

THE HUNDRED YEARS
of the
LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME
QUEBEC CITY

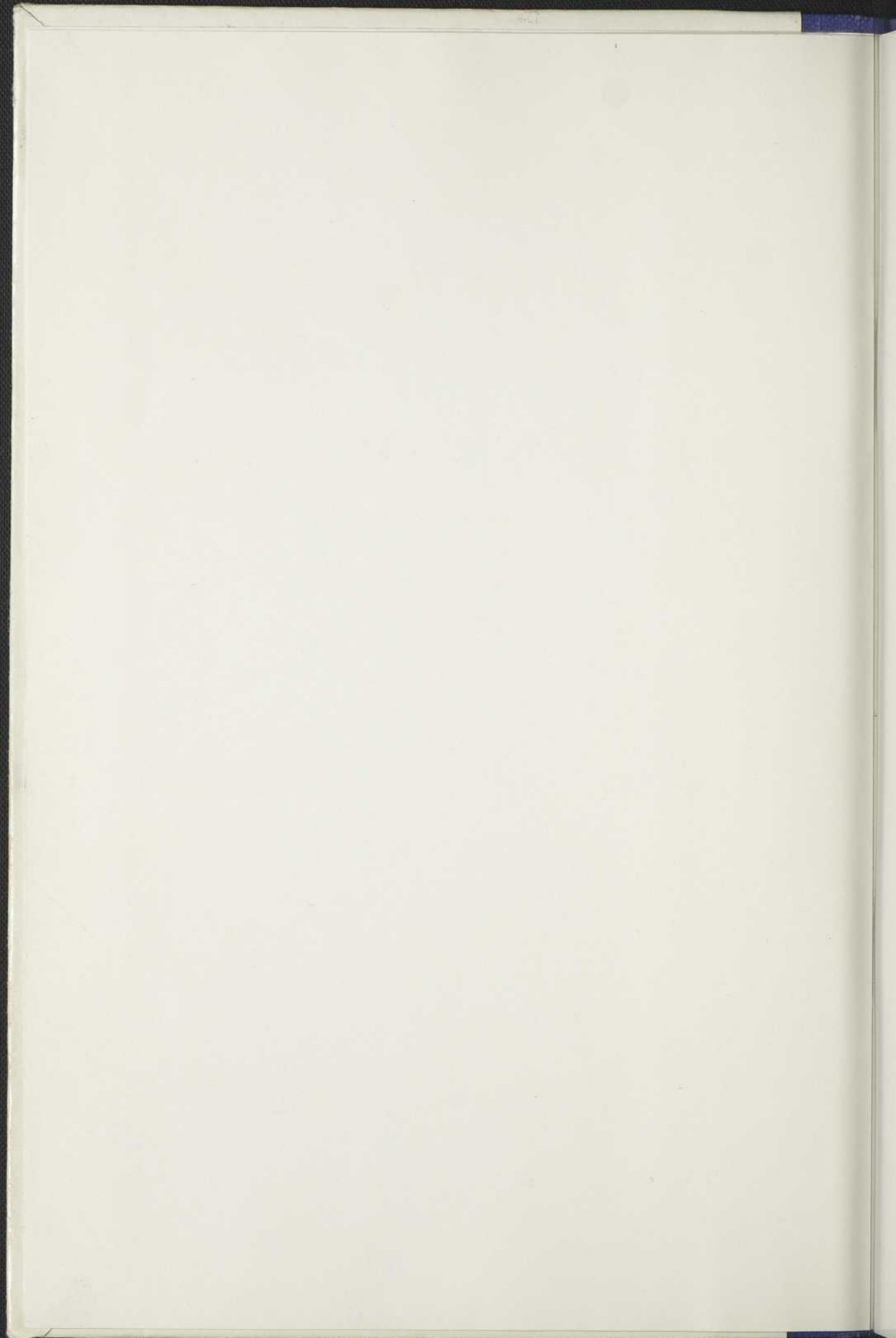
1859-1959



A Centenary Review,
Made to the order of the Officers
and Committee of Management,

by

ARTHUR G. PENNY



THE HUNDRED YEARS
of the
LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME
QUEBEC CITY

1859 - 1959

A Brief Historical Sketch
Compiled from Official Records

by

ARTHUR G. PENNY

Published by the Committee of Management,

December, 1958

93764



THE LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME OF QUEBEC, GRANDE ALLEE



MARGARET ALEXANDER OF TUNIS

Patroness

MESSAGE FROM THE PATRONESS

Cranbourne Grange,
Windsor Forest,
Windsor, Berks.

As Patroness of the Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec it gives me great pleasure to send a message to be incorporated in this small booklet.

I was privileged when I lived in Canada to visit this Home and see for myself what was being done to help make the declining years of these elderly ladies as full as possible.

I saw the happy atmosphere which surrounds the Home, and the helpers who do all they can to make their guests feel that they are one of a large family and not to feel the loneliness of old age.

A wonderful service has been given to the community, and those of us who have seen the Home as well as those who have only heard of it, would do well to consider that a project such as this, does not run itself. It has been run for 100 years by the Protestant Women of Quebec. Their selflessness and devotion have made it possible.

The Founders in 1859 had the vision to see that there would always be a need for a Home such as this. The need grows every year and that is why the Committee is proposing further to enlarge it.

The Ladies Protestant Home of Quebec has a proud record. We wish it even greater success in the years which lie ahead.

Maryam Alexander of Tunes

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As we look over the history and record of The Ladies' Protestant Home for the past one hundred years, we would like to pay tribute to the gallant group of women who, with vision and determination, founded this residence. Their initiative has been a challenge to us to broaden our scope as the need arises.

Then we recall the women who have carried on in the tradition over this period of time. Some have served as officers and members of this committee from twenty-five to thirty-five years, and are still doing so.

We remember with gratitude those who laid the foundation but, with changing times and a broader field of "Health and Welfare", we look to an expansion of the service in this community.

The committee wish to express their thanks to Mr. Arthur Penny who has given of his time and extensive knowledge in the writing and research for this history and in assisting it through the press. We are also most grateful to our friends in the community, without whose interest and support through the years, the continuance of this work would not be possible.

Jean S. ELLIOT, President,

Ladies' Protestant Home.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1958

President	Mrs. J. M. Elliott
1st. Vice President	Mrs. F. T. Atkinson
2nd. Vice President	Mrs. W. G. Britt
3rd. Vice President	Mrs. A. G. Simons
Honorary Secretary	Mrs. R. H. Price
Honorary Treasurer	Mrs. J. T. Martin

COMMITTEE

Miss Julia Amy	Mrs. H. H. Gibaut	Mrs. E. E. Ross
Miss M. Aylwin	Mrs. G. J. Jessop	Miss G. Sewell
Mrs. N. F. Blair	Mrs. A. A. MacDiarmid	Mrs. H. M. Sewell
Mrs. H. Braff	Mrs. D. W. MacMillan	Mrs. G. M. Suckling
Mrs G. H. Cartwright	Mrs. J. O'Halloran	Mrs. L. J. Teakle
Mrs. R. C. Cream	Mrs. T. S. L. Pope	Miss H. Thom
Mrs. A. Delagrave	Mrs. J. C. Price	Mrs. J. O. Wilson
Mrs. R. H. Farnsworth	Mrs. W. R. G. Ray	

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. O. Carter	Mr. J. R. Latter	Mr. D. Taylor
Mr. T. H. Dunn	Mr. W. R. G. Ray	Mr. J. McD. Wilson
Mr. R. H. Kennedy	Mr. E. B. Staveley	Mr. Stuart Wright

LIFE MEMBERS

Miss G. Home	Mrs. W. A. Marsh	Mrs. W. Q. Stobo
Mrs. T. Houghton		

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS

Dr. R. G. Corkran	Dr. J. Hardman	Dr. F. MacRae
Dr. J. M. Elliott	Dr. A. R. F. Hubbard	Dr. D. MacMillan
Dr. J. Gregory	Dr. P. Kozac	Dr. W. Pfeiffer

STAFF

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. de Lery

Matron, Mrs. Baker

INTRODUCTION

On the south side of the Grande Allée, nearly opposite to the head of Cartier Avenue and set back a little from the street, passersby will see a substantial building of white brick and stone that is not old in appearance but, rather, ageless because well-kept and cared for. Having given a century of service since the opening of its doors, this is the second establishment of the Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec, an institution which traces its origin back to the year 1857 through a parent body known as the Quebec Ladies' Protestant Relief Society.

After a hundred years of continuous activity, this institution has not grown weary in doing good by providing a home for the homeless, shelter for the helpless and aid for the needy. On the contrary, it is carrying on with increased energy, efficiency and devotion, if that be possible; meeting the needs of the moment unflinchingly, as it has done from one generation to another.

Taking a very proper pride in the inspiring record of benevolent accomplishment which stands to their credit, the Officers and Committee of Management have wished to mark the Century of the Home by publishing a modest history of its career thus far and have done me the honor to entrust me with the carrying out of this project. The records of the institution have been thrown open to me, I have been supplied with whatever information I have asked for and I have met with the most willing co-operation, particularly from Mrs. W. R. G. Ray who has acted in a liaison capacity between the Committee and myself, so that the task has been both easy and pleasant.

I hope that this slender pamphlet will be found worthy of the great work which it recalls to memory. If it has merits, they are those of the Protestant women of Quebec who have done the work with splendid selflessness. If there are errors and shortcomings, these are entirely my own and I apologize for them sincerely, in advance.

— A. G. P.



A Visit to the Home by His Excellency the Governor General of Canada,
Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey.

AN IMPRESSIVE CAVALCADE

To peruse the records of an enterprise which has been successfully conducted over an extended period, is a thrilling experience. Executive and Administrative personalities ; events, problems and solutions ; all these pass before one in an impressive cavalcade. In the case of the Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec, the procession will produce its surprises for the general public and its occasional news, even for the officers and directors of the present day.

These records constitute a monument to the continuing ability, energy and devotion of the Protestant women of the community, through a hundred years and more. Officers and staff have come and gone, or grown old in the service and been succeeded, one after the other. But the work has gone on without interruption and with an ever higher standard of humanitarian service.

The chief impression left with the reader is one of the constantly changing character of the needs of the situation, from time to time, and of the resourceful flexibility of the measures adopted to meet each new need as it has arisen, each change as it has occurred. Departments that have served their purpose have been discontinued, while new departments which have become necessary or desirable, have been created. Again and again, the fabric of the Home has been renewed and modernized, the available space has been re-divided and re-apportioned. Obsolete equipment has been scrapped and devices of the most modern type substituted for it.

To the writer, not the least interesting change to be noted is that from the somewhat florid, evangelistic literary style — distinctive of the Victorian era — which marks the earlier annual reports, to the more restrained and businesslike English prose encountered in the reports of more recent years. For the historian, the first surprise is the discovery that the hundred year old Home is sprung from a parent body known as the Quebec Ladies' Protestant Relief Society, which was formed in 1857 to extend relief and assistance to the indigent poor of Quebec city.

THE HOME INCORPORATED

Whether this had been intended as a preliminary step or whether outside relief alone was found to be inadequate to satisfy the demands arising from poverty and destitution, The Ladies' Protestant Home of Quebec was incorporated May 4, 1859, by an Act of the Quebec Legislature, to carry out the same benevolent projects as the Relief Society, as well as to provide a "Home" for the friendless and unprotected.

The petitioners thus incorporated were Eliza Stewart, Caroline Newton, Mary Ann Bankier, Harriet Newton, Margaret Newton, Louisa Stewart, Ann Sheppard, Jane White, Caroline Gilmour, Mary Chaderton, Sarah Walker Veasey, Myrrha Austin, Lavinia Sewell, Henrietta Blatherwick, Mary Powis, Mary Richardson, Frances Tremain, Gertrude Sewell, Sophy Griffin, Jane Durnford, Matilda Ward, Elizabeth Drum and Jessy Cradock.

To those who believe that the Home has always occupied its present building, it will come as another surprise to learn that this is not the case. A suitable building for such a purpose could not be bought or built overnight; to say nothing of the fact that the necessary funds would have to be forthcoming, first of all; and the ladies intended to start operations without delay. Pending the building of a permanent Home, therefore, premises were secured on a four years' lease, which are said to have been "commodious and cheerfully situated in Coteau Street, St. John's Suburb, commanding an extensive view of the Valley of the St. Charles and an abundant supply of pure air for the inmates." This first Home was opened February 2, 1859.

The first annual meeting was held in the St. Andrew's school-room, February 14, 1860, and the officers then elected were a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, with a Committee of Management of thirty ladies and a gentlemen's Committee of Aid numbering ten. The By-Laws state that "The objects of the Society being more for industrial employment than for reformatory efforts, all immoral characters, as well as intemperate persons of hopelessly confirmed habits, shall be deemed inadmissible." The duties of the Matron and the Rules for

inmates are specified : "The Rules to be read to each inmate on their entering the Home and it is to be understood that they will obey then, before they can be received." All persons subscribing one dollar annually shall be members of the Society.

BEGINNINGS ON COTEAU STREET

During the first year of operation on Coteau Street 40 women and 12 children were admitted. Of these, 15 women and 5 children remained as inmates at the end of the period. To account for the remainder, it is explained that 13 women had been placed in service ; 6 had been dismissed for various reasons ; 3 women and 1 child had been sent to England ; 5 children had been removed by their parents and 1 child had been placed with "good friends in the Townships" ; while 2 women had left of their own accord and 1 aged woman had died.

The children referred to, of course, were girls for — with the exception of infants — the Home has always been intended exclusively for inmates of the feminine sex. It will be noted also that apart from old people and children, more or less transient shelter was given, mainly to domestic and other women of the working class.

Thus, the Committee is said to have "endeavored to further the view of all those who were desirous of earning their own livelihood, so that the funds placed at their disposal might be taxed no longer than a necessity actually existed." The subsistence cost per person was reported to be 5 pence, or 10 cents per day and the maintenance cost, including every expense except furniture, under 11 pence, or 22 cents. It will surprise no one, however, to learn that these relatively negligible costs have risen considerably, to say the least, since that time.

The first annual report declares specifically that "the friendless and destitute women and female children of the Protestant poor of Quebec are those to whom the Promoters propose to extend the shelter and support of the Home. Among these may be prominently classed female servants, out of place, and emigrant girls ; connecting with these operations such an amount of outdoor relief as shall appear to be urgently called for, and which is found to be the case in each succeeding winter in Quebec."

Illustrative of conditions a century ago, in 1859 and 1860, when the winter months are said to have been severe, relief was extended to 51 families. The following winter this number, happily, showed a marked decrease. Meanwhile, a Government grant of 100 pounds, or about \$500, had been received and "there is every reason to hope for its continuance." Actually, although the amounts have fluctuated, this hope has been fully realized. Thus, for instance, the grant, which had been decreased by one-fifth for the two ensuing years, was increased to \$320 for 1865.

In their 1860 report the Committee further say they "feel confident that the details of their operations during the past year will prove to the public that the experiment of establishing a Protestant Home has been eminently successful; that the necessity which existed for one, and which was asserted last winter, has been fully realized and established; and that the certainty and economy with which it administers relief to the friendless and the destitute, as well as the comprehensive manner in which it strives to represent and relieve all Protestant denominations in Quebec; will at once claim and receive at their hands a liberal and permanent support."

The next step was to open a Building Fund campaign and subscriptions to it, extending over three years, 1863 - 1865, were made in amounts of from 20 pounds to 12 shillings and 6 pence. In all, there were 57 subscribers, among them a number of familiar Quebec names such as that of Jeffery Hale, and the total amount subscribed was more than 2,200 pounds, or about \$10,000. The original list, written in ink, is preserved in the archives of the institution.

MEN'S HOME AIMED AT TOO

Although the Home has always been exclusively a female institution, as already explained, the Committee, nevertheless, has reached repeatedly for a second objective which, in the event, has failed to come within its grasp, except in small part. As early as 1861, the report presented at the second annual meeting, which was held "at the Lecture Hall, St. Anne Street",

mentions that amalgamation with the Finlay Asylum (for old men and orphaned boys) has been considered but proved to be impossible, among other reasons because the latter institution was under Anglican direction, while the Protestant Home represented all denominations.

At the 1885 annual meeting the question of establishing a Home for old men again came up and it was noted that "in the framing of the constitution, such an enlargement of the work was provided for and the object of a male department is kept in view to be attained when the resources of the Committee shall warrant the outlay." A year later, report was made that "the same causes which deterred the furtherance of this object years ago, still exist"; reference being made to a "decreasing English population" and to decreasing sources of revenue for the existing Home.

Later, in 1898, a legacy of \$10,000 was received from Mrs. Renfrew with which to buy, build or lease a building to be used as a Home for old men. Till this could be done, it was provided that the Ladies' Home should have the use of the interest. No restriction was placed on the way in which this interest money should be employed but three years later it was decided that the amount should be applied to the giving of outside relief to old men or boys, on the application of the clergymen of their Church, according to the discretion of the Committee.

Accordingly, in 1902, grants of \$7 per month were made to 3 men, two of them weak-minded and the third paralyzed. Since that time, the Renfrew Bequest Fund has been kept in a separate account and until 1951 the revenue was applied solely to the assistance of needy males; this although, for some time now, there has not been much prospect of a Home for old men ever being established. In 1910, 6 men and 2 boys; and in 1911, 8 men and 2 boys were being aided. Needless to say, \$10,000 today would be altogether inadequate for the execution of such a purpose, in any case.

THE MOVE TO GRANDE ALLEE

The third annual meeting, like the second,, was held at the Lecture Hall and report was made to it that "during the past

year a property has been purchased (for the new Home). Plans have been made and contracts completed for the erection of a plain substantial building (still standing and in use on Grande Allée). The work is commenced and with the very earliest opening of the coming spring, will be actively carried out." The corner-stone was laid by the then Vice President, Mrs. McLean Stewart, in the absence of the Home's first President, Mrs. Bradshaw, in June, 1862, and the Building Committee was able to report to the fourth annual meeting, still held in the Lecture Hall, that the new Home was all but completed and would be fit for occupation about April 1, 1863. The entire cost would be some 4,000 pounds or around \$20,000.

At the outset it was observed that "much necessity is constantly experienced for increased accommodation (over that available in the old Home on Coteau Street), not only for the reception of cases for relief, but for the sake of being able to maintain a ward for the treatment of illness which, occurring at is constantly does, among respectable servant women who are destitute of funds, finds then without any Protestant Hospital to apply to for aid." With the opening of the new Home the public was notified of the opening of an "infirmary ward" for females and that one for male patients would be put in operation as soon as finances would permit — a condition that never seems to have been realized. In 1863, the names of a Matron and two Physicians are shown for the first time in the list of officers.

The fifth annual meeting, that of 1864, was held for the first time in the new Home. The receipt was reported of a donation of \$100 from an anonymous source for "furnishing a ward for emigrants." A room was therefore set aside for their reception and the Government Emigration Office notified that temporary shelter would be available. The full cost of an inmate in the new Home was now reckoned to be \$60 per annum, clothing and education included.

OPERATIONS EXTENDED

It can be seen, therefore, that the Committee lost no time in extending their operations to include hospitalization, both of the locally destitute and of newcomers to the country. Incident-

ally, it is interesting to note that even about the time of Confederation, such newcomers were still thought of as "emigrants" from overseas, rather than as "immigrants" to Canada. In the course of time, the Jeffery Hale, as a Protestant hospital, was available to needy cases and the Dominion Government was able to treat the sick in its own Immigration Building, so that the need for these special services by the Home ceased to exist and they were discontinued accordingly.

At this time an appeal was made by the Committee to the Protestant clergy for annual sermons in aid of the institution and for some years this seems to have been well responded to. Later on, however, there is a note of disappointment that the sermons asked for have not been forthcoming in all instances and eventually there is no more reference to this appeal. It is only fair to say that, with the growing complexity of community life, if all such requests which might be made were responded to, the clergy would have little time to devote to sermons of other character. Instead, the Committee organized a direct annual appeal of its own, by personal canvass, which has always been well-supported, except during the war years when it was patriotically suspended.

A striking fact that emerges from the records of the Home is the sympathetic generosity with which it has been helped and supported by numerous friends, in every possible way. Donations have been made in goods as well as in cash. Funds have been contributed for endowment and a variety of other special purposes. Birthdays of inmates have been remembered, entertainments have been provided and comforts supplied. The anonymous donation of \$100 in 1863 for an immigrants' ward has already been mentioned and a year later an equal sum was received from Mrs. Gibb of Woodfield to establish an endowment fund which has since grown to substantial proportions.

WORK GROWING RAPIDLY

The ninth annual report shows that 310 persons had been admitted to the Home since it was opened and, of these, two original inmates still survived at 84 years of age. The work was

growing rapidly and the tenth report mentions that there were 100 inmates during 1868-1869 ; 36 being new admissions. Where there was absolute destitution, shelter was freely given but as early as 1863 it had been affirmed that "every exertion is made to gain from the inmates' own labor some portion of income . . . In all possible cases, some partial contribution for support is insisted on from the friends of those admitted, but this also affords a very slight source of revenue." Today, due to old age pensions, all inmates are able to make substantial contributions to their own support.

As has been mentioned, the Home has always been liberally dealt with by its friends. The building on Grande Allée was made possible by subscriptions from 57 citizens, totalling some \$10,000, spread over three years, and this was followed up by further subscriptions to the Fund from year to year. Finally, in less than ten years, the outstanding mortgage had been reduced to \$3,200 with several small items, such as interest charges, in addition.

During 1868, contributions of varying amounts received from more than 40 subscribers, produced a total of \$1,149 ; while there was a balance in the Building Fund of \$138.65 from the previous year. There being at the same time a balance of \$2,187.12 in the Endowment Fund, it was decided to make the Home free of debt by transferring \$2,000 from the latter to the former fund. The mortgage was then cleared off and the Building Fund closed out, a balance of \$184.80 being transferred back to the Endowment Fund.

A year later, in 1869, the first large contribution to the Endowment Fund was received in a bequest of \$20,000 from the estate of James Gibb, husband of the lady who had founded it a few years earlier. In 1895 there was a legacy of \$40,000 from the estate of Hon. J. G. Ross and three years later that of \$10,000 from Mrs. Renfrew already referred to. There followed a further legacy of \$20,000 from the estate of James Gibb in 1923 ; one of \$10,000 from the estate of Major Hetherington in 1929 ; and a donation of \$10,000 by Mr. Frank Ross in 1955. In 1957, very generous bequests were received from the estates of the late Dr. W. Q. Stobo and Mr. J. Ross Strang.

VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

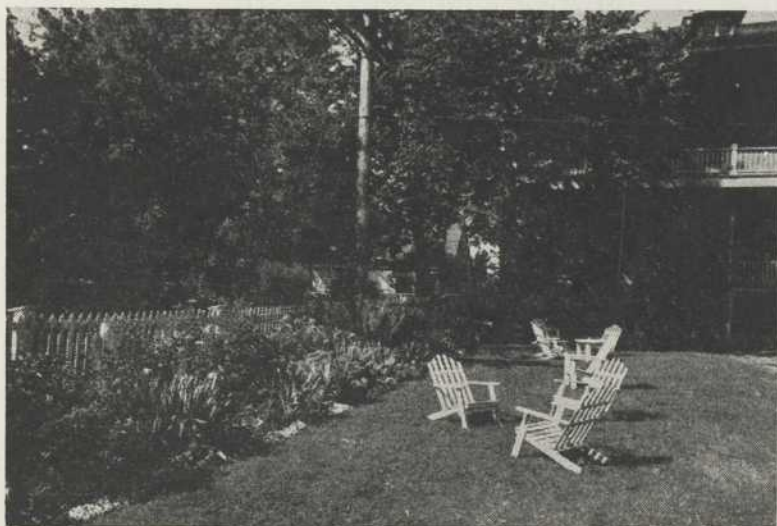
Support extended to the Home has been moral as well as material. Thus, it has always been under Viceregal patronage. The second annual report acknowledges the kindness of Lady Head in permitting herself to be named Patroness of the institution; while two years later, after the departure of Lady Head from Canada, Her Excellency the Viscountess Monck kindly consented to assume the same position. In 1878 Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, was named patroness, when the Duke was Governor General, and filled that position for sixty years. The first Viceregal visit, noted as an honor, was that by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught in 1914, when she expressed herself as being much pleased with the establishment. Her Excellency Lady Tweedsmuir similarly honored the Home in 1936.

The 1939 annual report deeply regrets the passing of Princess Louise and for ten years thereafter no Patroness seems to have been named to succeed her. In that same year a visit was paid to the Home by Her Excellency H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who was delighted with the cheerful, comfortable and home-like atmosphere. It is in the annual report for 1948 that the name of Viscountess Alexander of Tunis, the present Patroness, first appears in that position.

NEW WELFARE PROBLEMS

A century ago, the place of a woman, young or old, who did not happen to be in service, was thought to be in a private home afforded by her father, her husband or some relative. But for the old at least, this situation, in too many cases, was not an entirely happy one. As early as 1878, indeed, the annual report draws attention to "a want which has long been felt and which the Home is at present unable to supply, namely a department for elderly ladies who, through loss of friends and reverses of fortune, are often sorely tried to find a comfortable home wherein to spend the remainder of their days."

Later, in 1895, an inquiry was received by the Committee from The Young Women's Christian Association, asking "if there



VARIED GLIMPSES

LIFE, ACTIVITIES

AND ACCOMMODATIONS

INTERESTS

HOMES TODAY

DIMENSIONS OF THE
LIFE, ACTIVITIES
ACCOMMODATION
IN THE
HOME TODAY



was any intention of enlarging the work by opening a Home for gentlewomen in reduced circumstances?" After consideration, it was decided not to "increase the work at present." And when an increase was finally undertaken in 1921, it was in the opening of an Infants' Ward. Since the maintenance of this new department would entail large additional expenditures, special financial aid was appealed for.

It was only towards the end of 1950 that the Committee is reported to have been "giving thought and study to new welfare problems in the care of chronic patients and the shelter of elderly people, alone and without sufficient means to live on." Three years later, "a great change" is said to have been made in placing all children in foster homes. During 1953, 2 children returned to their homes, 1 infant was adopted and 5 children were placed in foster homes.

For some time now there has been a real need in Quebec city, although a strictly limited one, for suitable accommodation to meet the needs of elderly people of both sexes who, being English-speaking Protestants, are alone and in some cases suffering from disabilities that require a little special care. Thus far, it has been met as far as possible by the services of the Ladies' Protestant Home and of the Finlay Home. For English-speaking Catholics there is, of course, the St. Brigid's Home.

Reflecting natural concern over this need, experienced in particular cases, the question of the addition of a private wing was raised at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Protestant Home in 1956 and given careful consideration through ensuing months. As a consequence, Mrs. J. M. Elliott stated in her presidential address last year (1957): "This (proposal of a private wing) we investigated in great detail. The concensus of opinion seemed to be that it must be a separate building, not a wing nor an annex. We met several times with Mr. Fred Walker (as architect) to discuss plans for a self-contained residence behind our present Home. A modern building for 20 people, with a sick bay area for possibly 8 more, would cost in the vicinity of \$250,000.00. Where was the money to come from and who would be responsible if the building was only half full and running at a loss? The Ladies' Protestant Home has been endowed for destitute women and children so the funds cannot be used for any other purpose.

"The Advisory Board met for discussion. They also felt that we should not take this responsibility. Several businessmen have studied the plans and not one has encouraged us to go ahead. I, personally, have been on this Board for twenty years and not once during that time have we had a waiting list. We now have comfortable accommodation for 29 adults, which could be extended to 35 if necessary. The children are cared for in foster homes. At the moment we have 6 empty beds, which proves that this Home is large enough to cover the demand in this district.

"If, however, the Government, the Protestant Churches, a citizens' group or a charitable organization would like to continue where we are leaving off, the property, the plans and the experience of the Committee of the Ladies' Protestant Home will always be available."

"We would like to thank all those who have helped us come to this decision and, especially, Mr. Fred Walker who spent a great deal of time and thought on this project before submitting a complete report for the building, plus a 6 page report on requirements and maintenance necessary in a residence for senior citizens.

"We sincerely hope our research has not been in vain and that, in the near future, some organization may be in a position to provide this accommodation for those who are lonely, elderly and able to pay."

FOSTER HOMES BETTER

An explanation offered of the "great change" in the care of children, above referred to, is that "during the past five years our child population has continued to drop and our children did not have the companionship of other children of their own age. The thought today among social service workers is that children are better in a home than in institutions. Accordingly, the revenue from the Renfrew Bequest Fund, which formerly had been used to give outside assistance to old men, has been used instead to meet the cost of maintaining male children in foster homes, since 1951.

One may judge that the new policy proved successful for we read in the 1954 annual report that "The Committee has given a great deal of consideration during the past several years to the trend in child care. Research during recent years has proved that infants and young children should not be placed in institutions but in foster homes where they can form natural family attachments and where they develop emotionally and physically, first to take their places in the school and eventually in the world."

"In other words," the report goes on to say, "the best physical care in an institution is not enough. Added to this fact is the further one that we have been having fewer children placed in our care, while applications from elderly women have been increasing." With all this in mind, the Committee decided to make other changes, in consequence, so as to adapt the space available to more older people. It is emphasized, however, that "notwithstanding the decrease in the number of children in the Home, the Committee continues to give outside relief, which has always been a part of their program." In this connection, 3 children were being so aided at the time.

Still more recently, in 1956, we read that "At present we have 3 children in foster homes, while outside relief is being given 1 boy. Mrs. George Cartwright has visited all the foster homes during the year and keeps in touch with the families. Whereas, a few years ago, almost half of this Home was occupied by infants and children, today the majority of our inmates are elderly. This is similar to the trend noted by Social Agencies across Canada. We have a large ward equipped with 5 or 6 beds, where emergency shelter can be given to children for a short time, until they can be placed in foster homes or returned to their families." During the year, the Home helped in the care of 10 children.

Both Mrs Elliott as President and Mrs. Price as Honorary Secretary made special reference to the work of the Children's Department during 1957, at the last annual meeting. The former observed :

"Mrs. Cartwright, as Convener of the Children's, Committee, has done a magnificent piece of work. This has meant a considerable amount of travelling, with several over-night trips to adopting homes, or to take one of our large family to Montreal

for special attention. It is quite impossible to give an adequate picture of this Department, as most of the cases are confidential."

Mrs. Price, in turn, affirmed :

"Mrs. Cartwright reports an active year. A mother with two small children, who had been deserted by her husband, spent four months in the Home. In March we assisted her to return to the West to rejoin her husband, and they are now making a success of their marriage. Mrs. Cartwright was summoned to the Social Welfare Court seven times during the year, in the interest of eight children from four Protestant families. Much time was spent investigating the problems of these people. We have the complete responsibility for a girl of eight and one of seven. These children are visited regularly in their foster homes, and board, clothing, also medical and dental cares are provided. The Children's Clinic at the Jeffery Hale Hospital and the Children's Hospital in Montreal have been very helpful. Two children, a boy and a girl, who had been in our care since birth, were adopted into very good homes during the summer. We visited these homes for a year. A baby boy will reach the end of the year's probation period in April, when he will be legally adopted. A twelve year old boy, deserted by his parents, has received assistance from the Renfrew Bequest Fund."

In another connection — thus emphasizing the variety and complexity of the services that the Home is called upon to render — Mrs. Price said :

"Several of our residents have become quite blind. We are now applying to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for help for these ladies. The Institute has a service called 'The Talking Book' which is free and can be applied for by any blind person. It consists of a library of over one thousand books of all types, recorded on long-playing records. We hope that these will be a source of enjoyment and comfort."

A new departure is the Fire Drill suggested and initiated by the Matron, Mrs. Baker. The first one was held in May, 1957, with what are said to have been "most satisfactory results", and they have been carried out monthly since that time.

A BIG LAND SALE

Prior to its acquisition by the Ladies' Protestant Home in 1862, the Grande Allée property had been farm land, stretching across the Plains of Abraham and facing the St. Lawrence River, that was owned by the Ladies of the Hôtel Dieu. For a time, subsequently, the Committee grew hay on part of it and kept dairy cows. In 1912 an offer was received from the National Battlefields Parks Commission, then recently founded as a sequel to the Tercentenary celebrations of Quebec on the Plains, in 1908, for the purchase of the field at the south end of the property totalling 44,784 feet, at a price of 50 cents per foot. It was decided to accept this and an agreement in writing was received from the Secretary of the Commission.

Probably because a clear title could not be given immediately, it was a year later, in 1913, that the sale of the south field to the Battlefields Parks Commission for the sum of \$22,392.00 was completed. Before this payment was made, the Committee was obliged to get a quittance from the Ladies of the Hôtel Dieu for a ground rent of 90 pounds per annum.

In addition to the Home itself, the Committee owns the cottage adjoining that building to the west, on Grande Allée. At first it was made use of but for many years it has been a source of revenue, through the rental derived from it. The report for 1879 shows that, its foundations having given away, the cottage had to be completely renovated with money borrowed from the Endowment Fund. At the same time, the interior of the Home was painted. Another property owned by the Home is that in Mount Hermon Cemetery. A first lot had been given to it by Mr. Jeffery Hale when the institution was established and in 1882 a second lot was purchased. Later, in 1896, these first lots having been completely filled, 1,000 feet adjacent to them was purchased.

Repairs, maintenance work and alterations went on periodically over the years, the same as in any other well-kept establishment of a similar kind. The first major project noted in the records came in 1913, when a new Wing, costing \$6,046.00 was completed and ready for occupancy. An important improvement installed in 1949 was a sprinkler system, to defray the cost of

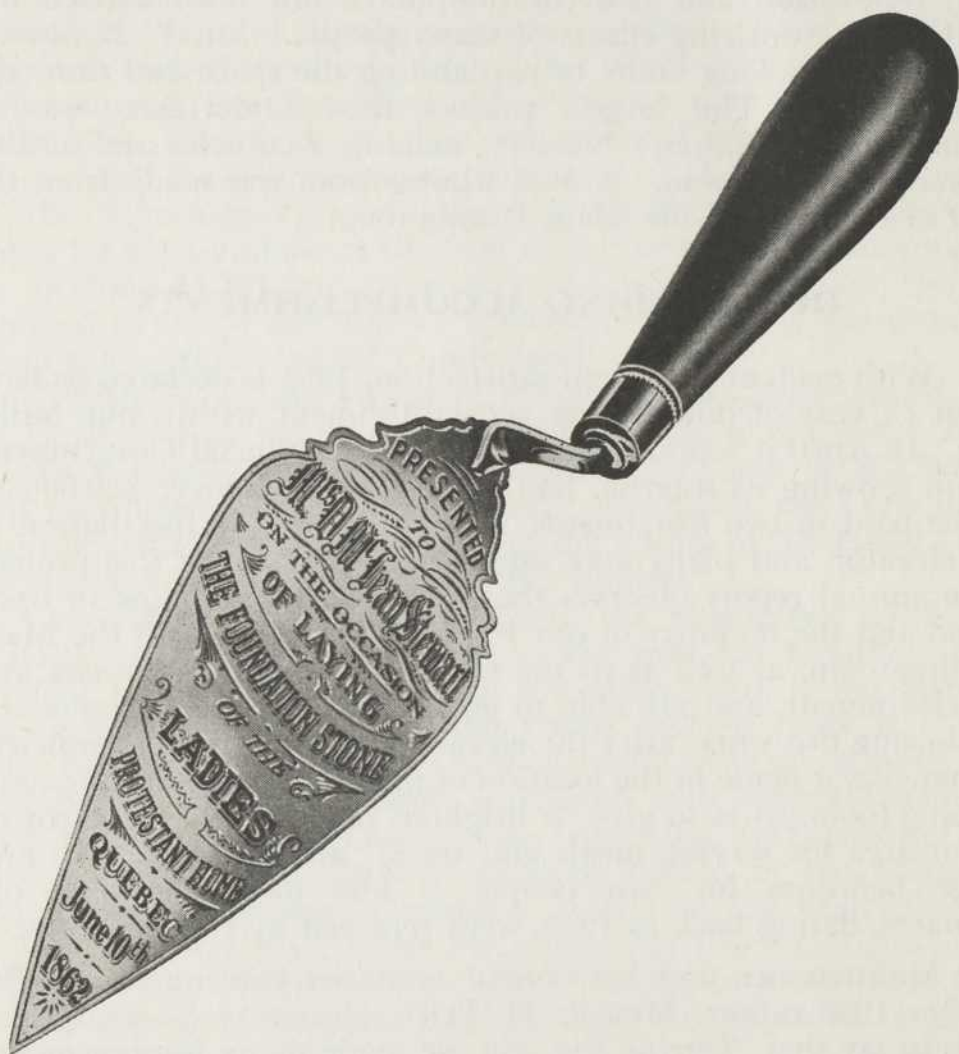
which a grant of \$10,000.00 — at the rate of \$2,000.00 a year for 5 years — was received from the Provincial Government.

In 1954 it was reported that “the changes within the building, renovation and re-decoration, have not been carried out without the untiring efforts of many people. Mr. E. B. Stavely (for one) gave long hours to re-planning the space and drew the blue-prints.” The largest project then undertaken was in changing the Children’s Nursery, making 5 cubicles and adding a complete bathroom. A Staff dining-room was made from the end of the hall, off the Main Dining-room.

OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

With evident pride and satisfaction, 1955 is declared to have been “a year of outstanding accomplishment within our building.” In April it was announced that the Provincial Government, again showing its interest, had made a grant of over \$20,000.00, to be paid in two instalments, specifically for the installation of an elevator, and plans were immediately started on this project. The annual report observes that “The elevator is now in operation and the majority of our residents come down to the Main Dining-room, as well as to the Committee-room for movies and entertainment, and are able to go into the garden in Summer.” Following this work, after the elevator shaft had been completed, a change was made in the location of the Kitchenette and Upstairs Dining-room, so as to give “a brighter, modern and more convenient area for serving meals and trays,” as well as “a very nice large bedroom for two people.” The following year, old furnaces, dating back to 1915, were replaced by two new ones.

Maintenance and betterment activities continued in 1957. In her 1958 report, Mrs. R. H. Price, Honorary Secretary, was able to say that “During the year we made many improvements. New rugs were bought for the Matron’s room, new carpeting for the upstairs hall and new linoleum for the Kitchen. A clothes dryer was purchased and the Pollack Foundation enabled us to modernize our Laundry. A Government grant was given to build three maid’s rooms, a sitting room and a bathroom in the basement, thus releasing three bedrooms upstairs for residents



Trowel used in laying the corner-stone of the Home, June 10, 1862, by Mrs. McLean Stewart and presented to her.

who prefer single rooms. The old shutters have been removed from the building and new screens will be installed in the Sping."

The land retained by the Committee in the rear of the Home has always been actively cultivated and improved as a fruit, vegetable and flower garden. In 1956, at the suggestion of the Caretaker, a tractor was purchased — the Treasurer reporting a disbursement of \$647.80 for "Grounds and equipment" — to help him with his work in this garden and, as a result, he was able to enlarge it. Fresh vegetables were in good supply all Summer ; while 30 bags of potatoes were harvested and bags of root vegetables stored for the Winter. The flower garden was said to be "improving each year as more perennials are added and more chairs have enabled the ladies to sit outside and enjoy it."

The purchase of a snow plough in the Autumn is credited with having "solved our snow removal problem" ; one that dated back to 1898 when the then District Railway Company obliged the Home to clear the snow on its frontage, instead of merely levelling it as had been the practice previously. It had been decided at that time to have the snow carted away, rather than thrown back on the property, in order to protect from possible damage the hedge bordering the front approach to the building.

HIGH QUALITY OF STEWARDSHIP

Thus far, an outline had been given of the course of events in the operation of the Home since 1859, without more than passing reference to those responsible for its management, since it has seemed that what these able and public-spirited ladies accomplished deserves to be given priority over who they appeared to be; the past record and present flourishing state of the institution standing as a sufficient monument, as enviable as it is enduring, to the high quality of the stewardship freely given through the century. The soundness of the foundations laid in the beginning is proved by the fact that there have been no major amendments to the original Constitution ; a change made in 1919, for instance, being the minor one to move the date of the annual meeting forward from some time in February to

January. Nor have there been material changes in the first set-up of the executive and administrative offices.

Today the place of Woman in the world of business and affairs is established and taken for granted. But if one considers, it is amazing to realize that here is a humanitarian institution, having an annual budget of from \$40,000 to \$50,000, which has been owned and managed entirely by women — with no more than occasional male advice, offered when asked for — during the past one hundred years. This must be pretty nearly a unique demonstration of triumphant feminism.

Between 1859 and 1958 the Home has had a succession of 15 Presidents, most of whom have held office for relatively brief periods, although several have done so for four or five years. Easily the longest term is that of Mrs. G. B. S. Young which covers more than 30 years. Mrs. John Gilmour is second with 12 years. The present President, Mrs. J. M. Elliott, is the first to be re-elected to a second term of office. The complete list is as follows :

Mrs. Bradshaw.....	1859-1862	Mrs. Gregor.....	1898-1903
Mrs. John Gilmour.....	1863-1875	Mrs G. B. S. Young.....	1904-1935
Mrs. McLean Stewart.....	1876-1877	Mrs. J. McD. Wilson.....	1936-1937
Mrs. C. G. Holt.....	1878-1879	Mrs. Edmund Judge.....	1938-1942
Mrs. W. Walker.....	1880-1883	Mrs. H. H. Gibaut.....	1943-1948
Mrs. Turnbull.....	1884-1891	Mrs. J. M. Elliott.....	1949-1953
Mrs. C. F. Smith.....	1892-1894	Mrs. R. C. Cream.....	1954-1955
Mrs. T. H. Thompson.....	1895-1897	Mrs. J. M. Elliott.....	1956-

LONG SERVICE HONORED

By the beginning of the twentieth century, after more than forty years of existence, the destinies of the Home had been presided over by nine ladies, while a number of others had given lengthy and devoted efforts to it as members of the Committee of Management. In 1900, therefore, it was decided to add a list of Honorary Members to the active list, to consist of "Ladies (who from any cause may have resigned) who, by long and self-denying service to the Institution, should, if possible, be retained on the

Committee and will be entitled to attend meetings, etc." The first Honorary Members named were as follows :

Mrs. Griffith.....	1900-1910	Mrs. C. F. Smith.....	1903-1904
Mrs. Turnbull.....	1900-1904	Miss Lampson.....	1905-1912
Mrs. Dean.....	1900-1905	Mrs. T. H. Thompson.....	1910-1913
	Miss Hamel.....		1912-1917

For whatever reason, the naming of Honorary Members had been discontinued since 1917. But in 1924 a Life Membership was granted to Miss Robertson who had "earned that distinction by a long and diligent devotion to the Institution" ; having been "A faithful member of our Committee for over fifty years." As a unique distinction, Mrs. Edmund Judge, the retiring President, was elected Honorary President at the annual meeting of 1943. With her death, four years later, this office disappeared.

A complete list of Life Members to date, is as follows :

Miss Robertson.....	1924-1927	Mrs. Wm. A. Marsh.....	1939-
Miss J. Anderson.....	1926-1945	Miss K. Marsh.....	1939-1955
Mrs Bowen.....	1927-1928	Mrs. T. Houghton.....	1939-
Mrs. J. Gilmour.....	1930-1940	Mrs. H. E. Price.....	1939-1951
Mrs. J. H. Holt.....	1932-1949	Miss Helene Morris.....	1939-1945
Miss A. Ahearn.....	1933-1943	Mrs. J. McD. Wilson.....	1942-1947
Mrs. G. B. S. Young.....	1935-1946	Mrs. F. T. Cole.....	1942-1956
Mrs. Charles Shaw.....	1936-1938	Mrs. E. Judge.....	1942-1946
Miss Amy Burstall.....	1938-1940	Mrs. E. G. Meredith.....	1945-1947
Miss F. Glass.....	1938-1946	Miss G. Home.....	1952-
Mrs. John Stain.....	1938-1946	Mrs. T. R. Peacock.....	1952-1958
	Mrs. W. Q. Stobo.....		1954-

The annual report for 1949 mourned the passing of Miss E. Darlington, "who joined the Committee in 1911 and continued to serve the Home devotedly for many years." The 1950 report recorded with sorrow the decease of Mrs. John Holt "who joined the Committee in 1895 and devoted herself over half a century of labor and interest to the Home." More cheerfully, the year 1949 is claimed to have been one of "definite progress." In February, the Committee of Management was divided into five

Standing Committees, as follows : House, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. A. C. Price ; Old Ladies, presided over by Mrs. L. Teakle ; Children, under Mrs. H. Braff ; Old Age Pension and Quebec Charities Act cases, Mrs. W. Q. Stobo ; and Annual Appeal, Mrs. W. R. G. Ray. From the beginning, an Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer had been officers of the Committee, but in 1956 it was decided to engage a secretary-treasurer in the person of Mrs. de Lery "as the work has now become more complicated and requires constant attention."

MASCULINE AUXILIARIES

For the most part, the management of public institutions is carried on by masculine directors, with the ladies playing an auxiliary role. But in the case of the Home this situation has been strikingly reversed. At the outset, a Men's Committee of Aid was formed to assist the feminine promoters in raising funds for and in establishing the building on Grande Allée. Once it was completed and made free of debt, this kind of aid was no longer needed and the men's group became an Advisory Committee, one of whose chief functions was to give the feminine executive advice with regard to investments. Later, the classes of securities in which trust funds could be invested became fixed by law and, noting this fact, a report observes that it will be necessary to consult the Advisory Committee less frequently for the future, in consequence.

Throughout the century, the Protestant clergymen and the English-speaking physicians of the city have always given yeoman service to the Home, while the Men's Advisory Committee has been made up of leading citizens who are prominent in business and the professions. Within the last few years, the loss was mourned in 1954 of Mr. J. T. Ross, then Chairman of the Advisory Committee, who had been a member of it for fifty years. In 1956, the death of Mr. J. Ross Strang, who had succeeded Mr. Ross as Chairman, was recorded with sorrow ; as was likewise that of Dr. W. Q. Stobo, a valued member for many years.

Until 1918 it had been the usual procedure for some member of the Advisory Board or one of the local clergy to preside at

annual meetings. But at the 60th. such meeting, held in that year, a change was made; the then President, Mrs. G. B. S. Young, taking the Chair. The following year, a decision was reached to continue this practice for the future and, in fact, it has been generally, although not invariably followed since that time.

MATRONS HAVE BEEN MANY

Scarcely less necessary to the success of the Home than its directors, have been the Matrons under them, charged with the care of the inmates and responsible to the Committee for the staff. In the inevitable course of human events the turn-over of personnel during the hundred years has been considerable and there is no record of the exact number of women who have held this position, nor of their names in a few instances, because some of them have done so only for a short time. In 1915, during the First World War, there were no fewer than four Matrons, "who left, in each case, on account of their health." In all, 22 are mentioned by name from 1863 to date, of whom 8 remained in the Home only for one year.

Held in particular esteem among the Matrons have been Miss McKellop, Miss Bissett and Mrs. Donaldson. When she resigned to be married, "after 20 years of unparalleled interest and devotion", the last-named is referred to as "our beloved Superintendent". Later, Mrs. Savage, who was not well enough to continue her duties longer, served for 9 years and was succeeded by Mrs. Baker, the present Matron, with whom are Miss Gallie and Miss Mailer, Nurses; and Mr. McLaughlan, Caretaker. The following is a list of those who have held the position of Matron for more than one year:

Miss McKellop	1864-1872	Mrs. Almond	1916-1917
Miss Bissett	1878-1887	Mrs. Murray	1918-1922
Miss Munn	1895-1899	Mrs. Arnold	1922-1926
Miss Grey	1900-1906	Mrs. Donaldson	1928-1942
Miss Ronald	1908-1911	Mrs. Jackson	1944-1945
Mrs. Wyatt	1912-1914	Mrs. Savage	1946-1955
	Mrs. Baker		1956-

EARLIER ANNIVERSARIES

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Home seems to have gone unmarked in 1934, perhaps because the difficulties of the time distracted people's minds from such celebrations. The annual report for 1907, however, recalls that "Fifty years ago, in 1857, this charity had its beginning under the name of The Ladies' Protestant Relief Society . . . In 1859, this institution was incorporated by Act of Parliament. God prospered the work till the present well-equipped and endowed Institution is here to aid many who, lacking this shelter, would be 'poor indeed'."

It was in 1884 that came the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution and the annual report for that year includes a few reminiscences. Recalling that "The objects of the Home were, at the first, stated to be the relief and shelter of destitute and unprotected women and female children," the report affirmed that "These objects have not been altered but somewhat added to." Only two of the original Committee of Management, Mrs. Poston and Mrs. James Stevenson, then remained.

Today, the hundredth anniversary finds the Home still well-endowed and better equipped than ever. Through changes in social conditions and in the situation of the Protestant community in Quebec city, the character of the service given has been progressively re-oriented until it now provides a residence affording all the amenities and comforts of modern living to a number of elderly ladies who either find themselves unable to maintain their own establishments or are desirous of human companionship.

In her presidential address of 1924, Mrs. G. B. S. Young noted that "We have one old woman well over a hundred years. She is a favorite with everyone for she is the essence of brightness and full of thankfulness for her comfortable home." Such longevity is, of course, exceptional but it is true to say that the atmosphere is still one of brightness and that the residents continue to be full of thankfulness for their comfortable home. Long may the good work go on in the century to come!



MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME

Since its Establishment in 1859

Mrs. McLean Stewart.....	1859	Miss Prior.....	1860
" W. Newton.....	"	" Smith.....	"
" Bankier.....	"	" Isabel Sewell.....	"
" S. Newton.....	"	Mrs. Keefer.....	1861
" D. R. Stewart.....	"	" Rowand.....	"
" White.....	"	Miss Racey.....	1861
" Gilmour.....	"	" McCalum.....	"
" Chaderton.....	"	" Clarke.....	1862
" Sewell.....	"	" Shaw.....	"
" F. Austin.....	"	Mrs. Galt.....	1863
" Blatherwick.....	"	Miss J. Douglass.....	"
" Bradshaw.....	"	" J. B. Scott.....	"
" Powis.....	"	" Major.....	"
" W. Richardson.....	"	" C. Fox.....	"
" Veasy.....	"	" Bowles.....	"
" Puffer.....	"	" Dinning.....	"
" Fry.....	"	" E. Newton.....	"
" Poston.....	"	" Gibb.....	1864
" J. Stevenson.....	"	Mrs. Oakes.....	"
" Normandeau.....	"	" G. Young.....	"
" Wotherspoon.....	"	" H. Dining.....	"
" Hellmuth.....	"	" Willy.....	"
" Richardson.....	"	" W. Walker.....	"
" Odell.....	"	Miss S. Sewell.....	"
" H. D. Wicksteed.....	"	" Benn.....	"
" C. Wurtele.....	"	" E. McKenzie.....	1865
Miss Griffin.....	"	Mrs. C. G. Holt.....	"
" H. Newton.....	"	" Barton.....	"
" Tremaine.....	"	" Bouchette.....	"
" Sewell.....	"	Miss B. Clarke.....	"
" Dunford.....	"	" E. Stewart.....	"
" Drum.....	"	" McLean.....	"
" Ward.....	"	Mrs. H. Fry.....	1866
" Cradock.....	"	" R. McLeod.....	"
" McLimont.....	"	" J. Hossack.....	"
" Clapham.....	"	Miss Povis.....	1867
" Burnett.....	"	" Veasey.....	"
" L. Bowen.....	"	" A. Lairs.....	1868
" McGill.....	"	" E. McGie.....	"
" Wurtele.....	"	" H. Ross.....	"
Mrs. Sheppard.....	1860	" J. M. Robertson.....	"
" Roberts.....	"	" Rowand.....	1869
" Vannovous.....	"	" I. Pemberton.....	"
" Collins.....	"	" McPherson.....	"
" W. W. Scott.....	"	Mrs. J. L. Gibb.....	"
Miss Hutton.....	"	" Alg. Sewell.....	"

Mrs. W. R. Clark	1869	Miss M. T. Richardson	1886
" Turnbull	1870	Mrs. D. H. Geggie	1887
" J. C. Thompson	"	" W. Hall	"
" Mansergh	"	Mrs. C. Shaw	"
Miss E. Poston	1871	Miss H. Stevenson	"
Mrs. Scott	"	" M. Stevenson	1888
" James Gibb	1872	" L. Healey	"
" D. McPherson	1873	Mrs. Fitch	"
Miss G. Shaw	"	" Jas. Bowen	"
Mrs. Powis	1874	Miss Fleming	1889
" G. Holt	"	Mrs. Tait	1890
Mrs. Porteous	1874	Miss Alice McLimont	"
Miss Eppes	"	Mrs. Forester	1891
" Anderson	1875	Miss Thomson	"
" E. Holt	"	" Pope	1893
Mrs. T. H. Thomson	1876	" G. B. S. Young	1894
" Renfrew	"	Mrs. Tofield	1894
" P. Robinson	"	" Hugh Browne	1895
" Whitehead	"	" V. Boswell	"
" W. Hossack	"	Miss Eva Ross	"
" Fleming	"	Mrs. Holt	"
Mrs. Dalkin	"	" Gunn	1897
Miss Powis	"	" Coffin	"
Mrs. W. Dean	1878	" Ritchie	"
" T. H. Oliver	"	" Stocking	1899
" E. Temple	"	Miss L. Stevenson	"
" A. Griffith	"	" K. Marsh	1900
Miss K. Shaw	"	Mrs. Parmelee	1901
" Bennett	"	" Kirkpatrick	"
" Thomson	"	" Renfrew	"
Mrs. Dobell	1879	Miss S. R. Webster	"
" Beckett	"	" Agnes Stevenson	1903
Miss Hamel	"	Mrs. Massey	"
Mrs. W. Clint	1880	Miss Lucy Carter	"
Miss Lampson	"	Mrs. Watkins	1905
Mrs. Gregor	1881	" Ahern	"
" W. M. Macpherson	"	Miss Brodie	"
Miss Ross	1882	" J. Sewell	"
Mrs. L. Sewell	1883	Mrs. Newman	"
" Gilmour	"	" Miller	"
Miss Mathews	"	" Caruthers	"
" A. Price	"	" Webb	1906
" H. Hunt	"	" Ernest Racey	"
" Maude Thomson	"	Miss Gale	1907
Mrs. Marler	1884	Miss Annie Irvine	"
" C. F. Smith	"	" Helena Norris	"
" C. V. M. Temple	"	" H. MacNaughton	"
" McMichael	1885	Mrs. E. Judge	1909
" Hoare	1886	" R. Meredith	"
" Light	"	" Bignell	1911
Miss Richardson	"	" Harold Scott	"

Mrs. Harold Shaw	1911	Mrs John Price	1938
" Gethings	"	" Ernest Lafferty	"
" Robertson	"	" J. M. Elliott	"
Miss Darlington	"	" MacAlister	"
" M. Bennett	"	" W. H. Henderson	1939
Mrs. H. Veasey	"	" Harold Braff	"
" Peacock	1913	" W. D. Fleming	"
" Wilson	"	" G. Cartwright	"
Miss A. Stevenson	"	Mrs. N. F. Blair	"
Mrs. T. Ainslie Young	1914	" J. Scott	"
Miss A. Burstall	1915	Mrs. A. C. Price	1939
Mrs. Ambrose	"	" H. Gould	"
" A. Dunn	1917	Miss K. E. Stobo	1940
" Stain	"	Mrs. A. Beresford Scott	1941
" Glass	"	" L. W. Seale	"
Mrs. Teakle	1918	" R. G. C. Smith	"
" Marsh	"	Miss Mildred Aylwin	1942
" Cole	"	Mrs. R. C. Cream	1944
" Stuart Bailey	"	" H. S. Kirby	"
" Pennington	"	" A. A. MacDiarmid	"
Mrs. J. McD. Wilson	1918	" E. D. Hyndman	"
" Thomson	"	" J. T. Martin	"
Miss M. Perry	"	" D. C. Hunt	1945
Mrs. L. Williams	1917	" W. A. E. Pepler	"
" Lindsay	1918	" Jas. O'Halloran	"
" F. Marsh	"	" A. Delagrave	1946
" J. A. Scott	1921	" J. O. Wilson	"
" Knowles	"	" Donald MacKay	"
" Houghton	"	" Lennox Teakle	"
Miss T. Price	"	" Geo. Jessop	1947
Mrs. E. Turner	1922	Miss H. Thom	"
" E. Meredith	"	Mrs. W. A. Anderson	1948
" Matheson	"	" Arthur Mann	"
Miss Hyde	"	" C. W. Wiggs	"
Mrs. H. Prile	1926	" A. E. Kemp	1950
" S. Barrow	1927	" T. S. L. Pope	"
" E. Rattray	1928	" David Marsh	1951
" J. Gordon Ross	1931	" Guy Suckling	1952
Mrs. Allan Strang	"	" R. H. Price	"
Miss G. Home	"	Mrs. R. Farnsworth	1953
Mrs. W. Stobo	1932	Miss G. Sewell	"
" Allan Boswell	"	Mrs. T. Atkinson	1954
" E. E. Ross	1936	" K. K. Miller	"
Miss F. Welch	"	" D. W. MacMillan	"
Mrs. W. R. G. Ray	"	" J. C. Price	"
" H. H. Gibaut	"	" A. Delagrave	1955
" Andrew Paton	"	" G. Britt	"
" Richard Webster	"	" G. Simons	"
" Harold Sewell	"	Miss J. Amy	"
" David Marsh	1937		

Faint, illegible text in the left column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Faint, illegible text in the right column, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



BNQ



C 000 093 764

