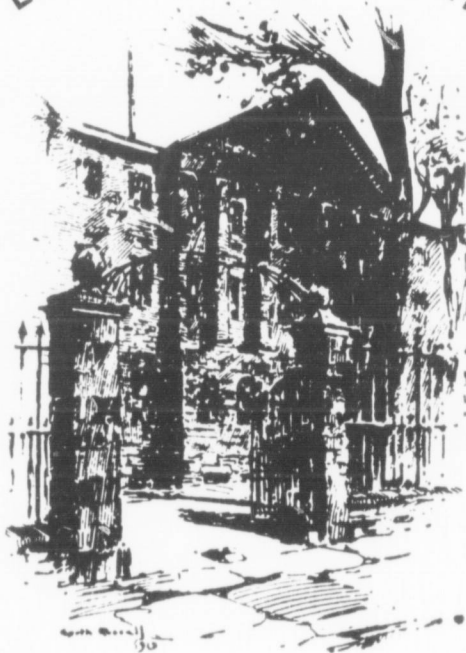


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*W. B. MacRae, Esq.*

First Annual Report

OF

THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

Halifax Ragged and Industrial Schools,

ALBEMARLE STREET

AND

SPRING GARDEN ROAD.

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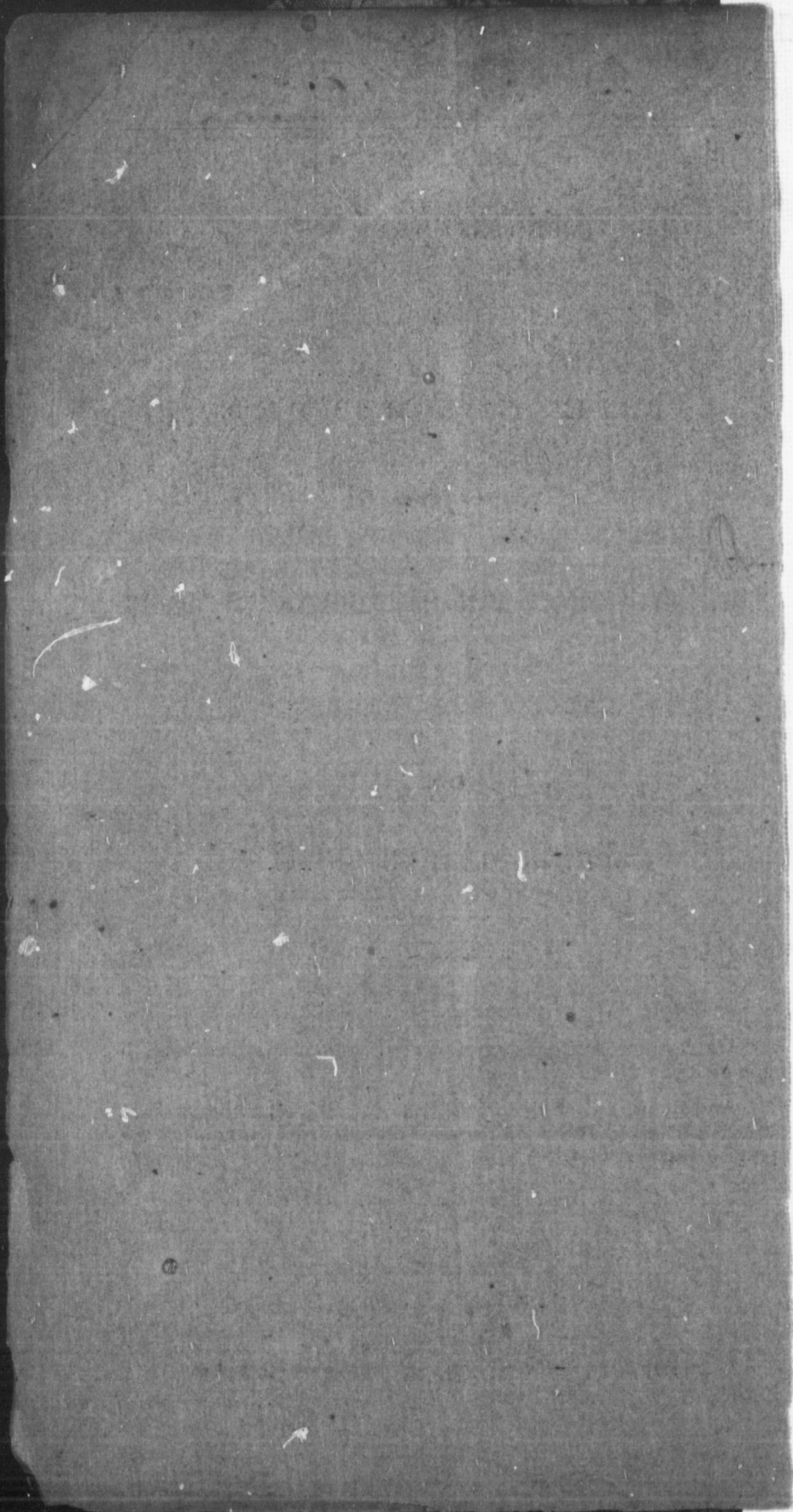
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“And thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.”—Luke xiv. 14.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED AT THE  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PRINTING OFFICE.



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362.74

## COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS.

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### Gentlemen's Committee.

P. C. HILL, Esq., *Chairman.*

J. S. McLEAN, Esq.

Capt. W. D. TOMPSON.

W. S. STIRLING, Esq.

Major de HAVILLAND, R.A.

B. W. COCHRAN, Esq.

J. S. BELCHER, Esq.

G. R. ANDERSON, Esq.

JOHN B. YOUNG, Esq.

Capt. LYTTLETON.

W. H. NEAL, Esq.

A. K. DOULL, Esq.

R. TREMAIN, Esq.

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### Ladies Committee.

Miss COGSWELL, *President.*

Mrs. R. TREMAIN, *Clothing Department.*

Mrs. LIDDELL, *School Department.*

Mrs. F. MORRIS, *Paper Bag Department.*

Miss C. LAWSON, *Sewing Department.*

Assisted by other Ladies who in turn visit the School.

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HON. TREASURER—RICHARD TREMAIN, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY—JOHN B. YOUNG, Esq.

HON. SURGEON—Dr. HATTIE.

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### Superintendent.

Mr. J. R. WILLIS.

### Manager of Printing Office.

Mr. W. THEAKSTON.

### Manager of Shoe Department.

Mr. GRANT.

### Master of Ragged School.

Mr. M. P. THEAKSTON, Senr.,

### Mistress of Ragged School.

Mrs. M. P. THEAKSTON,

Mr. Twyman, of the "Maida Hill Industrial School," will take charge of the establishment on the 1st May.

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**PRESENT OPERATIONS.**

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**THE RAGGED SCHOOL,**  
For Boys and Girls, in full operation.

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**THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**

Paper Bag Making.      Printing Press.

Errand Boys.

Shoemakers Class.

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Sunday Evening Meetings for the Poor, held at the  
Ragged School House in Albemarle Street.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

*I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Institution known as the Halifax Industrial School, Spring Garden Road, Halifax N. S., The sum of \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, free from legacy duty, for the use of the said institution, the said amount named, and the Legacy duty thereon, to be paid exclusively out of, and I hereby charge the same upon such of my personal estate, as may be legally applied in payment of charitable legacies.*

*And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Institution shall be deemed a sufficient discharge for the payment of the said legacy.*

Halifax

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THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
**Halifax Ragged & Industrial Schools.**

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In presenting their Annual Report, the Committee desire to record their grateful thanks to the author and giver of all good, for the grace and help wherewith he has enabled them to persevere, in the face of many and great difficulties, in the furtherance of a work the object of which is to rescue the poor neglected children of the upper and lower streets of this city, from a life of vagrancy and crime; to educate them in the fear of God, and by giving them an opportunity of learning some useful trade, to inculcate in them principles of cleanliness, honesty and industry; and by bringing them under the shelter and protecting power of human love, to raise through the agency of God the Holy Spirit, their thoughts and feelings upward to Him who is the source and fountain of all love.

The lot of the Halifax street boy is a sad and melancholy one. Many of these wretched and neglected lads are reared in overcrowded dwellings which are unfit for human beings, the walls begrimed with dirt, the scanty furniture and bedding filthy in the extreme, many of their wretched dwellings inadequately supplied with water, without proper ventilation, no partitions, families huddled together without the least regard to cleanliness or decency,—hotbeds of disease, misery, and crime. Alas! for the miserable wretches who are growing up amidst such baneful influences:—how can these children be snatched from certain ruin except by the Christian Public coming forward and establishing Industrial Schools, and Reformatories, where they may be brought under the counteracting influences of moral and religious training.



Many of these poor lads are fatherless, with drunken mothers, or motherless with drunken fathers, or, in many instances abandoned by both parents, who have drowned all sense of responsibility, and every Parental feeling in drunken excess. These unfortunate lads are often compelled to seek shelter in some house of ill fame, or gain a precarious living by begging or stealing, or playing the tambourine at some low public house in the upper streets.

The Province is just now being agitated by discussions on education, and the Committee cannot help feeling regret, that whilst the government are concerned in providing free schools for the respectable poor,—nothing has been done to promote the welfare of the outcast poor,—victims of parents' unnatural excesses, condemned for sins not their own. Few are aware of the misery, the cruel neglect, the brutal usage to which these outcast children are subjected. "To leave these children to the care of their parents is to condemn them to certain ruin. Are they to be taught industry by idleness? honesty by theft? sobriety by drunkenness? purity by pollution? decorum by indecency? the fear and love of God by those of whom scripture says, "God is not in all their thoughts." Political economists may preach on the natural rights of parents, and the dangers of abusing charity, but are they to allow parents to sacrifice their offspring to their vices,—to offer them in the fire to Moloch? They cannot stand by without attempting to rescue them. Who could, if they stretched out their hands to them from the windows of a house which had been fired by their father in the frenzy of intoxication? Yet how strange it is that humane, kind, generous, good Christians can smile their way along the streets where so many poor children are perishing in a worse way before their very eyes." The Committee in undertaking the formation of an Industrial School are encouraged in knowing that they are not travelling on an unbeaten track, the principles of Industrial schools have been well tested elsewhere, and have proved under God to be a blessing to many an uncared for and neglected boy. Even in Reformatories which are occupied by those

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who have been convicted of crime, the most carefully collated statistics go to shew that there is a permanent reformation of from sixty to seventy per cent. At times they may be discouraged by not seeing all the good hoped for fully realized, but they should not be dismayed, so long as the motive is pure, and the object aimed at, such as they can ask God's blessing upon. Doubtless many real Christians become fainthearted, and discouraged, because they do not see as much good resulting from their labours as they think they have a right to expect, yet, as Miss Sieveking writes, "it may often be that even the most ardent zeal fails of external success, but not therefore is the work unblessed. For our efforts will not always, with all our striving, change the wilderness around us into a paradise, from the very fact that we are unable to accomplish any perfect work with imperfect instruments." The Committee do not question but that it is a happiness, however, to be allowed to witness some fruit of their labour, external to themselves, and they are assured that if they only have a strong faith in the faithfulness of the Promiser they shall, in due time, reap if they faint not. Humbly relying on that promise the Committee feel that no means should be left untried to benefit these neglected, ill-educated and untrained boys called by society the "dangerous classes."

The Committee call upon the public generally to judge righteous judgment, to consider what effect a diseased organization, and defective home training have had in bringing these lads to a condition not far removed from the brute beasts that perish, and they would invite them to read the report of Dr. Hattie, who has, by unfailing attention, done so much towards improving the health of the boys at the Home, and from it they may gather what a sad condition those poor children are in, who may be seen every day running wild along the streets. Surely society is bound, for its own sake, to arrest such a state of things, and by stopping that false charity, which is so often wasted on drunken mothers, and fathers, apply it rather to the benefit of their miserable offspring.

On the ground of self-interest the Committee contend

that the Industrial and Ragged schools have peculiar and urgent claims on Society, and the facts now adduced as the experience of other communities may readily be corroborated by their own.

The Governor of the City Prison in one of the largest metropolitan cities of Britain, recently stated in his Report, "That of 16,653 individuals imprisoned, the commitments for *theft*, amounted to 34 per cent,—that these prisoners were nearly all from that class to which the Ragged boy appertains, and were maintained at a cost of £12 per ann. The Report of the Ragged School for the same City the same year stated that the children were fed and educated at about £5 per ann: The financial view of the question therefore involves contrast, not comparison. £5 per ann. is about the cost of maintaining the Ragged boy who at that price is being trained to become a useful member of society. £12 per ann. is the cost of the incarcerated thief, who at the expiration of his term of imprisonment is again launched on Society but to tax it afresh for his maintainance. The query therefore is, which price does the public prefer to pay, £5 per ann. to save a boy or £10 per ann. to harden him in sin and crime." But to proceed;

A Ragged School was formed in Albemarle street some years ago, and for a time appeared to succeed, but the teacher being removed, the school through various causes fell off. For the purpose of resuscitating it, Miss Cogswell organized a ladies committee, over which she presides. This Committee took charge of the Girls' School, and brought it into fair working order,—the average attendance being from about 30 to 40. The Boys' School was under indifferent management, for although a schoolmaster was engaged, unfortunately he proved quite unequal to the work. Such was the state of things during the winter of 1863.

Miss Cogswell had also under her special direction an Industrial Class for boys, who were instructed in shoe-making. Being desirous that this latter class should be extended, and witnessing daily the miserable life of the street boys, this lady entered most heartily into the plan of forming

a school on the English system, and thus on a more efficient and permanent basis, enlarging the one in which she had been so long taking an active interest.

The Committee feel it due to this Christian lady to whom the community at large is under lasting obligations, to offer this public recognition of the work of faith, and labor of love, in which she is daily engaged. In every undertaking where Christian effort is required, her footsteps can be traced, and it needs but a visit to the numerous gloomy abodes of penury, suffering, and sorrow, in this city to find that her name is received as a household word. The church of Christ from its earliest days has been under God often indebted to ladies circumstanced as Miss Cogswell, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Fry, Florence Nightingale, Miss Sieveking, and others, who have devoted themselves with untiring zeal to the spreading and enlarging of the Redeemer's kingdom, and by their untiring exertions to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes. The time was when misconstruction and censure were passed on ladies taking a public part in such matters, we know how Mrs. Fry's prison work was at first commented upon as a breach of etiquette, and Florence Nightingale's work in the Crimean Hospitals stigmatised as unwomanly! but love to God was the animating principle which actuated them, as it still does all who follow in their steps, leading them to omit nothing whereby they may prove their devotion to His cause, and their care for the poor who shall never cease out of the land, satisfied, although the world may censure, that as long as it is done unto Him "the altar sanctifies the gift." Miss Cogswell, in God's hands, has been the chief instrument in commencing the first recognized Industrial school in this Province and to her unceasing interest in its welfare, must its present favourable state be greatly attributed.

The Ragged School for Boys was reorganized, and a Committee of gentlemen, over which Dr. Cogswell presided, was formed. In order to enable these destitute children to earn a little, and thus begin to form habits of industry, the large room in the Inglis School House, through the kind permission of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, was fitted up for

paper bag making,—and several children received daily instruction, under the supervision of ladies who had first learned the art of cutting the paper, and forming the various sizes of bags in general use. To these ladies in an especial manner the thanks of the Committee are due. Some of the merchants most kindly promised their support, and purchased the bags, which although they could not possibly vie with those made by machinery, as far as appearance went, yet were equally strong and useful. Up to the 31st December 1865, between two and three hundred thousand bags were made, and of these a very large number have been sold. If some friend would present the school with a paper bag machine, the bags made would then be equal in appearance to those imported from the States. Many of the children from their earnings have been able to purchase for themselves small articles of wearing apparel, which before they either did without, or obtained by begging. The paper bag making was only followed for a short portion of the day, so as not to interfere with the children learning to read and write,—at the same time by lessening the number in the schoolrooms, the master and mistress were enabled to give a more undivided attention to each child.

The average attendance of Girls is from 35 to 45

Do. do. Boys 30 to 40

The age of the children varies from 6 to 12 in the boys school, and from 6 to 14 in the girls school. The Parents seem to value the privilege granted them of sending their children—but the Committee hope in time they may be able to establish a Provident Benefit club and Fuel fund, which would, they think, make the school to be still more highly prized. A Soup kitchen was also opened at the School House and proved of great service to the families of those who attended the school, as well as to the numerous poor surrounding it.

The Committee regret that at present there is no Sabbath School, but hope when a missionary has been appointed to work in that district, one may be formed.

The Schoolmistress is paid from a fund in the hands of

the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Committee pay a small sum for the rent, as well as the Schoolmaster's salary, and other incidental expenses.

On the Sunday evening the schoolroom is opened for the poor who are unable from various causes to attend any place of worship,—a short service is held, and some interesting narrative read, after singing and the reading of a portion of scripture.

Dr. Cogswell and the Committee entered most warmly into the plan proposed for forming an Industrial school, and on the 16th Dec. 1863 six boys were taken out of the Ragged school, clothed in a suitable uniform, and sent out as errand boys—their average age was about 12. The result of the first days earnings did not afford much encouragement, as they only brought in between them 25 cents:—with one or two exceptions these boys had been in prison. A shoemakers class was also formed of older boys, average age 18, and a first class workman engaged to instruct and superintend that department. At the close of the day the boys assembled at the schoolroom when they were supplied with a hot meal. Mr. Willis of the National school was engaged to give them two hours instruction in the evenings. The numbers rapidly increased but it was sad to witness their miserably degraded state—the name of God blasphemed, His law set at defiance, and broken with impunity,—all more or less addicted to drinking, (shame to the Publicans of the Upper Streets who are so dead to all sense of shame or feeling as to make lads of tender years helplessly drunk) quarrelsome, filthy in their habits, and regardless of truth! such was the state of this bear-garden in the commencement of Jan. 1864 as seen in the Albermarle Street Ragged school. But the law of love and kindness, and the softening influences of the Gospel of Christ began gradually to make itself felt, and it was encouraging to see the marked change that came over many a poor lad,—several of them earnestly asking whether they could not be taken charge of altogether, and be provided with sleeping places, for other-

wise they must return to their old haunts,—which were in many instances houses of illfame.

A kind motherly woman, Mrs. Webb, was found, and arrangements made with her to put up a few of the boys. The Public are aware that the Committee at last determined to appeal to *them*. And most heartily do they thank their friends for the liberal, large hearted manner in which they responded to the appeal, and became their fellow workers in helping to rescue those who were ready to perish.

In June the boys were able to move into the home so generously provided for them, and from that time to this it can be truly said a marked change for the better has come over the lads in general.

There are many difficulties and trials in all Reformatory work of which the Public can have no conception—the greatest of which, are those moral difficulties which have daily to be combated, in the perverted instincts and evil disposition of those for whose interests they labor, and oftentimes the Committee might feel discouraged at the difficult task which, in God's strength, they have set about doing, but they are aware that all Christian work must be carried on in a spirit of hopefulness. Animated by a spirit of love they feel they must not allow obstacles to become impossibilities—they must have "Faith in the converting power of God's own Word, Faith in the certainty of its precious effects sooner or later, and Faith that none are too sunk, too degraded, too hardened, to be beyond its Almighty power. Without this faith they feel their labors will be heartless, their hands will hang down and their best efforts be paralyzed." The work before them is hard,—to make the dishonest honest, the lying truthful, the depraved pure, and the beggar industrious. To bring the sinner to the sinless One, the diseased to the great Physician, the outcast to Him who will in no wise cast out, is so hard a work that unless Higher Help was assured it would be presumption to undertake it,—yet whilst it is true "Without Me ye can do nothing" it is

equally true "I can do all things through Christ which strengthen th me," and it is in this spirit only that Reformatory work can be undertaken. As is found to be the case in institutions of a similar nature, this depraved state of mind manifests itself in different ways, in some in an extraordinary degree of cunning, impertinence and idleness, indifference to truth, dishonesty, impatience of control, and in others in some low degrading passion. The most painful trial is when some boy who has given promise of better things, through some strong temptation falls back into his old habits and for a time all the good, thought to be effected, appears undone, or when a lad without any real cause leaves the Home from ill-humour or idle caprice. To the casual observer it may seem strange that boys should leave a home, where they are clothed, fed, and everything done for them to make life more desirable than when living in their old haunts, yet the key to the explanation of this phenomenon is to be found, as Dr. George Bell in a letter writes "They are callous to what we understand by *hardship*. They don't know home, neither do they know aught about friendship. From infancy they have catered for themselves; they are ignorant of what is expressed by the word *risk*; they are independent; they resist the very gentlest restraint, and their first impulse is to escape from it; they have no love for what they never experienced; and they don't fear that with which they are familiar. Hence the smallest offence to their freer than Arab feelings is cause enough for them to endeavour to escape from school, and resume the more than savage life to which they have been habituated from their earliest infancy."

Sometimes a father claims his child, because he can keep himself in drink on his child's earnings, and a mother can realize more by her child's begging, than she can by honest industry. Several children have been withdrawn by their parents on these grounds. One night, a lad was found wandering in the streets, on being questioned, he admitted that he did not dare go home until he had got a little more by begging. Several lads pass their nights in



outhouses,—in milder weather, in the hollow pipes lying upon the Common: one of the lads was found sleeping in a dog kennel. Another great obstacle the Committee have to contend with is from there being no law prohibiting vagrancy, or authorizing the Police to take up those idlers who hang about the drinking houses, who, if unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves should be liable to be sent to a Reformatory, where they would be compelled to learn some useful trade, and be educated and trained up as useful citizens. Many a lad escapes being brought up for theft, as most right minded people consider that it is in a great degree from ignorance, and from neglect, that the child has been taught to steal, in order to feed the vices of his parents; and that a Jail is not a fit place for a child so brought up, for it is impossible to say that the City Reformatory in its present position, (although the Civic Authorities are taking the preliminary measures to render it more effective,) affords the means of accomplishing the real objects contemplated by Reformatory Institutions. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Authorities will absolutely separate the juvenile offenders from the adults by providing a separate and detached building, and having them under a distinct control and supervision, instead of allowing them to remain under the same roof with the adult prisoners,—for however anxious they may be to effect a complete isolation of the juvenile from the older convicts it will be found almost impossible to accomplish it in a thorough and perfect manner while the present management continues; that the expense of supporting such an institution would not prove a serious burden on the City funds may be readily inferred from the fact that with all the disadvantages under which, as a purely voluntary institution the Industrial School has labored, the boys have brought in during the past year upwards of £600 from their earnings; doubtless this return might have been larger had all the earnings been scrupulously returned by the boys, which however was more than the Committee could expect from their previous training and habits

With the compulsory labor and constant control which the City Authorities could maintain, and (with efficient teachers) from the different position in which the juvenile offenders would stand as being under the sentence of a Court, the returns would be far greater from an equal number of boys, than in this Institution, where many of the inmates must necessarily be left for many hours in each day, without control or supervision, while engaged in seeking employment on the streets as errand boys or shoe blacks. Mere imprisonment can produce no reforming effect upon a lad, but on the contrary, a jail, however well conducted, is a bad school for him, and it fixes too dark a stain on his character. Baron Alderson has said "I am fully persuaded that a judicious plan of reform for juvenile offenders would be the most economical, as well as the most merciful arrangement which could be made, and to cure this class of offenders would be to cut off one of the most prolific sources of crime." The Committee would most earnestly commend to the consideration of the Chief Justice and Judges of this Province the necessity of laying before the Government some well devised plan for the establishing of a *Provincial Reformatory* in order to save from inevitable ruin the crowds of children who are now thronging the streets, and living by vagrancy or stealing. But some may say will not this interfere with the liberty of the subject? the reply is, the justification of such a measure is simply its necessity. "No one says, my neighbour is drowning, but I shall unduly interfere with his freedom of action if I jump overboard and drag him out." The Reformatory principle has been successfully introduced into Canada and it is only a question of time before it must be introduced into this Province—for the Judges are too humane to sentence a child of ten or fifteen years to imprisonment, when they feel the lad is more sinned against than sinning, and that justice demands that her shield be thrown over him, rather than that her sword should be drawn to execute. To consign him to a den of thieves, at the same time warning him of

the evil influences of bad company, is simply a mockery of justice. Yet, after all, as it has been said, "it is not to our penitentiaries, nor yet to our jails, nor even to our reformatories, but to our homes or to some such institutions that we must mainly look, if we hope, with God's blessing to stand between the living and the dead, and stay the plague of immorality and vice around us."

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the Home was visited by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady MacDonnell; and although their visit was unexpected and consequently no preparations had been made for their reception yet both these distinguished visitors were pleased to express themselves as being much gratified with the appearance of the Institution. The Dormitories, clothes room, school room, wash room and working room of the Shoemakers' class were all visited and commended. His Excellency expressed his pleasure at finding the institution in so good a condition, kindly stating that although in its infancy and on an unpretending scale, yet it appeared to him to be what it professed to be, and to be aiding in a most valuable reformatory work.

His Excellency did not confine his approbation to words only, for he most kindly announced his intention, in conjunction with Lady MacDonnell, to offer five prizes of a Sovereign each, to be appropriated as the Committee might deem most likely to encourage the boys in a course of industry and good conduct.

These prizes will be greatly enhanced in value by their presentation, at the proper time, to the recipients, by His Excellency in person, thereby giving a public testimony to the value of the work in which the Committee are engaged, as well as to the manner in which it has so far been carried out.

The shoe class have made great progress, and the errand boys on the whole have done fairly—Their joint earnings exceed £600, thus proving that their degradation has not resulted from any unwillingness to work, but from their social position alone. The shoe class (averaging 10

in number) have made up about 50 pairs of boots per week. The Committee feel that a school on a large scale could be established and in a reasonable time made to support itself, but in order to effect this the support of those in authority, and all right-minded people, is necessary. If the Judges of the land would aid the Committee, if the Magistrates, the City Missionaries, and the Police would enter into the cause, many a poor lad who is now on the road to ruin might be rescued, and saved, to occupy some useful place in society.

The Committee feel that they have met with much encouragement in their work, but they would speak with caution as they are well aware how uncertain all outward reformation is, but so far as external actions can testify, they thank God they have reason to believe He is blessing their work. Most of the lads have either been inmates of the City Prison or living in the low dens of the city.

The Superintendent reports :—

The beneficial effects of the Institution on most of those who have joined it, are evidently proved by their appearance and behaviour.

Most of the lads, who have been inmates of the City Prison, or utterly friendless, or living in the veriest dens of the city, and whose appearance on coming to the Home was so degraded and dogged, and whose habits were so filthy, that it seemed next to a moral impossibility to do them any good, have, however not only in most cases remained at the Institution but have gradually become honest, steady, and cleanly in their habits, and as a general thing obedient to the rules and discipline of the Institution, of course there have, as might be expected, been exceptions, when old and powerful habits have returned—but as a general rule this has been rather rare.

The Superintendent has never turned the key on the door of their Dormitories during his whole term of office, and yet not one instance has occurred of a violation of the confidence thus reposed in them.

A good trait in many of these poor lads is their anxiety to induce others to come into the Institution—and their manifest regret when any one leaves or is dismissed.

One of the lads, now in the Institution, who was brought up in a brothel, under every evil influence that could possibly be brought to bear on humanity, has turned out one of the finest lads in the Institution, and is steadily acquiring, as a shoemaker, the means of earning an honest and honourable livelihood.

Another poor boy, whose case seemed quite as desperate, whose reckless bad conduct rendered him a nuisance to all around him, is also steadily learning to be a shoemaker.

Another lad, whose poor mother was unable to support him, and who was sent to the Home by a clergyman and reported by him as incorrigible, is also steadily learning the trade of a shoemaker, and his conduct is now exemplary.

Another poor orphan lad from the City Prison—sent there because he was friendless—has proved himself to be a fine steady, honest lad ; he came to the Institution in a most wretched condition.

### THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

One of the most important features in the work is the establishment of a Sabbath School, at the Home. The Committee regard it as a chief means in God's Hands of imparting spiritual instruction to the lads, and by inculcating the precepts of the Gospel of Christ, to mould their daily life, educating them up to the christian standard of right and wrong. The Committee humbly hope that by infusing right principles into their minds, they may become instrumental, in God's hands, of affecting the heart,—thus fitting them, not only for a life of labour and usefulness here below, but for that great change "the life of the world to come."

### SCHOOL TREAT.

On the opening of the New Home, all the children under the care of the Committee were entertained on the grounds. Over one hundred children were present, including Industrial and Ragged Schools, and it was a pleasant sight to see these poor outcasts, who are strangers to the innocent joys of childhood, thoroughly enjoying themselves. Miss Cogswell more than once had the teachers, and the lads of the Home out to her residence at Jubilee, and has most kindly lent a Melodeon to the school, and employed a professional man twice a week to instruct them in singing. Some of the boys are able to play on the instrument for themselves, and they sing several pieces, which they have been taught during their stay at the Home. At Christmas, the Schools were liberally supplied with Christmas fare,—the Sunday school

children of St. Matthews contributing entirely for the school children in Albemarle street.

The expenditure has been proportionably large; but much has been laid out in the improvement of the estate, and in clothing, as the boys in all cases require a complete outfit,—the rags they bring with them generally being so filthy as to be unfit for wear. For the first few months the returns were but poor and the Society had very heavy expenses to bear. The Committee are anxious to start a carpenter's and a tailors shop,—so as to enable them to withdraw more boys from the streets. Of course in learning a trade it at first cannot become remunerative, but after the first year it is hoped that the trade will support itself. In order not to come too often upon the Public, the Printing Press was added, so that whilst another trade might be taught, a portion of the expenses of the Institution might be met out of it. The Committee rely upon the hearty support of their friends in this matter, as many who are unable to assist in one way are able to do so in another. The thanks of the Committee are specially due to Mr. Barnes, publisher of the *Presbyterian Witness*—who rendered them every assistance in setting up the press, and getting it into working order. and in other ways greatly helping the Committee.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

There is a Reading Room fitted up for the boys,—but the Library is in a very poor condition,—The Committee feel sure that many of their friends will look over their shelves, and send them a few suitable books, both reading and school, (the simpler the better) and any simple game. Two bagatelle boards and dominoes have been provided, and in the summer there is an excellent gymnasium and a good play ground for cricket,—the necessity of providing recreation for lads of this class is now universally admitted. Those who are most acquainted with the working of Reformatories are agreed that the thorough-bred poor house boy, or girl, is far more difficult to deal with than the child who has been running wild about the streets in

filth and rags; and that whilst the mind of the latter is open to kindness, the true poor house child is sullen, suspicious and discontented. We may quote from the "Workhouse-Orphan" a passage which contains much that is true although it may be considered to be a little overstated by some. "And most truly are these children mentally asleep. A torpor of both the mental and physical system characterises *all* poor house children. Any who are experienced in visiting poorhouse schools may easily point out which of the children has been longest there, by the greater vacancy of expression; every year of poorhouse life lessens the power of thought, and produces an increase of torpor. A striking proof of the effect such a life has on a child is found in the fact that when a child has been four or even three years in a poor house, all memory of the previous life, even when a child has entered it at the age of eight years, becomes extinct. The mind becomes an utter blank. The memory, never exercised, ceases to exist. The very recollection of past happiness is taken away. Memory and hope, two of God's best gifts to man and as precious to the poor as to the rich, are unknown to the poorhouse boy. And this sad state of things arises from the fact that they receive no Industrial training, of course there are rare exceptions, they are by the necessity of the case, under no good influences, herded with the vicious and idle of both sexes, no recreation is provided for them and thus the Poorhouse instead of being a nursery of religion, virtue and industry, becomes an ever flowing fountain of vice and crime." The Committee cannot but hope ere long in this city every destitute child will be reared upon the principles of the Industrial School system as known in England, the United States, and we are glad to say in Canada. "Brought up in a system of strict discipline, a service of constant unnatural restraint in the walls of a gloomy prison like building, one fearful monotony day after day, with none of the little indulgences and amusements that children require, they grow up in a dull, sullen state with the affections on which the better part of our nature rests, deadened or undeveloped."

## CONCLUSION.

In bringing this sketch of the Halifax Industrial School to a conclusion, the Committee can only urge upon their friends the necessity of increased earnestness, and interest in this important work of endeavouring to reform those who have fallen into crime and to rescue those who are every day exposed to the temptation of it, to lift up the one that is fallen, to help the one that is just about to fall, and by means of contributions to assist the Committee in providing for these children the means of setting out in life, and obtaining honest employment. On meeting them in the streets from time to time give them a friendly word of encouragement, ever bearing in mind that to prevent crime is better than to punish it. Those who have been so mercifully blessed in their own homes, their children carefully tended with fond affection, surrounded by all that loving hearts can do to make them happy, let them when they look upon their little ones nestling in their comfortable cots—at the same time lifting up their hearts in prayer that the God of all blessing may bless them, remember those who are only familiar with blows and curses, who never have known a mother's love, and often lie down to sleep hungry and shivering upon the all but naked floor. The Committee would end by quoting from Dr. Guthrie's famous plea in behalf of the neglected and destitute boy—after referring to the amount of human misery that is daily unveiled before our eyes, of those little sufferers who often have no bed clothes but their body rags, whilst our dogs and cats have comforts which christian men and women withhold from the r fellow creatures he goes on to say “How people, not flint hearted, who hear of such facts, can wend their way home ‘to eat the fat and drink the sweet,’ nor give a sigh to this misery, or a sixpence to their wants, is to me a mystery. Kind and blessed Lord! He had tears for all human suffering. He made himself poor that He might make others rich, withholding neither His love nor His life blood. Surely many forget that *self denial, not self indulgence, is the motto of our faith.*



One would sometimes think that Christianity herself was dead; and mute the voice which said 'Is not this the fast which I have chosen, to deal thy bread to the hungry; and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house when thou seest the naked that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Woe to the man who on trial for his life at the bar of a righteous God shall have to face as accusers one, and another, and another, that point to him saying, "I was an hungred, and he gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and he gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and he took me not in; naked, and he clothed me not; sick and in prison, and he visited me not," Then shall Jesus say, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me."

God forbid that I should judge any! Only I cannot comprehend the humanity of the man who stands on a stormy beach with a wreck before him, drowning wretches hanging in its shrouds, their pitiful cries wafted to his ears, their imploring hands stretched out to the shore, and who does not, I don't say leap into the life boat when its crew are calling for another hand, but who does not regard this dreadful scene otherwise than with cold indifference. Nor do I understand the religion of the man or woman who does nothing to save poor boys from a fate worse than shipwreck, and young girls from one worse than twenty deaths. Death! The life of crime before them should they survive the cold, and hunger and neglect, under which they sink by thousands into an early grave, is such that I have been thankful to see them dead; lying in their rude coffins; safe in God's arms; away from the brutal father, whose staggering step and boisterous voice, that poor, pale, peaceful form no more trembles to hear. It was an awful thing to see a mother who hung over her boy's couch, and fondly kissed him, drop on her knees, and passionately pray to God that he might never rise from that bed, but die,—die there. No wonder! Eleven summers had gone over that young head, yet life had been all bitter winter to him. He had been starved

by a drunken father; driven on the street; forced into crime. None of those who went to church wrapped up in comforts, Bible or Prayer Book in hand, had cared for him poor wretch! He had to steal or to starve; do wrong, or die. He had been thrice in jail. And seeing no prospects for him but the cold hands of the hangman working about that young neck what wonder that his mother wished him dead—willing rather to trust him to the mercy of her God than to what they call the justice of men. Think of the miseries that wring such prayers from a mother's lips! and hasten to our help—it is the help of the Lord against the mighty.”

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
COMMITTEE.

SIR:—Since my connection with the Industrial School as honorary Surgeon it has not been visited with any disease of a serious nature, although my services have been occasionally required.

The affection which proved most troublesome was a disease of the skin arising from the filthy state of the boys, previous to their entering the school. The chief impediment to its removal consisted in the difficulty of changing their condition and habits.

This however was not the only disease with which we had to contend, others of a more loathsome character soon began to appear, exhibiting more unmistakeably than even the former, the pestilential nature of the atmosphere in which these unfortunate boys had been reared, and the contaminating practices to which they had been addicted.

While some of those just referred to have become subjects of disease through their own vicious habits, there are others who are not responsible for their deplorable situation, disease being entailed on them by those for whose sins they are made to suffer.

Although many of the lads entered the school in this degraded condition, and under these unfavourable circumstances, experience has justified the efforts put forth to reclaim them.

By providing them with, comfortable lodgings suitable food and clothing, and strictly enforcing systematic habits of cleanliness, the most satisfactory results have been accomplished.

Permit me to say in closing that whatever fears may have been entertained with regard to the propriety of establishing such an institution, or of its prospects of success, whether we regard it in a moral, or sanitary point of view, no doubt can now exist of its real usefulness, and as those enjoying its advantages are but a mere fraction of a class who infest our streets it is of the greatest importance that its influence and operations should be extended, and that the Home should receive the cordial sympathy and support of every well wisher of the community.

A. HATTIE, M. D.

*Hon. Surgeon  
to Halifax Industrial School*

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## DONATIONS.

	1863.	1864.
Cogswell, Dr. C .....	£10 0 0	£100 0 0
Starr, George, .....	10 0 0	25 0 0
Cunard, W, .....	10 0 0	100 0 0
A Friend .....	10 0 0	100 0 0
Anderson, Hon. J. W .....	10 0 0	.....
Bell & Anderson .....	5 0 0	.....
Anderson, Geo. R.....	.....	12 10 0
Doull & Miller .....	10 0 0	25 0 0
Fenerty, Thos.,.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Starr, D. H. ....	5 0 0	.....
Starr, D. & Son.....	.....	25 0 0
Murdoch, Chas.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Northrup & Sons, J.....	.....	25 0 0
Northrup, J. jr.....	5 0 0	.....
Northrup, John .....	1 0 0	.....
Scott, James .....	5 0 0	12 10 0
Wier, Benj. ....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Forman, James.....	5 0 0	.....
Stirling, W. S.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
McLean, J. S. ....	5 0 0	.....
McLean, Campbell, & Co.....	.....	25 0 0
Robson, Charles .....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Thomson, Abbott & Co.....	.....	10 0 0
Abbott, Thomas .....	2 10 0	.....
Watson, John M.....	2 10 0	.....
Thomson, James .....	2 10 0	.....
Chipman, E. W. & Co. ....	5 0 0	.....
Albro, Edward, .....	5 0 0	.....
Atbro, & Co., Edw.....	.....	25 0 0
Cogswell, W. H. L.....	.....	25 0 0
Cogswell, Miss.....	5 0 0	100 0 0
Cogswell, Miss E.....	.....	25 0 0
Binney, Edward, .....	10 0 0	100 0 0
Hill, P. C.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Silver, John .....	5 0 0	10 0 0
A. B. C.....	5 0 0	.....
B. H. C. ....	5 0 0	12 10 0
Donaldson, James .....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Salter & Twining.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Boak & Taylor .....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Keith, Hon. Alexander .....	5 0 0	.....
Black, Hon. W. A.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Black Brothers & Co. ....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Mitchell, G & A .....	5 0 0	.....
Mitchell, Geo. P.....	.....	12 10 0
Esson, George,.....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Esson, William.....	2 10 0	.....
De Wolf & Son, T. A. S.....	5 0 0	.....
Starr, John, .....	2 10 0	.....
Bissett, Mrs .....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Hart, R. J., .....	1 5 0	.....

McKenzie, George .....	2 10 0	.....
Morrow, J. B. ....	1 0 0	.....
Binney, S. N. ....	1 0 0	5 0 0
Beckwith, R. N .....	1 0 0	.....
Harrington, W. M .....	2 10 0	2 10 0
Scott, Archibald .....	1 0 0	.....
A Friend to the Cause .....	1 0 0	.....
Stairs, John, .....	5 0 0	.....
Stairs, Miss .....	.....	25 0 0
Stairs, W. J.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Stairs, William.....	5 0 0	.....
Gimingham, Mrs .....	3 2 6	.....
Gimingham, Miss.....	1 17 6	.....
Neal, Wm .....	1 0 0	.....
Burns, Neal & Murray .....	.....	25 0 0
Lawson, Edward .....	1 5 0	1 0 0
McNutt W. B. ....	1 0 0	.....
Bell, John A.....	1 0 0	.....
Nordbeck, Miss.....	1 5 0	.....
McLeod, Alex. & Co.....	.....	25 0 0
McLeod, Alexander, .....	2 0 0	.....
Elliott, J. B .....	1 0 0	.....
White, S. A. ....	2 10 0	.....
Hunter, C. D. ....	4 10 0	.....
Alexander, George .....	1 0 0	.....
Thomson, James .....	1 0 0	.....
McKinlay, A. & W .....	2 10 0	.....
Grant, Romans & Co .....	1 0 0	.....
Humphrey, William, .....	1 0 0	.....
West, N. L. & J. T .....	5 0 0	.....
West, W. P. & Co.....	2 10 0	.....
Ackhurst, W.....	2 10 0	.....
Allison, J. C. ....	1 0 0	.....
Brown, C. E.....	1 0 0	.....
Brown, Thos.....	2 10 0	.....
Avery, Dr.....	5 0 0	.....
Fraser, R. W. ....	1 0 0	12 10 0
Bayne, John .....	1 5 0	.....
Clarke, Nepean .....	2 10 0	.....
Barss, Simon F. ....	2 10 0	5 0 0
Hamilton, W. B. ....	5 0 0	12 10 0
Johnston, George.....	1 17 6	2 10 0
Hare, William .....	10 0 0	.....
A Friend .....	.....	12 10 0
Jost, Edward.....	2 10 0	10 0 0
Gordon, James.....	1 5 0	.....
The Chief Justice .....	5 0 0	.....
Morrow, Robt.....	2 10 0	.....
Hartshorn, H.....	1 0 0	.....
Halliburton, J. C.....	2 10 0	2 10 0
Halliburton, The Misses.....	.....	5 0 0
Merkel, J. W.....	2 10 0	10 0 0
Marshall, Judge .....	2 0 0	2 0 0
Kaye, Jos. ....	1 5 0	.....
Gibson, John.....	5 0 0	.....
Fraser, W. & Sons.....	1 5 0	.....
Smith, Edw.....	1 0 0	.....
A Friend.....	1 0 0	.....

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A Friend.....	1 5 0	.....
A Friend.....	1 5 0	.....
Paint, Henry W.....	1 15 0	} 12 10 0
Aikins, William.....	1 15 0	
Brown, M. S.....	2 10 0	.....
Yates, Geo. S.....	1 5 0	5 0 0
Oxley, Jas. B.....	1 0 0	5 0 0
Noble, Robt.....	2 10 0	5 0 0
Billing, Edw.....	1 0 0	.....
Forsyth, Alex.....	1 0 0	.....
Elliot, F. C.....	1 0 0	.....
Thomson, Cathcart .....	2 10 0	.....
Wilson, Wm.....	1 0 0	.....
Laurilliard, H. G.....	0 10 0	.....
Richey, M. H.....	1 5 0	.....
Mott, John P.....	5 0 0	.....
Lithgow, John.....	2 10 0	5 0 0
Symonds, W. S.....	1 0 0	5 0 0
Selden, S.....	0 10 0	.....
Primrose, A.....	0 12 6	.....
Young, John.....	1 0 0	.....
Nash, John D.....	1 5 0	.....
Ross, Peter .....	2 0 0	.....
Archibald, T.....	0 12 6	0 5 0
Tompson, Capt. 2nd 17th and Friends .....	2 10 0	6 5 0
Gilpin, Rev. Alfred.....	1 5 0	.....
Gilpin, Mrs. A.....	1 5 0	.....
Cash.....	1 5 0	.....
Ritchie J. W.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
Falconer, D.....	1 5 0	2 10 0
Lombard, Capt. and Mrs.....	1 5 0	.....
Stanfield, Miss.....	0 12 6	10 0 0
Duffus, & Co.....	5 0 0	25 0 0
DeWinton, Major.....	2 10 0	.....
Hall, Z. S.....	0 10 0	1 0 0
Graham, O.....	0 10 0	.....
Richarbs, Jno.....	0 10 0	.....
A Friend.....	0 10 0	.....
A Friend.....	0 5 0	.....
A Friend.....	0 10 0	.....
Malcolm, Robert.....	1 5 0	.....
McGibbon, B.....	0 10 0	.....
Belcher, J. S.....	1 0 0	.....
Woodill, J. W.....	0 10 0	.....
Wilkins, Mr. Justice.....	1 0 0	.....
Kinnear, T. C.....	.....	50 0 0
Jones, Alfred.....	.....	25 0 0
A Friend.....	.....	25 0 0
Binney, Miss.....	.....	25 0 0
A Friend.....	.....	12 10 0
Silver, William.....	.....	10 0 0
Vass, Miss.....	.....	10 0 0
Robie, Mrs.....	.....	10 0 0
Bland, J. M.....	.....	2 10 0
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Sarnia.....	.....	10 0 0
Bessonett, J. E.....	0 10 0	.....

Jordan, William .....	5 0 0
Dunbar, W.....	5 0 0
Cogswell, A. C.....	5 0 0
Smithers, & Son. Ge .....	5 0 0
Kirby, Lewis R .....	10 0 0
Lawson, William .....	5 0 0
Grant, William .....	5 0 0
Fennerty, J. W.....	5 0 0
McCulloch, J.....	2 10 0
Kandick, W.....	2 10 0
Bremner, Jas. J.....	2 10 0
Fraser James.....	2 10 0
Farquharson, Jno.....	2 10 0
Uniacke, Rev. F.....	2 10 0
Naylor, John.....	2 10 0
Morse, J. S.....	1 15 0
Uniacke, Mrs. N.....	1 5 0
Seeton, Mr.....	1 5 0
Jennings Mr .....	1 5 0
Wetherby W.....	1 5 0
A Friend.....	1 5 0
Black, Sam. H.....	2 0 0
Heslein, A.....	1 0 0
A Friend.....	1 0 0
A Friend.....	0 10 0
A Friend.....	0 12 6
A Friend.....	0 5 0
Townsend, W.....	5 6 0
Thomson & Co.....	5 0 0

## DIETARY.

### SUMMER.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday	Oatmeal porridge and Milk.	Boiled Rice and Sauce.	Tea and Bread.
Tuesday	Tea and Bread.	Soup and Bread,	Tea and Bread.
Wednesday	Tea and Bread.	Fresh Fish and Potatoes.	Tea and Bread.
Thursday	Tea and Bread,	Hash and Bread or Vegetables.	Porridge and Tea.
Friday	Tea and Bread.	Suet Dumplings and sauce.	Tea and Bread.
Saturday	Tea and Bread.	Salt fish and potatoes.	Tea and Bread.

The Dinners are occasionally varied with Roast or Baked Meat and Vegetables.

### WINTER.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Bread and Butter and Tea, or Bread and Molasses and Tea.	Beef Soup and Bread	Bread, Butter, Tea
Monday	"	Fried meat, and potatoes.	"
Tuesday	"	Beef stew and Boiled Rice.	"
Wednesday	"	Indian Meal Pudding and Bread Pudding.	"
Thursday	"	Roast Heart, or fresh fish, and pudding.	"
Friday	"	Boiled fish, potatoes and Butter.	"
Saturday	"	Beef Soup and Bread, Fried meat and potatoes.	"
		Roast Heart or Harslet Potatoes and Turnips.	"

The Dinners occasionally varied with Rabbit Stew, Irish Stew or Beef.



**DAILY ROUTINE OF HALIFAX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**

From March to May 1865.

**DRESSING BELL** 6½ o'clock a.m.

Dress, make up beds—Clean Bed Rooms—Wash—Prayers  
Scripture lesson.

**BREAKFAST BELL.**

Breakfast—7 o'clock.

**WORK BELL:**

To work at 8 o'clock, until 12½ o'clock.

**DINNER BELL.**

Dinner at 12½ o'clock.

**WORK BELL.**

To work at 1½ o'clock till 5 o'clock.

**INTERMISSION** for play—till 6½ o'clock.

**SUPPER BELL.**

Supper at 6½ o'clock. Wash and ready for school.

**SCHOOL BELL.**

School from 7½ until 9 o'clock.  
Recreation from 9 till 10 p. m. in the Reading Room. Draughts  
Bagatelle—Dominoes—Lotto, &c., &c.  
Prayers and to bed at 10 p.m.

### GIFTS.

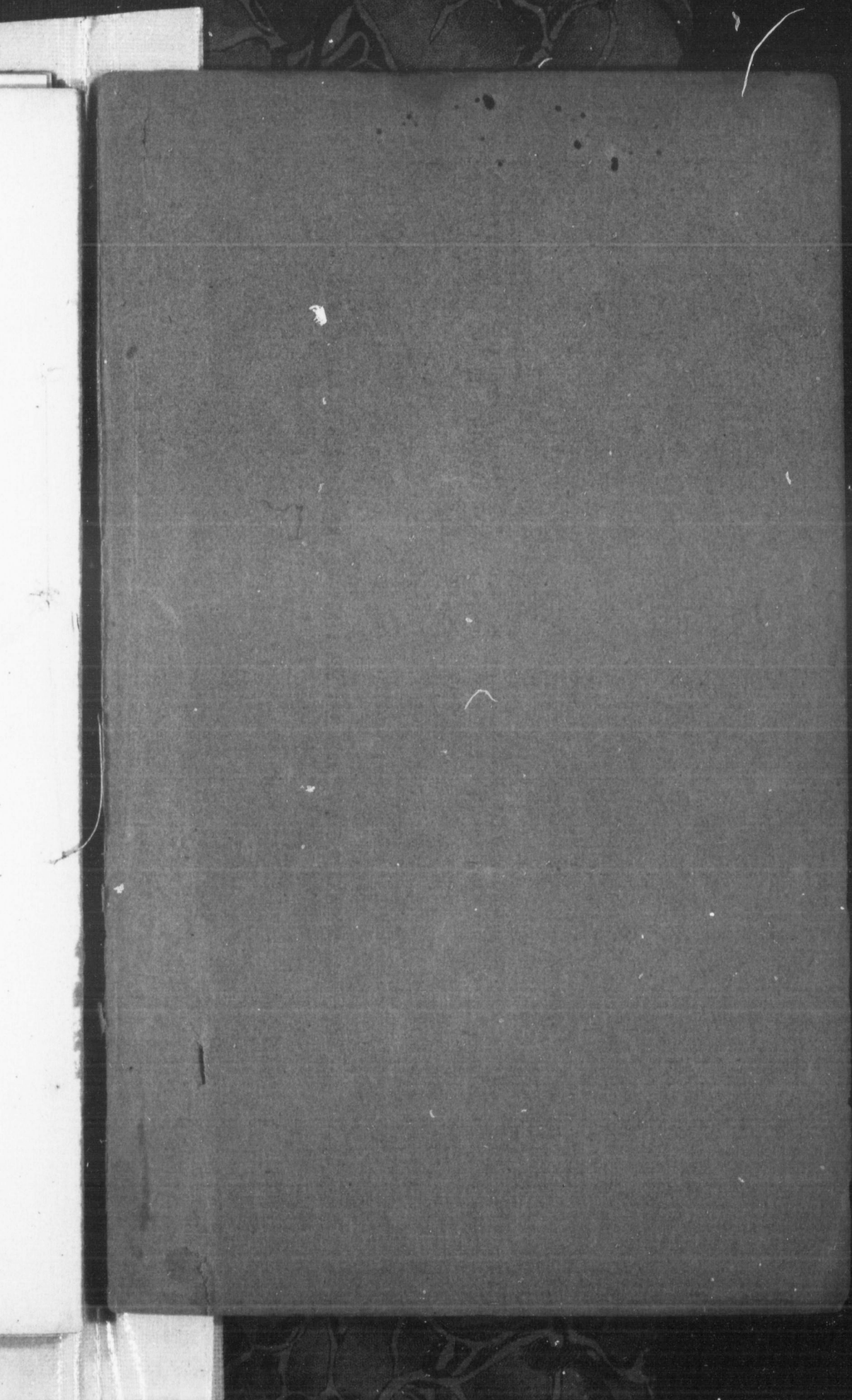
The Committee feel their thanks are specially due to:—

- A Set of Maps for School Room    E. BINNEY, Esq.  
A Flag Staff - - - - -    MESSRS. BENTLEY.  
A Draught or Chequer Board - -    Z. S. HALL, Esq.  
A Table for Reading Room - -    MESSRS. GORDON & KEITH.  
Sundry Fittings in different  
parts of the Building - - -    J. D. NASH, Esq.  
A Cow - - - - -    J. BOURINOT, Esq., M.P.P.  
1 Box Soap - - - - -    J. P. MOTT, Esq.  
1 Bbl. Oatmeal - - - - -    S. A. WHITE, Esq.  
Bagatelle Board, 76 Vols. of Books, Games    MISS COGSWELL.

HEALTHY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND HOME,  
STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31TH, 1864.

Donations	-	-	-	50				
Earnings of Errand Boys	-	-	1558	94	Cost of Real Estate Alterations &c,	5142	59½	
Earnings of Shoe Boys-	-	-	846	96	Printing Press, Type, and Appliances,	1070	52	
Sale of Paper Bags	-	-	188	07	Furniture for Home Implements, &c.,	419	71½	
Printing Press	-	-	535	14	Salaries	1080	11	
For Clothing supplied to Boys	-	-	329	07	Dietary	1195	56½	
Second Donation from Miss Binney	-	-	100	00	Clothing	1820	99½	
Received from G. S. Yates for Work	-	-	751	98	Amt. paid to Errand Boys and Shoe Boys	1221	76	
Balance against the Home	-	-	545	67	Paper Bag account materials, &c,	369	26½	
			\$12,964	33	Coals and Gas	161	14	
					Washing	77	19½	
					Household requisites and Miscellaneous	239	28	
					Rent of Ragged School	40	00	
					Religious Tract Society for papers &c,	3	19	
					Passage money from Britain, Mr. Twyman	100	00	
					Stationery	23	00	
						\$12,964	33	

Audited B. W. Cochran.



Halifax Industrial School,

PRINTING OFFICE.

111, BARRINGTON STREET.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, NOTICES, POSTERS,

AND

**JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.



The above Printing Office is one of the branches of industry of the Halifax Industrial School instituted for the employment of friendless boys, teaching them trades, and affording them the means of gaining for themselves an honest living. The Managing Committee solicit the custom of the gentlemen and merchants of Halifax.



PAPER BAG DEPARTMENT.

**Paper Bags of all kinds made to order.**

The Bags made at the above establishment can compete both in price and in quality, with any imported into this City.

Specimen Bags of every description with prices marked, can be seen at the Depository, 111, Barrington Street, where orders are received.

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Halifax Ragged and  
Industrial Schools

First Annual Report, 1864.

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Hal. Ragged & Industrial Schools.

1st Annual Report, 1864.