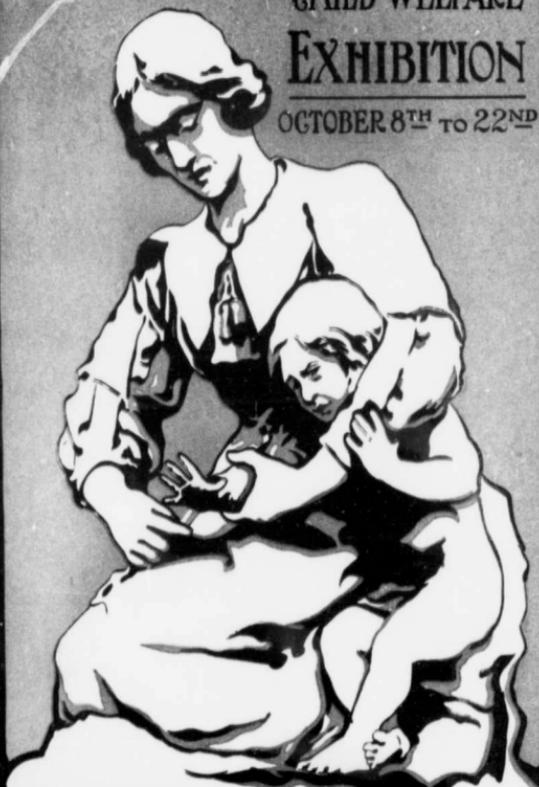


1410
1914

CHILD WELFARE
EXHIBITION
OCTOBER 8TH TO 22ND



MONTREAL
1912

The illustration depicts a woman in a long, light-colored dress with a dark sash, seated and holding a young child. The woman's expression is somber, and she is looking down at the child. The child is also looking down, and their hands are clasped together. The style is a high-contrast, woodcut-like graphic. The entire scene is enclosed in a rectangular border.

Every Experienced Mother Knows

that there are times when her own milk disagrees with her baby.

Sickness, excitement or worry affects her milk and her baby suffers. How, then, can mothers expect their little babies to thrive on cows' milk, which nature never intended for a baby's tender little stomach?

In cities, it is very hard to get cows' milk which is less than thirty hours old. Such milk is apt to hold disease germs which can and do cause fatal illness. All cows' milk is too heavy for little babies. No amount of changing at home will make it like healthy mothers' milk. But pure, rich, cows' milk does hold some of the things your baby must have to grow strong and ruddy and to help it fight off sickness. The reason,



Nestlé's Food

has raised thousands of healthy babies and made so many sick babies well, is because it is a milk food. Only nature can make milk - **Nestlé's** is made from the rich, pure milk of healthy cows from the **Nestlé** dairies where the milk is fresh and clean.

All the good of the milk is kept and put with just enough wheat, sugar and other strength-giving elements to make a powder which when you boil it in water for two minutes, makes a food that only mothers' milk can equal.

Feed your baby **Nestlé's** Food. Make a trial at our expense.

Write now and we will send you a large package free and our Mothers' Book, which tells all about a baby's care.



THE LEEMING MILES CO. Limited, ✚ MONTREAL



"Do You Think He's Asleep, Mary?"

**"Why, Of Course He's Asleep, John. Since We Got That
New Banner Spring Bed, He Always Drops Right Off."**

There, in a nutshell, is the story of satisfaction told in every household where the

Banner Spiral Spring Bed

is in use. No matter how "wide awake" you are, you'll find it easy to woo slumber if you sleep on a Banner. For the Banner is so constructed as to give rest to every portion of the tired body.

It fits the body, moves easily and noiselessly as you move—and with a good mattress on the top of it—furnishes that easy, sleep-inducing sensation that means perfect rest and nights of genuine comfort.

But it means more than that to have such comfortable nights as the Banner gives you. It means that good circulation of the blood without which you cannot enjoy perfect health.

THE ALASKA FEATHER & DOWN COMPANY LIMITED.
MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG.



Also makers of brass beds, iron beds, Ostermoor mattresses,
Health brand mattresses, steel couches and feather pillows.





We, too, are Interested in the Children

INTERESTED in keeping their little feet from being spoiled in their growing days by poor shoes. That's why we brought to Montreal, Getty & Scott's footwear for children.

INTERESTED in keeping cold away from them. That's why we made it clear to the manufacturers that there must be more than style—that there must be warmth too in our little velvet, corduroy and chinchilla coats, serge dresses, sweater coats and woollen robes for our girls, and in our two piece suits, overcoats, sweater coats and caps for our boys.

INTERESTED in making it possible for our little Montreal girls to be dressed as sweetly as any in the world. Our importations both from New York and from Europe will demonstrate more clearly what we mean.

INTERESTED in keeping them happy and bright with toys of practical nature.

INTERESTED in helping them with their studies by text books and stationery.

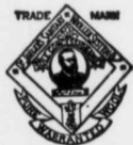
INTERESTED in doing for them everything that a congress of stores like this can possibly do.

Goodwins Limited

ST. CATHERINE
VICTORIA

UNIVERSITY
BURNSIDE

JAEGER PURE WOOL



The Clothing Reform instituted by Dr. Gustav Jaeger 30 years ago, deals largely with the care of the child, and emphasizes the need of

PURE FOOD - PURE AIR PURE WOOLLEN CLOTHING

during the years of childhood.

The Jaeger Co'y. sell Pure Woollen Underwear and Outer Clothing for children of all ages, to suit all seasons.

Illustrated catalogues on application also Dr. Jaeger's book on Health Culture. 200 p., free.

Dr. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM COMPANY LIMITED.

MONTREAL, 316 St. Catherine Street West.

TORONTO, 32 King Street West.

WINNIPEG, Steele Block, Portage Avenue.

SELLING AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.



Le Lait Maternisé "Laurentia"



est destiné aux bébés privés du Lait Maternel dont il se rapproche le plus. Préparé avec les soins les plus minutieux, d'après la méthode scientifique de l'homogénéisation, il est reconnu aujourd'hui par la Profession Médicale comme étant le substitut idéal du lait de la mère pour le bébé.

L'usage régulier du Lait Maternisé "Laurentia"—l'expérience l'a prouvé—est le moyen pratique de réduire le chiffre terrifiant de la mortalité infantile.

LE LAIT "LAURENTIA"

est un lait naturel absolument pur, de goût parfait, exempt de toute addition de produits chimiques, c'est le plus sûr des aliments pour les enfants comme pour les adultes.

Demandez ces produits à votre épiciers.

Préparés exclusivement par la

CIE CANADIENNE DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES, Limitée,

Phone Bell : Main 5571

38 PLACE YOUVILLE

MONTREAL

"LAURENTIA" MATERNIZED MILK

is specially prepared for babies who cannot have maternal milk—"Laurentia" being the best substitute.

It is prepared with the greatest care, according to the scientific process of homogenisation, and is now recognized by the Medical Profession as the Ideal Substitute for Maternal Milk.

The regular use of "Laurentia" Maternized Milk is—experience has demonstrated—the best means of reducing the appalling figure of infantile mortality.

"LAURENTIA" MILK

is a natural milk, absolutely pure and without the addition of chemical products. Its taste is perfect and it will keep indefinitely.

It is the safest of foods for children as well as adults.

Ask your Grocer for these Products.

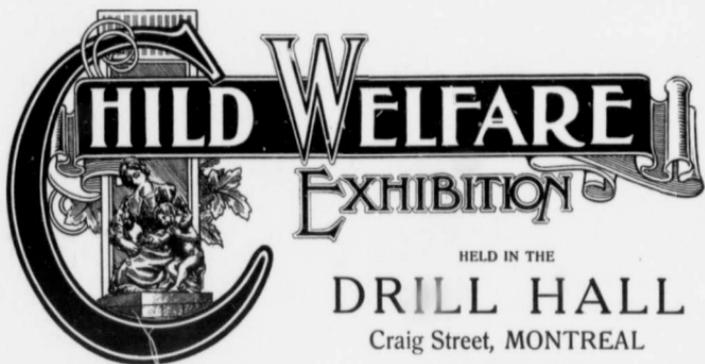
Prepared exclusively by

The Canadian Farm Produce Co., Limited.

38 Youville Square, MONTREAL.

Bell Phone : Main 5571





HELD IN THE

DRILL HALL

Craig Street, MONTREAL

OCTOBER 1912

SOUVENIR HANDBOOK



The above seal has been chosen as the Emblem of the First Canadian Child Welfare Exhibition. The figure is that of Jeanne Mance caring for an Indian child, as represented on the Statuary by Hébert on the base of the Maisonneuve Monument in Place d'Armes Square.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance was one of the first colonists, coming to Montreal with Paul de Chomedy, Sieur de Maisonneuve, on May 18th, 1642.

She consecrated her life as a laywoman to the cause of the suffering and needy, and in 1644 founded the first hospital — the original Hotel-Dieu — the pioneer of the great women organizations of Montreal.

This noble woman has been chosen to typify the great part played by the devoted women of Montreal who have done so much in the past for the philanthropic work of the city, especially in the care of children and who at present are taking so prominent a part in the organization of the Child Welfare Exhibition of 1912.

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The Child Welfare Exhibition

INTRODUCTION

Surely it is our hope that this CANADA of ours shall lead the world, that this land of promise shall become the land of fulfilment, that this youngest of nations, unfettered by the bonds of evil tradition which bind the old peoples, and profiting from their experience, shall choose out what is best, and press forward towards a greatness which other and older communities cannot hope to attain.

But it is the man that makes the nation.

It is the child that makes the man.

If, therefore, we are to become a great nation the well-being of our children must be our first care : we must rear them so that healthy and sound in body and in mind they develop into strong and capable men and women. This is a matter that cannot be left to nature and to chance. Already with the rapid growth of our cities - Montreal is adding yearly forty thousand to its population—the child is exposed to influences every whit as harmful as those affecting the old world. Overcrowding and slumdom, lack of sunshine and fresh air, poor food, undue excitement, undue exposure to communicable diseases: these and many other bad influences tell upon the city child to its detriment.

The object of the Child Welfare Exhibition is to demonstrate these dangers, and how they are to be guarded against ; what agencies exist in our midst for the protection and betterment of child life ; what is lacking, and what has to be provided in the immediate future. The dangers are not insurmountable ; they must be surmounted. Our object is to train public opinion, so that all, from the lowest to the highest, may cooperate in making Montreal and all other Canadian cities, the homes of a sound and progressive people within the opportunities which Canada affords. To this end we rejoice in having received the hearty support of all the numerous city associations, of all sects and peoples which have to do with the well-being of the child. Nor is this everything. Recognizing the importance of the work for the city, for the province and for the nation, our Mayor and aldermen, our provincial government and the federal authorities have each and all contributed liberally to the cost of this, this first Child Welfare Exhibition brought together in Canada, while in addition private citizens of Montreal have liberally aided our cause.

For all this help so generously given and for all the personal service and self sacrifice of the many loyal co-workers to whose efforts this Exhibition so eloquently testifies, we here record our grateful recognition.

On behalf of the Executive Committee.

J. G. ADAMI, }
T. GAUTHIER, } Presidents

October 1st, 1912.

LULLABY

DEDICATED TO
THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION
MONTREAL

WORDS BY LILY E F BARRY

MUSIC BY P DOUGLAS KNOWLES

SLOWLY.

1ST TREBLE
1ST VERSE
2ND VERSE
SWEET-LY SLEEP MY BA-BY DEAR, DAY IS GONE AND NIGHT IS NEAR, LIT-TLE HANDS ARE TIRED OF PLAY,
SOFT-LY SLEEP MY BA-BY DEAR, SHUT YOUR EYES AND NEVER FEAR, MOTHER HOLDS YOU CLOSE AND WARM.

2ND TREBLE
1ST VERSE
2ND VERSE
SWEET-LY SLEEP MY BA-BY DEAR, DAY IS GONE AND NIGHT IS NEAR, LIT-TLE HANDS ARE TIRED OF PLAY,
SOFT-LY SLEEP MY BA-BY DEAR, SHUT YOUR EYES AND NEVER FEAR, MOTHER HOLDS YOU CLOSE AND WARM.

PIANO

1ST TREBLE
LIT-TLE FEET AT HOME MUST STAY; BIRDS AND BEES AND BUT-TER-FLIES, ALL HAVE CLOSED THEIR SLEEP-Y EYES,
NEAR HER HEART SE-CURE FROM HARM, WHILE THE WATCHING STARS DO SHINE, HAPPY LIT-TLE DREAMS BE THINE.

2ND TREBLE
LIT-TLE FEET AT HOME MUST STAY; BIRDS AND BEES AND BUT-TER-FLIES, ALL HAVE CLOSED THEIR SLEEP-Y EYES,
NEAR HER HEART SE-CURE FROM HARM, WHILE THE WATCHING STARS DO SHINE, HAPPY LIT-TLE DREAMS BE THINE.

PIANO

1ST TREBLE
1st Verse 2nd Verse
SLUM-BER DAR-LING THROUGH THE DARK, WAKE WHEN MORNING WAKES THE LARK. *pp* TILL THE LIGHT.

2ND TREBLE
SLUM-BER DAR-LING THROUGH THE DARK, WAKE WHEN MORNING WAKES THE LARK. *pp* TILL THE LIGHT.

PIANO

Day is gone and night is near,
Sweetly sleep, my baby dear,
Little hands are tired of play,
Little feet at home must stay,
Birds and bees and butterflies,
All have closed their sleepy eyes,
Slumber, darling through the dark,
Wake when morning wakes the lark.

Softly sleep, my baby dear,
Shut your eyes and never fear,
Mother holds you close and warm,
Near her heart secure from harm;
While the watching stars do shine,
Happy little dreams be thine,
Angels guard thee through the night,
Wake, O wake not till the light!

One of the Songs to be sung by the School Children at the Exhibition.

The Health of the Child



Going up to the Mountain Cemetery in the Summer Heats. The children's hoaxes tell their own tale.

THAT part of the Child Welfare Exhibition, which attempts to educate the public upon matters of public health and the prevention and treatment of diseased conditions among infants and school children, forms a very considerable part of the possible usefulness of the undertaking and will repay the expenditure of a good deal of time in studying the various features.

It will be noted in studying this section of the Exhibit devoted to this question, that no attempt has been made to educate parents, guardians or others in the intricate examination of children, nor in the specific treatment of illness. It is hoped, however, that by means of photographs, diagrams and models, supplemented by talks, conferences, and demonstrations, that the public may be led to realize those dangers to which the younger members of the Community are exposed, and to learn the simple means which may be adopted in the home to prevent or to control the diseases which cause such a tremendous death rate, and so much misery and deformity among the children of Montreal. The diagnosis and treatment of disease, must remain, in the hands of the medical profession, — naught but harm would follow this Exhibition, were it to be thought that the care of the sick child should rest wholly with the family.

The doctors, the dentists and the hospital staffs are specially trained and equipped for this work. They are always willing to give advice with regard to the nature and treatment of disease **already contracted**, and are glad to make suggestions with regard to proper hygienic methods, whereby sickness may be **prevented**.

The premature death of so many persons and the loss of earning capacity through various preventable and curable

diseases, represent a tremendous economic loss to the community. Not only the community as a whole, but also the individual family units will find that they will be repaid if they will adopt the habit of early and frequent request for medical

OUT OF 1,000 BIRTHS THE FOLLOWING NUMBER DIED IN THEIR FIRST YEAR IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES FORMING THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

COMPILED FROM THE AVERAGES OF 1914

COUNTRY	PER 1000	ACTUAL NO.
CHILI	526	30303
RUSSIA & EUROPE	265	1,298,248
MONTREAL	250	3,535
AUSTRIA	222	2,002,553
ROMANIA	218	49,589
HUNGARY	212	154,100
GERMAN EMPIRE	197	374,155
JAMAICA	181	5414
CEYLON	179	23,255
SPAIN	170	106,649
UNITED STATES	165	280,000
ITALY	161	859,70
BELGIUM	154	28,737
JAPAN	153	2,211,13
SERBIA	153	162,68
FRANCE	148	1,152,78
BULGARIA	144	23,707
GBRITAIN-IREL	139	147,660
SWITZERLAND	138	11,441
HOLLAND	138	19,200
FINLAND	135	10,887
WEST-AUSTRALIA	127	756
DENMARK	124	8089
NEW S. WALES	99	3745
VICTORIA	98	2299
SWEDEN	96	11,917
QUEENSLAND	94	1,120
TASMANIA	93	433
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	93	608
NORWAY	86	4,251
NEW ZEALAND	76	2,233

THIS MEANS THAT A BABY DIES IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD EVERY 10.5 SECONDS

WATCH THE LIGHT FLASH

Montreal is third on this list.



THE VOICE OF THE CHILD CRIES OUT AGAINST YOU!	LE VOIX DE L'ENFANT S'ÉLÈVE CONTRE VOUS!
LAST YEAR 3350 BABIES DIED IN MONTREAL.	L'ANNÉE DERNIÈRE 3355 ENFANTS SONT DÉCÉDÉS À MONTREAL.
% OF THESE DEATHS WERE PREVENTABLE.	LES DEUX-TIERS DE CES MORTS AURAIENT PU ÊTRE ÉVITÉES.
WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP STOP THIS WASTE OF LIFE?	QUE FEREZ-VOUS POUR ENRAYER CE FLÉAU?

The Voice of the Child.

advice, whether this be at the hands of medical practitioners or at the hospital.

The Hygiene section of this Exhibit divides itself, naturally, into three main departments, namely:— (1) a section which treats of baby saving work, including young children up to the time of their going to school; (2) the care of the school child; (3) methods of home hygiene, including particularly, means for preventing tuberculosis and rendering more happy the life of those affected by this disease

BABY SAVING.

The high rate of infant mortality in Montreal, is a cause of the deepest concern. The search for methods for its prevention is imperative on the part of all thoughtful citizens.

In order that Montreal may develop a race of active useful citizens in the com-

ing generation, it is necessary that means be adopted, whereby, healthier children may be born, and the lives of those already born, may be protected.

In a general way, the chief cause of mortality among babies, is due to ignorance, and even thoughtlessness on the part of mothers, of the proper methods of caring for their infants. It is hoped that through the statistical statements of facts, and the suggestions for proper care, nourishing, feeding, etc., as told by the screens in this section, the public as a whole, may be stimulated to demand that more adequate provision be taken for the conservation of our most valuable resources, namely,—our babies, and that mothers may be given better opportunities for learning the best methods of caring for their offspring.

As a general rule, it may be stated that **improper methods of feeding** are the chief causes of death among young children, for, although bacteria or germs are directly responsible in the majority of instances for the diarrhoeas and inflammations of the lungs, which destroy so many babies, these germs are, for the most part, able to produce their terrible effects, chiefly because the babies are improperly fed.

The most essential feature of baby feeding is that the **mother should nurse her own child**; thus not only does the baby procure the food, best adapted for its proper growth, but at the same time, it is



"His Majesty the Baby".

protected from the introduction by means of artificial food of such bacteria as cause diarrhoea, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, etc. There are also present, in the mother's milk, certain substances which are able to destroy many forms of bacteria, so that the nursing baby gains this very important protection from the harmful affects of germs.

Many babies suffer, particularly in summer, from the effects of overclothing, and from the absence of fresh air. Uncomfortable and too heavy clothing in warm weather results in nothing but harm to the child. This point is well illustrated in the screen entitled "Comfort vs. Looks".

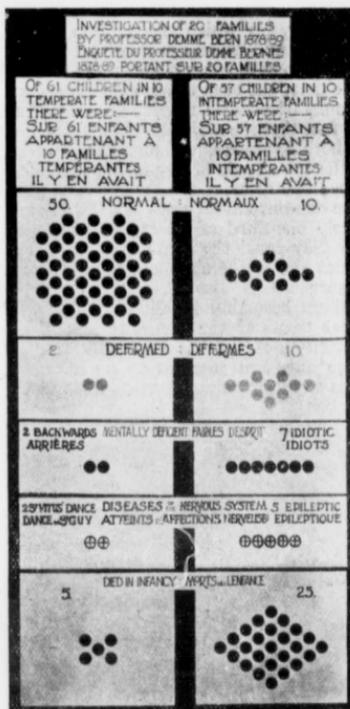
In all instances in which, for any reason, infants cannot obtain their food from their mother's breast, the artificial feeding should be commenced only after having obtained medical advice. It is necessary, moreover, that the best possible milk be procured and that precautions be taken to prevent its contamination by bacteria.

In the summer time, so difficult is it to guard against germs growing in milk that the best rule to follow is to boil all milk.

Since the future success, or otherwise, of the individual depends so largely upon the start given it both before birth and during the first few weeks of life, one section of the exhibit has been devoted entire-



The Prevention of Blindness. A little drop in time, saves the Sight.



Carefully Study this Chart on Intemperance.

ly to the care of the unborn baby and its handling immediately after birth. The demonstrations in this section are being carried out jointly by societies actively engaged in baby saving work, namely, The Grey Nuns, Sisters of Pity, The Montreal Maternity Hospital and the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital.

Montreal is fortunate in having a large number of very efficient philanthropic institutions which are trying to help those persons who, as the result of misfortune or other cause, require assistance. Among those who are doing a great deal toward the betterment of the hygienic surroundings of the home, are the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Hospital St. Justin. These two institutions have thrown themselves whole-heartedly into the work of the Exhibition and are supplying nurses and material in order that the proper nursing of children may be demonstrated.

There are prenatal causes of infant mortality, for which the parents are responsible and which are an explanation of one group of diseases which, up to the present time, has been treated with a certain amount of prudish neglect on account of the fact that the majority of the infections by both Syphilis and Gonorrhoea are due to the lax morals of our male population. These two diseases are the cause of more than one-third of all cases of blindness and nearly one-third of all cases of insanity, and they cause the death of hundreds of babies and mothers annually in Montreal. Gonorrhoea is also the chief cause of mothers becoming invalids. The subject which treats of the results from, and the prevention of, these two diseases is such a large one, and requires to be discussed from so many points of view, that, at the

considerable degree in solving this problem, if they will adopt a more rational, more intelligent and kindlier attitude, not only towards the men, but also towards those young girls and young women who, as the results of ignorance, poverty and unusual temptation, are led to adopt the life of the prostitute.

CARE OF THE SCHOOL CHILD.

Medical inspection of our schools has done much to render the life of the school child more happy, and to prepare him or her for a more useful life. The most important infections to which the child, during its age of school attendance is subjected, are those due to conditions in the throat and nose, chiefly enlarged tonsils and adenoids, which cause stupidity and



Before a throat Operation: Pain.



After, (5 minutes later): Relief.

present time, it is considered from those aspects only which are most readily appreciated and can be easily indicated.

It is to be hoped that we, in Montreal, in conjunction with those in other parts of the world, will be more willing to realize the importance of the subject, and at least undertake to discuss some adequate means both for the improvement in the morals of the community and for the prevention of these terrible diseases. The greater part of the "fast living" among our boys and young men, is due to an ignorance on their part of the physiology of sex and of the appalling results which are almost certain to follow their lack of self control. The young women and mothers of the community may also help to a very

deafness and predispose to colds and tuberculosis. Bad teeth also ruin many a digestion and lead eventually to many diseases, such as chronic rheumatism, which may be due to the absorption of poison from the decaying food stuffs which accumulate in cavities. Improper methods of reading and sitting while writing, and the lack of necessary glasses ruin many a child's eyes. As the result of bad eyes, not only is the individual's usefulness lessened, but headaches and other general symptoms of nervousness frequently develop.

The community must, therefore, see to it that the inspection of school children must not be allowed to deteriorate for lack of funds. Parents must, moreover, realize

the importance of proper attention to the advice of physicians and dentists, in respect to these matters, and should in all cases procure medical advice when their children do not appear to be normal mentally or do not hear or see properly, or are subject to headache, constipation or other digestive troubles.

It will be noted that the members of the Province of Quebec Dental Association have realized the importance of the proper care of the teeth, and that they have, at considerable expense and loss of time to themselves, been willing to bring the subject of proper care of the teeth prominently before those attending this exhibition.

Under the auspices of the Montreal Diet Dispensary, a series of screens has been prepared in which the subject of food for children and also of adults has been discussed. A short space of time spent in studying the table of the relative value of food stuffs will well repay parents. In this table, the most useful, as well as the most economical foods have been tabulated. It must be remembered, however, that although oat-meal is the food which gives the best value for the money, neither it nor any other one food can be employed as a single article of diet. **A mixed diet is essential.** There is, however, no reason why this diet should be an expensive one.

Home Hygiene and Housing, including Methods of preventing and treating Tuberculosis.

Since tuberculosis is, *par excellence*, the chief cause of mortality and loss of time during childhood and young adult life, and since it is a disease which is peculiarly due to improper methods of housing, wrong sleeping accommodation, lack of fresh air and improper food, the various conditions spoken of as likely to lead to tuberculosis, may be assumed to be those

which are most liable to decrease the efficiency of the home. In order that the child and young adult may develop into the most useful citizen, the following simple rules should be enforced:—The child should have an abundance of fresh air and a maximum of sun light. Windows should be open during sleep, or better, out-of-door sleeping should be carried out, and the child should spend as much time as possible in the open air during the day. Pure water, good food, exercise and at least 9 hours sleep are essential, if the child is to develop properly.

BABY CLINICS AND MOTHERS CONFERENCES.

A NY mother who has a child, about whose health she wishes to enquire, may bring it to the baby and children's clinics in the afternoons. These clinics are conducted by doctors, free of charge. All languages are used. French, English, Yiddish and also Italian, Russian and German. The clinics on Sunday are devoted to the Yiddish mothers. Information regarding other days can be obtained from the Information Bureau. Talks are given to mothers on all the subjects concerning which they need information. The food and the clothing of the infant, as well as the health of the older children, are treated in these talks by specialists. These take place in connection with the Baby and Children's clinics in a room adjoining the health section.

BABY REST ROOM.

Mothers who wish to see the exhibit, can leave their babies free of charge in the Baby Rest room, where they will be cared for by nurses of the Victorian Order, speaking both English and French. There are also couches in this room where women may rest.

The Homes of the Children

The section on "Homes" differs in one respect from all the other parts of the Exhibition. It does not deal chiefly with the condition of children as they actually exist in Montreal. It does not give statistics showing the evil results of our present methods. It aims, rather, to furnish suggestions to parents with regard to home life, showing them the way in which they may care for their children and pro-

vide them with the proper food, clothing and toys.

HOUSING.

The only part of the Homes' section which is an exception to this rule, is the exhibit on Housing. This shows by striking photographs some of the bad spots in Montreal. Houses below the level of the street are shown here. As one of these



Breeding spots of Tuberculosis.
The dark approach from the streets. Inner Court, 6 families (one in each cellar)

pictures was being taken, the woman who lived in the house, remarked "every spring when the thaw begins, our rooms are flooded with several inches of water. How can people, who are forced through poverty, to live in places of this sort, be expected to bring up healthy children?"

One of the worst features of Montreal housing, is the inner court and the rear tenement. One lot is often occupied by two houses, the one at the rear being approached through a dark narrow alley way. There is little light and less air in these places. They are breeding spots for tuberculosis.

Some of Montreal's "Suburbs" also receive the attention of the exhibit. In many

A - is for Adenoids, which no child should own
B - for bright Breathing, to give the lungs tone
C - is for Coughs, which we should not neglect
D - for the Dentist, who finds tooth defect
E - is for Evils, of foul air and dirt
F - is for Fresh Air, too much can not hurt
G - is for Gardens, where boys and girls play
H - is for Hardiness gained in that way
I - is Infection from foul drinking cups
J - is for Joy in the bubbling taps
K - is for Knowledge of rules of good health
L - is for Lungs whose soundness is wealth
M - is for Milk, it should always be pure
N - is for Nurses, your health to insure
O - is for Oxygen, not found in a crowd
P - is for Pencie, in mouths not allowed
Q - is for Quiet, which sick people need
R - is for Rest, as part of our creed
S - is for Sunshine to drive germs away
T - is for Tooth Brush used three times a day
U - is for Useful health rules in schools
V - is the Value of learning these rules
W - is Worry, which always does harm
X - is Xcess, indulge in no form
Y - is for Youth, the time to grow strong
Z - is for Zest, Help the good work along.

By a Tuberculosis Nurse.

A Health Alphabet for the Home.

places on the outskirts of the city, conditions are rapidly becoming worse than in the most crowded of the down-town districts. This is quite unnecessary, as the land here is not so expensive, and there is not the excuse so often offered down town that "we cannot afford to change these buildings as they are only temporary and must soon make way for business offices".

Home Gardens.

What can the children themselves do, to improve the beauty of their own home surroundings and those of the entire city? A department on Home Gardens shows a striking exhibit of a good and bad backyard. Attempts are being made to encourage seed planting by the children, in the hope that the ugly spots of the city may be made beautiful, and that the children themselves may have a wholesome occupation, which brings them close to nature.

CLOTHING.

What about the children's new clothes? How are you to choose them? How are you to take care of them? These are the questions answered by the clothing exhibit, prepared by experts on textiles.

Baby's woollens must be washed properly. If they are washed in hot water with common soap, and rubbed on a board they will shrink. The proper way is as follows:—

Shave good soap and melt in over the fire. Add enough luke-warm water to make suds. Wash in two waters by squeezing only. Rinse in luke-warm suds.

Squeeze out the water, shake well, hang in the open air.

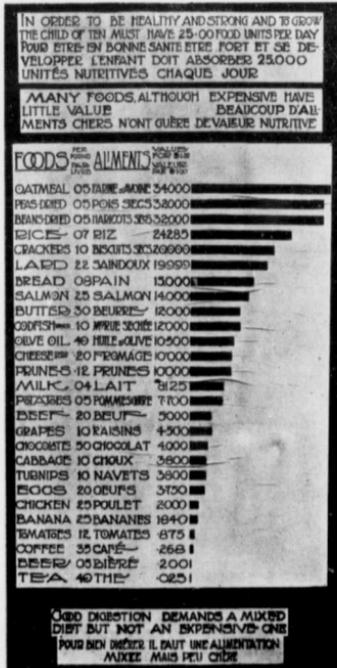
Special care should be taken in buying colored cottons, as some colors fade very easily, and others often shrink. Actual demonstrations are given from time to time in this exhibit, showing the methods of testing wool, silk and cotton. Suitable clothing for children of different ages is also shown here. This clothing has been chosen and made, for its wearing values and because it is comfortable, appropriate and attractive.

FOOD.

The food of the child is a very important factor. A child cannot thrive on the same food as a grown person. He needs plenty of pure milk, well cooked cereals, soft cooked eggs, cooked fruit, fruit juice, well cooked vegetables, milk puddings and similar foods. He should also drink



Their only playing space.



A Chart of Food Values and of prices per pound

plenty of water between meals. The food table shows the different values of many foods. It will be seen in this exhibit that expensive foods are not necessarily nourishing, and that with careful thought, it is possible to buy cheap but nourishing food for the children. About 25c. per day is the least amount on which a child of 10 can be properly fed.

Adjoining the food table, is the Model Kitchen furnished at the lowest cost, for which the proper cooking utensils can be obtained. In this kitchen frequent demonstrations take place to illustrate the way in which bad cooking may completely spoil the food value of otherwise good foods, whereas, good cooking may make digestible foods of material which otherwise might be very difficult to digest.

MODEL LIVING ROOM.

A beautiful room, furnished in brown and green with handmade furniture, is the next exhibit. All the furniture in this room could be made by hand without too great expense, by a man or boy with proper training. It is in good taste, comfortable and durable.

The object of this exhibit is to stimulate the handicrafts of Canada, and also to give an idea of a well decorated living room, inexpensively furnished.

MODEL PLAY ROOM.

What kind of toys shall the children have? This room is designed as an answer to the question. It is filled with toys and books, colored pictures of animals and birds, and a sand table. Two main ideas are emphasized in this exhibit.

(1) Every child should have some place of its own. If a family cannot afford a nursery, let it have at least some corner in the living room, or a shelf where it may keep its own treasures. Parents who are very attentive to the food of their children, often completely neglect their play-life.

(2) Every child likes and should have, simple games which stimulate its own imagination, rather than costly mechanical

toys which it can only watch. Children like to make things, and this desire of theirs should be stimulated.

KINDERGARTEN AND THE MONTES-SORI METHOD.

The exhibit of home occupations is supplemented by two loan exhibits, one from the New York Associations of Kindergartens, and one from the representatives of the Montessorri Method.

The Montessorri Method aims to teach children, by allowing them to follow their own natural impulses. It is the teacher's part to notice what these impulses are, and to furnish the material on which they may work. The material which is used for the development of the child is here on exhibition.

The City Environment of the Child

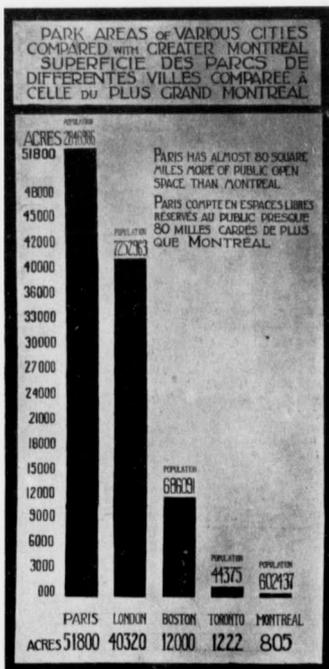
BABIES die rapidly in the overcrowded districts of our great cities.

They die, most rapidly of all, in rear tenements, built on the backs of lots, behind other houses where there is little light and less air. It is from places like these that the great number of cases of tuberculosis come. Places of this sort furnish also a large proportion of Juvenile delinquents. Poverty, lack of privacy in the home, lack of a place for the children to play — these are all of them, causes for misery, delinquency, degradation and, at last, crime.

The problem of child welfare, whether it be of proper care against infant mortality, or of the proper care of older children, depends, not merely upon the home, but upon the City Environment. The section devoted to this subject aims to show some of the best ideas, both in this city and in other lands, for improving the physical environment which surrounds the child, and thus making it possible for him to grow up healthy and wholesome, and with fullness of life.

PARK SPACES.

One of the greatest needs is for open spaces where the children may play, and the older people find wholesome and healthful enjoyment in the evenings and on Sundays. A striking chart compares the park area in Montreal with that in four other cities. Paris has almost 80



An Argument for the New Metropolitan
Parks Commission of Montreal.

square miles more of public open spaces than Montreal, yet this comparison is hardly a fair one, as Paris is nearly five times as large as Montreal and needs more park space. It is fairer to compare Montreal with a city like Boston, which is about the same size, or with a city like Toronto which is smaller. Boston has over ten times the park space and even Toronto has about 400 acres more, than Montreal. These breathing spaces for the people are of the highest importance in preserving health and the welfare which comes from wholesome enjoyment.

MODEL TENEMENTS.

A striking series of charts shows the best Model Tenements yet constructed anywhere in the world. These are in England and Germany. New York model tenements have been omitted as most of them have been built around a closed court, which while allowing perhaps for plenty of light, does not give adequate ventilation during the summer months. As yet, no thorough-going attempt has been made to establish model tenements in Montreal, though they are badly needed in the crowded districts of the city. Block after block of houses covering practically the entire lot, with rear tenements entered only through the alley, are among the problems here.

SUBURBAN HOUSING.

In one way, however, the house problem of Montreal is beginning to be simplified. Factory sites are being occupied along the canal from here to Lachine, rather than in the city limits. The workers follow the factories. Land is cheap near these new sites, and houses are not built so close together. The greatest evils of an overcrowded city are postponed.

But only postponed!

Sanitary conditions may be as bad in sparsely settled regions as in the great city itself; and there may in them be still fewer means of recreation. Deprived of the presence of wealthy citizens who are

interested in the beauty of their city, these industrial communities are likely to grow up without parks, without boulevards, without open spaces, without any resources for the recreation and wholesome relaxation of the young people.

The English Garden Suburbs, worked on a co-partnership plan, are an attempt to answer this question. One interesting exhibit in this section shows the plan of the Hampstead Garden Suburb. The infant mortality there is only one-third of that in Montreal. By proper planning, the streets of this garden city are made beautiful. The garden suburbs of England pay 5% dividends and provide for improvements, recreation for the tenants, and the sinking fund. The houses rent for \$1.00 to \$2.25 per week, which is far less than decent housing can be secured for, in Montreal.



A human Rookery, Montreal Tenements. Wanted Model Dwellings for the Workers' Children.



Montreal Garden Suburbs? No, an unsanitary garbage dump. Wanted a City Plan.

THE CITY PLAN.

All these facts point to the need of a City Plan for Montreal. Many years ago Paris had such a city plan, and followed it at a cost of many millions of dollars. To-day, tourists who come to Paris, because of the beauty of the city, spend more than the original cost every year.

The section on City Environment closes with a plan for Montreal as designed by the Architects' Association of the Province of Quebec. This plan is not intended to be final; it has never been accepted by the Government and in no sense indicates a policy which is actually being pursued. It shows what might be done if an adequate plan were accepted and worked out for Montreal. A beautiful boulevard connects Park Lafontaine with Fletcher's Field, and passes on to still other parks. In Park Lafontaine itself, the ugly forcing houses, now used for plants, are replaced by beautiful conservatories in which band concerts can be held, and to which all citizens may come.

Suggestions for appropriate school architecture are also made near by this plan. More open space for the children to play, good provision for light in the school rooms, and proper ventilation are necessary.

A city plan is a necessity, if Montreal is to keep its place among other great cities.

The use of the parks, we have at present, might be doubled by a proper boulevard connection between them. Many ugly and unhealthy spots might be turned into beautiful places without additional cost, for the rise in land values would more than pay the city for the expenditure. For all this, however, a thoughtful plan is necessary and should be prepared in advance.

It is for this purpose that the newly created Metropolitan Parks Commission has been appointed. With the good will of the citizens of Montreal and those of adjoining municipalities on the island of Montreal, this Commission has a great chance of adding much to the health and beauty of the City and Island.

School Life of the Child

IN the school section, is shown the work of the Catholic and Protestant elementary Day Schools of Montreal. What is of greatest interest in this section is the presence of classes from different schools. Each day between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon and between 8 and 9 in the evening, one or other class will attend and demonstrate the work accomplished in their various subjects.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

On the walls are shown school houses indicating the improvement that has been made in the more recently constructed

buildings; also the playgrounds provided for the children in connection with the school buildings. The course of study pursued by students in the different years of the elementary schools is shown in a diagram. Figures are also given of the total enrolment of the Catholic Schools, the number of buildings, of teachers, the cost of these schools, and the proportion of this cost which is supplied by public taxes. Among the illustrations of methods of teaching different subjects are: Manual work done by the Boys, Domestic Science and Sewing by the Girls, the Science of Physics, Chemistry and Botany with prac-



One of the classes of School Children giving Demonstrations of Domestic Science at The Child Welfare Exhibition.

tial instruction in the latter by means of gardens cultivated by the students. There are photographs of the school museums which supplement the science teaching. Samples of the work of the students of different grades in Drawing and Painting give a striking illustration of the progress made.

One very valuable feature of these schools, is the training given in thrift through their Savings Banks. The work of these banks and the number of children depositing in them, is shown in this Exhibit. There are classes from the Catholic Schools in cooking, sewing, manual training, drawing and painting, and calisthenics.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the Protestant Board show on their wall space, statistics as to their work, covering the number of schools

and their localities, the number of teachers and scholars, the expenses of the schools, including the cost per pupil, the sources of revenue, and the progress which has been made in providing new buildings. Furthermore, the Protestant schools show an extensive exhibit of work done by their pupils, in the Kindergarten, in color work, in sewing, in sloyd and in woodwork. At different times there will be classes from the Protestant Board Schools showing how the work in all these lines, and also in cooking, is actually taught to the children and carried on by them. In addition to the elementary work, there will be also some classes from the High Schools giving demonstrations of their work.

The methods for religious teaching of the Schools are shown in the section on "Moral and Religious Life".

Other Educational Movements

THE section on Educational Movements covers a very wide field. It includes special training now being given in Montreal, outside the regular schools of the Commissioners shown in this section. But the exhibit goes further and deals with the subject of educational ideas which have not yet been adopted here.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN.

Classes in training the Blind and the Deaf-Mutes are shown in constant operation, using the methods by which these unfortunate children are trained for self-support. The deaf are taught to speak and to read one another's lips. They are given invigorating exercise in the open air, and



(1) A lesson in lip reading. Seated before a mirror, the children watch their teachers' lips and their own imitation.

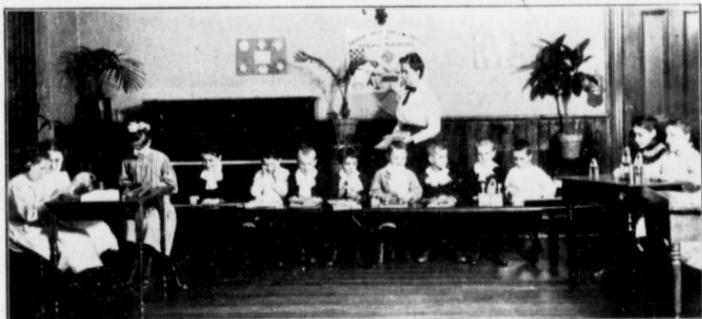


(2) The lessons in English and Geography.



(3) The lesson in Art, Painting, Modeling, etc.

How the Handicapped children are taught to take their place in the world and to support themselves. Work shown by the Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Montreal.



(1) Little Blind builders. A Kindergarten School of design.



(2) The lesson at the Organ. The pupil and the teacher are both blind.



(3) The Typewriting Lesson.

How the Handicapped children are being taught to take their place in the world and to support themselves. Work shown by the Blind Institutions of Montreal.

thus the handicap of bad health, which so frequently accompanies the other handicap of deafness, is largely removed. They are given technical training and thus prepared to take their work in the world with a knowledge of some trade at which they can be useful.

The deaf mutes are taught in two French institutions, one for the boys and one for the girls. Certain counsels for the parents of deaf mutes are also exhibited here. If the child is deaf, the parents should consult a specialist at once. They should do exactly as he tells them. They should take special care of the child's general health, teach him to stand

They are thus made self supporting, and are no longer forced to depend upon charity for their living.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

The small children's library, arranged in the form of a model children's room of a public library is also part of the exhibit. The books chosen are both in French and in English. The Library is in charge of the two free Children's Libraries in this city, that in Westmount and in the University Settlement. Of these two libraries, only one is supported by taxation. The Westmount library is said to be the only publicly supported library with a genuine



The Children's Library at the University Settlement.

straight, not to drag his feet, to breathe through his nose, not to utter discordant cries. One special piece of advice calls upon people to prevent marriages between those born deaf, and especially between cousins, as marriages of this kind are apt to result in the deafness of the offspring.

The training of the blind, as carried on by the Grey Nuns, is also shown in this section. The blind are taught, first to dress themselves without assistance. After a few months, they begin to extend their education. Some of them learn to tune pianos, others take up printing, sewing and knitting, ironing and chair-caning.

children's department in the Province of Quebec. In New York there are 88 free libraries. One-third of their work is for children. Montreal needs at least one branch library in every ward. Children should be led to the use and enjoyment of books when their education in the schools is over.

THE WIDER USE OF SCHOOLS.

One of the most telling exhibits in the entire Child Welfare Exhibit, is that showing the wider use of the schools. The pictures and illustrations here are drawn from all parts of the country. The use of

the school as a social centre, is shown. Let the community get its money's worth out of its school buildings. Free lectures, clubs, mothers' meetings, neighbourhood entertainments, dramatic clubs, are features of this use of the school building.

In one school in Rochester, the same Auditorium is used for a social evening and for a gymnasium. The school library is open to the public in the evenings. Men and women meet in this school building for civic discussions, and to talk about public matters.

In California, the woman's vote has brought about the use of schools as polling places. Interesting pictures show the men and women in line for a vote in the school houses. This use of the schools does not interfere with the classes, saves the city \$50,000 a year, and gives clean quiet places in which to settle the city affairs.

The use of the school in vacation time is another important question. In most places, school buildings and school yards are wasted for three months out of every twelve, while children are on the streets. Some cities are beginning to use these buildings for vacation schools. These are not designed so much for the teaching of ordinary lessons, as for the occupying of spare time by properly regulated play, and by learning the use of the hands in manual training and the manufacture of objects.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS.

One very interesting movement which is flourishing in Germany, France, Switzerland and the United States, is the movement for open air schools. These schools are designed for children who are predisposed to tuberculosis. No open cases of tuberculosis are taken. The work is confined rather to those whose poor health and unimpaired condition make them especially liable to the disease.

Sunshine, fresh air, proper food and happiness will save these children from tuberculosis. Nothing else will. In the open air school, they work and sleep out in the open air. As a result, they gain steadily in weight and frequently advance faster in their lessons than normal children who spend twice as much time in study. Switzerland requires her school children to be in the fresh air at least 10 minutes out of every hour.

Modern movements of this type are not confined to specially designed schools in the great cities. Any school can be so used. It is especially desirable that in the country districts where there is no central gathering place for the people, the school house be made the centre for wholesome recreation and community life. The idle moments of the school house are a total waste. It is time that the tax payers of the community began to use their positions to the fullest extent.

The Recreations and the Social Life of the Child

I. RECREATIONS.

PLAY is the Child's birthright. In all ages of the world the child has received his chief education, not by

books, but from his play-mates. Dozens of popular proverbs bear witness to the public view. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".

Even in our crowded city streets the



Organized play at one of the gatherings of the Parks and Playgrounds Association.



"Child Welfare Exhibition" Moving Pictures in the Parks, a hint for the future.

craving of the child for play, shows itself, when perhaps garbage dumps and tin cans are the only playground apparatus.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION.

This instinct for play, so wholesome in itself, may frequently be distorted and perverted by people who furnish amusement, not for the sake of the welfare of the child, but for the sake of financial gain. All amusement of this kind is classed in the exhibit under the head of "Commercial Recreation". It may be wholesome, or it may be degrading; it is not primarily designed either to be good or bad, but simply to make money. This lays it open to peculiar dangers, for frequently money may be more easily made by stimulating a bad taste than by satisfying a good one.

According to their own statement, the children in 18 schools of Montreal, spent nearly \$5,000 on moving picture shows in six months. A survey of the moving pictures of Montreal has shown that most of the films are unobjectionable, but that conditions of lighting and ventilating are far from being what they should be. In any case, when children go to these shows night after night, by themselves, or only with other children for company, they are liable to many dangers and require adequate protection.

To meet the demand of children for moving pictures, and to provide free entertainments for the public, the Child Welfare Moving Pictures have been shown during the past summer in the parks. During the warm months, about 50,000 people each week viewed these moving

pictures. They were chosen, by a Censorship Committee, as especially adapted to children. The Child Welfare Exhibit shows pictures of these children enjoying the show in the parks.

The investigation of the dance halls, pool rooms and river excursions is not completed at the time that this handbook goes to press.

PICTURES TEACH

3022 CHILDREN IN MONTREAL SCHOOLS SPEND \$188.70 A WEEK

WHICH EQUALS

\$4,906.20 IN SIX MONTHS

CINEMATOGRAPH EQUIPMENT FOR 18 SCHOOLS WITH EDUCATIVE FILMS

CHANGED WEEKLY WOULD COST ONLY

\$1900

ROCHESTER DOES IT : WHY NOT YOU ?

➔ THINK IT OUT ➔

GREEN SCHOOLS
\$33 PER WEEK

ST. JOHN SCHOOLS
\$18.50 PER WEEK

DUKE SCHOOLS
\$7.00 PER WEEK

ALABAMA SCHOOLS
\$8.50 PER WEEK

SHADDOVE SCHOOLS
\$9.50 PER WEEK

ROYAL SCHOOLS
\$44 PER WEEK

ST. JACQUES SCHOOLS
\$13.00 PER WEEK

ST. GEORGE SCHOOLS
\$20.50 PER WEEK

ST. MARY SCHOOLS
\$12 PER WEEK

ST. ANNE SCHOOLS
\$10.50 PER WEEK

A Hint: Moving Pictures in the Schools.



A Playground group of happy Children on the St. Lawrence at Point St. Charles.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The largest single exhibit in the entire hall, is the Miniature Playground at the

parents see the Exhibit. There are swings, slides, teetertotters, sand boxes, baby swings, and all the apparatus of a first class playground as far as it can be con-



The Wading pool at Lafontaine Park. The Children ask for more.

rear of the grandstand. Here the younger children may amuse themselves while the

densed into this space. Besides furnishing a pleasant time for the children dur-



A swimming drill on land at Point St. Charles. All children should learn to swim.

ing the Exhibit, this miniature playground is designed by the Parks and Playgrounds' Association to indicate what it desires to



Y.M.C.A. Boys' Club with their Adult Leader.

see established in many parts of the city under city control.

All the playgrounds at present in Montreal, are under private management. The



Camp Scene: Starting for a hike.

Parks and Playgrounds' Association directs several of them. In this exhibit are shown pictures of the ball field apparatus, swimming lessons, and children playing



Camp Scene: "Water Sprites."

many kinds of games. A striking map showing the spots in the city where the overcrowding is greatest and the death rate heaviest, points the need for more open spaces and playgrounds.

During the last summer the Catholic School Commission opened three of their School Yards for play. **This is the first attempt on the part of any of the School authorities to take an interest in the playground question.** Pictures of the grounds are shown in the exhibit. Montreal needs more attempts of this kind. The closing of the School yards in the summer is a waste of the city's property, but to open them without proper supervision may frequently lead to the worse dangers of rowdyism and even immorality. One School Commission is making a small beginning in this direction, by using teachers as supervisors. Montreal needs an extension of this type of work.



Folk Games, "London Bridge is broken down."

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHILD.

The problem of play is not only a problem of proper organization. The boys, who hang around the alleys, gather into gangs which are frequently dangerous to the public peace, and always so to the welfare of the boys. Yet the spirit of loyalty to the gang is in itself a wholesome thing. It is the spirit of loyalty to one's fellows, upon which all good Government must rest. The Boys Club is the gang organized for a useful end. Sometimes this end is merely that of wholesome recreation, sometimes it has a more serious view. There are almost as many forms of boys clubs as there are of boys.

Pictures of the Y.M.C.A. and Boy Scout Camps are of special interest, because they show the out-of-door life of the Boys' clubs. Though open air camping in the

summer time under trained leadership, the boys are strengthened in health, in self reliance, and in knowledge of the ways of nature.

SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlement Movement is of such recent growth in Montreal that a large proportion of the people hardly know what the name signifies. A Settlement is a group of people living in one of the poorer neighbourhoods, with the end in view of forming a centre of interest in the well-being and advancement of the people of the neighbourhood. Settlements differ among themselves because neighbourhoods are different. The Settlement is not primarily a milk station, a playground, a library or a school. It is **primarily a neighbour**. When it finds the need in the neighbourhood, it aims to supply it. It co-operates with every other helpful activity. It keeps in touch with the lives and interests of the neighbourhood by actual residence there.

In other cities, the Settlement has started night schools for immigrants, playgrounds, free ice stations, milk stations,

public baths, industrial training for girls, manual training for boys, children's free libraries and many other movements, but in all cases the Settlement has tried to have these movements carried on finally by the city itself, knowing that only the city has power to reach all the neighbourhoods in all the wards.

There are two Settlements in Montreal. The University Settlement which is the oldest and by far the largest, shows pictures of its free library, its kindergarten, its talks to mothers, its clubs and classes. It offers an open door of opportunity for boys and girls. Fifty volunteer teachers give lessons in practical work.

The Iverley Settlement shows pictures of gymnastic classes, shirt-waist making, practical home cooking. Among its many activities are mothers' meetings, story telling, millinery, singing, and lectures on hygiene.

Living exhibits from the Settlements and the Boys' Clubs are a frequent occurrence on the small stage in the section of Recreation.

The Religious and Moral Formation of the Child

This section aims to show the methods, by which Catholics, Protestants and Jews aim to develop the moral and religious life of their young people.

The Catholic Church shows a complete organization covering the religious welfare of its adherents from birth until death.

The Protestant Churches show facts concerning their Sunday Schools, Mission study classes, and their work in the fight against intemperance.

The Jewish section deals with the Baron de Hirsch Institute, and the free Hebrew Schools and the Religious Schools among the Jews.

PROTESTANTS.

The chief aim of Religious Education as shown in this section is to develop character. A striking chart shows the influences which hinder this development. The stream of religious teaching is depicted pouring down a chute into a barrel, but the barrel is broken and old, and the water is gushing out in all directions. The barrel represents the bad home influences through which good teaching escapes. One of the

many things which hinder religious training is the smallness of the average time spent in the Sunday School. It only amounts in the entire year to about 30 hours of study. Children spend 800 hours per year in the Day School, they spend 128 hours in the study of one branch only, such as Arithmetic. Compare this with the time spent in religious training.

Montreal has over 147 Sunday Schools with nearly 30,000 scholars enrolled. The Province of Quebec has 692 Sunday Schools with 54,823 scholars. The Sunday School represents the chief force which the Protestant Church is using in the training of the young. It should receive trained teachers and all the facilities which good organization gives. The church which solves the problem of the future, must concentrate on the child.

Mission study classes are frequently held in connection with Sunday Schools. An interesting exhibit is shown of materials which may be used to interest young people in foreign lands. Rag dolls for the smaller children are dressed in the costumes of China, India and other foreign nations. Pictures, books and charts make up the rest of the material.

CATHOLICS.

For the reason that the Catholic Church holds strongly, that the Religious and Moral formation of the child is the most important and necessary part of its culture, it is obvious that, for the Catholic, this is a section of importance beyond all others. The Catholic church believes and teaches that the chief demand of Society is for moral and religious men, and that it would be a sorry people that was only composed of learned men, and athletes. Not entering into the details of dogmatic teaching the screens exhibit the methods of instruction and religious formation followed from the earliest childhood onwards.

The first screen shows that the initial aim is to direct the heart and spirit of the little one towards God, from the moment it attempts to understand and to love. Then, when it is a little older, the first elements of Christian doctrine are taught in the Day Nurseries, the Orphanages and in all the schools. The teaching of the Catechism is the basis of all its instruction.

A second screen shows that during the School age, the child is enrolled in different Religious Associations where his heart may be more easily cultivated and his character formed. It is also his first initiation into social life, for these "little men" have their councils, their deliberations and their elections.

The child who leaves school at 14 or 15 years of age, forced by the needs of life, to begin a work which will occupy him until his death, is not yet sufficiently enlightened in his faith, nor firm enough in his moral and religious habits. To leave him completely to himself with the general assistance which the Church gives to all the faithful, without special attention to his own age, would be disastrous. A third set of pictures shows how the Church understanding this, continues to train him in his faith by those religious associations whose meeting place is no longer the school, but the church. Here, young girls and boys who have gone, perhaps, too early into the world, gladly gather again, twice each month, to pray and meet one another and to listen to the special instructions and the wise counsels given them by the priest. The mind also demands its nourishment, and under the protection of the church in the halls which she opens, its study circles are organized

to which Catholic young people find suitable opportunities, especially on Sunday, to come together to discuss questions in which they are interested.

The attitude of the church towards recreation is the subject of the next screen.

For since youth is a time when there is need of necessary diversion for the growing boys, or girls, to develop and strengthen the mind and body, games and physical culture are not only wholesome but are excellent means for the moral and religious formation of the young. The church, therefore establishes her "Patronages" her artistic and athletic associations, to which she brings her young people together that under her guardianship their bodies and spirits may relax, without any detriment to heart and soul.

It is for the same reason that for some time past, the Catholic clergy has established vacation colonies in the country places for the poorer school children of the city.

A further screen shows that what the church does for the maintenance of the faith and preservation of the morals of those who have just left school, she does also for those who have grown older. Men and women of the world, fathers and mothers of families, are grouped in religious associations specially arranged for them, and it is in these associations that it is possible to speak to the members of each, concerning their special duties, and to treat of the most delicate matters.

This bears no little on child welfare.

For since the character of the child in body and mind is largely determined by the teaching and example of its parents and by their physical and moral environment, it is essential that the laws of health and the rules of religion should be taught the parents in order that their children may grow up healthy, physically, morally and spiritually. Hence, it is that in such Parents' Associations this can be best done. Moreover, as the love of nationality, of morality and religion are inseparably connected, it is appropriate that the work and methods of organization of the "Association St-Jean-Baptiste" and St. Patrick's Society, both national societies, should take a foremost place in the section devoted to the Religious and Moral formation of the young.

The same can also be said of similar associations such as the Catholic Mutual Benefit Societies, which while not formally imposing upon the members the prac-

tice of religion, nevertheless are powerful means of instruction and incentives to them in their duties of good citizenship in the moral and religious formation of their children.

There is also illustrated in this section, a further method employed by the Catholic church to maintain its children in the faith, and in the practice of good, viz.—the foundation of parochial libraries. These are opened freely to all and are designed to meet the needs of all, old and young. A selected series of books published in Montreal, shows how the church goes out to meet those who do not use these aids, by taking to their homes small magazines, popular tracts, moral and religious publications, as well as pamphlets on temperance, which are distributed gratuitously. Thus the Church establishes in each home, a chair of religious and moral teaching for the children and at the same time provides for the hours of rest or weariness good reading matter which will please, recreate the mind and instruct.

Finally the methods used by the Catholic Church to reclaim and reestablish its delinquent children and to bring them back to the practice of their faith are exhibited by pictures illustrating its seasons of Public Missions and retreats, such as those in preparation for Easter, or its private or "closed" retreats.

Finally a picture shows how "the work of religious and moral formation of the Catholic only ends at the bedside of the dying who are taught to die without fear believing in the promises of God."

JEWES.

The aim of Jewish, moral and religious education, is to implant in the heart of the

child a clear and exalted sense of the duties he owes to God, to his fellowmen and his country. The principle means of achieving that aim are the Jewish Religious schools are of two kinds: those which are connected with the Synagogue and those which are supported by the Jewish Community as a whole. In these schools the Jewish child spends, on an average, about one hour each day when he is taught the tenets of his religion, in which the ethical life is essentially comprised. Screens will indicate the different schools in existence, the number of pupils in attendance and the subjects taught.

The moral and religious teaching in these schools, however, would not yet be sufficient were it not re-inforced by the example in the Jewish home. In the course of centuries the Jewish home has developed into an Institution whose influence upon the child mind is more beneficent than that which any other institution could exert. A screen will indicate how the home has been surrounded by a great number of religious influences which not only make for domestic felicity and family cohesiveness, but also have a decided effect in building up strength of character and in developing true idealism in the young. The various observances of the synagogue having their duplicates in the home, and the good example set by Jewish parents in that regard, inspire the Jewish child with the proper loyalty and teach him to hallow life and to hold duty sacred.

The further Jewish activities for the child will be found in the section on Philanthropy and the Child.

Philanthropy and the Child

THE care of dependent children is dealt with in this section—children, who through poverty, sickness, or the loss of parents, have to be cared for by Benevolent Institutions, or by the City. This whole exhibit emphasizes, especially, the need of proper relief in the homes, in order to avoid breaking up the family. Institutional care is necessary very often, but whenever it is possible, the family should be strengthened in such a way as to make Institutional care unnecessary.

FRENCH CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.

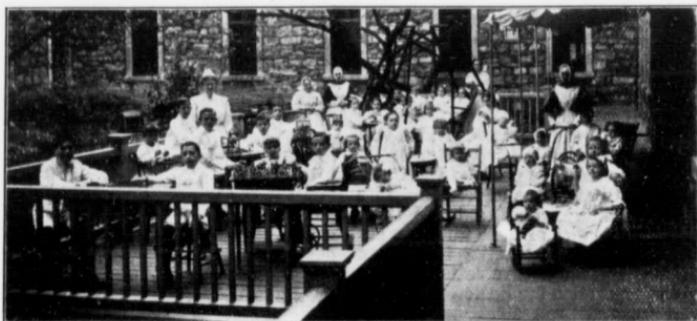
A special feature of the charities of Montreal are the large Catholic Institutions which care, in all, for thousands of children. The Orphan Asylums for girls take care of 785 girls in twelve institutions. Since their foundation, they have received 19,325 girls. These girls are cared for physically, and are given instruction and religious training.

There are seven French Canadian Institutions which care for orphan boys. They

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.



A roof playground on one of the Orphanages of Montreal.



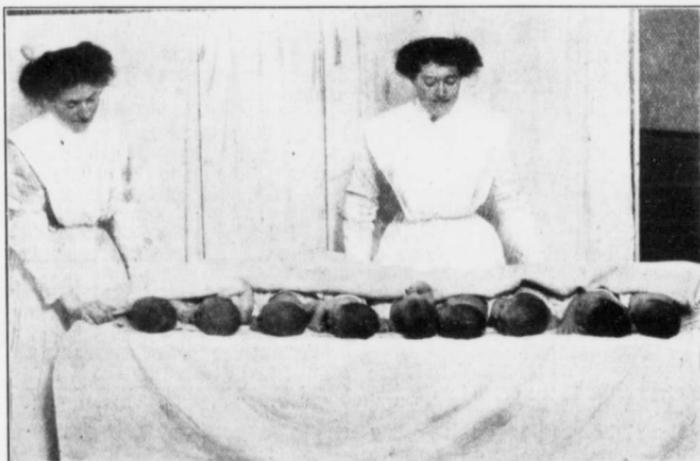
Little cripples. Their little limbs straightened at the French Hospitals and at the "Children's Memorial Hospital".



A Dispensary. The mothers and children of Montreal appreciate Child Welfare Organizations.



One of the Exhibits. A model of a nine roomed Day Nursery.



Nine fine fat Foundlings. With modern care these will all grow up strong Canadians.



The "Little Mother".



The friend of the family. The Visiting Nurse.

To be seen in the Philanthropy Section.

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

of gradual growth, this has been made possible. The dependent children are not placed into any institution but are rather entrusted to poorer families who for a consideration are willing to take care of orphaned children.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute, which is the premier Jewish charity in the Dominion and in which a great many Jewish philanthropies are concentrated, takes charge of this work. For children who have lost both parents, families are generally found who adopt them altogether. When there are children who have only lost one parent, and where the remaining parent is of such a character as to be capable and willing to bring up the child, the Institute grants a weekly allowance to enable this to be done. Of such cases the Institute has at present 118 children brought up in 43 families. Only in cases where the parent is prevented through sickness or other causes from looking after the child is that child taken and placed with some other family which is paid by the Institute to take care of it.

The Institute has its regular investigators to visit these families from time to time so as to satisfy itself that the children are well taken care of. Of this latter there are 17. There are, however, occasions when families to take care of such children are not readily found, and for that reason there is a small Orphanage known as the Hebrew Orphanage Home, maintained on Evans Street where children are lodged and cared for until permanent homes are found for them. Screens will show the homes where some of these dependent children have been placed by the Institute. In many instances the families who live in the congested and unsanitary districts are, with the assistance given by the Institute, enabled to move to the northern part of the city where the children are brought up in a more healthy environment. There are also many cases on the Institute books where help in time has enabled widowed mothers to remain at home and take care of their children, thus eliminating the necessity of their working out in factories, thereby preventing the breaking up of homes. This system of the Baron de Hirsch Institute affects about 118 children. Besides providing for children, who thus become dependent. The Baron de Hirsch Institute has expended in 1911, the sum of \$18,488 on 92 families in which there was 387 children, in furnishing them with food, clothing, wood, coal, and other nec-

essaries of life. In this work the Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Young Ladies Sewing Society have been closely affiliated with the Institute. The Young Ladies Sewing Society and the Hebrew Orphans Protective Society provide children with all manner of clothing. They meet regularly to make all kinds of children's clothing which are distributed at regular intervals in the homes of the poor. There are also regular classes, every Monday afternoon, of the Jewish Endeavour Sewing Society where children are taught to make their own clothes, and material is provided by this Society for that end.

The Baron de Hirsch Institute also conducts classes for children of immigrants to prepare them for entrance into the Protestant Public Schools.

The Fresh Air Fund has also been recently created for the purpose of enabling children of the poor to spend a week during the hot summer months in the country. In many cases worn-out mothers who need the rest as much, are permitted to go with their children to this summer resort.

It may be of interest to note that dependency of Jewish children is caused through death, sickness and desertion, but not a single case is attributable to drunkenness.

CAUSES OF POVERTY.

Why are the children sent to Institutions? A striking chart gives the answer. Out of every 100 children sent to the Industrial Schools by the Municipal Assistance Department, only six are orphans. 34 are sent because their fathers deserted, got drunk, or were in jail. 24 out of every 100 had lost their father from accident or unpreventable disease, and their mother could not support them. Most of these children could be kept with their mothers at less cost than sending them to institutions. The need of help which will keep the homes together, is the main feature of the central division of the Philanthropy section. The causes of poverty are shown to be chiefly unemployment, sickness and widowhood. The question is asked,—are we going to keep on organizing more relief societies, day nurseries, hospitals, children's institutions, or are we to prevent these causes?

Poverty, sickness, and bad living conditions go together. Two maps of the city showing the cases of the Charity Organization Society, the Royal Edward Institute, and the Day Nursery, draw atten-

tion to the fact that these cases come from the regions which are also known for bad living conditions.

The need of a Convalescent Home is also emphasized to supplement the work of hospitals. Because many of the poor attempt to get well in crowded and unsanitary surroundings, they return to the hospitals time after time, thus wasting expensive medicine and hospital care. It would pay to make a thorough cure.

HOMES OR INSTITUTIONS?

If a mother with five children lacks only \$10.00 a month to keep her home together, wherein do we help their mother by sending them to an institution at a cost of \$36.00 a month? This is the question asked on one of the concluding charts of the section. A good mother should not be

forced to give up her children, when it is better and cheaper to keep the family together. This is being tried now in several cities. **Why not in Montreal?** When it is necessary to remove the children from their home, because of the death of both father and mother, or for some other reasons, why not place them in private homes, rather than overcrowd our institutions. The home makes the best citizen. Quebec has many farm homes where children would be welcome. Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, have home-finding Societies, adoption laws, Provincial Departments for the care of dependent and neglected children. We will have to keep on building more children's institutions, if we do not learn to prevent child dependency, and find private homes for dependent children. These are the general conclusions of the Philanthropy section.

The Law and the Child

JUVENILE COURT.

ON January 12th, 1912, Montreal took its place among the other advanced cities of the world in its treatment of children who come before the court. On that day the Montreal Juvenile Court was opened. Before January 12th, the small boy who stole an apple from the stand, or who got into a fight with his neighbours, was a "criminal". He was shut in, for months, with adult criminals in the jail, learning every vice and crime. He was tried as a criminal before a judge and a jury, and if found guilty, was punished as an adult. Since January 12th, the child is treated as he should be, not as a criminal to be punished, but as a delinquent to be reformed. He is not tried, but he is questioned and advised by a fatherly judge, who is himself assisted by a committee which is composed of responsible citizens, ladies and gentlemen of the religion and nationality of the delinquent child. He is not imprisoned, but he is put in a detention home until his case can be properly disposed of. Then he is either put on probation under the care of a "Big Brother" or else he is sent to one of the institutions for the reformation of delinquents.

A striking series of cartoons shows the difference between the old and the new

way. Under the old way, the boy who went to jail, received lessons in crime from hardened criminals. When discharged from prison, he was jeered at or neglected. Discouraged and starving, he put into practice the lessons learned in prison, and returned to jail for theft, the finished product of a mistaken system.

Under the new way he receives friendly advice from the judge, is sent to a country home, instead of the jail, and is taught a trade by which he can support himself. Fresh air and good food make healthy happy boys. The broken-down physical condition which was often a cause of his bad habits, is replaced by good physical development. The result is a good citizen, the country's best asset.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

There are four institutions to which children may be sent from the Juvenile Court. Two of these are Catholic and two, Protestant. The idea behind them all is that the boy or girl who has been delinquent, needs to have plenty of air and good food, to do useful work, and to learn some trade by which, he may later support himself.

The Institutions under Catholic control are much the larger. The Boys' Reformatory, directed by the Brothers of Char-

ity, averages 200 boys per year. Its inmates are given physical, mental and religious training. They learn trades of many kinds, tailoring, printing, shoemaking, tinworking, etc.

The Catholic Institution for delinquent girls is based on the same principle. Sleep, physical training, and play in the open air soon strengthen the most shaken nerves. In many cases the delinquency of these girls is a result of worn out nervous systems, driven at the high pressure maintained in our great cities, where both work and play are carried on under a strain.

The Protestant institutions are smaller in size. They are not always able to take the children offered to them, but they are, perhaps, able to give more individual attention to the children whom they take.

Shawbridge Farm offers boys wholesome work out of doors, farm life instead of the jail. Boys are sent here for stealing and petty offenses. They obtain their freedom by good conduct, and are placed in positions. The average length of stay is from two to three years.

The Girls' Cottage Industrial School at St. Lambert has room only for 13 girls. Those whom the school cannot admit, must go back to their old evil surroundings, unless they can be accommodated in the Catholic School which is not really responsible for them.

Pictures and statistics from all of these institutions are shown in the "Laws" section of the exhibit.

SHUT UP WITH A HARDENED CRIMINAL
ENFERMÉ AVEC DES CRIMINELS ENDURÉS IL APPRENDRENT QUE LA LOGON DU GÉNE

DISCHARGED FROM PRISON, JEERED AT, NEGLECTED, NOBODY HELPS HIM UP HE'S DOWN. EVERYBODY JUMPS ON HIM.
SORTI DE PRISON, BAILLÉ, NEGLIÉ, PERSONNE NE L'AIDE, IL TOMBE, TOUT LE MONDE L'OPPRIME.

HE TRIES TO GET HONEST WORK BUT NOBODY WANTS HIM. IL ESSAIE DE SE PROCURER UN EMPLOI, BONNE PERSONNE NE L'ACCÉPTE.

DISCOURAGED AND STARVING HE PUTS THE LESSONS LEARNED INTO PRACTICE.
DECOURAGÉ, AFFAMÉ, IL MET EN PRATIQUE CE QU'IL A APPRIS SOUS LES VERBERS.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT—A VICTIM OF A VICIOUS MISERABLE SYSTEM. A BURDEN ON EVERY TAXPAYER FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE. LE PRODUIT, EST ACHEVÉ EN VAIN LA VICTIME D'UN SYSTÈME MISÉRABLE ET MAL-CONÇU. L'ENFANT DEVIENT POUR LE RESTE DE SA VIE UN FARDEAU POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ, ORA IL NOUIT.

Before "The Juvenile Court" was started.

Industrial Conditions Surrounding Child Life

A MOTHER came into the office of one of Montreal's large charities, to ask for help. There were five in the family. The father was dead, the mother was ill. There were two small babies, a crippled child and a boy of 12. The boy of twelve was the sole support of the family. The mother had sworn that he was 14 years old, and had secured a job for him at a place where, as she said, "they aren't so particular".

What is to be done about a case like this? The law says that a child shall not work in any factory until he is 14 years of age. The law is enforced by Factory Inspectors, too few in number to make

thorough investigation. The system of birth registration in the Province of Quebec is so lax that it is often impossible without a great deal of investigation, to determine the age of a child who has been born here. Children who come from Europe, can secure their birth certificate with no trouble, but the mother of a child born in Montreal, needs only to give a false statement with regard to its age, and there is no one who takes the trouble to contradict her.

In many cases there are only two alternatives. Either the child of twelve must go to work, or the whole family must be broken up, — the mother sent to a hos-

pital, the children to institutions. Is it any wonder that the charity worker hardly knows what to advise, or that she refrains from prosecuting when she sees the law broken. The causes and results of all this child labor are shown graphically in this section of Industrial Conditions. No law, and no inspection, however good this may be in its place, can finally settle this problem. The children are driven out to work by the pressure of a need stronger than all laws, sometimes by the fear of actual starvation for the family.

WORKING WOMEN.

An investigation was made among several hundred working girls employed in factories. They gave in signed statements. They belong to a type of working girls, probably better and more highly paid than the average, since they are sufficiently educated to make out answers to a rather elaborate system of questions. The results of this investigation are shown in this section. Far more than one-half of these girls began to work before the age of 16. One-third of them began to work before the age of 14. They all went to school, but they left, one as early as 9, some at 10, 11 and 12, and the largest number at 13. About one-half left because their work was needed by their families. The other half were forced to support themselves. The girl who goes to work merely to earn a little pin money, is largely a fiction. It is true that a large proportion of the girls live at home, but that does not save them much expense; in most cases they must help with the family support. By far the larger number of these girls receive wages from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per week, not counting subtractions made for fines or for days of sickness. It is quite evident that a girl who gets \$5.00 per week, and spends \$3.00 for board, 25c. for car-fare, 50c. for washing, \$1.00 for clothes and 25c. for extras, is not living at a standard high enough to enable her to afford recreation, medical care, or to save for any of the occasions when she may be out of work. A life of this sort wrecks the health of the future mothers of the nation, and leads again to child labour in the next generation.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

All these facts come out more clearly in the exhibit of the Standard of Living. This

touches the most fundamental problem in the entire Child Welfare Exhibit. The unskilled labourer earning about \$1.75 per day, thrown out of a job by the coming of winter, or by any other of the many causes which make for reasonable trades,—this man and his family fill our hospitals and charitable institutions, raise the rate of infant mortality, and driven into a life of vagabondage, get into police courts and the jails.

\$1.75 per day makes \$550 per year. To get this much, however, a man must have continuous work with no sickness, no changes in jobs, and he must not waste his money in drink or dissipation. Granted all this, he can give a family of five a mere existence. The following table will show what his money may be spent for:

A FAMILY BUDGET.

Rent, \$9.00 per month.	\$108.00	per year.
Food, 25c. a meal, or 5c. per meal per person	273.00	"
Heat, 4 tons of coal at \$7.50 per ton	30.00	"
Light, Cooking, \$2.00 per month	24.00	"
Water tax	6.00	"
Clothing for 5, winter and summer	75.00	"
Car fares, 8c. a day, 300 days, including family trips	24.00	"
Extras	10.00	"
Total	\$550.00	

No allowance is here made for sickness, recreation, church, house furnishing, lectures and savings.

Moreover, this allowance does not provide a standard of living which can secure an abundant health for a family of five. At \$9.00 per month for rent, a man must live in unsanitary quarters, sometimes below the street level, sometimes with dark unventilated rooms in a part of his flat. Places of this sort breed tuberculosis.

\$273.00 per year for a family of five, allows 5 cents for each person for one meal. In the Homes' Section of the Child Welfare Exhibit, domestic science experts show that, with the most thorough planning, 25c. per day is needed for food for a growing child of 10. The list of foods given here in the section on Industrial

Conditions, are, quite evidently, not enough for a family of five, yet, even this standard is maintained only if the mother buys carefully, does not waste, and does not let the children overeat. How shall an untrained girl who went to work at 14, or earlier, know enough to prepare the meals for her family, with such rigid forethought?

\$75.00 for clothing per year, will supply the mother and father with two pairs of very cheap shoes per year. The children also can have shoes, as long as they are young, but \$6.00 will hardly go far towards supplying shoes for three children who have reached the school age. The mother is allowed a suit or an overcoat, not both, in one year. All of the other clothing is planned with this same rigid economy. Even then, \$75.00 hardly proves sufficient.

What are the consequences of a standard of living like this? They are shown strikingly on the next chart. The wife goes out to work, and infant mortality, neglected children are the results. The family takes in boarders; overcrowding follows from this, and frequently a lack of privacy which breaks down all sense of modesty in the growing children. The family economizes on food and housing, and the results are under-nourishment and a high death rate. The children are forced to work under age, uneducated. The result is again in the next generation, unskilled workmen, badly paid. This consequence is brought out strikingly in a revolving wheel which shows five things that follow each other repeating in a sort of perpetual motion: —

Low Wages.

Working Mother.

Child Labor.

No School.

Unskilled Labor.

leading around again to **Low Wages.**

This is the final problem of the Industrial Conditions section, and indeed of the entire Child Welfare Exhibit. When the family goes to pieces, Society pays the bill in the form of Children's Institutions, Free Hospitals, Relief, Widows' Pensions, Social Insurance and many other forms of charity. Infant mortality is three times as heavy in the families of unskilled labourers. Every premature death means waste of human capital.

Is there any final solution? Several European countries are trying Minimum Wages' Boards which fix the lowest cost

which shall be legal to pay a man in a given industry. Other countries are trying Old Age Insurance, and Accident Insurance for working men. Some cities are offering recreation and medical advice free through their Park Boards and Boards of Health. All of these measures have their good points, but none of them as yet solve the problem entirely. What will Canada attempt?

LAWS AFFECTING CHILDREN.

A child comes into contact with law, in other ways than through the Juvenile Court. Striking cartoons in this part of the exhibit show the results of our present method of dealing with husbands who fail to support their wives. A weak minded husband who is yet not a criminal, spends his Saturday nights drinking up his week's pay. The result is, starvation for the wife and children. Possibly he comes home and beats his wife and frightens the children, and turns the household into a place of torment. What can be done about it? All that is done at present is very inadequate. The Society for the Protection of Women and Children brings the man to Court, and if found guilty, he is sentenced to the city jail. In what way is his family benefited? The wife and children are still on the verge of starvation, the man is living in jail with criminals or other shiftless men, learning habits of idleness. When he comes out, the tragedy repeats itself.

Several other cities have recently begun to try new methods for cases of this sort. In Buffalo, Kansas City, Cleveland and some other places, when a man is arrested for drunkenness, non-support, or petty offences, a probation officer visits him in the jail before he comes to court. He inquires into the case, discovers the condition of the family, and then appears with the man in court. He gives his knowledge to the judge, not with the end in view of punishing the man more severely, but in order to devise some system which will benefit the family. If the case is the first offence, the prisoner may be put on probation, then he must report to the officer regularly, and must hand his wages to his wife in the presence of the officer. When once this has been done, it is only the exceptionally brutal husband who will extort the money again for a spree. Most of the drunken cases of Saturday night come because the man has followed the line of

least resistance in spending his money before he got home. Every year Buffalo saves \$50,000 to the wives of working men through this method.

In more serious cases, the man works on the Municipal farm instead of loafing in jail. The products of the farm are sold, or used for other city institutions, and the man is paid a small wage which is given to his wife and family. When his health is improved, and he has shown ability to do good work, he is discharged from the farm and put on probation. As a result, the man gets healthy work in the open air, instead of idleness in the city jail. The family gets support instead of starvation.

There is a law in Montreal already, which provides for the wages of prisoners to be paid over to their families, but the present jail facilities do not allow the prisoners to do any useful work which might secure wages. Some re-adjustment of this system would not be too difficult.

Another part of this exhibit lays emphasis upon Mothers' Pensions. Nearly two-thirds of all cases of children supported by the city in Industrial Schools, are sent

there because their fathers deserted or were dead, and the mothers could not support them. How much longer shall the judge say to the mother "Woman, you stand convicted of not having any money, you are sentenced to have your family taken from you". Some cities are trying a plan which allows the Juvenile Court in its dealings with dependent children, to support them in their own homes, instead of sending them to an institution.

If a child in the Province of Quebec, lives in a home of dirt, squalor and immorality, there is at present no legal provision whereby the child can be removed from the home, unless the case is serious enough to warrant putting both parents in jail. If a child has been placed with good people, who are able to give it every advantage, and who have trained it until near its maturity, and a drunken relative appears, demanding the child, he has the right to take it. There is no law at present, providing legal adoption, and no law which authorizes the removal of the child from unfit parents. These are among the other things mentioned in the "Laws" section.



Poor children begging for free ice in the Summer. The family Budget cannot allow for ice.
Turned down!

ENTERTAINMENTS

Moving pictures are given at frequent intervals during the day in the Conference Room on the second floor.

Other entertainments will take place in the Central Court every afternoon and evening, and on the small stages in the Philanthropy and Recreation sections at frequent intervals during the day. The programmes for these smaller stages are too long to be given here. That for the Central Court is as follows:

Programme for the Central Court

- Tuesday, Oct. 8 8 P.M. **Official Opening.**
Choruses by 300 English School Children, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Smith, and 300 French Children of the Catholic Schools.
- ADDRESSES.**
- Wednesday, Oct. 9 { 3-4 P.M. The Children of the Orphanages of the Sisters of Providence.
4.30 P.M. Callisthenics and Recitations by the little girls of the Catholic Schools.
- 8 P.M. St. Patrick's Night. Singing and Gymnastics.
- Thursday, Oct. 10 4 P.M. Drills and Choruses, by the English Schools, under the direction of C. B. Powter and W. H. Smith.
- 8 P.M. Musical Dumb-bells, by the Pensionnat of St. Basile, under Prof. J. Chabelle; Choruses by Catholic School children.
- Friday, Oct. 11 { 2 P.M. Physical Culture, by the Irish Schools, under Prof. H. Scott.
3 P.M. Choruses in English, by the girls of the Schools, under the direction of the Congregation de Notre Dame.
- 8 P.M. Drills by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, under the direction of Major Long.

THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.

- Saturday, Oct. 12** 4 P.M. Boy Scouts. Demonstration on the Champ de Mars, under the direction of D. J. Evans. Fire-fighting, Parade, Obstacle races, Ambulance display.
- 8 P.M. Patriotic Night. French Canadian Songs, Recitations, under the direction of Miss Idola St-Jean and Madame McMillan.
-
- Monday, Oct. 14** 3-4 P.M. Chorus and Callisthenics, by the children from the Orphanages, under the direction of the Grey Nuns.
- 8 P.M. English Schools. Older children, Drills and choruses.
-
- Tuesday, Oct. 15** 4 P.M. Pyramids, Games and Drills, by Y.M.C.A. boys, under the direction of J. E. Merritt and M. F. Furey.
- 8 P.M. Games and Gymnastics, by the French Catholic Schools, under the direction of Prof. J. Chabelle.
- National Songs, by French Canadian children.
-
- Wednesday, Oct. 16** 4 P.M. Educative Games, Drills by the children of the Orphanages, under the Sisters of Providence.
- 8 P.M. Boy Scouts. Bridge Building, Ambulance work, Life Saving, Boxing, etc.
-
- Thursday, Oct. 17** 4 P.M. English Schools, Choruses and Drills.
- 8 P.M. Choir of girls, under the direction of Madame McMillan. Recitations, under direction of Miss Idola St-Jean.
-
- Friday, Oct. 18** { 2.30 P.M.—3.45 P.M. The Orphanages, under the Grey Nuns.
4 P.M. Choruses in French, by the girls of the Schools, under the direction of the Congregation de Notre Dame.
- 8 P.M. Boy Scouts. Bridge Building, Life Saving, etc
-
- Saturday, Oct. 19** { 2.30 P.M.—3.30 P.M. Swedish Drills, under Prof. Chabelle. 800 children from the Catholic Schools.
3 P.M.—4 P.M. Callisthenics and Recitations. Schools, under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.
- 8 P.M. Drills, Callisthenics, and Pyramids, by Extension groups of Y.M.C.A., Sunday Schools, etc. Play-festival from Playgrounds, under Arthur Johnson.
-
- Monday, Oct. 21** 4 P.M. English Schools, Drills and Choruses.
- 8 P.M. Games and Physical Culture, under the direction of Prof. H. Scott, by the pupils of Côte des Neiges.
-
- Tuesday, Oct. 22** 4 P.M. Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Drills, etc.
- 8 P.M. Mont St. Louis Cadets. Athletic Games, Songs.

Programme, Canadian Conference of Charities and Corrections

HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION

October 9th to 12th inclusive

Wednesday afternoon, October 9th.

Child Dependency

Chairman, Ald. Victor Morin, N. P., Montreal.

- Dependent Children.**—R. B. Chadwick, Superintendent of the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children, Edmonton, Alta.
- Industrial Schools in Quebec.**—Revd. Father A. Winnen, Director of the Notre Dame de Montfort Industrial School.
- Placing-out in Ontario.**—J. J. Kelso, Sup't Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.
- Discussion.**—Leader, J. C. McConachie, Sup't. Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.
R. H. Murray, Secretary, Society for Prevention of Cruelty, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Rev. F. Daly, C.S.S.R., St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

Wednesday evening, October 9th., 8.30

Mental Defectives

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

C. H. Godfrey, Controller, City of Montreal.

- Feeble-minded.**—Dr Henry A. Goddard, Director of Research, Institution for the Feeble-minded, Vineland, N. Y.
- The Insane.**—Dr. George Villeneuve, Sup't. St-Jean de Dieu Asylum, for the Insane, Montreal.
- Backward Children.**—Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto.
- Discussion.**—Leader, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Hospitals and Charities, Ontario
J. P. Downey, Sup't. Institution for the Feeble-minded, Orilla, Ontario.
Dr. Grace Ritchie England, President, Local Council of Women.
Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Royal Edward Institute, Montreal.

Thursday morning, October 10th.

Recreation and Education

Chairman, Dr. Milton Hersey, Montreal.

- Play and its Place in the Development of Manhood.**—J. E. Merritt, B.P.E., Director of Physical Training, Y.M.C.A., Montreal.
- The Settlement as a Social Force.**—Miss Elizabeth Helm, Head Worker, University Settlement, Montreal.
- The Wider Use of Schools.**—F. L. Woodsworth, Winnipeg.
- Discussion.**—Leader, Rev. John Brophy, St. Agnes Church, Montreal.
Miss Elizabeth Neufeld, Central Neighbourhood House, Toronto.
Miss Edith Elwood, Headworker, Evangella Settlement, Toronto.

Thursday afternoon, October 10th., 2.30

Child Delinquency

Chairman, Commissioner Starr, Judge Juvenile Court, Toronto.

- Juvenile Court in Canada.**—F. J. Billiarde, Judge Juvenile Court, Winnipeg.
- Regulation of Juvenile Delinquents in Quebec.**—Hon. Judge F. D. Choquet, Juvenile Court, Montreal.
- Problems in Delinquency.**—Commissioner Starr, Toronto.
- Discussion.**—Leader, Owen C. Dawson, Juvenile Court, Montreal.
Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, Church of the Messiah, Montreal.
Rev. Thomas Heffernan, Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Montreal.

Thursday evening, October 10th.
Public Health and Housing

Chairman, Hon. Dr. James G. Guerin, Montreal.

Regulations of Housing in Canada.—Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Medical Advisor, Conservation Commission, Canada.

Housing Inspection.—John Ihlder, Sec'y., National Housing Commission, New York.

Public Health and Housing.—Dr. J. E. Laberge, Sup't. Dept. of Contagious Diseases, Montreal.

Discussion.—Leader, Dr. J. O. C. Hastings, Director, Dept. of Health, Toronto.

Dr. H. B. Yates, Montreal.

Mr. G. Frank Beer, President, Toronto Housing Association.

Friday morning, October 11th.

Sickness and Dependency

Chairman, Mrs. J. B. Learmont, Montreal.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—Miss L. L. Rogers, Supervisor of School Nurses, Toronto.

Tuberculosis Work in Toronto.—Miss Eunice Dyke, Sup't. Tuberculosis Work, Toronto.

Keeping Babies Well.—Miss Smith, Babies' Department, Hamilton, Ontario.

Discussion.—Leader, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto.

Friday afternoon, October 11th.

Families and Neighbourhoods

Chairman, Lady Drummond, President, Montreal Charity Organization Society.

The Work of an Associated Charities.—Rev. J. A. Turnbull, LL.B., D.D., President Associated Charities, Toronto, Ont.

Desertion and Non-Support.—Rufus D. Smith, Secretary, Charity Organization Society, Montreal.

The Need of Organized Charities in Canadian Cities.—J. Howard Falk, Secretary, Associated Charities, Winnipeg.

The Church and Organized Charities.—Rev. J. W. McMillan, Halifax, N. S.

Discussion.—Leader, Samuel Arnold, Secretary, Associated Charities, Toronto.

Miss Helen Reid, Montreal.

Friday evening, October 11th.

The Delinquent

Chairman, Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector.
 Hospitals and Charities, Ontario.

Notes of Progress made and present Needs in Prison Reform.—The Chairman.

The Delinquent out of Doors.—Dr. J. T. Gilmour, Warden Central Prison, Toronto.

The Treatment of Women Offenders.—Rev. Arthur French, Church of St. John The Evangelist, Montreal.

The Inebriate.—Rev. Father Minehan, Toronto.

Discussion.—Leader, Hon. Recorder R. S. Welr, Montreal.

Saturday morning, October 12th.

Public Charities

Chairman, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Controller, City of Montreal.

Health Needs in Canadian Cities.—Dr. J. O. C. Hastings, Director of Dept. of Health, Toronto.

The Treatment of Homeless Men.—A. Chevalier, Director of Municipal Assistance, Montreal.

Farm Colonies for Vagrants.—Rev. W. B. Findly, Sup't. Industrial Farm, Toronto.

Discussion.—Leader, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle.

Rev. Gerald McShane, St. Patrick Church, Montreal.

Frank Kerr, City Relief Officer, Toronto.

Special evening, Saturday, October 12th.

"CHILD WELFARE."

Chairman, J. G. Adami, M.D., LL.D., President Child Welfare Exhibition, Montreal.

Institutions for Children.—(Illustrated by moving pictures). Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City.

Child Welfare Exhibitions.—Dr. Anna Louise Strong, Director, Montreal Child Welfare Exhibit.

Child Welfare Exhibition

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1912

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1882	4,784,689.00	1,196,172.25	16,741.86	4,977,602.02
1892	4,784,689.00	1,196,172.25	145,766.30	12,365,484.25
1902	4,784,689.00	1,196,172.25	384,750.13	12,413,963.05
1907	4,784,689.00	2,402,130.65	560,028.90	19,314,683.60
1910	7,718,133.76	3,859,066.88	861,214.24	32,059,213.24
1911	7,718,133.76	3,859,066.88	1,546,068.14	35,574,745.80
1912 (30 June 1912)	7,718,133.76	3,859,066.88	1,762,536.68	39,827,513.84

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L A

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Nombre de Sociétaires, 40,638.

Fonds Accumulés, \$1,779,940.96

Payé depuis la Fondation :

Aux Héritiers, . \$2,954,940.55

Aux Malades . \$1,543,639.66

Total \$4,498,580.21



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Aux Etats-Unis 141

Total 467

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La Société des Artisans est la plus forte société mutuelle française d'Amérique pour les Canadiens Français des deux sexes.

Elle existe aujourd'hui partout où l'on rencontre des descendants de la race française en Amérique, c'est ainsi qu'elle compte de très belles et très fortes succursales dans les Provinces de Québec, d'Ontario, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau Brunswick, de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, du Manitoba, d'Alberta, de Saskatchewan et dans les Etats de Massachusetts, de New Hampshire, de Maine, de Vermont, de Rhode Island, de Connecticut et de Michigan.

Elle offre à ses membres les avantages suivants : 1—Une indemnité de \$100., \$250., \$500., \$750., \$1000., ou \$2000., payables aux héritiers des sociétaires décédés. 2—Une indemnité de \$5.00 par semaine, durant 15 semaines par année, est versée aux sociétaires malades. 3—Une indemnité de \$50., \$125., \$250., \$375., \$500., ou \$1000., c'est-à-dire la moitié du montant mentionné sur le certificat de caisse au décès, est payé au sociétaire dans l'incapacité totale et permanente de travailler, par suite de maladie ou d'accident. 4—Une rente viagère de \$100 par an à ses membres qui ont atteint l'âge de 70 ans.

Pour y appartenir : 1—Il faut être agé de seize ans et ne pas avoir dépassé l'âge de 55 ans. 2—Être canadien-français et catholique. 3—Jouir d'une bonne santé et d'une bonne constitution.

Au point de vue français, la Société des Artisans a fait un travail considérable. Grâce à elle, les différents groupes de notre nationalité sont liés entre eux, se connaissent et s'entendent, et à ce point de vue, elle mérite l'encouragement de tous les Canadiens Français.

The Plan of the Exhibition and the Handbook.

The chapters of the Handbook follow the order of the Plan, beginning with the Health Section, which will be found near the entrance at the west side of the Hall. The whole is meant as a help to the actual visitor to the Exhibition as well as to those who can only be present in imagination. It will enable them to grasp quickly and intelligently the leading aspects of Child Welfare presented by the several committees in order. Each section, however, has so many interesting lessons that it would require a bulky volume to do them all justice. Each section must therefore be studied seriously, at leisure, by the visitor with the courteous assistance of the expert explainers in readiness. Such attentive study may involve a course of visits to the Exhibition but it will be well repaid, for the Exhibition offers a liberal and scientific education in the Social Conditions of a great city, which intelligent citizens should not let pass unheeded.

For, a Child Welfare Exhibition is not a mere passing show to tickle the curiosity of the searcher for novelties. It is a sermon, by pictures, demonstrations and dramatized facts, on the Great Truths of Child Life, pregnant with meaning for us all and calculated to call for serious introspection and fruitful resolutions.

The child will not comprehend its fuller meaning, but the parents, guardians, the elder brothers or sisters, the teachers, the social workers, the clergy, the City officials and all who have in any way the privilege of helping to build up the Canadian race of to-day and to-morrow, will not miss the grave lessons taught by the Evangel of the Child. For if the Exhibition shows that much is being done for the child, it also hints that much more could be done.

It is the aim of the Exhibition to arouse vivid interest in a National cause. Inasmuch as the Handbook is one of the means used to do this, it is trusted that it will be thought worthy of preservation afterwards, as a Souvenir to recall the main lessons and conclusions of the Exhibition of 1912 and to serve as a record of resolutions calling, in due time, for the intelligent reform expected to follow in the wake of the enlightened public sentiment aroused by the Exhibition.

If the Handbook can so help, it has fulfilled a most useful and satisfactory purpose.

BY WAY OF FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In addition to the recognition paid in the Introduction, there are acknowledgments which the Executive Committee would care to be specially made. It would thank the Dominion Department of Militia for the use of the Exhibition Hall and Col. A. Roy, C. O. 4th Division Militia and the Officers of the various regiments holding reception rooms and offices in the annexes, for their courtesy in loaning them; while for the lighting of the Hall and other favours, it thanks the Directors of the Montreal Light, Heat, and Power Co.

Besides the numerous Associations and Institutions cooperating there are many others, who have already given or promised assistance, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate in a monetary manner, some of the exhibits and assistance given, being of an expensive character. All these we would gladly name. But as this book, printed in an Edition of twenty thousand copies in English and thirty thousand in French, has necessarily to go to Press before the Exhibition opens, the list given would be inadequate. A further opportunity must, therefore, be sought to express our complete indebtedness. We, however, now thank those whose advertisements have materially helped to lessen the expense of publishing this book.

