
can make them "wise unto salvation." Many of those who have left the Asylum have provided for themselves in various spheres of useful industry—through apprentice fees granted by the Committee; and others are sustaining important stations in life with the highest credit and respectability."

The report further states that "Seventy-six children were admitted into the Asylum during the past year, and there are at present 353 pupils under instruction, viz:—58 at Margate, and 295 in London, who are trained up in all the essential duties of the Christian life.

"Thirty-four of the pupils, who had completed their education, have been apprenticed out by the Committee, to various trades, during the year, making a total of 1,103 children who have been recipients of apprentice fees, amounting altogether to upwards of ten thousand seven hundred pounds, since 1812."

Applications for admission to this Asylum are made from every part of the United Kingdom; and with a view to assist that class of Deaf and Dumb whose friends are able to pay for their board, the Managing Committee, under certain regulations, receive children upon payment of £20 (or \$100) per annum. But all the 353 pupils, with the exception of those on the pay list, are *clothed*, as well as *educated*, by the charity of this Society. No child is eligible under the age of eight years and a half, or above eleven and a half; or without satisfactory testimony of being sound in intellect; or unless he or she shall have had the small pox, or have been inoculated with vaccine. The election of the applicants (within the number admissible) is by a poll of the votes of the Governors. The period of the continuance of pupils in the institution is from five to seven years. The ordinary branches of education are reading, writing, arithmetic, and the outlines of British history and geography; and the pupils, who discover a taste for it, are taught drawing. The female pupils are taught, in addition, plain needle-work, knitting, marking, and the common branches of household work, and make and mend their own clothes, and also the linen clothes of the boys. Those pupils whose parents or guardians are unable, on account of their poverty, to apprentice their children to some useful trade, are assisted to pay the apprentice fee, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case.

It will be seen that in this, the most public school in England, for the education of Deaf-mutes, there are no workshops attached to the institution, and that the education given is purely elementary—it being for *indigent* Deaf and Dumb Children, and preparatory to their pursuing some useful trade.

This is said to be the only school in England for Deaf-mutes in which the pupils are taught *articulate language*, instead of the language of signs; but the latter has to be employed to teach the former. The Report says:—"They are first taught the powers and sounds of the letters of the alphabet, so as to enable them to articulate syllables and words. All the children are taught to speak artificially, and are thus enabled, in many instances to be understood by those who are in constant intercourse with them. By this means every pupil of ordinary capacity is made to comprehend what is *immediately addressed to him*, by carefully observing the motion of the lips of the speaker." "Sound is not necessary in addressing a Deaf person who has been thus educated. The value of the education of the Deaf and Dumb has not been sufficiently appreciated;