

tania, one at Trondhjem, and one at Bergen; the last named taking in pupils bi-annually, while the intellectually weak children, after a trial of one year at the original schools, are transferred to a separate — also oral — school at Harwar.

SWEDEN: "While the divergencies of opinions as to methods in cases where the manual method formerly was the preponderating one in schools were adjusted by a compromise, giving the oral-method schools two-thirds of the children and the manual-method schools one-third, — viz., the intellectually weak children, — it appears that the authorities in the places where they are at liberty to do as they please are inclined to try the application of the oral method in the instruction of all children."

FINLAND: "The Grand Duke of Finland, Emperor Alexander III., issued, July 30, 1892, an ordinance relating to the education of the deaf and blind. Among other enactments the following may be noticed:

"In the cities of Knopio and Aabo shall be established oral schools adapted to receive eighty-five or ninety pupils each; the instruction is to be given in the Finnish language.

"In the city of Borgaa shall be established a school adapted to receive forty-five or fifty pupils; the instruction is to be given in the Swedish language.

"The Finnish schools at Knopio and Aabo shall, after one year's trial, transfer those children who cannot profit by the oral method to the manual school at St. Michel.

"The Swedish school at Borgaa shall, in the like manner, transfer part of its pupils to a school at Jakobstad.

"In order to educate pupils too old to be received in ordinary schools, a Finnish school shall temporarily be established at Jyvoskylo and a Swedish one in connection with the manual school at Jakobstad.

"The instruction in all of the schools is given gratuitously. The parents or guardians of the children have only to pay the costs of boarding. The oral schools are all to be both *internats* and *externats*, the children being boarded in the schools the first two years of their instruction, and boarded out in town the six last years.

"The advent of the new organization marks a significant progress of the oral method, as the manual method until then was the ruling one in Finland, and the oral method for many years was only employed at the institution at Knopio (established 1874). The new Inspector, Mr. Valter Forsius, has largely contributed to this result.

LARS M. HAVSTAD."

AUSTRALIA: "In 1883 only about 12 per cent. of the deaf-mutes of Australian institutions were educated by the oral method, while in 1893 53 per cent. were instructed orally.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,

"Superintendent South Australian Institution."

Mr. Johnson's report includes detailed information concerning the schools of Australia. The following table has been compiled from his figures: