my friend, Dr. Reed—also one of the attending physicians to the Female Home, she having been a patient of his:—he can prove the statement to be false and utterly untenable. This patient was a large strong woman, who could easily have carried two of Mrs. Gowan on her back. Let the House Surgeon referred to be brought forward to prove the charge. Let us have all the light possible on the subject, and the evidence of all.

The medical staff of the Female Home, viz., the consulting staff: Drs. Reddy and Trenholme, the attending staff, Drs. Reed, Alloway, Edwards (and myself), can testify to the accuracy of the statements to be made as to diet, management, &c., &c.

A word for the general management of the Home. During a period of three years of my connection with this charity, I have found its working admirable, the house being well kept, the wards clean and neat, the bedding good and sufficient. The Female Home is on a remarkably healthy situation, plenty of food, fresh air, &c., &c. The Home has all the accommodation necessary. The diet is good and ample, being all that is necessary or desirable; any one to see the good condition of the inmates, and the children of the lying-in patients, will be satisfied on this point. Of course in the management of such a large charity with its *peculiar* class of inmates, slight troubles must of necessity arise. The patients are under no fear of Mrs. Gowan—not they. They have the physicians and Mr. Taylor to complain to at any time. I have had many trivial complaints made to me, that had nothing in them. That the public may the better understand the Home work, I may say that it is open at any time to visits from all who wish to see its working, &c., &c. It is visited largely by ladies here, clergymen also. The inmates are at perfect liberty to have *any* clergyman in to see them, and also their relatives and friends (when desirable ones). To show that the religious working of the Home is of no particular faith, when the inmates desire to the contrary. I may cite the case of a country clergyman

who sent a girl in ; she was afterwards looked after here by a clergyman of the Church of England, whose church she here attended during a sojourn of several months in the Home, and who left, I firmly believe, in every sense a reformed woman.

No greater mistake can possibly exist than to imagine that the Home is exclusive. Any medical man can send a patient in (and many have done so) who desires to reform and can attend her himself, without any reference to the medical *personel* of the Female Home in any way whatsoever.

A great many ladies who are deeply interested in charitable work, and who take the greatest interest in the Female Home, are constant visitors.

Apropos of "Charity's" letter and lying-in institutions, I may mention the case of a patient who came into the Home, a few days ago, without a cent, who had been previously refused by two lying-in institutions, as she had no money.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have written at great length on this subject, not with a view of "whitewashing" any one, or of being "whitewashed," but simply as an act of justice, to lay before the public a few facts that can be proved in every detail, and let them be proved.

The President of the Female Home Society, its members, and Mrs. Gowan, are only too desirous of clearing up anything that may seem unjust or unfair to any one, be they who they may.

When Mr. E. Shelton first called on me, in reference to the case of the American girl, I advised him to clear the matter up, and investigate it fully, as I felt confident that the working of the Female Home would bear the fullest light. Let us have justice for all—the Female Home Society, its President, Mrs. Gowan, its inmates past and present, and the public generally. "Daleth" closes with a quotation ; permit me to do likewise.—*Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

WOLFRED NELSON, C.M., M.D.

St. James Place, 199 Canning st. west,

THE FEMALE HOME.

SIR,—My name having been mentioned by my *confrere*, Dr. Nelson, in reference to the Female Home, it is perhaps necessary that I should add a few words to the voluminous correspondence which has already appeared on the subject, lest my silence should be construed unfavorably towards the Society.

I had considered some of the statements made about Mrs. Gowan too ridiculous to require refutation.

Although in no way responsible for the management of the institution, and in some points differing in opinion with the President, I have never seen anything to condemn. From my long and intimate acquaintance with Mrs. G., I know her to be incapable of using cruelty towards the inmates.

My opinion, oft expressed and repeated, is that she errs, if at all, in the direction of treating them with too much leniency. The work undertaken by her is arduous and difficult, and I am surprised that she is still able so well to accomplish it.

If the patient referred to as being covered with stripes was one E— E—, attended by me in July last, I need only say that anyone seeing her and Mrs. G. together must have a powerful imagination to consider it possible. This young woman was quite satisfied and pleased with the Home and her treatment in it previous to her confinement, but when that was accomplished she was impatient to go. She left of her own accord, and, in proof of her entire liberty of action, contrary to my advice. I heard of no maltreatment during her stay, and am certain none was practised. It should be remembered by those who condemn the charging in maternity cases in this institution, that at the Montreal General Hospital patients, when suffering from the result of immorality, must pay, and *in advance*. And, further, let those who object to the admittance of such cases consider how can the work of the Female Home be carried on without confinements sometimes occurring in the house.

I regret much that some anonymous scribbler has sought to ridicule the President on account of his religious views. He has perseveringly carried on a good work, during the last seven or eight years, spending a portion of every Lord's Day, when in town, instructing the inmates from the Word of God. It must be the result of ignorance or malice, to charge him with the folly of occupying time in promulgating sectarian or denominational ideas.

In conclusion, if it is nothing new for some persons to return only base ingratitude and misrepresentations for benefits received, I also know of many who have been in the Female Home and remember the care and attention they received there with thankfulness. While making a professional visit last week, I noticed a young woman who had been under my care some time ago; on enquiring, I ascertained that she remained from week to week, having formed an attachment to the Home and its Matron, tho' described as a cruel "fiend," &c.

T. D. REED, M.D.

Senior Visiting Physician F. H.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1876.

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Thomas Paton.....	60 00		
			\$10739 55

Acknowledgments are made as follows:—Mr. Laird Paton's account for work and material, \$725 62, taken off \$109 62, paid \$616. Mr. A. Craig's account for work and material, \$307 62, taken off \$77 62, paid \$230. Mr. John Date's account for work and material, \$255 50, taken off \$30, paid \$225 50. Mr. J. A. Mathewson's account, for groceries, \$273 70, taken off \$23 70, paid \$250. Messrs. Kemp & Brown's account for groceries, \$91.45, taken off \$16.45, paid \$75. Messrs. Prowse Brothers account for stoves, pipes, &c., \$50, discharged in full as a donation. Messrs. Ives & Allen, 12 handsome iron bedsteads. Mr. Clendinneng, 12 handsome iron bedsteads. Mr. Fairie, lamps, oil, &c. Mr. Harte, drugs. Mr. Thompson, a walnut table. Mr. Lyman, seeds. Mr. Evans, seeds. Mr. Evans, cooking stove. Mr. Date, copper boiler. Messrs. Savage & Lyman, a clock. The City Treasurer kindly remitted assessment.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 1, 1870, TO APRIL 29, 1871.

C. Alexander.....	\$ 5 00	Major Malan, 75th Regt.,	
Thank Offering.....	5 00	Singapore.....	\$50 00
Judge Torrance.....	20 00	F. H. H.....	10 00
William Moodie.....	20 00	Hon. R. Jones.....	20 00
J. J. Redpath.....	20 00	J. G. MacKenzie.....	20 00
M. H. Gault.....	20 00	J. J. Redpath.....	20 00
Mrs. Redpath.....	25 00	Alexander Clerk.....	20 00
Robert Anderson.....	10 00	Miss. Smith.....	2 00
Friend, per H. V.....	1 00	Robertson, Stephen & Co..	10 00
F. S. L.....	5 00	Mrs. Utting.....	5 00
Dr. Reddy.....	10 00	Mrs. Mackenzie.....	5 00
Mrs. Dougall.....	20 00	Mr. Rogers.....	15 00
Mr. Lunn.....	10 00	J. A. Matthewson.....	10 00
John McLennan.....	20 00	P. Redpath.....	100 00
Rev. Dr. Wilkes.....	4 00	F. W. Kay.....	20 00
C. Alexander.....	50 00		
Laird Paton.....	20 00		
			\$572 00

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 4, 1871, TO APRIL 30, 1872.

Mr. Alexander being Treasurer this year.

Colonel Haultain.....	\$5 00	Mrs. Claxton.....	\$20 00
From Mr. Taylor.....	24 00	Judge Torrance.....	10 00
This amount was received from others whose names the Treasurer has not re- tained.....		Mrs. Utting.....	4 00
Mr. Claxton.....	20 00	Mr. John McLennan.....	20 00
			<u>103 00</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 1, 1872, TO APRIL 30, 1873.

Mr. T. M. Thomson.....	\$100 00	Mr. E. V. Moseley.....	\$20 00
C. A.....	5 41	Mr. Gilbert Scott.....	100 00
R. B.....	2 50	Mr. Hugh McLennan.....	50 00
Mrs Redpath.....	50 00	C. A.....	5 00
J. Date.....	20 00	Wolfred Nelson, M.D.....	50 00
A. B. C.....	10 00	Mr. Laird Paton.....	24 00
H. Utting.....	4 00		
Mr. John McLennan.....	25 00		<u>465 91</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 1, 1873, TO APRIL 30, 1874.

A. B. C.....	\$10 00	F. W. T.....	\$10 00
Mrs. Claxton.....	20 00	Mr. George Rogers.....	5 00
Mr. Utting.....	4 00	Mr. G. W. Stephens.....	100 00
Mr. A. Clerk.....	20 00		
Mr. W. Macdougall.....	25 00		<u>194 00</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MAY 1, 1874, TO APRIL 30, 1875.

Messrs. Snowdon.....	\$5 00	Mrs. G. Browne.....	\$5 00
Mr. J. A. Mathewson.....	10 00	Mr. G. A. Drummond.....	100 00
Mr. John McLennan.....	50 00		
Mr. W. Moodie.....	20 00		<u>195 00</u>
H. W. T.....	5 00		

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1875, TO MARCH 31, 1876.

Mrs. Utting.....	\$4 00	Mrs. G. Browne.....	\$5 00
Mr. Hugh McLennan.....	25 00	M. R. T.....	50 00
Mr. Squire.....	5 00	Mr. Date.....	8 53
F. W. T.....	10 00	Mr. Utting.....	4 00
Mrs. Redpath.....	20 00		
J. S. Hunter.....	10 00		<u>\$141 53</u>

RECAPITULATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Contributions acknowledged in first report.....		\$10739 55
The first report be- } Acknowledged in second report.		572 00
ing for two years } do third do		103 00
do fourth do		465 91
do fifth do		194 00
do sixth do		195 00
do seventh do		141 53
		<u>\$12410 99</u>

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 41 53
 739 55
 572 00
 103 00
 485 91
 194 00
 195 00
 141 53
 410 99

1st Report.—Received from matron.....	\$127 00	12410 99
Receipts per matron's income register	979 11	
Interest.....	241 02	
	<hr/>	1347 13
2nd Report.—From brother for sister.....	96 00	
From matron.....	277 75	
Interest.....	210 00	
Sale of bond.....	1030 82	
	<hr/>	1614 57
3rd Report.—From matron.....	293 47	
Interest.....	203 75	
From brother for sister.....	96 00	
	<hr/>	593 22
4th Report.—From brother.....	96 00	
Interest.....	96 00	
(The \$90 due May 1, having been credited April 30 last year.)		
From matron.....	59 24	
	<hr/>	245 24
5th Report.—Brother.....	88 00	
Interest.....	180 00	
	<hr/>	268 00
6th Report.—Received from brother.....	16 00	
Matron	23 50	
Interest.....	180 00	
	<hr/>	219 50
7th Report.—Interest.....	180 00	
	<hr/>	4467 66
		<hr/>
Disbursements per accounts printed in first report	12211 64	16878 65
second do	1520 66	
third do	1068 83	
fourth do	775 34	
fifth do	630 36	
sixth do	523 19	
seventh do	529 66	
	<hr/>	17259 68
Balance.....		\$381 03
Owing to T. M. T. March 31, 1876, agreeing with balance per his business books.		

REPUBLICATION OF THE MATRON'S ACCOUNTS.

The matron's income register stands thus:			
1st Report.—Be-	} Contributions paid in at the Home.	\$ 20 15	
ing for 2 years		Received from inmates.....	152 00
		Proceeds of work.....	688 81
		Received from Mr. T. at the beginning.....	100 00
		Sales of work.....	18 15
		<hr/>	\$979 11
		And the expenditure register shows as	
	laid out.....	754 02	
	Paid over to Mr. T.....	199 00	
	<hr/>	953 02	
	Balance in hand.....	<hr/>	
		26 09	

2nd Report.—The matron's register stands thus :		
Received contributions.....	21 25	
do for board of inmates.....	103 00	
do for work.....	355 61	
do for sales of work.....	113 21	
	<hr/>	593 07
And the expenditure register shows expended as per detail.....		
Cash to Mr. T., including \$5.00 from Mrs. McKenzie; acknowledged in list of contributions \$277.75	310 04	
	282 75	
	<hr/>	597 79
Balance.....		<hr/> <hr/> 28
3rd Report.—The matron's income register stands :		
Received contributions.....	12 00	
do for board of inmates.....	143 50	
do for work.....	484 11	
do for sales of work.....	11 25	
	<hr/>	650 86
And the expenditure register shows expended per detailed list.....		
Cash to Treasurer.....	357 39	
	293 47	
	<hr/>	650 86
4th Report.—The matron's income register stands :		
Received contributions.....	52 00	
do for board of inmates.....	238 50	
do for work.....	325 00	
do for sales of work.....	24 25	
	<hr/>	639 75
And the expenditure register shows.....		
Paid treasurer*	560 51	
	79 24	
	<hr/>	639 75
5th Report.—The matron's income register stands :		
Received contributions	24 50	
do for board of inmates.....	372 50	
do for work.....	112 16	
do for sales of work.....	27 00	
	<hr/>	536 16
And the expenditure register shows.....		
		535 97
Balance.....		<hr/> <hr/> 19
6th Report.—The matron's income register stands :		
Contributions.....	63 00	
Board.....	453 00	
Work.....	32 25	
Sales	4 00	
From physicians.....	23 00	
	<hr/>	575 25
And expenditure register shows as per detailed list.....		
		570 61
Balance in hand.....		<hr/> <hr/> 4 64

* This includes Mr. Moseley's contribution of \$20 given to Mrs. Gowan, but acknowledged separately in the Treasurer's account.

7th Report.—The matron's income register stands :	
Contributions.....	46 00
For board from inmates (including fees)	518 50
For work.....	96 43
For sales.....	26 70
From physicians' fees returned.....	22 00
	709 68
And expenditure register stands as per detailed list.....	707 52
Balance.....	2 16
Balance forward.....	5 11
	7 27

CONSTITUTION AND OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

On the 22nd day of April, 1871, before J. S. Hunter, Notary Public, appeared thirteen gentlemen (named) who declared that, pursuant to the seventy-first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada intituled : "An Act Respecting Charitable, Philanthropic and Provident Associations," amended by the forty-third chapter of 32nd Victoria of the Statutes of Quebec, that they do hereby form themselves into a Society to be called the Montreal Female Home Society, its object being, the "rescue and reformation of fallen women, by means of a Home or Homes to be maintained for them, the first of which shall be designated the Seigneurs Street Home ; and such other persons who may have contributed fifty dollars or upwards to the Institution heretofore known as the Female Home, or may hereafter contribute fifty dollars or upwards to the said Society, shall be members.

"That the affairs of the said Society shall be managed by such officers as the members may appoint at its meeting, to be held in May of each year."

32 V., chap. xliiii. The first clause of the seventy-first chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada shall be amended by adding thereto the following: Any number of persons in the Province of Quebec may unite themselves into a society for making provision, by means of contributions and donations, from the members of the Society or of the public, or by other means, for the rescue and reformation of fallen women.

22 V., cap. xxi. A general Act of the Province of Canada, with no limitations as to any particular Province or any particular religion.

It was proclaimed and pleaded in the recent attack against the Seigneurs Street Home, first, that it was originated as an exclusively Protestant Home, and, second, that its object excluded maternity cases, and third, that it was for Canadian people only. These proclamations and pleadings were *false*, as the above records show. The object is *reformation* without limitation as to creed or condition, or country of inmates. And the facts are that about one-third have been Roman Catholics, not one-fourth have been maternity cases, not one-twelfth have been American (U. S.) born, and about one-thirty-fourth direct from the United States.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Alexander Charles	Moodie W.
Allan Andrew	Malan Major
Buntin A.	McKenzie J. G.
Brydges C. J.	Mathewson J. A.
Claxton T. James	Nelson H. A.
Cramp Thomas	Nelson Dr. Wolfred
Cochrane M. H.	Prentice E. A.
Clarke J. P.	Paton Thomas
Clerk Alexander	Paton Laird
Craig Alexander	Prowse G. F.
Clendinneng William	Reddy Dr.
Campbell Dr. G. W.	Rose James
Dougall John	Russell General Sir David
Drummond G. A.	Redpath P.
Date John	Stephen George
Foster A. M.	Stephens G. W.
Greene E. K.	Scott Gilbert
Greenshields David	Taylor T. M.
Gibb B.	Trenholme N. W.
Ives Hubert	Thomson T. M.
Lovell John	Torrance John
Lyman Benjamin	Torrance Judge
Lyman Henry	Turner Hatton
Lonsdale J. C.	Watson C. S.
May S. H.	Workman Thos.
McLennan John	Walker Alex.
McLennan Hugh	Winks George
Moffatt George	Claxton Mrs.
MacDougall William	Hagar Mrs. George
Muir Robert	Lyman Mrs. Henry
MacKay Joseph	Redpath Mrs.
MacDougall D. L.	Savage Mrs. Joseph
Moseley E. V.	Taylor Mrs. T. M.

OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS FROM THE 1872 REPORT.

It has ever been our desire that this Home should be in friendly, intimate and reciprocal relations with kindred Institutions, but it is not always easy to maintain these. For instance, it was judged every way best that women from the Home should, in time of need, be sent to the Lying-in Hospital, rather than be laid up in the Home, but this is attended with difficulty and friction between the Institutions. At first it was considered that women were sent to the Lying-in too soon. Hence the following note:

"It was decided at a meeting of the Lying-in Hospital on the 6th March, that patients sent from the Home can only be received on the same terms as other patients, only just when they are to be confined. None can be received before the time. S. F., Secretary."

Now on the contrary it is said they are sent too late. But the Home has neither a resident accoucheur to pronounce the impending final hour, nor a coachman and carriage to send out with the women, so if by day one must be sent off, she is accompanied by one of the inmates of the Home.

and if by night by two; and many an anxious hour the matron and her two assistants in this work have had to strike the happy medium desired by all: without always succeeding. The question arises should not lying-in, under some circumstances, be allowed in the Home, the more especially as several times when fever had broken out in the Lying-in, women have been sent to the Home.

There are also points of friction with the Infants' Home, which Institution has pronounced its regrets thus:

"We regret that, in another Institution, these same women are engaged as wet nurses before their children are born, thereby drawing away the mother's affection from the child. As that Institution is not under the supervision of any Ladies' Committee, there is no means of counteracting the evil."

We suppose this Home is referred to. But be it known that this system of wet nursing is the very thing the Home disfavors, as far as it can, as being opposed in its tendency to the reformation of the women. Yet it is difficult to resist the wish of some of the women, and the appeals of ladies, aided by their doctors. In one instance the attending physician of the Infants' Home itself writes to our matron:

"I want the woman to go to K—, where she will be comfortable, well paid. She dislikes going from Montreal, and the Home where she has been so comfortable under your eye. She says she will consult you and decide. I trust you will aid me in securing her, and thus lay me under a heavy debt of obligation."

What, then is the Home to do?—just do as it has done, aim at nothing short of the restoration of the fallen ones who come under its care. And the instructions of her Directors to Mrs. Gowan, is to go on with her work, not following any set of rules, nor the perhaps ill-considered counsel of inexperienced persons who may offer it; but realizing need of wisdom, ask Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not, and doing practically to other Institutions and individuals as we would wish them to do to ourselves.

The fact however is, all good efforts have their weak and possibly evil side. The Home itself is not an unmixed good, nor the Lying-in hospital, nor the Infants' Home, and still less the system of wet nursing, though they may be intended to do good. Indeed we do not know in what direction to look for perfection in even Christian benevolent work, and seeing that we have to work upon imperfect material, and are imperfect workers, we must needs be content with something short of perfection in results. But as rescue and reformation are the objects aimed at in the admission and treatment of the inmates of the Home, it is for this reason that abrupt and entire removal, by going to other Institutions, from the influences with which it is sought to surround the inmates of the Home, is not favored by its Directors.

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MONTREAL, May 27th, 1873.

DEAR MRS. Molson,—I lose no time in sending you a dozen copies of the Female Home Report just received from Mr. Lovell. I send also a copy of the first (for two years) reports, and of the second, and as you got one of the third at the meeting at the Home, you now have the series ; and all the information of the character and work of the Home that can be given, you will find therein. You will see that information of the work has been repeated rather than withheld, so that all interested might know what was doing. I may add that if there is any way in which it strikes you that the U. L. Hospital, in which you are so much interested, and the Home can better co-operate, Mrs. Taylor and myself will be glad to confer with you thereabout.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully.

Belmont Hall,

MONTREAL, May 27, 1873.

DEAR MRS. Baylis,—I send you a dozen copies of the Female Home report, just issued, and as reference is made therein to the meeting of ladies which you attended, and to the conversation about the Jail women. I shall be glad if you will be good enough to give a copy to any of the Bible-women ladies who may, so far as you know, feel any interest in it.

Yours faithfully.

MRS. BAYLIS, Superintendent Bible-women to the Jail.

At the solicitation of the Ladies Bible Association, Mr. Taylor had personally obtained from Sheriff Bouthillier, acknowledged permission and authority for Mrs. Baylis and her Biblewoman, Mrs. Forbes, to visit the Female wards of the Jail, not for the Bible work only, but in the hope that the Home work might also be promoted.

(Read in connection with these two notes letter of March, 15, 1875, from Mrs. Taylor to Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Ferrier, as relating to other institutions. The two following cases—Burnham and Jeffrey—are the two by name adduced against Mrs. Gowan, and, therefore, the names are used here, and correspondence with the parties who had taken up in any way those two cases is also given place here as follows.)

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THE BURNHAM CASE.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to remind you of the Meeting arranged for at the Home, 480 Seigneurs street Hill, just off Dorchester street, at three o'clock to-day, when I hope to see yourself and all who have said or known anything about the case proposed to be inquired into. I have asked the Doctors to be present with Mrs. Taylor, myself, and Mrs. Gowan, so that the inquiry may be both complete and satisfactory.

Yours faithfully

To the Honorable Mr. DART.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 30, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to have some conversation with the Consul General the other day, after your call on his behalf. I have asked him to meet Mrs. Taylor and myself and the Doctors and Mrs. Gowan at the Home, Seigneurs street, on Monday, the third at 3 p. m.—to bring with him any persons he likes—to have some inquiry into the case he spoke of. I expect you to be present.

E. E. SHELTON, Esq.

On Monday, the fourth day of January, 1876, the Honorable Mr. Dart, Consul General of the United States, was good enough to meet Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, the three Doctors of the Home, and Mrs. Gowan, to inquire into the case of C. E. Burnham, who had been an inmate of the Home, had gone to the house of a Mr. Levy as wet-nurse, from thence to the Home for the Friendless, and, as an American, had complained through Mr. Shelton to the Consul General of the detention of her trunk by Mrs. Gowan at the Home,—a general charge of wrong-doing in her case being laid against the Home. There were also present Mr. Shelton, Mr. George Shaw and Mr. Levy.

Mr. Taylor welcomed Mr. Dart as willing to look with no unfriendly eye into the conduct of any of the Montreal Institutions, and as supposed to be specially interested and indeed charged with responsibility, so far as the interests of any citizen of the United States were concerned.

Mr. Taylor disclaimed any accountability to Mr. Shelton, Mr. George Shaw or Mr. Levy, seeing they had never in any way contributed to the Home, and were not intitled to enquire into its affairs, nevertheless they would receive due consideration and courtesy.

The Allegations were,

- 1st. That the girl in question had come to the Home, supposing from its card that it was entirely free to her.
- 2nd. That, notwithstanding that, she had been compelled to sign a paper promise to pay thirty dollars, for which her trunk had been detained.
- 3rd. That she had been sent out insufficiently clad, had in consequence taken ill, was unfit for her place, and was sent to the Home for the Friendless and thence to the Hospital.

4th. That, in view of all the circumstances of the case, her trunk ought to be given up to her.

5th. That Mrs. Gowan's writings to her and speaking of her had been unkind and severe. To these Allegations Mr. Taylor replied :—

1st. That the cards in question had been printed and circulated by his orders ;—that said card appears printed in one of the printed annual reports of the Home ; that for the mass of the Inmates of the Home, who were poor and friendless, it was free, but that where a payment could be obtained to aid in the support of an inmate it was exacted, especially in confinement cases, such being a wholesome check on the repetition of evil, and also a necessity of the circumstances of the Home itself. This had been announced, would be repeated in practice, and would be still more announced while nevertheless the cards would still be used.

That moreover in this particular instance the Doctor who sent the girl from Springfield had been informed that the girl would have to pay board and confinement charges. A letter from the Doctor to Mrs. Gowan, exhibited, shows this, but that fact may not have been known to him in time to be communicated to the girl before she started. Common sense, however and the practice of lying-in Institutions everywhere would indicate that some payment would be expected, if there was any ability whatever to afford it.

2nd. That Mrs. Gowan had distinctly told the girl she would be subject to charges, and this at the time of her coming. The letter to the Doctor is consistent with this, and the girl has distinctly and plainly, in good handwriting, signed the paper for thirty dollars, and left her trunk by another distinct signature of her name.

3rd. The list of clothing Mrs. Gowan handed in as having been taken away by the girl, and which list is not denied, shows she was not insufficiently clad.

4th. Mr. Taylor had been particularly informed of this case, and approved of the detention of the trunk till the debt was paid. He was the more particular to insist upon this, and to refuse to interfere with Mrs. Gowan's proper action, when he found that the Home for the Friendless and Mr. Shelton were the instigators of the demand for it. Mr. Taylor considers the Home for the Friendless or Mr. Shelton as able to pay the amount as the Female Home is to lose it, and he stood on the justice of the case, and was glad to make it a test case and a case of inquiry.

5th. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor regret any invidious or unkind or ill-tempered word which may be in Mrs. Gowan's letters, but they cannot wonder at these, though they are sure Mrs. Gowan regrets them herself, since they know the untrue and disgraceful aspersions which have been cast upon her, by wanton traducers of the Home and herself,—such persons little know the amount of patient, self-denying, thankless, christian work which she performs in the Home, and, knowing this, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor who would never otherwise trouble themselves to attend a meeting of inquiry here, nor condescend to have one, do so gladly for due vindication of Mrs.

Gowan (and indeed the Home also) as a woman, though not perfect, who is admirably fitted for the work of the Home, in which they propose to continue her with the same power still, if she will remain, notwithstanding the petty persecution to which she has been exposed.

Mr. Levy declared that the girl had been sent out not in health, nor with clothing fit for service. He insinuated that Mrs. Gowan had made it a difficult thing to get the girl till money inducements were presented, yet he admitted he had never paid the Home nor Mrs. Gowan one dollar.

Dr. Nelson distinctly contradicted and disproved Mr. Levy's statements, and spoke generally of the care bestowed upon inmates, and of the trouble they sometimes gave; of their untruthfulness and ingratitude. He alluded to the circumstances in which certain American girls had come to the Home.

Dr. Reid and Dr. Alloway spoke in the same sense.

Mr. Dart feared that Dr. Nelson and Mrs. Gowan are prejudiced against Americans and that, therefore, such should not come to the Home.

He considered still that the card should not be sent out, and he also considered still that the girl had been sent out without sufficient clothing. Dr. Nelson and Mrs. Gowan disavowed any prejudice against American girls but they both said that the particular one in question was an unworthy specimen. Mr. Taylor explained further the limited use of the cards, considered they were useful, and intended them to be used still in the same manner.

Mrs. Taylor considered that the clothing given to the girl was sufficient under the circumstances.—Mr. Levy admitting, that he came and got some freshly-washed garments or was offered them; showed that other Institutions to which girls went should not be paid at the cost of this one, and stated that this Institution simply proposes to hold its own and do its own work in its own way without interference of other Institutions or any recognized responsibility towards them.

Mr. George Shaw asked how it was that this girl's note had been taken for thirty dollars while she had paid seven before. The \$7 was found in the cash-book of the Home as paid on the 12th November and the note was drawn and signed November 30 for \$30. So this was established.

Mr. Dart mentioned that at least half a dozen American girls had come to him for assistance who had been in Institutions here, but did not believe that any of them had before come from this Institution.

Mr. Taylor showed the book and letters of the Home, and expressed satisfaction that the inquiry into this case had shown the integrity of Mrs. Gowan's management, and the untruthfulness of the girl, who had been ready to say what others had been too ready to believe. He of course did not refer to Mr. Dart in this observation but to others who ought to know better the delicacy and difficulty of this work and the character of its management, and he could only pity their credulity and regret their prejudice.

The Meeting then closed and this record thereof Mr. Taylor passed through the Letter-book of the Home where it can be seen by any member of the Home Society.

T. M. T

I consider the foregoing to be a fair statement of the conversations and transactions at the meeting referred to

(Signed,)

WILLIAM A. DART.

U. S. Consul General, B. N. A. P.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 26, 1875.

DEAR MADAM,

Your letter is received, I regret the situation of the unfortunate and also that of the Doctor, and your Institution, but I know nothing of the girl, and all I had to do with her going there was to read to her your letter, and give her the card of direction, telling her that if she could pay the expenses it was a good place for her. I did not see her over five minutes, and had never seen her before. Where she came from I do not know, and I do not think I enquired of her.

Respectfully, I am yours,

(Signed,)

JOHN HOOKER.

Mrs. Gowan.

Montreal, January 10, 1876.

My Dear Sir,—I yesterday spoke to Mrs. Gowan about her having gone to your office to influence you against aiding the girl Burnham. She replies she went with no such purpose, that she went about her pension, and that your deputy spoke to her about the girl. This seems to alter the aspect of the case, as if with no design of speaking of the girl—she had no reason to know the girl had applied to you—and if merely giving information when asked, which she could scarcely with courtesy and propriety withhold, her doing so is excusable, though she may have spoken strongly.

Yours faithfully,

The Hon. Mr. Dart.

The more usual rules of correspondence would we believe have entitled me to reply in correction of this if I had been misinformed of the circumstances referred to, but that courtesy was not extended to me, instead of which the following letter was addressed to the newspaper which was attacking the Home on the 22nd January, and that letter as being the only one that bore personal and known signature merits the distinction of a place here.

The following certificate will be understood by reading Mrs. Gowan's letter to the *Witness*, the following clause is explained by Mr. Bloss:—

“And my giving information at the Consul's office about the American girl when asked for it, while there on my own business, was perverted to going there to do her harm, two different things.”

The following are the facts in reference to the Female Home so far as relates to the American girl :

"On or about the 23rd day of December last past, Mrs. Gowan came to this Consulate-General to obtain a check for her last quarter's pension from the Government of the United States. I inquired of her how she was and how she was getting along with her Home, to which she replied in a general way ; after which, she inquired if there had been an American girl to the Consulate for assistance. I replied that there had been one there some ten days or two weeks before. Mrs. Gowan inquired if she claimed to come from Springfield. I told her I did not remember where she came from. Upon Mrs. Gowan describing her, however, I told her that it couldn't be the one she was inquiring after. She then remarked if she did come here not to help her, as she was not worthy ; that she had been an inmate of the Home ; had been confined there, and had attempted to leave without paying her indebtedness to the Home ; that she told the girl to sell her clothes, as other girls had done, and pay what she owed ; that the girl refused to do this, when she made her sign a note for \$30, the amount she owed her, and that she got her a situation as wet nurse, and had kept her trunk of clothes as security for the payment of the note ; that she understood some parties were interesting themselves in regard to the girl and the recovery of her clothes ; that she had taken legal advice in the matter, and that the note would hold, as they would find out ; that she was too smart for them, and that they could not beat her out of it.

"At this time I had not heard of the American girl, and the conversation I had with Mrs. Gowan in reference to her was introduced and continued by her (Mrs. Gowan.)

ORLANDO P. BLOSS,
U. S. Deputy Consul-General.

Montreal, January 22, 1876."

FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

DEAR MR. SHELTON,

It was in good faith and good feeling that I yesterday, in response to your proposal, said that if you paid \$15 I would myself pay \$15, and so, with due regard to the integrity of the Home's claim, and justice to other honest inmates, the girl Burnham's effects would be given up as you desired.

No doubt as we suppose and as you suppose the effects are not worth near so much money ; but still the debt exists and it is the principle in the case more than money that is considered. You can well see that, as the note is twice distinctly signed by Burnham, once promising to pay \$30 and then on the back of it declaring that she left part of her effects till the note was paid—this being witnessed by the nurse because, as Mrs. Gowan said, she had not confidence in Burnham, and as there is also the signature of the employer Levey upon it promising to send eight dollars a month of her wages, I am bound to regard the note (as anyone I think would) as given by the girl with intelligence and intention, and that it

ought to be good for the amount if she is able and willing to pay, and therefore it was in appreciation of your kind effort on her behalf, and in kindly feeling towards the poor woman on the one side, and in justice to the Home on the other side, that I met you so far as to say I would pay half of the amount myself.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) THOS. M. TAYLOR.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 21, 1876.

E. E. Shelton, Esq.,

DEAR SIR.—I was glad that you called at my house this morning, and that to Mrs. Taylor and myself, in reply to my question, you distinctly said that I had not offered and then refused to take \$10 on account of the girl Burnham's note and instruct Mrs. Gowan to give up her effects, and I was glad for this reason that it was said the other day (another of the petty untruths about this affair,) that I had offered and then refused to take \$10. You well know that I never offered to take such sums, but that simply and only according to my letter of the 16th I had proposed meeting your proposal so far as to pay myself the half of the amount if you paid the other half, influenced as you were by kindly motives on behalf of the girl. You remember that you had proposed that you would pay \$10, which would be endorsed on the note, the note retained by Mrs. Gowan, the effects given up by her and that you would impress upon the girl the duty of paying what might still be due to Mrs. Gowan and the Doctor. I told you I would consult Mrs. Taylor. I was willing on those conditions, after consultation with Mrs. Taylor, as I told you, to pay myself entirely *exgratia* half the amount, you paying the other half (\$15) by which Mrs. Gowan would realize the full amount of the note and get receipt for the effects given up so that there might be no after talk about them. Be assured, dear Sir, again, it is the principle that we think important. Mrs. Taylor and I feel that we cannot deny to Mrs. Gowan rightful protection, nor take the matter out of her hands except by payment. She feels that her case is just and good. If she has done wrong she is willing to suffer the penalty; if she has done only right she expects to be maintained therein. Any business man would say that the note in question is a good obligation, and should be maintained. Justice to Mrs. Gowan in management of the Home requires this. She has no dread of any proceedings that may be taken. It was, therefore, pray bear in mind, altogether *exgratia* personally, and not as President of the Home, that I met you as I did by my letter of the 16th. so little appreciated that I almost regret my good feeling led me to make it, but having made it we do not draw back.

Yours faithfully

As you mentioned to Mrs. Taylor and myself that some one had told you that a woman had been sent out of the Home on the fourth day from her

confinement, Mrs. Taylor desires me to say your informant was in error. It is untrue. (Be it observed as to the notes above spoken of that this was simply a protective and defensive attitude. These notes are valueless otherwise.)

It does not appear that those who so warmly (but cheaply) interested themselves in the girl Burnham, to serve their own purposes of attack on the Home, (we know now who directly sent the newspaper writer to her) have done anything for her. She seems left to the cold world, or to indirect appeals to the sympathy of the abused Home.

THE JEFFREY CASE.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR,—Would you order Mrs. Gowan to let Grace Jeffrey have her clothes and money? she is now at the St. George's Home and getting quite well. She had a great deal of clothes and five sovereigns when going to your Home, and we find it impossible to provide clothes for women who have been at Mrs. Gowan's. I fear there will be trouble about the woman B., for the lawyer in Ottawa will not wait much longer. Miss McKenzie has to answer the lady's letter about the child.

Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Signed,) ANN FREER.

STRATTON, CORNWALL, November 5, 1873.

DEAR MADAM,—I am to-day in receipt of yours of 20th October respecting the girl Grace Jeffrey, for which I am obliged. I was appealed to to obtain funds to fit her out and pay her passage to Bermuda, where I was given to understand she had a sister living who would take an interest in her welfare. Seeing the wretchedly destitute state the girl was in I interfered on her behalf, procured her to be clothed, paid her passage to Halifax and gave her money (about £4 I think) to proceed from thence to Bermuda. She had no business to be at Montreal. I was in hopes she would have turned over a new leaf and entered on a more respectable course of life, but probably she never intended to go to her sister, even if she has one in Bermuda. (Then follows a passage about the character and circumstances of her seducer.) The advice you give her is the proper advice, and I hope she will follow it.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) WM. ROWE.

To Mrs. Gowan.
This gentleman we believe to be a solicitor.

Extract from Ottawa letter, 11th March, 1874, concerning E— B—, from Mrs. P.

"I have known her for about 2 years, think she is honest but not over

wise, scarcely knows enough to take care of herself, and certainly is not fit to bring up a child; I hope you will keep it for both's sake. Mr. C.—— is a respectable barrister, and if he undertakes her case it will be in good hands."

MONTREAL, April 22, 1874.

DEAR MRS. FREER,—On receipt of your note of Tuesday Mrs. Taylor and I went to the Home to see Mrs. Gowan, and, in addition to my conversation with you, I note the following facts as to the girls Jeffrey and B—— :—

1st. Jeffrey came to the Home in October, 1873, and left in March, 1874. I have a letter from Mr. Rowe of Cornwall, England, (a solicitor) of November, 1873. (Here extract from letter) So I suspect it was upon insufficient authority, you say in your note she had five sovereigns when she came to the Home. She gave Mrs. Gowan two sovereigns, out of which Mrs. Gowan paid 12s. 6d. for a dress for her. The balance did not go far to pay for 6 months residence in the much-abused Home. She was sent to the Hospital on recommendation of one of the doctors, and Mrs. Taylor and I quite agree in Mrs. Gowan's judgment that it was best she should not be received back into the Home. If you will kindly read the paper by Mrs. Gowan herewith enclosed I think you will agree with us. Her clothes Mrs. Gowan will deliver at any time she comes for them, and I have said to Mr. Russell of the Hospital he should have written instead of sending a verbal message, which might be wrongly or rudely delivered by his orderly, to Mrs. Gowan, who is too respectable a woman for that sort of thing, though I am sure it was well intended by him.

2nd. As to the girl B——, I have before me a letter from Mrs. P. of O. (See extract.) Pray read Mrs. Gowan's statement about her, sent you herewith. All the garments she had which had not been burnt on account of her fever were sent to her, as you see by that statement. Three dollars were retained for her expenses, a dollar of which was paid sending her to the Hospital, so you see the Home is no gainer by her. As to the infant, the mother being in fever and going to the Hospital it had to be sent away, and Mrs. Gowan was under the painful necessity of sending it to the nunnery, for two reasons, first, the Protestant Infants' Home requires a certificate from the Female Home that any child sent thereto is of a Protestant mother, while in this case the mother made it plain she was a Roman Catholic, and, therefore, Mrs. Gowan could not give the required certificate; and, second, the Protestant Infants' Home has officially in writing intimated to the Female Home that it will not receive infants of less than ten days. What then was Mrs. Gowan to do? Just what she did, painful though that was.

I trust that this explanation will show that the peremptory tone and terms of your note scarcely did justice to Mrs. Gowan or the Home.

(See reference to one of these cases in Dr. Nelson's letter. Mr. Taylor does not think there was any further correspondence as to either of these two cases.)

Mrs. Baylis.—This lady was never appointed nor specially asked to be a visitor of the Home, but was a volunteer, and is referred to in the first Report thus:—And Mrs. Baylis, (of New York) has taken much interest in the work," and not again referred to, because these visits had ceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have believed that, with a competent Matron as Mrs. Gowan is, they are able to carry on the Home with the counsel and aid of its other responsible friends, but the Fourth Report says "Pray let it be quite understood that the Home will be always open to the visits of ladies, and the Matron will be always thankful for any useful suggestions or assistance which they may be good enough to afford." But that did not invest them with authority.

The same Report, speaking of inmates, says "they have come of their own accord from town and country; some sent by ladies, and some by doctors; and some are sent by the Recorder instead of being sent to jail— younger and less hardened, such as he feels need the Home rather than jail; some are brought by parents, others by their seducers; some have fled across the sea, or from the States, and, brought hither by kind policemen or cabmen, have found this a home when they had none other; occasionally one comes from houses of ill-fame or from the lock-ward of the hospital;—they seek our door, some by day and some by night. There are many instances of failure and discouragement, hard cases as well as softer ones; some difficult to deal with, and others easy. Imperfect material and imperfect workers there must, in some cases, be mistake and failure and disappointment but encouragements do indeed abound."

The Fourth Report says:—It having been understood at the outset, in the engagement of Mrs. Gowan, that the internal administration of the Home should be very much committed to her, and experience and results having fully justified this confidence, it is due to her now to say that the very strong recommendations given in her favour have not been misapplied.

The Fourth Report, after referring to the organization of the Home as an individual work, says:—A Committee was afterwards formed, and Mr. Taylor named President, with the understanding and request that he should retain the management, as previously, it being his conviction that, with the aid of a really competent Matron, the work would be best carried on under the ultimate undivided responsibility of one person. So it has continued until this time, and this explanation accounts for the fact. He of course holds himself responsible to the Society, which is composed of the persons first associated by name, and of all other persons who have contributed fifty dollars each.

The Fifth Report says:—"There is no agency for collection of funds, nor public appeal, while the Home is also without government aid or assistance from Savings Banks or other public distributors of funds to Charities.

We think the fairest course for both sides is now to publish our entire correspondence with the PROTESTANT INFANTS HOME. We believe we have every letter received from that Institution, and have press copies of all replies. Some of these press copies are not distinct, so there may be slight verbal inaccuracies. We have had to use copyists in transcribing, and we think they have been correct. But if any omission or discrepancy or inaccuracy is pointed out, it will be supplied or explained or corrected.

Mrs. Gowan, who felt the need of it, was, we believe, one of the first to press upon Miss Hervey, the originator of the Protestant Infants Home, the need of such an institution. But, under its recent management, she has not been allowed to experience much comfort or advantage from it in the Home work.

The first printed notice, so far as we know, with which we were favored by the Protestant Infants' Home was this: "We regret that, in another Institution, these same women are engaged as wet nurses before their children are born, thereby drawing away the mother's affection from the child. As that Institution is not under the supervision of any Ladies' Committee, there is no means of counteracting the evil." (As if Mrs. Taylor or Mrs. Claxton would be quite insufficient persons to confer with.) See "relations with other Institutions." The next printed notice was the following, when some of the Protestant Infants' Home ladies thought proper to join so far in the anonymous attack on the Home as to issue the following.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As our Society was evidently one of those aimed at in the President's card, when he alludes to the "pitiable jealousies of other institutions," allow us to say in reply, that we are not at all jealous, but as women engaged in what we consider to be a christian and benevolent work, guided as we believe by the example of our Heavenly Master, we have considered it our duty to differ with Mr. Taylor, but solely in his position as President of the Female Home. To explain, one of our most stringent rules is that we must have the certificate of a responsible party as to the religion of parents of children sent by the Female Home to our Institution, as our charter provides that only Protestants shall be received. We object to receive Mrs. Gowan's certificate as that of a "responsible party," as she has boasted before a number of ladies, "that she has several times deceived us knowingly." Mr. Taylor was notified of this objection, and asked as President to conform to our rules. In his reply he acknowledges our "right to interpret its rules inconveniently and unfavorably for the Female Home,"

regrets that so many inmates have children to part with, and says, "this will probably continue an *incident* of the Female Home work, that class neither being specially invited nor specially refused," and closes his letter as follows:—"Mrs. Gowan has been instructed by Mrs. Taylor and myself to send such to the nunnery, there being no other place open for them, and in due time I propose publicly thanking the nuns for doing what the Protestant Infants' Home declines to do." Now, Mr. Editor, the law obliges us to refuse such children, and until the charter is changed we cannot deviate from it, even to oblige Mr. Taylor. Our Home was instituted for the purposes contained in Article 3rd of Constitution:

"ARTICLE III.

"Its objects are to receive and save the lives, if possible, of the infants (of Protestant mothers) heretofore sent to the Foundling Hospital, and by employing the mothers as nurses, endeavor to encourage and *strengthen the tie that binds them together*. Also to receive the children of those who, in consequence of sickness, poverty or intemperance, are unable to provide suitable nourishment and care for them in their own homes."

From this you will see that our further demands on the Female Home were not only moderate, but actually called for. These were certificates of age of the child, and nationality of and present address of mother. They were in the great majority of cases refused. We insist, when possible, that the mother shall pay, according to her ability, for the support of her child, or if given to the Home for adoption, the "signature of the mother is required in presence of one of the Committee of the Infants' Home." We have never been allowed to see the mothers, one woman excepted, although, they have in some cases begged to be allowed to accompany their children, as we have afterwards learned. All other institutions comply with our rules, and we have had no difficulty except with Mrs. Gowan. We shall not further encroach upon your columns, but reserve the right to continue, at a future time, this explanation, if space be allowed us.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE

Protestant Infants' Home.

Montreal, Jan. 22nd, 1876.

TO T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home to say that they have consulted two lawyers as to the propriety of receiving the unbaptized children of R. C. mothers, and it is their opinion that no mother can legally sign away her child, and that, though she might do so, she can at any time claim it in after years."

In view of this fact the Committee have decided to abide by the Constitution of the Home, "and take none but the infants of Protestant parents."

Art 9, sec. 8, of the By-Laws requires that persons wishing to place children in the Protestant Infants' Home must bring written testimonials from

a responsible person that the parents are Protestants, and the Committee would take it as a favor if Mr. Taylor would *himself* ascertain from the mothers *themselves* what religion they belong to, and give a written certificate with each child sent from the Female Home.

I am,

Yours respectfully.

E. AULT, Secretary P. I. H.

MONTREAL, May 27th, 1873.

DEAR MADAM,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your note of this month, but without date. Mrs. Taylor joins with me in expression of regret that you find yourselves as an Institution unable to take all infants from the Female Home, and that you must have a certificate of their being of Protestant parentage. Mrs. Taylor, when she may happen to visit the Home at the suitable time, will be glad to conform to your wish, and give such certificate, if satisfied with the information afforded to her, but at other times none other can be given than that of the Matron of the Female Home, and she also will have to depend on the statement of the mother.—I take this opportunity to send to your Institution with this note a dozen copies of the Report of the Female Home just issued, which are for the ladies of your Committee, if they desire them.

And I am,

Yours faithfully.

MRS. AULT, Secretary P. I. H.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR.

December 26th an infant was sent to the Protestant Infants' Home, and a memorandum, without signature, given to Miss Clunie, stating that the child was born the 23rd December. According to the By-laws of the Protestant Infants' Home, infants are not to be received before they are eight days old, and this being but three days, and apparently in a dying condition, Miss Clunie very properly sent it back to the mother. Two or three days afterwards the child was brought to the Home with the enclosed statement of birth and a memorandum, to which your attention is particularly called. Allow me to say, with regard to the insinuation intended by the memorandum, that, as far as possible, all infants are treated alike. When a child is received it is given to the nurse, who has but one child, and if there is no foster mother to take it at the time, it is then given to the first one who comes in. In the case of the Burlington baby and the Montreal baby mentioned in the memorandum, the facts are as follows: The Burlington baby was taken by L. H. when first brought in last September, and faithfully nursed by her till her health began to fail. The woman who brought the Montreal baby, E. H.'s child, from the Female

Home, said the mother would be ready to come in a few days and the little one was accordingly given to a young woman just admitted. When Eliza came, her own child (the Montreal) baby was given to her and she has no other to care for. The infant is alive, but, like the mother, diseased, and cannot live long. As the young woman who had nursed Eliza's child was the only one who had but one infant, the Burlington baby was of course given to her when it was found necessary to make a change. I hope I have made it clear to you that no child has been sacrificed to save one that has been paid for. Unlike the large number of illegitimate children received, it is a perfectly healthy child, and may be adopted by some benevolent person.

Yours truly,
L. M. BAYLIS.

Dec. 31, 64 Durocher street.

P. S.—At the last weekly meeting I was requested to remind you that the certificate of the child's birth and mother's religion should be signed either by yourself or Mrs. Taylor during your absence. Most of those sent are, like the one enclosed, without any signature. This note should have been sent some time ago, as you will see by the date. Can you give me any information concerning M. M. By so doing you will much oblige,

Yours truly,
L. M. BAYLIS.

Jan. 14.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15th, 1874.

DEAR MRS. BAYLIS,

I have this day received your communication of 31st December, and of yesterday, and have lost no time in driving with Mrs. Taylor to the Home to see Mrs. Gowan. I took with me the paper you had sent to me and which I now return as you requested. I told Mrs. Gowan of my regret that so informal a paper, not in the character of a certificate, should have been sent with the child to which it refers, and regret also that a memorandum, capable in any way of giving any offence, should have been written on it, and this regret I express to you. Mrs. Gowan is also sensible of it, and regrets her inadvertence in the case.

Saying this much, however, I add my conviction, that it is scarcely a wonder that Mrs. Gowan, who has been the subject of so much uncalled-for and unkindly criticism on the part of the authorities of the Protestant Infants' Home, and especially of yourself, should occasionally betray resentment. My wonder is that she has shown so little of it, and this is one of the considerations which satisfy me of her fitness for her post. Not that she is perfect, nor any of us, by any means, but I still think she is doing a work, difficult indeed in its nature, as well as any one could be found to do it, and that she is therein worthy of the support and sympathy of all who would bid God speed to such work.

Allow me now to point out that you are inaccurate in saying that there was a promise that certificates signed by myself or Mrs. Taylor should accompany children from the Home. Fortunately, I have a copy of my letter of May 27, 1873, which I enclose with this, by which you will notice it was said that if Mrs. Taylor should happen to be at the Home at the suitable time she would give the certificate, but otherwise it would be by the matron. It is no part of my responsibility or duty to have to do with that sort of thing, and for the future neither more nor less than was promised is proposed. Only allow me now to say, more distinctly, that Mrs. Gowan being the official person of the Home in such matters—and not Mrs. Taylor or any one else, unless it be the doctor—she is really the proper one to give the certificate, which is simply given, and can only be given on the woman's own statement that she is a Protestant, which in many instances is a declaration which is not worth much. But I have told Mrs. Gowan to give these certificates (so-called) with distinct date and with her distinct signature, and her responsibility being sufficient, her signature must, if you please, be accepted, or you must take the distinct responsibility of refusing the children—whichever you choose. You ask about one M. M. Mrs. Gowan told Mrs. Taylor and myself to-day that she is in the Reformatory.

Let me tell you of another, M. B., who was in the Home four years ago—was sent by Mrs. Gowan to Boston—corresponded with Mrs. Gowan as did also her mistress—came back to the "Old Home" a fortnight ago, bearing kindly letters from her mistress. Broken down, and with failed health, she had returned to the door which in her former need had been opened to her. I was pleased to see her present when gathered with the others in the public room the Sunday before last. She was sent to the Hospital, and has since died there.

I believed when I talked with her three days ago she was a sinner saved by grace. Others think so too. God alone knows how it really is with her—that is beyond us, but our belief is that she is another of those who have been rescued through the instrumentality of the Home.

I have written at more length than I had intended. Excuse me. I address this to you officially, and as I desire the relations of the two Institutions to be understood, and to be pleasant, I beg that you will read this communication to your Committee, if indeed the hurried manner in which it is written allows of it being legible.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed,)

THOS. M. TAYLOR.

Mrs. BAYLIS,

First Directress Protestant Infants' Home.

P. S.—I have mentioned to you before how fully Mrs. Gowan had been accredited by persons who know her well, and at this moment I have before me a letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, who knew her there as a worker for women, and who sends her New Year's greeting in the work here. She has verified what we heard of her, and I should much like a groundless prejudice to be done away. Any way she continues to possess my confidence and is worthy of it.

MONTREAL, March 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home it was resolved not to receive any infants under ten days old. Will you please let Mrs. Gowan know, so that she may not send any under that age. The other institutions of the city have been notified.

Yours truly,

E. AULT,

Secretary Protestant Infants' Home.

MONTREAL, March 13th, 1875.

MESDAMES,—At your meeting of last month with Mr. Taylor and myself at the Female Home, we referred to that part of the Report of the latter which I now extract :

"The experience of another year having further shown the need of a clear understanding of the relation of this Home to other institutions, the following report of a meeting of ladies specially convened at the Home in May of last year, which was inserted in last year's report, is inserted here also.

(The following within brackets was taken from the 1873 report of the Home and is record of a meeting called of "Ladies interested in the work of the Female Home" convened by Mr. Taylor and held at the Home in May 1873.)

["There were present : Mesdames Moffatt, Durnford, John McLennan, Claxton, Molson, G. Ferrier, Baylis, Scott, Lovell, C. Brown, Taylor, Nelson, Hatton and Shaw, Miss Hervey and others. In conversation which followed the reading of the report, some of these ladies expressed regret that there had not been more sending out to the Lying-in-Hospital instead of allowing so many confinements in the Home. Others, that infants and their mothers, also, were not more frequently sent to the Protestant Infants' Home. Others, again, that the Home was not more open to women from the jail, which hindered the Bible-woman's work for that class. These ladies were connected with these three several institutions and efforts, whose objects they were naturally desirous of promoting.

"It was replied as to the first of these, that several times when the Lying-in-Hospital had been closed women had been obliged to come to the Home ; that the greater privacy of the Home was desired by the younger women ; that the influence of the Home over them was more complete by allowing their confinement within its walls ; and that the choice of the women was to be allowed if they were able to pay for medical attendance which they did in most cases ; but that, nevertheless, as this was only an incidental part of the Home work, it would be quite the desire of the Home to send cases to the Lying-in-Hospital without applying any invariable rule either way.

"As to the second, it was replied that if children of nominally Roman Catholic women as well as Protestants would be received at the Protestant Infants' Home it would probably be advantageous to both institutions. It would certainly be a relief and comfort to the Matron of this Home, and the ladies of the Protestant Infants' Home were asked if they would consent to receive all children that might be sent from the Female Home. This suggestion they promised to consider.

"As to the third, it was replied that the Female Home was open in its true sense to all. There were instances of second, third, and fourth admissions; but that in some instances jail women, hardened and hurtful to the others, could not be admitted again. The interests and good discipline of the Home required this decision. If there are jail women of this known character, or others of them unwilling to come to the Home, the fault is their own; but if there are any considerable number of these who could be gathered into another Home, that would be a good reason for opening one in the East End of the town, and it would be a worthy effort to do so. We would wish it all success. And this Home would go on its own quiet way, doing what its management judges to be wisest and best."]

All that now need be added to the foregoing is,—

(This second passage within brackets was taken from the 1874 report.)

["1st. That the ladies of the P. I. H. informed the Home that they must abide by their constitution and take none but the infants of Protestant parents,—Article 9, section 8, of their By-laws requiring that persons wishing to place children in the P. I. H. must bring written testimonials from a responsible person that the parents are Protestants.

"2nd. It had been the practice of the Infants' Home in most cases to apply its rule that infants would not be received under eight days old. By note of the 10th March, 1874, the Home was informed that the P. I. H. would not receive any infants under ten days old.

"Thus the ladies of the Infants' Home have found themselves unable to ameliorate their rules in favor of children from the Female Home, as they had been asked to do. This is a matter of very deep regret, as it imposes on this Home the necessity of sending infants in sadly too many instances to the nunnery. To know what is to be done with infants born in the Home is indeed a question of much difficulty, and it is greatly to be deprecated that they could not all be admitted to the Protestant Infants' Home to avoid the sad necessity of sending any of them to the nunnery."]

You mentioned—though you were careful to say you had not come in any official character—that probably the Protestant Infants' Home Committee would in some sense amend these rules in favor of the Female Home.

I desire now to say that we shall be glad to be informed of any such amendment, as of course we cannot act thereon till it is communicated to us, and are meanwhile obliged to conform to the conditions of your institution—so far as I may be allowed to identify ourselves with the Protestant Infants' Home—as upon the printed extract. Kindly therefore communi-

cate to me any action of your Institution favorably come to as to the Female Home, it being most desirable that the relations of the two Homes should be reciprocal, as far as possible, and harmonious.

I send you herewith enclosed copy of a printed paper, which Mrs. Gowan will fill up and sign and send to your Institution with any infant she may send there.

And I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed,) MARY TAYLOR.

Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. G. D. Ferrier.

MY DEAR MRS. TAYLOR.

I duly received your letter of the 13th inst., which I have delayed answering that I might lay it before the Meeting to-day. I may say in the name of the Committee that we are most anxious to work in every way harmoniously with your Institution, and will be happy to consider any proposal you may have to make that will bear upon it. We find upon looking over our by-laws that it is already specified there that we shall receive an illegitimate child if its *mother, only* is Protestant as it reads "parent" there. I enclose you copy of new clause we are about to insert at the Annual Meeting, in order, if possible, to put a stop to the increasing amount of infant mortality caused by our being unable to induce the mothers to enter with their children. We shall send you a printed form of the enclosed, and will feel much obliged if you will allow it to be placed prominently in your Institution.

Yours very truly,

ANNIE T. STEVENSON.

DEAR MRS. STEVENSON,

I am obliged by your note of last week.

I am glad that you are able to say, "we find, upon looking over our By-laws that it is already specified there that we shall receive an illegitimate child if its mother only is Protestant, as it reads 'parent' there."

The acknowledgment of this, and our being allowed to act upon it, will go far to harmonize the action of the two Homes.

Thanks to you for communication of the new rules you propose to adopt in respect of the admission of infants.

With reference to the second of these (section 2) I trust you will provide specially for the admission of infants from the Female Home at any reasonable hour, say between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. of any day. You can well understand that it might be very inconvenient in some instances to hold over a child for one of your specified days.—Pray endeavour to remove the proposed restriction.

A printed paper, copy of which I sent you before, and another of which I now enclose, will be signed by Mrs. Gowan and sent with each infant, which will, I do not doubt, satisfactorily meet your proposed rule *third*.

As to your proposed rule *fourth* we shall have a paper printed for signature by the mother making surrender of her child to the Protestant Infants' Home, in such instances as adoption of the child by the P. I. H. may be desired by the mother.

Thus I think your requirements in respect of the Female Home will be fulfilled. And a copy of the printed paper you propose sending me shall be placed prominently in our Institution.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) MARY TAYLOR.

Montreal, 31st March, 1875.

P. S.—A copy of the adoption paper is enclosed.

DEAR MRS. TAYLOR.

Many thanks for your note of the 31st inst.; and your courteous accession to our requests. We would introduce your amendment in favour of irregular hours of admission from the Female Home, but that so much trouble has heretofore arisen from the infants being left with the servants, and the unpleasant altercations which have occurred that we have thought it advisable to be there ourselves to prevent that in the future. Of course in any *emergent* case, and on receipt of a note from you or Mr. Taylor, the children would be received, on other than the regular days, but we should prefer adhering to rules.

The adoption paper you enclose is a great step in the right direction; as if the mothers *will* not come, we shall then have a legal right to the children. We have a form of our own in use which we prefer having signed at the Home, however, yours will be received, although we hope you will use your influence to induce the mothers to nurse their children in many cases for at least a few months, so that we may try to prevent the present great mortality.

Our Annual Meeting takes place on the 13th, in the Association Room, and we shall be glad to see you and Mr. Taylor present.

Very truly yours,

ANNIE T. STEVENSON.

Thursday evening, 924 Dorchester st.

MONTREAL, April 11, 1875.

DEAR MRS. STEVENSON,

I have your note of last week (without date) and am obliged.

The only point that now remains for remark is that of admission of infants by your Home on any day within reasonable hours, which we would still wish you to concede, an Institution like the Female Home being surely entitled to some consideration over and above outside cases. Then, again, it needs to be borne in mind that Mrs. Gowan has more authority conceded to her than is perhaps usually bestowed upon matrons, so called,

because of her intelligence and experience and capability—and has consequent responsibility. It might, too, be difficult for her to get the note you suggest for emergent cases.

Again, yours faithfully,

(Signed,) MARY TAYLOR.

MY DEAR MRS. TAYLOR,

April 16.

I duly placed your note of the 11th of April before the Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home, and have been instructed to inform you, that it is judged better to adhere to the resolutions forwarded to you in my letters of March and April.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed,) ANNIE T. STEVENSON.

MONTREAL, May 11th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,

The managers of the P. I. Home beg that you will kindly allow these rules for the admission of children to be placed in your institution, the Female Home.

Very respectfully,

ADA H. LINDSAY,

Correspondence Sec.

Mr. & Mrs. Taylor were absent from town at this time.

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Board held this morning it was decided by the ladies of the Protestant Infants' Home that the enclosed paper of adoption could not be received by them. 1st. As it was made out and signed without the consent of the Admission Committee, and on a form not used by the Home; and 2nd. The mother is now known to be in receipt of sufficiently large wages to enable her to pay the fee for the maintenance of the child required by the Home. In the meantime the mother has been notified that she must pay for her child until it is adopted, and the Home will keep it in the meantime.

Tuesday, Protestant Infants' Home.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2, 1875.

Mr. T. M. Taylor has this day received a note, dated November 30th, and signed "Protestant Infants' Home." Had it borne any individual name he might present compliments and address his reply individually. As it is he is unable to do either. There may be advantage in setting aside courtesies and communicating with the corporation. The adoption paper used by the Female Home was drawn up and printed as the direct result of a con-

ference of Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Ferrier, as on behalf of the Protestant Infants' Home, with Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and with the view of meeting the views of the former, as the latter were anxious to do, and it was understood to be satisfactory to the Protestant Infants' Home. Such as it is it has been used since then. The one enclosed in the note now acknowledged seems to be properly filled up and is responsibly signed by Mrs. Gowan. It is fully therefore in accordance with what was proposed and understood to be both acceptable and accepted.

If it does not meet the more recent views of ladies of the Protestant Infants' Home that is regretted. But Mr. and Mrs. Taylor do not see that anything more can be done to meet their views, and if infants, sent in like manner and accompanied by similar papers, are refused at the Protestant Infants' Home they must be sent to the nunnery where, be it said, a ready reception will be sure to be given. That is the inevitable alternative. The Female Home can do nothing else. Such cases are only incidental, not the chief part of its work. But upon the Protestant Infants' Home will be the entire responsibility of refusal, as everything possible has been done by the other Home to meet its requirements. The letters and papers published in the last report of the Home evidence this, and may be respectfully referred to as doing so. As to any charge to be made in the particular case now instanced, that is for the Protestant Infants' Home to determine, and if the woman is able to pay there is surely all propriety in requiring her to pay. But Mr. Taylor does not offer any suggestion as to what is simply and altogether the affair of the Protestant Infants' Home.

Mr. Taylor believes he recognizes the writing of Mrs. Stevenson in his correspondent, and therefore trusts he will be excused of any intentional impropriety in sending this communication to the corporation of the Protestant Infants' Home and under cover to that lady. He regrets to be obliged to write so hurriedly.

Union Buildings, St. François Xavier St.

With reference to Mr. T. M. Taylor's communication of yesterday to the Protestant Infants' Home, he begs to be allowed to enclose copies of the three printed papers referred to as in use at the Female Home.

The first of these headed, "memorandum" to be signed by the matron of the Female Home, and the second or adoption paper, also to be signed by the matron, and both delivered together surely together, make up all that the Female Home can reasonably or indeed possibly furnish in respect of any infants sent therefrom to the Infants' Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor instruct Mrs. Gowan to send the first of these in ordinary cases and both of these in adoption cases, properly filled up and signed by herself, and if, notwithstanding their being sent, infants are refused at the Protestant Infants' Home they must be sent to the nunnery, for, as said yesterday, there is no alternative. What else can be done? They much wish there was no need to trouble the Infants' Home with such cases.

They have only to add there is much need of mutual consideration and forbearance in work of delicacy and difficulty like this. Only this very week it was necessary to explain to an old friend and supporter of the Female Home, who was grieved because a woman was refused at the door and sent away to the Lying-in Hospital, that she was refused because she came so late in time, and because it is not a Lying-in Hospital, that being merely incidental work of the Home not its desired nor its direct work.

The other printed paper is sent, as showing the sort of acknowledgment of indebtedness to the Home which is sometimes used.

But with this, as being the affair of the Female Home, perhaps it may be said the Protestant Infants' Home need not be troubled. It is simply sent as showing the system and care which there is the endeavour to exercise at the Home in all these matters.

Union Buildings. December 3, 1875.

The liberty is taken of sending this also under cover to Mrs. Stevenson.

— — —
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROTESTANT INFANT'S HOME.

MADAM,—Mrs. Taylor and I learn from Mrs. Gowan that an infant eleven days old, sent from the Female Home yesterday, was refused at the Protestant Infants' Home. We find that the two printed papers intended for use on such occasions were sent properly filled up under envelope, addressed to your Matron. It would seem, therefore, that all proprieties, and all the requirements which we have understood to be imposed upon the Female Home, were observed in this case, and yet, notwithstanding, the infant was refused. Mrs. Gowan has to-day adopted, as she has before had to do, the only alternative open to her, that of sending the infant to the nunnery.

It is not for me to deny the right of the Protestant Infants' Home to form and to act upon its own rules, but if the Protestant Infants' Home persistently declines such infants as Mrs. Gowan sends, I fail to see that it is carrying out its objects. And the question arises: "is not an other Infants' Home needed," which question however, I have no particular desire to start or to answer. But, so far as the Female Home is concerned, any infants refused at the Protestant Infants' Home must be sent by Mrs. Gowan to the nunnery. Only the refusal of your Institution to take them will be made further manifest, by our instructions to Mrs. Gowan in two more instances to send infants with the proper papers, and if in both these further instances they are refused, it will be considered useless to attempt to send again, and the nunnery must needs be the resort, the responsibility of which will then rest with sufficient distinctness on your Institution.

Yours faithfully,

169 Drummond street, December 17, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—The Ladies' Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home duly received yours of the 17th inst., and in reply would say that, much as they regret being obliged to refuse admission to the infant of M. N., on the 16th inst., they felt they must at last make a stand, as in the two recent cases particularly of I. D.'s child and this one, their rules have been utterly ignored in the infant having been brought by a third party in no way responsible for the mother's address, &c., &c. See sec. 4, art. 8 of the Constitution. The interests of the Home, and the trust committed to them by the public, require them to be most particular that the cases they accept are such as come under the Constitution and object for which the Montreal Protestant Infants' Home was established. All cases which the ladies are satisfied as deserving of admission to the charity will be cheerfully taken charge of, but it is indispensable that they shall be assured that the infants are such as are properly embraced within the limits of the charity, and that it should not be used for the benefit of foreign communities, or entirely without charge to those who are able to pay in part or whole for the infants offered.

Protestant Infants' Home, December 22nd, 1875.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4th, 1876.

T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.,

Manager Female Home, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home held this day, it was resolved that on any application by the "Female Home" for the reception of infants, the sections 2, 4, 5, and 7 of article 8, shall be rigidly enforced, and that a copy of these sections, with explanatory clauses, be forwarded to T. M. Taylor, Esq., for the guidance of his Institution in the event of any such application being made.

I now have the honor to forward a copy of these sections, with the explanations, as understood by the Committee, and from which they can allow no deviation.

"Sec. 2. Every child presented for admission must be sufficiently clothed, perfectly clean, and free from any contagious disease," explains itself.

"Sec. 4. Children must be brought to the Home either by the mother or some responsible person, who will give satisfactory information as to the nativity, age, religion and address of the parent or guardian." The Committee understand that if the mother be incapacitated by illness, as per Doctor's certificate, from attending, then the child must be brought by some responsible party. The Committee will not accept any servant of the "Home," no matter how "respectable," as a responsible party in such a case; nor will the "belief" of such servants be accepted as proof of nativity, religion and address of the parent, unless endorsed by some one duly authorized to certify to the facts. The certificate of any medical gentleman will be received as proof as to age.

"Sec. 5. If it is the intention of the parent or parents to give away the child, they must sign a paper of adoption to the Home before leaving the

child." The Committee will in all cases insist on the presence before them of the parent or parents to sign the necessary papers of adoption, and in no case will they receive or allow any form of document other than those supplied by their own Committee.

"Sec. 7. The charge for children shall be in proportion to the wages of the mother or guardian."

It must be understood that the committee cannot receive any children whose mother has already mortgaged the whole of her wages for three or four months to your Institution for claims due your Institution unless you personally guarantee the payment of a certain sum say—a month, to continue so long as to time as your mortgage, so to speak, extends.

I am also requested to state that the Committee, believing the Protestant Infants' Home to be a purely Canadian charity do not wish to encourage the importation into their country of such a class of women as generally supply these poor children; and that, except in very extreme cases, of which they retain their right to judge, they must decline to accept all children unless the mother can bring proof as to her residence in Canada for twelve months.

Awaiting your reply at your earliest convenience, I have only to add that I trust you will see our anxiety to meet your wishes so far as we can, with the knowledge also that the public from whom we draw our means of existence and our country have claims on our Institution which cannot be ignored. On behalf of the Committee,

Yours respectfully,
L. M. BAYLIS.

MONTREAL, January 5, 1876.

DEAR MADAM,—I have to acknowledge without any delay your communication of yesterday, which I do not discuss, nor do I dispute the right of the Protestant Infants' Home to impose its own rules nor to interpret its rules inconveniently and unfavorably for the Female Home. To Mrs. Taylor and myself it is matter of regret that so many inmates of the Female Home have had children to part with, such however have formed but a small number of the total of its inmates. But this will probably continue to be an incident of the Female Home work—that class being neither specially invited, nor specially refused, nor questions of nationality in any way considered. And now that it seems the Protestant Infants' Home is not open to receive what are said to be Protestant children, Mrs. Gowan has been instructed by Mrs. Taylor and myself to send such to the nunnery—there being no other place open for them—and in due time I propose publicly thanking the nuns for doing what the Protestant Infants' Home declines to do.

Yours faithfully.

To MRS. BAYLIS,
President of the Protestant Infants' Home.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17th, 1876.

President Female Home.

DEAR SIR,—I have been authorized by the Committee of the Protestant Infants' Home to send you the enclosed paper. Any number you may require will be forwarded to you with pleasure.

On behalf of the Committee,

Yours respectfully,

A. L. B. SHAW,
Secretary pro tem.

—————
MONTREAL, Jan., 1876.

To MRS. SHAW,

Secretary of Protestant Infants' Home.

MADAM,—Mr. Taylor received yours of the 17th, with accompanying paper, for which we are obliged. I send you herewith a copy of letter of instructions, addressed to Mrs. Gowan on the 7th inst. We have all along regretted not working in harmony with the Protestant Infants' Home, but the difficulty is beyond our power of remedy. It is not so easy as your Committee seem to suppose to get the women to go with their infants to your Home, and present themselves. They refuse to give information of themselves or their seducers. They have not been hindered going, but the contrary. They doggedly insist upon the more easy mode of sending them to the nunnery, where no questions are asked them. Mr. Taylor and myself very much regret this painful alternative, and we feel there has been too little appreciation of this work or of its difficulties by the ladies of the Protestant Infants' Home, or it would have extended more sympathy and co-operation. If the ladies of your Society would themselves visit the Home, they would have a better opinion of Mrs. Gowan.

I am, yours truly,
(Signed,) MARY TAYLOR.

—————
MONTREAL, Jan. 7, 1876.

Copy.

Having intimated to the Protestant Infants' Home that you are now obliged to send infants to the nunnery, which Mrs. Taylor and I now instruct you to do, without any further attempt of your own to get them into the Infants' Home, we wish you to be particular on the following points:

1. Put the responsibility of the child upon the mother in all possible cases. We know this has been your endeavour, but let it be more distinctly so still.
2. Therefore let the mother distinctly understand in each case that, if she calls herself a Protestant, she must take her child herself to the Protestant Infants' Home and that if it be refused there she must thence take it to the nunnery, but this must be her own act.
3. If the mother calls herself a Catholic then she must herself take her

child to the nunnery, that the responsibility may be upon her rather than upon the Home. We know the difficulties with which you are beset, and how sadly painful these cases are; that you cannot turn away these women; that you cannot, after keeping them some time, send them to the Lying-in-Hospitals if they have no money to pay; that you cannot force them to nurse their children, nor force them to go where you direct them; and that, if they be sent or thrust out of the Home with their children there may be cases of infanticide by the way, for Mrs. Taylor and myself can well suppose that such girls as the Doctor's daughter, Mrs. H—, and—of whom you told us yesterday, would rather die than go before a Ladies' Committee with their infants, certainly would far rather take them to the nunnery. We know all this. And we know that it is best, in the interests of common humanity, that the infants should be sent to the Protestant Infants' Home under the responsibility of the mother's name and your own signature, which is all that can be given; but, if the Protestant Infants' Home will not accept these, we cannot do more and there is but one alternative. We know these cases are but few compared with the whole work of the Home, still, these cases being so painfully difficult to deal with, we greatly wish they were fewer. We know the difficulties and dangers better than most people, as the result of sad experience, but as Mrs. Taylor told you this morning by all means let the mothers feel their own responsibility in this matter, and may you have wisdom and grace and strength afforded you for your painful and thankless work!

MRS. GOWAN.

Your's faithfully.

PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME, February 4, 1876.

SIR,—I am in receipt of a letter signed Mary Taylor, apparently in reply to one written you. This letter being handed to the Committee it was "Resolved that Mr. Taylor be informed that the ladies have no wish to enquire about the "*Seducers*" of the women who send children to the Protestant Infants' Home and have never in any case done so; further, that they are not required to come before the whole committee, only before the lady whose duty it is to be present on the receiving days, and that, if the Mother be too ill (as per Doctor's certificate) to come with her child to the Infants' Home, two of the Committee will go to the Female Home, provided they can have a private interview with the Mother, who must then sign the certificate in their presence. Also, that the Committee express regret with reference to the last clause of M. Taylor's letter, that their interviews with Mrs. Gowan have, in a great measure, confirmed their unfavorable opinion of her and her management of the Female Home. And that the Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to T. M. Taylor, Esq."

I am your obedient servant,

A. L. SHAW,
Sec. pro tem Protestant Infants' Home.
F

We refrain from pointing out any inconsistencies or change of purpose or contradictions in these communications addressed to us. Any harsh expression (if any) on our side we would rather recall than repeat. But the last letter addressed to us seemed of a character to close the correspondence. For this we shall be held excused; any one who reads this letter will not wonder that we allowed it to be the last, we laid ourselves open to receive. And we believe the work of the Female Home, will be brought upon a better basis even than that which we had endeavoured to establish with the P. I. H. We hope to have a Building of our own for these worse than orphan children, and meanwhile, the mothers will be required in every instance to go out themselves with their infants to whatever place they may find open to receive them,—the Home being freed of any participation in the desposal of them, though the poor infants themselves may really have less chance of life in going out without any arrangement or care on their behalf of Mrs. Gowan or her messengers.

THE MATRON'S CHARACTER AND ANTECEDENTS.

Of the four gentlemen who placed Mrs. Gowan in this post only Messrs. Claxton and Taylor are here. She was first known to General Russell and Major Malan, but appointed by the four in the spirit which an extract closing this Appendix reveals. Worth and fitness and desire for useful occupation, and unselfish readiness to undertake this particular work, we knew to exist, and we who have known her eight years are bound to say that our confidence in her and our largest expectation of real success in this work have been verified. From those who knew her formerly we have testimony to adduce:

I, William Lamb Ritchie, sculptor, of Montreal, make oath and say that this Book entitled Testimonials in favor of Janet S. Ritchie, with table of contents of twenty-one distinct and separate testimonials in favor of the said Janet S. Ritchie, is known to me as authentic; that the same is signed by 29 gentlemen and ladies of Edinburgh, Haddington, and neighborhood, to whom she had been known as a teacher within a period of ten years, on the occasion of her applying for the post of Infant Training in George Heriot's free school, Edinburgh; that I know the Jessie S. Gowan of *Montreal*, matron of the Female Home, Seigneurs street, Montreal, formerly the said Janet S. Ritchie, to be identical, being one and the same person, and this I make oath to and declare with full and certain knowledge of the said Jessie S. Gowan, she being my own sister, daughter of the late

Thomas Ritchie of Edinburgh, and widow of the late John Gowan, many years in the employ of Messrs. Cowan & Co. of Edinburgh, both in their Edinburgh and Dublin houses.

(Signed), WILLIAM LAMB RITCHIE.

Sworn before me at Montreal,
this tenth day of April, 1876.
R. ESDAILE, J.P. }

LIST OF TESTIMONIALS IN BOOK REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1. From Rev. Dr. Cook, minister of Haddington.
2. From Rev. Dr. Russel, minister of Dalsarf.
3. From Rev. Dr. Lorimer, minister of St. John's Free Church, Haddington.
4. From Rev. Dr. Candlish.
5. From the Provost and magistrates of Haddington.
6. From Mr. Bell, minister of Haddington.
7. From Rev. Mr. Wright, minister of St. John's, Haddington.
8. From Rev. Mr. Parker, minister of Lesmahagow.
9. From Rev. Mr. Thomson, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Haddington.
10. From Rev. Mr. Nisbet, formerly minister of New Street Chapel, Edinburgh.
11. From Mr. James Ballantine, author of the "Gaberlunzie's Wallet," "Miller of Deanhaugh," &c., &c.
12. From Mr. T. Lea, late Provost of Haddington.
13. From Mrs. Vere, Stonebyres, Lanark.
14. From Miss Tower, Alva street, Edinburgh.
15. From Mrs. Colonel Howden, Edinburgh.
(This is recommending her as a governess.)
16. From Lady Charlotte Erskine, Miss Hunter and Miss Cowan.
17. From Miss Katharine Wilkie, Haddington.
18. From Miss Donaldson, Haddington.
19. From Mrs. Chapman, teacher, Edinburgh.
20. From Miss Cathcart, Polmont House.
21. From Mr. R. B. Gow, teacher, Edinburgh.

These testimonials are so numerous and lengthy that they cannot be printed in this Appendix. But they testify to moral and religious character, to ability and aptness to teach, to good temper and power of control, to winning the affections of children and to maintaining good discipline and order, in short, to the highest efficiency in the schools in which for about ten years she had been engaged as teacher.

BEESLACH, February 5, 1876.

DEAR MRS. GOWAN,

I grieve to hear through Mr. Taylor that troubles assail you, and I hasten to assure you of my sympathy and of my desire to be of use to you

Immediately on receiving Mr. Taylor's letter I sent it to Mrs. James Cowan, for she has known you, both when you taught for many years the school in which she was interested and after your marriage. Mrs. Cowan and her husband leave for London on Monday, that he may attend to his parliamentary duties. I shall write Mr. Taylor whenever I hear from my sister; meanwhile I have been telling Miss Margery Cowan of you: she remembers you in Miss Chapman's school where Lady C. Erskine, Miss Hunter and she took some charge. She asks me to enclose a little mark of her regard. You have frequently told me of the welfare of your family, and I hope that you can do so again. Be not cast down by slanders from some of those, I presume, whose benefit you have sought; it is part of the promise that we are to suffer, and blessed are they who take it patiently.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed,) JOHN COWAN.

BEESLACK, 15th April, 1876.

FROM JOHN COWAN, Esq., of Edinburgh.

DEAR SIR,—I was prevented replying to yours, relative to my good friend Mrs. Gowan, because I sent it and your enclosure to my brother in London* who unfortunately mislaid it.

I sympathize most truly with Mrs. Gowan in this heavy trial through which she has come, and I feel persuaded that she will rise above it to the discharge of her onerous duties still more faithfully. I have been trying to find some of Mrs. Gowan's relatives, but in vain, but my own and my relative's testimony to her faithfulness and probity and piety are sufficient.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.,

(Signed,) JOHN COWAN.

BEESLACK, 15th April.

DEAR MRS. GOWAN,—I thank you for your long letter, which I found most interesting. I have shown it to my cousin, Miss Cowan, and to Mr. Hay. We all sympathize most deeply with you in these fiendish attacks which have been made on you, and I rejoice that you are able to bear them with some patience.

I am happy, also, that in your family you have so much comfort and love and affection. These are precious gifts, especially in such a time of trial. I have had many talks about you with several since I learned of your troubles, and all expressed themselves very strongly and feelingly for you in your persecutions.

* The Right Honorable James Cowan, Lord Provost of Edinburgh and M.P.

I enclose a note for Mr. Taylor. I forget his address, and his letter to me has been lost in London. I am happy to think that he has always been your true and faithful friend.

Believe me,

Yours most truly,
(Signed,) JOHN COWAN.

Extract of a letter from John McLennan, Esq., now of Lakeside, Lancaster:—"It may be gratifying to Mrs. Gowan to know that I am entirely in accord with your views and treatment of the whole subject. A pretty close acquaintance with Mrs. Gowan and her work during some years past that I have lived near her, and during which I have occasionally visited her house, as you know, has given me good means of estimating her qualifications and conduct: I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to her worth, and, I may add, to her wisdom in carrying on her work. This she appears to have done in her own way, with so much judgment and success that she appeared to me to require only christian sympathy and kindly encouragement, whilst she was quite competent to manage her work in detail."

FROM A LADY NOW ABSENT WHO FREQUENTLY VISITED THE HOME.

"I felt so sure those were scandalous libels against poor Mrs. Gowan, I trust He who hath said: 'Blessed are ye when all shall speak evil of you and persecute you, will abundantly bless and sustain her, and I feel He will. Any one who has made the sacrifices she has done to save those poor unfortunates, and whose help and guidance has come from above, will never be suffered to fail! God will help her, and that right early. I sincerely trust the plot may soon be unravelled and brought to light as you predict. At all events any unprejudiced person might know on examining the charges that malice alone was at the bottom of the whole—the complaints alone coming from the disappointed, abandoned women who refuse to submit to the proper restraints of such a Home. I will enclose a few lines of sympathy to Mrs. Gowan.

The plot has been unravelled, and the parties to it become known and proved to be the very ones suspected.

T. M. TAYLOR, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,—About a fortnight ago I had volunteered to appear as a witness in the case of Mrs. Jessie S. Gowan *versus* the *Evening Star* Newspaper, because at the time the case was fixed to appear in Court on the 10th inst. or days immediately following. Since it has been postponed to the 21st inst. I find myself unable to be present on that day, as pressing affairs call me in Boston before, during and after that date.

Having within a few years visited several times the Female Home on Seigneurs St., once to preach in English to the inmates, and at other times to visit a French-speaking girl who showed sincere repentance, I cheerfully bear my testimony to the excellency of the work pursued by the Matron, and I here express my entire confidence in Mrs. Gowan's high moral and religious character in the prosecution of her work of love and devotedness. Everything I saw and heard there gave me that impression very distinctly.

With sincere regards,
I remain, Dear Sir,
Truly yours,
THEODORE LAFLEUR.

Montreal, April 17, 1876.

Mr. LAFLEUR believed this girl to be truly converted at the Home.

MONTREAL, 18th, 1876.

DEAR MR. TAYLOR,—Having had a good deal of experience in conducting such an institution, I have sympathized much with you as to attacks made on management of Female Home which I consider are unjust and made by those unacquainted with the requirements of such an asylum. It may be of some use to you to name the result of experience on a point forming the chief subject of attack, viz., the management by a gentleman and lady as at present or by a general Committee, each member of which taking an active part in its internal management.

The old Magdalen Asylum, afterwards the Female Home, was for many years under the sole control of Mr. Davidson, late General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, with the aid of a most efficient Matron, (Miss Veitch). On his leaving Canada at his request I took his place, ordering all internal matters as before, *alone*.

A Board of Management had been formed, but they considered it inexpedient to interfere with internal matters, much of which were necessarily of a confidential character. The death of the Matron, Miss Veitch, and the difficulty of procuring a suitable person to replace her, combined with some such complaints as you have suffered from, with the offer of a large committee of ladies to take up the work, induced the Manager to hand over the Institution to them. They tried its management by a large committee, all taking an active part in internal matters, but with such poor success that the Home had in a very short time to be closed.

The first requisite is to have an efficient matron, combining kindness, great decision and firmness. An amiable loose management of such an institution will be found to be not only a failure but a positive injury. It must be somewhat stern and despotic or it will be constantly imposed upon. I quite approve of the addition of a lady manager to that of the gentleman, as it is evident that much that occurs in such an Institution is most suitable for the oversight of a lady.

I know that the views that I have expressed were strongly held by Messrs. Davidson and Paton and the late Mr. Wenham.

Of course I am not called to express an opinion on the rules of the present Home which appear in a very important point to differ from those of the old Home. We never admitted any cases of maternity.

I approve of your desire to erect a suitable building for the children to keep them and their mothers together, and thus avoid the necessity of sending any to the nunnery.

I remain yours truly,
(Signed,)

HENRY VENNOR.

The aged Rev. Thomas Fraser who when living near frequently called at the Home writes: "The several times I called I was so well satisfied with her, (Mrs. Gowan) that I called again and recollect nothing particular in the conversations that gave cause for anything else than satisfactory reflection and thought. I was engaged at the ordinary service there one Sabbath afternoon, yet I found nothing particular but some satisfactory answers which I received from a few of the inmates which gave me encouragement to think that this was a most useful and benevolent Institution.

FEMALE HOME, August 27.

DEAR MRS. GOWAN,

I am sorry I found you out. Yesterday at the Hospital I found accidentally Miss — and told her very plainly your complaint saying that while we were trying to help poor girls, she on the contrary was trying to poison their minds against our work, but she denied it, only saying she had written you for the clothes of some one or other. She entered into a long list of grievances but I said nothing,—only in the presence of the Matron said she was not on any account to try and upset by her counsel what we are trying to do out here. I need not begin to tell you all her complaints against you and the Home, as that would be of small consequence, as it is the old story. Now, good day, I wish I had seen you.

Yours truly, till I find out all they say against you is true.

C. A.

There seems no need to take up space with letters of arrangement between Mr. Taylor and Messrs. Claxton, McLennan, Alexander and other friends of the Home for its oversight during times of his absence from town.

Suffice it to say such arrangements were always made. But one letter written after Mr. Taylor's return from England last autumn ought to have place here. There were letters to other parties of the same tenor inviting inquiry.

MONTREAL, September 1st, 1875.

My DEAR MR. ALEXANDER,

With reference to our conversation yesterday about the Home, let me say that, though I did not ask particularly what persons had spoken ill of the Home or what ill had been spoken, yet I said I had no doubt they were old stories and all from the old source of enmity against it. But I want to say again, that which I have often said before, if any one whatsoever, male or female, official or unofficial, rich or poor, of good name or of ill name, has anything to charge against the Home or Mrs. Gowan, any charge or complaint, new or old, of things indoor or of things out of door, let such, one or all of them, come forward and meet myself and yourself or Mr. Claxton or Mr. John McLennan, or any two of us, or all of us, and let their charges, or complaints be investigated fully and finally, and do, pray, ask any one who speaks ill of the Home or of Mrs. Gowan, in common honesty and fair-play, in manliness or womanliness, to accept this invitation, most sincerely given, for I don't wish to screen anything wrong, if there be anything wrong, or let them be silent against a useful institution injured by these evil speakings.

Yours faithfully,

THOS. M. TAYLOR.

A Lady not now resident here, who has often visited the Home, writes:—
On this subject (of management) my experience has convinced me that a good capable Matron who constantly and generally seeks guidance and direction from the Holy Spirit can much better manage that class of inmates than any number of ladies, however good and capable they may be. The very fact of her being obliged to obey the Committee must detract from her authority in the eyes of those over whom she is placed. Few I think could be found so well qualified for such a post as Mrs. Gowan, and the success which has attended her efforts since her connection with the Home seems to me to be a sufficient proof of the correctness of the present mode of management. If I understand matters aright there has ever been a competent supervision exercised by those watching over its interests, quite sufficient to insure the public against any ill-treatment of the inmates, wrong expenditure of means, &c., by the Matron placed in charge. There will ever be difference of opinions amongst a Committee, and, on the score of declining to act in opposition to others, many a good suggestion is not carried out, while one acting independently is not crippled in this way. Human frailties must more or less attach themselves to all here, but good common sense, a kind disposition, and, above all, humble, unceasing dependence upon divine aid, will ensure success to those having to deal with such a class of persons, in such a Home, and those qualities with a good degree of firmness, which is equally indispensable, I think the present Matron has been found to possess I therefore would deprecate any change in the management of the Home in this respect.

MONTREAL, May 1st, 1876.

DEAR MRS. GOWAN,—We who more or less fully know your character and work desire to express sympathy with you in the persecutions and defamations you have been called to bear. Your work is hard enough without these being added. We trust however you will have grace and strength given to you equal to your day, and that good to yourself and to the Home will follow all the trials of the recent time.

Yours sincerely,

Signed by

MESDAMES TAYLOR,	MESDAMES FORSYTH,
" CORNISH,	" BROWNE,
" CLAXTON,	" RIELLE,
" REDDY,	" McDONALD,
" DURNFORD,	MISS HERVEY.

MRS. GOWAN'S CASE AGAINST THE *STAR*.

This was specifically on the charge of libel, in having published that Mrs. Gowan had swindled the American Government by false representations in the matter of pension for her children. She had purposely excluded the attack on the Home management, for therein she looked for vindication, from the authorities of the Home. This was the ground taken by those authorities. She obtained two indictments, because (1st) they attacked her private character, and because (2nd) they were criminal charges. Surely she was justified in selecting and preferring these alone. The trial was upon the charge of swindling. Yet, inasmuch as the swindle charge was part of a general charge of mismanagement of the Home, such mismanagement was allowed, if possible, to be proved in justification or mitigation of the offence of the libel. This brought in the Home management which it had been supposed was excluded. There was no attempt to prove the charge of swindling, so it failed. But there was documentary proof adduced by Mrs. Gowan that she had not swindled. All the defence, therefore, rested on justification in the public interest. Well this was worked. Seven former inmates of the Home were brought, some from jail or from houses of ill-repute, to allege complaints against the Home—these were want of food, bad food, over-work at washing, sewing, knitting, and quarrelling one with the other in the Home. The worst things they could say of the Home thus, they said. Three doctors, none of whom had been in the Home, testified to having heard these complaints, two of them admitting that complaints against Institutions generally were frequent, and one of these admitting that any lady in the land, on the best of food, might suffer just as the Burnham Girl did and he (Dr. David) kindly added he had nothing to say against the Home. Five ladies testified to having heard these complaints—one having visited the Home for a time, three of these once, and the fifth not once. These ladies were courteously dealt with, not being even asked if they had ever known of their

own servants or heard of their neighbors' servants making equal complaints about the food and the work, and the temper of their Mistresses. One of these furiously testified to Mrs. Gowan's injustice. Would ladies generally like to be judged by what is said by dismissed domestics of their own as to themselves or the administration of their own households? A Matron and Assistant Matron of another Institution testified to having heard complaints, the latter saying they were trivial, and she had heard some jail women speak well of Mrs. Gowan and others speak ill. One witness testified that Mrs. Gowan expected a bribe from him, but could not declare that he had paid her anything. Three testified that they attended an investigation at Mr. Taylor's request, but were not satisfied with the result. These are the three, Messrs. Shelton, George Shaw and Levy, named in the report of the inquiry into the Burnham case.

This practically closed the defence. Not one of the friends of Mrs. Gowan or the Home, who were in attendance, Messrs. Taylor, Claxton and Alexander, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Claxton and Miss Hervey, Dr. Reddy, Rev. Gavin Lang, Rev. S. Massey, Major Mills, Mr. William Brown, formerly Secretary P. H. of I. and R., Mr. Simpson, C.E., Doctors Trenholme, F. W. Campbell, Roddick, Reed, Nelson, Alloway and Edwards, Mr. A. Gibb and Mr. Millen, City Missionary, being allowed to give evidence, it being ruled by the Court that evidence in favor of Mrs. Gowan's management of the Home was not relevant to the case. Under no circumstances would Mrs. Gowan have brought up one of her former inmates, for that would expose their shame and hinder the work of reformation attempted in their cases. Some of these witnesses and others well known had had 2, 4, 7, 7, and other numbers of these young women at different times in their own service.

The counsel for Mrs. Gowan was not allowed to address the jury. The judge's charge clearly indicated the libel and what should be the verdict. The jury returned "guilty of libel without malice," but were sent back and they returned not guilty.

The value of this trial is that Mrs. Gowan is cleared of the charge of swindling the American-Government; that what would seem to be a conspiracy against the Home has been exposed and the parties to it exposed also, in the endeavor to injure Mrs. Gowan's character and oust her from her post; that there was full scope to bring up witnesses against the Home; that complaints were for the most part trivial or unfounded and no rebuttal allowed, and this whole attack upon Mrs. Gowan and the Home may be trodden under feet as dust of the earth.

Mrs. Gowan reserves to herself the right of a civil suit for damages in this case, but we advised her in the first instance against legal resort and would advise her so still though her case is morally and legally good.

It is simply as suggesting the question of title to speak against the Home management, that the doubt is expressed whether those who appeared against the Home, those who wrote against it, including the Committee of nineteen ladies, have, all put together, from first to last, contributed enough to qualify any one of them to membership of the Society. If injustice is done them in saying this, it will be repaired most willingly.

We believe that one of the four or five ladies brought up at the trial, was very unwillingly there. It is not safe, any more than wise or just, to talk of what other people have said, as if their statements were facts. The following decision, given in a case that occurred about the time of the Gowan trial, may be a useful warning:—

INTERESTING DECISION.—Yesterday, in the Circuit Court, Mr. Justice Johnson delivered judgment in a suit brought by Dr. Laporte, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, against Madame Forest, alleging that she had said or reported a rumor that he had caused the death of a woman and her child in confinement, by ignorance of his duties as a medical man. In evidence, it was shown that she had only repeated what some other woman had told her. His Honor held that because she repeated what another person had said, she was guilty of a breach of the law, and, although the plaintiff should never have brought the action into Court, decision would go in his favor. Defendant was fined \$20.

There has been too much of this sort of thing about the Home.

A FORMER INMATE WRITES:—"I have seen all the papers with the trial at Court. I am very sorry indeed that you got such an unfair trial. The other side seemed to say all they liked, and your side got no leave. I was surprised to see Bridget's name against you, after all you did for that woman. It shows what the world is. I fancy the eye of suspicion would never have turned on me but for those letters in the *Star*."

Others have spoken in the same way to Mrs. Gowan.

From one inmate to another who assisted her in her need.

"And now to close, I hope you will not get cast down as those that have no hope, although you may have cause to be sorrowful still let your future be upward and onward, for there is yet enough and to spare in the blood of Christ to cleanse from all sin. Do you ever think it is too late for you; then look at the thief on the cross. Do you think your sin is still greater? then look at Magdalene, and He who bade her "go in peace" is able to forgive you all your sins. And may God in His infinite mercy protect you from all the perils and dangers that may surround you, and give you grace to withstand the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil." (The above two extracts were omitted in their proper place in the report.)

In explanation of the paragraph in my letter to the *Witness*, January 18th, 1876, referring to my private affairs—

"Became a volunteer for two years," means simply *volunteered to serve two years*, that being the length of time for which volunteers were enrolled at the beginning of the war in 1861. They received no bounty money, and have always been more honored on that account than those who entered the service afterwards when bounties were offered. It was to shew this that I gave the date of my husband's entering the army, May 1861, and to

make it still plainer, the date of his death, 1862, (January 19.) But it did not seem necessary, when writing the letter, to give any particulars beyond the dates.

Like many others my husband soon became very ill from the effects of exposure in the South, and was discharged, as unfitted by that for service. When leaving, one of the Generals in command offered to procure him a position in the War Office in Washington, (my husband having ability and talent,) and proposed bringing us there, as soon as his health improved. But it rapidly became worse, and he died in the following January, (1862,) at the age of 42 years.

When I made application for pension, I entrusted the management of it to Colonel Edward James, attorney-at-law, Ogdensburgh, upon the recommendation of some of the officers of my husband's regiment, who were well acquainted with all the circumstances.

A good deal has been said about me retaining clothing from the inmates. This has been done in but few cases, when discipline or justice to the others demanded it. I have often refused to take things from the inmates when offered by them, they refusing to accept anything like charity, and wished to shew themselves anxious to pay honestly all they owed. Others, again, made a show of offering to leave some articles, and after going away were the first to say I forced them to leave them behind.

Further in explanation—

I beg to say that statements made regarding any transactions I have had with the other institutions in this city, have been from verbatim reports or answers brought by the Home messenger, usually a reliable person, who during a stay of nearly eighteen months in the Home, I never found to utter an untruth, or do anything dishonest in word or action.

(Signed.)

JESSIE S. GOWAN.

Birthdays addresses from inmates of the Home to Mrs. Gowan; her going with inmates, as she many times has done, to see them safely away on the trains to their homes; her going with her son in a single cab, and following to her solitary grave at the Cemetery the only adult inmate who had died in the Home in the eight years, are some of the indications of her character.

She would not be supported as she is by parties who know her and her work tolerably well, certainly not supported by those in authority over her against the clamors of individuals and institutions unless they had found her to be well worthy of it, and having found her that they, entirely unmoved by all that has been said against her, propose still to afford her all needed support. This has been said elsewhere in this report, but it may meet the eye of the casual reader here only.

TO MESSRS. TAYLOR, CLAXTON, McLENNAN & ALEXANDER.
GENTLEMEN,

To you, who, with your wives best know myself and my labors in the Home, I appeal at the present time. When publicly attacked in the "Star,"

newspaper, I felt that you well knew the untruth of the charges made against me as to the "Home" work, and that you would support and justify me.

But there were two more personal charges, of a criminal nature, one of swindling, and one of theft, which entirely affected my private character, and I felt bound to have myself cleared of them.

Mr. Taylor wished me to leave them all for moral vindication, in the belief that no right minded person would believe them. But the husbands of my daughters, and the fathers of my grand-children felt that those two stains must be blotted out, and, as they insisted upon it, legal proceedings were taken.

The trial was undertaken at our own responsibility, and at my own cost, and, as you are aware, by the first of the two verdicts, viz; "Guilty of Libel," I was distinctly vindicated from the charge of swindling, and there was no attempt made by the proprietor of the "Star" or my enemies to establish the charge, so *that* was blotted out.

Though it was not my intention, the Home work was brought up, and all the inmates of the "Home" who could be got together, about twelve, said all they could against it, as to want of food, hard work, and quarrelling in the house.

Ladies testified that they had heard these complaints, but they were not asked if they had not also heard equal complaints about their own servants, or the servants of their neighbors.

I would not on any account have brought *one* of the scores of women who have been under my care in this "Home," and are now trying to do well, nor the affectionate letters which they have written to me. Not one of the twenty ladies and gentlemen who were ready to give evidence on my behalf were allowed to give it, and very unfortunately, and in a way that I cannot understand, my counsel, Mr. McMaster, was not allowed to address the jury.

I felt the address of Mr. Carter to be more hurtful and coarse than the evidence of depraved women, or of the several ladies who had never visited the "Home," and could only give hearsay evidence of complaints.

It was most cruel that I should be thus treated in open court, but they could not prove swindling, and they could not bring up charges of any aggravation against me in the management of the "Home." All of that management I leave to your vindication, but the charge of theft, viz: taking things belonging to the Home to my daughter's house, I must have removed. I beg of you, gentlemen, to aid me in this. It is known to you that I furnished my own rooms for myself and family when they were with me in this house, and when they removed, some of my own effects went with them, and some still remain here. Since then, my family have rather contributed to the Home, than taken anything, great or small, from it.

They, like other people, sometimes send work to be done here, for which they pay the full value, and all our transactions are such as may be seen and known by every one; not *smuggled*, as has been asserted in the pub-

lished letter signed "Victim," in the "Star." Every week a linen basket passes between my daughter's house and the Home, and the charge for washing which, is regularly paid to the "Home," as appears in the Home books.

My own and my family's feelings were not much hurt by the statement of Mr. Levi that I tried to get a bribe, but they were deeply wounded by the coarse charges of extortion and seeking personal gain made by Mr. Carter, who worthily acted for the "Star." One advantage of that trial is, that it has brought to light my enemies and persecutors, who are just those whom I supposed.

I invite your fullest inspection of the Home books. You will see there entered, all fees for nurses, or returned fees from doctors, and when a maternity case overtakes me before the doctor arrives, the fee that has been paid has been put to the account of the Home. In several instances I have received sums from my own friends in Scotland, which are also entered in the Home Funds. I have not spared myself in any way. I have toiled and labored day and night for the small sum of \$200 a year, but if I did not know that there have been many here who have been given back to their families and society, I would not, I assure you, have continued it so long, and there is no hope for me in the future but seeking still to be used of God in the same way. About the remaining criminal charge, I give you my own declaration, and that of my daughter and my son all under oath that we have not robbed the Home of anything in any way, and I ask you, as a matter of kind and friendly justice, to endeavor to clear me of it by any kind of investigation that you choose.

Respectfully,

JESSIE S. GOWAN.

A declaration under oath following up this letter was handed in as made by Mrs. Gowan and the two members of her family, occupants of the House referred to, sworn before Mr. Howley, J.P., who added his opinion that such declaration was quite unnecessary from Mrs. Gowan. We think so too, and do not subject Mrs. Gowan and her family to its publication.

The foregoing letter is sufficiently answered by the proceedings of the annual meeting.

It is due to all parties concerned, and not out of place here to say, that Mrs. Gowan's case, in respect of all the public charges against her, was brought up for investigation by the assembly of Christians with whom she is in communion, as was the privilege and duty of that assembly, more especially as another in the same communion had uttered some of the charges. Five brethren fully investigated the case and reported to the others. Mrs. Gowan was fully exonerated, and continues in confidence and fellowship as before.

Mrs. Gowan individually, and as Matron of the Home, has thus been vindicated by the following:—

- 1st—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, under whose immediate authority she acts in charge of the Home.
- 2nd—The Medical attendants of the Home.
- 3rd—The Trial, by which she had vindication but not victory.
- 4th—The Society, under whose auspices she acts, according to proceedings of the annual meeting.
- 5th—Addresses and declarations of friends.
- 6th—Those with whom she stands in Church relationship as a Christian.
- 7th—Her own testimony and, we believe, her own conscience.

Her vindication seems therefore complete. We hope she will now be allowed to pursue her work in peace.

If it should be supposed that reference to the charge of denominational doctrine (in the sense of erroneous doctrine,) being taught at the Sunday afternoon Bible Class, had been too curtly dismissed (page 30) without being brought to some distinct issue, the reply is that it is not susceptible of being brought to such an issue as the insinuation about contributions is there brought to. Viewing the Ministerial association of Montreal as an orthodox and recognized body, I venture to say that not one of its members would have any sympathy with the notion that anything contrary to the Gospel of Salvation is there taught. It cannot be said in a general way that the Home is open to any or all who may choose to visit, for due privacy is allowed to its inmates. But without owning responsibility to any, and without surrender of that responsibility which in the commencement and continuance of the Home has lodged upon myself, it can be truly said for myself and those who are associated with me in responsibility, that any known minister of the Gospel would be welcome to the Sunday afternoon meeting. The only other charge or insinuation, impudent like the others, that of being "hoodwinked" by the Matron—not very complimentary, not very much heeded either, is best met and answered by the entire report now issued to the members of the Home Society, and from them to the public.

With reference to this Report, Special Report, and Appendix, let it be understood that any allusions to other persons therein, whether with name or without name, or to institutions, whether made by myself individually or as President, or by the Matron, is without desire to annoy or

injure any person whatever. Such allusions are only to set the Home right with the public—the attack upon which I cannot strongly enough characterize as a grievous wrong and wicked outrage. My own temper has been much tried by it, and the Matron of course has felt it severely. It has not been easy to restrain my feelings of contempt for the attack and the attackers. The very burden laid upon me of all this voluminous report has been irksome, and there is some natural indignation towards those who have imposed it. This begets temper and impatience of feeling. But these feelings have been held in subjection, and there is desire to do good to all, rather than ill to any, and get all the good to the Home the occasion will afford. But an honest woman and an honest work having been publicly assailed, there has been decision and determination in their defence.

The case as to Infants is this—If refused at the Infants' Home, most of these helpless babes must by a longer or shorter path reach the nunnery. Under Mrs. Gowan's arrangements the best conditions for their comfort and safety going, there have been secured, and so on the score of humanity it was best that she should so far act, but that implicated her and the Home so far in the responsibility. Her action therein being now disallowed, and the mother and infant left to themselves, except allowing a fellow inmate to go with her if the mother desires it, those conditions of comfort and safety for the infant may be lost and humanity so far suffer, but the Home will escape responsibility.

Major Malan's Experiences of a Soldier, page 72.

"But not only in this respect was his (Major General Sir David Russell), example blessed to me, I learned, by the answers he received to his prayers, to believe more implicitly in the efficacy of prayer. God gave him grace to abound in love. Amongst other good works was a Home for Fallen Women. No such institution existed then in Canada. He began it and founded it in prayer. In answer to his prayers, the best possible Home and the best possible Matron, were found. Both still continue, and many precious souls have been rescued from sin and death by means of that Home."

The Seigneurs Street Home is the Home, and Mrs. Gowan is the Matron referred to.