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EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

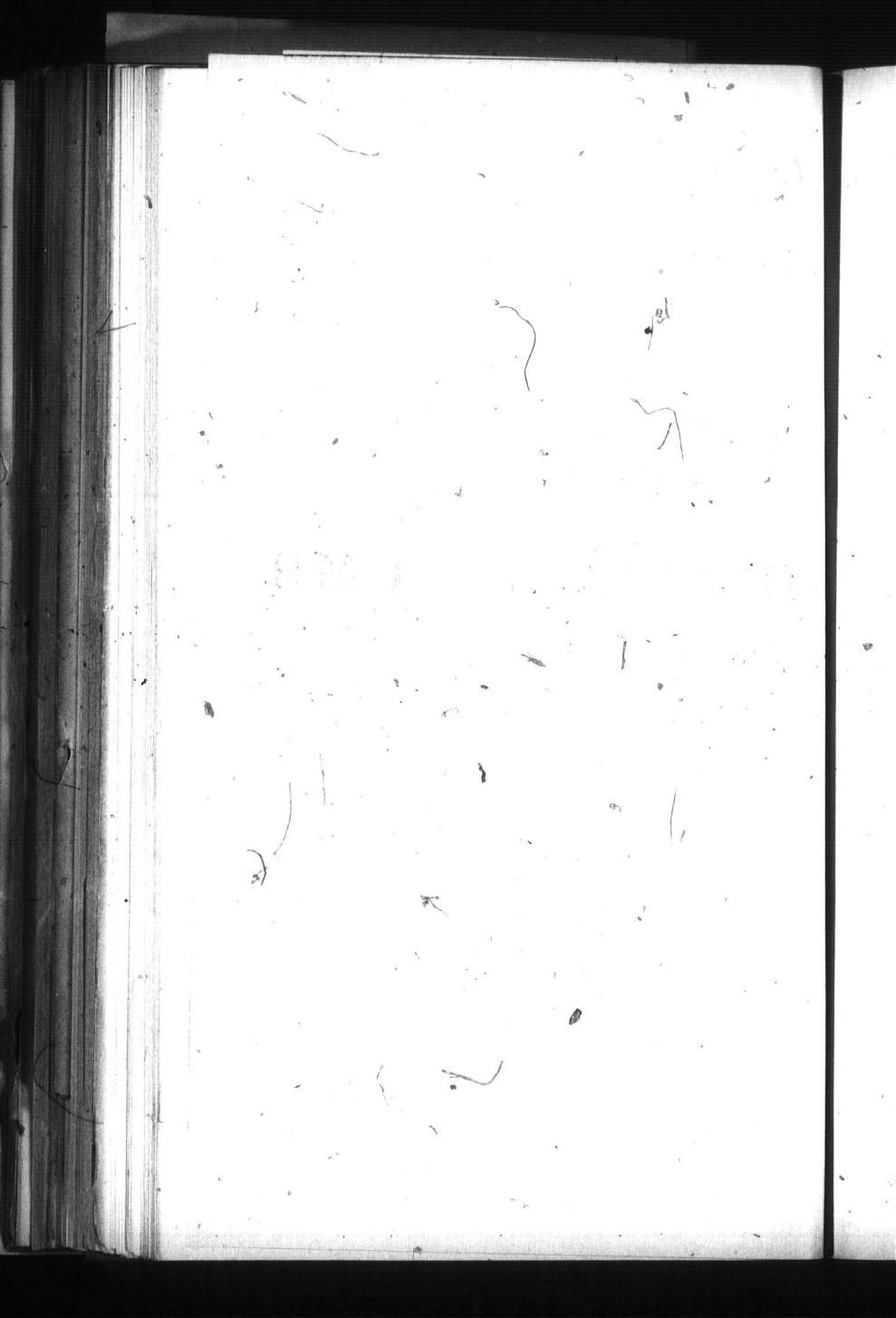
AT BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1878.



BELLEVILLE:

"THE DAILY ONTARIO" STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
1879.



LIST OF OFFICERS.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR :

J. W. LANGMUIR.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION :

W. J. PALMER, M. A., PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

TEACHERS :

D. R. COLEMAN, M. A.

J. B. MCGANN.

J. T. WATSON.

S. T. GREENE, B. A.

P. DENYS.

Mrs. J. J. TERRILL.

MISS MARY JOHNSON.

ROBERT J. WALLBRIDGE.

DUNCAN J. MCKILLOP.

MISS ANNIE SYMES.

D. W. McDERMID.

J. T. WATSON, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.

AMBROSE W. MASON, TEACHER OF DRAWING.

W. HOPE, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

ANGUS CHRISTIE, BURSAR.

Mrs. M. A. KEEGAN, MATRON.

MISS ANNIE M. PERRY, INSTRUCTRESS IN ORNAMENTAL
AND FANCY WORK.

Mrs. M. SPAIGHT, HOUSEKEEPER.

P. F. CANNIFF, FARMER.

J. MIDDLEMAS, ENGINEER.

HENRY CREBER, MASTER CARPENTER.

JOHN FLOWERS, MASTER SHOEMAKER.

AMBROSE W. MASON, SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

D. S. CANNIFF, CLERK AND VISITORS' ATTENDANT.

Onta

Algon
Brant,
Bruce,
Carleton,
Elgin,
Essex,
Frontenac,
Grey,
Haldimand,
Halton,
Hastings,
Huron,
Kent,
Lambton,
Lanark,
Leeds,
Grenville

INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON THE

Ontario Institution for the Deaf & Dumb,

BELLEVILLE.

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Algoma Dist.,	1	2	
Brant,	11	4	15
Bruce,	3	3	6
Carleton,	10	5	15
Elgin,	2	4	6
Essex,	1	2	3
Frontenac,	6	4	10
Grey,	14	8	22
Haldimand,	4		4
Halton,		4	4
Hastings,	11	9	20
Huron,	12	13	25
Kent,	8	1	9
Lambton,	7	1	8
Lanark,	3	2	5
Leeds,	4	2	6
Grenville,	2		2

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Lennox,	3	2	5
Addington,	1		1
Lincoln,	3	3	6
Middlesex,	17	7	24
Parry Sound,	1		1
Norfolk,	6	4	10
Northumberland,	5	8	13
Durham,	10	5	15
Ontario,	9	3	12
Oxford,	4	2	6
Peel,	3	1	4
Perth,	15	8	23
Peterboro',	8	2	10
Russell,	1		1
Prince Edward,	1		1
Renfrew,	4	3	7
Simcoe,	11	4	15

	Male	Fem.	Total		Male	Fem.	Total
Stormont,	1	2	3	Wentworth,	12	2	14
Dundas,	1		1	York,	14	14	28
Glengarry,	1		1	Bothwell,		1	1
Victoria,		1	1	Muskoka,		1	1
Waterloo,	7	6	13	New Brunswick,	1		1
Welland,	3	2	5	Total,	249	154	403
Wellington,	8	9	17				

As the general operations of the institution, during the past twelve months, are recorded in the minutes of inspection and instruction made on the occasion of my various visits, the following synopsis of such records will afford full information upon these points:—

My first inspection was made on the 6th and 7th of March, chiefly for the purpose of making enquiries respecting the sickness which had prevailed in the institution during the preceding three weeks, and which assumed an epidemic shape, resulting in the death of four pupils. Three days prior to my visit and on the occasion of the death of one of these pupils, the Principal was instructed to notify the Coroner to hold an inquest on the body, in order that

“ ciation of the services of the Principal and of the unwearied diligence and attention exercised by him and his subordinates in the discharge of their several duties in this crisis.”

Dr. Hope, the Physician of the institution, stated in his evidence that he considered the drinking of the bay water had really no bearing in respect to the death of the pupil and, although typhoid symptoms appeared in every case of sickness that resulted in death, still the proximate cause of death in one case was disease of the heart, and in another inflammatory fever, but in no case did the sickness commence with typhoid fever, either contracted through contagion or otherwise.

The latter was the evidence of the Physician who attended the sick from first to last, but on the other hand is the evidence of Drs. Ridley and Wilson, who upon viewing the outflow of sewer into the bay and its proximity to the source of the water supply, stated—"that the use of such water would have injurious effects."—This evidence was necessarily of a negative character, for it was really not known whether any of the patients who died, did drink the bay water, or whether they used the well water which is good and pure. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the distance between the sewer delivery and the water supply pipe, viz. 235 feet, was too little, and the fact that when the old sewer was in use, which was 700 feet away from the supply pipe, typhoid was unknown, would seem to point to the pollution of the water by sewerage. This was further corroborated by the deviation of the sewer to the west before entering the water, thus bringing it nearer the water pipe, and tending to throw the sewerage current in that direction.

A theory was advanced by Dr. Hope which was well worthy of consideration, that the temperature of the institution was far too high for health, and that under the existing arrangements, the heat could not be regulated, in consequence of which in some parts of the building the heat was almost unbearable.

The following recommendations, based upon the finding of the coroners' inquest, were therefore made to the Public Works Department.

1. That the direction of the sewer be changed to the east and the covered sewer continued until it comes in a line with the eastern boundary of the institution property.
2. That the supply pipes be extended out into the bay 150 feet.
3. That proper and effective means of filtering the bay water be provided, or that wells be sunk upon the premises in order to provide a supply of drinking and cooking water.
4. That the heating arrangements be reconstructed so as to reduce the great heat in the basement and to provide for the complete control and proper diffusion of heat throughout the building.

Pending these instructions being carried out, the Principal was instructed to see that the pupils did not use the water in the taps for drinking purposes, and that a plentiful supply of well water was placed at proper points throughout the building.

The condition of the sick pupils on the last day of my visit (the 7th) was so much improved that the Physician was able to report that there were really only four under active treatment, all the rest being in a convalescent state.

I minutely examined the Hospital arrangements and found them to be very good, and that every attention was being paid to the patients.

The condition of the institution internally was satisfactory, so far as cleanliness and the enforcement of sanitary regulations were con-

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cerned. The opening of the new large dormitory had provided a means, not only of reducing the crowding in the sleeping rooms in the main building, but of obtaining a better classification of the boys.

An appropriation of \$3,531 having been made by the Legislature at its previous session to meet certain requirements of the institution, purchases to that extent were authorized, the chief expenditures being for furniture for the new residence of the Principal, \$1,075 ; for engine and boiler for the laundry, \$700 ; for furnishings for the new building and for a portion of the old building (to replace worn out stock), \$1,263 ; and for placing the grounds and yards in proper order, \$490.

With regard to this last item, I gave full instructions as to the manner in which the grounds were to be raised, sloped, drained, gravelled, etc., and in order that the work might be commenced, directions were given for the field used as a wood yard to be fitted up as a play-ground.

As there seems to be a lack of energy in carrying on the industries of the carpenter and shoe shops, the Principal was requested to see whether an improvement could not be effected.

The following summary shows the movements of the pupils from the commencement of the session in the previous September to the time of my inspection :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Entered during term,			30	155	97	252
Removed by parents,	20	10	30			
Absent on leave,	1	1	2			
Died,	2	2	4			
				23	12	35
Remaining in residence 7th March,				132	85	217

The large number of pupils removed by the parents was caused by exaggerated rumors circulated regarding the nature of the sickness previously referred to.

With the exception of the pupils in the Hospital, they all looked well.

A second inspection was made on the 15th May. I was then glad to find a complete return to good health throughout the institution, as not a case of sickness was in existence. So far as the sanitary arrangements can be observed, there never was any local cause for an outbreak, in epidemic shape of any disease. The occurrence of the sickness and its results both direct and indirect, were matters for great regret, as the general work of the session in the literary and also in the industrial and domestic departments had been greatly interrupted and interfered with. The recommendation I made for the extension of the water pipe 150 feet into the bay was being carried out, and when completed the water would be taken from a comparatively purer source. The other recommendations for the mouth of the sewer to be turned to the west had not been acted upon

by the Public Works Department, and I was informed that the suggestion regarding the filtering of the drinking water could not be carried out on a large scale. I, therefore, gave instructions for ordinary filters to be placed in various parts of the buildings.

All the pupils, numbering 211, were seen. With one or two exceptions they were healthy looking, and as a general thing comfortably and decently clad.

I was present at the various meals served. The food was good and ample, but there was a lack of milk for the younger pupils. It seems to be almost impossible to obtain a proper supply of milk for the institution, and apparently the only way to overcome the difficulty is to turn nearly the whole farm into grazing land and keep an additional number of cows. The desirableness of making some change in the working of the farm is confirmed by the fact that the crops of cereals raised in the past has been most insignificant, pointing to the necessity of abandoning it for such purposes and utilizing the land for grazing and gardening.

With the exception of the new associated dormitory the building was in good condition.

The attention of the Public Works Department was called to the defective condition of the water-closets, tanks, and of the drain from the new laundry.

Recommendations for the improvement of the bathing arrangements had been made to the Public Works Department. I learned that the architect had reported adversely to the suggestion of placing a plunge bath in the dis-used boiler-house. The placing of the bathing tubs therein instead was of course an improvement upon the former arrangements, but I feared that the reconstruction of the bathing and lavatory arrangements, as then proposed, would be but a make-shift. I, therefore, renewed my recommendation that a sufficiently large building should be placed in the centre of the interior quadrangle to contain a plunge bath in the middle and a few ordinary tubs at the sides.

As previously stated, the educational affairs of the Institution had been much interrupted by the late sickness. The extent of this, however, could not be ascertained until the annual examination was held. As great press of work prevented me from doing this work, the Hon. the Minister of Education was asked to send an examiner down. He deputed Dr. Carlyle, of the Normal School, whose report is included under the heading of educational.

During the 27th and 28th September, I made a very minute inspection of all the buildings and property attached to the Institution and investigated unto the general management of its affairs in all departments. Although the eighth session had only just commenced, 118 males and 86 female pupils (a total of 204) had entered, and there was every indication of the number being increased to 240.

The rooms and dormitories were found to be clean. The work of

making alterations to the heating arrangements was in progress, and in respect to which I made certain recommendations to the Public Works Department.

I noticed that many of the bedsteads were very rickety. An appropriation will be asked to enable 100 iron ones of a suitable pattern to be purchased.

It is of importance that the ragged and knotty soft-wood flooring throughout the Institution should be replaced by hard-wood. The building has now been almost continuously occupied for eight years, and deaf mutes, as a class, subject a building to unusual tear and wear. It will be recommended that an amount be placed in the estimates to enable the flooring to be relaid next vacation, and to enable the building to be painted and whitewashed. It is also desirable that the halls of the main building should be improved in appearance by the lower one being laid with light and dark hard-wood, and the upper one covered with oil-cloth. The Chapel should also be made to look more like a place of religious worship.

At my previous visit I found that the retention of the bakery in the basement of the main building was attended with absolute danger from fire, and I gave instructions for its removal and reconstruction in the dis-used laundry. I found the work had been completed at the time of the present inspection and an excellent job had been made of it. The external surroundings of the institution were examined, and instructions given regarding them which were necessary. An appropriation will have to be asked to enable the work of improving and planting the front grounds to be continued, also for the erection of a conservatory.

As it has been decided to use coal in future, a proper shed must be provided. An appropriation will be asked to meet the cost of the same.

The class-rooms were visited while instruction was going on. Ten classes were fully organized, the teachers of which stated that a classification of the pupils had been efficiently made by the Principal. Taking all things into account, the literary department appeared to start under most favorable circumstances, and the Principal was requested to impress upon the teachers the amount of responsibility resting upon each of them, and that it would be expected that marked progress would be apparent in every individual pupil at the end of the session, and he was further desired to constantly examine and supervise the work of the teachers, with a view to the increased efficiency of the literary department.

On many previous occasions I have referred to the importance of training female pupils to some industrial pursuit, chiefly dress-making and needle-work of all descriptions, also of employing a greater number of girls in the domestic work of the house. Although an improvement was apparent it was clear to me that this department was far from being in a satisfactory state, and I expressed the hope that

more attention would be paid to these important branches of instruction.

It will be recommended that appropriations be asked to enable the following very necessary works to be done and purchases to be made during the ensuing year.

First. The purchase of 100 iron bedsteads.

Second. The relaying of the floors throughout the building with hard-wood, the painting, whitewashing and repairing the interior of the main building, the laying of the lower main hall with dark and light hard wood, and the covering of the upper one with oil-cloth, and the decorating of the chapel.

Third. The erection of a conservatory and coal-shed.

EDUCATIONAL.

A minute examination of the Educational Department was made by Dr. Carlyle, of the Normal School, Toronto, the result of which he reported to me as follows, under the date 19th of June :—

"In compliance with instructions I have made a very careful and thorough examination of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Belleville, in their literary attainments. Enclosed with this somewhat general report, you will find a complete list of all the questions and exercises of each class, and the individual results in tabular form.

"*Class 1.* The best in this class were able to describe very simple actions and give the plural of a few common words. The others were able to spell a few words, while two were exceedingly dull.

"*Class 2.* This class is divided into three or four divisions, and most of them manifested a quickness of apprehension and knowledge of language that was quite gratifying. The teacher of this class manifests energy and tact, and deserves credit for the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves.

"*Class 3.* This class is divided into three divisions, two of which acquitted themselves fairly, but the other was very far behind in their attainments. The teacher seemed fully alive to his work, and under the circumstances, is doing well. I question the propriety of retaining, for any length of time, in the same class, pupils of very different attainments.

"*Class 4.* With the exception of three who are very dull, the pupils in this class seemed sharp and bright, but I found their attainments limited. The results of the examination were not satisfactory. The teacher I suppose will be able to explain this. He remarked to me 'that he taught little but what was in the text-book.' I hope that he is convinced that he is in error in pursuing this plan.

"*Class 5.* This class, like some others, has pupils in it who would accomplish far more were they with others of like capacity, and under a teacher adapted to teach them. The pupils generally did

very well except in the subject of Arithmetic. I do not see that this subject, if properly taught, should be more difficult than others for deaf mutes. It ought to be the very subject by which the reasoning faculties of the pupils should be developed, faculties that are at present used by only very few of them.

"Class 6. The members of this class did very well. The teacher was their text-book and he seemed to be a live one. I was well pleased with the general information of the class.

"Class 7. I was much pleased with the examination of this class. In all the subjects they did well. There were a few exceedingly dull, and must have either been neglected by the teacher or acted as a drag on the rest. The majority of this class are well acquainted with common things, and have a fair knowledge of the use of language.

"Class 8. This class did fairly with a few exceptions, in all their studies except Arithmetic, which they seem to know little of. I think their teacher should make a special effort to present this subject to his class in a different manner. A few members of this class were very good writers.

"Class 9. This class did well in some subjects and poorly in others. Their command of language was not as good as I expected. For Canadian History they did very poorly, although their teacher said that much time had been devoted to it. I think their time could be more profitably employed than in learning a few facts in Canadian History, while they know very little about ordinary things, and can scarcely describe a simple action with accuracy. The subject of Arithmetic was handled very fairly by many of them.

"Class 10. On account of the illness of the teacher, this class has been under the guidance of monitors for several weeks. The pupils are well up on certain changes of construction in sentences and the use of pronouns and other little things in which their teacher takes delight. They do not do so well in subjects, which, in my opinion, are of equal, if not more importance.

"Class 11. The answering in this class, on the whole, does themselves and their teacher much credit. None of them failed, and I understood that some of the best pupils had gone home on account of sickness. A pleasing feature of this class, too, was the way in which they conducted themselves. There was no desire to copy from or assist each other.

"Class 12. This is the highest class and is divided into two divisions, the junior of which was examined with the 11th Class. and they possess about the same attainments. In some subjects they did better, and in others not so well as the 11th Class. The first division take quite a range of subjects, but I fear they are more matter of memory than study. The questions beginning with the word "why" presented great difficulties, while those depending on mere memory were answered generally very correctly.

"I also visited the drawing class, which was composed of girls

only, I do not consider myself either a critic or teacher of drawing; but I took the liberty of reminding the drawing-master of the remarks made by Lord Dufferin, while he was in Montreal lately, 'It would be better if the pupils were well drilled in the first principles of drawing, before they are permitted to touch water-colors or oil.'

"I was much pleased with the articulating class, which is composed of some twenty-three semi-mutes. I think it very desirable that their power of talking should be kept up, some of them, though they have been deaf for several years, can talk very well.

"On Sunday evening I attended the Bible Class conducted by the Principal, Dr. Palmer. I found between seventy and eighty assembled in the Chapel, and their lesson was the one for that day, in the 'International Series.' The whole class were very much interested and attentive, and many of them seemed to follow the Principal in his explanations and to comprehend the subject.

"On the morning after the examinations were over, all connected with the Institution started on an excursion to Kingston. There were 210 pupils, and all were on board the steamer before five in the morning. The day was very fine, the scenery down the 'Bay of Quinte' was very beautiful, so that all was delight and joy among the pupils, and what they learned that day will never be forgotten by many of them.

"While the examinations, on the whole, were satisfactory, there is, I think, much room for improvement, and I will venture a few suggestions on certain points which ought to be improved at once.

"*First.* Though the classification is much better than when I examined the pupils two years ago, it needs to be more perfect. In some of the classes there are pupils who know almost nothing, and from the teacher's account, are almost incapable of learning, and with these there are bright, intelligent children who have acquired a fair knowledge of language. It is impossible for a teacher to do justice to both, and both are retarded in their progress. In the Institution are a number of almost 'incapables,' divided among the classes. They should, in my opinion, be under a teacher especially fitted for them, I do not think it good policy to send them away. The association with others, the discipline to which they are subjected, and the moral influence that is brought to bear on them, improve them very much, and no doubt they will in consequence make better citizens.

"*Second.* There should be a limited table or curriculum of studies for each class, so that each teacher would know just what he or she is to teach, and how far the pupils are expected to go in a given time. At present each one pursues his or her course to a great extent, and it is difficult for the examiner to find what has really been taught.

"Much of the teaching, I am convinced, is mere memorizing of words. The teachers repeatedly informed me that the pupils had to

be 'told' everything, they did not 'think' for themselves. I found the latter to be too true, and I fear they are 'told' too much. In some of their answers I put the greatest nonsense, yet the pupils seemed to take it for granted that it was right. Questions that could be answered by merely repeating what they had learned from the text-book, or from their teacher, were generally answered very well; but if they required any thought on the part of the pupils, the answers were poor both in form and in substance.

"A certain acquaintance with practical Arithmetic is almost indispensable to these pupils, and if it were properly taught it might be made a powerful instrument for developing their latent powers of reasoning. It is somewhat easier to tell a pupil what to do than to, than to get him to see how it should be done, and when the pupils come there at first, there is such a series of telling that I can well understand the prevalence of this method of teaching.

"The writing of the pupils might be very greatly improved by a combined and continued effort on the part of all of the teachers.

"The pernicious habit that many of the pupils have of copying from or assisting each other, should be broken up at once. They should be taught that it is wrong, and every repetition of it should be noticed and the offender made to feel that a wrong had been done.

"As a knowledge of our language is the one thing important with the younger pupils, I think half an hour each day might be devoted by them, under the teachers, to the use of familiar words and idioms. It might be more as a recreation than a study lesson, and in fine weather, could be outside of the schoolroom.

"In conclusion I beg to say that every teacher afforded me the most kindly assistance, and I know they will look upon these little criticisms as something tending to make their noble Institution as perfect as possible. The Principal, too, gave me all the aid in his power, and made a copy of all the results of the examination, so that I expect further improvements in the Literary Department of this admirable Institution."

In previous Reports I have referred to the desirableness for teaching articulation or visible speech, and the necessity for appointing a teacher of that art to the Institution in Belleville. This opinion was much strengthened after I paid a visit to the Deaf Mute Institution in Boston, where articulation only was taught, and to the New York Institution, and on my return I made a report on the subject to the Government. In it I stated that after most careful inquiry and observation, I was convinced that what was known as the "Bell System" of instruction in articulation was by far the most perfect and yet simple method yet introduced. I suggested two plans by which it might be adopted in the Ontario Institution—the first being the employment of a teacher thoroughly skilled in the art, and the second, the selection of a person who should visit Boston and there receive instruction in the system. I pointed out that the first-

named scheme was perhaps the surer way of obtaining a skilled instructor, but certainly the more expensive, as a skilled teacher would have to be imported specially at a high salary, whereas, on the other hand, I was assured that any intelligent and apt teacher could acquire the art in from four to six months. Under these circumstances, I recommended the adoption of the second suggestion. This being concurred in by the Government a suitable person was selected for the position, and he is now in Boston studying Professor Bell's system. I trust therefore that an articulation class, under the most approved system, will be inaugurated in the Belleville Institution in a very short time.

The only other occurrence connected with the Educational Department of the Institution during the past year requiring comment, is the resignation of Mr. J. B. McGann, owing to failing health. Mr. McGann entered the service of the Institution as a teacher eight years ago, prior to which he carried on a school for the education of deaf mutes, first in Toronto and afterwards in Hamilton. Indeed he was the pioneer of deaf mute education in the Province. In consideration of Mr. McGann's faithful services, I recommended that a retiring gratuity be granted to him.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER EACH HEADING OF THE ESTIMATES.

	AGGREGATE COST.	COST PER PUPIL.
Medical Department,	8 146 79	88 0 65
Food of all kinds,	10,677 57	47 46
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes,	475 79	2 11
Fuel,	3,109 10	13 81
Light,	1,184 18	5 26
Laundry, Soap and cleaning,	458 41	2 04
Books and Apparatus,	482 77	2 15
Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c.,	510 41	2 40
Furniture and furnishing,	480 52	2 14
Farm, Feed and Fodder,	1,056 26	4 69
Repairs and Alterations,	954 68	4 25
Miscellaneous,	1,053 31	4 68
Salaries and Wages,	15,866 99	70 25
Average 225 Pupils,	836,426 39	\$161 89

The receipts for the Board of Pupils amounted during the past year to \$782.50, which amount was received from the parents or guardians of 21 pupils. All the others were entered on the free list. The above amount was paid into the Treasury Department.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1878.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT :		
Medicines,	123 11	
Medical comforts and appliances,	23 68	146 79
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES (FOOD):		
Butcher's meat,	3,922 15	
Fowls,	136 98	
Fish,	198 49	4,257 62
Flour, bread and biscuits,		2,409 73
Butter,		1,457 04
GENERAL GROCERIES, VIZ.:		
Barley, rice, peas and meal,	175 00	
Tea,	360 85	
Coffee,	83 00	
Cheese,	38 73	
Eggs,	114 37	
Fruit (dried),	74 00	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, and pickles,	131 50	
Syrup and sugar,	887 00	
Unenumerated,	88 28	1,952 73
Fruit and vegetables,		600 45
BEDDING AND CLOTHING:		
Bedding,	115 90	
Clothing for Orphans,	326 24	
Shoes for Orphans,	33 65	475 79
FUEL:		
Coal,	302 23	
Wood,	2,806 87	3,109 10
LIGHT:		
Gas,	1,131 50	
Oil, \$18.21; Candles, \$31.25; Matches, \$3.22,	52 68	1,184 18
LAUNDRY, SOAP AND CLEANING:		
Brushes, Brooms and Mops,	82 06	
Bathbrick, Blacklead and Blacking,	5 85	
Soap,	275 27	
Laundry,	94 33	458 41
BOOKS AND APPARATUS:		
Library,	220 27	
School Furniture,	262 50	482 77
PRINTING, POSTAGE, STATIONERY &c.:		
Printing and Advertising,	175 86	
Postages, Telegraphs and Express,	193 52	
Stationery,	170 73	540 11
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING:		
Furniture, Renewal and Repairs,	295 40	
Iron and Tin-ware, &c.,	94 99	
Crockery and Glassware,	90 13	480 52
FARM:		
Stable and Carriages,	105 59	
Feed and Fodder,	282 31	
Farm labor, Stock, Implements, including Repairs,	668 36	1,056 26
REPAIRS:		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.,	733 48	
Hardware, &c.,	177 95	
Paint and Oils,	43 25	954 68
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Ice,	45 50	
Officers' travelling expenses,	312 78	
Freight and duties,	60 12	
Amusements,	72 00	
Workshops,	25 94	
Incidentals,	536 97	
Salaries and wages,		1,053 31
		15,806 90
		<u>\$36,426 39</u>

REPORT

OF

THE PRINCIPAL.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, Nov. 15th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I beg leave to present the Seventh Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1878.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year has been as follows :

Males,	166
Females,	111
Total,	277

They were supported as follows :—

By Parents or Friends,	24
By the Government of Ontario, as Orphans,	13
Admitted free, under amended By-laws,	240
Total,	277

The number of pupils entered during the term ending June 19th, 1878, was 253, being more than any previous term. As a number of these have completed the term of years allowed them to remain in school, I think that there will not be so many in attendance during the coming year.

I am clearly of the opinion that the time allowed pupils to remain in the Institution should be extended, if the present age of admission

is continued. If pupils enter, as many do, at the age of seven ; at the close of the seven years they must leave school, being only fourteen years of age. They are thus deprived of proper industrial training, which I consider highly important in the education of the deaf and dumb. I would respectfully suggest that either the age for admission of pupils be changed to nine years, or that pupils be permitted to remain two years longer at school. This plan is adopted in several Institutions and works well. In the New York Institution pupils are admitted at the age of six, and remain three years in the Primary Department, which is in a separate building, with separate playgrounds, &c. They are then transferred to the Intermediate Department, where they can remain seven years. Such as the Principal thinks would be improved by additional instruction are admitted to the High Class, where they remain two years, making in all twelve years under instruction. While it cannot be expected our pupils will be permitted to remain this length of time, yet I hope you will give the subject your earnest attention.

Most parents are anxious to have their children admitted to school at as early an age as possible. Indeed some wish us to receive them at five years of age. This, of course, cannot be done, unless we have a separate building for those under ten years of age, where they can receive the special attention that young children require. I hope that ere long this will be done, as it is highly important that the younger children should be kept separate as much as possible from the older during their first years in school.

The several classes in the Institution were examined by Dr. J. Carlyle, Mathematical Master in the Normal School, Toronto, just before the close of the term. About a week was occupied in the examination, which was quite thorough, and every assistance was afforded him by myself and the teachers in the discharge of this duty. An official report of the examinations was forwarded to your office by Dr. Carlyle. His examination was quite searching, and the results were generally satisfactory.

I may say in this connection, that I think too much is often expected of the deaf and dumb by persons not familiar with the difficulties encountered in communicating instruction to them. When deaf mutes first come to school they have no means of expressing their ideas except by natural signs, which are understood only (and often very imperfectly) by their relatives or friends. They are, in fact, infants, as far as the communication of their thoughts and ideas are concerned. Young speaking children learn language from associations with persons who speak. With deaf mutes it is different. They can only learn through the medium of the eye, and with the most earnest and faithful instruction, they cannot be expected to acquire a sufficient amount of language to commence their general education in less than three or four years. The speaking and hearing child understanding language, the first day he enters

school, commences his education without any delay. In making comparisons as to what should be expected of deaf mutes in acquiring an education, it should be remembered the great disadvantages under which they labor, being deprived of two of the most important senses, hearing and speaking. We think if any teacher deserves credit for the work accomplished, it is the earnest, faithful instructor of the deaf and dumb.

As I was present during the entire examination conducted by Dr. Carlyle, I was able to form a good estimate of the capacity and advancement of each pupil. This enabled me at the commencement of the present term to make a good classification of the pupils. So far, the classes are working very well, and the teachers think that better progress will be made than during any previous term. They are working with commendable zeal and energy, and after a recent visit to several of the leading Institutions in the United States, I am convinced that as to their educational progress our pupils will compare favourably with any Institution I visited.

As no special teacher of Articulation has been appointed, the class in this department is still conducted by Mr. Watson. There are about twenty pupils in this class, and one hour each day is devoted to their instruction.

In the religious instruction of our pupils no change has been made since my last report. The Principal lectures in the morning and one of the teachers in the afternoon to the Protestant pupils, while the Roman Catholic pupils attend mass in the morning and receive special religious instruction in the afternoon from the teacher appointed for the purpose. A Bible class composed of about eighty pupils is taught by the Principal in the evening. The International Series of Sunday School lessons is used in this class.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. McGann, who commenced the work of instructing the deaf and dumb in Ontario in 1858, has been compelled to resign after a service of twenty years. I have no doubt but that his long service in this important field of labor will be suitably recognised by the Government. It will be necessary to appoint a competent teacher in his place.

The female pupils are employed out of school as usual in plain and fancy sewing and knitting. They also aid in the dining-room washing dishes, arranging the tables, &c.

Sixty boys are employed in the carpenter, and cabinet, and shoe shops, and for the amount of work done, I beg leave to refer you to the statement forwarded. We shall find abundance of work for the boy employed in the carpenter and cabinet shop during the coming year, building several new lines of fences—relaying floors with hardwood—repairs to buildings and furniture, &c. The difficulty in finding ready sale for the work manufactured in the shoe shop somewhat retards the operations in this department. There are a number of boys who wish to work in the shops, but they are already crowded,

and I see no way to remedy this unless we establish some new branch of industry. I think tailoring would be the most suitable to introduce, as it is a useful trade for boys as well as girls—and if we can secure a sufficient amount of work I would recommend that we again introduce tailoring as one of the trades to be taught.

As to the crops raised on the farm and in our garden, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the farmer and gardener already forwarded. The past year has been very favourable for the farm and garden operations, and I am glad we can present a more favourable report than any year since the opening of the Institution.

Considerable work has been done towards the improvement of our grounds during the past year, opening drains, grading, planting trees, &c., and I am able to report that the grounds are in better condition than ever before. To complete the work commenced will require an appropriation for the next year.

The new building for boiler house and laundry, in the rear of the kitchen building, was completed late in the year. The laundry is fitted up with two washing machines, wringers, &c., run by steam, and I think that we have now one of the most complete laundries in the Province. With the new improvements only three servants are needed in the laundry. Two new boilers, for heating purposes, and a new hot-water boiler have been inserted, and our whole steam-heating system has been remodelled. This work was done by Messrs. W. J. McGuires & Co., of Toronto, and gives entire satisfaction. We are now able to regulate the heat in different portions of the building, which we have never been able to do before.

The engine-house, near the bay, has been enlarged and the old boiler replaced by a larger one for working the pump. While this is a decided improvement, I must recommend that a larger supply pipe be introduced from the boiler-house to the main building. This would enable us to fill the tanks much quicker, and render our hydrants available in case of fire. I do not consider our hydrants now are of much use, as we can only throw a feeble stream of water to the eaves of the main building by attaching a hose and working the pump at full power.

The occupation of the new dormitories and sitting-rooms gives us much more room for our male pupils. They furnish ample accommodation for twenty-eight pupils who are under the charge of a special supervisor during study hours.

I beg leave to call your attention to the full report of Dr. Hope, Physician of the Institution. I regret to state we had an unusual amount of sickness from early in February to May, which seriously retarded the operations of the Institution. A number of pupils were sent home at the request of their parents. As to the nature of the epidemic I refer you to Dr. Hope's report. During the prevalence of the sickness I regret to state that six of our pupils died, as follows :

Victor Perrant, of County Essex, aged 14 years. February 13th.
 Eliza Sloan, Milton, aged 20 years. February 24th.
 Mark Ezard, of County York, aged 22 years. March 3rd.
 Jane B. Lovell, Toronto, aged 21 years. March 3rd.
 Jemima Scott, of County Grey, aged 18 years. March 27th.
 Martha J. Denike, of County Hastings, aged 9 years. April 21st.

Everything was done that possibly could be for the afflicted ones during their illness, and I take this occasion to specially commend the faithful and untiring attention of the officers, pupils and employees during the prevalence of the sickness.

In accordance with your instruction I requested W. H. Ponton, Esq., coronor, to hold an inquest and enquire into the cause of the death of Mark Ezard. A jury was summoned and met at the Institution on the evening of March 4th. They were in session two days, and decided that he died from typhoid fever, and that they thought that much of the "sickness" was caused by the use of the water of the bay for drinking purposes. They recommended that the supply pipe be extended out further into the bay where the water was purer. This has been done.

As we will in the future burn coal in our boilers instead of wood it will be necessary to extend our wharf about one hundred feet. A plan and estimate of this work has been forwarded to your office. I am glad to learn that it is your intention to recommend the relaying of the floors in the sitting rooms and halls on the girls' side of the building with hard wood. Several of the floors are getting in very bad condition, I would respectfully recommend the erection of a conservatory between the main building and Principal's residence. While a suitable building would be quite ornamental, it is very much needed by the gardener for taking care of his plants and flowers. I beg leave also to recommend that the Chapel be painted and frescoed as I think it should be made the most attractive room in the building.

The following newspapers have been received during the past year. We take this occasion to thank the editors and proprietors for their kindness, which is thoroughly appreciated by the recipients:—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.

The Weekly Advertiser, London.

The Beacon, Stratford.

The Herald, "

The Times, Port Hope.

The Guide, "

The Courier, Trenton.

The Ensign, Brighton.

The Mutes' Journal, Nebraska.

The Mutes' Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.

The Deaf Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich.

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The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.
The Kentucky Deaf Mute, Danville, Ky.
The Index, Colorado Springs.
The Star, Olathe, Ka.
The Companion, Fairbault, Minn.
The Deaf Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.
The Deaf Mutes' Journal, Mexico, N. Y.
The Tablet, Romney, West Va.
The National, Toronto.
The Tribune, Toronto.
The Evangelical Churchman, Toronto.
The Review, Woodstock.
The Sentinel, "

We take this occasion to return our thanks to the managers of the several railways of the Province, for passing our pupils to and from their homes for one fare.

Through your kindness in granting the desired permission to charter the steamer *Hastings*, our officers, their families, the pupils and employees had a delightful excursion to Kingston just before the close of last term. I take this occasion to thank the Superintendent of the Military College and the Warden of the Penitentiary, for courtesies extended during our visit to their Institutions. We received an invitation to visit the Insane Asylum, which we were compelled to decline, owing to want of time. The pupils, for whose especial pleasure the excursion was given, will long remember with pleasure their visit to the "Limestone City." The kindness of Mr. Gildersleeve, owner, and the Messrs. Crawford, agent and captain of the Steamboat, was highly appreciated.

You will find the following tables accompanying this report :—

- A.—Showing the nationality of parents of pupils.
- B.—Showing the religion " "
- C.—Showing the occupation " "
- D.—Showing the ages of pupils.
- E.—Showing the number of pupils and counties from which they came.

The present term of the Institution has opened most favourably. General good health has so far prevailed, and all connected with the Institution have entered upon the discharge of their duties with commendable zeal.

In conclusion, permit me to return my hearty acknowledgements for your continued interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the Institution, and to express the hope that under Divine favor and blessing, the usefulness of the Institution may be increased during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Canada
 England
 Ireland
 Scotland

Methodist
 Presbyterian
 Roman Catholic
 Baptist
 Lutheran
 Bible

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 Boile
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A. NATIONALITY.

Canada,	74	Brought forward	234
Indian,	2	Germany,	14
England,	51	United States,	9
Ireland,	66	France,	1
Scotland,	41	Unknown,	19
Carried forward,	234	Total,	277

B. RELIGION.

Methodists,	68	Brought forward,	255
Presbyterians,	71	Congregationalists,	3
Church of England,	48	Plymouth Brethren,	1
Roman Catholic,	38	Mennonites,	2
Baptists,	17	Disciples,	3
Lutherans,	9	New Jerusalem,	2
Bible Christians,	4	Unknown,	11
Carried forward,	255	Total,	277

C. OCCUPATION.

Baggage man,	1	Brought forward,	167
Barrister,	1	Labourers,	54
Blacksmith,	4	Livery Proprietors,	2
Boarding house Keeper,	1	Machinist,	1
Boiler Maker,	1	Mason,	1
Book-keeper,	1	Manager of Bank,	1
Bricklayer,	1	Moulder,	6
Cabinet maker,	1	Merchants,	1
Cab driver,	1	Minister,	1
Carriage makers,	4	Miller,	1
Carpenters,	11	Painters,	6
Civil Service,	1	Printer,	1
Carder,	1	Publisher,	1
Cloth Cutter,	1	Plasterer,	1
Captain of Schooner,	1	Sail maker,	1
Chair maker,	1	Servants,	5
Coopers,	2	Shoe makers,	2
Curriers,	3	Tailors,	3
Drayman,	1	Tavern keepers,	1
Dressmaker,	1	Teamster,	6
Farmers,	123	Teachers,	1
Fisherman,	1	Watch maker,	1
Governor of Gaol,	1	Weaver,	1
Harness maker,	1	Washerwoman,	1
Iron founder,	1	Unknown,	10
Insurance agent,	1	Total,	277
Carried forward,	167		

D. AGES.

YEARS.	PUPILS.	YEARS.	PUPILS.
		Brought forward,	227
7	4	21	12
8	7	22	8
9	14	23	9
10	19	24	3
11	18	25	2
12	18	26	4
13	14	27	2
14	19	28	1
15	16	29	1
16	23	30	1
17	23	31	1
18	27	32	1
19	16	33	1
20	15	34	1
Carried forward,	227	35	3
		Unknown,	3
		Total,	277

E. COUNTIES FROM WHICH THEY CAME.

Brent,	10	Brought forward,	139
Bothwell,	1	Norfolk,	7
Bruce,	5	Northumberland,	11
Carleton,	11	Ontario,	10
Durham,	6	Oxford,	3
Elgin,	5	Parry Sound,	1
Essex,	2	Peel,	10
Frontenac,	6	Perth,	3
Grey,	19	Peterboro,	3
Haldimand,	3	Prescott & Russel,	4
Halton,	3	Renfrew,	8
Hastings,	19	Simcoe,	5
Huron,	16	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry,	10
Kent,	3	Waterloo,	3
Lambton,	3	We land,	13
Lanark,	2	Wellington,	10
Leeds & Grenville,	4	Wentworth,	26
Lenox & Addington,	3	York,	2
Lincoln,	7	Victoria,	2
Middlesex,	9	Unknown,	2
Muskoka,	1		
		Total	277
Carried forward,	139		

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, Sept. 30th, 1878.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual Annual Report for this Institution for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1878. You will perceive that it is not quite so favourable in some respects as that of former years.

The cause of this I will notice farther on. The number of pupils admitted during the year was 270. If we add to this the officers and employees together with their families, which number 95, we have an aggregate of 365. Of this number 152 were entered on the Register as having received, more or less, medical treatment. Of this number 6 died. It will be seen by the above statement that there were fewer cases of sickness in the Institution during 1877-8 than in 1876-7; but some of these were of a much more serious nature.

Between January 4th and April 12th we had 22 severe cases of remittent fever. Ten of them took a typhoid type in the progress of the disease, and two took a typhoid form from the beginning. Three of these terminated fatally. The cause of the deaths of the other three were as follows:—one from disease of the heart, from which the patient had suffered for some years before entering the Institution. One from scrofula mesenterica, and one from meningitis.

In consequence of two of these deaths occurring on the same day, a panic was created among the pupils; and this having extended outside the institution and being greatly exaggerated, to correct the false rumors, I advised the Principal to ask you to have an inquest held on the body of Mark Ezard, who died February 3rd, to which request you at once acceded. The inquest was held by W. H. Ponton, Esq., Coroner, and an intelligent Jury, and after giving the whole matter their best consideration, they arrived at the conclusion that the cause of the sickness that had prevailed in the Institution was the use of water taken from the bay, which they conceived had been impregnated with impurities from the new sewer.

No one could question the honesty of their intentions and their earnest desire to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the matter. While I admit this, I am compelled to differ from them as to the cause of the sickness, as I believe it to have arisen from the irregularity in the heating of the building, and the insufficient clothing of the pupils while in the open air during the hours of recreation: and I do so for the following reasons:—The first winter the Institution was opened the heating apparatus was insufficient for the building, and we had to extemporise by the use of stoves. The diseases that then prevailed were those that are produced by living in too low a temperature; such as rheumatism, pneumonia, &c. We then had an additional boiler added which produced sufficient heat to warm the whole building, but we had not sufficient control over its distribution and we were consequently unable to regulate the temperature. I believe the primary cause of the sickness that has prevailed in the Institution, not only during the last winter, but ever since the second boiler was placed in the building was the sudden changes of temperature and the rapid abstraction of the animal heat from the body by passing out of the building when the temperature ranged from 60° to 75° Fahr. to that of a temperature of 30° or 40° above and sometimes at or below zero, and the pupils neglecting to adapt their clothing to the altered temperature. I may mention a fact which goes to confirm the correctness of the conclusion I have arrived at in this matter. It is this:—that not a single officer or servant of the Institution has suffered from a disease of a low type, and I attribute this mainly to the care they have taken in adapting their clothing, when going out of the building into the altered temperature. With reference to the opinion expressed by the Coroner's Jury that the sickness which prevailed in the Institution last winter was caused by the use of impure water, I have to make the following remarks: The old sewer which had been used from the time the Institution was built, up to the summer of 1877, was 150 feet west of the water supply. Now, during this time all the water that was used in the building was taken from the same place as that used at present and no injurious effect was produced upon the pupils or other residents of the Institution. The new sewer is 150 feet east of the

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LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Acheson, Henry, Haldimand.
Adams, Edward, Grey.
Alexander, Andrew C., Hastings.
Alexander, David M., Huron.
Allan, Edward, Kent.
Almas, Mary M., Norfolk.
Amos, Arthur, York.
Avarell, Samuel, Simcoe.
Awrey, John Root, Wellington.

Baines, Stephen, Huron.
Baker, Letitia, York.
Ball, Elizabeth, York.
Barnhardt, Hannah, Hastings.
Baragar, William, Hastings.
Basler, George, Perth.
Bayne, David, Carleton.
Beard, William J., Simcoe.
Beals, Lorenzo, Wellington.
Beals, Wm. Henry, Wellington.
Beamish, Elizabeth, York.
Benjamin, Fred C., Frontenac.
Black, Margaret M., Huron.
Boyd, Mary, Huron.
Braven, James A., Welland.
Brenzel, Henry, Grey.
Brooks, Ephraim J., Northumberland.
Brockbank, Henry B., Brant.
Brown, C. H., Wellington.
Brown, Esther, Wellington.
Brown, Thomas, Wellington.
Brown, Malinda, Wellington.
Brown, Damber, Wentworth.
Buck, James H., Elgin.
Buchanan, James, Perth.
Bull, Mary, Waterloo.
Busch, Sidney J., Frontenac.
Butchart, Grace, Grey.
Byers, Sarah, Carleton.
Byrne, John, Wentworth.

Calder, Neil, Grey.
Campbell, Margaret, Bothwell.
Campbell, Stewart, Norfolk.
Campbell, W. J., Grey.
Cannard, William, Ontario.
Chamberlain, George, Norfolk.
Clark, Robert, Lincoln.
Conklin, Elijah, Frontenac.
Corbett, William, Grey.
Cronkwright, Nancy J., Hastings.
Crozier, Thomas, Haldimand.
Cunningham, Hannah, Halton.
Cunningham, Nellie, Halton.

Davidson, Howard, Leeds.
Davis, Mary E., Hastings.
Dean, Joseph, Peel.

Denike, Martha, Hastings.
Dennison, John, Frontenac.
Donal, Martha, Hastings.
Douglas, Janet, Brant.
Douglas, George, Brant.
Douglas, John B., Perth.
Dowling, Susan, York.
Downey, James C., Hastings.
Drum, Matilda, Victoria.
Drum, Annie, Northumberland.
Duncan, James, Perth.
Dunand, Richard, Hastings.
Dyke, Beatrice, Carleton.

Elliott, Charlie, York.
Elliott, Laura, York.
Elliott, Eva, York.
Ezard, Mark, York.

Flanagan, William, Wellington.
Fleming, John, Lambton.
Flight, Nellie, York.
Flynn, John, York.
Foristall, James, Glengarry.
Forsyth, Mary L., Brant.
Fraser, Philip, Oxford.
Francis, Alice, Muskoka.
Freeman, William, Grey.
Fry, Elizabeth, Huron.

Gallagher, John, Frontenac.
Garland, William H., Carleton.
Gillespie, Thomas, Wellington.
Ginn, Ellen, Cartwright.
Gilchrist, Anne, Bruce.
Gottlieb, Emil M., Waterloo.
Gottlieb, Henry E., Waterloo.
Gorman, Daniel, Kent.
Golds, Charles, Brant.
Grace, Mary E., Norfolk.
Gray, Alfred, Carleton.
Gray, Marion, Carleton.
Gray, Martha A. D., Elgin.
Grant, William H., Wentworth.
Green, Robert, York.
Grogan, Catharine, Lanark.
Gunn, Henrietta, York.

Hamilton, Martha J., Norfolk.
Hamilton, Rebecca, Norfolk.
Harris, Frank, York.
Hazelton, Mary, Lincoln.
Hazelton, Thomas, Leeds.
Heckler, Clara D., Waterloo.
Hoffman, Hannah, Perth.
Hollis, Arthur, Perth.
Hornsby, John, Simcoe.
Howe, Charles J., York.

Hoy, Robert, Perth.

Illman, Alfred C., Victoria.
Ince, Henry C., York.

Jacobs, John D., Ontario.
Jarvis, Martha, Grey.
Johnson, William M., Lennox.
Johnson, Thomas, Huron.
Johnson, Catharine, Grey.
Jordan, Thomas, Perth.

Kay, William, Perth.
Kent, Alice, Lincoln.
Ketterer, Wilhelmina, Huron.
Kidd, William, Renfrew.
Kimmerly, George, Hastings.
King, Edith, York.
King, John, Ontario.

Lafferty, Frank, Lennox.
Laing, William H., Durham.
Laing, Catharine, Wentworth.
Larkins, Walter, Lanark.
Lawrence, Betty Ann, Simcoe.
Lancaster, Annie Sarah, Durham.
Leahy, Dennis, Peterboro.
Ledgerwood, Catharine, Renfrew.
Leitch, Mary, Middlesex.
Lewis, Fannie, Essex.
Livingston, John, York.
Lloyd, Joshua, Hastings.
Logan, Alice, Northumberland.
Lorenzen, Mary Ettie, Lambton.
Lowry, Thomas, Simcoe.
Lovell, Janet, York.

Macaulay, Margaret, Bruce.
MacKay, Ruby Ann, Middlesex.
Madden, Michael, Norfolk.
Magee, Walter, Huron.
Martin, Ida, Frontnac.
Mason, Elizabeth, Cartwright.
Mason, Ada M., Middlesex.
Morrison, Margaret, Grey.
Morrison, Duncan, Grey.
Morrison, Archibald, Grey.
Muir, Alice, York.
Murphy, Michael, Carleton.
Murphy, Ellen, Wellington.
Miller, William, Waterloo.

McArdle, Isaiah, Northumberland.
McCaug, Robert T., Huron.
McCollum, Violetta, Elgin.
McCollum, Georgina, Elgin.
McCollum, Henrietta, Elgin.
McCulloch, David, Grey.
McCulloch, Mary, Huron.
McDonald, George, Ontario.
McDonald, Alexander, Ontario.
McDonell, Alexander, Peterboro.
McGlashan, Thomas, Lincoln.
McHardy, Margaret, Grey.
McIntosh, Angus, Kent.
McLaren, George, Carleton.
McLaren, Christina, Carleton.
McLean, Agnes, Huron.
McLean, Jeanie, Hastings.
McLean, Hugh D., Grey.
McLellan, Elizabeth, Middlesex.
McMordie, Mary Ann, Huron.
McMurray, Elizabeth, Welland.
McQuarrie, Mary, Huron.
McQuigge, William, Hastings.

McKillop, Isabella, Elgin.
McWhinney, Rebecca, Brant.

Nahrgang, Oliver, Waterloo.
Nahrgang, Lucinda, Waterloo.

O'Brien, Thomas, Wentworth.
O'Neil, James, Wentworth.
Ormiston, James J., Ontario.

Palmer, Ezra, Welland.
Patterson, Maggie, Hastings.
Peake, John, Parry Sound.
Perrant, Victor, Essex.
Pettiford, Charles, Wellington.
Pettypiece, Mary, Huron.
Pettypiece, Annie E., Huron.
Pincombe, Richard, Middlesex.
Pincombe, John, Middlesex.
Pincombe, William, Middlesex.
Plate, Adalina, Waterloo.
Porter, Andrew, Simcoe.
Porter, William, Bruce.
Porter, Mary, Bruce.
Pugsley, Samuel, Haldimand.

Queen, Ellen, Grey.

Rea Margaret, Wellington.
Read, Alexander, Hastings.
Redford, William, Grey.
Reid, James, Wentworth.
Reid, Sarah, Perth.
Ringle, Elizabeth, Waterloo.
Riordan, William, York.
Rhodes, John Henry, York.
Robbins, Elias O., Hastings.
Roberts, Hannah, Perth.
Robinson, Elizabeth, Lincoln.
Ross, Adaliza, Russell.
Rose, William J., Brant.
Runnells, Emma J., Northumberland.
Russell, Janet, Renfrew.
Rutz, Peter, Waterloo.
Ryan, Charles, Wentworth.

Sanderson, Richard, Northumberland.
Scott, Jemima, Grey.
Scissons, Robert, Carleton.
Simon, Edgerton, Peterboro.
Shelp, Thomas A., Russell.
Sloan, Eliza, Halton.
Smith, Charles, Ontario.
Smith, Albert, Ontario.
Soper, George, Leeds.
Sours, David, Brant.
Sours, Nancy C., Brant.
Smylie, Ernest, Middlesex.
Stemm, Kate, Perth.
Stegmeir, David, Perth.
Stegmeir, Christopher, Perth.
Stenebaugh, William, Wentworth.
Stephans, Anthony, Bruce.
Stewart, John B., Wellington.
Stewart, William, Simcoe.
Stewart, Andrew, Russell.
Stewart, James, Renfrew.
Sutherland, Ariel R., Brant.
Sutton, Robert, Brant.
Swift, Eva, Ontario.

Taylor, John, Grey.
Taylor, William, Wentworth.
Terrill, Mary A., York.
Terrill, John, York.

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Theakston, Martha, York.
 Thomas, Ollie, Hastings.
 Todd, Thomas, Grenville.

Vallance, Robert, Stormont.
 Vallance, Isabella, Stormont.
 Vallance, Christina, Stormont.
 VanLuven, Anson P., Lennox.

Wallace, William, Lincoln.
 Walker, John C., York.
 Walker, Sidney R., York.
 Walton, John, Oxford.
 Wannamaker, Elizabeth, Hastings.
 Wark, William, Lambton.
 Watson, Robert, Perth.

Willis, Richard, Simcoe.
 Wheally, Henry, Oxford.
 Wilson, Isaac, Carleton.
 White, William, Hastings.
 White, John, Perth.
 White, Margaret J., Northumberland.
 White, Joseph, Northumberland.
 White, Alexander, Northumberland.
 White, Kate, Northumberland.
 Whenham, Chajotte, Huron.
 Willoughby, Rose, Halton.
 Wood, Percival, Dundas.
 Wright, William J., Northumberland.

Young, Christopher, Durham.
 Young, Michael, Durham.

AMENDED BY-LAWS

OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE,
REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict. cap., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enacts as follows:—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

I. All deaf-mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances; discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III. The regular annual School Session shall commence on the first Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue till the last Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year, no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and workshop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be *FREE* to such deaf-mutes as are specified in section 1 of this By-law.

V. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

VI. The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such Municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardian of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution, and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

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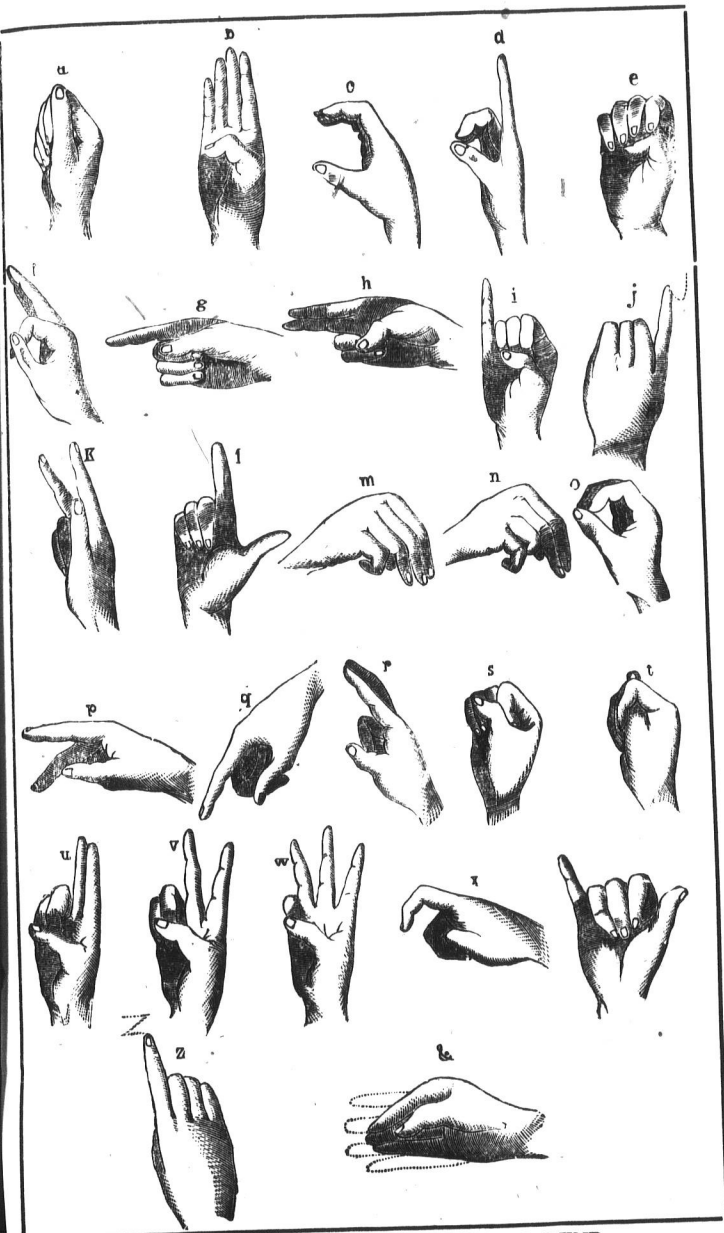
XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to or from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV. In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested.

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
 2. When was he born? Give the year, month and day of the month.
 3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.
 4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? Or hear the human voice at all? Or what sounds can he hear?
 5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts?
 6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
 7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?
 8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
 9. Has the deaf-mute had the small-pox, or been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough?
 10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?
 11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post-office of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
 12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
 13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Were they cousins?
 14. What are the number and names of their children?
 15. What is the nationality of parents?
 16. What church do parents attend?
 17. What is the occupation of parents?
- Parents will also state the nearest Railway and Telegraph Station.





MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.