



ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUM, ELLEVILLE.
The Regular Annual School opens on the 1st of September, and closes the last Wednesday in June, of each year. Applications for admission of pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Ontario Institution

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

AT BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1876.



BELLEVILLE :

“THE DAILY ONTARIO” STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
1877.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMBS, BELLEVILLE.
The Regular Annual School Term begins on the first Wednesday in September, and closes the last Wednesday in June, of each year. Any information as to the terms of admission of pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.



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.

J. T. WATSON, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.

GEO. ACKERMANN, TEACHER OF DRAWING.

W. HOPE, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

ANGUS CHRISTIE, BURSAR.

MRS. M. A. KEEGAN, MATRON.

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.

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INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE.

The continually increasing number of admissions to the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb point to the fact of its increasing popularity, and also to the necessity for enlarging its capacity for the reception of deaf-mute pupils. Opening in October 1870, with 70 pupils, there have been in residence during the past year no less than 256 pupils; and during its six years' existence 335 deaf mutes have in some measure reaped the advantages offered by the Institution. Of 118 pupils who have received only the partial benefit to be derived from a short stay in the Institution, at least 55 have been prematurely removed by their parents, most of them without any sufficient cause. As indicated in my last Report, I can see no reason why compulsory attendance should not be enforced in these cases, as in the case of children who fail to attend the common schools of the Province; especially as education is, if possible, more essential in the case of deaf-mutes, than in that of hearing and speaking persons.

As, however, the number now in attendance overtaxes the capacity of the present buildings, which are only calculated for 200 pupils, any such measure as I have indicated must be postponed until the buildings are so enlarged as to meet the requirements of the Province. There are in addition many structural defects and inefficient arrangements, which must be overcome before the Institution can be considered complete in all its departments. Chief among these requirements are,—

- 1st, Increased dormitory accommodation.
- 2nd, Additional class-rooms.
- 3rd, Additional sitting-room and study rooms for the male pupils.
- 4th, An isolated room for an hospital.
- 5th, Store rooms for Institution supplies.
- 6th, Improved water-closet arrangements.

In order to provide space for the additional class room and dormitory accommodation required, it is most advisable that the rooms now occupied by the Principal and his family should be made available for school purposes. It is also most desirable for other reasons, that the Principal, in his family relations, should be separated from the Institution. In order to attain these ends, I have recommended that an appropriation be made to build a house for the Principal, to be connected with the main building by a covered way, but entirely isolated from the Institution in its domestic arrangements. This will render available for class rooms the space in the main building now occupied by him. The change thus indicated need not interfere with the supervision which the Principal must exercise over every department of the Institution, and will be the least expensive method of providing the accommodation required.

The extension of the dining room addition to the west, in a like manner as it is now extended to the east, will provide a play-room for the girls, a store for trunks, etc., and an hospital-room for females.

In addition, I have recommended that a brick building be erected on the site of the woodshed, making provision on the ground floor for a store room for supplies, and a large sitting or play-room for boys. This will remove them, in bad weather, outside the main building, and prevent much noise and destruction that is now unavoidable. On the first floor there would be an hospital for boys, having a separate entrance from below, and a large dormitory. In the mansard roof of the second floor would be another dormitory, a store-room for trunks and clothes, and a tank for the water supply. In this manner will be provided space for the accommodation of 250, and possibly 270, pupils, without so crowding them as to interfere with hygienic requirements.

In making these alterations it is most necessary that there should also be taken into consideration the adoption of an improved plan for heating the building. Under the present system the heat, is very unequally distributed, the rooms in the main building near the boilers, being overheated before it is possible to sufficiently heat those not so near; and as there is no separate communication between each room or flat, it is necessary to heat the whole building if any part requires to be warmed.

The boilers at present in use for heating the buildings are old, ill-constructed, and too small for the work they are called upon to perform, so that in cold weather the fires require to be forced, thereby causing waste of fuel. Owing to faulty construction and position, they cannot be properly inspected internally or externally, and they are, therefore, unsafe in their present place—the basement of building.

Much difficulty has been experienced owing to the defective manner in which the drains were originally constructed, the rock which

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underlies the thin stratum of soil which lies between the Institution and the water not having been sufficiently blasted to admit of a gradual fall to the main sewer. In view of the proposed addition at the east end of the buildings, I have, therefore, to recommend that a new main sewer be constructed, to carry off the drainage from that side of the Institution, and to receive the discharge of those drains which are at too low a level to be properly emptied by the present sewer. Into the man-holes of these sewers, lateral tile drains can be led, which will drain the surface of the land in front of the buildings, the compact and cold clay of which it is composed preventing all efforts at proper planting and ornamentation.

Several visits of inspection were made during the past year. At a visit made on the 3rd of April, I was accompanied by the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, upon which occasion inspection was made of every department of the Institution, as well as examination into the general management of its affairs. The result proved very satisfactory, as everything was in most excellent order. The dormitories on both sides of the house were in a most commendable state of order and cleanliness. The knotty and uneven floor of these rooms is, however, a great drawback to their appearance, and I have to recommend that an appropriation be made for the purpose of purchasing hard-wood flooring, to be laid by the Institution carpenter and the boys who work at that trade, and which, when properly oiled, may be kept clean without the constant use of water, which is at present required, and which is injurious to the health of the pupils. The bedsteads obtained from the Provincial Reformatory, which are ungainly in appearance, and in many cases so broken as scarcely to be worth mending, should be replaced by others of more suitable character. I have, therefore, recommended that an appropriation be asked for the purchase of 100 bedsteads of the Asylum pattern.

At the time of this visit there were 218 pupils in the school, of whom 137 were males, and 81 females. The total number of entries during the session had been 222, one of whom had died, and two of whom had been removed by their parents. The number remaining exhausted the entire dormitory and class-room accommodation, which in fact is only calculated for 200. In order to prevent the very perceptible overcrowding, and to provide proper means for the classification of the pupils and for other reasons, I recommended that the teachers who lived in the Institution, should, with a single exception, receive an allowance in lieu of board and lodging, and remove from the Institution. This recommendation was approved by the Government and carried out.

Of the 222 pupils who had entered during the session, 43 were supported by their parents, 14 orphans were supported by the Government, and one hundred and sixty-five were entered as free pupils upon the certificates of municipal authorities. The number of over-age had been somewhat reduced, there being at the time of

my visit only 15—males, 11 ; females, 4. With a view to overcoming certain defects in the management, orders were framed for the future guidance of the Principal and officers of the Institution, which were, after being approved of by an Order in Council, carried into effect as By-laws. Owing to a great pressure of work I was unable to make a personal examination of the literary classes, but upon my recommendation, Dr. James Carlyle, mathematical master, Normal School, Toronto, was detailed by the Minister of Education to perform that duty, respecting which he reported as follows :

“ I arrived at the Institution on Saturday morning, June 24th, and was cordially received by the Principal, Dr. Palmer, who expressed much satisfaction at the prospect of having the pupils examined by one connected with the Educational Institutions of Ontario.

“ During the day I was conducted through the buildings, and over the farm. I witnessed the pupils at work, at their play, and also at their meals. It afforded me much pleasure to witness their kindly deportment to each other, and to their teachers. Their general appearance indicated health, happiness, and contentment. Quietness, regularity and order pervaded the whole Institution.

“ On Sunday I attended all their religious exercises. In the morning Dr. Palmer gave an explanation of the Sunday School lesson for the day, to the whole class, and in the afternoon, Mr. Watson, the teacher in charge for that week, explained a portion of Scripture. During both these exercises the pupils seemed to enjoy and enter into the spirit and meaning of them. In the evening the Principal had a Bible Class, when a portion of Scripture was read by the pupils, and they were examined by the Principal and myself on the meaning of it. I found that many of them had an accurate knowledge of what was read, and some of them answered difficult historical questions connected with the lesson.

“ During the succeeding four days I made a careful examination of all the classes, from the lowest to the highest. Believing the object in educating deaf mutes is, to give them such a knowledge as will enable them to communicate freely their thoughts and ideas with the world around them ; in a word to give them a knowledge of the ordinary language and transactions of every-day life, I endeavored in my examination to find out to what extent the teaching in the different classes was accomplishing this object. In doing this, the Principal and every teacher afforded me, readily and willingly, all the assistance in their power.

“ In arriving at conclusions I constantly kept in mind the obstacles and difficulties in the way of imparting instruction to deaf mutes.

“ I am of opinion, that now a more thorough system of classification can be adopted, than was perhaps practicable, during the early history of the Institution. A regular system of promotion from lower to higher classes, so that each teacher would have pupils of

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nearly the same attainments, would, I am convinced, very materially economize the work of the teachers. That this should be done, and would have a beneficial result, seemed to be the opinion of all concerned, and each one expressed a willingness to have the plan adopted, although it will remove pupils from certain classes where they have been for two, three, or four years, and to whom the teachers have become much attached.

"The examination on the whole, was more than satisfactory. It pleased me very much. Not having examined the pupils before, I am not prepared to indicate the progress that has been made during the last year; but have much pleasure in stating that the advancement made by the great majority of the pupils during the time they have been under instruction, is all that could reasonably be expected. In very many cases it is equal to what is accomplished by ordinary pupils in our best schools. In the higher classes the pupils generally have a fair command of language, so that they can express their thoughts clearly and correctly. Their knowledge of arithmetic enables them to solve problems in ordinary transactions as far as interest. They are well acquainted with the history and geography of Canada.

"I visited the drawing class, where I found many had made considerable progress in the art of copying pictures; and a few were trying mechanical drawing with the object of making it useful in after life.

"I also listened to Mr. Watson drilling his class in articulation. It seems to be a difficult work, and little has been accomplished except with those who had learned to talk before they had lost the sense of hearing,

"There are in the Institution a number of pupils, who, from various causes are hopelessly dull, who seem to have accomplished scarcely anything after three or four years of patient energetic effort on the part of the teachers. What is to be done with them? If the system of promotion referred to, be adopted, they will soon all be in one class. Would it be well to allow this, and then place them under the care of a teacher specially fitted for dealing with such cases, or would it be better to allow them to spend more time in the workshop, where they would learn their trade more quickly and more perfectly? Such cases are worthy of serious consideration.

"In conclusion, I desire to say that I believe Dr. Palmer and his staff of excellent teachers are doing a good work in Belleville, and that their Institution may justly be classed among the successful Educational Institutions of Ontario."

Another visit of inspection was made, commencing on the 28th October, after the beginning of the seventh session, now in progress. I found 215 pupils had already entered, although 22 days of the session only had elapsed. Usually the pupils are very dilatory in returning to the Institution, and although the session commences in

September, it is frequently January before the whole number is assembled. This irregularity is very annoying, as it disarranges the classes, and is a positive drawback to the pupils. The change that has occurred this year is, I trust, indicative of the growing appreciation of the advantages afforded by the Institution to deaf mutes, and of the necessity for prompt and continuous attendance, in order that the places in class might be retained. It is, however, much to be regretted, that of the number who have not returned, at least 25 would have been greatly benefited by further instruction. The Principal was advised that 13 of this number would return before the commencement of the new year, but considering the large number who had entered, and the possibility of fresh applications being received it is very doubtful if there will be room for their reception if their return is so far postponed. The Principal was requested to communicate immediately with the parents, pointing out this, and requesting to be informed of the reasons for their detention. At the date of my inspection 27 new pupils had been admitted, and admission had been awarded to 16 more. This number will most likely be increased, and will tax the capacity of the Institution beyond its limits, rendering an extension of space imperative.

The number of over-age pupils admitted this session was only 17, of whom four are 21 years, 3 are 22 years, 1 is 23 years, 4 are 24 years, 1 is 26 years, 1 is 29 years and 2 are 30 years of age. Only one of the number was admitted for the first time, this session. A large number of this class were found to be incapable of receiving benefit in the literary department and were not readmitted in consequence. The proportion of over-age pupils is, therefore, by no means excessive especially considering the pressure that is frequently used for their admission, not so much that they may be educated, as to obtain an Asylum for them. Of the 215 pupils in residence at the time of my visit, there were :

Admitted upon certificate of municipal authorities.....	166
“ as paying pupils.....	34
“ as orphans.....	15

215

Considering that the revenue from paying pupils is only about \$1,500 per annum, I have again to submit for consideration, whether it would not be best to declare the Institution free to all deaf-mutes, *bona fide* residents in the Province, who are of the proper age and mental capacity, under the following conditions :—

1st. That attendance shall be compulsory upon all who have entered, for such a period as may be necessary to complete their education.

2nd. The counties of the Province to defray travelling expenses to and from the Institution, and to provide for the proper clothing of

all pupils whose parents are unable to pay for the same ; payment to be made from a fund to be created by a grant per head by the counties for all deaf-mutes residing in the county being under 21 years of age.

3rd. An industrial outfit for each trades-pupil to be provided for out of the same fund.

Under such a scheme the education and training of deaf-mutes would be in accordance with the educational system of the Province, becoming absolutely free to all. The system requiring poor but, in many cases, too sensitive parents to apply to the municipal authorities for a certificate of indigency, is objectionable, and would thus be overcome. For such persons who preferred to pay for the board and lodging of their children, the present rate could be continued.

In accordance with suggestions made at my previous visits, steps have been taken by the Principal to secure a better classification of pupils than has heretofore existed, and with the most satisfactory results. I conversed with the teachers, and all expressed satisfaction with the change, and gave their opinion that increased efficiency on the part of the teachers, and proficiency on the part of the pupils, might be confidently looked for.

I strongly impressed upon the Principal the desirability of utilizing the labor of such pupils as were fitted for the work, in the domestic and out-door operations of the establishment. I cannot but think that nearly all the female pupils should receive instruction in cooking, and training in housework, not that I desire to subordinate the literary to the industrial in the education of the pupils ; but that in my opinion, too little attention is given to practical training in institutions of this class.

The question of organizing a special class in articulation has received much thought and consideration on my part, but I do not think that the practical results of such an organization would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure of time and money that would be necessary for its establishment. The present system of teaching the articulation class will, therefore, be continued for the present. In view of the importance and necessity that exists, for keeping informed of the progress in the branch of deaf-mute instruction, I instructed the teacher of the articulation class to visit New York, Boston, and Northampton in order that he might obtain a practical knowledge of the most advanced methods of articulation instruction, and its results.

The various departments of the Institution were visited. In the shoe shop and carpenter shop, I found a considerable number of boys employed, and that they had both turned out a good deal of work during the year. Much difficulty exists, however, in providing suitable industrial employment for boys who are too young to work at a trade.

The Buildings were inspected, and found to be in good order and

exceedingly well kept throughout. The dormitories were clean and neat, particularly those on the girls' side of the house.

I was present when the meals were served. The discipline and order was most excellent, and the food wholesome and sufficient. Breakfast consisted of corn bread, fried potatoes, bread, molasses, and tea ; dinner, of roast mutton, beef soup, potatoes, and bread; tea, of bread and butter and tea.

The health of the inmates was good, only one boy being confined to bed from a sprain. The pupils were all clean and neatly clothed, and appeared comfortable and happy. No complaints whatever were received.

The laundry arrangements are defective. At present washing and ironing seems to be going on every day in the week. The introduction of proper laundry machinery would do away with this difficulty, and I have, therefore to recommend that an appropriation be made for the purpose of purchasing a small engine and boiler for motive power, and most improved laundry machinery suitable to the requirements of the Institute. At my visit, orders were given for the renewal of furnishings to the extent that the appropriation would admit of.

A detailed statement of the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Institution for the year, will be found at the end of this Report, showing the total cost to have been \$33,517.35.

The sum of \$1,912.00 has been received and paid into the Treasury Department, for the board of paying pupils, which, if deducted from the total cost of maintenance, would show the net cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution to have been \$31,605.35.

A statement of the estimated expenditure for 1877 is also submitted, which had been prepared with the view to carrying on the affairs of the Institution in as economical a manner as the efficient conduct of its various services will admit of.

The expenditure of the Institution for the year, and the cost of each pupil under the various headings of the estimates, are exhibited in the following statements.

	Aggregate cost.	Cost per pupil.
Medical Department,	90 20	0 42
Food of all kinds,	10,457 87	48 42
Bedding and clothing,	356 89	1 65
Fuel,	2,690 33	12 46
Light,	1,251 77	5 80
Laundry, soap and cleaning,	482 63	2 23
Books and apparatus,	572 85	2 65
Printing, postage and stationery,	627 10	2 90
Furniture and furnishing,	388 48	1 80
Farm,	565 15	2 61
Repairs and alterations,	398 18	1 84
Miscellaneous,	799 30	3 70
Salaries and wages,	14,836 60	68 69
	<u>\$33,517.35</u>	<u>155.17</u>

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Medical Department:</i>				
Medicines,	64	68		
Medical comforts and appliances,	25	52		
	<hr/>		90	20
<i>Household Expenses (Food):</i>				
Butchers' meat,	4,513	63		
Fowls,	108	90		
Fish,	193	43		
	<hr/>		4,815	96
Flour, bread and biscuits,	—	—	1,406	04
Butter,	—	—	1,482	20
<i>General Groceries viz.:</i>				
Barley, rice, peas and meal,	172	48		
Tea,	484	49		
Coffee,	51	50		
Cheese,	52	57		
Eggs,	47	20		
Fruit (dried),	70	58		
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles,	143	71		
Syrup and sugar,	1,110	35		
Unenumerated,	39	14		
	<hr/>		2,172	02
Fruit and vegetables,	—	—	581	65
<i>Bedding and Clothing:</i>				
Bedding,	20	60		
Clothing for orphans	314	54		
Shoes for orphans,	21	75		
	<hr/>		356	89
<i>Fuel:</i>				
Coal,	309	58		
Wood,	2,380	75		
	<hr/>		2,690	33
<i>Light:</i>				
Gas,	1,182	48		
Oil, candles and matches,	69	29		
	<hr/>		1,251	77
<i>Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:</i>				
Brushes, brooms and mops,	72	10		
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking,	2	35		
Soap,	292	07		
Laundry,	116	11		
	<hr/>		482	63

<i>Books and Apparatus :</i>		
Library,	236 10	
School furniture	336 75	
		572 85
<i>Printing, Postage, Stationery, &c.:</i>		
Advertising and printing,	321 60	
Postage, telegraph and express,	201 44	
Stationery,	104 06	
		627 10
<i>Furniture and Furnishing :</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs,	221 46	
Iron and tinware, &c,	100 32	
Crockery and glassware,	66 70	
		388 48
<i>Farm :</i>		
Feed and fodder,	100 68	
Farm labour, stock, implements, including repairs,	464 47	
		565 15
<i>Repairs :</i>		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c,	242 69	
Hardware, &c,	87 43	
Paint and oils,	68 06	
		398 18
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Ice,	33 00	
Officers' travelling expenses,	392 04	
Freight and duties,	20 73	
Amusements,	33 05	
Workshops,	6 60	
Incidentals,	313 88	
		799 30
Salaries and Wages,		14,836 60
		<u>\$33,517 35</u>

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ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR OF 1877.
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

For 220 Pupils (200 in 1875).

	Asked for 1877	Voted for 1876
Medicine	125 00	125 00
Medical comforts and appliances		
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	5,000 00	4,000 00
Flour,	2,000 00	2,500 00
Butter,	1,500 00	1,500 00
General Groceries,	2,300 00	2,300 00
Fruit and vegetables	600 00	500 00
Bedding, clothing and shoes	400 00	500 00
Fuel	3,000 00	2,500 00
Gas, oil, &c	1,200 00	1,100 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning,	500 00	500 00
Furniture and furnishing,	500 00	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder,	600 00	600 00
Repairs and alterations,	500 00	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	400 00	500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00	500 00
Unenumerated	750 00	750 00
	<u>19,775 00</u>	<u>18,775 00</u>

Salaries and Wages.

	No. of officers and employees,		
Principal,	1	1,800 00	1,800 00
Physician,	1	500 00	500 00
Bursar,	1	800 00	800 00
Matron,	1	300 00	300 00
Teachers,	12	7,250 00	6,250 00
Visitors' attend't & Telegraph oper'r,	1	100 00	180 00
Housekeeper,	1	200 00	200 00
Engineer,	1	600 00	600 00
Fireman,	1	240 00	228 00
Farmer,	1	400 00	400 00
Farm-hand,	1	228 00	192 00
Gardner,	1	240 00	240 00
Baker and Cook,	1	400 00	400 00
Night Watchman,	1	240 00	240 00
Carpenter and Assistant	2	650 00	650 00
Shoemaker,	1	500 00	500 00
Messenger,	1	84 00	84 00
Cook,	1	132 00	120 00
Maids,	12	1,104 00	1,100 00
Gatekeeper		—	dispensed with
Extra assistance		—	200 00
Supervisor of Boys,		90 00	—
		<u>\$35,633 00</u>	<u>\$33,759 00</u>

REPORT.

OF

THE PRINCIPAL.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
 Toronto.*

SIR :—In conformity with the requirement of the Statute, I beg leave to submit my Sixth Annual Report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb during the year, ending September 30th, 1876.

The number of pupils in attendance during that period was as follows :—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
By the Government of Ontario as Orphans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Admitted free under the amended By-laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	256

From the above it will be seen that the number of pupils in attendance during the year was 256. During the preceeding year 238 pupils entered the Institution, making an increase of 18 for the present year.

From the following Tables you will see the nationality, religion, and occupation of the parents; also, the ages of the pupils in attendance during the year :—

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 House
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Nationality

Canada, - - -	77	United States, - - -	8
Indian, (Canada)- - -	2	France, - - -	1
England, - - -	51	Unknown, - - -	7
Ireland, - - -	61		
Scotland, - - -	35	Total - - -	256
Germany, - - -	14		

Religion.

Methodists, - - -	62	Plymouth Brethren, - - -	2
Presbyterians, - - -	58	Mennonites, - - -	2
Church of England, - - -	53	Church of the - - -	2
Roman Catholic, - - -	37	Disciples, - - -	1
Baptists, - - -	15	Christian, - - -	1
Lutherans, - - -	10	Unknown, - - -	8
Congregationalists - - -	3		
Bible Christians, - - -	2	Total - - -	256

Occupations.

Baggageman, - - -	1	Labourers, - - -	47
Barrister, - - -	1	Laundress, - - -	1
Blacksmiths, - - -	3	Livery Proprietors, - - -	2
Boarding-house keeper, - - -	1	Machinists, - - -	2
Book-keeper, - - -	1	Mason, - - -	1
Brick-maker, - - -	1	Miner, - - -	1
Cabinet-maker, - - -	1	Merchants, - - -	4
Cab driver, - - -	1	Minister, - - -	1
Carriage-makers, - - -	5	Millers, - - -	2
Carpenters, - - -	6	Millwright, - - -	1
Civil service, - - -	1	Painters, - - -	4
Clerks, - - -	2	Plasterer, - - -	1
Cotton Carder, - - -	1	Painter, - - -	1
Coopers, - - -	2	Saddler, - - -	1
Curriers, - - -	2	Sail-maker, - - -	1
Draymen, - - -	2	Sailors, - - -	2
Dressmaker, - - -	1	Shoe-makers, - - -	4
Farmers, - - -	119	Tailors, - - -	3
Fishermen, - - -	2	Tavern-keepers, - - -	4
Gardeners, - - -	2	Teachers, - - -	5
Governor of Gaol, - - -	1	Teamster, - - -	1
Gunsmith, - - -	1	Weaver, - - -	1
House Servants, - - -	4	Unknown, - - -	4
Iron Founder, - - -	1		
	162	Total - - -	256

Ages.

<i>Ages.</i>					
7 Years	-	-	-	5	Pupils.
8 "	-	-	-	13	"
9 "	-	-	-	13	"
10 "	-	-	-	17	"
11 "	-	-	-	10	"
12 "	-	-	-	16	"
13 "	-	-	-	13	"
14 "	-	-	-	22	"
15 "	-	-	-	23	"
16 "	-	-	-	23	"
17 "	-	-	-	18	"
18 "	-	-	-	18	"
19 "	-	-	-	13	"
20 "	-	-	-	11	"
21 "	-	-	-	14	"
22 "	-	-	-	6	"
23 "	-	-	-	5	"
24 "	-	-	-	7	"
25 "	-	-	-	1	"
26 "	-	-	-	1	"
28 "	-	-	-	1	"
29 "	-	-	-	1	"
30 "	-	-	-	1	"
32 "	-	-	-	1	"
38 "	-	-	-	1	"
Unknown,	-	-	-	2	"
Total	-	-	-	256	"

The following Table will show the number of pupils from each County:—

Number of Pupils and Counties from which they came.

Algoma	-	-	1	Halton	-	-	3
Brant	-	-	9	Hastings	-	-	17
Bothwell	-	-	1	Huron	-	-	18
Bruce	-	-	2	Kent	-	-	3
Carleton	-	-	13	Lambton	-	-	3
Durham	-	-	6	Lanark	-	-	4
Elgin	-	-	5	Leeds and Grenville	-	-	3
Essex	-	-	3	Lennox and Addington	-	-	5
Frontenac	-	-	5	Lincoln	-	-	7
Grey	-	-	15	Middlesex	-	-	13
Haldimand	-	-	3	Norfolk	-	-	4

Northumberland . . .	11	Simcoe	8
Ontario	7	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2
Oxford	4	Waterloo	8
Parry Sound	1	Welland	3
Peel	2	Wellington	8
Perth	16	Wentworth	9
Peterborough	7	York	22
Prescott and Russell	3		
Renfrew	2		<hr/> 256

During the period of six years ending October 20th, 1876, the total number of deaf-mutes who have entered the Institution was 335. Up to this date, the present term, 217 pupils have returned to school, leaving 118 who have not been sent back. These may be accounted for as follows:—

Died	9
Removed from Canada	7
Remaining at home	<hr/> 102
Total	118

Of this number, 47 would have received no benefit from a longer continuance in the Institution, owing to age, mental incapacity, &c.; but 55 should have been sent back to school, and most of them are kept at home without any good and sufficient reason. Cannot you suggest some means to remedy this dereliction on the part of parents and friends of deaf-mutes? Certainly if parents are required by the law to send their hearing and speaking children to school for a certain period each year, some similar provision is far more necessary for those who are deprived of hearing and speech. I have made diligent enquiry, and know in many instances the pupils above alluded to are quite anxious to return to school, and complete their education.

I am glad to be able to state, that the pupils have returned to school with remarkable promptitude the present term, yet some, who intend to return, will not be sent forward until the Christmas Holidays are over. I would suggest that in future, parents should be required to send pupils forward not later than the 1st of October in each term, unless detained at home for causes satisfactory to the Inspector and Principal.

In the Educational Department the progress has been as great as could be expected in a comparatively new Institution. Just before the close of our term in June, Dr. James Carlyle, Mathematical Master of the Normal School, Toronto, in compliance with your instructions made a complete and thorough examination of all the classes connected with the Institution, a full report of which he forwarded to you. The examination occupied a week, and he expressed himself as satisfied with the general results.

In accordance with a recommendation made by yourself during several inspection visits, I proceeded the first month of the term to make a thorough classification of the pupils. The result developed in the recent examination gave me considerable assistance, and it gives me pleasure to state that the classes are now better arranged than at any time since the opening of the Institution. No teacher, except in the highest class and several of the junior classes, will have more than one division, and pupils who have heretofore retarded the progress of classes will receive special instructions from monitors. There are ten regular classes besides the class in drawing and painting, and the class of semi-mutes in articulation. The silver medal, given by His Excellency Lord Dufferin for general proficiency in the Literary Department, was awarded to Isabella McKillop, of Elgin Co. A special prize for general proficiency was, by your direction, given to Andrew R. Porter, of Simcoe Co., as he ranked second in his class. I would recommend that a special prize be given next year for proficiency in drawing.

All of the teachers express themselves as well pleased with the present classification and I feel sure that during the coming year you may look for more encouraging results from their labours.

Our pupils receive religious instructions as heretofore. On Sunday, two lectures on Scripture History are delivered in the Chapel; in the morning, by the Principal, and in the afternoon by the Male Teacher in charge. In addition to this, the Principal instructs a Bible Class of about 50 of the more advanced pupils an hour in the evening. The Catholic pupils attend Mass every Sunday, and receive special religious instructions from Mr. Denys. I am also under obligations to the Protestant clergymen and the Catholic priest for their kindness in visiting the pupils, whose parents are connected with the several churches, each month, and addressing to them words of kindness and sympathy. This attention is highly appreciated by the pupils, who feel that although absent from home, they have kind friends who take an interest in their spiritual welfare.

Out of school hours the female pupils are in charge of the Matron, except during study hours, when they are under the supervision of Miss Annie Symes who was appointed Supervisor of Girls in May last. They are generally employed in sewing, knitting, &c., while a large number of them receive special instructions in ornamental and fancy work by Miss Annie Perry. I have received requests from several parents asking that more attention be paid to instructing their daughters in tailoring and dress-making. It will be impossible for us to do this, unless we can devise some means to secure regular work of this kind. The clothing of our pupils, except that of orphans, is mostly made at home during the vacation, so this leaves us comparatively little of this class of work to be done by the girls during the term.

Out of school hours, 21 of the male pupils work in the carpenter

and cabinet shop, and 45 in the shoe shop. This leaves a large number unemployed, many of whom are too small to work in either of the shops. We cannot employ in the shops more than the number above stated owing to want of space. It becomes then a matter for serious consideration how the remainder of our male pupils shall be employed.

In the carpenter and cabinet shop a large amount of work has been done which it is not necessary here to enumerate. The time of each pupil has been kept, and a value placed upon the amount of work done, which makes a total of \$800.16 during the past year. In addition to the saving to the Institution (as this work would have been paid for under other circumstances at regular rates), the pupils are learning a trade which will be of great use to them when they have completed their education.

In the shoe shop the amount and value of work will be seen from the following statement furnished by the Bursar :-

Brogans and Slippers furnished Public Institutions,	\$529 50
Work, including repairs for pupils and others,	339 65
Brogans, &c., on hand	97 20
	<hr/>
	\$966 35

The fact that the value of work done was less than last year may be accounted for in part by the close of the shop for more than a month during the term, on account of the illness of the foreman, also by the falling off of orders from other institutions.

A number of the boys engaged in both shops are making rapid proficiency in learning the trade they have selected, and will be prepared when their education is completed to secure work in similar shops in their respective neighborhoods.

The bronze medal, given by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, was awarded to Andrew Noyes, of Middlesex County, for general proficiency in the shoe shop. In accordance with your instructions I gave a special prize of a set of shoemaker's tools to J. W. Gee, of Middlesex County, who stood second as to proficiency in the shoe shop. I hope you will take steps to carry out the suggestion made during your last inspection visit, to create a fund, from which we would be able to give a set of tools to each deserving pupil on the completion of his education.

The erection of the Gymnasium has been productive of great benefit in the way of providing amusement as well as healthy exercise for the male pupils out of school hours.

You will find herewith the report of Dr. Hope, from which you will see that our pupils, and others connected with the Institution, have been remarkably exempt from sickness and disease of an epidemic nature. Only one pupil died during the year, James Emery, of Peterborough, aged nine years. He died of croup, which proved

fatal nine hours after he was attacked. I hope that due attention will be given to the suggestions made by Dr. Hope, in relation to the heating and drainage of the buildings.

Mrs. M. Spaight, of Orillia, was appointed Housekeeper in November, 1875, and since that time has had charge of the domestic department. She has discharged the duties in a satisfactory manner. The appointment of a Special Nurse for the smaller boys, and their separation from the larger boys as to dormitories, lavatories, bath-rooms, &c., has worked well, and has removed all cause of complaint as to the want of proper care and attention being paid to the younger male pupils. I hope that during the coming year we will be enabled to provide for a separate sitting-room and play ground for them also.

As Supervisor of the Boys, A. Mason continues to give satisfaction. Since the commencement of the present term the duties of Visitor's Attendant have been performed by Duncan W. McDermid, who also acts as Telegraph Operator and Clerk in the offices of Principal and Bursar.

I regret that we again cannot present a favorable report of our farming operations during the past year. In the early part of the season a good crop of hay was gathered, but the drought continuing during most of the summer, rendered our crop of potatoes and other roots almost a complete failure. The team has done the usual amount of hauling manure and gravel, besides the ordinary work of the farm. Permit me again to repeat the opinion expressed in my last Report, that "an experience of six years has convinced me that it will require a large expenditure for lime, manure, drainage, &c., to get this stiff clay soil in proper condition for profitable farming."

The Gardener presents the following Report, showing the products of the garden during the year:—

30 Bushels Potatoes,	1 Bushel Artichokes,
65 " Beets,	2 " Salsify,
30 " Carrots,	76 dozen Sweet Corn,
6 " Parsnips	20 " Peppers,
3 " Beans,	166 Quarts Snap Beans,
21 " Tomatoes,	54 " Peas,
3 " Onions,	11 Baskets Spinach,
284 Bunches Asparagus,	150 Cauliflower,
175 " Radishes,	500 Celery,
161 " Lettuce,	4,525 Cucumbers,
12 " Swiss Chard,	72 Melons and Citrons,
552 " Rhubarb,	1,007 Summer Squash,
50 " Onions,	500 Kohl Rabbi,
4,000 Cabbage,	

Some of the vegetables were inferior in quality to those produced last year, owing to the drought. In addition to his work in the

garden, he has devoted as much time as he could spare to the cultivation of flowers for the front grounds. He has also made several additional rustic vases and seats during the past winter. If it is intended that he should keep the front grounds in order, as well as cultivate the garden, he should certainly have an assistant, for he receives comparatively little help from the pupils out of school hours; and, besides, during July and August, when assistance is most required, the pupils are at home spending vacation.

Permit me in this connection to call attention to the present condition of the front grounds. The trees and shrubs planted and now living have shown scarcely any increase in growth during the past two or three years. Many as you are aware have died each year, and I cannot recommend further planting until the ground is thoroughly drained. I have earnestly recommended this in previous reports; this can easily be done by constructing, in addition to the present drain leading to the bay, another drain on the eastern side of the grounds, then lateral drains could be run into the main drains on either side. If another drain is constructed as proposed, leading to the bay, it would be highly beneficial in furnishing an outlet for drains to be constructed on the east side of the farm, besides furnishing good and sufficient drainage so much needed for the cellars, etc., on the eastern side of the main building. The deepening of the present drain would involve a considerable outlay on account of the amount of blasting to be done, besides it would not prove satisfactory for the purposes above mentioned. I consider that a new drain is absolutely required, and hope that this recommendation will be respectfully considered.

While the present pump at the bay furnishes an ample supply of water to the tanks in the building, it becomes my duty to state that it is not of sufficient power to render the hydrants around the building effective in case of a fire.

The proposed improvements, viz.:—the building of a residence for the Principal; the extension of the chapel building on west end, and the erection of a building for Bursar's store-room, sitting-room, and dormitories for the older male pupils, will by utilizing the rooms made vacant by these changes furnish accommodation for 250 pupils, which is probably as many as we will ever be called upon to provide for. In addition to this it will be necessary to relay the floor of the girls' sitting-room, and hall on second floor, as well as the floors of the school rooms with hard wood; to put up partitions to the ceiling dividing the school-rooms on the first floor, instead of half partitions as at present; to provide additional bath-rooms for both male and female pupils; to build new outside privies; to insert two new boilers for heating the building, and to change the steam pipes so as to equalize the heat in different portions of the building.

In making the above recommendations, I have only proposed such changes and improvements as I considered absolutely necessary for

the health, comfort, and accommodation of all connected with the Institution, as well as for the general improvement of the grounds and premises.

Ours thanks are due the officers of the following Railways for passing pupils to and from their homes for one fare: The Grand Trunk—The Great Western—The Midland Railway of Canada—The Northern Railway—and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. To the local officers of the Grand Trunk at Toronto, and Belleville, and to the local officers of the Great Western, at Toronto, and to the conductors of the several lines, we are under continued obligations for the care and attention shown our pupils on their way to and from home; also, to H. P. Dwight, Esq., Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Co., for favors extended.

We take this occasion to return our thanks to Mr. L. T. Cameron, of Scotland, Brant County, for the very liberal donation of a Sciopiticon, with a number of beautiful views, which have afforded much pleasure and amusement to our pupils.

The following newspapers have been sent to the Institution free during the year, for which courtesy the publishers will accept our thanks:—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.
The Journal of Education, Toronto.
The Advertiser, London.
The Farmer's Advocate, London.
The Times, Ottawa.
The Herald, Stratford.
The Times, Orillia.
The Courier, Trenton.
The Ensign, Brighton.
The Beaver, Napanee.
The West Durlum News, Bowmanville.
The Times, Port Hope.

The Deaf Mute, Omaha, Nebraska.
The Christian Advocate, Hamilton.
The Mute's Chronicle, Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
The Deaf Mute's Journal, Mexico, N. Y.
Kentucky Deaf Mute, Danville, Kentucky.
The Gadsden Gazette, Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Staunton, Va.
The Gopher, Fairbault, Minnesota.
The Dumb Mute Mirror, Flint, Michigan.

T. James Claxton, Esq., of Montreal, sent me a large collection of illustrated newspapers and periodicals for distribution among our pupils, for which he is entitled to our thanks.

In accordance with your instructions I attended the Third Conference of Principals and Superintendents of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Philadelphia, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of July. It was the largest conference of a similar nature ever assembled, and besides the pleasure afforded of social intercourse with our co-labourers in the United States and Canada, we feel that much good was accomplished by the free interchange of thought on a great variety of subjects of interest to our profession.

The proceedings of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb held in Belleville, in July 1874, having been published and distributed among institutions in America as well as foreign countries.

The visit of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor MacDonald, accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Wells and yourself on the 20th of October 1875, being the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Institution, is an event which was much enjoyed, and will not be soon forgotten by all connected with the Institution.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my acknowledgments to you for your continued interest and hearty support in all matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of the Institution. Hoping that the Government will continue its fostering care, and that our Heavenly Father will extend His blessing on our labors in the future as in the past, we would respectfully submit this report.

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Belleville, October, 1st, 1876.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1876.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor of transmitting to you my Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1876.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 223, all of whom were found to be eligible, and if we add to those the officers and servants of the Institution together with their families, we have the aggregate number of 316, which the By-law [of the Institution] places under my professional care.

Of this number, 216 appear on the Register as having received more or less medical treatment. This shows that a large percentage of sickness prevailed in the Institution; but if we compare it with that which prevailed in private families at the same time in this vicinity we have reason to be thankful that we escaped so fortunately.

It is well known to all that the last winter was characterized by very sudden changes of temperature, a few escaped entirely from its effects.

I regret to announce the loss of one of our pupils, James Emery, aged nine years, who died December 21st, of croup; the disease pursued an unusually rapid course; he was in his class in the

afternoon, was attacked at 5 o'clock, p. m., and died in eight hours.

In regard to the food of the pupils, I have to remark that I have not heard a complaint during the year, and from my own observation I have reason to know that there were no grounds for any.

In regard to the clothing of the pupils I am happy in being able to state that there have been great improvements upon that which formerly prevailed, although there are still a few boys who have been neglected by their parents in this respect, and I trust the delinquents will see to it that this be remedied during the present session.

In regard to the heating apparatus, I have to say that sufficient heat has been generated to warm the building from the cellar to the attic; but in portions of the building the heat is so great as to render them unfit for use. This can only be remedied by alterations being made in the heating apparatus, so that the occupants of the rooms can turn of the steam when found necessary to do so.

In regard to drainage, I have to remark that it was thought when the old drain was deepened some three years since, that it would be sufficient to meet the wants of the Institution; this was not found to be the case. It is now evident that the old drain has not been sunk a sufficient depth to fully drain the main building—the drain may answer very well for draining the Laundry and the buildings connected therewith, and also that portion of the farm on the west side of the building.

I would respectfully suggest that a drain be constructed on the east side of the building to the bay. By making this drain in addition to getting a proper depth for the purpose of draining the main building, it would offer facilities for draining that portion of the farm on the east side of the building, which stands so much in need of it; indeed it is very doubtful whether this land can ever be made fertile unless it is thoroughly drained.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HOPE, M. D.,
Physician.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1874,
TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1875.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Acheson, Henry A., Haldimand.
Adams, Edward, Grey.
Alexander, Andrew C., Hastings.
Almas, Mary M., Norfolk.
Amos, Arthur, York.
Avarell, Samuel, Simcoe.
Awrey, John R., Wellington.</p> <p>Baines, Stephen, Huron.
Baker, Letitia, York.
Ball, Elizabeth, York.
Baptie, Agnes, Peterborough.
Barager, William, Hastings.
Barnhardt, Hannah M., Hastings.
Bayne, David, Carleton.
Beaird, William J., Simcoe.
Beamish, Elizabeth, York.
Benjamin, Frederick C., Frontenac.
Black, Melinda M., Huron.
Boyd, Mary J., Huron.
Braven, James A., Welland.
Brenzel, Henry, Grey.
Brooks, Ephraim J., Northumberland.
Brown, Bamber, Wentworth.
Brown, Thomas, Wellington.
Brown, Esther, Wellington.
Buchanan, James, Perth.
Buck, James H., Elgin.
Busch, Sidney J., Frontenac.
Byers, Sarah, Carleton.</p> <p>Calder, Neil, Grey.
Campbell, Stewart, Norfolk.</p> | <p>Campbell, Margaret, Bothwell.
Cannard, William, Ontario.
Carscadden, William J., Middlesex.
Chamberlain, George, Norfolk.
Clark, Robert, Lincoln.
Connelly, Margaret, Essex.
Cook, Ann, Huron.
Corbett, William C., Grey.
Coxall, John R., Frontenac.
Cronkwright, Nancy R., Hastings.
Crozier, Thomas, Haldimand.
Cunningham, Hannah, Halton.</p> <p>Dame, Samuel, Lambton.
Davison, Howard M., Leeds.
Davis, Mary E., Hastings.
Dean, Joseph, Peel.
Dennee, Matilda J., Addington.
Dennee, John W., Addington.
Dennison, John, Frontenac.
Donal, Martha A., Hastings.
Douglas, John B., Perth.
Douglas, Janet, Brant.
Dowling, Susan, York.
Downey, James C., Hastings.
Drum, Annie, Northumberland.
Durand, Richard, Hastings.
Dyke, Beatrice M., Carleton.</p> <p>Emery, James, Peterborough.
Elliott, Laura, York.
Elliott, Charles, York, [sex.
Everingham, Joseph B., Middle-</p> |
|---|---|

- Eyard, Mark, York.
- Flanagan, William, Wellington.
- Flight, Eleanor C., York.
- Flynn, John, York.
- Forrestall, Joseph, Glengarry.
- Fraser, Hugh, Wentworth.
- Fraser, Philip, Oxford.
- Freeman, William, Grey.
- Fry, Elizabeth, Huron.
- Fuller, Florence T., Peterborough.
- Gallagher, John, Frontenac.
- Garland, William H., Carleton.
- Gee, John W., Middlesex.
- Gillespie, Thomas H., Wellington.
- Ginn, Ellen, Durham.
- Golds, Charles, Brant.
- Gorman, Daniel, Kent.
- Gottlieb, Emiel M., Waterloo.
- Gottlieb, Henry E., Waterloo.
- Gould, Justics S., Perth.
- Grace, Mary E., Norfolk.
- Grant, George, Grey.
- Grant, William H., Wentworth.
- Gray, Martha A. D., Elgin.
- Gray, Marion, Carleton.
- Gray, Alfred, Carleton.
- Green, Robert, Peel.
- Griffith, Andrew, Middlesex.
- Grogan, Margarrt C., Lanark.
- Hazelton, Mary, Lincoln.
- Heckler, Clara D., Waterloo.
- Henderson, Mary E., Brant.
- Hill, Margaret C., Oxford.
- Hoffman, Hannah, Perth.
- Hollis, Arthur C., Perth.
- Hornsby, John, Simcoe.
- Hay, Robert P., Perth.
- How, Charles J., York.
- Hunter, Mary, Halton.
- Hunter, Matilda, York.
- Ince, Henry R. C., York.
- Jackson, John, Huron.
- Jacobs, John, Ontario.
- Jarvis, Martha, Grey.
- Johnson, Frank, Kent.
- Johnson, Thomas, Huron.
- Johnson, William, Lennox.
- Kay, William, Perth.
- Kent, Ruth, Lincoln.
- Kent, Alice, Lincoln.
- Ketterer, Wilhelmina, Huron.
- Kidd, William J., Renfrew.
- Kimmerley, George, Hastings.
- King, Edith, York.
- Laffarty, Frank, Lennox.
- Laing, Catherine, Wentworth.
- Laing, William H., Durham.
- Lang, Daniel W., Renfrew.
- Larkins, Walter B., Lanark.
- Lawrence, Betty Ann, Simcoe.
- Leahy, Dennis, Peterborough.
- Leitch, Mary, Middlesex.
- Lewis, Fannie E., Essex.
- Levingston, John, York.
- Lloyd, Joshua, Hastings.
- Logan, Alice, Northumberland.
- Lorenzen, Eary E., Lambton.
- Lovell, Jane B., York.
- Lowery, Thomas R., Simcoe.
- Mackey, Ruby Ann, Middlesex.
- Macuaely, Margaret, Bruce.
- Magee, Walter, Huron.
- Masurey, Phoebe J., Welland.
- Mason, Ada M., Middlesex.
- Merrington, William H, Grenville
- Morrow, William, Huron.
- Morrison, Archibald, Grey.
- Morrison, Duncan, Grey.
- Morrison, Margaret, Grey.
- Muller, Balthazer, Waterloo.
- Muller, William, Waterloo.
- Murphy, Mary A., Waterloo.
- Murphy, Michael, Castelon.
- McArdle, Isaiah, northumberland.
- McCraig, Robert T., Huron.

McCallum, Georgina C., Elgin.
 McCallum, Henreetta F., Elgin.
 McCallum, Violetta J., Elgin.
 McCulloch, David, Grey. [rio.
 McDonald, Alexander E., Onta-
 McDonald, George, Ontario.
 McDonell, Alex., Peterborough.
 McEllenborough, A., Durham.
 McGlashan, Thomas, Lincoln.
 McKillop, Isabella, Middlesex.
 McLaren, Alexander, Carleton.
 McLaren, Christina, Carleton.
 McLaren, George, Carleton.
 McLean, Hugh D., Grey.
 McMordie, Mary A., Huron.
 McNaughton, Donald, Huron.
 McQuarrie, Mary, Huron.
 McQuigge, William, Hastings.

Nahrgang, Oliver, Waterloo.
 Nahrgang, Lucinda, Waterloo.
 Noyes, Andrew, Middlesex.
 Noyes, Mary, Middlesex.

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

Palmer, Ezra, Welland.
 Patterson, Margaret, Hastings.
 Peake, John J., Perry Sound.
 Perrent, Victor, Essex.
 Perry, Anna M., Northumber-
 land.
 Pettiford, Chas. J., Wellington.
 Pettypiece, Mary, Huron.
 Pettypiece, Anna E., Huron.
 Pincombe, John, Middlesex.
 Pincombe, Richard, Middlesex.
 Pincombe, William, Middlesex.
 Plati, Adalina, Waterloo.
 Porter, Andrew R., Simcoe.
 Pugsley, Samuel, Haldimand.
 Price, Mary A., Wentworth.
 Purcell, Patrick, Algoma.

Queen, Ellen, Grey.

Read, Alexander, Hastings.
 Rea, Margaret, Wellington.
 Redford, William, Grey.
 Reid, James, Wentworth.
 Reid, Sarah, Perth.
 Riddell, Robert R., Lanark.
 Ringle, Elizabeth, Waterloo.
 Riordon, William, York.
 Roberts, Hannah T., Perth.
 Robins, Elias O., Hastings.
 Rose, William J., Bromt.
 Ross, Adaliza, Russell.
 Runnels, Emma J., Northumber-
 land.

Sanderson, Richard, Northum-
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Scissons, Robert, Carleton.
 Sheehan, Daniel, Peterborough.
 Shelp, Thomas A., Russel.
 Shuler, Joseph R., Oxford.
 Simon, Edgerton, Peterborough.
 Sloan, Eliza, Halton.
 Smith, Charles, Ontario.
 Smith, Margaret, Perth.
 Smith, William W., Lanark.
 Soper, George, Leeds.
 Sours, David, Brant.
 Sours, Nancy, Brant.
 Spinks, Edward, Durham.
 Stark, Janet, Huron.
 Stamm, Catherine, Perth.
 Steppler, Mary, Perth.
 Stephan, Anthony, Bruce.
 Stegmier, David, Perth.
 Stegmier, Christopher, Perth.
 Stewart, Andrew, Carleton.
 Stewart, Agnes, Russell.
 Stewart, John B., Wellington.
 Stewart, James, Brant,
 Stewart, William, Simcoe.
 Sutherland, Ariel R., Brant.
 Sutton, Robert, Brant.
 Swift, Eva E., Ontario.

Taylor, John T., Grey.
 Terrill, John, York.

Terrill, Mary A., York.	White, Arthur, Kent.
Theakston, Martha, York.	White, Kate, Northumberland.
VanLoven, Anson P., Addington.	White, Margaret, Northumberland.
Walker, John C., York.	White, Joseph, Northumberland.
Walker, Sidney R., York.	White, John, Perth.
Wallace, William, Lincoln.	White, William, Hastings.
Walton, John W., Oxford.	Willis, Richard, Simcoe.
Wannamaker, Elizabeth, Hastings.	Wilson, Isaac, Carleton.
Wannamaker, Lucinda, Hastings.	Wood, Percy C., Dundas.
Wark, William A., Lambton.	Wright, William J., Northumberland.
Watson, Robert, Perth.	Young, Christopher, Durham.
Whenham, Charlotte, Huron.	Young, Michael, Durham.

RECAPITULATION.

Males,	162
Females,	94
Total,	256

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 (\$50 00) 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 last Wednesday in June, and end on the first Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

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?



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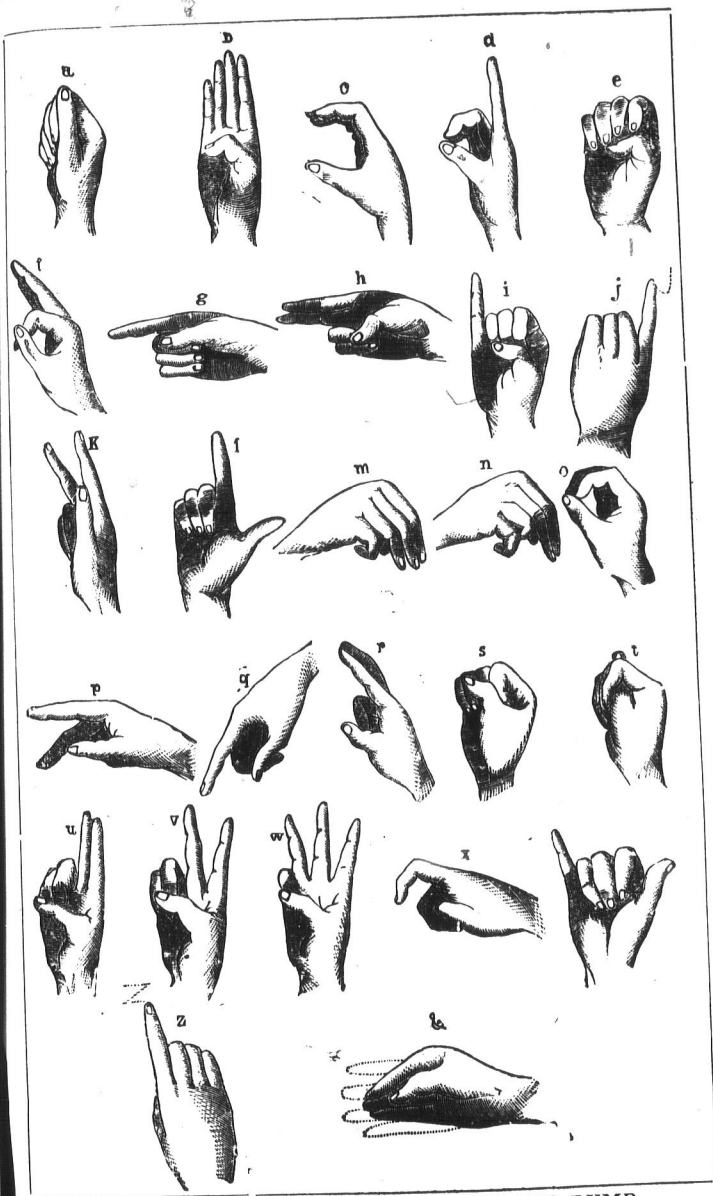
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MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.