

Dr. Peet says that an analysis of the census of 1880 enables the managers of every institution for the deaf to learn the name, age, residence and condition of every deaf mute child in their State.

That the six Institutions in New York are chartered as benevolent societies—the members of which elect the trustees or directors. The means of support and instruction being supplied directly or indirectly by the State at a certain pro rata for the exact time each pupil is in the institution. Children between 6 and 12 are supported by the counties. Those between 12 and 20 by the State Treasury for a period of five years, which, upon the recommendation of directors, may be increased to three years longer. Every three months a bill is rendered to the State Comptroller for the actual time the pupils have been inmates of the institution.

The usual charge is at the rate of \$250 per annum for each pupil.

At the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn., and at the Clarke Institution in Northampton, Mass., pupils are received from all the New England States, which pay a certain sum per annum for each of their pupils. The expenses of the Columbia Institution at Washington, D. C., are defrayed by the General Government.

All other prominent institutions in the United States are the property of the States in which they are located, and are governed by boards of trustees appointed by the Government and approved by the Senate.

Separate appropriations are made for buildings and improvements for the support of the pupils and for the salaries of employees without requiring pro rata bills.

Here is an example worthy the imitation of any people. Such a system does away with the necessity of seeking aid from private sources to sustain a public work, the burden of which is not allowed to fall on the generosity and goodness of the few, but rests equally on all.

To depend on voluntary contributions, though extremely valuable in sustaining numerous charitable organizations, is often but a precarious means of support, which cripples the energies and impairs the usefulness of many institutions whose only object is the good and well being of the community at large.

The United States may be pointed out as the most