

have at present, 963 orphans, but have received 12,525 since their foundation.

Passing by the large institution for Foundlings, which is mentioned in the "Health" section, we come to the organizations which aim to supplement the home of the child. More than thirty sewing circles make durable and suitable clothing for little children of the poor or sick, and for children when making their First Communion. Young women and girls meet together to make babies outfits, or to embroider beautiful things which shall be sold for the poor. There are also six institutions which receive children from 2 to 8 years during the working hours of their parents. The average daily number is 1537. By taking care of these children during the day, and giving them elementary instruction, and the beginnings of religious training, they set the mothers free to work for the support of the family. In their exhibit here these Day Nurseries express the hope that the time may come when mothers, protected by law, will be able to bring up their own children in their own homes, without the intervention of an outside institution.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society is one which gives relief in the home by furnishing food, clothing, wood, coal and other necessities of life. In 1911 this Society aided 1,216 families, in which there were 3,250 children. Those total gifts amounted to \$24,835.

Three Institutions deserve special mention, as they are places to which neglected children are sent by the city. These are the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Parc Laval, and the Schools at Montfort and Huberdeau. In these last schools for boys, the pupils are taught many varieties of trade, with special references to farming and country life. Photographs from these schools form a most interesting exhibit of wholesome life in the country.

ENGLISH CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.

The English Institutions, as shown in the exhibit, are devised to meet the same needs with which the French Institutions are also dealing.

The Montreal Day Nursery receives children of all ages. It gives special food from one to four years, bathes each child daily, and arranges for the schooling of all children from 4 to 12, either through Kindergarten classes, or through the regular schools. A striking exhibit from the

New York Association of Day Nurseries, shows a model day nursery, divided into 9 different rooms and caring for children of all ages and needs.

Children who are sent to institutions, are placed according to age. The Montreal Foundling receives the youngest children. The Protestant Infant Home cares for children from the age of one to six. This last mentioned home has cared for 4,882 children, and 4,011 mothers since its foundation.

The Ladies Benevolent and the Hervey Institute care for the older children, after the age of six.

St. Patrick's Orphanage receives English-speaking Catholic orphans from 2 to 15 years of age. It teaches cooking and housekeeping to the older girls, and gives regular instructions from the Kindergarten to the 8th grade. Children are admitted only on the certificate of a doctor that they are free from contagious disease.

The Montreal Boys' Home is designed for working boys, who pay for their board when they are able.

Most of these Philanthropies are supplemented and assisted by the Needle-work Guild which furnishes new garments to hospitals, homes and charities. In 1912, this Guild gave away 3,341 garments.

Fresh air work for women and children is also shown in the Philanthropy section. Children who live in the crowded parts of the city, are in great need of a few days or weeks in the country, where they may receive fresh air and good food.

Most of the Philanthropies, both English and French, receive assistance from the city of Montreal. A striking chart shows that the total paid by the city in 1912, was \$351,758. This counts, not only the cash actually given over to Philanthropies, but also the real-estate tax from which properties belonging to Benevolent Institutions, are exempt. This amounts to the large sum of \$141,699, and should be counted as a gift.

JEWISH PHILANTHROPY.

THE kind of care that the Jewish Community is taking of its dependent children, should come up to the ideal which it is intended this Exhibition should set, namely, to give to the child personal rather than institutional care. For the reason probably that the Jewish population is small and has been