



ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The Regular Annual School Term begins on the second Wednesday in September, and closes the third 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.

R. MAPHISON, Superintendent.

TENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

—FOR THE—

DEAF AND DUMB

—AT—

BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

—FOR THE—

Fiscal Year Ending 30th of September, 1880.



R. MATHISON, Superintendent.

BELLEVILLE :

"THE DAILY ONTARIO" STEAM PRINTING AND BOOKBIND'NG ESTABLISHMENT,
1881.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, ONT. Any information as to the terms of admission of pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.

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List of Officers.

Government Inspector :

J. W. LANGMUIR.

Officers of the Institution.

R. MATHISON, SUPERINTENDENT.
A. LIVINGSTON, BURSAR.
W. HOPE, M. D., PHYSICIAN.

D. R. COLEMAN, M. A., SUPERVISING TEACHER.

J. T. WATSON, MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
P. DENYS, MISS MARY E. C. JOHNSON.
S. T. GREENN, B. A., MISS S. TEMPLETON.
D. W. McFERRID, MRS. ANNIE SYMES WALLBRIDGE.
D. J. MCKILLOP, MRS. C. WALKER, Teacher of Drawing.
MISS M. E. LORENZEN, Assistant
Teacher and Instructress in Ornamental and Fancy Work.

J. H. BROWN, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.

MRS. M. A. KEEGAN, MATRON,
MRS. J. CLIMIE, HOUSEKEEPER.
D. S. CANNIFF, CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.
GEO. BEGG, SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.
MISS TINA McDOUGALL, INSTRUCTRESS OF SEWING, &c.

J. MIDDLEMASS, ENGINEER.
M. O'DONOGHUE, MASTER CARPENTER.
JOHN FLOWERS, MASTER SHOEMAKER.
MICHAEL O'MEARA, FARMER.
THOMAS WILLS, GARDENER.

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REPORT
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INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
—UPON THE—
**INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB,
BLELEVILLE.**

The number of pupils in attendance at this institution during the year which ended on the 30th September, 1880, was the largest since its opening. Commencing in 1871, with an attendance of 100, the number of pupils increased to 149 in 1872, to 193 in 1873, to 221 in 1874, to 238 in 1875, to 256 in 1876, to 271 in 1877, to 277 in 1878, decreased to 269 in 1879, and during the year just ended, reached the maximum number, viz., 281. Of this latter number, 162 were males, and 119 were females. From the time the institution was opened, on the 20th October, 1870, up to the 30th September last, 498 pupils were admitted.

Some very interesting statistics respecting these 498 deaf-mutes have been collected from the institution register by the Superintendent, and will be found in his Report in the Appendix. From these returns, it appears that no less than 215 of these pupils were deaf-mutes from birth, that in 73 cases their deafness was caused by fevers of various kinds, in 23 by colds, in 12 by accidents, in 12 by measles, in 20 by spinal disease, in 75 cases by various other causes specified in the Superintendent's report, and that in 68 cases the causes of deaf-mutism were unknown.

It further appears that in the cases where the deafness was not congenital, 121 of the children lost their hearing between the ages of one and three, 67 between the ages of three and six, 12 between six and ten, 9 between ten and sixteen, and that in 74 cases the time was unknown.

The statistics in regard to the consanguinity of the parents of deaf-mutes do not seem to bear out the commonly-accepted theory that intermarriage is one of the chief causes of deaf-mutism, for it appears that of the 498 pupils admitted to the institution, no blood relationship whatever existed between the parents of 420, and that only in 39 cases were the parents first cousins, in 10 cases second cousins, and in 2 cases third cousins; while in 8 cases the parents were distantly related, and in 19 cases the relationship was returned as being unknown.

From one family no less than 5 deaf-mute children were sent to the institution, 2 families sent four each, 8 families sent three each, 33 families sent two each, and 395 families sent one each. The 498 pupils received into the institution since it opened were received from the following counties:—

CO. NTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1
Brant	12	5	17
Bruce	6	5	11
Carleton	11	5	16
Elgin	2	4	6
Essex	1	4	5
Frontenac	6	4	10
Grey	16	9	25
Haldimand	4		4
Halton	1	4	5
Hastings	13	9	22
Huron	14	17	31
Kent	10	4	14
Lambton	9	3	12
Lanark	3	2	5
Leeds	5	2	7
Grenville	3		3
Lennox	3	2	5
Addington	1	1	2
Lincoln	3	3	6
Middlesex	21	11	32
Norfolk	7	5	12
Northumberland	5	10	15
Durham	10	5	15
Prescott	3	1	4
Ontario	10	3	13
Oxford	6	2	8
Peel	4	2	6
Perth	18	9	27
Peterborough	9	2	11
Prince Edward	3		3
Russell	2	2	4
Renfrew	5	5	10
Simcoe	11	10	21
Stormont	1	2	3
Dundas	2	1	3
Glengary	3		3
Victoria		2	2
Waterloo	9	8	17
Weland	3	2	5
Wellington	12	10	22
Westworth	15	4	19
York	17	15	32
Parry Sound District	1		1
Muskoka District		1	1
New Brunswick	2		2
Total	308	195	498

EDUCATIONAL.

On the occasion of my various inspections, I enquired more or less minutely into the working and discipline of the literary department, but as time would not permit me to examine the classes, I recommended that such work should be done by one of the masters in the Normal School, and Dr. Carlyle was deputed for the purpose by the Minister of Education.

At my visit in January, I made special enquiry regarding the classification of the pupils, which in the past I had found to be rather defective. All the teachers expressed satisfaction with the class allocation, and it was evident that a great improvement had been made in that respect. Under these circumstances, I informed the teachers that very marked progress would be looked for at the June examinations, more particularly in the classes in respect of which an unfavourable report had been made in the preceding year.

During my inspection in May, I directed the attention of the Superintendent to the cases of a good many pupils who had been under instruction for seven full sessions, and also to a few cases of mental defectiveness and incapacity, where no progress whatever had been made during the two previous terms. The Superintendent was requested to report as to what pupils of this character were likely to be benefited by further instruction in the literary classes or in the shops, in order that the authority of the Provincial Secretary might be obtained for their retention in the institution for longer than the customary seven years. He was also requested to report upon the cases of all the over-age pupils, giving the reasons for which re-admission at the ensuing session was recommended.

Application was made to me by three of the most advanced pupils in the institution, for pecuniary assistance to enable them to finish their education at the Deaf-Mute College in Washington, in order that they might qualify themselves to become teachers in the Ontario or some other institution. Having regard, however, to the very limited number of deaf-mute teachers that can be efficiently employed, and to the fact that the number of that class then on the staff of the institution, either as regular or as monitorial teachers, was larger than necessary, I could not recommend such applications to the favourable consideration of the Government, nor shall I be able to do so except under special circumstances, where a deaf-mute may shew marked ability and fitness for the teaching profession. I strongly recommended the applicants to learn the trade of shoemaking or carpentering, or the occupation of farm and garden work (all of which are taught in the institution), as being the best means of earning a living after leaving the institution.

The examination of the literary classes was commenced by Dr. Carlyle on the 7th June and completed on the 12th, and he made the following report respecting it:—

"In compliance with your request, I began the inspection of the Literary Department of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at

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Belleville, on Monday, June 7th, and completed it on the Saturday following.

"Having made a very careful and thorough examination of the pupils in all the classes, I beg to submit the following general report :

"It affords me pleasure to be able to say, that, since my last visit to the institution, and in accordance with my previous recommendations, the pupils have been very carefully and accurately classified, and for each class an excellent graded course of study has been prepared. It is not necessary to inform you that it has been confidently asserted, that a systematic classification of deaf-mutes could not be carried out, and that a regular course of study was quite impossible. Both now, however, are accomplished in Belleville, and those who deemed such incompatible, are compelled to acknowledge the marked improvement, both in the quantity and in the quality of useful information acquired by the pupils during the first year of its trial ; while three or four years of continued faithful effort are necessary to fully realize the benefit of such a course.

"With two or three exceptions, the progress of the pupil, in all the classes, during the year, has been very satisfactory, while in some of them the improvement is very marked indeed. In those classes where improvement is less apparent, it may, to a very great extent, be attributed to the wretched system or lack of any system, adhered to in the past. I confidently expect that another year of trial will effect a great improvement in these classes also.

"A very pleasing feature in the general improvement is the almost total absence of mutisms. In the lowest classes, and in the highest class, there were scarcely any. I feel very confident, that, if a general united effort be made by the officers and teachers of the Institute, to use our language in all their communications with the pupils, to encourage its use by the pupils among themselves, and to use the 'sign language' as little as possible in their teaching, the use of mutisms and other imperfections in the use of spoken language, will rapidly disappear. I am fully convinced, that the less the sign language is used, the more familiar will the pupils become with spoken language, and correspondingly the better prepared will they be for the duties and responsibilities of life.

"The subject of Arithmetic still seems to be a difficult one for the deaf-mutes. This arises from two causes : 1st, their imperfect knowledge of our language renders a correct appreciation of this subject difficult ; and 2nd, the elements of arithmetic require to be more practically illustrated, and more thoroughly mastered. If the simple operations included in the addition, subtraction, and multiplication tables, be so mastered that they become acts of memory, and are known at once, the calculations of the pupils will become more accurate and more rapid. A deaf-mute can be taught to know that 7 and 5 make 12, as well as a speaking child ; and it should be so learned that it will be known at once, without any making of marks or counting of fingers. As their knowledge of our language in-

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creases, and the simple rules are thoroughly mastered, the difficulties of arithmetic will also disappear.

"I am also able to report a fair improvement in the writing of the pupils, and in their style of putting their work on paper. On the whole there is good, honest work being performed. There may be less show, but there is more real progress accomplished.

"The success attending the efforts of the teacher of articulation and lip-reading is gratifying and encouraging. The progress made by some of the pupils seems to indicate that this method will supersede all others in the instruction of very many deaf-mutes.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that much of the improved condition in the literary department of the institution is due to the energy, application, and good management of the Superintendent, Mr. Mathison. His staff of teachers also deserve much credit for their hearty and willing co-operation in rendering their department more perfect.

"In conclusion, permit me to urge a liberality on the part of the Government in the supply of the various appliances for aiding in teaching. If such are found necessary with speaking children, they are much more requisite with the deaf and dumb.

"Accompanying this general report, I send you a copy of all the examination exercises, and a tabulated account of each pupil's marks; also a report of every class."

SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS—*W. Kay, (Monitor Teacher)*.—Along with Mr. Kay's 1st division there were examined, the 3rd divisions from Miss Lorenzen's and Mr. Green's classes. The pupils did very fairly with the first and second exercises, but only one or two managed to count the 29 marks on the board. I then changed and asked them to count the people in the room; they did not do any better. None of them did much with descriptions of actions. Many of the 2nd division of Mr. Kay's class are dull, but they know, and can spell both by hand and pencil, a number of common words. The writing in both divisions of Mr. Kay's class should be better than it is.

CLASSES "A" AND "B"—*Taught by Mr. S. T. Greene, and Miss M. E. Lorenzen (Monitor Teacher)*.—Remembering that these pupils have been in the Institution but one year, and also that each teacher had a large number, this appears rather a stiff examination, but from marks made opposite each name you will see that it was none too difficult. I may say that the knowledge of our language that these pupils have acquired in one year is really wonderful, and reflects the greatest credit on the teachers. The pupils not only know a great number of nouns and verbs, but have a good knowledge of the use of personal pronouns and prepositions. They also write on slates very well, and are bright, intelligent, and feel very badly if they cannot do all I ask of them. The writing of most of these pupils was regular, plain, in fact good. Mr. Greene and Miss Lorenzen have fully illustrated what may be accomplished with proper classification a course of study adapted to the pupils, and

lively energetic teaching. They deserve much credit for the advancement their pupils have made.

CLASS "C"—*Mr. D. J. McKillop, Teacher.*—I found in Mr. McKillop's class a number of very dull pupils, some of them having been in the Institution for several years. I cannot report any improvement. I doubt whether much could be effected under the most favorable circumstances. There are some seven or eight large girls who are little better than idiots; and I think the Government would be acting a most judicious part by sending them to some asylum where they would be properly cared for. * * * * *
At present it seems necessary to have some teacher to take charge of the very 'dull ones, and perhaps Mr. McKillop has patience, tact and perseverance enough to do all for them that is possible. By reference to the 3rd and 5th exercises you will see that they are very easy, yet nearly all failed in them. The writing in this class is very poor.

CLASS "D"—*Mr. R. J. Wallbridge, Teacher.*—I find the pupils in this class well classified, so well that Mr. Wallbridge has not found it necessary to sub-divide them. There are a few of them dull and slow, but the majority seem to have fair abilities. I found their course of studies nearly the same as that of Mr. McKillop's, so I gave them the same exercises. The 2nd exercise was found to be too difficult for them; the 3rd proved almost a complete failure, and the simple exercises in the fifth were too difficult for them. I even substituted the following for the addition example $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 234 \\ 233 \\ 243 \\ 121 \end{array} \right\}$ and only two or three succeeded in getting the correct result. The writing was very bad, in many cases I could not make it out. I cannot say that the examination of this class was wholly satisfactory, although what was required was fully explained to them.

CLASS "E"—*Miss Annie Symes (now Mrs. Wallbridge) Teacher.*—This class like the previous one is so well classified that the Teacher has been able to keep them all together. I found that Miss Symes has been unable to take the class over all the course thoroughly, but as far as they had gone the progress was very satisfactory. By reference to their marks you will see that there was very general success. The writing too was very good, a system about their answering—and almost a complete absence of deaf-nutisms. The teacher has in this case proved that very much can be accomplished by faithful painstaking teaching.

CLASS "F"—*Mr. D. W. McDermid, Teacher.*—Mr. McDermid's pupils are well classified, and passed a very creditable examination. There were some failures in arithmetic, but even in this subject the majority did very well. Exercise No. 3, you will see was a very complicated sequence of actions, but the pupils manifested a very good knowledge of language in their answers. They were very orderly and attentive, and very anxious to do well. The writing and style of putting their work down was very good. Mr. McDermid fully sustains his reputation for a careful industrious teacher. I was

much pleased with the spirits of the pupils. Am satisfied with the results of the examination.

CLASS "G".—*Miss M. E. C. Johnson, Teacher.*—The pupils of Miss Johnson's class did themselves and their teacher credit in all the exercises except that of arithmetic, the one in which she expected them to do well. She expressed much disappointment, so I asked her to give them an example in arithmetic. By reference to it you will see that it is more difficult than any I gave them yet more succeeded in doing it. The class on the whole did very well, so much so that I think 12 out of the 19 are quite prepared for promotion. I was pleased with the whole demeanor of the pupils in this class, and feel sure their teacher has done faithful work; while a few of the pupils wrote very poorly that of the rest was good, and done readily and neatly.

CLASS "H".—*Mr. P. Fenys, Teacher.*—In Mr. Denys' class I found only 13, and they could scarcely be better classified. The pupils acquitted themselves remarkably well in all the subjects of their course except arithmetic. In this subject they are very slow and did very little. They have a power and facility in the use of our language, that was very gratifying. The pupils are quick of comprehension, very orderly and attentive, and I am quite sure their teacher has been very faithful in the discharge of his duties. The style of their answering and their writing is quite satisfactory, and nearly all of them are ready for promotion.

CLASS "I".—*Mrs. J. J. Terrill, Teacher.*—The pupils of this class were subjected to the same examination as those in Mr. Denys' class and although they are older, they are not nearly so well up in their studies. In fact I am much disappointed in the results of their efforts. In no one subject did they do well. The teacher admitted that the exercises were very easy, but they were seemingly beyond the class. It was with very great difficulty I could get anything out of them. They have a very limited command of the language. While many of them manifested a little knowledge of some of the subjects, their ability to express this was wanting. Mutisms were abundant, and they failed almost wholly in arithmetic. I requested their teacher to give them an exercise in Mental Arithmetic; she gave them $4 \times 6 - 3$, but even this was only done by three or four. To test them on the use of language, I asked them to write "The Lord's Prayer; and although they have been saying it over twice a day in the sign language for 5, 6, 7 or 8 years, there was scarcely one who could do so correctly; and some would not even try it, saying they could not do it.

[NOTE.—It is due to Mrs. Terrill to say, that for about two months of the term she was prevented from being regular in her attendance at the Institution, in consequence of the very serious illness and death of her father, and during her absences, her class was in charge of a monitor.—SUPERINTENDENT.]

CLASS "J".—*Mr. James Watson, Teacher.*—The pupils of Mr. Watson's class are in one division and they appear to have fair abilities. The exercises I gave them were, I thought, very easy,

but the results were not satisfactory. Their knowledge of language is still limited, and in the subjects that depend on memory they did not do so well. The subject of arithmetic proved to be very difficult for them, although the problems were very easy. I think their limited knowledge of language interferes with their apprehension of this subject, and heretofore they did not get a good drill in the elements in the lower classes. This may have something to do with their work now. In none of the subjects did they acquit themselves in a satisfactory manner.

CLASS "K"—*Mr. D. R. Coleman and Mr. J. H. Brown, Teachers.*
 —The examination of this class afforded me much satisfaction. They were earnest and evidently felt quite prepared for the work. The answering was very good, and the style of their papers manifested very much improvement. Their composition, too, is very good, almost free from mutisms, and Mr. Coleman says that he now used very few signs, and the articulating exercises no doubt assist in banishing them. Even in arithmetic, most of them did very well, proving that the difficulty of this subject arises very much from their imperfect acquaintance with written language. By reference to the marks you will see that the examination was good in everything, and reflects credit on the teachers.

As the result of the foregoing report, and after a careful examination into the causes of the want of progress in some of the classes, the services of one of the teachers, who did not show any aptitude for his work, were dispensed with, and his place was filled by a competent female teacher, who held a first class certificate. One of the monitorial teachers having also failed to bring on his pupils as well as was reasonably looked for, his place was filled by a more competent teacher; and in three other instances, teachers were warned that a very decided improvement would have to be exhibited in their classes if they wished to retain their positions.

During my last inspection of the institution, on the 30th September, I found that the classes had been reorganized under an improved classification. The course of study had been altered so as to more effectually meet the requirements of the different classes; and altogether, the conditions were such as to fully warrant the expectation that very great progress would be made in the classes during the session. The class of the teacher who had replaced another at the beginning of the term, was examined, and judging from the manner in which she did her work, there appeared to be little doubt but that she would prove a valuable acquisition to the literary department.

The teaching staff, at the time of my September inspection, comprised 13 teachers, of whom 5 were male and 5 female, hearing and speaking teachers, and 3 (2 male and 1 female) were deaf-mute teachers. The Superintendent reported that all these teachers were performing their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and my observations during the short visit which I paid to each class served to

confirm his report. The visit to the articulation class was as usual, interesting and gratifying. So satisfactory have been the results of the system, that it becomes a question whether it should not have wider scope in the educational routine of the institution. There is no doubt that the withdrawal of a number of pupils from the classes, in order that they may receive articulation instruction, interferes to a very considerable degree with the working and the efficiency of the ordinary classes. Now this is to be overcome, and, at the same time, the science of articulation instruction is to be extended and taken greater advantage of, is the question which presents itself for solution, and to which the Superintendent and his staff have been requested to give their most serious consideration.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year, I made three official inspections of the institution, each of which the state of the premises, the condition and appearance of the inmates, and the general management of affairs were the subjects of careful observation and enquiry. My first inspection took place on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1880, when every department of the institution was inspected, and the conduct of affairs generally enquired into. There were then in attendance 235 pupils, viz., 137 males and 98 females. Their appearance in respect to clothing and bodily health was satisfactory.

Under the direction and control of the new Superintendent, the management and discipline of the institution had been vastly improved, and every branch of work appeared to be carried on in a very systematic and methodical way.

The condition of the buildings, considering the unusual wear and tear they are subjected to, was very good. On the girls' side every part was admirably clean and neat, but the floors of the boys' dormitories and sitting-rooms were sadly in want of renewing, and the interior woodwork of the entire premises wanted painting. In order that this might be done the Bursar was authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of hardwood, pine sheeting, and paint, and the work was at once proceeded with.

As the wooden bedsteads, which had been in use since the opening of the institution, were in a very dilapidated state, an order was placed for the delivery of 100 new ones before the opening of the next session. Authority was given to purchase 50 school desks, of the pattern best suited for the institution, as well as some other articles of furnishing that were required.

I had again to call attention to the unsatisfactory working of the carpenter and shoe shops, which, it appeared to me, were not performing their functions, either as trades educators, or, so far as the carpenter shop was concerned, in supplying the needs of the institution. With a view to improvement, I recommended that the old carpenter should receive his retiring gratuity, and that a new man, who was both a carpenter and a cabinet-maker, should be appointed

In his stead. With respect to the shoe shop, as there was great difficulty in selling the boots and shoes when made up, I recommended that a portion of what were required for the London Asylum should be manufactured in the institution shop. These recommendations were approved of by the Treasurer and acted upon.

My second inspection of the institution took place on the 5th May, 1880. The changes in the population since my previous inspection were represented by two new admissions and the return of a pupil to his home, leaving 236 pupils in residence.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which was in progress at the time of my visit, the health of the institution had been very good since the opening of the session. There were fourteen pupils down with measles, but all the cases were of a very mild type. The hospital arrangements were found to be satisfactory, and the patients were well looked after. The pupils generally had a healthy and cheerful look, and with a few exceptions, were well clad. Some of them, however, were rather ragged, as their parents were unable to provide clothes, and the municipal councils had neglected to do so. I have on many occasions recommended that a law be enacted, making it compulsory upon municipal councils to properly clothe the indigent deaf-mutes sent to the institution, and I would again press the matter upon the Government. As some of the pupils were actually suffering for want of clothes, I authorized the Superintendent to supply them with what were absolutely necessary.

In addition to the works of construction and the repairs authorized at my previous inspection, expenditures to the extent of \$1,122 were authorized on capital account, comprising the purchase of paints, hardware, and furniture and furnishings, as well as an outlay of \$300 for the improvement of the grounds and the institution surroundings.

Authority having been conferred by Government upon the Superintendent to value the house erected by the late Bursar, and the valuation having been approved of, I instructed the new Bursar to take possession and to occupy it as his residence.

Upon the suggestion of the Superintendent, he was authorized to issue a postal-card to every school-teacher in the Province, asking for the names of all known deaf-mutes, and for information respecting them, with a view to having all proper cases brought under instruction in the institution.

The third and last official inspection of the year was made on the 30th September. The most marked improvement had been effected in the state and appearance of the rooms on the boys' side of the house. The floors of the class-rooms, the study, and the dormitories had been entirely relaid with hard-wood, and the plaster had been replaced with matchel boards; the walls in some places had been painted and in others kalsomined, and the entire woodwork had been painted and grained. The same kind of work had been completed in the class-rooms on the female side, and also in the dining-room.

In addition to these structural improvements, the dilapidated beds in the boys' dormitories had nearly all been replaced by new ones of a neat pattern, with hair mattresses, which enabled the beds to be tidily made up, thereby greatly improving the appearance of the sleeping-rooms, as well as adding to the comfort of the pupils. The carpenter-work in connection with these improvements had all been done by the carpenter and a few boys, and the painting and graining by days' work.

As it is desirable that these structural renewals should be extended to the girls' side of the institution, and to the remaining portions of the domestic department, it will be recommended that an appropriation be voted, at the next session of the Legislature, to enable the work to be proceeded with.

The only new structures required, so far as the wants of the institution now call for, are a coal-shed and a wharf, the recommendation for which will be brought under the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works.

I was able to make a good report of the condition of the premises. Order and cleanliness everywhere prevailed, and the affairs of the institution were very well administered.

The suggestion of the Superintendent that the wash-room on the boys' side be removed to the bath-room in the basement, and that the former room be converted into a reading-room, was approved of, and he was authorized to have the necessary work done.

The population of the institution, on the day of my visit, comprised 129 boys and 99 girls, or a total of 228, as compared with 216 on the same day of the preceding year. Of these, 21 boys and 19 girls had been admitted this session for the first time, all of whom were of the proper school age. In addition, 15 applications had been passed, and the parents advised that admission had been awarded.

From an examination of the registers, it appeared that of the pupils who had been under instruction last session, 53 had not returned, for the following reasons: Expiration of term of instruction, 18; over-age, and incapacity to receive further instruction, 7; idiocy and weak mindedness, 6; and for reasons not definitely known, 22.

The applications for the re-admission of several over-age pupils were examined into, and, as good reasons were advanced therefor, the Superintendent was authorized to admit them for another term. Six other cases were also enquired into, and as the applicants were not found to be proper cases, admission could not be authorized.

The operations of the shoe and carpenter shops, both in respect to the work done and as a means of instruction, were on a much more satisfactory footing, and gave evidence of further improvement. The Superintendent was requested to keep steadily in view the object aimed at in establishing these shops, namely, that at the close of each session, a fair number of pupils should be sent away from each of them with such a knowledge of the trades as would enable them

to earn a living. In the carpet shop 15 boys were at work, and in the shoe shop 26.

The Superintendent reported that the class which had been established to give instruction in cutting and sewing to some of the girls was progressing very satisfactorily.

The appearance of the pupils was satisfactory. They were all well, and, on the girls' side particularly, neat and clean; and the institution Physician reported that the pupils admitted that term were the brightest and most intelligent that had been under instruction since the opening of the institution. Only four were absent from their meals during the time of my inspection, owing to some trifling ailments and the Doctor reported that the general health of the institution was excellent. The food served at the various meals during my visit was good well-cooked, and abundant.

The Bursar's accounts and statements were looked into, and instructions were given in regard to certain matters of account.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the institution during the year ending 30th September, 1880, as well as the cost per pupil under each heading of the estimates:—

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	Aggregate	Cost per
	cost.	pupil.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical appliances	120 22	0 51½
Food of all kinds	9724 91	41 74
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	916 87	3 93½
Fuel	3191 63	13 70
Light	1188 56	5 10
Laundry, soap, and cleaning	449 99	1 93
Books and educational apparatus	769 76	3 30
Printing, postage, and stationery	718 72	3 08½
Furniture and furnishings	718 94	3 08½
Farm, feed and fodder	1016 88	4 36½
Repairs and alterations	862 54	3 70½
Miscellaneous	853 32	3 66½
Salaries and wages	16064 43	68 94½
Total	36 596 77	157 06½

The sum of \$1,040 was received for the board of pupils, making the net cost to the Province of maintaining the institution for the year ending 30th September, 1880, \$35,556.77.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

For the year ending 30th September, 1880.

BELLEVILLE, OCT. 1st 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the tenth annual report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1880.

The number of pupils in attendance during the year :—

Males	162
Females	119
Total	281

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	27
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans	13
Admitted free, under amended by-laws	241
Total	281

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

It was stated in my last annual report that a thorough classification of all the scholars had been made at that time; also, that a course of study and a time-table were put in operation in each class, and the hope was expressed that a marked improvement would be observable in the attainments of the pupils when the next ensuing annual examinations were held. It is very gratifying to all parties concerned, to know that the work done during the term ending in June last, was satisfactory to you and the examiner, Dr. Carlyle. By the latter's report nearly all the classes shewed a great improvement. We hope, in June next, that every class will deserve and receive favourable comment. This term opened on the 8th Sep-

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tember, and has commenced most satisfactorily. The pupils returned to school promptly. A re-organization of the classes has been made. The teachers are at their posts, and are entering with zest into their work, and I believe all realize the importance of the task before us, and the responsibility attaching to each one of us for its faithful and conscientious performance. It takes a little time after the session begins for teachers and scholars to get to work earnestly again. At the present writing, however, everything is working systematically and harmoniously, and we look forward to having the same happiness and peace which marked the operations of the institution during the past year. Our teachers are all thoroughly capable, and if they devote their energies to the work, as they are now doing, until next June, success must crown their efforts. They understand the complicated natures of the children sent here for instruction, and adapt their instruction to the capacity of their pupils. Dean Stanley said in an address "that the solution of all educational difficulties, was to find really capable teachers. He wished to impress upon those who had to go out to commence the work, that it depended upon their exertions, on the amount of heart and soul which they could throw into their work, and on the amount of energy and the power of imparting energy, which they could bring to bear, whether the education of the children in their hands should be a complete success or a total failure. The solution of educational difficulties depended not so much upon the questions *talked about*, as upon the character of the teachers. The deepest impressions carried from childhood into manhood, were impressions not only of what had been taught, "*but of the manner in which the instruction had been given.*" The children are governed by their reason and affections, rather than by harsh measures, and a true sympathy is shewn in their successes or failures. A reverence for God and all sacred things, correct habits, good manners, a scrupulous regard for truth, respect to teachers, implicit obedience to parents and all in authority, kindly feelings towards each other and everybody, are inculcated in daily exercise. A trial of the comprehensive and easily understood course of study put in operation during the last term has proved as successful in every respect as it was expected it would be, and has given very general satisfaction. The teachers were aware of what was expected of their scholars, and knew what to teach them, and the scholars were examined in the subjects prescribed and taught them. By classifying and grading the scholars according to merit, good results have been attained, and still better things may be looked for from year to year as the system becomes more perfect. During the year it was found, by experience, that some additions and modifications might be made in the course, rendering it more effective. A number of changes have been made, and, as amended it is herewith presented in a form which it is thought will meet with the requirements of the various grades of scholars for some time to come.



COURSE OF STUDY.

CLASSES "A," "B," "C," AND "D."

<i>Manual Alphabet.</i>	
NOUNS	Objects in use in the class-room ; parts of the body ; house furniture ; most common animals ; names of persons ; divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon ; directions, as east, west, north, south ; natural phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, &c.
NUMBER	Singular and plural of nouns taught.
ADJECTIVES	Common, as good, bad, old, &c. Colour, &c. Numerals as one, two, three,
CONJUNCTION	"And."
PRONOUNS	1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular.
VERBS	To express simple actions, as "I walked ;" "Touch the hat."
NOTATION	Counting to 100.
PENMANSHIP	Every day.

TEXT BOOK.—Peet's Language Lessons, to page 42.

CLASSES "E" AND "F."

<i>Review Class "A" thoroughly.</i>	
SUBSTANTIVES	Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, &c. Names of articles of every-day use.
ADJECTIVES	Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, &c. Cardinal and ordinal. Demonstrative, as this, that, &c. Possessive, as my, her, &c. Form and dimension.
PRONOUNS	Personal pronouns, plural.
VERBS	Actions relating to objects the names of which are known to the pupils.
GRAMMAR EXERCISES	Simple and compound actions described. Peet's Language Lessons to page 136, inclusive.
ARITHMETIC	Simple addition and subtraction.

TEXT BOOKS.—McLellan's Arithmetic.
Peet's Language Lessons.
Peet's Scripture Lessons taught in Chapel

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
11 to 11:30	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.	Object Lessons.
11:30 to 12.	Penmanship	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.
1:30 to 2:30.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	

CLASS "G."

SUBSTANTIVES	The productions of Canada, and where found. The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, etc., etc. Colloquial language.
ARITHMETIC	Addition and subtraction, multiplication tables, so far as "Six-times."
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.....	Simple and compound actions described. Keep's Story book to page 32. Peet's Language Lessons complete.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week in Journals.
GEOGRAPHY	Divisions of water, counties of Ontario and county towns.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
ADJECTIVES	Regular comparisons.
VERBS	Present, past, and future tenses.

TEXT BOOKS.—Keep's Story Books.

Peet's Language Lessons, taught in Clape'.

Loomis's Grammar.

Loomis's Geography, and Scott's Arithmetics.

Dunlop's Copy Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental.	Arithmetic.
10 to 11	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.
11 to 12	Geography	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
1:30 to 2	Penmanship	Keep's Stories	Penmanship.	Keep's Stories	
2 to 2:30		Writing story just taught in the journal as composition.		Writing story just taught in the journal as a composition	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3	Keep's Stories		Keep's Stories		

CLASS "H."

ARITHMETIC	Addition, subtraction and multiplication, with simple practical examples. Mental addition and subtraction.
LANGUAGE	Simple, compound and complex actions described; changing from active to passive voice.
NATURAL HISTORY	Object lessons from cards or Peet's Part III.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES	Description of pictures. Incorporation of different kinds of words. Describing what was done on certain days; a visit to the city, &c.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week upon the picture lessons given during the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
GEOGRAPHY	Divisions of land and water, counties, county towns and chief towns of Ontario.

TEXT BOOK.—Geography (Lovell's).
Language (Keep's).
Scripture (Peet's). Taught in the chapel.
Arithmetic (Kirkland & Scott, and McLellan's).
Oliver & Boyd's Object Lesson Cards and Peet's
Part III.
Picture Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Language.	Grammar exercises.	Language.	Grammar exercises.	Arithmetic.*
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with metal.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with metal.	Language.
11 to 12.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
1:30 to 2:30.	Natural History object lessons.	Picture lessons.	Natural history object lessons.	Picture lessons.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3	Penmanship	Composition on lesson given in the form of a letter, in the journal.	Penmanship.	Composition on lessons just given to be written in journal.	

CLASS "I."

GEOGRAPHY	Definitions—Divisions of land and water, reviewed. Province of Ontario, counties, county towns, chief towns and physical features.
ARITHMETIC	Review work completed thoroughly with division. Simple analysis. Reduction—Canadian money, pages 55 to 62 of Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic. Mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction and multiplication.
COMPOSITION	On the natural history lessons reviewed on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, or upon any subject the teacher may desire; an account of which will be written by the pupil in the journal.
OBJECT LESSONS	Vegetable Kingdom Series.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
NATURAL HISTORY	From cards or Peet's Part III.

TEXT BOOKS.—Lovell's Geography.
Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.
McLellan's Mental Arithmetic.
Peet's Part III.
Peet's Scripture Lessons, taught in Chapel.
Oliver and Boyd's Object Lesson Cards.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic. with mental.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, with mental.	Arithmetic.
11 to 12	Object les- sons.	Object les- sons.	Object les- sons.	Object les- sons.	Object les- sons.
1:30 to 2:30.	Natural his- tory lessons.	Review of natural his- tory lesson of Monday.	Natural his- tory lessons.	Review of natural his- tory lesson of Wednes- day.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson just review- ed.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson just review- ed.	

CLASS "J."

ARITHMETIC	Simple rule with practical examples. Reduction, Canadian money, Avoirdupois Weight, Long Dry, Liquid and Time Measures, and Miscellaneous Table, Mental Arithmetic, first four simple rules and analysis.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES	Exercises in Narration and Description. Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech. Latham's Reader to page 8.
GEOGRAPHY	Definitions. Divisions of Land and Water. Dominion of Canada, Physical features, exports (where found) and imports.
CANADIAN HISTORY	Beginning at page 50 to the end.
NATURAL HISTORY	From Object Lesson Cards, or Peet's Part III.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week in the Journal.

TEXT BOOKS (Model a c).
..... (C. G. and McLellan's).
..... (a b s).

Give Object Lesson Cards.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Grammatical Exercises.	Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader.	Grammatical Exercises.	Grammatical Exercises, Latham's Reader.	Grammatical Exercises
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic
11 to 12.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography
1:30 to 2:15.	Canadian History.	Natural History.	Canadian History.	Natural History.	
2:15 to 2:35.	Mental Arithmetic.	{ Model Letter Writing }	Mental Arithmetic.	{ Composition }	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Penmanship.		Penmanship.		

CLASS "K."

GRAMMAR	Analysis and Synthesis.—Swinton's Language Lessons complete, taught by means of "Articulation"
ARITHMETIC	Compound Rules, Reduction, Analysis, Fractions, (Vulgar and Decimal), Loss and Gain, Percentage, Proportion and Interest.
HISTORY	Canadian.—From page 50 to the end, reviewed, English.—From George III to the present time.
GEOGRAPHY	Canada and America (reviewed), and Europe.
PHYSIOLOGY	Circulation, Respiration and Digestion.
COMMERCIAL FORMS	Promissory Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Orders, Receipts, Due Bills, &c.
BOOK-KEEPING	Single Entry.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.

TEXT BOOKS.—Arithmetic, (Kirkland & Scott's and McLellan's).
 History, (Canadian) Coleman's.
 History, (English), Edith Thompson's,
 Geography, Lovell's Intermediate.
 Physiology, "Health in the House."
 Beatty's Copy Books.
 Swinton's Language Lessons, (Miller's).

TIME TABLE.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9 to 9:30	Grammar and Articulation	Grammar and Articulation	Grammar and Articulation	Grammar and Articulation	Grammar and Articulation
9:30 to 10:30	Geography	Physiology	Geography	Physiology	Review.
10:30 to 12	Arithmetic	Arithmetic with Mental	Arithmetic	Arithmetic with Mental	Arithmetic.
1:30 to 2:30	English History	Canadian History	English History	Canadian History	Review
2:30 to 3	Composition	Commercial Forms and Book-keeping	Composition	Penmanship	Commercial Forms and Book-keeping.

Mr. Coleman, supervising teacher, spent half an hour in one or other of the class rooms daily, during the session (his place being taken by Mr. Brown, teacher of articulation), giving special attention to the primary classes, recognizing the important fact that the future success of a pupil depends wholly upon the thoroughness of his or her training at the outset. The visits of Mr. Coleman were very agreeable to the teachers, as by an interchange of ideas, good resulted to them as well as to the scholars.

Visible Speech.—The progress of the classes in articulation and lip reading, under the tuition of Mr. J. H. Brown, has been very satisfactory. During the year thirty-three pupils were taught for three-quarters of an hour each day, and for the time occupied, the results were all that could be desired. The *first or highest class*, consisting of eight pupils, took for their daily task a portion of Swinton's Language Lessons, and at the end of the term were examined on what they had learned of the first 108 pages. They were taught by means of articulation and lip-reading and were highly complimented by Dr. Ryerson, the late Superintendent of Education for Ontario, and Dr. Lachlan Taylor, who, in company with Dr. Carlyle, were present during the examination. Several of the old pupils have not come back this term, but those who are here have commenced a review of the work already gone over, and they will go on to the end of the book. All the pupils in this class last year, except one, had spoken before they became deaf, but after they lost their hearing, had rarely used spoken language, and as a consequence their pronunciation was imperfect at first, but was very much improved at the end of the session. In the *second class* all the sounds were mastered, and the present work consists of getting all the combinations of sounds and speaking small words combined in short sentences. There are four congenital mutes in this class, and two of them experience a difficulty in giving some of the sounds; a little extra drill will likely bring them up to the others. *Class three* have mastered most of the sounds, speaking short sentences composed of sounds taught. Their work for the session will be to master all the sounds and make their wants known by oral language. *Class four* last year were working on the consonant sounds; this term's work will be to get up all the sounds perfectly and speak any English combination of two syllables. *Class five* is one of new beginners, and they will be introduced to the vowel sounds first, in the hope that the little voice they now have may be strengthened. Hitherto, the consonant sounds have been taught first, with three or four vowels, but Mr. Brown thinks an inversion of last year's procedure may be an improvement.

Teaching Staff.—At the close of the term in June, the resignation of Mr. R. J. Wallbridge left a vacancy in the staff of teachers, which was filled by the appointment of Miss S. Templeton, who holds a Provincial first-class Normal School certificate, and was a successful teacher for ten years in the Belleville public schools. She has entered

into the work heartily, and I think is peculiarly adapted to her new sphere of labour.

Miss Lorenzen, a graduate of the institution, who was appointed last year as a monitor, taught so successfully that she has been promoted to be an assistant teacher.

There were so many new scholars this term that four commencement classes were organized, and Mrs. Terrell, an experienced teacher, asked to be assigned to one of them, believing as Mr. Greene does, together with all advanced instructors of deaf-mutes, that good teachers are absolutely necessary for beginners.

The evening studies of the pupils are supervised by Miss Symes, Mr. McDermid, Mr. McKillop and Mr. Canniff.

The Drawing Class.—The pupils attending the drawing class have made good progress under their teacher, Mrs. C. Walker, who continues to devote her best energies towards their advancement. Some very creditable crayon drawings, from nature and copies, were executed last term; a few of the best, handsomely framed, adorn the walls of the reception-room, much to the gratification of the pupil artists.

Religious Exercises.

The Rev. Mr. Burke, Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Rev. Father Farrelley, V. G., Rev. Mr. Locke and the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Belleville, held services in the institution for the children belonging to their respective denominations during the year, and are entitled to our best thanks for their ministrations. Sabbath exercises take place regularly and are conducted by the teacher-in-charge for the week. The small children are taught by themselves every Sunday morning by Mr. McKillop. The Bible class is under the charge of Mr. McDermid this term. Mr. Denys holds services for the Roman Catholic pupils on Friday and Sunday afternoons.

Causes of Deafness, etc.

As the institution has been in active operation for ten years, I thought it would be interesting to you to know the causes which have contributed to the deafness of the pupils who have been in attendance here during that period. From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1880, 498 pupils have entered the institution, and the application papers furnish the particulars given hereunder. The tables may not be as reliable as you could wish for, owing to the reluctance of friends to supply correct information; but they have been compiled from the records of the institution with great care, and may be regarded as correct and reliable as such tables generally are. The data furnished may supply subjects for thought for those who feel interested in this very important matter:—

Number of new Pupils admitted yearly.

From Oct. 20th, 1870 to Sept 30th, 1871	107
“ 1st, 1871 to “ 1872	46
“ “ 1872 to “ 1873	53
“ “ 1873 to “ 1874	50
“ “ 1874 to “ 1875	38
“ “ 1875 to “ 1876	41
“ “ 1876 to “ 1877	41
“ “ 1877 to “ 1878	27
“ “ 1878 to “ 1879	45
“ “ 1879 to “ 1880	50
Total	498

Causes of Deafness.

The causes of deafness, as reported, are as follows :—

Abscess	1
Affection of the Ears	2
Burn	1
Canker	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	14
Cold	23
Congenital	215
Congestion of the brain	6
Dysentery	1
Fall	10
Fever, bilious	3
Fever, brain	13
Fever, intermittent	1
Fever, scarlet	27
Fever, spinal	7
Fever, typhus	5
Fever, typhoid	3
Fever, undefined	14
Fits	7
Gathering in the head	2
Inflammation of the brain	4
“ “ ears	1
“ “ lungs	2
“ “ pulmonary organs	1
“ “ spinal marrow	1
Measles	12
Mumps	2
Paralytic stroke	1
Rickets	1
Scabs	1
Scald Head	2
Shocks	1
Sickness, undefined	14
Spinal disease	20
Swelling on the neck	1
Teething	2
Water on the brain	3
Whooping cough	3
Worms	2
Causes unknown, undefined	68
Total	498

Date of Deafness after birth.

Deafness occurred after birth at the ages hereunder stated, as reported by parents:—

Under one year of age	31
Between one and two years	43
" two and three years	47
" three and four years	37
" four and five years	18
" five and six years	12
" six and seven years	5
" seven and eight years	2
" eight and nine years	1
" nine and ten years	4
" ten and eleven years	2
" eleven and twelve years	1
" twelve and thirteen years	1
" thirteen and fourteen years	4
" fourteen and sixteen years	1
Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but were not born deaf	74
Congenital deaf mutes	283
	215
Total	498

Relationship of Parents.

1st Cousins	39
2nd Cousins	10
3rd do	2
Distantly related	8
Not related	420
Unkuown	19
Total	498

I have no means of ascertaining, even approximately, the blood relationship of the grand-parents of the pupils, as the question in the application paper has hitherto been omitted.

Number of Deaf Mutes in the families represented.

Four hundred and thirty-nine families are represented here by children:—

1 Family contained 5 mutes	5
2 Families " 4 " each	8
8 " " 3 " "	24
33 " " 2 " "	66
395 " " 1 mute "	395
439 Total	498

I am not aware of any pupil here now whose father or mother is deaf and dumb, but I am informed that some of them have grand-fathers, and grandmothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins, who are afflicted in that way.

Deaf Mutes in the Province.

During the last four months, I have sent over five thousand circulars to public school inspectors, teachers in active work, and others

having charge of the education of children in all parts of the Province. By this means nearly every school section has been reached and information concerning the objects and aims of this institution disseminated very widely, and in quarters where it will be remembered. In response to the circulars, I have now in my office the names of 202 deaf mutes, between the ages of 4 and 20, who have never attended any school for mutes, and who by reason of their disability, cannot be educated in the common schools of the country.

The following tables will shew where the mutes reported are to be found, and their ages.

Brant	3	Lanark	5
Bruce	13	Lincoln	11
Cardwell	2	Middlesex	6
Carleton	3	Muskoka District	6
Dundas	2	Norfolk	1
Durham	2	Northumberland	2
Elgin	2	Ontario	4
Essex	10	Parry Sound	2
Frontenac	4	Perth	6
Glengarry	6	Peterborough	1
Grenville	2	Prescott	8
Grey	11	Renfrew	12
Halton	4	Russell	7
Haldimand	1	Simcoe	6
Haliburton	2	Stormont	2
Hastings	2	Victoria	5
Huron	10	Waterloo	6
Kent	9	Wellington	8
Lambton	6	Wentworth	2
Lennox and Addington	3	York	5
Leeds	10		
		Total	202
4 years of age	2	14 years of age	9
5 " "	3	15 " "	16
6 " "	11	16 " "	5
7 " "	9	17 " "	8
8 " "	20	18 " "	11
9 " "	15	19 " "	5
10 " "	5	20 " "	3
11 " "	14	21 " "	1
12 " "	10	Ages not given	46
13 " "	9		
		Total	202

The persons to whom circulars have been sent responded cheerfully and promptly, and I desire to record in this public manner my appreciation of their kindness. The newspaper publishers of the Province have very kindly called attention to the institution, and a few pupils have been admitted through their instrumentality, and to them I am also under obligations. In addition to those before mentioned, 44 have been received this term, and 18 more have been awarded admission, but have not been sent in yet. Application sheets, together with circulars explanatory of the workings of the institution, have been sent to the parents or guardians of every deaf-

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mute reported, and letters of enquiry are being received almost daily, Many who have made enquiries, after getting the information, have lapsed into indifference, and, unless they are urged by some friend to send their children to school, will allow them to grow up in ignorance. They seem to be callous and heedless of their responsibilities to their unfortunate offspring. Others again are not wanting in intelligence, but the deaf and dumb child of the family is regarded as the one requiring the utmost watchfulness and care, and the parents cannot be persuaded to let it out of their sight, and it is only when they are brought to realize the good and lasting benefits to be secured by their child, will they consent to part with it for a term or two. It is very desirable that mute children should be sent to school at a proper age, and be allowed to remain until the full course of instruction is completed. It is hard in many instances for parents to part with their afflicted one, but the good of the child makes it an imperative duty, and the parents who neglect to secure an education for the deaf-mute or mutes of the family when the opportunity is within their reach, are incurring a great responsibility. It is expected that before the present term closes we shall have nearly 250 pupils, and that number will tax our accomodation to the utmost. At the end of the term, a good many who have been here for seven years and longer, will leave, not to return. A few who are mentally deficient, but who have been benefited by association, will also remain at home, and others for various reasons will fail to return. Considering all these things, I am of the impression we shall have room for all proper applicants for a few years more. It was not found necessary to make a personal visit during the vacation to the counties in search of deaf mutes, as there were so many applications by letter; next year it may be expedient to do so, in order to learn more particularly the circumstances of the parents.

Paying Pupils and Clothing of Indigent Pupils.

I again respectfully call your attention to the desirability of declaring the privileges of the institution *free to all* deaf-mutes in the Province, and the providing of the means to clothe respectably and comfortably the indigent children who are sent here. The number of paying pupils is a very small proportion of those in attendance, and the amount received (about \$500.00 a year) for board is a trifling sum compared to the annual outlay for the maintenance. All receive the same care and attention, those who pay and those who do not. Of the new pupils, several are entered as paying, and some of the parents are hardly able to pay the \$50.00, clothe them while here, and bear the cost of railway fares; but they could not conscientiously make a declaration, and would not do so, saying they were unable to pay the amount charged for board. I have been informed by some who brought their children here this term, that it was a hard struggle for them, between their pride and limited means and their strong sense of duty, to make application to the municipality

for the mayor or reeve's certificate to enable them to gain free admission for the children. I am aware of some who have kept their children at home on account of having to procure a certificate from the head of the municipality. Touching the clothing of indigents : There are parents who send their children to the institution with plenty of clothing, and keep them well supplied during the session ; but there are others who are unable to clothe their children and defray their railway fares to and from Belleville. One poor man, a farm labourer, has four mute children here at present, and he is willing and does his utmost to clothe his children, but his wife, himself and the remaining members of his family have to deny themselves necessaries of life to give the mutes an outfit at the commencement of the term. Another man, struggling on a farm and barely able to make ends meet, has three deaf and dumb boys. He lives in the extreme western part of the Province, and although he has known of the institution for years, he could not spare the money to send even one of the lads, who is now in his twentieth year, to school until last term. This year the second boy has come, but there is still another one at home who ought to be here, and who would be sent if the father was in a position, financially, to clothe him and pay the travelling expenses. Another man, with two mute children, got as far as Toronto with them last year and had not sufficient money to send them on from that point. Fortunately he met with one of the teachers, who advanced the amount needed. The children were very poorly and thinly clad, and for the winter season had print dresses, very light underclothing, and no stockings. This man has another mute child at home. Another man brought a boy and girl to the institution, the latter 17 years of age, and borrowed money to give them each the clothing they wore and defray their expenses, for which he had to pay interest at the rate of 20 per cent. The tears ran down his cheeks like rain as he told me of his inability to send his daughter before. A request for a renewal of the clothing, brought back a letter that he was utterly unable to supply the need of his children ; that he had searched everywhere and could not get any credit, as his farm was mortgaged and his stock too poor to sell to raise money. A woman with six children, two of them deaf and dumb, abandoned by her drunken husband, endeavours to keep herself and children by the labours of her own hands. A man writes that he has "robbed the other children of his household," to send clothes to his little son here. A number of children have come back this session, with all their clothes on their backs, and those mostly ragged and torn ; others, in addition, have brought perhaps a shirt or pair of stockings tied up in a handkerchief. We have some little waifs who have been abandoned by their father or mother, and in some instances, by both. Young children have been brought to my office in the cold weather with their feet out of the only pair of boots they possessed. Their little bare toes spoke the appeal for help their tongues were unable to utter. I have found where the parents are

able to clothe their children they invariably do so, but there is a large number of children whose parents or friends are unable to supply clothing. Letters are sent and no response is made. The municipal authorities, when appealed to, dole out a pittance, probably enough to buy a pair of boots for a child, and then think their duty is performed for all time to come. They seem to be under the impression that if children are admitted to the Institution, then it becomes the duty of the Government to support, clothe and educate them. Good, warm underclothing and raiment sufficient to protect them from the chilly blasts of winter are absolutely necessary for every child here. How are we to obtain the requisite clothing if the parents are too poor to supply it, and the municipalities turn a deaf ear to our entreaties? Criminals in our gaols, and the insane poor are fed and clothed at the public expense, and why should not the poor deaf-mute be clothed as well as supported? I would respectfully suggest:

(1) That the parents of deaf-mute children be allowed to make direct application for the admission of their offspring, and that the Institution be *free to all deaf-mutes of school age in the Province*, who are capable of being instructed.

(2) That the council of each county be required to pay the sum of \$20.00 each term or part of term, for each deaf-mute child sent to the Institution from such county, for the purposes of clothing and defraying the travelling expenses of indigent pupils; or, that the Government put a sum in the next and succeeding estimates to cover the increased outlay.

(3) That a clergyman's certificate be accepted as proof of the inability of parents to clothe their children while here.

With provision made for clothing, and an education free to all, there is no excuse left for parents or friends of deaf-mutes in Ontario, to neglect the unfortunates in their charge; and with such opportunities within their reach, if the children are not sent to the Institution, the parents or friends ought to be compelled to send them.

The Institution not an Asylum, or a Curative Establishment.

During the past year I have received letters from usually well-informed persons who were under the impression that the Institution was an asylum for the care of deaf and dumb persons of all ages, and for the treatment and cure of deafness. An anxious mother wrote in reference to an idolized child, admitted a short time ago, that she hoped her little son's hearing would soon be restored to him. Others have written asking if anything could be done for their children. For the information of those who are labouring under this impression, it seems necessary to say that the Institution here is one for the education of deaf and dumb children, between the ages of 7 and 20, who are not idiotic, feeble-minded, or paralyzed. No attempts in any way are made to remove deafness; it is not

part of our work. The children committed to our care are carefully nursed during any illness they may contract while here, and the regular physician visits the Institution once each day, and oftener if necessary, to minister to their necessities.

Health of the Pupils

During the year just closed the pupils enjoyed, I may say, general good health. At the commencement of the session a few cases of scarletina occurred, brought by a pupil whose brothers and sisters at home were just recovering from the disease. Those who were infected were promptly removed to the hospital ward, and the spread of the disease was checked. In May, an epidemic of measles invaded the Institution, and at one time we had 50 cases. It was a mild form of the disease, and with careful nursing all who were ill made good recoveries, and no fatal results attended any cases of illness during the year. All possible care of the sick is taken. Special nurses are employed if necessary, and they have the daily watchful oversight of an experienced physician. The parents of ailing children are promptly notified, and their condition reported every couple of days until they are well again. This term, up to this time, we have had no serious illness. A few colds, caused by the changeable weather, are all that have engaged the attention of Dr. Hope. Every precaution has been taken that is possible to avert disease, by a thorough cleansing of the place. The drains are kept clear and in good working order, being frequently and copiously flushed with water and altogether the Institution is thought to be in a most satisfactory sanitary condition.

The Domestic Department.

While it is very important that the mental training of the pupils should be carefully attended to, it is equally important that their physical natures be ministered to in a liberal manner. They are all, or nearly so growing children, and they require good, substantial food, and plenty of it. During the past year a more liberal dietary, with greater variety has been served to them. We have made it a point to give them plenty of vegetables, apple sauce, stewed prunes, etc., with the other substantials. For the younger children the supply of milk has been more abundant; still, a larger quantity of it would not be amiss. The following bill of fare for this week will give an idea of how the pupils are fed:—

Breakfast.

- Sunday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
- Monday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.
- Tuesday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
- Wednesday—Porridge and Milk, Molasses, Bread, Tea.
- Thursday—Hash, Bread, Butter, Tea.
- Friday—Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.
- Saturday—Porridge and Milk, Bread, Molasses, Tea.

Dinner.

Sunday—Cold Corn beef, Potatoes, Pickled Cabbage, Bread, Butter, Rice with fruit.
 Monday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread.
 Tuesday—Soup, Roast-beef, Potatoes Carrots, Bread.
 Wednesday—Corn beef, Cabbage, Potatoes, Pickles, Bread, Butter.
 Thursday—Roast-beef, Potatoes, Turnips, Bread.
 Friday—Fish, Potatoes, Bread, Butter, Pudding.
 Saturday—English Stew with baked Potatoes, Soup, Carrots, Bread, Butter

Tea.

Sunday—Bread, Butter, stewed Prunes or Apples, Tea.
 Monday—Bread, Butter Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Tuesday—Bread, Butter, Tea.
 Wednesday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Thursday—Bread, Butter, Stewed Apples, Tea.
 Friday—Bread, Butter, Tea, Cold meat for larger boys.
 Saturday—Bread, Butter, Tea.

Repairs and Improvements.

During the vacation, with the funds placed at our disposal, many and much needed repairs and improvements were made. Other alterations, and more paint and kalsomine would contribute to the cheerful and home-like appearance of the Institution. Everything inside the house should be made to minister to the comfort of the inmates. The boys' side required attention first, as it was in a most dilapidated condition, and the bulk of the work was done there, although other parts of the building received a share of the general cleaning. The boys' sitting-room is now a pleasant and attractive place, with the walls nicely painted and the wood-work artistically grained; their dormitories, too, are light and airy, and with the new bedsteads and hair mattresses are models of comfort and cleanliness. The walls of the dining-hall have also been touched up, and with the wood-work grained and varnished, it is, as it ought to be, a very comfortable room. The girls' side always looked neat and cozy like, as they are not nearly so destructive as boys. Next year, however, the walls in that part of the Institution ought to be painted and the wood work made to correspond with the other side. The class-rooms have nearly all been painted, and a few pictures on the walls take away from them that dull, dead appearance they presented last year. Every part of the interior of the Institution was thoroughly cleansed, the broken plaster on the ceilings replaced by pine sheeting, and on the walls repaired. Wherever paint was not used on the walls, kalsomine and white-wash have changed the appearance of things to a great extent. Last winter, the chapel was handsomely decorated by Mr. William Elliott, of Toronto, and is much admired by all who visit it. The improvements made have been appreciated by none more than the pupils, and they take a pride in their sur-

roundings, and are endeavoring to keep the place as neat and clean as possible.

The Industrial Departments.

I am under the impression that our industrial departments are becoming more efficient than they were. The new foreman of the carpenter shop, Mr. O'Donoghue, has infused energy and activity into the boys working with him, and the laying of the new floors and putting up of the pine ceiling on the boys' side, and the general repairs of the Institution were done by them in a highly creditable manner. Seats, tables, washstands and cupboards required, have also been made by them. One boy has returned this term for the purpose of learning his trade thoroughly, and he works all day in the shop. Sixteen boys are employed three hours each day, before and after school. The value of the work done last year was \$1,314 18. In the shoe department the new arrangement of allowing boys in their last year to work all day in the shop, under the same regulations as they will be expected to observe when employed outside, has had a good effect, and has stimulated the boys to learn their trade more thoroughly, and has given them increased opportunities of doing so. All the boys have not made the most of their time, but the greater portion have, and the foreman, Mr. Flowers, states that 9 out of 12 who worked with him last year are capable, if so inclined, to earn their own livelihood at shoe-making. The greatest difficulty the foreman has had to contend with, was the fact, that as soon as some of the lads knew how to drive a peg, they became possessed with the idea that they were shoemakers and had nothing more to learn. They are getting over this erroneous impression, and are settling down to work earnestly. Each boy, if he has the ability, is taught to measure, cut out the work and make a boot, brogan, or slipper throughout; he is not kept at one part of the labour, but is expected to learn how to commence, carry forward and finish his work. Of the boys who left last year, three are, or were when I heard of them, working in Hamilton. Another lad for whom I secured a good situation there, unfortunately hurt his leg, and was forced to go home in consequence. Two were working in Toronto; one in a shop in a village near Stratford; two went to farming, and one is employed in a mill near the city. The orders received for boots, etc., from the Asylum for the Insane, at London, with those required for our own Institution, have kept our shop going steadily, and the value of the out-put was \$1,317.40 as compared with \$585.50 the year previous. We have not made enough profit out of the work to pay the foreman's wages; nor did we expect such a result, but sufficient money has been collected to pay for the raw material used. Nine boys are employed each working day, and seventeen others work three hours daily. A lad who had learned to set type by going to the *Ontario* office in Belleville, for half of each day last year, was placed in one of the best appointed printing offices in

Toronto, and is now improving in his calling, and earning his own livelihood. A situation in the same printing office was obtained for another bright lad, with a slight knowledge of type-setting, but his relatives preferred, after he had been there a week or so, to take him home, and are now looking for a situation for him where he will have an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of wood-engraving, for which they think he has the talent. With a view of finding suitable employment for mute girls, I visited the button factories, at Berlin, during the vacation. The work is admirably adapted for them, as they are quick and apt, but the wages they could earn would not be sufficient to pay their board and washing, away from home. If their parents resided in Berlin, and the girls lived at home, they could manage to get along very nicely. A sewing class has been formed in the Institution, of girls who are here for the last term, and who desire to be taught dress-making, tailoring, and-knitting. It is in charge of Miss Tina McDougall, and, up to this time, she has shown an aptitude for the work required of her. Boys' clothing and girls' dresses are cut and made up by the girls, under her superintendence and by her direction. Some of the girls are making good progress; others will only make fair seamstresses, but all will derive benefit from the work assigned to them. During the past year, the orphan boys' clothes were made in the Institution, but were cut out by a tailor in the city; now all the work is done here. The fancy-work class is taught by Miss Mary E. Lorenzen in place of Miss A. M. Perry, who resigned in June last. Some of the bright girls prefer being employed at fancy-work, rather than at making dresses or boys' clothing. All the girls, in their turn, who are able, are detailed for a few hours' work each week in the laundry, kitchen, dining room, and for cleaning their own dormitories. We endeavour to teach them that all labour, if honestly performed, is honourable.

Farm Garden and Grounds.

Our farming and gardening operations shew fair results. The products of the farm, at the market rates, amount to \$2,519.95, as against \$1,966.65 the previous year. The garden statement, also, exhibited a slight increase this year, being \$1,278.84, as against \$1,256.30 in 1879. A liberal use of superphosphate brought for us an extra yield of roots, and our farmer, Mr. O Meara, took two prizes for them at the late West Hastings Show. The gardener, Mr. Wills, with little assistance, has secured a good supply of vegetables for winter consumption. He was awarded twenty-four prizes for flowers and vegetables, at the late fair. We need, for the proper working of the farm, a new mowing machine, seed-drill and cultivator, a waggon, a cross-fence at the back part of the farm, some more drains to lead off the surplus water, and an exchange of the crippled horses. The front grounds presented an improved appearance this year, but are not nearly what they ought to be yet. Over two hundred soft-

maple trees were planted in the spring and carefully attended to, but about one-fourth of them did not survive the dry summer weather. They will, however, be replaced by other vigorous saplings, which may escape the blight. The grass plots directly in front of the Institution, were kept closely cut by the horse lawnmower, and the flower beds were seen to very good advantage. A few shrubs would add materially to the looks of the front grounds.

The Audiphone, Dentaphone, Electrophone, etc.,

During the last year or so, a number of inventions have been liberally advertised, claiming that by their use, deaf persons are enabled to hear ordinary conversation through the medium of the teeth, and those born deaf and dumb to hear and learn to speak. It is no new discovery that a few deaf persons can hear through the teeth, but it depends very much on the causes of the deafness. It is well known to the medical profession, that deafness which causes dumbness is incurable, and while a few cases of partial deafness may be alleviated, total deafness is beyond the reach of medical skill, and where this latter state of things exist, the use of the different phones is without benefit to the persons using them. As before remarked, a few persons may hear through the medium of the teeth. In the *American Annals* several cases are cited. It was mentioned more than 200 years ago, by William Holder, in the philosophical transactions for 1668, and in 1859, Professor A. E. Cuchner, of the University of Halle, published a treatise entitled "An easy and very practicable method to enable deaf persons to hear;" the method being to use a thin slip of wood, one end of which was held to the upper teeth of the person speaking, and the other end to the upper teeth of the deaf person addressed. Professor Buchner cited a case from the "Breslau Essays" of a man at Copenhagen so deaf that he could not hear the firing of a cannon, who yet at church could understand the preacher and write down the sermon; by sitting near the pulpit, with his face towards it, while he held one end of the stick between his teeth and rested the other end against the foot of the pulpit. Professor Porter, of Washington, experimenting with the pupils of the American Asylum, in 1848, found a semi-mute who, being able to hear in the ordinary way, only when spoken to close to his ear and very loud, could distinguish by the means proposed by Buchner, what was said in a low tone at the distance of seven or eight feet. Similar observations have been made concerning other deaf persons but none of these experiments and discoveries have ever led to any practical results. We have tested the audiphone, dentaphone, and electrophone thoroughly in the Institution, and much to our regret, found that they were of no use whatever to our pupils. The inventor of the audiphone, Mr. Rhodes, came here himself, presented six instruments to the Institution, tested it with a few of the pupils staying here during vacation, afterwards tried it in Toronto, before a large

gathering of deeply interested persons, and with good subjects, and proved it of no practical value to the deaf-mutes. I know of a lady however, in Belleville, hard of hearing, who by the aid of the audiphone is able to hear sermons distinctly, and carry on an ordinary conversation, while without its aid, is unable to do so. In probably one case in three hundred the audiphone may be found to be an assistance to impaired hearing. The instrument itself is a thin sheet of vulcanized rubber, set in a handle of the same material, and resembles a fan. The dentaphone is somewhat similar, but is made to fold in convenient shape to be carried in the pocket. The makers would not send one on trial, to be paid for if it were found beneficial in aiding any of our pupils. A purchaser, however, brought one, and it was tried and found wanting in every way. The electrophone was sent on approbation, but it, like the others, failed to give any satisfactory results. Its construction is somewhat different to the others, consisting of metal diaphragm held between two rubber rings; close to the diaphragm is a steel magnet, on one end of which is encircled fine insulated copper wire. A weak current of electricity is set up and conveyed to the nerves of hearing by means of silk covered wire, and metal hooks placed behind the ears, and the mouth piece of the instrument convey the mechanical vibrations through the teeth. The inventor of this instrument does not claim that its use will enable every deaf person to hear. He distinctly says it will not help those whose deafness is caused by the death of the nerve of hearing, and the only way to find out whether it will help a particular case or not is to try it. There are other articles offered to a credulous public which are about as efficacious as those before mentioned. Audinets, earaphones, ear drums, and Foo Choo's balsam of shark's oil, the latter preparation being recommended to positively restore the hearing, having been discovered in the year 1410, by somebody or other, in China. A number of persons in Ontario have invested their hard-earned ten dollars in the purchase of the instruments mentioned above, only to find themselves in possession of a piece of vulcanized rubber, which cost in the first instance, from fifty to seventy-five cents, and of no use to them or any one else. We have been offered several of them at one-half and one-quarter the price paid for them. If afflicted persons would insist upon testing these various contrivances recommended for aiding the deaf, before parting with their money, there would be fewer dupes than there are.

Newspapers Received.

Our present Reading-room is too small and a new one is now being fitted up. The following newspapers are received regularly, supplied gratuitously by the publishers. Their generosity and kindness are highly appreciated, and their publications eagerly read by the pupils. We hope for the continuance of the favours.

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Evening Times.....	Hamilton.	Chatham Weekly Planet	Chatham.
Daily Advertiser.....	London.	Essex Recorder.....	Windsor.
Evening Telegram.....	Toronto.	North Hastings Review.	Madoc.
World.....	Toronto.	Age.....	Strathroy
Daily News.....	Kingston.	Canadisches Volksblatt.	New Hau burg.
Evening Telegram.....	Brantford.	Brantford Weekly Ex-	
British Whig.....	Kingston.	positor.....	Brantford.
Jarvis Record.....	Jarvis.	Norfolk Reformer.....	Simcoe.
Weekly News.....	Port Hope.	Listowel Standard.....	Listowel.
Echo.....	Famworth.	Cardwell Sentinel.....	Keenansville.
Acton Free Press.....	Acton.	Welland Telegraph.....	Welland.
London Weekly Herald	London.	Conservator.....	Brampton.
Rugby Advertiser.....	Rugby.	Examiner.....	Mount Forest.
Weekly Post.....	Wardsville.	Wingham Times.....	Wingham.
Star.....	Goderich.	Arthur Enterprise.....	Arthur.
Orillia Packet.....	Orillia.	Durham Chronicle.....	Durham.
Western Despatch.....	Strathroy.	Teeswater News.....	Teeswater.
Canadian Farmer.....	Welland.	Wiarion Echo.....	Wiarion.
Whitby Chronicle.....	Whitby.	Manitoulin Expositor...	Manitowaning.
Perth Expositor.....	Perth.	Clifford Arrow.....	Clifford.
British Canadian.....	Simcoe.	Collingwood Bulletin...	Collingwood.
Brockville Monitor.....	Brockville.	Hamburg Independent.	New Hamburg.
Guelph Weekly Mercury.	Guelph.	Dundas County Herald.	Morrisburg.
Peterborough Examiner.	Peterborough.	Thunder Bay Sentinel...	Prince Arthur's L.
Drayton New Era.....	Drayton.	Stirling News Argus.....	Stirling.
Almonte Gazette.....	Almonte.	Ensign.....	Brighton.
Muskoka Herald.....	Bracebridge.	Courier.....	Trenton.
Free Grant Gazette.....	"	Silent World.....	Toronto.
Pembroke Observer.....	Pembroke.	Advertiser.....	Petrolia.
Thorold Post.....	Thorold.	Banner.....	Dundas.
Spectator.....	Hamilton.	Tribune.....	Toronto.
Weekly News.....	Berlin.	Mutes' Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.
Cobourg World.....	Cobourg.	Mutes' Chronicle.....	Columbus, Ohio.
Kingsville Reporter.....	Kingsville.	Dear-Mutes Mirror.....	Flint, Mich.
Niagara Review.....	Clifton.	Goodson Gazette.....	Stanton, Va.
Dundas Standar I.....	Dundas.	Kentucky Dear Mute.....	Danville, Ky.
West Durham News.....	Bewmanville.	Index.....	Colorado Springs.
Der Canadische Kolonish	Stratford.	Star.....	Olahta Kansas.
Canadian Casket.....	Napanee.	Companion.....	Fairbault Minn.
Ontario Chronicle.....	Belleville.	Deaf-Mutes Advance...	Jacksonville.
F Leslie's Ill Newspaper	New York.	Deaf-Mutes Journal.....	New York City.
Weekly Herald.....	Stratford.	Tablet.....	Romney, West Va.
Times.....	Port Hope.	Deaf-Mutes Record.....	Fulton, Me.
Guide.....	"	Texas Mute Ranger.....	Austin, Texas.
Dominion Churchman.....	Toronto.	The Lantern.....	New York.
Hawk Eye.....	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Deaf-Mute Leader.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

An estimate of our requirements for next year has been sent to you, as requested.

The annual steamboat excursion to Trenton and around the bay gave the pupils and all who participated in it much pleasure.

A large supply pipe from the pumping house to the Institution is a positive necessity; also, good sound rubber hose for fire purposes.

Besides the painting required in the inside of the building, all the wood-work exposed to the weather on the outside should be re-painted without delay to preserve it, as it has commenced to rot.

The closing exercises in Junelast were quite interesting. Remarks suited to the occasion were made by the Rev. Father Farrelly, the Rev. W. Carroll, the superintendent, the teachers, and members of the graduating class.

An extension of the present wharf into deeper water is a work that would return its first cost in a few years, by the reduced cost of our coal supply.

The roof of the main building allows the water, when it rains, to come through and spoil the walls and ceilings inside. It wants a general overhauling, as the slates are off in some places and loose in others.

During the dry weather the water in the wells was found insufficient in quantity for drinking and other purposes. A large filter has been fitted up in the laundry, with pipes leading to the kitchen, and hereafter we expect to have plenty of good, pure water.

The directors of the West Hastings show kindly admitted the pupils to the late exhibition free of charge, and the managers of the Mechanics' Institute were equally liberal on the 24th of May last, when the games under their auspices took place in the fair grounds.

In December last Mr. R. C. Slater, of Toronto, commenced the publication of the *Silent World*, for the benefit and enlightenment of the mutes of the Province. The paper is very cleverly edited, and supplies a want long felt by those it is designed to instruct.

The pupils' occasional socials are great events in the school life here, and tend to make the little ones more contented and happy during their long enforced absence from home. Various games are indulged in for half an hour before bed-time, and time is given during the day for health recreation.

We had a large number of visitors during the year, including the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, late Superintendent of Education, the Hon. Justice Osler, the Hon. Justice Burton, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Paterson, M. P., the various grand juries, and others. Mr. Paterson is well remembered by the pupils for his liberality in sending forty pounds of candy for the Easter social.

The pantomime during Christmas week, under Professor Green's direction was thoroughly enjoyed by all who witnessed it. It was repeated in the Opera House to a large audience, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association, and about \$100 realized for the Home for the Friendless in Belleville.

We owe obligations to the following railway companies for allowing the pupils to go to their homes and return, at vacation, for one fare for the double journey:—The Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and Northwestern, Credit Valley, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Brockville and Ottawa, St Lawrence and Ottawa, Midland, and Nipissing. To the Grand Trunk Railway, through Mr. Wainwright, the obliging passenger agent, we are specially indebted for issuing to parents or friends bringing children to the Institution, or visitors coming here, return tickets for one-third fare, they having paid full first-class fare to Belleville.

This report would be incomplete without a brief notice of the demise on the 23rd January last, of the late Mr. John Barrett McGann, who

was one of the principal teachers in the Institution, from its opening up to a brief period prior to his death, when, from failing health, he was compelled to retire from the active duties of the profession he loved so well, and in the prosecution of which he had spent the best part of his life. He was, as has often been remarked, the pioneer instructor of the deaf and dumb in this Province, having opened the first school for mutes in Toronto, in 1858. He was enthusiastic in his work, with zeal unbounded and, from a small beginning, he laboured in Toronto and Hamilton with varying financial success, but with great benefit to those placed under his charge, until the Institution was opened here in 1870. Up to the date of his death his great concern and his principal theme of conversation was how to benefit the mutes of Ontario. The deaf-mutes, out of their scanty means, have contributed \$130 towards the erection of a monument to his memory. It would be a graceful act on the part of the Government if it would supplement the amount with a sum sufficient to put up a memorial worthy of the labours of the pioneer teacher of deaf mutes in this Province.

Mr. Livingston, bursar, is prompt and exact in the discharge of duty. The appointment of Mr. Canniff, as storekeeper, secures for the Institution a thorough check upon all articles received and given into use; his store is conveniently arranged, and his books neatly and accurately kept. The matron's oversight of the girls has been the same as in former years. The housekeeper's department is well and efficiently managed. The supervisor displays tact and firmness in his intercourse with the boys, and the other *employes* are working cheerfully.

I submit herewith the statistical tables required, viz:—

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

In the discharge of my duties I have had the willing aid and hearty co-operation of officers, teachers, and *employes* generally. Believing that our work has hitherto been watched over and protected by the Giver of all good, we look forward with hopefulness, and ask for the continued aid of our Heavenly Father in the performance of our labors in the future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.

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Scotland
Germany

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A.—NATIONALITY.

	No.		No.
Canada	86	Indian	2
Ireland	54	United States	6
England	48	France	1
Scotland	41	Unknown	24
Germany	19	Total	281

B.—RELIGION.

	No.		No.
Presbyterians	74	Plymouth Brethern	2
Methodists	69	Mennonites	5
Church of England	46	Disciples	2
Roman Catholics	34	New Jerusalem	2
Baptists	20	Evangelican	1
Lutherans	9	Unknown	9
Bible Christians	6	Total	281
Congregationalists	2		

C.—OCCUPATIONS.

	No.		No.
Accountants	2	Engineers	2
Agents	1	Farmers	108
Axemakers	1	Fisherman	1
Baggageman	1	Governor of jail	1
Blacksmiths	4	Harness-maker	1
Boiler maker	1	Iron-founder	1
Brakesman	1	Keeper of park	1
Book-keeper	1	Labourers	57
Bricklayers	2	Livery proprietors	2
Cabinet-maker	1	Machinists	2
Carriage-makers	4	Marble-cutters	2
Car Inspector	1	Masons	2
Carpenters	13	Maltster	1
Carder	1	Merchants	5
Clerk	1	Millers	3
Captain of schooner	1	Painters	5
Chairmaker	1	Minister	1
Coopers	2	Printer	1
Curriers	3	Plasterer	1
Drayman	1	Sailors	2
Dressmakers	2	Seamstress	1

C.—OCCUPATIONS.—Continued.

	No.		No.
Servant	1	Tuner	1
Shoemakers	3	Teachers	4
Tailor	1	Watchmaker	1
Tavern-keepers	6	Weaver	1
Tanner	1	Unknown	15
Teamsters	2		
		Total	281

D.—AGES.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7	4	16	18	25	2
8	16	17	18	26	2
9	21	18	17	27	1
10	17	19	12	28	1
11	25	20	15	29	2
12	25	21	8	34	1
13	21	22	7	Unknown	1
14	18	23	6		
15	20	24	3	Total	281

E.—COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Brant	10	Norfolk	6
Bothwell	1	Northumberland	10
Brimley	9	Ontario	9
Carlton	3	Oxford	3
Durham	4	Perry Sound	2
Elgin	5	Peel	2
Essex	2	Perth	16
Frontenac	6	Peterborough	2
Grey	15	Prescott and Russell	7
Haldimand	1	Prince Edward	2
Haltontown	4	Renfrew	6
Hastings	14	Simcoe	11
Huron	17	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	8
Kent	5	Waterloo	12
Lambton	4	Welland	2
Leamington	2	Wellington	13
Leeds and Grenville	4	Wentworth	15
Lanark and Addington	4	Westmoreland, N. B.	1
Lincoln	4	York	20
Middlesex	16	Victoria	3
Muskoka District	1		
		Total	281

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 30th, 1880.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual Medical Report for the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1880.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 281, all of whom were admitted. If we add to this the number of officers and employes, together with their families, which is 88, we have an aggregate of 369 who came under my professional care, as per by-law. Seventy of the above live outside the Institution. Three hundred and twelve are entered on the register as having received more or less medical treatment. Of this number, forty-four are simply entered as having been vaccinated.

During the month of May, the Institution was visited by an epidemic of measles, and about eighty of the pupils were attacked with the disease. We also had four cases of scarlet fever of a very mild type. All the above cases, both measles and scarlet fever, terminated favourably. In regard to the above cases, I may unhesitatingly say, that they passed through their respective diseases more successfully than the same number that occurred in private families, as they were better cared for and had far better surroundings. The hospital rooms are neat and comfortable, and efficient nurses are in constant attendance upon any who are sick, and, when many happen to be ill at the same time, additional assistance is immediately procured, whilst the officers give their constant personal attention to the sick, and the directions of the physician are not made subordinate to the suggestions of visitors, as is often the case in private families, through the mistaken kindness of parents and friends.

The following is a list of the most severe cases that have received treatment during the year, viz.—

Abscess	3	Hymoptisis	2
Asthma	3	Influenza	8
Bronchitis	11	Neuralgia	5
Conjunctivitis	3	Pharyngitis	3
Constipation	30	Pleurisy	3
Contusions and wounds	13	Pneurodynia	4
Croup	2	Pneumonia	3
Debility	7	Pertussis	4
Diarrhoea	18	Rheumatism	5
Diphtheria	3	Tonsillitis	11
Enteritis	2		

And, besides the above, there are a number of slight ailments peculiar to young children.

We have been signally exempt from severe accidents, having only four fractures of the arm and one dislocation of the elbow joint, all of which terminated in a satisfactory manner.

I may here state, that six of the pupils who entered the Institution during the year were found to be of defective intellect, but, in consultation with the Superintendent, and, through him, with the teachers, it was thought advisable to give them a trial, but, as they made no improvement during the time allotted them, in an educational point of view, it was thought better not to re-admit them.

In regard to the food of the pupils, it is all that could be desired, being fully equal to that used by private families in easy circumstances.

With reference to the clothing, I may state that, through the active efforts of the Superintendent, the pupils are well supplied with clothing, and, for the first time since my connection with the Institution, I have no complaint to make in this respect.

I will also state, with pleasure, that every needed care and attention is exercised by the Superintendent and his assistants in respect to the sanitary condition of the building, the grounds, and the material requirements of the pupils, and that no death has occurred during the year.

I cannot conclude this report without returning my sincere thanks to the Superintendent and the various officers of the Institution, for the courteous attention, and kind and cordial assistance, in everything tending to the comfort and welfare of the pupils committed to my care.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOPE, M. D.,

Physician.

LIST OF PUPILS

In the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1880, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESSES.

COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.
BOTHWELL.		Martin, Ida J	Hartington.
Campbell, Margaret	Duart.	GREY.	
BRANT.		A Jams, Edward	Owen Sound.
Brockbank, Henry B.	St. George.	Eyzel, Henry	Hanover.
Douglas, George	Onondaga.	Butchart, Grace	Cruickshank.
Douglas, Janet	do	Calder, Neil	Yeovil.
Forsyth, Louisa	St. George.	Campbell, Wm. J.	Owen Sound.
Foulds, Sarah A.	Brantford.	do do	do do
McPherson, Robert U.	do	Hall, Sarah	Dundalk.
Rose, Wm. J.	do	Jarvis, Martha	Warton.
Sours, David	Northfield Ctr.	Lawrence, Betty A.	Redickville.
Sours, Nancy C.	do do	Middleton, Thomas	Morning's Mills
Sutton, Robert	Brantford.	McCulloch, David	Clavering.
		McHardy, Margaret	Keady.
		McLean, Hugh D.	Durham.
		Purvis, John	Allen Park.
		Queen, Ellen	Priceville.
		Redford, William	Lamliash.
BRUCE.		HALDIMAND.	
Gilchrist, Annie	Eskdale.	Crozier, Thomas	Hagarsville.
Kruger, Annie	Elmwood.		
Morgan, Joseph E.	Ripley.		
McKenzie, John	Glammis.		
McKenzie, Roderick	do		
McRitchie, Prudence E.	Maple Hill,	HALTON.	
McWhinney, Rebecca	do do	Cunningham, Hannah A.	Oakville.
Porter, William	Paisley.	Cunningham, Nellie	do
Stephan, Anthony	Riversdale.	Newell, John R.	Milton West.
		Willoughby, Rose	Georgetown.
CARDWELL.		HASTINGS.	
Norman, Hannah	Mono Centre.	Alexander, Andrew C.	Belleville.
		Allen, Frank	Mill Point.
CARLETON.		Barnhart, Hannah M.	Belleville.
Bayne, David	Ottawa.	Baragar, William	Maynooth.
Stewart, Andrew	Bell's Corners.	Cronkwright, Nancy R.	Belleville.
Wilson, Isaac W.	Ottawa.	Dowling, Susan	Trenton.
		Drum, Matilda	Belleville.
DURHAM.		Durand, Richard	do
Ginn, Ellen	Cadmus.	Filion, Charles	Trenton.
Lancaster, Sarah A.	Port Granby.	Kimmerly, George	Mill Point.
Young, George C.	S. Monaghan.	King, John	Monteagle Val.
Young, Joseph M.	do	Lloyd, Joshua	Plainfield.
		McLean, Jeanie	L'Amable.
ELGIN.		Patterson, Margaret	Belleville.
Buck, James H.	Mount Salem.	Robbins, Elias O.	Bridgewater.
Gray, Martha A. D.	Springfield.	Wannamaker, Lucinda	Eldorada.
McCallum, Georgina	Stratfordville.		
McCallum, Henrietta	do	HURON.	
McCallum, Violetta	do	Agnew, Ellen	Blake.
		Alexander, David M.	Lumley.
FRONTENAC.		Baines Stephen	Belgrave.
Benjamin, Fred C.	Westbrook.	Campbell, Donald	Goderich.
Busch, Sidney J.	Elginburg.	Chamberlain, George	Port Rowan.
Conklin, Elijah	Kingston.	Cumming, Lily M.	Milburn.
Dennison, John	do	Engel, George	Cranbrook.
Gallagher, John J	do	Fry, Elizabeth	Dungannon.
		Johnson, Thomas	Belgrave.

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McCullo
McLean
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Flater,
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McKay
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Davis
Earl, J
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McLarA
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Laffer
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Evans
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COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	
	<p>Ketterer, Wilhelmina Krause, Henrietta B. McCulloch, Mary E. McLean, Agnes McMordie, Mary A. Pettypiece, Annie E. Pettypiece, Mary Schwalm, Emma</p> <p>KENT.</p> <p>Flater, Anna Flater, Laura Gorman, Daniel Harris, Martha A. Liddy, William McKay, Alex. Noviss, Mary</p> <p>LAMBTON.</p> <p>Hadden, James Lorenzen, Mary E. Steel, Edith Steel, Mabel</p> <p>LANARK.</p> <p>Grogan, Catherine Larkins, Walter</p> <p>LEEDS & GRENVILLE.</p> <p>Davison, Howard M. Earl, John Hazleton, Thomas McLaren, Arch'd J.</p> <p>LENNOX & ADDINGTON.</p> <p>Campbell, Mary A. Johnson, Wm. M. LaFerty, Frank VanLuven, Anson P.</p> <p>LINCOLN.</p> <p>Clark, Robert Hazelton, Mary McGlashen, Thomas Wallace, Wm.</p> <p>MIDDLESEX.</p> <p>Bryce, Lily A. Cowan, A. Harper Dark, David A. B. Dyke, Beatrice M. Evans, Emma Fleming, Mianic Fleming, John Greene, Thomas M. Leitch, Mary McKay, Ruby A. Mason, Ada M. McIntire, Eliza A. McLellan, Elizabeth</p>	<p>Seaforth. Credlton. Brussels. Rodgerville. Kippen. Wingham. do Zurich.</p> <p>Buckhorn. do Chatham. do do do Rondeau H'br.</p> <p>Moore, Sarnia. Point Edward. do do</p> <p>Packenham. Blakeney,</p> <p>Philipsville, Glen Buell. Delta. Prescott.</p> <p>Plinton. Napanee, do Morven.</p> <p>Niagara. St. Catharines. do Meurriton.</p> <p>Byron. London, do Strathroy London.</p> <p>Newbury. London. Knapdale. Napier. Hyde Park. London. Park Hill,</p>	<p>Pincombe, Richard Pincombe, William Thomson, Simpson</p> <p>MUSKOKA DISTRICT</p> <p>Francis Alice.</p> <p>NORFOLK.</p> <p>Buck, Lillian B. Campbell, Stewart Hamilton, Martha Hamilton, Rebecca Madden, Michael. McIsaac, John A.</p> <p>NORTHUMBERLAND.</p> <p>Brooks, Ephram J. Logan, Alice McArdle, Isaiah Runnels, Emma J. Sanderson, Richard White, Alexander White, Joseph White, Juliet White, Margaret Wright, Wm. J.</p> <p>ONTARIO.</p> <p>Baker, Leticia Canard, Wm. Jacobs, John D. King, John McDonald, George Smith, Albert E. Smith, Charles Swift, Eva E. Vicars, Robert H.</p> <p>OXFORD.</p> <p>Harmer, Charles Staufier, John F. Whealy, Henry</p> <p>PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.</p> <p>Lowry, Thomas R. Peake, John J.</p> <p>PEEL.</p> <p>Little, Annie Scott, William</p> <p>PERTH.</p> <p>Basler, George Douglas, John B. Duncan, James Fuller, Marg't E. Gould, Justus S. Hoffman, Hannah Hollis, Arthur E.</p>	<p>Ameins. do London.</p> <p>Huntsville.</p> <p>Cultus. Simcoe. Forestville. do La Salette. Delbi.</p> <p>Brighton. Campbellford. Bewdley. Warkworth. Cobourg. Bewdley, do do do Newcombe's Mills.</p> <p>Valentyne. Oshawa. Port Perry. Oshawa. Uptergrove. Port Perry, do Oshawa. Cannington.</p> <p>Bright. Platusville. Newark.</p> <p>Parry Sound. Fetherston.</p> <p>Lockton. Caledon.</p> <p>Carthage. Listowell. Stratford. Mitchell. Stratford. do St. Marys.</p>

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The time for admitting pupils is the second Wednesday in September, in each year. Punctuality in this respect is important, as the progress of a class cannot be retarded by pupils coming later.

The pupils should be well clothed; that is, he or she should have both summer and winter clothing enough to last one year, and furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money not less than TWO DOLLARS should also be deposited with the Bursar of the Institution for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

There is but one vacation in the year. It begins the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF JUNE and closes the SECOND WEDNESDAY OF SEPTEMBER. It is expected that the pupils will spend the vacation at home. This arrangement is as desirable for the benefit of the pupils, who need the recreation and change of scene, as for the convenience of the Institution, thus affording opportunity for the necessary painting, cleansing, &c. The present facilities for travel enable most of the pupils to reach home on the evening of the day they leave Belleville. On the day of the commencement of the vacation an officer of the Institution will accompany such pupils as are to travel on the MAIN LINES OF RAILWAY, taking care of them and their baggage to the point previously agreed upon with their friends.

Packages of clothing or boxes sent by express should be addressed to the PUPIL, in care of the "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville," and a postal card forwarded to the Bursar, saying from whom the package was sent. An acknowledgment of its receipt will then be addressed to the sender. *The express charges should in all cases be prepaid.* In all letters having reference to pupils, both the christian and surnames should be mentioned, no matter how frequent the communications may be; also, the correct *post office* address for reply, should be contained in each letter.


The wires of the Montreal Telegraph Company are in direct communication with the Institution:

Pupils are required to write home once a month, and may write as much oftener as they please. Stationary and postage stamps must be furnished by parents or friends. Letters are written for those pupils who cannot write for themselves

Letters of enquiry to the Superintendent, or Bursar, should contain stamps to pre-pay return postage.

Pupils' friends are welcome to visit them at any time.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, with commendable liberality, have arranged to issue *return tickets* over their line for *one-third the regular fare*, to parents or friends of pupils visiting the Institution, who have paid full fare to Belleville. To obtain this privilege, a certificate, signed by the Superintendent of the Institution, must be presented at the office of the Company at Belleville.

 All letters containing money should be registered.

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 SALARIES

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1886.

	£	cts.	£	cts.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:				
Medicines,	97	97		
Medical Comforts and Appliances,	25	45		
			120	22
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES (FOOD):				
Butcher's Meat,	3129	32		
Fowls	130	80		
Fish	256	14		
			3516	24
Flour, Bread and Biscuits,			2116	87
Butter,			1504	22
GENERAL GROCERIES, VIZ:				
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal,	91	11		
Tea	439	23		
Coffee,	87	75		
Cheese,	40	03		
Eggs,	67	90		
Fruit (dried),	239	49		
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles,	68	34		
Syrup and Sugar,	953	58		
Unenumerated,	80	25		
			4067	77
Fruit and Vegetables,			519	81
BEDDING AND CLOTHING:				
Bedding,	19	00		
Clothing for Orphans,	451	24		
Shoes for Orphans,	446	63		
			916	87
FUEL:				
Coal,	2894	63		
Wood	297	00		
			3191	63
LIGHT:				
Gas,	1148	75		
Oil, \$7:35; Candles, \$18:36; Matches, \$13:90	39	81		
			1188	56
LAUNDRY, SOAP AND CLEANING:				
Brushes, Brooms and Mops,	87	92		
Bathbricks, Blacklead and Blacking,	8	20		
Soap,	298	25		
Laundry,	53	52		
			449	99
BOOKS AND APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES				
Library,	69	00		
School Furniture,	188	24		
	512	52		
			769	76
PRINTING, POSTAGES, STATIONERY, &c.:				
Advertising and Printing,	267	33		
Postages, Telegraphs and Express,	293	72		
Stationery,	157	67		
			718	72
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING:				
Furniture, renewal and repairs,	409	25		
Iron and Tinware, &c.:	88	43		
Crockery and Glassware,	221	26		
			718	94
FARM STABLE AND CARRIAGES:				
Feed and Fodder,	437	24		
Farm Labor, stock, Implements including repairs,	281	46		
	298	19		
			1016	88
REPAIRS:				
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.:	573	09		
Hardware, &c.:	264	62		
Paint and Oils,	24	83		
			862	54
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Ice,	53	00		
Officers' Travelling Expenses,	335	30		
Freight and Duties,	117	06		
Amusements,	83	23		
Workshops,				
Incidentals,	284	73		
			853	32
SALARIES AND WAGES:			16064	43
			36596	77