

So far as we could understand from the President and Secretary, no definite system of instruction has, as yet, been adopted in this institution, owing to the great diversity and rivalry that exist among teachers of deaf-mutes. The French system of dactyl language and writing, is the basis of the teaching, but Abbé L'Epée's Methodic Signs are not used and lipreading is not practised. Of course, the more difficult German method of articulation is not practised, though it seems to us that the success obtained in the case of the youth who read the address yesterday, ought to be an encouragement to the directors to attempt something more in that progressive mode of instruction. The young man read with some distinctness and his voice had none of those harsh, guttural notes which are so painfully conspicuous in the majority of mutes who attempt articulation.

A series of questions and answers on the black board were then gone through very successfully indeed. After this came a little pantomime—a doctor physicking his patient and a dentist pulling a tooth—which was also quite well done. Both the Governor and the Countess took a great deal of interest in the whole of the performances, and that they did so *en connaissance de cause* was evinced from the fact that His Excellency, using the double-handed alphabet, expressed to them those words:

I AM GLAD TO HAVE SEEN YOU,

which were at once understood and received with plaudits. With equal gratification and demonstrations of joy did they receive the word

HOLIDAY

which he spelled out to them.

The *Gazette* lately published an elaborate paper on this Institution, and hence it is needless to rehearse here its many claims to public favor. Let us only hope that this visit of the Governor General and of Lady Dufferin, who gave particular proofs of interest in all she saw and heard, will act as an incentive to its renewed support.—*Gazette*.

The *Journal of Education* also published the report of this institution in its December issue.

After the proceedings were over, the distinguished party drove away, through a heavy snow storm, to the

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

At this institution, situated on Dorchester street, they were received by the principal officers and many gentlemen, among whom we particularly noticed the Right Rev. the Metropolitan and Rev. Gavin Lang. On reaching the Governor's room, Wm. Murray, Esq., the President read the following

ADDRESS.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, }
Montreal, Jan. 20, 1873. }

This Charity was incorporated in the month of March, 1863.

Its object is to provide a comfortable home for the aged and destitute Protestant poor of the City of Montreal, also to furnish shelter to all who apply, both Protestant and Catholic. A plentiful supply of soup is also distributed each day to all who apply.

We have spent since the organization the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars, all the spontaneous gifts of our generous citizens, except an annual donation of \$800, received for three years past from the Quebec Government.

We sustain about twenty-five permanent inmates. We have given out in all to outside poor 229,793 quarts of soup, and afforded to indigent persons 61,283 nights' lodgings.

We keep the inmates who are able to do any work busily employed in the manufacture of kindling wood, which yields us a profit of about \$800 a year.

There is an Industrial Department under the care of a committee of benevolent ladies, who give out sewing to poor but respectable women, by means of which a large amount of good is also accomplished. They have spent in this way the sum of \$31,611.

The Governors of the Institution at an early period saw the necessity of concentrating the out door charity as much as possible at the House of Refuge. Six years ago this was happily accomplished and now, representatives from the various national societies (with one exception) and a committee of the Refuge meet regularly once a week throughout the winter, at the Institution, for the distribution of firewood, clothing and provisions to destitute families. The details of the Out-door Relief Board will be read to your Excellency by Mr. Sinclair.

The Governors are happy to state that through the never failing generosity of our citizens, no case of destitution need go unrelieved, and street begging has almost entirely ceased.

Mr. Sinclair next read a summary of the benefactions of the Society during the past few years. Lord Dufferin listened with much attention and asked to retain the paper. His Lordship and her Ladyship then visited the whole establishment, conversing with several of the inmates, and making them all happy by their kindly and benevolent notice.

Protestant Infants' Home Montreal.

At four o'clock on the evening of Jan. 27, Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin visited the Protestant Infants' Home on Notre Dame Street, near Dalhousie square. She was received by the officials of the institution and a large number of ladies, the patronesses of the House.

The following address was presented to Her Excellency. To Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin,—
May it Please Your Excellency;—

This "House," opened three years ago to shelter "little ones" in too many cases totally deprived of a mother's care, is honored to day by your presence, and for this kind visit we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks. This Infants' Home was established to fill a very important blank not occupied by any other Protestant charity. Three principal objects, amongst others, were aimed at in its organization. The saving of life, the bringing up of the children in the faith of the mother, and the reclaiming of some by endeavoring to cement the maternal tie between mother and child, and so check, if not altogether prevent, the awful sin of child-desertion, which, alas, has been too common. The result, so far, leads us fondly to hope that our feeble efforts will continue to be crowned with success. At first there were many difficulties and discouragements to contend with; but, under the Divine blessing, we have received from a generous public, that sympathy and support which has enabled us to prosecute this good work. Formerly, before this home was opened, the death-rate among the class of Infants sheltered beneath its roof was very great; but now it has been much reduced, as will be seen from the statistics in the report. Your Excellency will, we trust, look through our humble home with approval, and see how our children are cared for. At present, there are 41 Infants—the average for the year has been about 33—with eleven nurses and a most trustworthy matron, who has been in the institution from the commencement. And here allow us to express the hope that your husband, the Earl of Dufferin, may long be spared to represent so worthily our beloved Queen