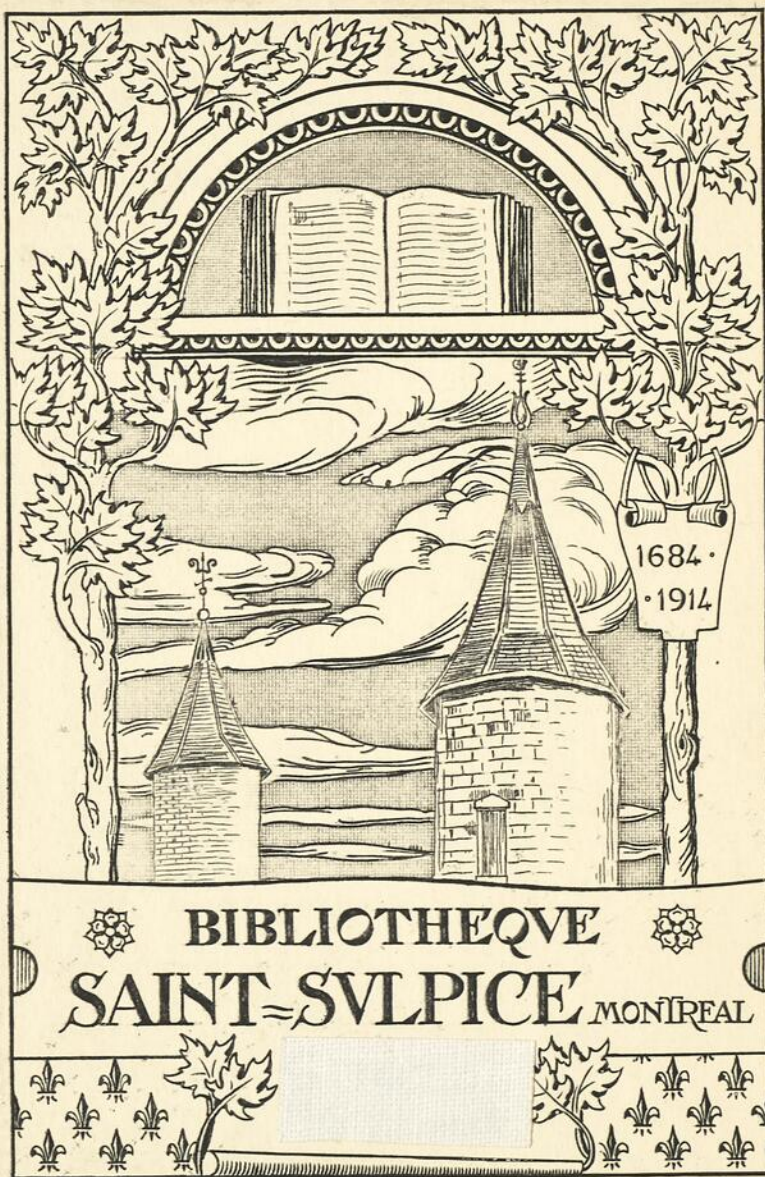


HV 
110
M6P43
1920

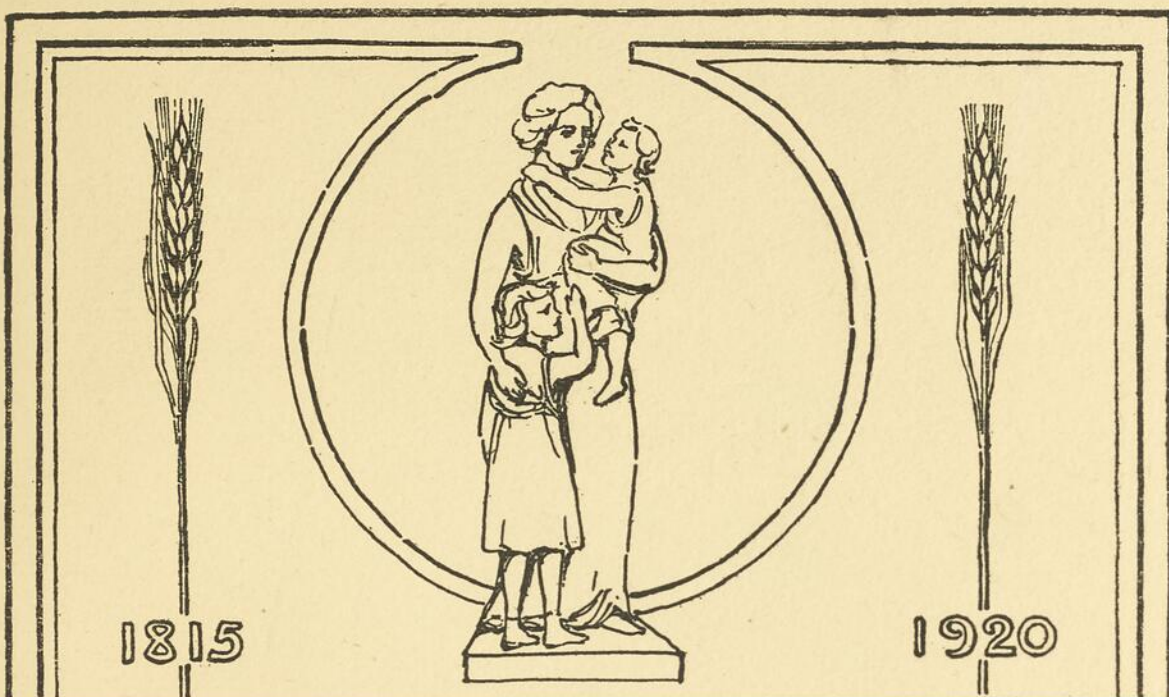
HISTORY
OF THE
MONTREAL
LADIES' BENEVOLENT
SOCIETY

1815 - 1920

81735
Base &
Ladies' Bureau



125



A HISTORY OF THE MONTREAL LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

"I EXPECT TO PASS THIS WAY BUT ONCE.
IF, THEREFORE, THERE IS ANY GOOD I CAN DO, OR
ANY KINDNESS I CAN SHOW MY FELLOW-MEN,
LET ME DO IT NOW. LET ME NOT DEFER IT, FOR
I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN."



STANDARD
31.10.1920



HV
110
M6 P4 3
1920

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Collection of data for the History was largely made possible by the kindly help and suggestions of those most familiar with the sources of information regarding the early history of British Montreal.

Acknowledgment is especially due to Dr. Atherton, the Reverend Abbé Dubois, the Reverend Robert Campbell, D.D., Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Miss McCord, Mr. Thomas O'Leary, and the Reverend Dean Sanders; to the Librarians of McGill University, la Bibliothèque St. Sulpice, the Fraser Institute, and the Library of Parliament; and to staff members of the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Montreal Star*.

N. C. PEARCE.

Mrs. Alister Mitchell gratefully acknowledges valuable assistance from the following:—

+ Mrs. C. A. Pearce for compiling and writing the history.

Mr. C. A. Pearce for sketches and illustrations.

Miss Bethune for the picture of the interior of Old Christ Church.

Mrs. Alexander Mitchell for photograph of the late Alexander Simpson.

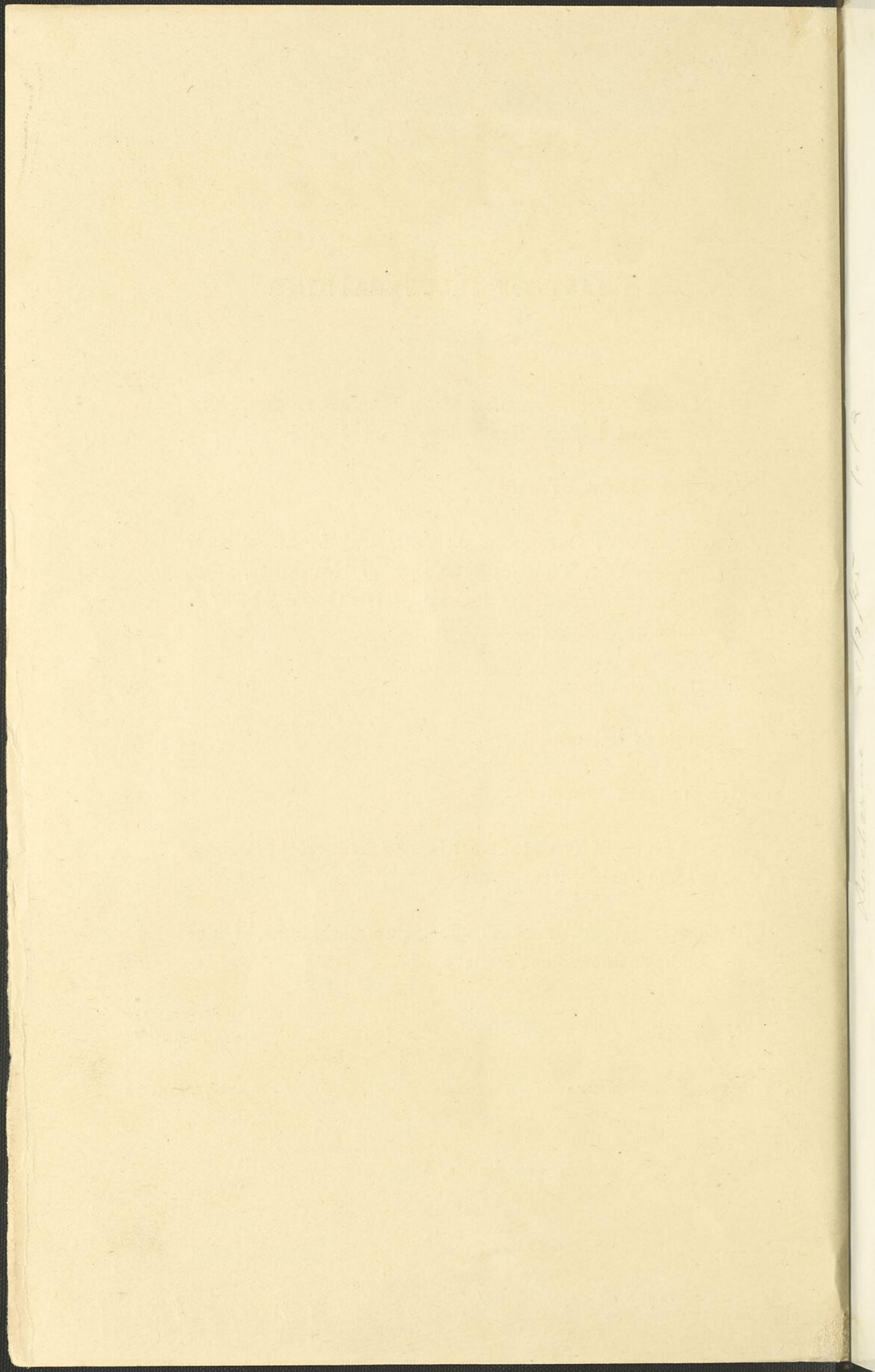
Miss Budden for photograph of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. King.

Mr. Trevor Evans for photograph of Very Rev. Dean Bethune.

To Messrs. William Notman & Son for reproducing photographs and oil paintings; and Messrs. John Lovell & Son, Ltd. for donation of One Hundred Dollars towards the cost of this book.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Facing Page
St. Maurice Street. Location of the Original Home of The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society - - -	7
Very Rev. Dean Bethune - - - - - -	15
Interior view of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, as it appeared on Thursday, the 18th of November, 1852, being the day of the funeral of His Grace F.M. The Duke of Wellington, K.G. - - - - -	45
Alexander Simpson - - - - - - -	49
Facsimile of Release - - - - - - -	50
Mrs. Thomas Wheeler - - - - - - -	53
Present Home of The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society, 247 Ontario Street West - - - - - -	61
Slocum Lodge, St. Lambert, Que., Summer Home of The Ladies' Benevolent Society - - - - -	64
	Between Pages
E. H. King - - - - - - - -	70 and 71
Mrs. E. H. King - - - - - - -	70 and 71



1.12

3.1/2/45

Muehane



ST. MAURICE STREET. LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL HOME OF THE MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

A HISTORY OF THE MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

THE members and friends of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society who were present at the annual meeting on January 21, 1919, will remember a paper read by Mrs. Alister F. Mitchell, First Directress. The paper outlined the founding of the Society in 1815, and its struggles to meet the three-fold needs of the poor in the provision of the necessities of life, the care of their sick, and the education of their children. It established, upon the authority of the older histories and statistics, the fact that this Society was the pioneer philanthropy of British Montreal, and that its work led directly to the founding of the Montreal General Hospital and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and to an organized assistance for that vast throng of emigrants continually progressing toward Upper Canada.

The facts set forth by the paper were not generally known in Montreal and some were new, even to members.

Bishop Farthing, chairman, in closing the meeting expressed a hope that a history of the Society, as outlined by Mrs. Mitchell, might be written in the near future. Later in the year the Committee, acting for the Society, decided to publish a complete history of its activities, covering altogether a period of one hundred and five years and almost a century of active service.

The following pages have been painstakingly compiled, and it is hoped will provide an accurate and reliable account of a philanthropy which has been identified with so many undertakings for the common good in the City of Montreal.

IMPORTANT FOR THE POOR

“THE inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity are informed that a subscription is going on for the purpose of providing for all the destitute poor of the city. It is liberally patronized by His Excellency, Sir George Prevost and many of the respectable inhabitants of Montreal. The paper is circulating and copies of it may be seen at the different book stores, and it is hoped that many may be induced to put down their names.”

It was on February 23, 1815, that the above appeal first appeared in the Montreal papers. Until late in December it was printed regularly in every issue of the *Gazette* and *Herald*.

Whatever his military failures, it was fitting that Sir George Prevost should sponsor a movement for the common good; his personal popularity in Montreal, the result of a sympathetic, tactful and discerning civil rule while Governor, was undoubtedly a benefit to the new charitable movement with which his name was linked.

On the last day of a leap-year February, in 1816, the result of the previous year's publicity campaign for “all the destitute poor in this City” was first made known. About the middle of December in 1815, a society called the FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL had been formed by “a number of Ladies deeply impressed with the destitute situation of the Poor.” Its expressed object was the relief of “Indigent Women with Small Children, the Sick, the Aged and the Infirm.”

The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society was not only the first Society of its kind in Montreal, but after Quebec, the earliest instituted in Canada. Halifax organized a similar society in 1816, and Kingston in December, 1817. The Kingston Society was known as the Compassionate Society for the Relief of Distressed Emigrants.

The constitution, which had been drawn up in December, was published at this time.

The office bearers were a Directress, Secretary and Treasurer, who were to advise with a Board of twelve Managers in conducting the business of the Society.

Funds were to be raised by donations and annuities, and by the annual subscriptions of individual members, at 25 shillings each.

The annual meeting was fixed for the first Tuesday in February, and the semi-annual meeting for the first Tuesday in September. Monthly meetings of office bearers and managers were held on the first Monday of each month.

It was provided that any balance of funds left at the end of each year's work be set aside as an increasing fund,—“the interest (except in cases of peculiar demand) being added to the principal, until it becomes sufficient to establish and support a school; where the children may be instructed in the most necessary branches of education,—may be taught ‘that fear of God which is the beginning of wisdom,’ and those habits of industry, order and economy which will best form them to become useful members of the community.”

The Society by this time had a fund of £150. Eleanor Gibb (Mrs. Benaiah Gibb, Sr.) was the Directress; Janet Aird (Mrs. Robert Aird), Treasurer; H. M. Barrett (Mrs. J. T. Barrett), Secretary.

The first semi-annual meeting of the Society was held at eleven o'clock, the morning of September 2nd, at the Reverend Mr. Easton's Meeting House. Mr. Easton preached the first “charity sermon” for the institution on the following Sunday evening. Mr. Easton's Meeting House was St. Andrew's (Secession Church of Scotland), and was situated in St. Peter Street, nearly opposite the end of St. Sacrament Street.

By the time the Society was well established, its first patron had been recalled to answer a charge of treason. Commander Yeo, who brought the charge against Sir George Prevost, regarded his retreat from Plattsburg as a military crime, but the Duke of Wellington said, “he must have returned after the fleet was beaten; I am inclined to think he was right.” Sir George was a sick man when he reached England, and death ended his worries before the trial was called. Within a few months his name was cleared, and a new quartering was added to the family coat of arms in recognition of his services in Canada and the West Indies.

“Mr. Madison's War” ended rather flatly for the nominal victors. Henry Clay's plan for an invasion of Canada to be suc-

cessfully accomplished by the farmer militiamen of the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, proved hopeless. The annual loss to American commerce of more than a hundred million of dollars, was not to be retrieved for many a year; finally, the treaty of peace held no allusions to the main causes of the war.

The "*Connecticut Courant*" voiced the distress and resentment of all New England in an editorial which read in part, as follows: "The sapient restrictions upon our commerce, together with the no less sapient war for sailors' rights and Canada lands, *has thrust this place (Montreal) forward at least thirty years beyond what would have been its regular advance in ordinary times.*

"These measures of infatuation have built up Montreal quite as fast as they pulled down our cities. It now promises to be shortly, a great emporium of wealth and commerce. There will be pouring into it a considerable part of the trade of the United States, as well as that of Upper Canada. The traders there and the Canadian farmers have, instead of a fictitious, depreciated and fluctuating currency, plenty of solid cash. They have free trade with the British West Indies. Their taxes are small and their imports trifling.

"And no wonder that so many of the United States-men betake themselves thither to get clear of the gripping hand of democracy, which taxes with a vengeance almost everything that is eaten or worn, and whose pernicious policy has driven the specie out of the country and left it nought but a tottering paper credit. If the two last Presidents are entitled to the honour of monuments anywhere upon the globe, it surely is at Montreal."

Not only New Englanders looked upon Canada as a promised land. After Waterloo, a vast tide of commerce and emigration was turned toward Canada. Montreal had been set by a French King's command at the highest point on the river accessible to sea vessels. She was now to have her full share of the world's work.

But this period of rapid growth brought its own problems and responsibilities. Pure philanthropy was not fashionable. Education for the masses was a new and startling idea. Side by side poverty and riches were increasing.

Until the founding of the Female Benevolent Society in 1815, the only sources of relief for the poor and the sick were, as before the Conquest, the Hotel Dieu, the Convents and the bread line

of the Gentlemen of the Seminary,—the last a charity against which English citizens protested, on the grounds that it fostered mendicancy.

The gaol was the one public institution of the city.

There was no free or nominally free education, excepting that provided by the Convents.

In 1816, in the short time between the opening and closing of navigation, more than 5,000 emigrants reached Montreal, which was by this time a town of nearly 16,000 and three-fourths French. Though the majority were bound for Kingston and York and from thence to the new farming country, there were often delays in Montreal, where equipment must be found or parties made up.

Nor were the emigrants all capable of proceeding to their destination. They were mainly, according to one writer, "the poor, the adventurous, the discontented, political and religious dissenters, fortune-makers, visionaries."

During the first few years after the European war, "enterprising but unscrupulous agents for transportation companies, sent thousands of poor emigrants, who had no savings beyond the price of a passage, and no idea of the hardship they must presently endure, to Canada, to the United States, and even to Brazil. Some of these ships were as notorious as the early slave ships."

In the twenties, when the first rush to the west had slackened, Mr. Nielson of Quebec, wrote: "The effect of the transient emigrants on the permanent inhabitants of Lower Canada has been similar to the passage of an immense army, much exposed and ill supplied, and leaving the inhabitants to take care of and provide for the sick, wounded and disabled, and bury their dead."

Under conditions such as these, with a working capital of £150, the Female Benevolent Society undertook the stupendous task of providing for "all the destitute poor of this City," and hoped within a year to add a free school for the children.

Such a brave spirit was not without effect. Naturally, the members of a profession dedicated to the alleviation of human misery, were among the first to respond. In February, 1817, Mrs. Benaiah Gibb, Directress, acknowledged through the press the Society's debt of gratitude to the Gentlemen of the Faculty for the "gratuitous advice which they have cheerfully and promptly

afforded." This was but the beginning of a friendly co-operation between the Gentlemen of the Faculty and the Ladies of Montreal's first benevolent society, which was to end in the founding of the Montreal General Hospital; for the Gentlemen of the Faculty were the English physicians of the city.

Several dates are given for the founding of the Montreal Medical Institute. At the time of the opening of the General Hospital it included Doctors Robertson, Stephenson, Holmes, Caldwell and Leodel, who organized the first hospital staff. On the inauguration of McGill University, the Institute united with it, and provided its first Medical Faculty.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held at the residence of George Platt, Esq., St. Paul Street, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, February 3, 1817. George Platt had represented the East Ward in the Provincial Parliament in 1814. Platt Street recalls his name.

During its first year the Society had aided forty-three families; twenty-nine men, twenty-eight women and forty-six children.

The disbursements for the year were £190 3s. 5d.

The office bearers, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Barrett and Mrs. Aird were re-elected. There were seventy-three members in 1816.

The following paragraphs are from the Secretary's report:—

"It will be gratifying to those who are members of the Female Benevolent Society and interested in the success of its philanthropic views, to be informed that its increase and prosperity have hitherto been equal to our expectations, if not our wishes. Our numbers have received many accessions since our commencement.

"Our funds are far from being adequate to the pressing demands which are made upon them; this is a circumstance particularly to be regretted, as it shuts out the possibility of commencing the school (proposed by our constitution) this year."

A charity sermon was preached on February 14 at the "Episcopal" Church. Dr. Mountain was rector of the Parish Church of Montreal in 1817.

No records are available of the semi-annual meeting in September, 1817, but on October 18 the notice which follows was printed in the *Montreal Herald*.:—

"The officers of the Female Benevolent Society inform the public that they have taken a small house in the Recollet Suburb, a few doors south of Mr. McNab's Tavern, for the purpose of accommodating a certain description of their pensioners at a cheaper rate than the Society could hire for their board and lodging.

"The establishment which is inspected by the managers in rotation, is superintended by respectable and trusty women as housekeepers, and any supplies of clothing, wearing apparel, provisions, wood, etc., however trifling, which the liberal may be disposed to send, will be gratefully received and faithfully applied to the wants of the necessitous."

The second annual meeting of the Society was held in the vestry of the "Episcopalian" Church on Tuesday, February 3, 1818, and the following officers were elected:—Mrs. Judge Ogden, Directress; Mrs. Barrett, Secretary; Mrs. Aird, Treasurer.

There were 372 recipients on record for the past year's work.

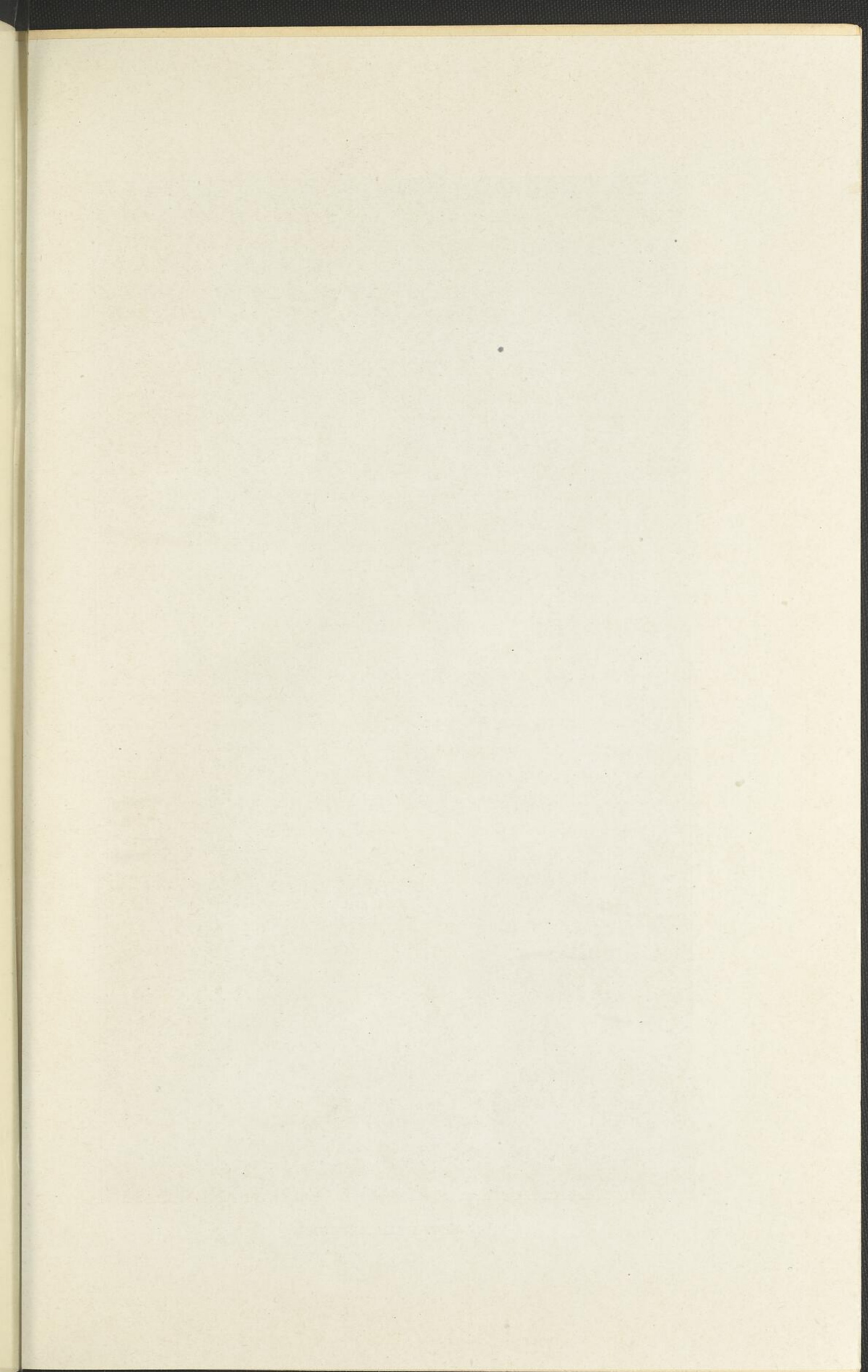
There had been a great deal of illness during the year. About twenty of the pensioners had become permanent charges. During the month of January, 1818, one hundred and four destitute persons were assisted altogether. Claims on the Society had been "threefold greater than last year."

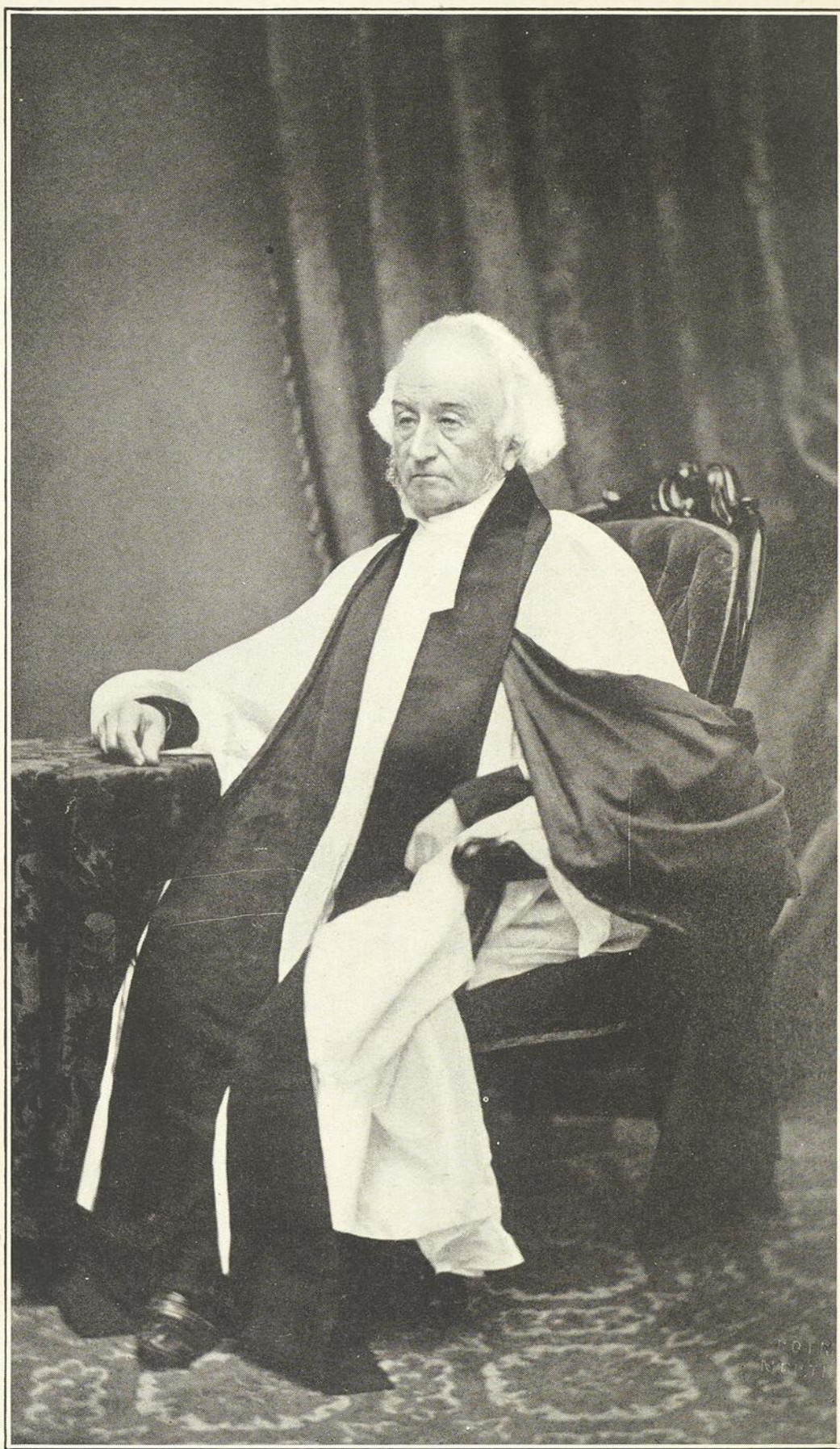
While the Society had received a number of large donations during the year, these had only served to meet the most immediate and pressing claims and they would have met the New Year almost penniless, had it not been for the collection made on Sunday of the week before in the Scots' Presbyterian Church, when £50 4s. 6d. was raised.

The school question was again prominent, "the prospect of training a rising generation to industry and sobriety being so much more promising than that of reforming those whose habits have become fixed." It was decided finally, to arrange for the school and have faith that the means for its maintenance would be found.

The total funds expended in 1817 were £414 13s. 11½d.

The Society certainly did not exaggerate the need for their bounty at this time. A letter from a "Gentleman in Montreal," which was published in the *Quebec Mercury*, stated that "it has been ascertained by gentlemen of the first respectability who have taken such pains to enquire, that there are no fewer than 1,500





VERY REV. DEAN BETHUNE

persons in the suburbs of this city reduced to actual distress, from want of the necessities of life, bread and fuel, whose prices are beyond the reach of hundreds of families whose delicacy forbids them making known their urgent wants. The distressing scenes in many families are truly heartrending." It appears from this letter that business men were at last fully awake to the bitter poverty in their midst, and some of them had met together and appointed a French and an English citizen, J. Lephrohon and Hector Mackenzie, to collect subscriptions which would be applied to give immediate relief.

There was also established among the citizens in 1818, a Society for the Relief of Emigrants. The Curé at the Seminary, Rev. Mgr. Lesaulnier, the Rev. Mr. Esson, of the old St. Gabriel Street Church, and the Rev. John Bethune of Christ Church, co-operated on the Board. Mr. Viger was secretary. This Society repeatedly helped the ladies of the Benevolent Society, sending on destitute but able families to their destinations, and procuring work for individuals who remained in Montreal.

The Female Benevolent Society met at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street, for their third annual meeting, on February 13, 1819.

It was observed that "several ladies of the first respectability were present, who had not before honoured the meetings."

The total number of recipients during 1818 was 370; during January, 1819, the number was 87.

There were thirty-seven invalids at the home institution, the House of Charity, in the Recollet suburbs. The school, started in June, 1818, was also in this house; from fifty to sixty children were taught there.

Very few of the children could read or write when admitted, and most of them had to be clothed before they could attend. Only a few of the more prosperous parents paid a small fee, 2s. 6d. a month, and bought their children's books.

The children were taught "reading, writing, arithmetic, making linen and mending clothes." The little girls learned to do plain sewing very well, and family sewing sent in to be done at the school and charged for at moderate rates, provided a source of income that helped to meet the school expenses.

The name of the first teacher, mentioned in Doige's Direc-

tory for 1819, was Miss McFarlane. She lived at 19 St. Maurice Street.

The office-bearers elected for 1819, were: directress, Mrs. Bleakley; treasurer, Mrs. Aird; secretary, Mrs. Barrett.

For the first time a list of the Board of Managers was published. The twelve names follow: Miss Barret, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Chisolm, Mrs. Day, Miss A. Ermatinger, Mrs. B. Hall, Miss F. Hays, Mrs. Henshaw, Miss Lilly, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Provan, Mrs. Platt.

Disbursements for 1818 were £402 6s. 11½d.

The number of members in 1818 was 58.

+ In the old Montreal Directory, published by Thomas Doige for the year 1819, the Society appeared in print bearing for the first time its present title, "The Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society."

Doige says: "The Ladies' Benevolent Society affords assistance to poor women in sickness, and when lying-in at their own dwellings, and also aids in the education of poor girls.*** There are several small schools in different parts of the town maintained principally by the Gentlemen of the Seminary, and a school supported by the private academies, conducted in general by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, which, with the able teachers, forms the only means of education Montreal affords. The bright example of superior benevolence evinced by the female sex in this institution has at length aroused the energies of the gentlemen, who have lately caused a public dispensary to be established, which, with the increase of the population and the difficulties of the times, more than any additional number of sick, has made very necessary.*** It is to be hoped that we shall shortly be considered equally philanthropic with the inhabitants of any other town as extensive and wealthy as this is known to be." The hope expressed was more than fulfilled, for in *Hoche!aga Depicta*, completed by the author in 1835, published in 1837, Montreal is written down the acknowledged leader in philanthropy among Canadian cities.

"There is no place," writes Mr. Bosworth, "where, in proportion to the number and wealth of the inhabitants, more has been done to relieve the wretched and support the weak by deeds of real charity than in this city."

The fourth annual meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society was held in the St. Gabriel Street Church on February 1, 1820.

Mrs. Bleakley was re-elected directress; Mrs. Aird, treasurer; Mrs. Barrett, secretary. The name of Mrs. Isaac Winslow Clark, wife of the Deputy Commissary-General, headed the list of managers. The others were: Miss Barrett, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Day, Miss A. Ermatinger, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Henshaw, Miss F. Hays, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. Langen, Miss McKay, Mrs. Try.

Total expenditures were £475 8s. 1½d. The membership had increased to eighty-one.

In 1819, the pensioners averaged two hundred and thirty a month; many remained on the lists from month to month, and some were supported for the whole twelve.

"All these were cases of real distress, not one in a hundred objects of casual charity."

The relief was administered in the most frugal manner possible. "Rice, barley, bread, potatoes and beef, or heads," were the staples of distribution, and "the cheapest that could be given. Tea, sugar, oatmeal and eggs were given the sick; wine only when ordered by the physician." Current expenses were from £40 to £50 monthly, including the support of the school. In 1819 the house in the Recollet suburb was again leased by the managers, and contained besides the school, about twenty orphan children, and sick persons placed there for recovery (such as could not gain admission to the Hotel Dieu.)" The ladies established another little asylum in which five widows and nineteen fatherless children were maintained. The school had so grown that a hundred poor children were taught, and two teachers employed.

"The treasury was practically exhausted," the old report goes on, "when the soup establishment was set on foot by the benevolent gentlemen of this city."

The lady managers were asked to take charge of the free distribution of soup and bread, for which a public subscription of £1,200 had been raised.

The work of preparation and serving was carried out at their house in St. Maurice Street, Recollet suburb. One or two of the lady managers attended each day to supervise this work. The dispensary supplied free medicines and advice.

Large donations were given the Society this year by the Gentlemen Theatrical Amateurs and the Montreal Assembly.

Both of these organizations were principally under the management of the younger officers of the garrison and their friends.

The author of *Ville Marie* has placed the dates of the opening of the Soup Kitchen and the establishment of the House of Recovery in 1818. The actual reports of the Secretary show that these activities were really established early in the following year.

Dr. Blackwood, a retired army surgeon, and the Gentlemen of the Faculty gave all possible help to the ladies in the conduct of their House of Recovery, which must have been their first house in the Recollet suburb, for the second and smaller asylum was occupied by widows and orphans.

It was for the Ladies' Benevolent Society that Isaac Winslow Clark, Deputy Commissary-General, requested from the Governor-in-Chief, fifty sets of condemned barracks bedding and was generously allowed two hundred.

The larger Craig Street house to which the patients from the House of Recovery were moved, was the first General Hospital, the direct result of the efforts of the Ladies' Benevolent Society in behalf of the sick poor.

The generous left hand of benevolence continued to give almost before the right had received. On September 12, 1820, a most serious appeal was issued to all members to attend the semi-annual meeting—"To consider the affairs of the Society and devise some means for augmenting its funds, which, from the pressure of the times and the great influx of indigent strangers, widows and orphans, are so far exhausted as to be hardly competent to meet the expenses of another month."

During 1819-20 many emigrants were being sent out, at the expense of the government. Old records show that from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty passed through Montreal daily.

The Doige directory for 1820 contains but little information as to the activities of the Society, no more than the names of the office-bearers. However, it verifies the statement of the Secretary of the Society in her annual report. There is no other charitable institution mentioned in its passages. The thin little book (there are only two in existence to-day), is much reduced in bulk and much less important in appearance than the directory of the previous year. It seems, somehow, a mute prophecy of lean years soon to follow.

The next claim for public attention put forward by the Society was the following book notice, which appeared in the papers shortly before the annual meeting of '21.

In the Press
and speedily will
be Published
Price - - - 2s. 6d.

A SERMON

Preached by the Rev. H. Esson
in the Scotch Church in Montreal
on Sunday, the Seventh of January, 1821.

In aid of the Funds of the
Female Benevolent Society in
Montreal.

The profits arising from
the sale will be appropriated
to the funds of that Society.

The fifth annual meeting was held in the St. Gabriel Street Church on Tuesday, February 10, 1821.

"It was not so fully attended as usual," wrote the secretary, "from the circumstance we presume, of the person employed to carry round the cards of invitation having failed to deliver them according to directions, and in many instances, to deliver them at all; in consequence of which those ladies who did not observe the newspaper advertisement were unappraised of the meeting."

Again Mrs. Bleakley, Mrs. Aird, and Mrs. Barrett were elected office-bearers. Mrs. Isaac Winslow Clark, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Barrett, Miss Armour, Miss Ermatinger, Miss McKay, Miss Hays, Mrs. Henshaw, Mrs. Try, Mrs. Langan, Mrs. Lunn, formerly Mrs. Hutchinson, and Miss Walker were elected to the Board of Management.

The difficulties of communication by letter in those days are well illustrated by the following notices of "Improvements," made four years later.

"There frequently being a difference in time by the Public Clock, the Public is respectfully informed that the Post Office hours are according to the Clock of Christ Church."

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Postmaster.

1st December, 1824.

"The Public Letter Carrier announces he will make his rounds for the collection of Letters in time for the Quebec Train; from 3 o'clock until ten minutes to 4. After his Post Office Duties are performed he proposes to collect debts and subscription monies; also to deliver Funeral Cards, Circular Letters, and Messages, which the nature of his business gives him a better opportunity of performing than those unacquainted with the town. Messages left for him with Mrs. Gillespie, near the market, will be promptly attended to."

Disbursements for 1820 were £464 14s. 11½d. Membership was seventy-six.

The Emigrant Society forwarded five hundred and eighteen persons to the Upper Provinces for the Ladies of the Benevolent Society in the course of the summer of 1820. "Our recipients are consequently fewer," runs the secretary's report, "but this circumstance has prevented those measures of public aid which were there resorted to, as it was conceived that the diminished number of the poor precluded the necessity of such a provision. This is now the only institution to which the remaining poor (and they are not few), can look for succor except the General Hospital, which in sickness is a blessed resource. To that we have the honour of being, in a humble degree, coadjutors, for the convalescents whom the physicians are often obliged to dismiss before their perfect recovery, are frequently received into your House, till their restored strength enables them to gain their own subsistence."

Disbursements for the year were £464, which sum provided an education for ninety children, supported eighty-seven orphans and relieved altogether seven hundred and thirty-nine individuals.

Shortly after the semi-annual meeting, September, 1820, the two houses maintained by the Society were combined owing to lack of funds,—the house commonly known as the "Soup House" being made to accommodate all pensioners.

The school was reported in a flourishing condition. The public distribution of soup, however, had been discontinued. It was found by experiment "that a certainty of supply, however meagre, withdraws from the Poor a powerful stimulus to industry. The numbers of the Poor, too, is steadily decreasing."

The Society received an annuity of five pounds and a small legacy of fifty pounds this year; donors names are not mentioned.

The funds were totally exhausted in December, 1820, and an appeal was made to the Churches.

"Their wishes were met with cheerfulness, and the Treasurer received the collections from the several Protestant Churches, £152."

The meeting in February, 1821, is the last of which there is any record, although there is evidence in plenty of the Society's existence and activity until 1822. In that year it was dissolved, not to reappear for a decade.

On June 9, 1821, the editor of the *Herald*, explaining that the foreign news was delayed, gave a full page to the ceremonies and proceedings which accompanied the laying of the cornerstone of the Montreal General Hospital, when Sir John Johnson officiated. The old report is full of color and life; one sees again the great masonic procession, the military personages, and the gaily dressed holiday crowd.

The faces of three "Honourables," who were to be remembered for a century as Montreal's "most greatly trusted and best beloved citizens" of their generation, stand out in clear relief;—familiar even to-day are the lineaments of John Richardson, George Moffatt, and Peter McGill.

In the evening, at the great public dinner given Sir John at the City Tavern there were many studied and eloquent toasts, beginning with Royalty "three times three." The twenty-second on the list was proposed by Mr. David Ross "To the Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society," and was received with joyous respect.

On February 12, 1822, a newly formed society, the Garrett Benevolent, an association of young men, announced the reception of a donation of fifty pounds from William Bingham, Esq. This sum was to be given "to the relief of such objects of charity as may be deemed most worthy." The officers' names are given in the published notice: Richard Hart, J. Hitchcock, T. Whittimore.

The editor of the *Herald* adds a foot-note in which he informs readers that he is assured "that one-third of the donation is to be presented to the Female Benevolent Society."

A letter published in the *Herald* in June, 1822, and here given in part, is among the last published records of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for the years before 1832.

"Our Clergymen have effected a division of the Benevolent Society confining the exertions of each congregation to their respective churches, under the auspices of themselves and Churchwardens and Elders, which must be tried to the advantage of all.

* * *

"May they prosper in their generous and noble efforts, etc."

It may seem that the work accomplished in the years between 1815 and 1822 was on a somewhat limited scale, and that the charity extended was, after all, little enough for so much public notice then and now, but it must be remembered that the Montreal of those days was but an outpost of civilization slowly waking to a day of future greatness. The walled town had been almost mediæval. The walls had been down ten years when the Society was founded, but life was primitive, and public opinion still clung, sometimes perhaps of necessity, but oftener through hardened habits of thought, to the harsh judgments and stern measures of an earlier time.

It was a city where there were too many failures and cast-aways from the old land, people sent out to populate and develop Upper Canada but too poor or ill to reach their destination, and unresourceful in their efforts at making a living in the midst of new and strange surroundings.

There were few street lights in 1815, and a volunteer constabulary, who acted as night watchmen, left the care of their gold and furs, their wines and cloth stuffs to the individual merchants; the leading citizens were practically all merchants. They lived in the old rough-stone dwellings which are still to be seen here and there between Craig Street and the river. On the ground floor was shop or warehouse, with its barred windows and heavy doors. In some dark corner stood the iron bound chest locked and double locked, chained securely to the floor, and filled at night with plate and coin, and all small valuables. Above stairs was the family dwelling often panelled in English oak. Even the least of citizens kept his business and all his property within instant reach in yard or warehouse, shop or cellar. But robberies were extensive and occurred almost nightly, and every householder and merchant guarded his own possessions according to his sense of justice and felt in duty bound to suspect a shabby stranger.

The emigrants just come from the utmost poverty and all unused to the ways of the new land, were not the most attractive

objects of charity. The old prison records show that these newcomers were far more numerous as offenders than the French citizens, the Canadians as they called themselves, and were called by the British.

Yet with a spirit in advance of their times, the members of this little Society interested themselves in the welfare of the emigrants who made up the larger number of the "destitute poor." Moreover they displayed modern and businesslike directness in the work they accomplished, qualities then not often associated with womankind in the average mind.

"The ladies have evinced already a good deal of that kind of mind which is necessary for the attainment of National objects, * * * Montreal, not equal to London in the number of its females, far surpasses that metropolis in the activity, capability and independence of the female mind and spirit."—*A letter to the press from An Old London Resident.*

Their membership in those early years ranging from fifty to nearly ninety, was a very fair representation of charitable women workers for an English-speaking population of only three thousand five hundred, and their yearly disbursements of from one hundred pounds in 1816 to nearly five hundred in 1820 were worth then, in purchasing power of the necessities of life, four or five times what the same sums would be worth to-day.

There is a great deal in the history of Montreal which helps to account for the dissolution, in 1822, of a society which had been for seven years so prominent and so active in good works.

Lower Canada was decidedly backward in industrial and commercial development. There was a general decrease in financial prosperity in the ten years after 1820, and public funds were far short of public needs. At the same time there were fewer emigrants, eight thousand in 1825 reached Canada, against twelve thousand in 1819. Those who came had a better knowledge of conditions in Canada and were better prepared for the new experience. Many were able to join relatives in the settlements. Work on the Erie Canal would soon begin and thousands were diverted to New York State.

In the days before foreign immigration, the Irish race largely predominated among the people from the British Isles who sought out new homes in Canada and the United States. In

Montreal there was, by 1822, a strong Irish community whose societies and churches readily undertook the care of newcomers of their own race. So the Ladies' Benevolent Society, founded in 1815 for all the "destitute poor," and whose charity was largely applied to the women and children among the emigrants, had with lessening funds, fewer calls upon their bounty.

By 1822 the General Hospital provided ample accommodation for the sick poor. By this time, also, primary education was within the reach of all classes. The system of British and Canadian Schools, as its name implies, sought to bring together the children of the two races. The system was supported by provincial grant to which was added private subscriptions and a nominal fee for pupils. It was successful until the rebellion of '37. The National Schools were conducted under the direction of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, a society whose Canadian branch was strongly supported in England. They were, of course, as purely church schools as the parish schools in England.

It is interesting that the lady managers of the Benevolent Society in 1821 were almost without exception, on the ladies' committee of the British and Canadian Schools, and that Mrs. J. T. Barrett, wife of the Secretary for the Canadian S.P.C.K. was with other ladies of the Benevolent Society actively interested in the National Schools.

But one problem was left for the Benevolent Society, and that a pressing one. There remained with the ladies a number of orphans and destitute children. The number of children in the schools in 1820, it will be remembered, was ninety, and all but three were orphans. Some of the children had been taken in temporary charge while their parents were ill; others had been deserted, for the emigrants, great as was their need, were by no means as a class incapable of imposing upon those who had befriended them.

"There is a practice among the emigrants of deserting wife and children in the larger cities and drifting on alone to wherever there is a chance to earn a living, leaving the families dependent for their support on the charity of the people."—*Letter from the Chairman of the Quebec Emigrant Society to the Montreal Gazette.*

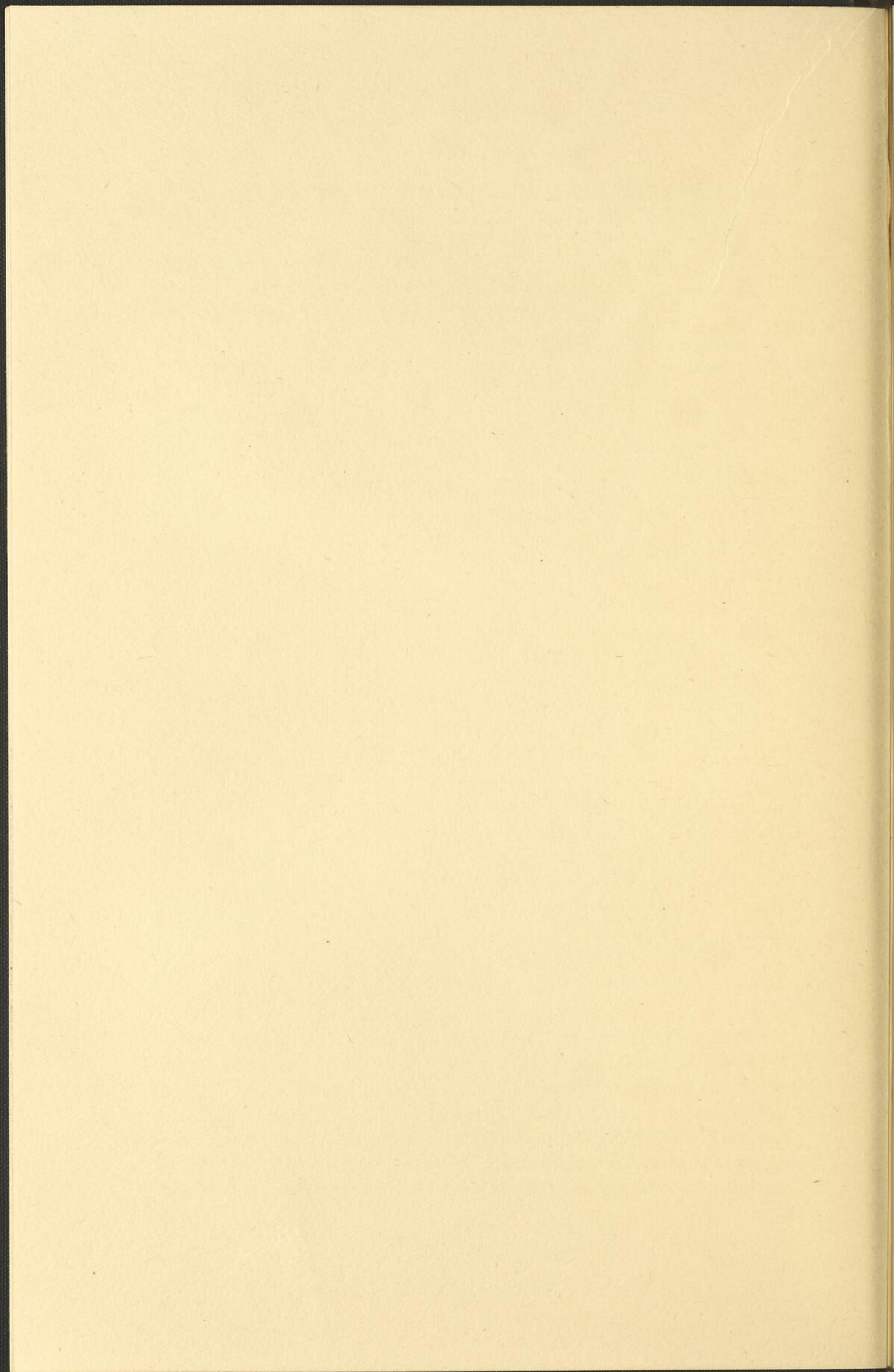
These children needed a permanent home. They were placed temporarily in the care of the English and Scotch parishes. Very

soon a general meeting of Montreal ladies was called, and resulted in the formation of a new institution, the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The First Directress of this new charity was the same Mrs. Aird who had been treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society during its entire existence. The Secretary was Mrs. J. T. Barrett, whose reports of the older society as published in the Montreal newspapers from 1815 to 1821, have been closely followed in this history. The committee of management of the Orphan Asylum included Mrs. Bleakly, former Directress of the Benevolent Society, and practically all of the former lady managers.

The sum of six pounds remaining with the treasurer of the Benevolent Society on its dissolution in February, was made over to the Orphan Asylum. A day to come would see the reorganized Ladies' Benevolent Society carry on with ten pence in the treasury. The school, which had been continued by the two parishes for the benefit of the orphans in their temporary care, was transferred with its charges and teacher to the Orphan Asylum. Half orphans were admitted to the asylum until the reorganization of the Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1832, when these ladies again undertook, as their especial charge, the care of fatherless or motherless children and widows.

There is a gap in the history of the Ladies' Benevolent Society for the years from 1822 to 1832, which can only be bridged over by the records of individual members. Old news reports show that they were in touch with one another in the intervening years and interested in every philanthropy of British Montreal. Among graver emergencies than those of 1815, they would again come together in a most difficult undertaking and found this time permanently, their present institution.



PART II

ABOUT the time of the first establishment of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society there suddenly appeared on the west coast of India, a new affliction to torment mankind. "We have witnessed in our day a new pestilence," wrote a medical man in the *London Quarterly Review* for August, 1831,—“in the Indian or Asiatic Cholera, which, in the short space of fifteen years, has desolated the globe and swept off fifty million of our race.” Describing the symptoms this doctor writes, “a man, fifteen minutes before in perfect health could not move a limb; in an hour death ensued.”

Montreal in common with other Canadian cities, gave little thought to the plague until obliged to face it at close range. All through May of that memorable year '32, there was hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. The city was in the throes of a particularly violent political quarrel and a bitterly contested election; the decision between the candidates, Dr. Tracy and Mr. Bagg, was largely guess work owing to the uncontrolled mob at the polls. In a clash with the military three citizens were killed. On the eighth of June, before the quarrel had cooled, the ill-fated ship "Carricks" dropped anchor at Grosse Isle, her flag at half-mast. She had sailed from Dublin with one hundred and thirty-three passengers; only seventy-four lived through that voyage of death. Quebec was smitten within twenty-four hours, and Montreal followed as quickly in her turn. Dr. Tracy was announced the victor of the recent election by three votes, but he was one of the first Montreal victims of the epidemic, and did not live to take his seat in the Assembly.

The people were terrified. Those who could, made their way out of the city. The Sheriff of Montreal sought shelter for his family in the vacant country-house of John Clarke of the Hudson's Bay Company, which stood on property that is now Clarke Avenue, Westmount. The barns and granaries of this and other farms on the outskirts were full of refugees. A little later, when the plague struck New York City, there was an instant exodus of eighty thousand of its inhabitants. Emigrants who escaped the detention sheds at Quebec and Montreal wandered from village to village seeking work, shelter, food; more often than not denied

all three by the frightened inhabitants. Everywhere there were penniless women and children.

As in 1815, the tide of emigration was at the flood. Speculating ship masters enticed; hard times at home drove these poor people in ever-increasing numbers to the western world. No wonder fifty thousand landed in Quebec and Montreal in the summer of '32, when a man could earn in Canada from four shillings and sixpence to nine shillings a day; or ten times in actual cash, and in living expenses three times the amount paid in England. A day's work brought an Irishman at home just one-twentieth the return he might receive in Canada. But what was the basis of calculation which made it common belief that a man, once landed in Lower Canada with his family of five or six, could maintain them and himself on thirty shillings for "a few days until he finds suitable employment?"

At any rate Canada's half million inhabitants were expected to wholly absorb the twenty, thirty, and fifty thousand sent out yearly after 1828. The emigrants of this period were mainly workers in the various trades thrown out of employment by the advent of machinery in England, and Irish agricultural laborers "starving in the midst of plenty of their own production."

True to their tradition, the surviving members of the earlier Ladies' Benevolent Society now drew together again under conditions similar, though more grave, than those they met and weathered in 1816.

The Society was reorganized with the same objects as before; "In consequence," says the *Montreal Gazette* of the time, "of the urgency of the multiplied cases of extraordinary destitution which have been created *all of a sudden*, by the fearful ravages of cholera in this city and vicinity * * * In connection with the Institution there will be a SOUP KITCHEN and a REGISTER OFFICE for domestic servants.

"The Asylum will be opened next week for the reception of destitute widows and their children."

On July 20, 1832, when the ladies met in the National School (the old General Hospital Building) to discuss plans for reorganizing, there were from ten to twenty deaths a day in Montreal, then a city of thirty thousand inhabitants. The members not only met in the heart of the city, but undertook a house to house canvass in the midst of appalling conditions. The objects of their care were

again, as in 1815, the women and children of the emigrants; and the emigrants had this time brought the pestilence. The Montreal Emigrant Society alone forwarded ten thousand seven hundred and forty-four destitute emigrants in the summer of 1832.

The committee divided the work of canvassing, assigning two members to each of the principal streets and suburbs. Mrs. (Dr.) Holmes and Miss B. Holmes took St. James Street and St. Antoine Suburb; Mrs. Jacob Hall and Miss Armour the Haymarket (now Victoria Square) and the Recollet suburb; Mrs. Hoofstetter and Miss Solomons, Notre Dame Street and the Quebec Suburb; Mrs. Bethune and Miss Bowman, St. Lawrence Suburb and Cote a Baron; Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Auldjo, St. Paul Street; Miss Jones and Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Craig Street and St. Louis Suburb; Mrs. (Dr.) Stephenson the streets between St. Paul and Notre Dame.

These suburbs—St. Antoine, Recollet, Quebec, St. Lawrence and St. Louis took their names and locations from the gates in the old city walls. The St. Lawrence gate was near St. Lawrence Street and Fortification Lane. The Quebec gate on Dalhousie Square near the Citadel (Place Viger) and the Recollet Suburb will be remembered as the neighborhood of the early activities of the Society; here were located the first school, the House of Recovery, the Soup Kitchen. The St. Antoine Suburb was also reached by the Recollet Gate. Cote a Baron, now Sherbrooke Street, was even then assuming an air of distinction. A long walk to view its few cut-stone houses and their well-kept grounds was a most popular Sunday diversion.

The first canvass was repeated in a few weeks and both met a generous response. Altogether £637 were collected within a month, including £100 from the Citizens' Committee, of which Horatio Gates was chairman. The Citizens' Committee also turned over to the Society two hundred of the six hundred garments sent to Montreal by the ladies of Hartford, Connecticut, through Miss Skinner.

The Committee, as in 1819, co-operated with the Ladies' Benevolent Society in the maintenance of a Soup Kitchen, and we find Dean Bethune acknowledging through the press, for the Board of Health, various sums "for Widows and Orphans" and "for the Soup Kitchen," which were credited to the funds of this Society.

The significant word "Gone" or even more significant letter "D" is written against three out of every ten or twelve names on the long list of subscribers and donors in the "Monthly Minute Book" kept by the Secretary in 1832, and still preserved by the Society.

With funds assured, relief work was begun in earnest. A house was taken on the Main Street, St. Lawrence Suburb, opposite the New Sunday Market, at an annual rental of £50. A superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, were engaged and a busy year followed.

In this year, Mrs. Barrett, Secretary of the Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1816, was present at many of the meetings and was a member of the School Committee. Mrs. Barrett died the following year. Mrs. George Platt, a member in 1817, when the annual meeting was held at her house on St. Paul Street, was again a member and her husband a subscriber after the reorganization. Dean Bethune, rector of Christ Church, who had been a friend of the Society in its infancy, supervised the drawing up of rules and regulations in 1832. Mrs. Bethune was a Directress from 1833.

Names of office-bearers and committee members for the years from 1816 to 1822 and again on the lists in 1832, include those of Mrs. (Judge) Ogden, Directress in 1818, who was again Directress for a number of years after 1832. She later became Mrs. T. B. Anderson. Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Try, Miss Mackay and Miss Armour were Managers of the Society before and after the reorganization. These names continue after the lapse of ten years, although but fifteen names were published for the earlier years, three office-bearers and twelve managers. Mrs. (Judge) Ogden, Mrs. Hutchinson, who became Mrs. Lunn, and Miss Frances Hays, later Mrs. Cohen of Baltimore, were married after the close of the old Society. There were probably many other changes of name among original members.

That the relationship so closely established in the earlier years between the Society, the churches, the General Hospital and the Protestant Orphan Asylum was as close in 1832 as in 1819, is evidenced by the following names among its members, which appear during the first weeks after the reorganization: Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Caldwell and

Mrs. Holmes, the last four the wives of the doctors on the staff of the General Hospital, Mrs. McCord and Miss Ross.

The work of the Society after reorganization was carried on along the same lines as in 1815-22. Widows and fatherless or motherless children were again its chief care. The children were taught in the Institution and the women, if able, helped with the housework. Poor women, just out of hospital were, as before, received for convalescence. The number of inmates was limited to one hundred. The day and hour of committee meetings, the annual dues, the arrangement for monthly visitors in rotation from among the managers, all followed closely the rules observed by the Society in 1815.

To complete the restoration of those earlier days, there was established, during the emergency months of 1832, a Soup Kitchen, again supported by the Citizens' Committee, and again in charge of the ladies of this Society.

In 1832 the office-bearers were: Mrs. Richardson, first directress; Mrs. Ogden, second directress; Mrs. Caldwell, secretary, and Mrs. M. D. Anderson, treasurer. The committee of management consisted of Mrs. Bethune, Miss B. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. J. M. McDowell, Mrs. J. H. Dorwin, Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Begly, Miss Ross, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Miss Richardson, Mrs. McGillivray, Miss Solomons, Miss W. Jones, Miss Armour, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Hetherington, Miss Ward and Mrs. Perkins.

The life carried on within the Institution was marked by extreme simplicity. A cow, a pig and chickens were kept. A shoemaker was in residence and two of the older boys were apprenticed to him.

The clerk of the market was generous with gifts of confiscated market supplies, and sent many fowl, hens and quarters of beef to the Institution.

In August the Society, at the request of Dr. Mountain, co-operated with the Quebec Benevolent Society in order to send a number of destitute widows and their children back to England.

At the monthly meeting held on April 30th, 1833, it was unanimously resolved that the Society, "as far as funds had permitted, had fulfilled their pledge to the public to relieve all those who were in real want and distress from the ravages of the

cholera, and unanimously agreed that the Institution should be permanent."

The fifty pounds for charitable purposes remaining in the hands of the Sanitary Committee of Montreal, was given over to this Society. Horatio Gates, a prominent merchant and chairman of the Sanitary Committee in 1832, had also been chairman of that Citizens' Committee which co-operated with the Society in 1817-18, providing a Soup Kitchen for the relief of emigrants.

During the summer of 1833 the Society provided for the instruction of two teachers who were to be employed in the school; for Ann Dade in the Lancastrian Method of Primary Education, and Charlotte Seybold in the "latest method for infant schools."

Dr. Stephenson, who had given his services so generously since the reorganization, was voted the sum of ten pounds to cover his expenses in the supply of medicines and equipment for use in the Institution. The secretary, by order of the committee, wrote him of their decision, enclosing a draft with the letter. His answer was a prompt refusal of the draft and a kindly offer of his services and supplies for an indefinite period.

The first annual meeting after the reorganization was held at the Institution on the first Tuesday in October, 1833. Dean Bethune opened the meeting with prayer and read the year's report. Mrs. Richardson was re-elected first directress; Mrs. Ogden, second directress; Mrs. Anderson, treasurer; Mrs. Caldwell, secretary. Mrs. Bethune's name is also on the list of office-bearers as given in the Quebec Almanac for 1833-34. The list of managers follows: Mrs. Auldjo, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Dorwin, Miss Fleming, Mrs. J. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss I. Hall, Mrs. Hoofstetter, Miss Hallowell, Miss J. Jones, Miss H. Jones, Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. Sweeny, Miss Sweeny, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. Torrance, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Porteous, Mrs. E. Robertson, Miss Ross, Mrs. Shuter.

The cost of living is illustrated by the resolution to charge 1s. 5d. per month for the board and lodging of the young son of the Superintendent of the Institution, Mr. Millett. At this time the use of coffee made of peas, for the women was discontinued, and real tea provided.

These items from the monthly account book for November, 1833, also show the cost of living and conditions within the In-

stitution at this period. "3 bu. grain at 5d.; 1 lb. butter, 1s.; 22 lb. beef at 1½d.; 61 bags potatoes at 2s. 5d.; 1 load of lime, 12s. 6d.; woodcutter for chopping, sawing, etc.; 12½ cords at 1s. 6d. per cord; powder to make ink, 7½d.; leather for house, for cobbler, 19s. 2½d.; 1 load of hay, 49 bundles, 16s. 3d. A bill paid to Hilton and Baird in October of this year was for 6 cradles at 7s. and 4 forms at 5s."

In March, 1834, an advertisement was placed in the newspapers notifying parents of deserted children that the ladies could not protect them any longer and requesting said parents to come forward and claim their children before May 1st.

In 1834, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Ogden continued as first and second directress, Mrs. Stephenson as secretary, and Mrs. Perkins as treasurer. The names of Mrs. Budden and Miss Molson were added to the list of Managers of the previous years.

At the annual meeting on October 9, 1834, a very complete report was read by the secretary, Mrs. Perkins. Twenty-nine women and fifty-one children were cared for during the year. The use of Savings Banks was begun, the earnings of apprenticed children being held for them until they came of age. Though cholera raged in Montreal for a number of weeks, only three children of the Institution died.

£499 9s. 2½d. were spent, leaving a balance of £195 5s. 2d.

On Thanksgiving Day the Protestant Churches of Montreal gave £257 5s. 2d., or more than half the funds of the year.

In 1835 Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Ogden were again elected first and second directress respectively, with Mrs. Stephenson and Miss Christie, who was later replaced by Miss Hall, as secretary and treasurer.

The Board of Managers included: Mrs. Auldjo, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Miss Armour, Miss Hallowell, Mrs. McCord, Miss Molson, Miss S. Ogden, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Bellingham, Mrs. Budden, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. J. H. Dorwin, Mrs. T. B. Fuller, Mrs. W. Forsyth, Miss Fleming, Mrs. A. F. Holmes, Mrs. Hoofstetter, Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. J. A. Perkins, Mrs. W. Robertson, Miss E. Richardson, Miss C. Richardson, Miss Ross, Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Smith, Miss Solomons, Mrs. J. Torrance, Mrs. A. White, Mrs. L. B. Ward.

The treasurer's report for 1835 reads as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1834.....	97	13	6
Amount received from annual subscribers.....	66	10	0
Amount of collections made in the Protestant Churches of Montreal on the appointed Thanksgiving Day.....	257	5	2
Amount received from the Protestant brethren at Lachine.....	15	15	0
Proceeds of a theatrical performance of the Garrick Club.....	23	2	9
Amount of a donation from the Savings Bank...	100	0	0
Amount of various donations, including £3 13s. 11d. received from a band of children, etc..	118	7	11½
Amount of a legacy from the late William Boston, Esq.....	5	0	0
Total.....	£684	14	4½
Total amount of disbursements from October, 1834 to October, 1835.....	499	9	2½
Balance remaining on hand, October, 1835.....	£185	5	2

It was decided to retain all children within the Institution until they reached the age of at least ten years. This was an improvement on an earlier rule, which merely provided that children should have learned to read and write before leaving.

The rules and by-laws passed by the Society since its reorganization were collected and inscribed in the minute book. These formed the basis of the constitution of 1841.

An application was made to the clergy of the different Protestant congregations, requesting that they defray the funeral expenses of inmates, members of their parishes, who might die in the Institution. The application was granted by the several congregations.

The report for the next annual meeting was drawn up by Dean Bethune and read by him on the appointed day, October 4, 1836.

"The annual meeting of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society was held at the Institution on Wednesday, the 4th of

October, 1836, when the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Robertson, and the report of the proceedings of the Society for the year was made and approved.

"At the last annual meeting there remained in the Institution thirteen women and forty children. During the year were admitted nineteen women and forty-five children. The small number of children bound out (seven) is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that this number alone had obtained the age of ten years. There were this year twenty-three children placed out and receiving annuities which were regularly deposited for them in the Savings Bank, to be applied for their benefit with the accumulated interest at the expiration of their services.

"By the inspection of the treasurer's account, it will be seen that the total expense of the last year amounted to the sum of £445 10s. 4d., a sum less than the preceding year by £53 18s. 9d, which amount it would have been impossible to have discharged had it not been for the usual appropriation of the Provincial Legislature and the very generous and unexpected donation of £100 from friends of the Institution."

TREASURER'S REPORT—1836

	£	s.	d.
Balance remaining on hand, September 28, 1835...	184	15	5
Amount received from annual subscribers.....	76	0	0
Donations received from friends.....	100	0	0
Amount received from Legislature.....	100	0	0
Amount of occasional donations.....	12	16	7
Amount received for board for children.....	5	0	0
Amount of circus performance.....	1	18	9
	£480	10	9
Total disbursements from October, 1835 to Oc- tober, 1836.....	445	10	4
Balance remaining on hand, October, 1836.....	£ 35	0	5

Office-bearers and managers elected for 1836: Mrs. Richardson, first directress; Mrs. Ogden, second directress; Mrs. Stephenson, treasurer; Mrs. Perkins, secretary. Managers: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Bellingham

Mrs. Budden, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Dorwin, Mrs. Forsyth, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Geddes, Miss Hallowel, Mrs. J. Hall, Mrs. A. F. Holmes, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Hoofstetter, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. MacIntosh, Mrs. Samuel Ogden, Mrs. W. Robertson, Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss E. Richardson, Miss C. Richardson, Miss Ross, Miss Solomons, Miss Sweeny, Miss J. Torrance, Miss L. B. Ward, Miss S. Ward, Miss A. White, Miss J. Henshaw.

School committee: Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. White, Mrs. Samuel Ogden, Miss Hallowel, Miss Ready, Miss Pyke, Miss Birks, Miss Robertson, Miss Finlay, Miss Dupuy, Miss M. Pike, Miss C. Ogden.

"The balance in the treasurer's hands, with which to commence the transactions of another year, is thirty-five pounds, a sum hardly sufficient for the demands of one month at this season, to which add the probable amount of the annual subscriptions, say twenty-five pounds, and the entire income to be depended upon, to meet an almost certain expenditure of four hundred and fifty pounds, is only one hundred and ten.

"To J. S. McCord, Esq., for his continued liberal and valuable professional services, the grateful thanks of this Society are due and also to the medical officers, Dr. Stephenson and Dr. Hall, for their able, prompt and gratuitous favors."

It was decided that widows placing children out to board in the Institution should pay an amount, if their circumstances demanded, which might be considerably less than the regulation 15s. a month usually charged for each child boarder.

Two weeks after the annual meeting, a fire broke out in a grocer's establishment next door to the home of the Society when a stable with two thousand bundles of hay was entirely destroyed, and the Ladies' Benevolent Society lost a quantity of uninsured furniture.

Letters of acknowledgement were sent to the fire companies, and to Mr. George Phillips for their gallant work on behalf of the Institution, to the Honourable Peter McGill for a very welcome contribution to help defray furniture loss, £10 10s.

Fire insurance protection was taken out for the first time with the Phoenix Company. It was also decided to substitute oil for candles, as being more practical, safe and economical.

G. Auldjo, Esq., Chairman of the Committee receiving funds for the sufferers in the New York fire, notified the Society that a

sum which had not been forwarded would be at the disposal of the treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

A donation of £150 was received from the Montreal Savings Bank.

With an estimated £250 in hand, the Ladies had still to meet three-fourths of the expenses of the year. They decided to hold a bazaar as fine and out of the ordinary as possible. The first intention was to hold it at the National School House, but Earl Gosford kindly offered Government House, the Chateau de Ramezay. The bazaar opened on April 12, 1837, and continued for three days. It was visited by many coaching parties from the surrounding towns. With its red-coated sentries, with a gay company thronging its doors, with spirited horses and handsome carriages in waiting, Government House proved a decided attraction. The profits of the bazaar were £400 and on May 30, 1837, the Society had an encouraging cash balance of £509 16s. 3d.

The articles remaining unsold were later disposed of to good advantage by the lady passengers from Montreal on board the Steamship "Canada."

In the matron's book for this year is a note of some "bazaar things sent in by Mrs. Ogden, two worked frocks, one pair pantallets, five small handkerchiefs, twenty-six small articles, four caps, hand-made, and one cut glass dish."

Paper flowers mounted under glass were among the "household ornaments" which sold freely at a moderate price.

About this time it was agreed that members of the Visiting Committee must either discharge their duties personally or by substitute at the appointed time, or pay an indemnity of 10s. in default of duty.

In 1837 Mrs. Richardson was again elected first directress; Mrs. Bellingham, second directress; Mrs. Stephenson, and Mrs. W. L. Coit, secretary and treasurer.

In June of this year, Sir John Doratt, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Medical, Charitable and Literary Institutions for the Province of Lower Canada, sent a letter to the Ladies' Benevolent Society inquiring as to its support, grants and objects, this information being required by the Government. The reply given below in part, is the one quoted in Hochelaga Depicts.

"The funds of this Institution are derived from occasional legislative grants. There is no endowment. The number of women

and children benefitted by this Institution since its foundation (1832), to July inst., is as follows:—

Women admitted	604
Persons assisted out-doors	320
Persons placed out	76
Restored to friends	28
Total	1,028
Total deaths	36
Average annual receipts	£601 1s. 13½d.

“The sum of five hundred pounds only has been received from the Provincial Legislature, leaving £3108 14s. 10½d. raised solely from the voluntary contributions of the charitable of the City of Montreal.”

About this time the first “inventory of everything in the house” was made, and placed in the observation book. It included two spinning wheels, two winding reels, one sett wool cards, two wool packs, one clock loaned to the Institution by J. Pelton, Esq., the Landlord, two candle moulds, three casks, or water puncheons.” As late as 1845 water was carried from door to door in Montreal in those districts above the level of the water company’s cisterns on Notre Dame Street.

The balance remaining in the treasurer’s hands in September 1838, was £129 11s. 3½d., after an allowance had been made for a total expenditure of £407 2s. 5½d. Subscriptions sent in at the annual meeting in October raised the funds on hand to £205. The office-bearers elected for 1838 were: Mrs. Richardson, first directress; Mrs. Ogden, second directress; Mrs. Stephenson, treasurer; Mrs. W. Badgeley, secretary.

The list of managers follows: Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. M. D. Anderson, Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Bellingham, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Ferrier, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. A. F. Holmes, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. (Dr.) Hall, Mrs. MacDonnell, Mrs. MacIntosh, Mrs. Samuel Ogden, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. (Dr.) Robertson, Mrs. White, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. McCord, Miss E. Richardson, Miss C. Richardson, Miss Solomons, Miss Hallowell, Miss Sweeny, Miss Bagg, Miss Wurtele, Miss Joseph and Miss Fanny David.

The first donation received after the annual meeting was six pounds of cotton wick and five books of proverbs with explanatory notes, from Mrs. Hughes, of Three Rivers; Mrs. Perkins, a manager, sent twelve Scotch bonnets; Mr. Kitson of Columbia, five pounds. The Hon. Peter McGill sent generous quantities of pork and flour in barrels and several pieces of flannel. During the season Capt. Neill, of the ship "Robertson," transported several women and children for the Society entirely free of charge, "and gave them every kind attention during the voyage." In 1838 Lady Dalhousie took office as the Society's first Patroness.

At the annual meeting held on October 1, 1839, the following returns of the number of inmates was given: At the beginning of the year there were ten women and forty-four children in the Institution, during the year nine women and twenty-one children were admitted. Three women and eight children died. Ten women left the institution, six children were bound out, twenty-three children were returned to parents. The number of deaths are accounted for by the prevalence of small-pox, whooping cough and measles. Total receipts for the year were £468 3s. 11½d. Disbursements, which included daily running expenses, totalled £258 14s. 10½d. Rent, £40; Superintendent's salary, £30; altogether, £328 14s. 10½d.

The office-bearers elected for 1839 were: Mrs. Richardson, first directress; Mrs. Ogden, second directress; Mrs. Stephenson, treasurer; Mrs. J. Ogden, secretary; Mrs. Badgley, second secretary. Two names were added to the list of managers for 1838, those of Mrs. Neutz and Mrs. Lavicourt.

In April, 1840, scarlet fever broke out in the Institution, and in May, when occupation of a new house in another neighborhood was to have begun, a dispute arose between the landlord and the outgoing tenants, preventing the ladies from moving their charges. After some difficulty they succeeded in providing temporary shelter in the old Donegani House on the Haymarket, now Victoria Square.

In July the move to Lagauchetiere Street was finally accomplished, but was attended, even in minor matters, with considerable vexation. The matron wrote in her book, "Maria, (a maid), was sent with Mrs. D. to carry a little tub with delph to the new house. She did not return for more than two hours, and when she did, she was drunk and behaved in a most odious man-

ner. We bore with her for more than an hour, but seeing that nobody would get minding his business, Mrs. N. was told the state we were in, who sent a watchman who took her away."

At the annual meeting in October, the office of Secretary for Children was inaugurated, Mrs. Samuel Ogden taking this post, and Mrs. Wilson becoming general secretary. The other office-bearers were re-elected. The names of Miss Boston, Mrs. Dunscombe and Mrs. Sewell were added to the list of managers.

The work of the Society, funds expended, etc., averaged the same as the two previous years. Drs. Stephenson and Hall and Mr. McCord continued to give their professional services and advice to the Society. The Provincial Government granted this year the usual one hundred pounds. The work of revising rules and regulations was begun in January. The printer had them off his press early in 1841. The Charter of the Institution was granted and the constitution and by-laws passed August 17, 1841.

The charter members were: Sarah Ann Richardson, Ann Anderson, Juliet Holmes, Emma M. Crawford, Isabella Sewell, Annabella MacIntosh, Margaret D. Anderson, Isabella Dorwin, Mary Hallowell, Eweretta Richardson, Elizabeth Wallace Badgley, Charlotte Richardson, Isabella Stephenson, Jessy Solomons, Catherine H. Ogden, Jane Armour, Arabella Bellingham, Agnes Hall, Sophia Moffatt, Rebecca Hall, Rebekah Joseph, Jane Lavicourt, Ann McCord, Elizabeth Neuts, Jane Newhouse, Isabella Boston, Marion MacIntosh, Jane Ross, Eliza Ross, Elizabeth Reid, Margaret McGillivray, Caroline Dunscombe, Margaret M. White, Charlotte Wurtele, Susan Wilks, Ann Wilson, Elizabeth Molson and Eliza McGill.

Of the thirty-nine names of charter members, four at least date from the years before 1822, nine from the first meeting for the purpose of reorganization in 1832, and nearly all the others from later months in the same year.

The annual meeting took place on October 11. Office-bearers were re-elected. In June a school "especially for religious instruction," was organized at the Institution. Wednesday afternoons were set aside for religious teaching. Volunteers among the managers attended and assisted the clergyman, usually Mr. Thompson, in teaching and Bible reading.

During the spring and summer months there were several cases of small-pox in the Institution. The house was quarantined

and the patients removed to the hospital. In July, 1842, after much correspondence with the landlord, the drain of the house was connected with the main sewer which had just been laid in St. Urbain Street. Dr. Hall still continued his services free of all charge. During several epidemics he visited the Institution twice a day.

The average number of inmates was forty-seven. The staff included the superintendent and matron, the teacher and three house servants. In October there occurred the second fire in the history of the Society. It reached the roof of the St. Urbain Street house from a fire on Cote Street. The damage to the roof was the only loss. Colonel Maitland and Messrs. Ogden, Forster and Geddes, who gave prompt assistance before the arrival of the firemen, probably saved the building.

A custom of the lady managers and of friends of the Society was that of assuming responsibility for the board of inmates in whose welfare they were particularly concerned. The maintenance of a number of elderly women was paid for in this way. Similar provision was made for a number of children.

Officers of the regiment then stationed in Montreal, contributed two pounds a month for each motherless soldiers' child. Mrs. McGill kept a small boy in the Institution nearly three years, providing good clothing and books for him.

About this time it was decided by a majority of fourteen votes to admit Roman Catholics in distress and we find an entry for April 29, 1841, "the Canadian woman and her five children admitted."

Living costs, compared with those of to-day, seem incredibly cheap. An entry for May 21, 1842, records the purchase of "thirty-four and three-fourths cords of wood this day, consisting of Maple and Birch principally, at 14s. per cord, delivered into the yard and corded. Several persons who have seen this wood, say that we have had a great bargain, being excellent as to quality and remarkably cheap."

A "Canadian" woman made the boys' trousers, charging 1s. 1d. a day for her work and trimmings. The amount of pilot-cloth needed for one outfitting for the boys cost 20s. 3d. Most of the knitting and plain sewing and all of the mending was done by the women and older girls. The house servants' wages were two dollars each per month with board and clothing. Thirty-two

and one-half bushels of potatoes were bought at 10d. per bushel, "all of the remainder of a bateau from L'Assomption and proved very excellent."

"Engaged a painter to colour and whitewash the house for four pounds currency."

"Mrs. White visited, agreed with a man to clean out the yard for five dollars,—he afterward took four."

The committee and managers' minute books, and at least one of the observation books kept by the Society during the years between 1840 and 1846, were lost, in all probability by fire. From the Montreal directories of the period, and from incomplete news files, the names of office-bearers were gleaned and the location of the houses leased during these years. From this data and from scattered notes of officers which are still preserved, it is evident that there was little change in the life of the Society, its finances, or in the personnel of its managers.

The members of the committee on the visiting list for these years include the following: Mrs. Davidson, Miss Armour, Mrs. Lavicourt, Miss Joseph, Mrs. Holmes, Miss MacIntosh, Mrs. (Dr.) Holmes, Mrs. White, Mrs. Neutz, The Misses Richardson, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Wm. Ogden, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. (Dr.) Hall, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Mrs. Dorwin, Miss Ogden, Miss Auldjo, Mrs. Perkins, Lady Routh, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. J. Molson, Mrs. Archbold, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Torrance, The Misses Pyke, Mrs. Badgley and Mrs. Dunscombe.

In December, 1842, the Institution, then on St. Urbain Street, was supplied with water, which was laid on by the Water Company in wooden pipes. The entire charge for leading the water from the street to the kitchen was but four dollars, and the ladies had the privilege of taking up the pipes.

A few more domestic notes from the observation book, which covers a period extending from July, 1838, to June, 1843, will serve to show that, all things considered, the "family" at the Institution lived happily and well at a time when Montreal was dark with insurrection and political strife.

"I wish to record an act of gratitude on the part of Messrs. D———. On sending them the parts of a stove to be cramped, fitting cocks and sundry other things in this line, they refused payment by reason of the ladies of this Society having, in their

boyhood, assisted their mother when in distressed circumstances, adding that they should be always happy in doing anything in their power for the Institution."

There are notes of gifts of plates of pastry from Mrs. Robinson, of more pork and flour, and flannel from the Hon. Peter McGill, now Mayor of Montreal, of bags of carrots and onions, heads of cabbage and sides of bacon from Mr. McGregor, of twenty to thirty prints of butter at a time, from the clerk of the market, of a new outside door with five pounds additional, from Mr. Norman Bethune. Dr. Birks supplied the Institution with free drugs and medicines during the entire twelve months of 1842. Mrs. Samuel Ogden collected from among her friends, in small amounts, a sum sufficient to install a modest library for the children, which she personally kept in charge.

Donations came in freely from all sorts and conditions of men. "Five pairs of shoes from our own shoemaker, nine loaves from the Inspector of Police. About the fifth of the month a man brought us the following articles as a donation: One old coat, three flannel waistcoats, one black waistcoat, one pair of trousers, six shirts, eight pairs of socks, four cravats, all worth very little, but such as he had to give, he gave. He would give us no name but said he was an old sailor.

"Miss Richardson has supplied seed and paid for the making of a good sized kitchen garden.

"Mrs. Geddes has kindly ordered milk to be sent every day for the children, until supplied by our own cow."

Christmas dinner was served on Saturday, December 24, 1842. "Coming on a Sabbath, it would occasion too much stir," and consisted of three fine geese, two quarters of mutton, three large puddings, pork and vegetables. "On December 30, Mrs. Crawford sent some apples, and Mrs. Dorwin butter and flour for a pie for the children at the New Year, and the baker, three currant loaves, all a donation."

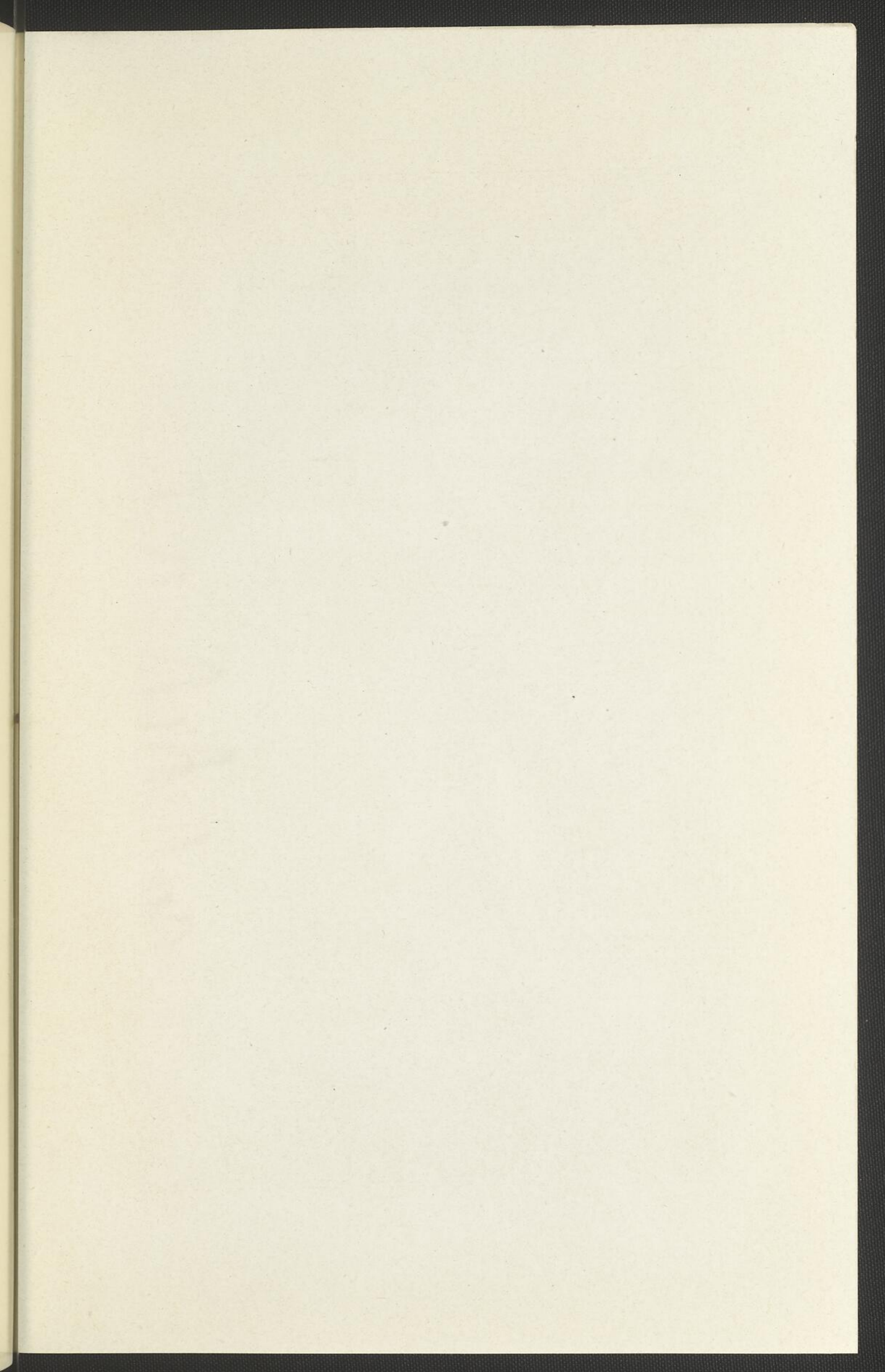
On January 4, "Doctor McNider called to say that he had received permission from Mrs. Richardson for the use of the committee room to hold the annual meeting of the Lying-in-Hospital. On January 6 the above mentioned meeting took place and was unanimously attended. The directresses of this Society were present."

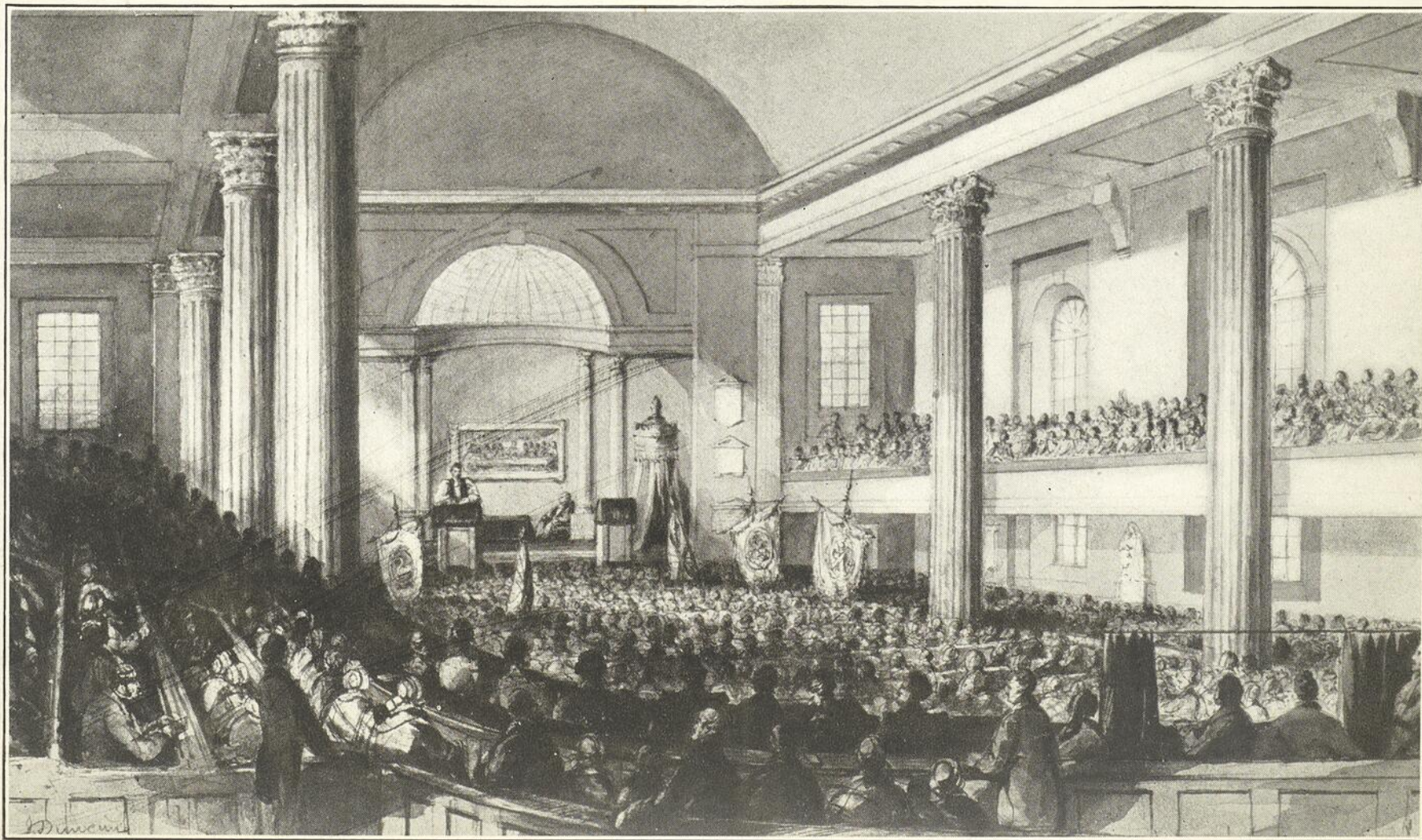
"January 27, visited by the Manager of the House of Industry. January 30, Ann B., indentured to Mr. Hardy, the painter, on College Street. The indentures were signed last Friday and this day she is to go to her place with promises to be very comfortable. She had two good suits of clothes and a new Bible. the last of the grant presented to the Institution by the Bible Society in 1841, all the others having been distributed by order of the several ladies, a regular list of which I kept and which Teacher entered into the catalogue of the library, and it is still there."

"Thomas K. to Mr. Coward, the tallow chandler, which promises to be a very good place for him."

"May 4th, 1843, removed to our present house." This house was on the corner of St. Charles Borromeo and Lagauchetiere Street. For two years before this date, the Society had occupied Mr. Delisle's house on St. Urbain St.

Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Ogden remained in office as first and second directresses until 1846.





INTERIOR VIEW OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL, AS IT APPEARED ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1852,
BEING THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL OF HIS GRACE F.M. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

PART III

WITH the publication of the annual report for 1846, there began a more modern and systematic account of the activities of the Society, more complete as to detail, and which extends to the present day.

This first printed report was prepared by Miss Eliza Ross, the secretary, and contains eight pages, one-half the size used in compiling the present reports.

In 1846, the average annual expenditure was £500. The assistance to be expected from the Provincial Legislature was £75. The average amount of the annual subscriptions of members was £40, and for board received from patrons, relatives or friends of certain inmates of the Institution was also about £40, leaving the larger share of expenses, fully £345, to be raised by committee members.

Among the friends of the Institution especially mentioned by Miss Ross for their long continued help to the Society, were the following:

"Before closing the report it is but an act of justice to record the great loss the Corporation has sustained by the death of the late William McNider, Esq., M.D., who has ably and diligently discharged the duties of their physician for so many years.

"To A. H. David, Esq., M.D., his successor, the ladies hereby tender their best thanks for his unremitting gratuitous attention, and skilful management of his charge.

"Mrs. Forde, the matron, also deserves the highest commendation for the zeal and attention bestowed upon her arduous duties.

"To Captain Wiley (Inspector of Police), and Mr. Bourbon (Clerk of the Market), they have been particularly indebted for gifts of confiscated provisions, which proved of great value."

The average weekly supplies for 1846, as recorded by the visiting committee, included: 10 lbs. of sugar, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of tea, 6 lbs. of soap, and 9 candles.

The activity of the women and girls among the inmates, and their useful domestic employment is shown by the following list of clothing made or repaired in a single month. There were nine-

teen pairs of trousers, fifteen pairs of stockings, eight shirts, thirty-nine frocks and thirty-one waggoners repaired; the new sewing and knitting included seven pairs of girls' stockings, twenty-two pairs of socks, six waggoners, and four bed-ticks, all made by hand.

In September the clerk of the market sent in no less than seven barrels of potatoes and one of apples. Donations from friends received during one week in October were: "eighteen yards of cotton cloth and one worsted cloak from Laurie's, a large basket of vegetables from Gilbert's, a barrel of onions and one of cabbage from Mrs. Lunn, a barrel of apples from Miss Frothingham, and one of salt from Mrs. Ogden." The Institution still kept a cow, for whom pasturage was obtained at four shillings a month.

Christmas dinners became larger affairs each year, for it was customary to invite home on this day all children in or near Montreal who had formerly lived at the Institution.

The Society paid a yearly rental of £57 for the house on St. Charles Borromee and Lagauchetiere Streets, and were given in addition, the use of a large vacant lot as a playground for the children.

In 1847 Montreal was visited by another scourge—Ship's Fever. Although the Society was as willing as in 1832, to carry on relief work for the hundreds of desolate and stricken women and children in the city, they were unable to raise sufficient funds to lease a separate house, and on account of the contagion, sufferers could not be admitted to the Institution. Finally, they made application to the Governor-General for funds for this purpose, which was refused them, and plans for relief were regretfully abandoned.

But the year's work was heavy as a result of the epidemic cases like the following being very frequent: "In one instance, a widow with six children found here a temporary asylum; another poor widow, the mother of five children, herself from mental incapacity wholly unable to provide for their support, is at present, with her family under the care of your Society."

A new school committee was formed this year, also a committee for visiting and reading with the sick and infirm, especially the aged, in the Institution. A third committee was organized

for the purpose of visiting and attending the welfare of those children indentured in the city.

In connection with the educational committee, it may be noted that the older girls and young children only were educated in the Institution at this time; the older boys had, for some years, attended the National School with very satisfactory results.

The charity sermons preached in all the Protestant churches in the city during 1846, for the benefit of this Society, added materially to funds for 1847.

During 1847, Dr. David continued his generous professional help to the Society, and the Provincial Legislature gave the usual grant of £100.

The death of Mrs. Richardson, a directress since the reorganization, was recorded with very deep regret in this year, and also the loss by death of three good friends to the Society, the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, the Rev. Mr. Strong and Captain Lloyd.

Messrs. Lovell & Gibson printed the year book for 1847, without charge. This firm has had charge of the printing for the Society ever since.

In 1848, as in the year previous, the Society was under the patronage of the Countess of Elgin.

The discouraging low tide in the financial affairs of the Society, and the visitation by a severe form of scarlet fever, causing the death of four children, are among the principal items in Miss Ross's account of a trying year.

A bazaar held in December realized £151 7s. The usual legislative grant of £100 was forthcoming.

There were well-grounded fears that the Society might be forced to close its doors. The concluding paragraph of the report reads: "Let it be remembered that before so dreadful an alternative as closing the doors upon sixty of our suffering fellow-creatures is resorted to—this Society is the only Protestant one within the city whose charity extends to the widow and her family,—let us rather hope better things, and that we may continue to afford them an asylum from the privations of a Canadian winter."

The cash balance remaining at the end of 1848 amounted to but £3 15s. 5d. At the end of 1849 it was just tenpence after one of the hardest years, financially, in the history of the Insti-

tution. In a summary of these years made on the occasion of the marking of the fiftieth anniversary of the reorganization of the Society, Mrs. Evans, then secretary, wrote: "In 1842, 1846 and the early part of 1849, the Managers feared they could not possibly keep the doors open,—but at each crisis some friend or favorable circumstance came to their aid, and they were held up. Once,—from scarcity of funds the teacher had to be dismissed and the Managers took their turns in the school-room, once, the bill-of-fare had to be gone over and made even more plain than before. At the annual meeting in 1849 only ten pence was in the treasurer's hands, but from that time came a change for the better."

In 1850, the Rev. William Bond, later Bishop of Montreal, but at that time assistant minister at St. George's Church, began his weekly visits which were to continue until his consecration in 1879.

Miss Eliza Ross resigned her post as secretary this year, a post she had continued most faithfully for many years. She was succeeded by Mrs. Hill.

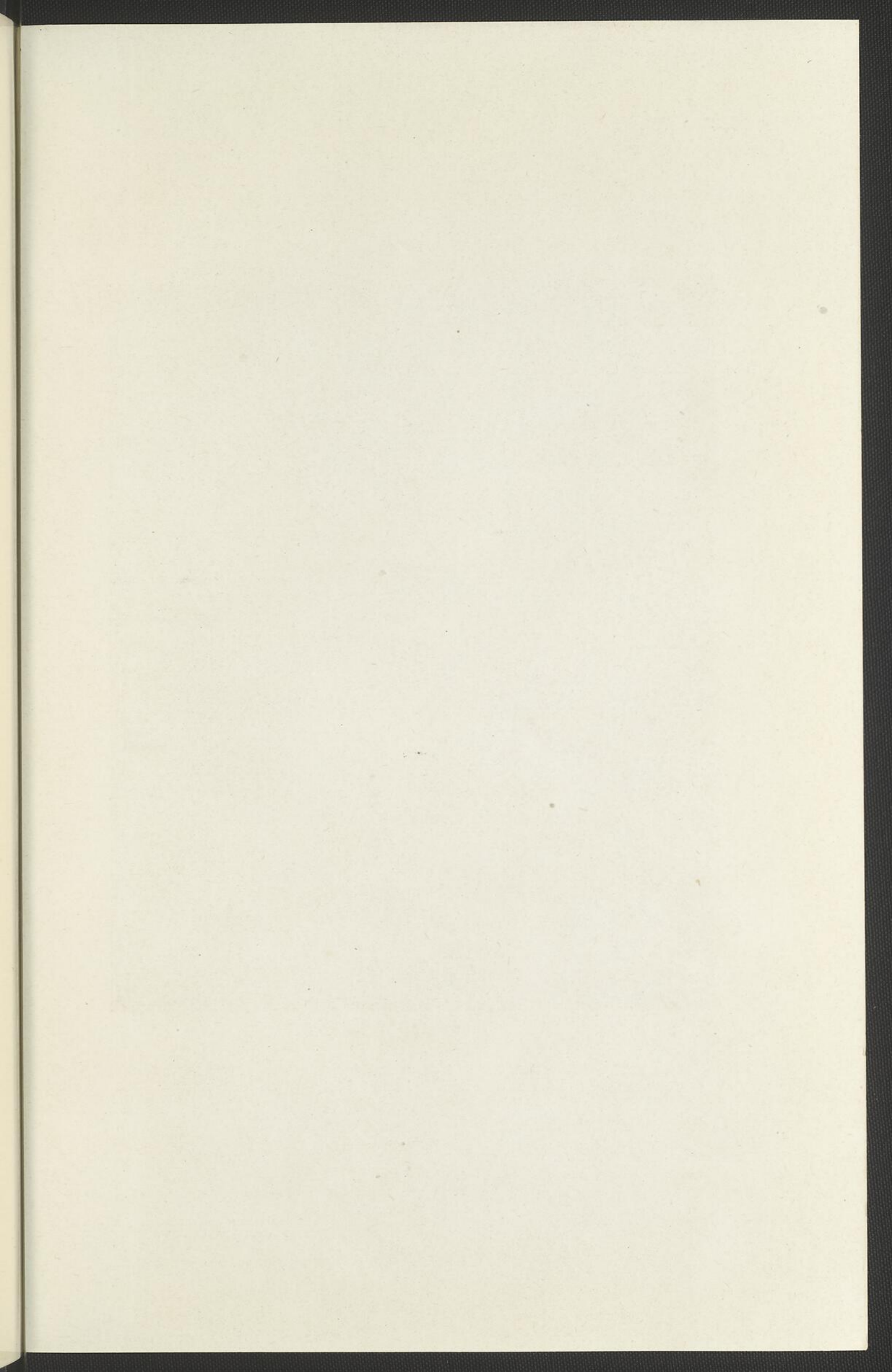
With the utmost economy the Society managed to "carry on," to pay expenses, and to close the year with a balance of £39 17s. 5½d.

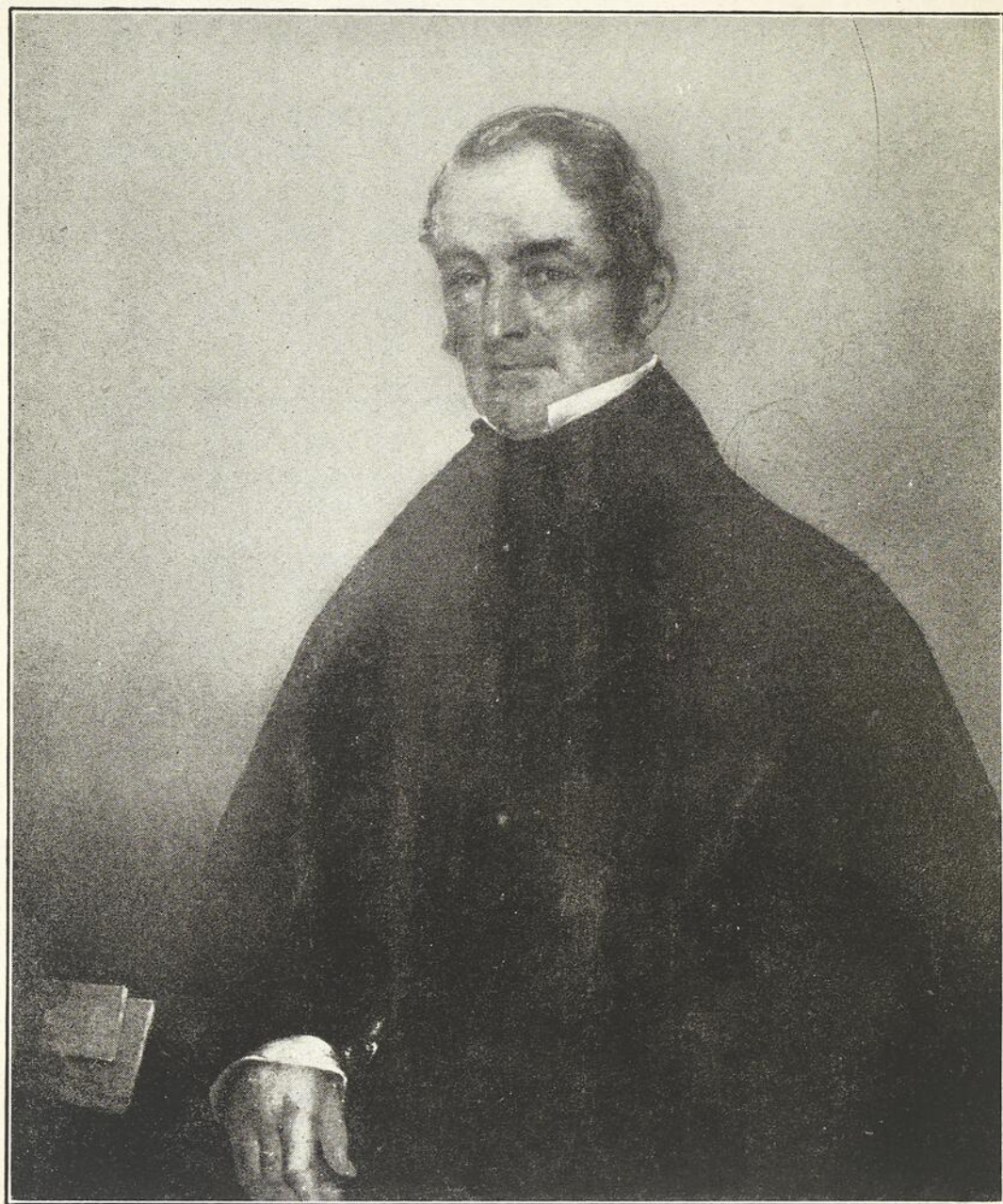
The Institution was moved in 1851, to the houses at numbers 92 and 94 Mountain Street, owned by Mr. Macadam of Lachute. Doors were cut between the two houses and the whole thrown into one dwelling. The next move would see the Society installed in its own home in Berthelet Street.

At the annual meeting, Dean Bethune, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, delivered an eloquent and stirring address, which has been preserved in the annals of the Society.

In 1852 the Society regretfully accepted the resignation of Dr. David, who had given his help freely for six years, and that of Mrs. Ford, the valued matron at the Institution for the previous eight years.

After the move to the Mountain Street house, the older boys were sent to school to Mr. Allan of Griffintown.





ALEXANDER SIMPSON

Although still in debt some fifty pounds, the Society felt at the close of this year that the worst of its difficulties were over, and later events proved this to be the case.

At the close of the annual report, the following notice gives the first indication of the plans and work which led to the erection of the present building: "The treasurer of the Building Fund has at present in the Montreal Savings Bank, the sum of £211, which includes a donation from Mrs. J. G. Mackenzie of twenty pounds, and nine pounds collected by Miss Ray from her friends in Quebec."

Canvass for funds for the new building began in earnest in 1853. A committee of business men were asked to solicit funds for the Society. They were: the Honorable Peter McGill, Mr. Justice McCord, General Robinson, Alexander Simpson, Esq., J. G. MacKenzie, Esq., G. D. Watson, Esq., A. Heward, Esq., Alderman Whitney, Alderman Leeming, Colonel Maitland, J. Crawford, Esq., M.D.

The Protestant clergy of the city were asked to call the attention of their congregations to the needs of the Society, and to have collections taken up for the Building Fund. This request met a loyal response.

During the next two years, the larger amount of the Building Fund was collected through the exertions of the late Alexander Simpson, Esq., altogether over £4,000.

In 1853, three gifts to the Society were made directly to the Building Fund,—£150 from an Old Friend, £25 from Mr. Sievwright, and £301 16s. from the estate of Mrs. Angelica Monk.

The meeting held this year in St. Lawrence Hall with Bishop Fulford in the chair, was fully successful in establishing a campaign for the new building. By May 1, 1856, ground had been purchased, the central portion of the present building erected, and the inmates of the Institution moved in. An act of kindness on the part of Mr. Brooke, from whom the site of the Berthelet Street property was purchased, is recorded. While the purchase was pending, Mr. Brooke was offered a sum in advance of the amount offered by the Society by £250, and although he was in no way legally bound, he not only made no change in price or rate, but gave £100 to the fund. Mr. Brooke charged no interest on the purchase price for the first year after the transfer was made.

In 1854, there was typhus fever and whooping cough for

three months at the Institution, and a ward for the accommodation of the sick was given the Society by the General Hospital.

At the annual meeting for 1855, held again in the St. Lawrence Hall, the Hon. Peter McGill expressed the gratitude of the Society to Mr. Alexander Simpson, for his efforts on behalf of the building project, but for whom they would never have had a home of their own, and to whose efforts, in season and out of season, the Institution was mainly indebted for its present prosperity and success. To date, the building had cost £2,827 3s. 11d., and £1,500 were needed for its completion.

Expenses this year were much increased and totalled over £781. The new building was formally opened by Bishop Fulford on May 20, 1856, 89 inmates being under its roof at the time.

The first annual meeting held at the present home of the Institution took place on Tuesday, October 7, 1856.

The Building Committee, Alexander Simpson, J. G. MacKenzie, D. Davidson, Ira Gould, and C. Geddes, were especially remembered with votes of thanks at this meeting.

The old House of Industry and Refuge, after holding a public meeting in May, 1856, requested the Ladies' Benevolent Society to take over the inmates of their Institution, which was about to be discontinued owing to lack of funds. The Government grant to the House of Refuge was amalgamated with that of the Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1868. In 1856, the two grants, given separately amounted to £100 each; by 1868, when amalgamated, the grant was \$800.

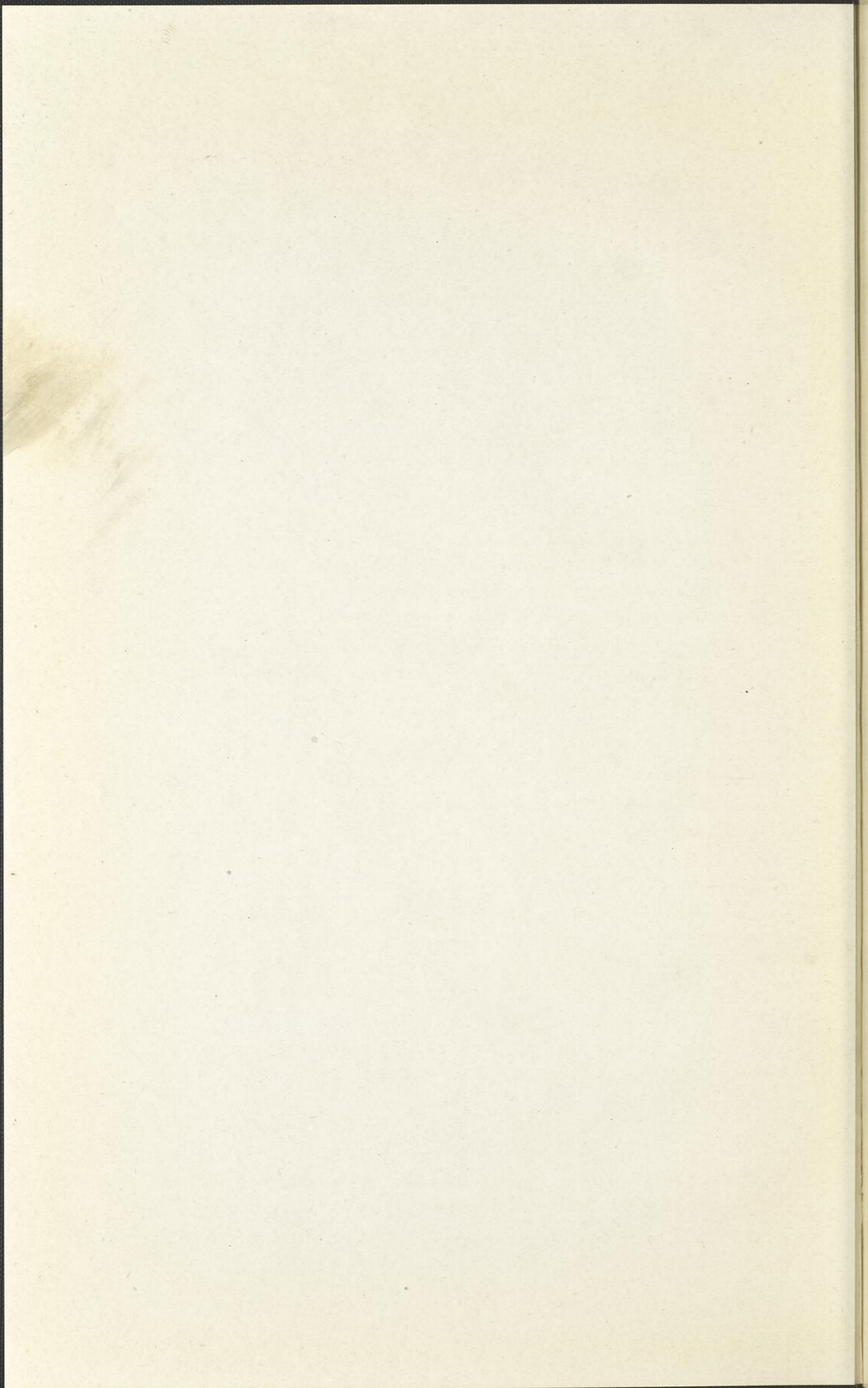
At the close of the first year in their new home, the Society had 112 inmates under their care. At one time during the year there had been 120. The donation from the City and District Savings Bank and several small legacies received during the year were appropriated to the Building Fund, and considerably reduced the debt on the property, a debt which was to be entirely wiped out by 1860.

The Permanent Fund was begun at this time with a gift of £100 from "Mary Thankful," and at the close of the year had reached £135. Expenses were practically double the amount needed five years earlier, reaching this year, £1,276 1s. 3d.

Among those who took an active part in the conduct of the annual meeting on October 5, 1858, were Bishop Fulford, who

Received on account of the Ladies Benevolent —
Institution the sum of £188.17/- being amount
due to Messrs Alex. Simpson & Thos Paton on ac of
the Building Funds & which payment discharges
in full the debt due: & Interest —

Montreal 30 Dec: 1858 J. H. Paton



presided, the Hon. Peter McGill and Principal Dawson, all of whom gave brief addresses.

A fête held this year brought in over \$1,000. Although annual subscriptions and donations fell off somewhat, the Society was able to meet the expenses of the year, \$4,904.28 and again reduced the debt on the building.

Expense for clothing and maintenance for each person supported by the Society in 1858, was \$28.50. There were 123 inmates, including several convalescents from the hospitals. Total expenses, \$5,000.00.

The fêtes became an annual institution, and were conducted by the gentlemen who were friends of the Society. The proceeds from this source alone in 1859 and 1860 were over \$2,400.

Extracts from the annual reports for the first few years after the occupation by the Society of their present home, serve to show the steady progress during somewhat uneventful years toward the attainment of their original and avowed objects.

"One of the older women, whose death we have to record this year, was the widow of an officer in the navy, who, from the loss of friends and other circumstances, was thankful here to end her changeful days in peace.

"One little boy, not yet five years old, was admitted last month, whose wretched, drunken parents were both in jail, and who had been several days and nights without shelter and almost without food.

"Another, five years of age, was found in the street, one cold February night, without friend or home.

"Several to whom the managers would gladly extend the benefits of the institution and who could pay something toward its funds, were obliged to be rejected, to make room for the *totally destitute, who, by a rule of the Society must always be preferred*,—a rule which is strictly enforced.

"Admitted (by vote passed at the monthly meeting), a child twenty-one months old, who had been shockingly ill-treated by both parents."

"Admitted, four children, aged three, five, seven, and nine years, who were found lying in a shed, and brought to the Recorder's Court,—father in jail, mother an incurable drunkard. They were in a most deplorable state."

A wing for the Berthelet Street house was proposed by the managers in 1861, but the Building Committee advised deferring the matter for a time.

During 1860 there were forty cases of small-pox in the Institution, yet not one of the forty cases ended fatally or with distressing after-effects.

The Honorable Peter McGill died in 1860. His loss to the city was very deeply regretted by this Society, for he had shown himself their benefactor and friend from the earliest days in their history. He remained their benefactor, indirectly, even in death, for the proceeds of the sale of printed copies of the sermon preached at his funeral were added to the funds of the Society.

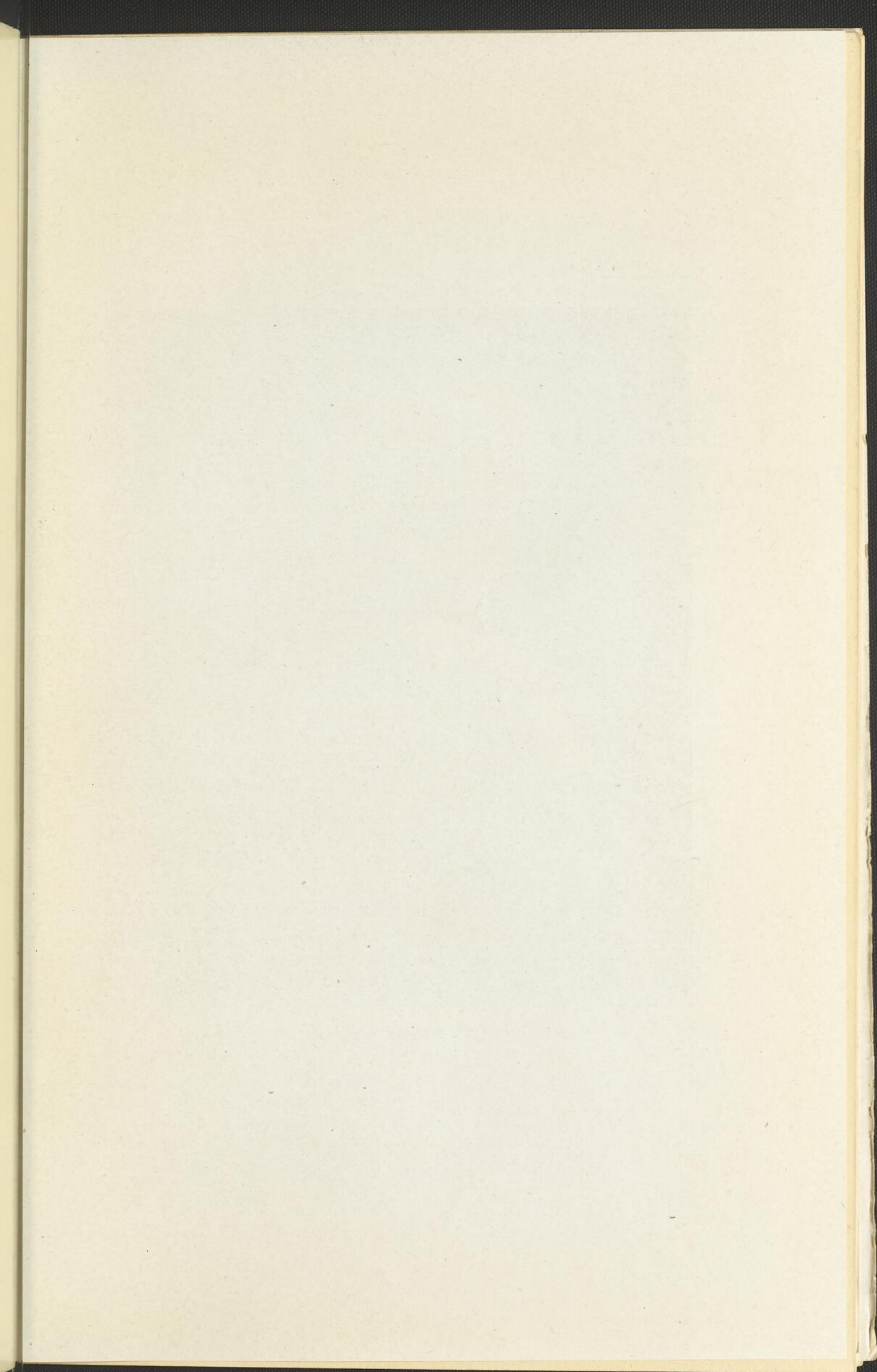
In 1862 Mrs. MacKenzie and Mrs. Lyman each offered \$100 toward the proposed new wing. The Institution was again crowded, so much so, that the committee-room was repeatedly used as a sick ward.

In 1862 the Government grant was \$1,000, for the Society \$400, and the continued grant for the House of Refuge \$600. At this time the City and District Savings Bank allowed the Institution \$400 annually.

It must have been about this time, when John Brown's "underground railway" was in operation and busily transporting fugitive slaves to Canada, that a dramatic incident took place which is recorded, undated, in one of the old manuscript records of the Society. Late one evening, after the regular hour for closing the house, the matron was called to the door by persistent knocking. The intruder proved to be a young negress with three children; one an infant in arms. She could not tell very coherently how she had arrived, and appeared to be badly frightened, but maintained that she had friends in Toronto and would be quite safe and comfortable once she reached that city. The managers were told of her case, and she was kept quietly at the Institution for a day or two until transportation could be provided for her. Finally, word came back of her safe arrival in Toronto.

Because of the heavy loss in business time incurred through the annual fetes, which had been managed by the gentlemen since 1858, these were discontinued in 1867.

A new Building Committee was formed in October, 1869, when it was unanimously voted that "a wing should be built, containing rooms for the sick; and in the basement a play-room





MRS. THOMAS WHEELER

for the children." It was estimated that the new wing would cost \$4,500. When the wing was actually completed in 1871, it had cost \$5,556.79. A little later, principally through the exertions of one of the managers, Mrs. Wheeler, a furnace of sufficient power to heat the whole house was put in; and ten years later in 1881, the Wheeler Wing was added, at a cost of a little more than \$7,000. This last addition was opened in May, 1882.

During these years, the late sixties and early seventies, the average annual expenditure was \$5,000, and the average number of inmates, 120.

For two months in the late fall, and early winter of 1871, there was a particularly severe form of measles in the Institution, but all the patients recovered. Again in the following May and June more than forty children were moved to the small-pox hospital, but all recovered, and the remaining children were vaccinated.

The Institution was visited by the Governor-General and Countess of Dufferin in 1873.

The Society lost, by death, in the next year, two most earnest and efficient managers, Mrs. Samuel Ogden and Mrs. McIntosh who had been identified with its work ever since the reorganization. In 1877, they recorded the death of Miss Boston, who had been connected with their earliest work, and in later years after leaving Montreal to reside in England, always kept in close touch with the Institution, giving financial help every year, and leaving a legacy for their benefit.

This year, through Mrs. Wheeler's efforts, \$250 of the \$500 owing by the Building Fund to the Permanent Fund was paid off.

A noteworthy legacy was that of Benaiah Gibb, who left the Society \$2,000, which was placed as were all legacies, unless desperately needed for building purposes, to the credit of the Permanent Fund.

In 1879 the Institution was visited by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. "Their Excellencies were pleased to express great satisfaction at the order and cleanliness of the house, although their visit was an unexpected one."

From the reorganization in 1832 to the year 1880, no less than 1,832 children were admitted to the Institution.

In 1881, the average yearly cost of maintenance for each inmate was \$56.81.

The following quotation from the records of 1882 will show how very carefully the managers expended the funds in their charge: "Another item of expense this year is the sewing woman's wages. All sewing has hitherto been done by the inmates as best they could. But as the women at present in the Institution really could not make the garments that were wanting for the coming winter, this woman had to be employed. When it is remembered that a set of boys' overcoats had not been made for thirteen years, nor cloaks nor jackets for the girls for ten years, the managers feel sure they will not be accused of extravagance. The woman has made, as well as any tailor could make them, and at a very reasonable charge, forty-one boys' coats and thirty-six girls' jackets."

After the occupation of the Berthelet Street home, the Society was relieved from the necessity of paying rent, always before that time a heavy item, but by 1886 they found expenses for repairs must be met from time to time. During this year repairs to roof, snow guards, drains, etc., amounted to about \$550. Every effort was made to meet such expense out of the yearly income, but at times there was no alternative but to draw upon the Permanent Fund. Begun twenty years before with a legacy of £100, the fund had increased through many legacies and careful investment of funds to almost \$30,000 and yielded in interest annually enough to more than offset the reduction in the Government grant which was \$85 less each year and was now \$595.00, a most inadequate sum.

At one time in 1887, there was a record number of inmates in the Institution,—170. This was owing to heavy floods, when the St. Lawrence rose nearly five feet above the revetment walls. At times, during March, whole families were taken in.

An appeal sent out at the time of the annual meeting for 1890, by the secretary, Miss Jane Evans, who, in turn with her sister, Miss Fanny Evans, had issued the annual reports for more than thirty years, contains a final paragraph which reviews the old, and at that time, almost forgotten history of this Society.

Miss Evans wrote: "It may not be known to the present generation that the Ladies' Benevolent Society, when first begun in 1815, was principally for the sick poor. After a while, being helped by a few public and private gifts, they took a house of four rooms, which they called the House of Recovery, but found it

very hard to meet the numerous claims upon them. Seeing the difficulties under which they labored, a few of the citizens took the thing in hand, and in 1821 the Ladies' Benevolent House of Recovery blossomed out into what is now that truly great and noble institution, the Montreal General Hospital. The Ladies' Benevolent Society lay dormant until 1832, when the cholera broke out, and its members were called together to help the widows and orphans of the victims of that terrible disease. Since that time it has passed through many trials and troubles, but has kept up its good work to the present day." In her last report, written not long before her death in 1892, Miss Evans had these words:—"and although they (the Society) have not been without a share of the changes and chances of this mortal life,—for people pass away though the work goes on,—yet they are very thankful that so many old friends still survive, and continue their interest in the welfare of the Institution."

Extracts from the report for 1890:—"A boy who was sent to Huntingdon some years ago, did the duties of his apprenticeship with such faithfulness, that when his time was out (he has now a piece of land of his own), his employer asked for another from this home, who, in his turn is now earning such a good name for himself, that a third has been asked for to go out there. Another who was helped by his friends outside of this home to join his father, who had gone to England, is honestly paying back, in installments, the money that was lent him.

"About nine years ago, a boy so terribly afflicted with some nervous complaint that he could not stand, was left at the General Hospital in this city, and there forgotten, apparently, even by his own father. After three years he was discharged as cured and was brought to the Ladies' Benevolent Institution, still so weak that he had to be carried about, and carefully nursed. He was there fed, clothed and taught until last spring. As he was then over sixteen years old, enquiries were set on foot and his father was found. The house-mother of this home, Mrs. Glover, took the lad to his father, where he was joyfully received, and where he is now settled, with the prospect of being made a teacher there, ready, the managers are happy to say, to impart the religious knowledge he acquired here (and is favorably listened to), as well

as lessons of order and obedience, which, it is hoped, will have a good influence in the little village where he lives.

"A very costly but necessary piece of work had to be done this spring, in the repairing and changing of the drains.

"Iron pipes had to be put in, replacing the tile drain, at a great expense. The foundation of the new wing had also to be attended to, the surface water having leaked into the basement dining-room. This will add to the large sum already expended for repairs. Several legacies have fallen to the Society this year amounting to \$5,450.00. Part of this sum will be paid over to the Permanent Fund, but part may have to be spent in the repairs to the building."

Until 1890, all collections were made by acting lady managers, but this year a paid collector was employed for the first time.

In 1890 the yearly cost for each inmate was \$47.86.

Two fire escapes were added in 1891 at a cost of \$250.00, and the re-flooring in hardwood of eight rooms and two passages was completed.

The School Committee which for years had managed with small voluntary sums and the \$30.00 yearly allowed by the management, this year raised the large sum of \$555.00 mainly through a ten-cent tea and sale of work. Of this amount, \$414.50 was invested in five shares of Gas stock.

This is the last report to come from the pen of Miss Jane Evans, who died deeply regretted by the Society, not long after it was printed. Later her portrait, with that of her sister, Miss Fanny Evans, was hung in the committee-room of the Institution. For nearly forty years the sisters had devoted much time and care to the needs of the Society, and especially to the secretarial work involved.

In the report for 1893, attention was called to the exceeding length of time of various happy connections between the Institution and the individuals who, either as benefactors, beneficiaries, or workers came in touch with it. Office-bearers and managers rarely broke their active connection unless leaving Montreal to reside elsewhere permanently, and even then retained a kindly and helpful interest in the work. They retired to the list of honorary members after years of faithful service, when age or failing health made retirement imperative. Among the

inmates were happy old people, some of whom had had no other home for upwards of a half-century. One matron, Mrs. Watson remained with the Institution for twenty-five years and was then retired on a pension. A teacher was with the children for fourteen years. In this particular year, the plumbers and carpenters recently employed in quite extensive alterations and repairs were old boys, who had been apprenticed to their trades by the management. The working housekeeper, the maids, a nurse, even the furnace man, knew this Institution as their home from childhood, "each and all proving by their assiduity and interest in everything connected with the house, their gratitude for all the benefits received from its care." Perhaps the following paragraph from the same report will show the reason for much of the faithful service given:—

"Mrs. E., one of the women employed in the laundry, worn out with 'much serving,' and years of hard work—good and faithful—was sent down for a month with a little girl,—very delicate,—to the Convalescent Home at Murray Bay. They returned strong and well, very grateful for the care they received while there."

A gift this year of \$600.00 from W. C. McDonald, Esq., enabled the committee to put the entire top floor of the Wheeler Wing, hitherto unused, into habitable condition. Heating coils were added and a large bathroom. All the rooms were painted, and the entire flat turned into a girls' dormitory, thus for the first time carrying out a long desired and effectual separation of girls' and boys' quarters.

In 1894 a number of needed repairs to the building were carried out. These included refinishing and rearranging the basement, more lavatories, considerable tinting and painting, several new hardwood floors, and a hardwood staircase, a complete renovation of the women's dining room, the substitution of iron for lead gas pipes, draining tables, a new door and window, and numerous smaller items.

In October of this year, the house sheltered one hundred and eighty people.

The year's sewing list of work completed by the inmates included: stockings, 150 pairs; pinafores, 90; shirts, 69; sheets, 30; towels, 78; pieced quilts, 18; skirts, 27; aprons, 21; pillow cases, 40; dresses, 30; bed ticks, 8; and 206 pieces of underclothing.

The staff consisted of a lady superintendent, two teachers, a working housekeeper, three nurses, three laundresses, a cook and a furnace-man. Three of the older girls were in training as housemaids.

The next year, much to the regret of the managers, D. R. McCord, Esq., their solicitor for the past quarter-century, resigned. He was succeeded by Peers Davidson, Esq. Mrs. Bone, lady superintendent appointed this year, had been for many years a manager of the Society.

In 1896, Mrs. Frances Evans, for many years honorary treasurer, resigned owing to her absence from Canada, much to the regret of the Society. Mrs. Evans would again take active charge, this time as lady superintendent in 1902, continuing until 1906 and retiring with a record of twenty-three years as manager, eleven as treasurer, and four as lady superintendent.

"During the years she spent in the Institution it reached a level of efficiency and prosperity never before attained, and this was the outcome of sustained and indefatigable effort on her part. Her work as treasurer had often called forth the praise of those who audited her books, as being above criticism. Danger or difficulty only stimulated her to further victory over both, and under her guidance, adverse circumstances were turned to good. Mrs. Evans had won the love of old and young in the home, and her departure was the occasion of real grief to them all."

It was during Mrs. Evans' term of office as treasurer that, with her help, a system of permanently recording financial transactions was adopted, which has been of the greatest value to the Society.

During this year, 1896, the Rules and By-Laws of the Society were revised. They were adopted at the general meeting held on June 18, 1897, and printed within a short time thereafter.

Mary Livingstone, who had been an inmate of the home for many years, obtained her Model School Diploma in the spring of 1896, and as her health did not permit her to look for a position as a teacher, it was decided to keep her in the home. Among other duties, she instructed in the evenings those older girls who had left the schoolroom and were in training for domestic service.

Although at this time the Society had not their present happy possession of a summer home, various treats and outings were devised to keep their charges well and contented during the hot-

test months. There was the annual picnic, the free summer pass granted by the Mount Royal Incline Company. There were, as well, usually, three afternoons a week spent on Fletcher's Field.

It was announced at the annual meeting held in October 1898, that the Society was now completely out of debt, with a balance in the current account of \$1,101.83. A special appeal made at the annual meeting in 1897, resulted in contributions amounting to \$855.00. This money cleared the remaining debt, and enabled the management to provide a single metal bed for each inmate.

The Permanent Fund, including real estate, had by this time reached the hundred thousand mark, and being wisely invested by the gentlemen of the Advisory Committee, yielded an income of seventeen hundred dollars. As security against adversity for more than one hundred and fifty pensioners, it hardly placed the Institution in the "wealthy" class of city charities.

What the first directress of this period, Mrs. John G. Savage, termed "quiet progress," marked the annals of the next few years. The Society was out of debt, the house in good repair, and so more easily kept in that condition. In general, old friends, managers and office-bearers kept up their interest and connection.

Two medals given the School Committee in 1899 for annual distribution are worthy of more than passing comment. These medals were given by Mrs. Pennell in memory of her mother, Mrs. Hollis, and by Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler in memory of their daughter. The "Hollis" medal for honesty and integrity was intended for award to boys of the school, and the Isabella Wheeler medal for Purity and Truthfulness, for the girls. These medals were lent a little later at the request of a friend of the Society, a resident of Ottawa, who had them copied and the copies placed in the National Gallery.

On the twenty-first of January, 1903, a banquet was given to one of the inmates, for the first time in the history of the Institution. On that day, Mrs. Corrigan, aged 81, celebrated her Jubilee, having been an inmate for fifty years. She entered as a nurse in 1853.

In June Mrs. Frances Evans became lady superintendent. A relation in full of her splendid work for the Society has already been given.

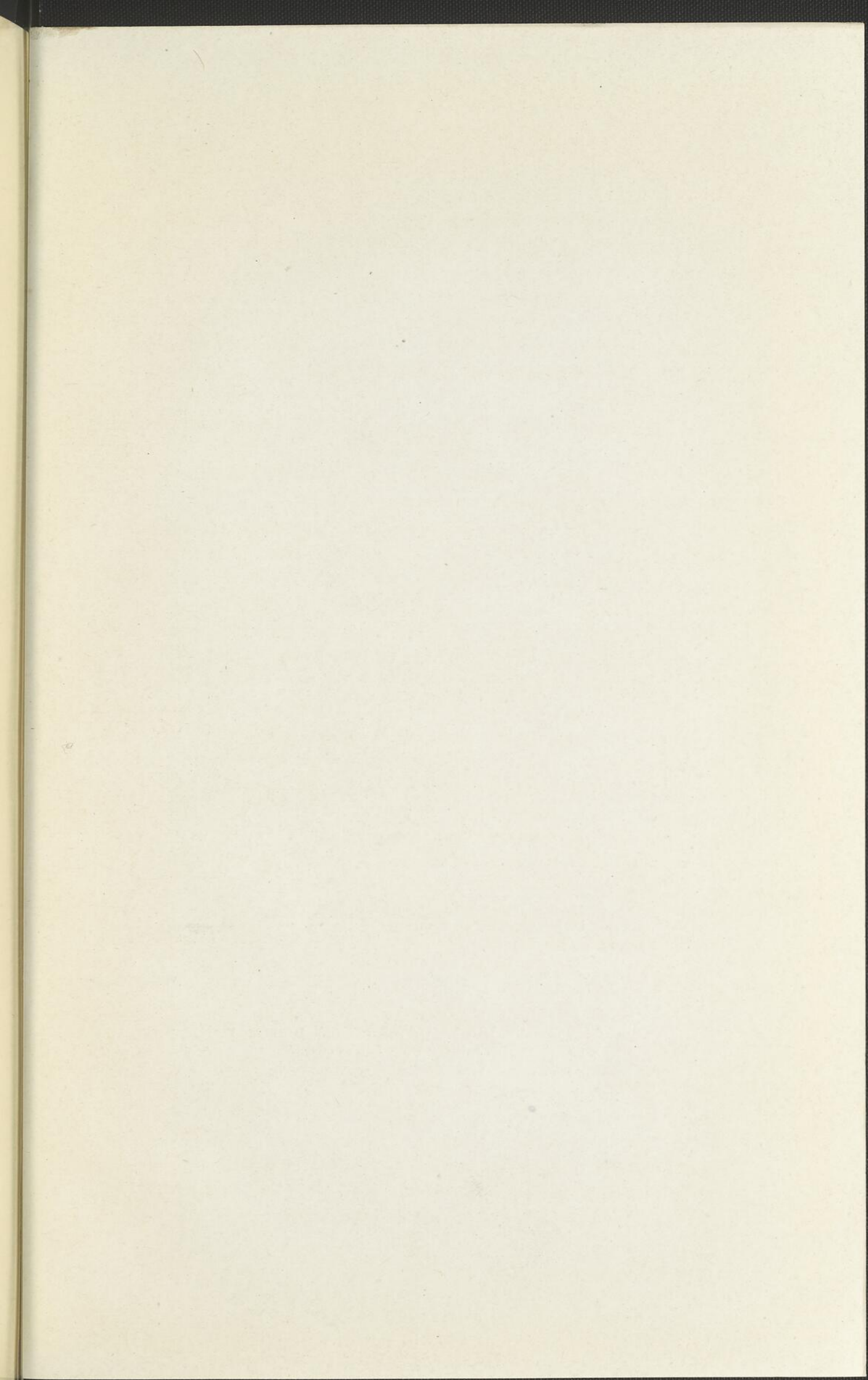
Just before the annual meeting in October, there broke out a serious fire. For a time lives were in grave danger. The elderly women were kindly cared for by neighbors in Berthelet Street. The children were taken by their nurses to the Baron de Hirsch Institute. The fire, the origin of which was never learned, started in the attic, and was confined by the efforts of firemen from fourteen fire stations to the two upper stories. Mrs. Evans did not leave the building.

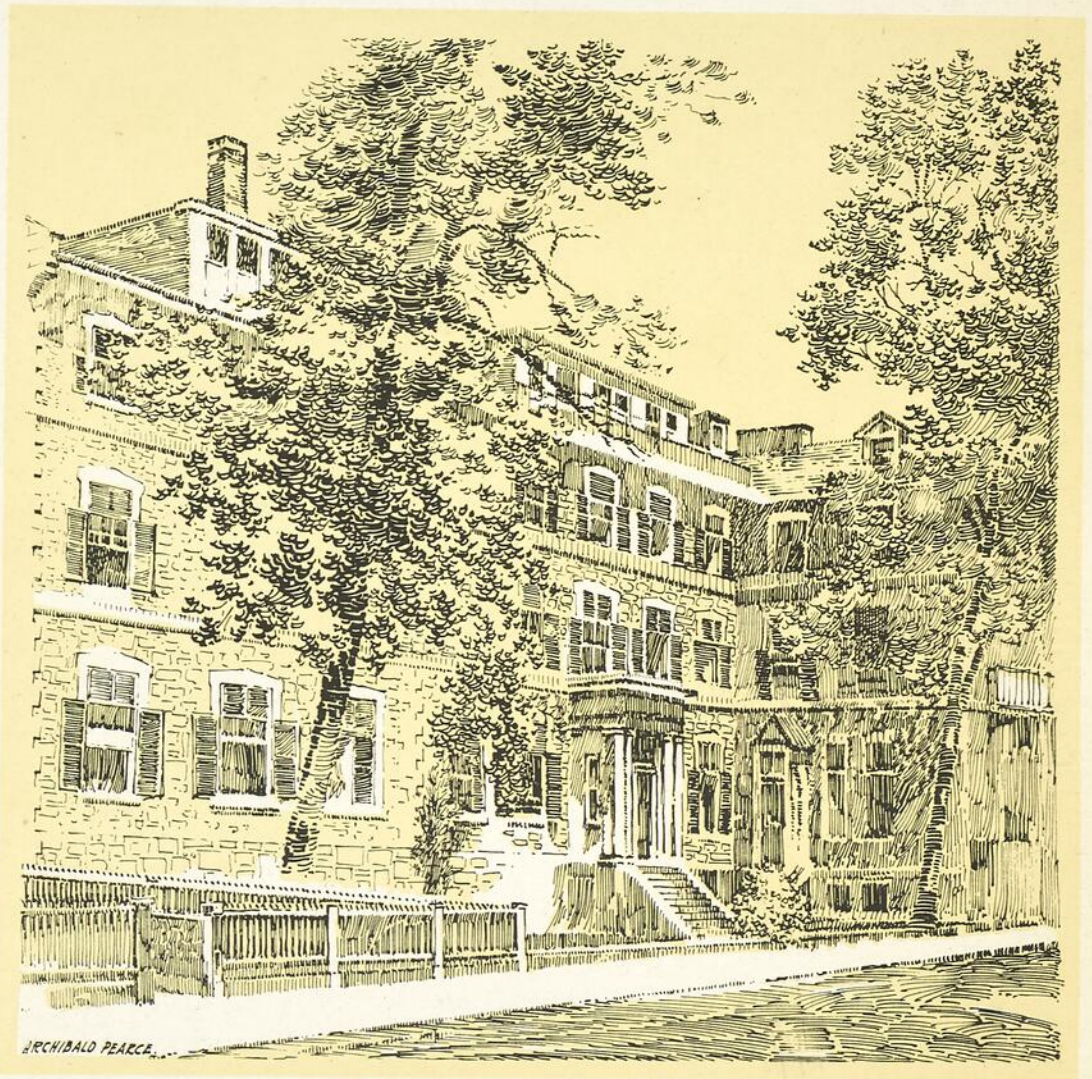
The disaster meant that for two months the inmates were to be dependent on such temporary shelter as could be found for them. The Fresh Air Fund at Chambly which had been closed for the winter, was given over to their use.

Mrs. R. D. Savage, secretary for the Society, and Miss Budden, manager of the School Committee, Miss Baker and Mr. McGill of the Charity Organization, Miss Sheriff and Mr. Ellenbeck of the Fresh Air Fund, and the Rev. James Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, all went out to Chambly with Mrs. Evans and her staff to help settle the children in their temporary home. The old people remained in Montreal under various hospitable roofs.

As the home at Chambly was only intended for summer use there was no heating provision other than a kitchen stove. The children slept in unheated bedrooms as late as November, and even in wet weather played indoors in rooms too cold for comfort, except for active games or employment. Yet there was no illness among them, and all were in remarkably good health when they returned to the city to their temporary winter quarters. These were the old Grand Trunk Office buildings at Point St. Charles, which were kindly lent the Society by the late Mr. Charles M. Hays.

Strangely enough the fire was in many ways much like the first one in the history of the Society which broke out at the close of one year's work, and when all affairs of the Institution were in order for the next. The origin of the fire of nearly seventy years earlier was also unknown, and no lives were lost, although as in the present case firemen ran grave risks. After the first fire, insurance was taken out with the Phoenix Company, and oil for lighting the main rooms was substituted for candles. After the second fire, sixty-seven years later, fire-escapes were rebuilt on more modern lines, fire-extinguishers were installed and a fire-alarm placed near the front door., and after both disasters, the generosity of the public was greatly stimulated.





PRESENT HOME OF THE MONTREAL LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
247 ONTARIO STREET WEST

The children remained at Point St. Charles and the old people in their temporary homes until February. It was four months after the fire before all were settled again at the Institution. In addition to the necessary repairs, a number of welcome alterations were made in the building at this time. The roof was raised, making a new school-room at the top of the house, and altogether the house was put in most comfortable shape for the return of its occupants.

Mrs. Wheeler, who for forty years as office-bearer and manager had worked unceasingly for the welfare of the Society, now undertook a collection which resulted in the subscription of \$6,500.00, nearly all of which was given in large amounts. She also managed a bazaar which was held in Windsor Hall and brought in over \$2,000.00. Although the fire losses and repairs, and various extra expenses entailed had amounted to more than \$10,000.00, the Society, with this generous help and with their insurance paid, were again out of debt at the end of 1904. The regular collector, Miss Crawford, brought in another \$2,000.00 this year.

Mrs. Savage's report closes with these words: "When special needs have arisen, special friends and help have been provided to meet the emergency."

In the death of Mrs. Wheeler in 1907, the Society suffered the loss of one of its greatest benefactors and most devoted friends. For forty-five years, five of which she was first directress, Mrs. Wheeler spared neither time nor substance in promoting the work so near to her heart.

For the first time in some years, there was a serious outbreak of epidemic illness in 1909. Over thirty children and several members of the staff contracted diphtheria. The period of continued illness lasted from the beginning of February until the end of April. The expense of renovation and of disinfection amounted to one thousand dollars. Many of the earlier cases were transferred to the Alexandria Hospital.

In 1910, the Society was again, for the first time in some years, out of debt. A deficit of more than \$1,500 remaining at the close of 1909, was entirely made up, and a small cash balance remained.

Largely through the efforts of Mrs. Alister Mitchell and Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, the money was collected from among the following generous contributors:

Sir Edward Clouston, Bart.
Sir William C. Macdonald
Mr. R. B. Angus
Mrs. Bagg
Miss Dillon
Miss Dow
Miss Fairie
Lady Galt
Col. A. Hamilton Gault
Dr. Garrow

Mrs. E. K. Greene
Mr. G. Hague
Mrs. R. M. Liddell
Mr. Hugh McLeod
Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co.
Miss Phillips
Mrs. Ross
Mrs. Reford
Captain Shepherd
Colonel Whitehead

This year, also saw the beginning of a campaign for Life-Governors, whose fees, at one hundred dollars each, were placed to the credit of the Permanent Fund.

In April, largely through the exertions of Earl Grey, Governor-General, an arrangement was made with Mr. Forbes Robertson and the Princess Theatre to share with the Society the proceeds of the first theatrical entertainment of his tour. Sir Hugh Graham kindly arranged for the sale of tickets from the office of the Montreal Star. Mrs. J. Gibb Carsley secured the advertisements for the programme. The sum realized did not reach \$1,000, principally because the cost of production was so great; for the house was filled to capacity.

Through Mrs. Lachlan Gibb's efforts the City of Montreal was induced, this year, to raise the rate of board of children committed to the Institution by the authorities. The former rate had been in force for twenty-five years.

The first of the list of Life Governors was secured this year through Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Mrs. Alister Mitchell and Mrs. R. D. Savage. They were: Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Sir Montagu Allan, Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. J. P. Black, Hon. N. Curry, Mr. Lachlan Gibb, Sir William Van Horne, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, Mr. C. N. Hays, Mr. Henry Lyman, Miss Alice McLennan, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. J. A. Ogilvy, Mr. E. Rawlings, Mr. A. E. Rea, Mr. Howard F. Wilson.

Mr. G. A. Savage retired this year as auditor, and was succeeded by Mr. Alister F. Mitchell, the present honorary auditor.

After her second visit to the Institution in 1910, Her Excellency the Countess Grey, graciously consented to become Honorary President of the Institution.

The increase in annual outlay in 1911 over that of the year before, was nearly \$1,800, due mainly to the increased cost of living. There had, too, been extra expense because of scarlet fever. In spite of every care, thirty-one cases developed, and among them was that of the Superintendent.

At the annual meeting held on October 28, 1913, the Society was obliged to report a deficit of \$198.03, which was at once made up by Miss L. S. Molson.

A letter of regret was read, which had been sent in by Mr. George Hague. His failure to be present at the annual meeting, he stated, was the first in fifty years.

Each year saw the addition of five or six new names to the list of Life Governors.

For the past few years there had been a general feeling among the managers that a year-round home in the country near Montreal would now, owing to the crowded neighborhood of the present building, best further the aims of the Society. The property was up for sale, but up to 1913 no offers were considered to be advantageous enough to warrant a sale and new purchase. With the advent of the period of the Great War with its consequent trade depression, all hopes of a sale of the city property had to be abandoned.

For the first time, in 1913, the children of the Institution remained out of town all summer, occupying a house at St. Vincent de Paul. During their absence the house on Berthelet Street was entirely renovated. The old ladies were placed for the summer, five with their relatives, and three boarded at the Longue Point Home.

The extra outlay for the summer outing and repairs and new purchases for the home, depleted the treasury to an alarming extent, but the situation was relieved by collections which Mrs. Mitchell made from the Committee, the Advisory Board, and other generous friends, which reached a total of \$950.00.

The unusual conditions brought about by the Great War were felt most keenly by the poor, and those who attempted to relieve their distress found their resources taxed to the utmost. From 1914, the Society was obliged to ignore altogether their rule that only children over six and under fourteen years of age were to be admitted, and the Committee often found themselves providing for all ages, from toddlers to big girls of seventeen.

During the war a great deal of knitting and Red Cross work was done by the inmates, both the children and old people participating.

The loss of one of their oldest and most loyal friends, by death in 1914, was keenly felt by the Society. Mr. George Hague was not only a Life Governor and generous subscriber, but had taken the most lively interest in the Institution for fifty-five years, during all that time not missing more than one or two of the annual meetings.

During this year, the Society was able to meet the expense of a larger number of inmates and the increased cost of the necessities of life, without a special appeal for public support at a time when so many other objects were urgently in need of all the funds which citizens could supply.

In 1916, Mrs. Alister Mitchell collected over \$3,000 and leased Slocum Lodge, St. Lambert, for five years. The children have the water front unrestricted, for the new King Edward Highway runs behind the property, and the old Laprairie road in front has been abandoned and closed to traffic. There are six acres of grounds and a fine old stone country-seat. The first summer a great deal had to be done in the way of drainage, water supply, and general repairs, for the house had been vacant many years. The Honorable George Simard, the present owner of the property, has shown the utmost kindness in helping to meet all difficulties of the summer occupation.

The summer home has proved a great success. The children return to the city in the fall in splendid health. The outing does not involve any great increase of expense, as all country products are obtainable from farmers in the vicinity at a decided reduction from prices charged in the city. The cost of moving was donated by Mr. Norman J. Dawes, and free transportation was kindly given by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Co.

In 1916, there were but three old women left in the Institution. Two other old people died in the Home for Incurables, one of them, Mary McDonald, who lived to the advanced age of 103, spent the last 65 years of her life an inmate of this Institution.

In 1917, the old people's part of the Institution was closed. As there is now a special home for old people, the Committee felt



SLOCUM LODGE, ST. LAMBERT, QUE., SUMMER HOME OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

they would be more comfortable there, for it is inexpedient to have the aged and the very young in the same building.

Many of the older boys were sent this year to the Boys' Home at Cowansville, and others to the Boys' Home in Mountain Street.

Another change was the decision to send all but the very young children to the Berthelet Street Public School. The benefit of a larger number of classes than could be maintained with three teachers in the home, and the benefit of competition with other children, made the change decidedly worth while. One teacher was retained to help with home lessons and to teach the very youngest children.

The gas service was so poor that during the winter evenings the light was not fit for reading or sewing. The installation of electric light was completed in December.

For the duration of the war, no general appeal was made to the public. At the beginning of 1918 there was a deficit of more than three thousand dollars. The Committee inaugurated a whirlwind campaign, and raised over seven thousand in a few weeks. Less than half of this amount was needed to balance the deficit, but the remainder was urgently required for absolutely necessary repairs to the building.

Very favorable reports were made by Dr. Woods, the Government Inspector, and the City Health and Fire Inspectors, after their customary annual visits.

With the growth of the city there has come an increasing demand for the admission of children, so that it was deemed advisable to have all applications investigated before acceptance. In conjunction with the Montreal Day Nursery, the Hervey Institute, and the Women's Directory, the Ladies' Benevolent Society engaged Miss Lanz, a trained Social Service worker, to investigate the cases presented for admission.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Lionel Lindsay, one room of the home has been converted into a clinic. Before admission, every child is thoroughly examined by Dr. McGovern, dermatologist, and by Dr. Lindsay. Records are kept, from the time of admission, of the weight and general physical condition of the children.

Children's teeth are carefully examined when admitted, and treated by Dr. F. A. Stevenson, who comes throughout the year. every Saturday morning for two hours, and personally does the

work himself. In his own office at 154 Metcalfe Street, he is assisted by Dr. Alford Stevenson, when necessary.

The present monthly cost of maintenance for one child is \$20.20. The City of Montreal pays \$9.00 for each girl admitted under its contract, which will run until next year. Parents placing children in the home are expected to pay the same amount as the city, but they are extremely careless about payments; sometimes honestly unable to meet them. The last year-book of the Society gives the number of children cared for entirely free of charge as twenty-one.

From December 31, 1918 to December, 1919, one hundred and fifty children were cared for altogether by the Institution.

A few paragraphs from the report of the work done in 1918-1919 will serve to show the present policy of the Society and its accomplishment.

"To secure efficient service, adequate wages must be paid, and to keep the children in the splendid physical condition so often commented upon by the physicians, the food, though plain, must be of the best. The children have fifteen gallons of milk every day, which is in itself no small item. With our expenditure more than doubled in the last five years, the financial burden remains a heavy one.

"While the Society is not supposed to admit children under six years of age, nevertheless, in order that families should not be separated, it has been necessary to take much younger children, which involves a large staff of nurses to look after them. We have at present two children under three, and many under five.

"From their school reports, several of our children who are attending the Berthelet Street School show a very high standing in their classes.

"The children have attended Sunday School picnics, choir festivals, Christmas trees at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, at St. John's Church, and at Christ Church Cathedral. They have been to a number of good theatrical and moving picture productions. They were taken to see the Prince of Wales, and to view the War Memorials Exhibition. A rink has been flooded for them on the playgrounds, and they also skate on the McGill grounds. As the top floor of the building is no longer needed for school-rooms, a gymnasium has been fitted up with swings, and other apparatus, and sand piles for the little ones."

CONCLUSION

THE Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society remains to-day the same Institution with the same aims and accomplishment as in the pioneer days of 1815.

The natural changes which have come about in the conduct of its affairs are the result of the development of the City of Montreal. Charitable work is now more specialized, and in limiting the range of its activities, the Society has increased its power of useful accomplishment.

To-day, not "all the destitute poor," but needy or neglected children are given a home and training along the same lines as in the past, while other organizations with special equipment of their own, are caring for older women.

To-day there are fewer inmates than in former crowded years when as many as one hundred and sixty often found shelter in the home, but the children now, little and big, who live there, have the advantages of such aids to health and well-being as would not be possible in a crowded house.

In 1815 and in 1832 the ladies were quick to recognize and to act upon the newest and best ideas in the philanthropy of their time, and to-day every effort is made to surround their charges with the best environment possible, and to use the most efficient methods in the work. The Society is built upon traditions that have been handed down by the Management, and often by members of the same families, from generation to generation. To these have been added an openminded acceptance of the principles and practice of the social service of to-day. It seems, therefore, safe to predict that with as fair a share of public support in the future as it has enjoyed in the past, the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Society may hope to continue its good work yet a hundred years and more.

APPENDIX

ACTING MANAGERS, 1847 TO 1920

Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Archbold, Miss Armour, Mrs. Auldjo, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A. Allan, Mrs. H. H. Austin, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Bury Austin, Mrs. Aylwyn, Mrs. Robert Aird, Mrs. James Aird.

Mrs. F. Badgley, Miss Boston, Mrs. Bleakley, Mrs. Wm. Brewster, Mrs. Barber, Miss Birss, Mrs. Bockus, Miss Barrett, Miss Sophia Bagg, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Budden, Miss L. Boston, Mrs. Stanley Bagg, Mrs. Balch, Mrs. Bethune, Miss Brown, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. J. W. Buchanan, Mrs. Bessey, Mrs. J. S. Black, Miss Badgley, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Bone, Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg, Mrs. Botsford, Mrs. J. P. Black, Mrs. W. A. Black, Mrs. W. D. Birchall, Mrs. George Boulter, Mrs. J. H. Brownlee, Mrs. Reginald Boulter, Mrs. T. P. Birchall.

Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Churchill, The Misses Campbell, Mrs. Collis, Mrs. Collin, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. J. P. Clark, Mrs. Claxton, Miss Cramp, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Castle, Miss Cooke, Mrs. J. Gibb Carsley, Mrs. N. Curry, Mrs. Cramp.

Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Dorwin, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Wm. Douglass, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Dewitt, Mrs. Dellesdernier, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. M. E. David, Mrs. Darling, Miss Douglass, Mrs. Dakers, Miss Mary Dow, Miss Jessie Dow, Mrs. C. Dewey Day, Mrs. A. D. Durnford, Mrs. John H. Dunlop, Mrs. A. R. Doble, Mrs. T. F. Dobbin, Mrs. Norman J. Dawes, Mrs. Peers Davidson, Mrs. Huntley W. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Duncan.

Mrs. Elder, Miss Evans, Miss Jane Evans, Miss Esdaile, Mrs. Elwell, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Edwyn Evans, Mrs. Frances Evans, Mrs. R. M. Esdaile, Mrs. W. H. Evans.

Mrs. Ferrie, Mrs. (Dr.) Fisher, Mrs. Sibley Foster, Mrs. Fulford, Mrs. Ferrier, Mrs. E. Freer, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Duncan Fisher, Mrs. C. C. Foster, Mrs. A. J. Ferguson, Mrs. Fyshe, Mrs. Farthing, Mrs. George Fairbanks, Mrs. E. H. Fuller.

Mrs. Gapper, Mrs. Geddes, Mrs. Thomas Gordon, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. G. Griffith, Mrs. J. B. Greenshields, Mrs. John Greenshields, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Gordon, Lady Galt, Mrs. A. F. Gault, Mrs. John Gault, Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, Miss Muriel Galt.

Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. B. Hutchins, Mrs. Phillip Holland, Mrs. Hunter, Lady Alice Havelock, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Hickson, Mrs. J. S. Hunter, Mrs. Hollis, Mrs. P. Haskell, Miss Hague, Lady Hickson, Mrs. F. Hague, Mrs. George Hague.

Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Austin Irvine.

Mrs. F. G. Johnson, Miss Joseph, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. T. R. Johnstone, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. A. S. Jarvis.

Mrs. Kay, Mrs. King, Mrs. Kirkup, Mrs. Edwin H. King, Mrs. Howard Kelly, Mrs. J. D. G. Kippen.

Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Leeming, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Lapeletre, Mrs. Lavicourt, Miss Lavicourt, Mrs. J. Lovell, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Mrs. Liddell, Lady F. Orr Lewis, Mrs. Lansing Lewis, Mrs. Lunn.

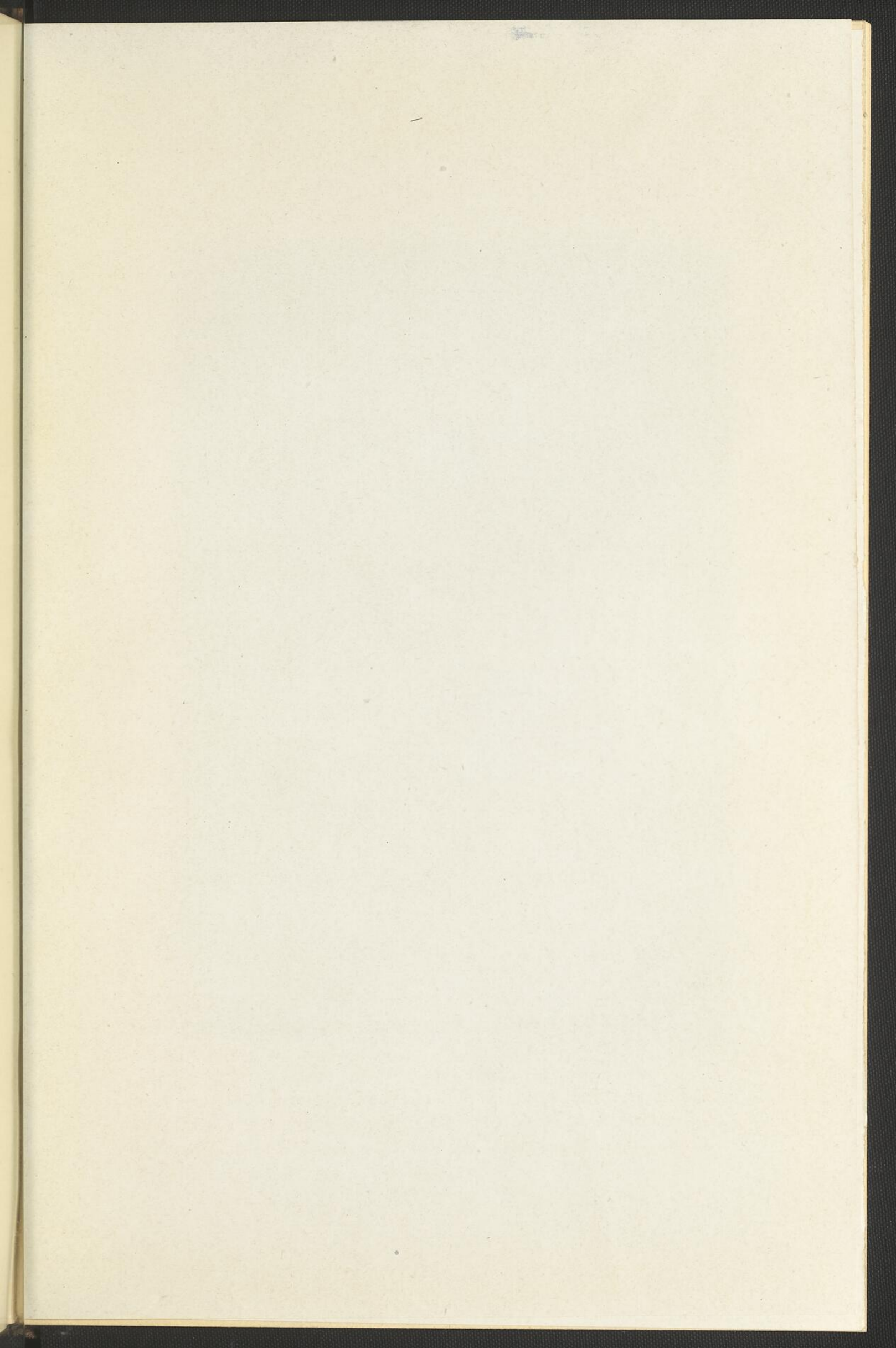
Mrs. Macculloch, Mrs. R. McGill, Mrs. Neil McIntosh, Mrs. J. G. McKenzie, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Mount, Mrs. Robert Mackay, Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. Moffatt, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. D. L. McDougall, Mrs. May, Mrs. Muir, Mrs. John Molson, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. A. Molson, Mrs. Monk, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Molson, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. H. McLennan, Mrs. J. G. Mackenzie, Mrs. D. McCord, Mrs. George Marler, Mrs. Mudge, Mrs. W. L. Morris, Mrs. W. L. Marler, Mrs. A. W. Morris, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss L. S. Molson, Mrs. Grant Macintosh, Mrs. Alister F. Mitchell, Mrs. D. B. Macpherson.

Mrs. W. Notman.

Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Samuel Ogden, Mrs. Oxenden, Mrs. J. Ogilvie, Mrs. John D. Oppe.

Mrs. Platt, Mrs. G. Platt, Miss Platt, Mrs. A. Davidson Parker, Mrs. Prowse, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Thomas Paton, Mrs. Porteous, Mrs. D. A. Prentise, Mrs. L. J. Papineau, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Pope, Mrs. Pratten, Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Paton, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. H. Pennell, Mrs. John Pangman, Mrs. Phepoe.

Mrs. Ready, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Richey, Miss Ross, Miss Ray, Mrs. P. Redpath, Miss Robertson, Hon. Mrs. Rollo, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Rae, Mrs. Charles Ross, Mrs. Hew Ramsay, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. W. Robinson, Mrs. Routh, Mrs. Rin-

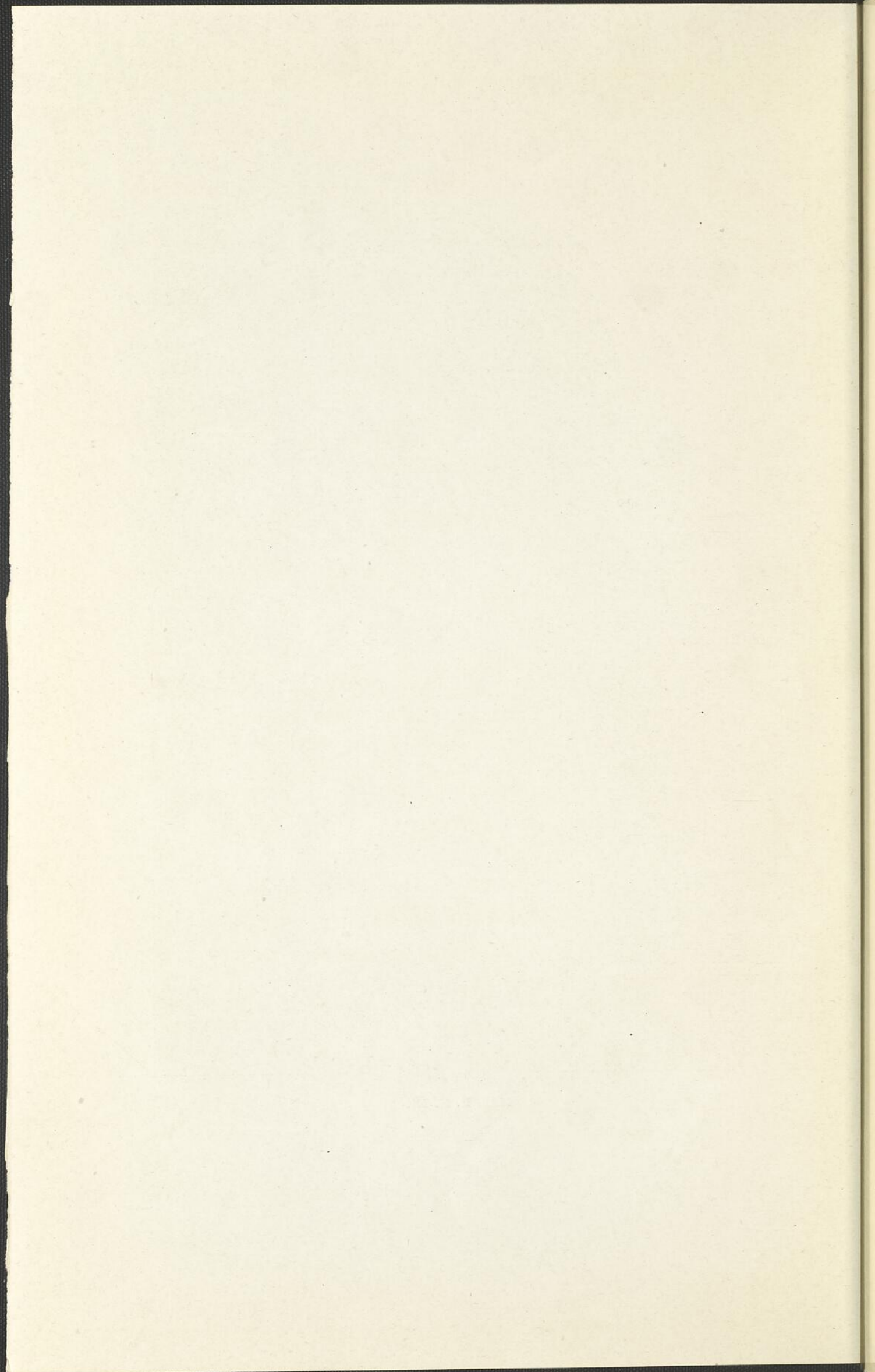




E. H. KING



MRS. E. H. KING



toul, Mrs. James Ross, Miss Grace Robertson, Mrs. A. E. Robert, Mrs. W. O. Ryde, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. W. G. Ross, Mrs. Harold Redpath, Mrs. Kenneth Rea, Mrs. H. E. Rawlings, Miss A. L. Rawlings, Mrs. Guy D. Robinson.

Mrs. Alfred Savage, Mrs. P. Stevenson, Mrs. Scougall, Mrs. Sprague, Miss Emma Smith, Mrs. J. Smith, Jr., Mrs. F. Starr, Mrs. Schilling, Mrs. G. F. C. Smith, Miss Scott, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Alexander Simpson, Miss Solomons, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. South, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Snow, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Simpson, Mrs. J. G. Savage, Mrs. T. Simpson, Mrs. Stearns, Miss Susan Smith, Mrs. Frank Scott, Lady Stavert, Mrs. R. D. Savage, Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Strangman, Miss Shaw, Miss Lillian F. Smith, Mrs. W. G. Stethem.

Miss Ure, Miss Charlotte Urquhart.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Tyre, Mrs. D. Torrance, Mrs. Trembicki, Mrs. F. Wolf-
erstan Thomas, Mrs. Trew, Mrs. Sutherland Taylor, Mrs. Tren-
holme, Mrs. R. E. Thorne, Mrs. James Torrence, Mrs. Vanneck,
Mrs. H. H. Vaughan, Mrs. Vennor.

Mrs. Wonham, Mrs. Wilkes, Mrs. Willoughby, Miss Waller,
Miss Winn, Mrs. White, Mrs. N. S. Whitney, Mrs. N. T. White-
head, Mrs. H. H. Whitney, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Whydon, Mrs.
Wilson, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Woodward, Miss Wheeler.
Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wand, Mrs.
Walker, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Fleetwood Ward, Mrs. Herbert Wallis,
Mrs. Hollister Wilson, Mrs. Alexander Woods, Mrs. George
White, Mrs. Walter Wonham.

Mrs. John Young.

PERMANENT FUND

	£	s.	d.
First donation made in 1857 by "Mary Thankful" . . .	100	0	0

By 1869, it stood as follows:

SECURITIES IN BANK	\$4,000.00
2 shares Bank of Montreal	400.00
1 share Merchants Bank	100.00
1 share City Bank	100.00
1 Water Works Bond	2,000.00
1 Corporation Bond	1,000.00
Cash in Bank	525.25
TOTAL	\$8,125.25

Taken at ten-year intervals, the Permanent Fund has increased as follows:—

1879.	Total \$	1,712.10—	Income from investments .	\$	954.00
1889.	"	32,565.84	" " "		1,644.50
1899.	"	103,975.24—			
		(including real estate, \$53,707.14)			
			Income from investments .		2,553.55
1909.	"	134,153.20—	Real estate, \$62,169.47		
			Income from investments .		3,698.00
1919.	"	171,963.01—	Real estate, \$62,169.47		
			Income from investments .		5,834.59

LEGACIES CREDITED TO PERMANENT FUND

		£	s.	d.
1847.	Mrs. John Richardson	20	0	0
1848.	Rev. Wm. Thompson	5	0	0
1854.	Mrs. Dickson	25	9	0
	Miss McGillivray	25	0	0
1857.	Mary Thankful	100	0	0
	Robert Armour	25	0	0
	J. Sevrigh	25	0	0
	Mrs. Bolton	10	0	0
1863.	Mrs. Elizabeth Ilsley	\$	40.00	
1864.	Hon. George Moffatt		400.00	
1866.	Mrs. Reid		200.00	
	Alexander Simpson		100.00	
1868.	William Watson		200.00	
1869.	William Dow		1,000.00	
	H. L. "Trust"		400.00	
1870.	Mrs. Crawford		100.00	
	J. G. Smith		1,064.00	
1872.	Mrs. Thomas Wilson		50.00	
	Gordon Mackenzie		500.00	
1873.	Mrs. Hallowell		200.00	
	Mrs. J. J. White		1,060.00	
	Hugh Fraser		500.00	
	Mrs. Gordon King		500.00	

1874.	Stanley Bagg	\$ 300.00
	Mrs. Goudie	400.00
	Hon. R. Jones	200.00
	Wm. Murray	500.00
1875.	Mrs. Edward Prentice	50.00
	Arthur McMaster	800.00
	Mrs. Leslie Gault	100.00
	Miss Elza Ross	100.00
1876.	B. Hall	40.00
	W. Edminston	500.00
	J. Swanston	50.00
	Miss Armour	60.83
1877.	Miss Boston	200.00
	Frederick Griffin	100.00
1878.	Benaiah Gibb	2,000.00
1879.	Miss Greenshields	100.00
1880.	Miss Lane	200.00
	John Tempest	200.00
	Mrs. Aylwin	200.00
	Mrs. Grace Lowe	100.00
1881.	Mrs. Lydia Hagar	500.00
	Mrs. T. B. Anderson	100.00
	Wm. Workman	300.00
1882.	Major Hiram Mills	400.00
1883.	John Caverhill	400.00
	Joseph Tiffin	400.00
	David Greenshields	500.00
	M. E. Rae	50.00
1884.	Mrs. A. Stuart	10,000.00
	Edward Mackay	400.00
1885.	Wm. Tait	600.00
1886.	Laird Paton	100.00
1887.	Harry Stephen Evans	100.00
1888.	J. G. Bellhouse	1,000.00
	Mrs. Andrew Rintoul	104.00
1890.	Thomas Workman	4,000.00
	Matthew Campbell	500.00
	Mrs. Hew Ramsay	50.00
	George Rogers	500.00
	Mrs. C. Dewey Day	100.00

1890.	Msr. Selina Evans	\$ 250.00
	Mrs. David Davidson	2,400.00
	John Alexander Tiffin	50.00
1892.	Edmund Shelton	500.00
	Rev. Fred Frothingham	500.00
	Mrs. Margaret Shaw Tanner	200.00
	John Edward Evans	500.00
1893.	Mrs. Mary Dow	1,800.00
	Hollis Shorey	90.00
	George Armstrong	70.00
1894.	T. Elsdale Molson	500.00
1896.	Warden King	500.00
1897.	George Childs	90.00
1898.	R. Anderson	900.00
1899.	R. Sharpley	100.00
	Mrs. W. S. Woodward	180.00
	Walter Drake	500.00
1900.	Mrs. M. A. Davidson	585.98
	Miss Sawtell	450.00
	Mrs. Wright	100.00
	Mrs. Ann Macauley	900.00
1902.	Andrew Allan	450.00
	W. B. Hamilton	542.91
	Mrs. Witham	200.00
1905.	Miss Dorwin	300.00
	Charles Huston	500.00
	Miss Eliza Duncan	200.00
1906.	E. H. King	\$25,339.17
	Mrs. E. H. King	25,000.00
	Wm. Francis	750.00
1907.	John Hope	1,000.00
	Miss Orkney	2,840.00
1908.	Mrs. C. N. Arnott	500.00
1909.	Miss Harriet Moore	1,000.00
	Mrs. S. C. Fisher	100.00
1910.	Mrs. H. H. Lyman	200.00
	R. A. A. Jones	500.00
1911.	Louisa G. F. Molson (Mrs. J. H. R.)	10,000.00
	Thos. Ecroyd	500.00

1916.	Andrew Hardie	\$ 900.00
	Miss I. G. McIntosh	202.00
	Wm. Robb	500.00
1917.	Francis Scholes	985.00
1918.	Senator Robt. Mackay	1,000.00
	Mrs. Rawlings	500.00
	Miss Mary McDonald	735.66
	Andrew Harvie	200.00
1919.	Mrs. C. Mackay	1,000.00
	Miss L. S. Molson	10,000.00

The Permanent Fund has been raised entirely from legacies, the larger or special cash donations, and the life governor fees at \$100.00 each. It has never been used for maintenance, but, when necessary, loans have been made to the Building Fund. The building and land owned by the Society is regarded as one of the assets of the Permanent Fund.

Besides the income derived by the Society from securities, etc., there are few and meager sources of regular income.

Last year, 1919, there was received the following:—

Board from the City of Montreal	\$2,952.00
Board from parents, etc	4,083.20
Government grant	640.00

In addition to the legacies listed, the following donations have been added from time to time since the "Mary Thankful" legacy was received, and the Permanent Fund begun.

1869—H. L. "Trust", \$400.00; 1878—Collections, Mrs. Wheeler, \$250.00; Donation, Mr. Livingstone, \$55.63; A Friend in England, \$50.00; 1882—From the Hon. James Ferrier, Trustee Montreal Provident Savings Bank (Surplus Fund), \$250.00; 1882—Henry D. Andrews, Esq., Leamington, England, \$400.00; from Trustees, \$100.00; 1894—from W. C. McDonald, for permanent improvement to separate boys from girls, \$600.00; 1898—Mrs. McDougall, \$50.00; Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, \$10,000.00; W. W. Ogilvie, \$100.00; W. C. McDonald, A. F. Gault, R. B. Angus, Friend, \$50.00 each; Mrs. King, \$306.00; 1901—In memory of Mrs. Spragge, from her children, \$50.00.

TO PERMANENT FUND

1910—Life Governors' Fees, \$1,500.00; 1911—Governors' Fees, \$300.00; 1912—Governors' Fees, \$400.00; 1913—Governors' Fees, \$300.00; 1914—Governors' Fees, \$300.00; 1915—Governors' Fees, \$100.00; 1916—Governors' Fees, \$100.00; 1917—Governors' Fees, \$400.00; 1918—Governors' Fees, \$100.00.

NAMES OF LIFE GOVERNORS

Sir Edward Clouston, Bart., Sir Montague Allan, Mr. J. P. Black, Mr. N. C. Curry, Messrs. Lachlan Gibb, C. Heck, C. R. Hosmer, C. N. Hays, Henry Lyman, J. A. Ogilvy, A. E. Rea, Howard P. Wilson, Miss Alice McLennan, Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie, Miss Ogilvie, Mrs. C. H. Cahan, Mr. Hugh Paton, Mr. John Gibb Carsley, Mr. A. J. Dawes, Mrs. W. R. Miller, Mr. W. J. Morrice, Mr. J. J. M. Pangman, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Frederic Hague, Mrs. Robert Reford, Mrs. E. A. Robert, Hon. Robert Mackay, Mr. Benjamin Tooke, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Sir W. C. Van Horne, Mr. Edward Rawlings, Mrs. A. E. Rae, Lord Atholstan, Mr. George Caverhill, Mrs. S. W. Ewing, Miss Freda Henshaw, Sir William Van Horne, Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Mr. Edward Mackay, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Miss Constance Dawes.

BUILDING AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1852 TO 1920

A. Allan, J. P. Black, Arthur Browning, J. Crawford, M.D., — Cramp, Granville Cunningham, J. Gibb Carsley, D. Davidson, Principal Dawson, Walter Drake, G. C. Dunlop, A. R. Doble, Sir Charles Davidson, Norman J. Dawes, Huntly W. Davis, John Frothingham, A. J. Ferguson, A. K. Fisk, Ira Gould, C. Geddes, Thomas Gordon, John Gault, A. Heward, George Hague, Frederic Hague, H. R. Ives, E. H. King, John Leeming, H. Lyman, Lansing Lewis, Robert Lindsay, Hon. Peter McGill, Justice McCord, J. G. McKenzie, Col. Maitland, Joseph Mackay, F. McKenzie, D. R. McCord, W. C. McDonald, Hector McKenzie, W. deM. Marler, Alister F. Mitchell, W. J. Morrice, John D. Oppe, Thomas Paton, E. Goff Penny, General Robinson, H. Beverly Robinson, Alexander Simpson, H. Swanston, G. F. C. Smith, S. O. Shorey, J. Savage, Frank Scott, F. Wolferstan Thomas, H. E. Thorne, Henry H. Vaughan, G. D. Watson, H. H. Whitney, W. Workman, J. Weaver, T. B. Wheeler, M.D.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BUILDING FUND

1870.	Mrs. Aylwin	\$ 20.00
	Joseph Mackay	100.00
	Mr. McDonald	100.00
	Mrs. E. H. King	100.00
1871.	Mrs. Hector MacKenzie	100.00
	Miss Frothingham	100.00
	Mrs. Arthur Fisher	100.00
1872.	Mrs. Allan	100.00
1878.	Tableaux	106.25
	Concert	54.50
	A Southern Lady, J. K. H.	20.00
	From a Lady of Ottawa	4.86
	Mrs. Anthony Force	2.00
	John Atkin, Esq	2.00
	E.K.	1.00
	Small amounts	7.70
		\$200.31
1880.	Mr. and Mrs. Wolferstan Thomas	\$127.00
	John Henry Molson	100.00
	Mrs. John Henry Molson	100.00
	Miss Frothingham	100.00
	Miss Hall	100.00
	Harrison Stephens	100.00
	George A. Drummond	100.00
	Thomas Workman	100.00
	Andrew Allan	100.00
	Thomas H. Hodgson	100.00
	William G. Murray	100.00
	Three Friends	100.00
	Hugh McLennan	70.00
	Generous Old Grumbler	62.23
	Mrs. Dow	50.00
	John Harris, London, England	50.00
	W. Livingston, New York	50.00
	Mrs. Hickson	25.00
	Miss Macdonald	25.00
	H. A. Nelson	25.00
	A. J. Brice	25.00

1880.	John Duncan	25.00
	S. H. Ewing	25.00
	Hugh Mackay	25.00
	James Benny	25.00
	Robert Benny	25.00
	Jonathan Hodgson	25.00
	Gault Brothers & Co	25.00
	Crathern & Caverhill	25.00
	Alexander Murray	25.00
	Cash	25.00
	Collected in smaller amounts	250.71
1880.	Proceeds from Bazaar	1,701.56
	Sale of Mrs. Watson's Work	15.86
	Two Friends	150.00
	William B. Cumming	100.00
	Dr. Wheeler	100.00
	Hugh Graham	25.00
	In smaller amounts	27.00
1881.	David Morrice	100.00
	A Friend	100.00
	Mrs. Dow	50.00
	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Molson	50.00
	Joseph Hickson	50.00
	D. J. Greenshields	50.00
	J. D.	50.00
	Mrs. Moat	25.00
	Hugh Graham, Jr	25.00
	John Harris, London, England	25.00
	William Livingston, New York	25.00
	In smaller amounts	145.00

The activities of the first building committee are recorded in the text of the history. Individual subscriptions were not listed before 1870.

OFFICE BEARERS

OF

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

1815 to 1920

1815

1st Directress.....MRS. BENAI AH GIBB, SENR.
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT

1816

1st Directress.....MRS. BENAI AH GIBB, SENR.
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT

1817

1st Directress.....MRS. OGDEN
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD

1818

1st Directress.....MRS. BLEAKLEY
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD

1819

1st Directress.....MRS. BLEAKLEY
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD

1820-1821

1st Directress.....MRS. BLEAKLEY
 Secretary.....MRS. J. T. BARRETT
 Treasurer.....MRS. ROBERT AIRD

1832

1st Directress.....MRS. RICHARDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. OGDEN
 Secretary.....MRS. CALDWELL
 Treasurer.....MRS. M. D. ANDERSON

1833

1st Directress.....MRS. RICHARDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. OGDEN
 Secretary.....MRS. CALDWELL
 Treasurer.....MRS. M. D. ANDERSON

1834

1st Directress.....MRS. RICHARDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. OGDEN
 Secretary.....MRS. STEPHENSON
 Treasurer.....MRS. PERKINS

1835

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. STEPHENSON
Treasurer.....	MISS CHRISTIE AND MISS HALL

1836

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. PERKINS
Treasurer.....	MRS. STEPHENSON

1837

1st Directress.....	MRS. BELLINGHAM
2nd Directress.....	MRS. STEPHENSON
Secretary-Treasurer.....	MRS. COIT

1838

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. W. BADGELEY
Treasurer.....	MRS. STEPHENSON

1839

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. J. OGDEN
Assistant-Secretary.....	MRS. BADGLEY
Treasurer.....	MRS. STEPHENSON

1840

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. WILSON
Treasurer.....	MRS. STEPHENSON
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SAMUEL OGDEN

1841

1st Directress.....	MRS. RICHARDSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. OGDEN
Secretary.....	MRS. WILSON
Treasurer.....	MRS. STEPHENSON
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SAMUEL OGDEN

Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Ogden remained in office as 1st and 2nd Directress until 1846.

The Minute Books and Observation Books for years from 1840 to 1846 were destroyed by fire.

1847

1st Directress.....	MRS. BANCROFT
2nd Directress.....	MRS. RENAUD
Treasurer.....	MRS. BARBER
Secretary.....	MISS ROSS
Secretary for Children.....	MISS WALLER

1848

1st Directress.....	MRS. WILLOUGHBY
2nd Directress.....	MRS. RENAUD
Treasurer.....	MRS. BARBER
Secretary.....	MISS ROSS
Secretary for Children.....	MISS HARVEY

1849

1st Directress.....MRS. WILLOUGHBY
 2nd Directress.....MRS. RENAUD
 Treasurer.....MISS WINN
 Secretary.....MISS ROSS
 Secretary for Children.....MISS HARVEY

1850

1st Directress.....MRS. RENAUD
 2nd Directress.....MRS. S. OGDEN
 Treasurer.....MISS WINN
 Secretary.....MISS ROSS
 Secretary for Children.....MISS HARVEY

1851

1st Directress.....MRS. DAVIDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. S. OGDEN
 Treasurer.....MISS WINN
 Secretary.....MRS. HALL
 Secretary for Children.....MISS HARVEY

1852

1st Directress.....MRS. DAVIDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. J. SMITH
 Treasurer.....MISS WINN
 Secretary.....MRS. HILL
 Secretary for Children.....MRS. WONHAM

1853

1st Directress.....MRS. DAVIDSON
 2nd Directress.....MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
 Treasurer.....MISS WINN
 Secretary.....MRS. HILL
 Secretary for Children.....MRS. WONHAM
 Secretary, School Committee.....MISS ROBINSON
 President, School Committee.....MISS TURNER

1854 and 1855

1st Directress.....MRS. FULFORD
 2nd Directress.....MISS RAY
 Treasurer.....MISS MITCHELL
 Secretary.....MISS MCINTOSH
 Secretary for Children.....MRS. WONHAM
 Secretary, School Committee.....MISS ROBINSON
 President, School Committee.....MISS TURNER

1856 and 1857

1st Directress.....MRS. GEDDES
 2nd Directress.....MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
 Treasurer.....MISS LUNN
 Secretary.....MISS EVANS
 Secretary for Children.....MRS. S. OGDEN
 Secretary, School Committee.....MISS LUNN
 President, School Committee.....MISS ORD

1857 and 1858

1st Directress.....MRS. GEDDES
 2nd Directress.....MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
 Treasurer.....MRS. T. GORDON
 Secretary.....MISS EVANS
 Secretary for Children.....MRS. S. OGDEN
 President, School Committee.....MISS ORD
 Secretary, School Committee.....MISS LUNN

1859

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. S. OGDEN
President, School Committee.....	MISS ORD
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS FROST

1860, 1861 and 1862

1st Directress.....	MISS GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. S. OGDEN
President, School Committee.....	MISS FROST
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1863, 1864 and 1865

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. THOMAS PATON
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. S. OGDEN
President, School Committee.....	MISS FROST
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1866

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. S. OGDEN
President, School Committee.....	MISS FROST
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1867 and 1868

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. KING
President, School Committee.....	MISS FROST
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1869 and 1870

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MISS KING
President, School Committee.....	MISS TURNER
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1870 and 1871

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. THOMAS PATON
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MISS KING
President, School Committee.....	MISS TURNER
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1871 and 1872

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. VANNECK
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. KING
President, School Committee.....	MISS TURNER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY

1873

1st Directress.....	MRS. GEDDES
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ANDREW ALLAN
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. KING
President, School Committee.....	MISS PROCTOR
Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY
Secretary, School Committee.....	MRS. CRAWFORD

1874 and 1875

1st Directress.....	MRS. J. G. MACKENZIE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ANDREW ALLAN
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. T. R. JOHNSON
President, School Committee.....	MISS PROCTOR
Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS H. CRAWFORD

1876

1st Directress.....	MRS. MOLSON
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ANDREW ALLAN
Treasurer.....	MRS. T. GORDON
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. T. R. JOHNSON
President, School Committee.....	MISS PROCTOR
Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BADGELEY
Secretary, School Committee.....	MISS H. CRAWFORD

1877

1st Directress.....	MRS. VANNECK
2nd Directress.....	MRS. WHEELER
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. BESSEY
President, School Committee.....	MISS A. McCORD
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS H. CRAWFORD

1878

1st Directress.....	MRS. WHEELER
2nd Directress.....	MRS. VANNECK
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. BESSEY
President, School Committee.....	MISS A. McCORD
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS H. CRAWFORD

1879 and 1880

1st Directress.....	MRS. WHEELER
2nd Directress.....	MRS. VANNECK
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS

Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. A. RINTOUL
President, School Committee.....	MISS A. MCCORD
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS J. S. NOTMAN

1881 and 1882

1st Directress.....	MRS. WHEELER
2nd Directress.....	MRS. J. G. HUNTER
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. A. RINTOUL
President, School Committee.....	MISS A. MCCORD
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS J. S. NOTMAN

1883

1st Directress.....	LADY GALT
2nd Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. A. RINTOUL
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS MARIAN MILLER

1884 and 1885

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	MISS MCINTOSH
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. A. RINTOUL
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS MARIAN MILLER

1886

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	MRS. WOODWARD
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. A. RINTOUL
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1887 and 1888

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	MRS. WOODWARD
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1889

1st Directress.....	MRS. EDWYN EVANS
2nd Directress.....	MRS. WOODWARD
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1890

1st Directress.....	MRS. EDWYN EVANS
2nd Directress.....	MRS. C. DEWEY DAY
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1891 and 1892

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	MRS. S. P. STEARNS
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS JANE EVANS
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1893

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	MRS. S. P. STEARNS
Treasurer.....	MRS. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS
Secretary.....	MISS M. URQUHART
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1894

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	LADY GALT
Treasurer.....	MISS SMITH
Secretary.....	MISS M. URQUHART
Secretary for Children.....	MISS C. URQUHART
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1895

1st Directress.....	MRS. CRAMP
2nd Directress.....	LADY GALT
Treasurer.....	MISS SMITH
Secretary.....	MRS. LACHLAN GIBB
Secretary for Children.....	MISS C. URQUHART
President, School Committee.....	MISS WHEELER
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS C. URQUHART

1896

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY
Hon. Treasurer.....	MRS. J. FRANCES EVANS
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
Secretary for Children.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
President, School Committee.....	MISS KINGSTON
Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS L. S. MOLSON

1897

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY
Hon. Treasurer.....	MRS. WM. HAMILTON BURNS
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. LOUIS J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS KINGSTON
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS LILLIAS S. MOLSON

1898 and 1899

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY
Hon. Treasurer.....	MRS. J. FRANCIS EVANS
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. ROBERT D. SAVAGE
Secretary-Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. LOUIS J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS KINGSTON
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS LILLIAS S. MOLSON

1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY
Hon. Treasurer.....	MRS. J. FRANCES EVANS
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. LOUIS J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS BUDDEN
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS LILLIAS S. MOLSON

1904, 1905 and 1906

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FRANK SCOTT
Treasurer.....	MRS. EVANS
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
Hon. Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. L. J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS BUDDEN
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS LILLIAS S. MOLSON

1907

1st Directress.....	MRS. JOHN G. SAVAGE
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FRANK SCOTT
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. R. D. SAVAGE
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Hon. Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. L. J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS BUDDEN
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS L. S. MOLSON

1908

1st Directress.....	MRS. LACHLAN GIBB
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FRANK SCOTT
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Secretary.....	MISS KERR BROWN
Treasurer for Children.....	MRS. L. J. PAPINEAU
President, School Committee.....	MISS BUDDEN
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS L. S. MOLSON

1909

1st Directress.....	MRS. LACHLAN GIBB
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
Secretary.....	MISS KERR BROWN
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MISS BUDDEN
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS L. S. MOLSON

1910

1st Directress.....	MRS. LACHLAN GIBB
2nd Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
Secretary.....	MISS KERR BROWN
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MISS SARAH MCFARLANE
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS L. S. MOLSON

1911

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. MURDOCH LIDDELL
4th Directress.....	MRS. R. STANLEY BAGG
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Secretary.....	MISS KERR BROWN
President, School Committee.....	MISS SARAH MACFARLANE
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MRS. A. HAROLD GRIER

1912

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. R. MURDOCH LIDDELL
4th Directress.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Secretary.....	MISS KERR BROWN
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MRS. A. HAROLD GRIER

1913

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. R. MURDOCH LIDDELL
4th Directress.....	MRS. R. STANLEY BAGG
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. THOMAS F. DOBBIN
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MISS EMMA MACDOUGALL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MRS. A. HAROLD GRIER

1914

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. JOHN P. BLACK
4th Directress.....	MRS. CHAS. STRANGMAN
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. JOHN H. DUNLOP
Hon. Recording Secretary.....	MRS. GIBB CARSLEY
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
Hon. Secretary for Children.....	MISS BUDDEN
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MRS. J. A. RIDDELL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MRS. A. H. GRIER

1915

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. CHAS. STRANGMAN
3rd Directress.....	MRS. FARTHING
4th Directress.....	MRS. W. O. RYDE
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Hon. Recording Secretary.....	MRS. GIBB CARSLEY
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MRS. J. A. RIDDELL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BESSIE MURRAY

1916

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. FARTHING
4th Directress.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE

Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Hon. Recording Secretary.....	MRS. H. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MISS E. MACDOUGALL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BESSIE MURRAY

1917

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. FARTHING
4th Directress.....	MRS. J. D. OPPE
5th Directress.....	MRS. W. D. BIRCHALL
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Hon. Recording Secretary.....	MRS. H. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MISS E. MACDOUGALL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS BESSIE MURRAY

1918

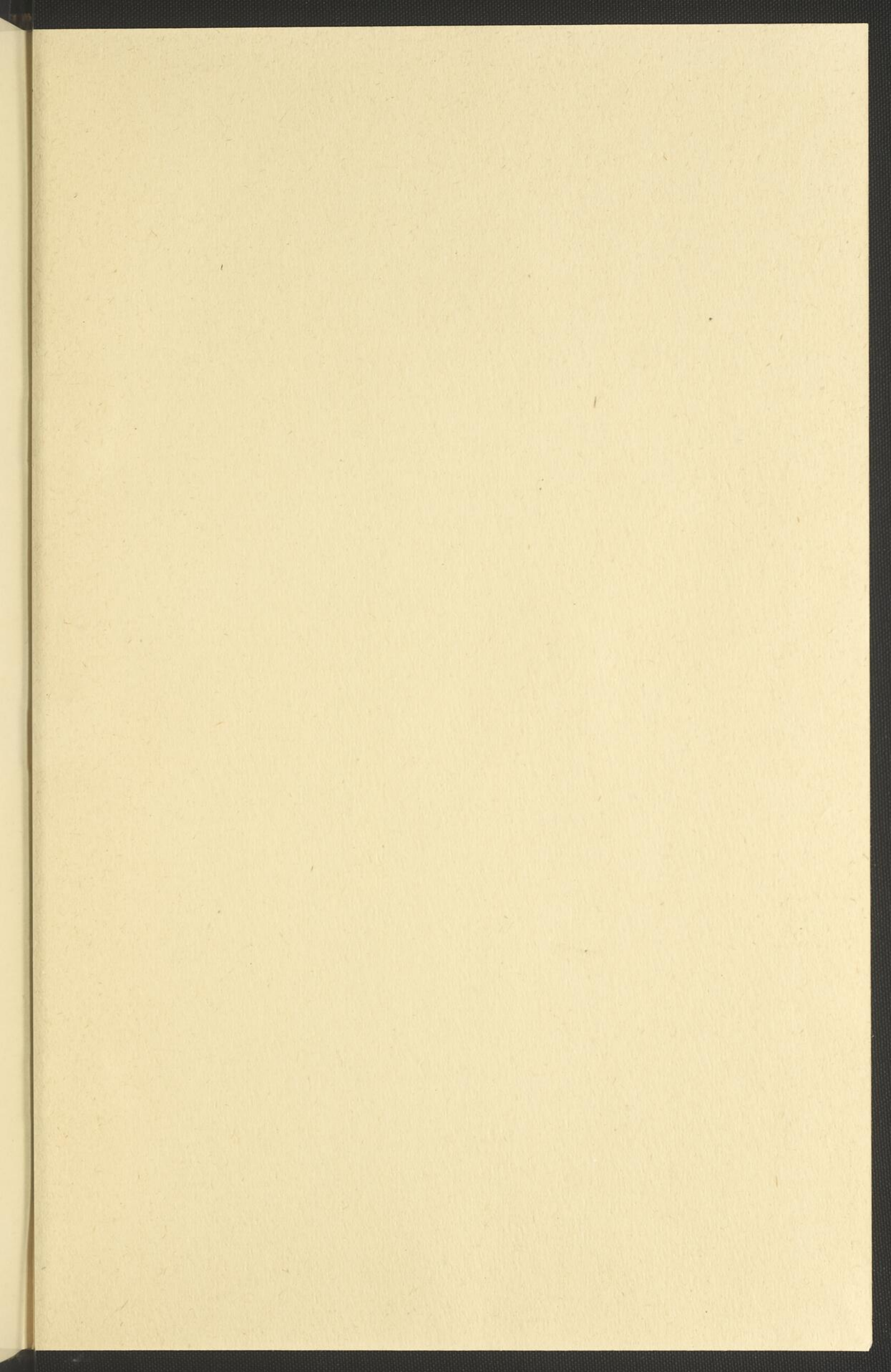
1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. FARTHING
4th Directress.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
5th Directress.....	MRS. W. D. BIRCHALL
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Hon. Recording Secretary.....	MRS. H. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER

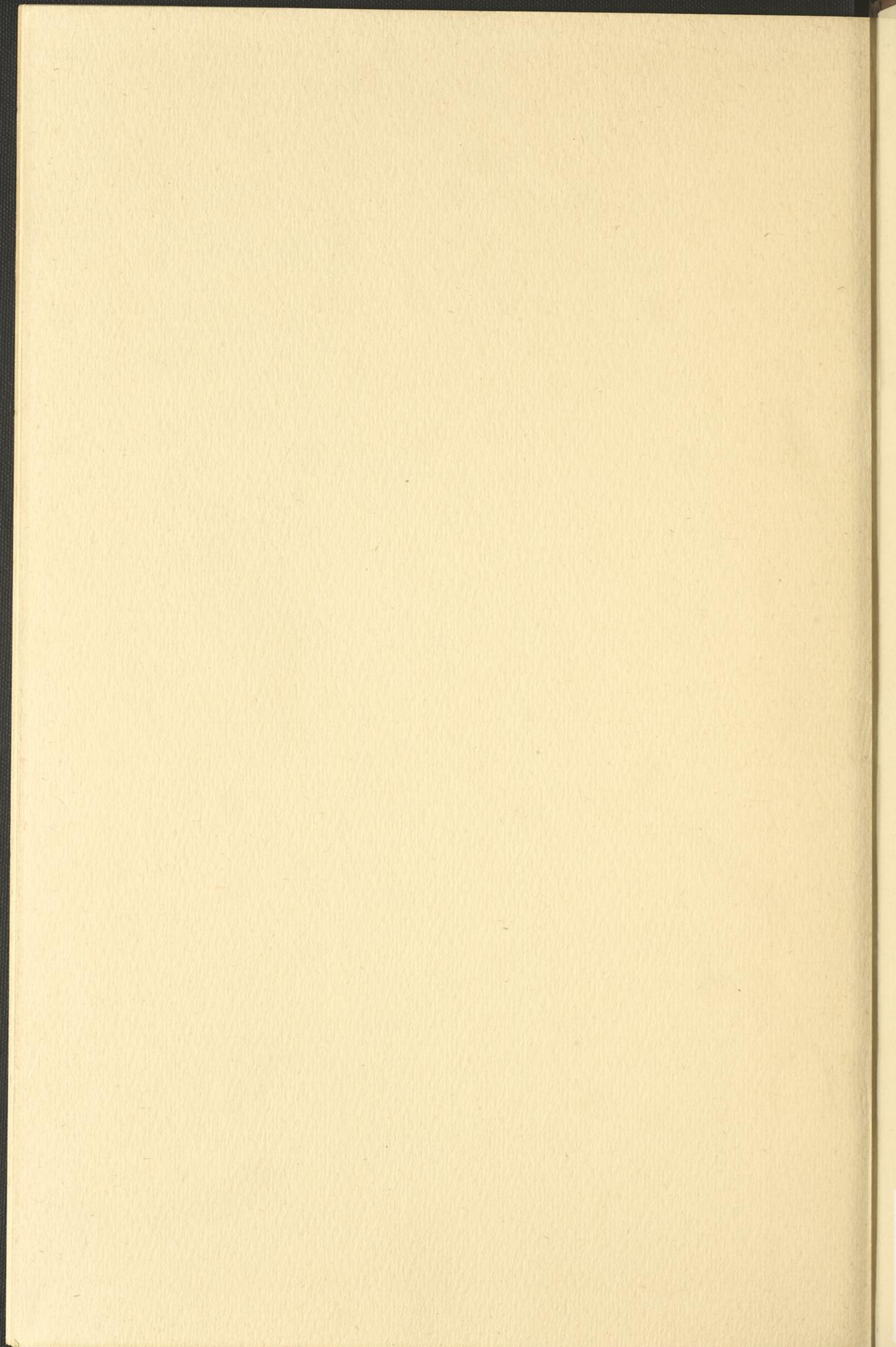
1919

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. FARTHING
4th Directress.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Convener House Committee.....	MRS. W. D. BIRCHALL
Convener Purchasing Committee.....	MRS. D. B. MACPHERSON
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. J. H. DUNLOP
Hon. Assistant Secretary.....	MRS. H. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Hon. Secretary for Children.....	MRS. BUDDEN
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MRS. JOHN D. OPPE
Vice President, School Committee.....	MISS EMMA MACDOUGALL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS E. C. MURRAY

1920

1st Directress.....	MRS. ALISTER F. MITCHELL
2nd Directress.....	MRS. FREDERIC HAGUE
3rd Directress.....	MRS. DAVID B. MACPHERSON
4th Directress.....	MRS. NORMAN J. DAWES
Convener House Committee.....	MRS. W. O. RYDE
Convener Purchasing Committee.....	MRS. D. B. MACPHERSON
Hon. Secretary.....	MRS. H. BEVERLEY ROBINSON
Hon. Assistant Secretaries.....	{ MISS EMMA MACDOUGALL MISS JESSIE HANNAH
Hon. Secretary for Children.....	MISS BUDDEN
Treasurer.....	MR. E. C. BAKER
President, School Committee.....	MISS EMMA MACDOUGALL
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, School Committee.....	MISS E. C. MURRAY





Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2007

PreservationTechnologies

A WORLD LEADER IN COLLECTIONS PRESERVATION

111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111

BNQ



C 000 147 397

147397