

each child, the Board is empowered to appoint an agent, whose duty it is to see to finding homes for these children, to apprentice them, and keep a general oversight of them by visitation or correspondence. As a further adjunct, the Governor is empowered to appoint an agent for each county, who is to be known as the Agent of the Board of State Commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions, who shall assist the general agent in all his work.

#### INTERNAL GOVERNMENT.

The system upon which the institution was organized is that of the "family" and "congregate" combined. The children eat, work, and attend school together, but in all other respects live as families do, except that they are somewhat larger, being divided into families of thirty members, each family being under the care of a "cottage manager" whom the children call "auntie," who is supposed to care for them as a mother would. She looks after their clothing, sees that they are regularly bathed, attends to the disciplining of them in all minor cases, gives them moral and religious instruction, conducts family worship with them, settles their little quarrels, and sympathises with them in their sorrows. The relationship, in time, becomes very much like that between mother and child, and brother and brother.

#### OCCUPATION AND INSTRUCTION.

Each child of sufficient years, is expected to work three hours every day. Some work on the farm, some in the dining room and kitchen, while others make shoes, braid straw hats, make their own clothing, work in the bakery, engine room, laundry, etc. The value of their labor is deemed of less importance than the formation of industrious habits, which will in time make them self supporting.

The children are required to attend school from three to five hours per day, according to their ages, and the school hours are divided into sessions to accommodate the work. The best books and teachers that can be procured are furnished them, and their progress in study is quite satisfactory. A Sunday school is maintained, mostly by the assistance of ladies and gentlemen from Coldwater. The School has a small library of 460 volumes, with provision for its annual increase.

#### BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The buildings, ten in number, comprise a main building, eight cottages, and hospital, all of brick. The buildings are steam-heated, lighted with gas, and have good bathing facilities. The cost of land (41 acres), buildings, furniture, etc., will be about \$150,000, furnishing accommodations for 240 children. The appropriations for construction and maintenance have been: 1873, \$36,550; 1874, \$51,450; 1875, \$70,465; 1876, \$30,000.

#### RESULTS.

The School was opened in May, 1874. Up to the close of the year 1875, 265 children had been received, of whom 82 had been indentured to good families.

#### INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATING THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

##### LOCATION, ESTABLISHMENT, AND CHARACTER.

This State institution is located at Flint, in the county of Genesee, sixty miles north bearing west, from Detroit. The act establishing the institution was