

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Ontario Institution

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

AT BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.



Toronto:

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1875.



Government Inspector :

J. W. LANGMUIR.

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D. M. SUTHERLAND, SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.



INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE.

At the close of the last official year, there were 166 pupils under instruction in this Institution, but before the close of the session on the 24th of June, 1874, the number had increased to 198. The total number of pupils admitted last session was 206, of whom three died, and five were discharged owing to illness, leaving 198 in residence at the termination of the session.

The present Term—the fifth of the Institution—opened on the 2nd of September, 1874, and up to the close of the present official year, 190 pupils have entered, being an increase in the attendance, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 24 pupils. The progress of the school, in respect to the number of admissions is, therefore most satisfactory and encouraging. The most commendable promptitude has been displayed by the parents of deaf-mutes in sending the pupils forward immediately on the opening of the term, which will enable the classes to be organized and classified at a much earlier period of the session than formerly. This was the object aimed at in the provision of the by-laws enacting that no applications for admission would be received after the opening of the session, except in special and extraordinary cases.

The total number of deaf-mutes who have entered the Institution, since its opening on the 20th of October, 1871, up to the 30th of September, 1874, is 256. It would appear from information obtained by the Principal, that eight of the pupils admitted in former sessions have died or left the country; one was expelled; one has been appointed an assistant teacher; and seventeen, owing to age and mental incapacity, were incapable of being further instructed, and have, therefore, not been re-admitted. Deducting the absentees thus accounted for, we find that there are 39 deaf-

mutes who attended the schools for a session or two and then discontinued.

It would be very gratifying if I could report that these 39 deaf-mutes had completed their education, but I regret to say that such is not the case. In point of fact a large proportion of those, thus detained at home, received little benefit from their short stay in the Institution ; and that little will, it is likely, be completely lost through the criminal cupidity of parents who seem to attach a higher value to the manual labour of their deaf-mute children than they do to the means placed within their reach to elevate them to the mental and moral standard of human beings. This neglect of parents of deaf-mutes is not only grossly unjust to their children but is unfair to the Government, has established, and is maintaining at great expense, an Institution specially founded for the relief of such unfortunates. Should this neglect of the highest interests of their children continue, I am strongly of opinion that compulsory attendance should be enforced by statutory enactment, at any rate to the extent that when pupils are once received into the Institution, it should be a condition that they should be allowed to remain until their education is completed. Considering that a permissive enactment of a stronger character received the sanction of the Legislature, in relation to seeing and hearing children, how much more necessary is it in the case of deaf-mutes, who, until instructed, are practically irresponsible beings ? Now that the benefits of the Institution are substantially free, the plea of poverty, which was formerly valid, is without force.

Although a comparatively large number of parents are in this way chargeable with neglect, it is satisfactory to know that the large majority of them fully appreciate the advantages of continued attendance. For, of the total admission to the Institution the first session, 40 are still in the school ; of the admissions of the second session there are still 44 ; of the third there are 30, and of the new pupils admitted last session, 65 have returned this. In addition, 20 pupils have entered the Institution this term, for the first time.

I am, therefore, warranted in saying, having regard to the length of time the establishment has been in existence, and in comparing it with similar institutions, that its progress, in respect to the admission of pupils, is eminently satisfactory and encouraging.

Four Inspections were made of the Institution during the year. My

first visit extended over the 27th, 28th, and 29th January, during which time every part of the premises was inspected, and the general working of the Institution, both in its educational and domestic departments, was minutely examined. The extension of the dining-room, which was in progress at my previous visit, has been completed; and the increased accommodation thus furnished is much appreciated. The dining-room is now capable of seating 220 pupils. The two additional class-rooms that have been provided in the story over the new dining-room have met a want that was beginning to be seriously felt. The re-flooring with hardwood plank of some portions of the male side of the house has added much to its tidiness, and it is to be hoped that the work of relaying all the floors in the Institution that are much used, will be sanctioned. If the boards are supplied by the Public Works Department, all the work can be done by the carpenter, with the assistance of the shop pupils.

The various dormitories, and the beds and bedding, were found in a good state with cleanliness and order generally prevailing, particularly on the girls' side. Until a play-room is furnished outside of the building for the boys, it will be difficult to keep their part of the building as neat and clean as could be desired.

In the carpenter's shop I found 21 boys at work making benches, tables, &c., and repairing furniture. A number of the boys were employed in building a new ice-house, and others were engaged in general outside work.

In the shoe shop there were 24 boys under instruction, who were engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes for the various public institutions of the Province.

The sewing shop had 7 pupils doing general work in that line.

My inspection of the Institution in September occupied three days. There were then 188 pupils in attendance, viz: 117 boys and 71 girls. This number of females is the greatest that has been in the Institution at any one time since its opening.

Of these 188 pupils, 138 had been admitted free, in respect of board and tuition, on the certificates of the municipal authorities that their parents were unable to pay for board; 38 were entered on the Register as paying pupils in respect of board, and 22 as indigent orphans, who, under the regulations, were being boarded, educated and clothed at the expense of the Province.

An examination of the Register showed that 21 of the pupils in attendance were over 21 years of age. In nearly every instance, however, these

over-age pupils were proper subjects for exceptional admission to the school, in accordance with the statutory provision in that behalf. But now that the accommodation of the building is so nearly taken up with pupils under 21, the Principal was instructed not to admit any more over that age, without referring the application to the Inspector. As two pupils of that class respectively aged 26 and 29 appeared to have received all the benefit that possibly can be conferred upon them in an Institution of this kind, the Principal was instructed not to re-admit them next session.

The Register of the pupils was examined, and while it was very neatly and correctly kept on the left side, which furnishes a history of each case before admission is awarded, the right side, on which should be recorded the progress of the pupils, and what becomes of them, was blank. Considering such a record to be very important and useful, the Principal was requested to have it written up.

The dormitories and rooms on the female side were, at this visit, found in their usual state of cleanliness and order, but on the boys' side that condition of things was not as apparent as usual, perhaps owing to the fact that the position of housekeeper had been vacant since the opening of the fifth session. The plan of granting assistance to the very young lads in dressing and preparing for breakfast in the morning, appeared to be defective, and in consequence many were not ready in time for that meal. The beds were also made up before being properly aired. These, and some other defects in the management, were brought to the notice of the Principal.

I was present at all the meals served to the pupils during my stay. Most excellent order and discipline always prevailed. The food was good and sufficient, but the supply of milk was lamentably deficient, being under three gallons per day for a household of 200 persons. As five cows are kept, this state of things showed that either the animals were worthless for milking purposes (which is the only purpose they should be kept for in such an Institution), or that some other trouble existed, which, in either case, required a remedy. The Principal was authorised to act in the matter.

During my visit I saw every pupil in the school; their physical appearance denoted that they were being well cared for, and they were all well and neatly clothed.

The Institution physician reports that, although the sanitary condition of the Institution has been good during the year, measles attacked about

80 pupils, but without any fatal results. Three pupils died during the same period from diseases stated in the Physician's Report.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are now under training in the literary department, nine distinct classes taught by the same number of teachers, besides the drawing class, in which instruction is given by a competent master. The class in articulation, which was suspended for a time, is also about to be resumed.

At all my visits these various classes were inspected, but during my stay in September a thorough examination was made of them in the several branches taught. While the result of this examination was generally satisfactory, it was particularly so in respect to the four most advanced classes. Continued and uninterrupted attendance at school; close application; thought, facilitated by natural brightness, and the greatest desire to learn on the part of the pupils; with efficiency, zeal, coupled with ingenuity, and unbounded patience on the part of the teachers, have been amply rewarded by the most marked advancement and proficiency of many of the pupils in these classes.

I was glad to observe that the system and method of instruction in this Institution is assuming a more practical shape at every visit. The introduction of object lessons in the beginners' class is a step in this direction, and appears to me to be the best foundation for the practical instruction of deaf-mutes, and which may be followed up from class to class to an almost unlimited extent. Exhibiting to a deaf-mute class the picture of a sheep on a card is very good, but having fixed to the card, as well, some of the wool; the yarn made from the wool, and the cloth made from the yarn, or a piece of the skin, and the leather, parchment, &c., made from it, cannot fail to induce a train of thought in a deaf-mute, which, if followed up by a skilful teacher, must accomplish the desired result. When it is borne in mind that the amount of information that can be imparted to an ordinary deaf-mute, upon any subject, must be comparatively limited, and when it is further considered that the time to do it in, under the most favourable circumstances is equally limited, as far as school instruction is concerned; the paramount necessity of trying to impart only what will be of practical use, is surely very obvious.

If deaf-mutes are to be fitted for teachers of their class, or for the professional walks of life, these objects can be best accomplished in a College

established for that purpose, and not in our ordinary Institutions. The sooner, therefore, that deaf-mute instruction assimilates itself to their everyday life, observation and requirement, the better and more useful it will be.

Following this up, I informed the Principal and Faculty of the Institution that I would be pleased if they would turn their attention to the compilation of interesting matter connected with the history and progress of Canada during the past decade; something eminently Canadian, so that when the deaf mutes they are instructing can read and write, they will be able to do so intelligently on matters connected with their own country.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Institution for the year ending 30th September, was \$32,276 42. The following summary shows the cost per pupil for the various items of expenditure for the year :

	Aggregate cost.	Cost per pupil.
Medical department.....	\$ 137 79	\$ 76
Food of all kinds.....	10,322 50	55 49
Bedding and clothing.....	336 59	1 80
Fuel.....	2,398 23	12 89
Light.....	1,119 80	6 02
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	488 61	2 62
Books and apparatus.....	343 48	1 84
Printing, postage, stationery.....	864 85	4 64
Furniture and furnishing.....	750 87	4 03
Farm.....	816 42	4 38
Repairs.....	504 60	2 00
Miscellaneous.....	499 05	2 68
Salaries and wages.....	13,693 63	73 62
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$32,276 42	\$172 77

This table shows that the cost for the year for board, lodging and education (including clothing for orphans), together with all household expenses, including the board and lodging of the staff and servants, comprising 37 people, was \$172 77 per pupil.

In the cost of farm the salaries of permanent employees are not included in the above summary, and if they were it would clearly show that the farm is carried on at considerable loss. Whatever necessity there may be for a large garden, I am of opinion that the less farming land that is attached to establishments for the education of Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the better.

The salaries and wages of an educational institution, owing to the em-

ployment of a large teaching staff, must of necessity be larger than in an ordinary establishment for the maintenance of inmates. Comparison, therefore, except with the figures connected with an institution of a similar character, would be unfair. The receipts of the Institution for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows :—

Payment of board by pupils.....	\$3,806 75	
Sale of articles.....	100 00	
	—————	\$3,906 75

If this revenue is deducted from the gross expenditures of the Institution, it will be found that the net cost to the Province of maintaining the establishment for the year, was \$28,369 67.

Annexed to this report will be found the detailed statement of expenditure for the year, and the estimates for the expenditures of 1875.

The Report of Dr. Palmer, the Principal, which will be found in the Appendix, gives a full account of the operations of the Institution for the year.

I have pleasure in stating that the general management of the affairs of the Institution continues to give satisfaction.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDITURE of the Institution for Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1874.

Medical Department:—

Medicines.....	\$97 89	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	39 90	
	—————	\$137 79

Food:—

Butchers' meat.....	3,198 05	
Fowls.....	231 41	
Fish.....	232 80	
	—————	3,662 26
Flour, bread and biscuits.....	1,944 12	
Butter.....	1,782 95	

General Groceries:—

Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	169 66
Tea.....	386 53

Coffee.....	\$178 20	
Cheese.....	78 58	
Eggs.....	172 88	
Fruit (dried).....	198 81	
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles.....	179 12	
Syrup and sugar.....	993 12	
Unenumerated.....	192 33	
	<hr/>	\$2,549 15
Fruit and vegetables.....		384 02
<i>Bedding and Clothing :—</i>		
Bedding.....	74 90	
Clothing for orphans.....	248 39	
Shoes for orphans.....	13 30	
	<hr/>	336 59
<i>Fuel :—</i>		
Coal.....	553 73	
Wood.....	1,844 50	
	<hr/>	2,398 23
<i>Light :—</i>		
Gas.....	1,034 40	
Oil, candles, matches.....	85 40	
	<hr/>	1,119 80
<i>Laundry, soap and cleaning :—</i>		
Brushes, brooms and mops.....	86 00	
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking.....	11 60	
Soap.....	330 01	
Laundry.....	61 00	
	<hr/>	488 61
<i>Books and apparatus :—</i>		
Library.....	82 79	
School furniture, books, stationery, &c.....	260 69	
	<hr/>	343 48
<i>Printing, postages, stationery, &c. :—</i>		
Advertising and printing.....	398 70	
Postages, telegraph and express.....	292 79	
Stationery.....	173 36	
	<hr/>	864 85
<i>Furniture and furnishing :—</i>		
Furniture, renewal and repairs.....	631 05	
Iron and tinware, &c.....	26 39	
Crockery and glassware.....	93 43	
	<hr/>	750 87
<i>Farm :—</i>		
Feed and fodder.....	426 77	

Farm labour, stock and implements, including repairs.....	\$389 65	
	<hr/>	\$816 42
<i>Repairs :—</i>		
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, &c.....	317 39	
Hardware, &c.....	93 83	
Paint and Oils.....	93 38	
	<hr/>	504 60
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>		
Ice.....	30 50	
Officers' travelling expenses.....	222 70	
Freight and duties.....	29 26	
Amusements.....	41 80	
Workshops.....	75 96	
Incidentals.....	98 83	
	<hr/>	499 05
<i>Salaries and wages :</i>		13,693 63
	<hr/>	\$32,276 42

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the year 1875, for 220 pupils.

Medical Department :

Medicine and medical comforts.....	125 00
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Food :—

Butchers' meat, fish and fowl.....	3,750 00	
Flour.....	2,000 00	
Butter.....	1,500 00	
General groceries.....	2,300 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	10,050 00

Bedding and Clothing :—

Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	500 00
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Fuel, Light, and Cleaning :—

Fuel.....	2,500 00	
Gas, oil, &c.....	1,000 00	
Laundry, soap, and cleaning.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	4,000 00

Miscellaneous :—

Furniture and furnishing.....	500 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	600 00
Repairs and alterations.....	500 00

Advertising, printing, stationery and postage...	\$500 00
Books, apparatus and appliances.....	500 00
Unenumerated.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,600 00

Salaries and Wages :—

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Principal	1	1,800 00
Physician.....	1	500 00
Bookkeeper and Steward.....	1	800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00
Teachers.....	9	5,500 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Fireman.....	1	228 00
Farmer.....	1	480 00
Farm hand.....	1	192 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Baker and Cook.....	1	450 00
Night Watchman.....	1	240 00
Carpenter and Assistant.....	2	650 00
Shoemaker.....	1	500 00
Messenger.....	1	84 00
Cook.....	1	120 00
Maids.....	9	828 00
Gatekeeper.....	1	72 00
Extra assistance.....		200 00
	<hr/>	14,164 00
	37	<hr/>
		\$32,439 00

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Fourth Annual Report of the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for the Year ending September 30th, 1874.

Just four years ago this Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils, and I think it is proper that I should briefly review its history to the present date, in order that we may see what has been accomplished during this comparatively short period.

The Buildings when first occupied were in an unfinished condition, and it was evident that many additions and improvements would be required to adapt them properly to the purpose for which they were designed. Such changes have been made as were necessary for the wants and requirements of the Institution, and I am happy to state that at this time, as far as comfort and convenience are concerned, it will compare favourably with almost any Institution in America.

Every available means have been used to seek out the Deaf and Dumb in the Province and have them sent to school, and the following table will show that our efforts in this direction have been crowned with greater success than we could reasonably expect.

Number of Deaf and Dumb Pupils who have entered the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from October 20th, 1870, to October 20th, 1874.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	8	2	10	Norfolk	4	2	5
Bruce	1	1	2	Northumberland	6	6	12
Carleton	5	5	10	Ontario	6	2	8
Durham	4	4	8	Oxford	-	2	2
Elgin	3	3	6	Peel	-	2	2
Essex	1	2	3	Perth	-	12	5
Frontenac	4	3	7	Peterborough	-	4	1
Glengarry	1	1	2	Prince Edward	-	1	1
Grenville and Leeds	4	2	6	Renfrew	-	1	1
Grey	8	2	10	Russell	-	1	1
Haldimand	3	3	3	Simcoe	-	10	1
Halton	3	3	3	Waterloo	-	4	4
Hastings	10	6	16	Welland	-	2	1
Huron	11	7	18	Wellington	-	4	4
Kent	3	1	4	Wentworth	-	7	7
Lambton	6	2	8	York	-	10	8
Lanark	2	2	2	New Brunswick	-	1	1
Lennox and Addington	3	2	5				
Lincoln	2	2	4				
Middlesex	15	3	18				
					169	87	256

From this table it will be seen that two hundred and fifty-six pupils have entered the Institution, and at this time one hundred and ninety are in attendance. Sixty-six pupils have not returned to school the present term, and I think only about ten will come back. Of this number five have died, three left Canada, three married, and one left on account of ill-health, one has been expelled, and one has been appointed assistant teacher in the Institution. Seventeen, on account of age or mental defects, would have received no further benefit by remaining in the Institution, but I am sorry to state that thirty-five who have been kept at home should have remained in school from three to five years longer. From what I can learn they are mostly retained at home because their parents or friends are unwilling to be deprived of their labour for the sake of giving them an education. Now, this is unjust, first, to the Government which has made such ample provision for their education, secondly, to the Institution, as they leave before their education has been fairly commenced, and thirdly, to the pupils themselves, who are unjustly denied their only means of obtaining an education.

It must be remembered that deaf-mutes when they first enter school have no means of communicating their thoughts and ideas except through the medium of natural signs, and as they learn through the eye alone, it is from three to four years before they get a fair start in expressing themselves in written language, and that seven years, the time allowed for their education, is hardly sufficient to enable them to learn to write correctly. From this it will be seen what great injustice is done to deaf-mutes, by their parents or friends in thus depriving them of an education. Permit me to suggest that parents and friends in accepting the liberal provision made in behalf of their deaf-mute children should at least be required not to remove them from school during the period of education, except by permission of the Inspector. This would to some extent remedy the matter.

I have alluded to this subject in my previous reports, and cannot let this occasion pass without calling your attention to it again.

The following Tables show the nationality and occupation of parents, also the ages of all who have entered this Institution since its opening:—

Nationality.

Canada	74	France	1
England	59	Indian (Canada)	1
Ireland	60	Unknown	4
Scotland	37		
Germany	12	Total	256
United States	8		

Religion.

Presbyterian	67	Lutheran	9
Methodist	65	Evangelical Union	1
Church of England	56	Christian Disciples	3
Roman Catholic	22	Mennonite	1
Baptist	16	Unknown	9
Congregational	3		
Bible Christian	4	Total	256

Occupation.

Accountant	3	Barrister	1
Baggageman	1	Brewer	1
Boarding-house keeper	1	Brickmaker	1
Baker	1	Blacksmith	5

Boilermaker	1	Minister	1
Butcher	1	Merchant	5
Carpenter	9	Millwright	1
Carriage maker	3	Miller	2
Civil service	1	Nurseryman	1
Cooper	2	Painter and decorator	3
Clerk	2	Plasterer	1
Currier	2	Printer	1
Cabman	1	Sailmaker	1
Drayman	3	Sailor	3
Fisherman	2	Shoemaker	3
Farmer	133	Tavern keeper	1
Gardener	1	Tailor	1
Governor of gaol	1	Teacher	3
Gunsmith	1	Trader	1
House servant	1	Washerwoman	1
Ironmonger	1	Watchmaker	1
Labourer	37	Unknown	8
Manufacturer	1		
Machinist	1		
		Total	256

Ages.

36 years	1	15 years	19
29 "	1	14 "	17
27 "	1	13 "	16
26 "	2	12 "	24
25 "	5	11 "	16
24 "	2	10 "	19
23 "	2	9 "	18
22 "	5	8 "	13
21 "	6	7 "	20
20 "	8	6 "	5
19 "	10	5 "	1
18 "	17		
17 "	12		
16 "	16		
		Total	256

The number of pupils who have entered the Institution during the year ending September 30th, 1874, is as follows:—

Males	145
Females	76
Total	221

They are supported as follows:—

By Parents or friends.....	55
By the Government of Ontario as Orphans..	13
Admitted free under the amended By-laws as follows:—	153
Total	221

County of Brant.....	4	County of Middlesex	6
“ Bruce	2	“ Norfolk	2
“ Carleton	8	“ Northumberland	11
“ Durham	4	“ Ontario	5
“ Elgin	5	“ Oxford	2
“ Essex	1	“ Peel	2
“ Frontenac.....	3	“ Perth	11
County of Glengarry.....	1	“ Peterborough.....	4
“ Grenville and Leeds.	3	“ Renfrew	1
“ Grey	7	“ Russell	1
“ Haldimand.....	1	“ Simcoe	6
“ Halton	2	“ Waterloo.....	3
“ Hastings.....	14	“ Welland	2
“ Huron	14	“ Wellington.....	4
“ Lambton	3	“ Wentworth.....	2
“ Lanark	1	“ York.....	11
“ Lennox & Addington	5	Total	153
“ Lincoln.....	2		

In the Educational department we have pursued the same system of instruction as heretofore, and it gives me pleasure again to be able to state that the progress made has been very satisfactory, and creditable to the zeal and energy of our corps of Teachers. The semi-annual examination in February was very thorough, and showed that decided progress had been made during the past year in acquiring a correct use of written language, as well as in general information. Our aim is to give to our pupils a practical education, such as will be useful to them in after life.

The religious instruction consists as usual in simple lectures on Sabbath morning and afternoon, besides the recitation of lessons in Scripture History in the school-room. The pupils take a great interest in these exercises, and some of them have as thorough a knowledge of the principal facts in Scripture History as any other class of children.

An hour is devoted each day to a class of semi-mutes in improving their articulation. While I am not yet prepared to recommend the appointment of a special Teacher of articulation, I think this class should be continued.

All of those whose children can speak, wish them to be instructed in articulation, so that they will not lose what speech they possess, on account of want of practice. Mr. Watson has charge of this class.

Instruction in Drawing is given to such as evince a talent for it, by Mr. Ackermann. It is proposed to add painting in water colors to this branch of instruction.

Owing to the large increase in the number of pupils, it became necessary to employ two additional teachers.

I secured the services of Miss Mary Johnson, who had been teaching for five years in the New York and Wisconsin Institutions for the deaf and dumb, who I find to be well qualified for the position. I also placed Miss Annie Symes, of Ingersoll, in charge of a class of beginners. She had no previous experience in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, but as she seems so much interested in the work, I hope she will succeed in qualifying herself to become a useful Teacher.

The fifth term has opened quite favorably, and already one hundred and ninety Pupils have entered the School. It is gratifying indeed to see that they have been sent forward so promptly. We have reason to expect an increase of from fifteen to twenty, before the close of the year, which will necessitate the employment of another Teacher.

This will, I think, complete our full corps of Instructors, as we cannot in the future expect an average attendance of more than from two hundred to two hundred and twenty pupils.

It has been our custom to suspend the regular School exercises from the 24th of December to the 1st of January. As so few of our Pupils can visit their homes, I would recommend that the School exercises be continued as usual, except on Christmas and New Year's day, and that one week be added to the Summer Vacation.

I beg leave to call your attention to the accompanying report of Dr. Hope, Physician of the Institution, from which you will see that while the general sanitary condition of the Institution has been good; we were visited with the measles in an epidemic form in February and March. While there were upwards of eighty cases, all terminated favorably.

I am pained to record the deaths of three of our pupils during the past year; Charles Morse, of Elgin County, aged twenty-four years, died the 11th day of December, of chronic inflammation of the liver. He had a severe attack of sickness during the previous summer from the effects of

which he never recovered. His father was with him at the time of his death, and his remains were sent home for interment.

Robert Robins, of the County of Simcoe, died of brain fever, on the 16th day of January, 1874. He was fifteen years of age, and was never regarded as very strong, either physically or mentally. He was buried in the cemetery near Belleville.

Hugh R. Hamilton, of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, aged fifteen years, died on the 20th of March, 1874, of pulmonary consumption. He was the only pupil who resided outside the Province of Ontario who had ever entered the Institution. His kind and gentle disposition had made him a general favourite. His father, the Hon. William Hamilton, arrived just before his death, and his remains were conveyed to his home in New Brunswick for interment.

The kind care and attention of the officers, employees, and pupils of the Institution to the sick, during the prevalence of the measles, and the continued illness of the above-mentioned pupils, are worthy of special mention. Dr. Hope was unremitting in his attentions.

Mrs. G. A. Thompson, who had for two years acted as housekeeper, resigned in August, to take the position of matron in the Nebraska Institution. Suitable arrangements have been made for the performance of the duties discharged by her, until the vacancy is filled.

The girls, out of school hours, are engaged in sewing, knitting, and other domestic work, under the care of the matron. Several of them worked in the tailoring department.

As it was impossible to obtain sufficient work to keep the pupils employed, it became necessary, for the present, to suspend the tailoring department. Mrs. Flowers, who had charge of this branch of instruction, was well qualified for the position, and we regret very much the necessity for its discontinuance.

In the shoe-shop twenty-five boys have been employed. We commenced this branch of instruction in August, 1873, and when we consider the fact that none of the pupils had any previous knowledge of the trade—and the short time they are employed each day, the amount of work done—is quite satisfactory; some of them give promise of becoming good workmen.

During the year, 884 pairs of shoes, of different kinds, have been made. They were sent principally to the Insane Asylum at London, and Toronto

and the Central Prison in Toronto. Besides this, the ordinary repairs have been done for those connected with the Institution.

In the carpenter-shop twenty-four boys have been employed. They have, under the direction of the carpenter, made the necessary repairs to the buildings and furniture, besides doing much new work, among which we will mention the following:—built an ice-house 26 by 20 feet; root-house and front porch at Mr. McGann's residence; built winter porches at the Institution and Bursar's residence; fitted up nine clothes-closets in attic-rooms, east end, occupied by the boys; re-built about one-fourth of a mile of picket-fence along east-side of premises, besides making a number of settees, tables, desks, and other furniture. The pupils take a great interest in this department. About a dozen others wish to work in the carpenter's shop, but they cannot be admitted, as with the present number, the shop is too much crowded.

I wish very much that we could secure some work of a light nature for our smaller boys, as more than fifty of them, who cannot be employed in the shops, are comparatively idle during work-hours in winter. The great difficulty we have in securing such work is owing to the distance from a large city like Toronto or Montreal.

During the coming year it will be desirable to fit up clothes-closets in the attic-rooms, occupied by the girls; build another barn; make a number of school-desks, settees, bedsteads and other furniture, besides doing the necessary repairs.

The roof has been very much damaged by storms during the past year, and I have had just such repairs made as were absolutely required to protect the building during the coming winter. The roof and eaves need thorough repairs, and unless this is attended to during the next year, much additional damage will be done to the interior of the Institution.

I will simply call your attention to the recommendation made in my last Report concerning the necessity for the erection of a gymnasium, the addition to Bursar's residence, and the insertion of another pump with larger supply pipe at the Bay.

The following statement will show the principal products of our garden during the past year:—

29½ bushels potatoes.	100 bushels beets.
87 " " carrots.	40 " " parsnips.

112 bushels turnips.	566 Kohl rabbi.
40 " tomatoes.	4175 cucumbers.
30 " onions.	1008 gherkins.
284 dozen "	570 bunches rhubarb.
115 quarts green peas.	345 " radishes.
2 bushels ripe "	80 " lettuce.
3 " beans.	50 " Swiss chard.
213 quarts snap beans.	40 " leeks.
516 dozen sweet corn.	31 dozen red pepper.
4000 cabbages.	2 bushels salsify.
700 cauliflowers.	1½ " Jerusalem arti-
800 celery.	chokes.
1162 squash.	20 " spinach.
172 musk melons.	100 okra.
167 water melons and citrons.	250 asparagus.

In addition to the above a number of vegetables has been raised, which cannot well be enumerated, and several hundred strawberry plants have been set out. The gardener has raised a large quantity of flowers, plants, &c., in the garden, besides planting and keeping in order twenty-nine flower beds in the front grounds. He has also made a number of rustic vases, which when planted with flowers added much to the ornamental appearance of our front yard.

We have kept a man employed most of the spring and summer on our front grounds, and they now present a better appearance than hitherto. The trees, shrubs, and grass have grown more than ever before, and we are now having a thorough top-dressing of manure put on. Additional drains are needed. The main walks should be scraped out and a thick layer of gravel and broken stone, with fine gravel spread over the top, before we can hope to prevent the growth of weeds, thistles and grass. We expect to plant about three hundred additional shade trees in and around the premises this fall.

On the farm the spring crops were attended to in good time and condition, but it is to be regretted that we cannot show a larger yield, owing to the continuance of the drought through the months of August and September. The following products were raised during the year: barley, 140 bushels; peas, 50 bushels; corn in the ear, 250 bushels; carrots and mangold wurtzel, 350 bushels; potatoes, 775 bushels; apples from our small orchard, 40 bushels; also 12 tons of hay, and a large amount of corn fodder. Several acres have been seeded in timothy and clover, which at present give

promise of a fine growth. The yield of grass was very much reduced owing to the drought. We never had a finer prospect for a large yield of potatoes; until visited by the potato bug, which destroyed a great portion of the crop

During the year the farm team hauled 308 loads of manure from the town and 100 loads of gravel, besides the necessary hauling for the Institution.

The following newspapers have been sent free to our reading room, during the year, for which courtesy the publishers are entitled to our thanks.

<i>The Daily Ontario</i> , Belleville.	<i>The Deaf Mute</i> , Omaha, Neb.
<i>The Dominion</i> , Sandwich and Windsor.	<i>The Times</i> , Woodstock.
<i>Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper</i> , New York.	<i>The Courier</i> , Trenton.
<i>The Journal of Education</i> , Toronto.	<i>The Ensign</i> , Brighton.
<i>The Times</i> , Ottawa.	<i>The Christian Advocate</i> , Hamilton.
<i>The Advertiser</i> , London.	<i>The Mutes' Chronicle</i> , Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
<i>The Times</i> , Port Hope.	<i>The Deaf Mutes' Journal</i> , Mexico, New York.
<i>The Sentinel</i> , Woodstock.	<i>The Times</i> , Orillia.
<i>The Herald</i> , Stratford.	<i>The Tribune</i> , Oxford.
<i>The Beacon</i> , "	<i>Kentucky Deaf Mute</i> , Danville, Ky.
<i>The Farmers' Advocate</i> , London.	

The Executive Committee met at this Institution, on the 17th October, 1873, for the purpose of deciding as to the time and place for holding the Eighth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. I addressed the following communication to the Committee:—

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, October 16th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I am authorized by J. W. Langmuir, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., to extend an invitation to the Executive Committee of the American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb, to hold its next Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, in this Institution, in the summer of 1874. Should the invitation be accepted, we will do all in our power to entertain the Convention in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. PALMER,

Principal.

E. M. Gallaudet, LL.D.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The invitation was accepted, and the Convention met on Wednesday, the 15th of July, and remained in session till the 20th.

It was the largest Convention ever held in America, and was composed of more than 150 delegates and visitors, representing about thirty Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States and Dominion of Canada. The proceedings were very interesting throughout, and the discussions of various subjects appertaining to the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were of great benefit to all present. I will not attempt to give an account in detail of the proceedings of the Convention, as they will soon be published and distributed; but I cannot let this occasion pass without referring to the warm and hearty welcome extended to the members of the Convention during their stay in our midst.

In addition to the private hospitality extended by citizens of Belleville and vicinity, who opened their houses for the entertainment of delegates, a public welcome was given in the Town Hall of Belleville, on Thursday evening, the 16th of July. The Mayor presided, aided by the Warden in the Vice-chair. The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Billa Flint, and responded to by the Rev. W. W. Turner, D.D., the President of the Convention. After which a number of addresses were delivered by prominent officials of the town and county, and members of the Convention. A bountiful collation was served after the close of the exercises in the Hall.

On Monday, the 20th, the day on which the Convention adjourned, an invitation was accepted by the members of the Convention, to visit Picton and the Sand Banks on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the County of Prince Edward, to enjoy a pic-nic. The steamer *Rochester* was engaged to convey the party to Picton, and on arriving there, at least a hundred conveyances were in readiness to carry the visitors to the Sand Banks, ten miles distant. Soon after arriving there, addresses of welcome were delivered by the Mayor of Picton and the Warden of the county. A nice repast was enjoyed in a beautiful grove, after which the closing exercises of the Convention took place.

All the strangers present expressed themselves highly pleased with their reception and treatment while in Canada; and too much praise cannot be given to the officials and people of Belleville and Hastings, Picton and Prince Edward, for the many courtesies, both public and private, extended to the delegates and visitors to the Convention. I feel that they have placed me under a debt of obligation which I can never repay.

I will mention in this connection that about one hundred persons were entertained in the Institution during the session of the Convention, in addition to those who accepted the hospitality of the people of Belleville.

An interesting as well as instructive feature, in connection with the Convention, was the Educational Museum, which was fitted up in the boys' sitting-room, for the exhibition of books, maps and charts, and other appliances, as well as philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c., suitable to be used in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. There were contributions of books from several sources, but nearly all the articles on exhibition were furnished from the Educational Department, Toronto.

We are under great obligations to Dr. Hodgins, Deputy-Superintendent of Education, for permitting the use of the articles, and to Dr. May, clerk of Libraries for fitting up the museum in so tasty a manner and rendering assistance in other ways during the Convention. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Wainwright and McClure, General Passenger Agents of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies, for their assistance in arranging special rates, excursion tickets, &c., for the delegates; to H. P. Dwight, Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, for the ample provision made for telegraphing the Reports of the Convention; to the reporters of the several newspapers represented, for their full and complete reports of the proceedings, for valuable aid rendered during the Convention. Permit me to express my obligations to you for affording me every facility which would contribute to the success of the Convention, as well as for the warm interest you have manifested in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the Institution since its organization.

The following railways have granted return tickets to the pupils and officers of our Institution at reduced rates, and are entitled to our thanks: The Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western Railway, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, the Midland Railway, and the Northern Railway of Canada. We are under renewed obligations to the railway officials at Belleville and Toronto, and to the conductors for kind attention shown our pupils, on their way to and from their homes.

We were honoured with a short visit from their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, on the 6th of September. An arch of "Welcome," formed of evergreens, was erected at the front entrance to the premises, and the chapel was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

A short exhibition of our method of instruction was given, at which they

seemed much pleased. Lord Dufferin has kindly offered a silver and a bronze medal to be competed for by our pupils, which will be awarded at the close of the present year.

To the officers of the Institution who have extended to me a hearty support in the discharge of my varied and responsible duties, I return my sincere thanks.

In conclusion we must express our humble gratitude to our Heavenly Father, who has bestowed such signal blessings on our Institution in the past ; and commending it and all its interests to His continued care and protection in the future, this Report is respectfully submitted.

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

October 20th, 1874.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, October 20th, 1874.

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

SIR,—In compliance with the By-Law defining the duties of the Physician of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I respectfully submit to you the following report for the year ending 30th September 1874.

The number of pupils who applied for admission was 201 ; all were admitted but one, who was suffering from an incurable disease. Although, the sanitary condition of the Institution has been good during the year, a larger number of pupils have come under my professional care than on any former occasion since I have had charge of it. This is accounted for from the fact that the Institution was visited in February last with measles, and about eighty of the pupils were attacked with the disease. I am happy to be able to say they all terminated favourably. Although we have been signally favoured in having been spared from any serious disease, I regret to announce the death of three of the pupils. Charles Morse died on the 11th December, 1873, from chronic inflammation of the liver. Robert Robins died January 16th, 1874, of brain fever, and Hugh Hamilton on the 20th March, of pulmonary consumption.

These pupils were highly esteemed for their amiability of temper and kindly disposition, by their teachers and fellow pupils, and their death is much regretted by all.

I am happy in being able to state that the food and clothing of the pupils, indeed everything connected with their health and comfort with one exception, is all that could be desired.

The exception to which I refer is the want of a gymnasium and playshed for the boys, and I must again express my strong conviction of the necessity of something of the kind, and the hope that another Session of

the Legislature will not pass without provision being made for this much-to-be-desired object. I am persuaded that it would be wise economy for the Government to make this improvement at once, as the injury done to the building by using it as a place for athletic exercise and amusement, would in a short time cover the expense of a suitable gymnasium.

I desire to express my thanks to the Principal and officers of the Institution for their unvarying courtesy and kindness extended to me in the discharge of my professional duties, and their attention to the wants of the pupils in cases of sickness.

W. HOPE, M.D.,
Physician.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, SEP-
TEMBER 3RD, 1873, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1874.

COUNTY.	COUNTY.
Acheson, Henry A. Haldimand.	Douglas, Janet. Brant.
Adams, Edward. Grey.	Douglas, John B. Perth.
Alexander, Andrew C. Hastings.	Dowling, Susan. York.
Allin, Samuel. Ontario.	Drum, Annie. Northumberland.
Almas, Mary M. Norfolk.	Durand, Richard. Hastings.
Amos, Joseph. York.	Dyke, Beatrice M. Carleton.
Awrey, John Root. Wellington.	Elliott, Charles. York.
Baines, Stephen. Huron.	Elliott, Laura. "
Baker, Letitia. Ontario.	Everingham, J. B. Middlesex.
Baptie, Agnes. Peterboro'.	Ezard, Mark. York.
Barager, William. Hastings.	Flynn, John. York.
Barnhart, Hannah M. Hastings.	Forristall, James. Glengarry.
Barton, A. W. Norfolk.	Frank, Solomon S. Middlesex.
Beamish, Elizabeth. York.	Frazer, Hugh. Wentworth.
Black, Margaret M. Huron.	Frazer, Philip. Oxford.
Bowen, Margaret F. Simcoe.	Freeman, William. Grey.
Boyd, Mary. Huron.	Fuller, Florence. Peterborough.
Braven, James A. Welland.	Gee, John Walter. Middlesex.
Brenzel, Henry. Grey.	Gallagher, John. Frontenac.
Brooks, Ephraim J. Northumberland	Gillespie, Thos. H. Wellington.
Brown, Bamber. Wentworth.	Ginn, Ellen. Durham.
Brown, Esther. Wellington.	Golds, Charles. Brant.
Brown, Thomas. "	Gould, Justus L. Perth.
Buck, James H. Elgin.	Grace, Mary Ettie. Norfolk.
Busch, Sydney J. Frontenac.	Graham, Donald. Middlesex.
Byers, Sarah. Perth.	Grant, George. Grey.
Carscadden, W. J. Middlesex.	Grant, W. Headley. Wentworth.
Calder, Neil. Grey.	Gray, Marion. Carleton.
Connolly, M. T. Essex.	Gray, Alfred. "
Cowan, John H. Middlesex.	Green, Robert. Peel.
Coxall, John R. Lennox.	Gray, Martha A. D. Elgin.
Crawford, Margaret A. Peel.	Griffith, Andrew. Middlesex.
Cronkright, N. R. Hastings.	Hadden, Daniel. Lambton.
Crozier, Thomas. Haldimand.	Hagyard, Esther J. Peel.
Cummings, Peter. Carleton.	Hamilton, Martha M. Norfolk.
Cunningham, H. A. Halton.	Hamilton, Hugh R. Restigouche, N.B.
Darue, Samuel. Lambton.	Hazleton, Mary. Lincoln.
Davis, Mary E. Hastings.	Henderson, Mary E. Brant.
Dean, Joseph. Peel.	Hill, Margaret C. Oxford.
Dennee, John W. Addington.	Hoffman, Hannah. Perth.
Dennee, Matilda J. "	Hornsby, John. Simcoe.
Donal, Martha Ann. Hastings.	Hoy, Robert. Perth.

COUNTY.

Hunter, Mary.....Halton.
 Hunter, Matilda.....Toronto.
 Hurl, Thomas Henry Peterboro'.
 Hurl, William John " "
 Hammel, William.....Bruce.
 Ince, Henry R. C.....York.
 Jackson, John.....Huron.
 Jacobs, J. Deforest.Ontario.
 Johnson, Thomas...Huron.
 Johnson, William...Leeds.
 Kay, William.....Perth.
 Kent, Alice M. M.....Lincoln.
 Ketterer, W.....Huron.
 Kimmerley, Geo.....Hastings.
 Laing, William.....Durham.
 Lewis, Fannie.....Essex.
 Livingston, John....York.
 Lloyd, Joshua.....Hastings.
 Logan, Alice.....Northumberland.
 Lorenzen, Mary Ettie, Lambton.
 Lovell, Jane Bazeley York.
 Lowry, Thos. R.....Simcoe.
 Magee, Walter.....Huron.
 Mason, Ambrose.....Durham.
 Mason, John Henry " "
 Masury, Phebe J...Welland.
 Meek, John.....Lennox.
 Merrington, W. H. Grenville.
 Moore, SimonHuron.
 Moore, James..... " "
 Morrison, Archibald, Grey.
 Morrison, Daniel.... " "
 Morrison, Duncan... " "
 Morrison, Margaret " "
 Morrow, William...Huron.
 Morse, Charles.....Elgin.
 Muller, Balthazer...Waterloo.
 Muller, William..... " "
 Murdoch, William... " "
 Murphy, Daniel.....Perth.
 McArdle, Isaiah.....Northumberland.
 MacAuley, Margt...Bruce.
 McCaig, Robert T...Huron.
 McCollum, Georgina Elgin.
 McCollum, V. J..... " "
 McCormick, Thos. A. Northumberland.
 McDonald, Alex. E. Ontario.
 McDonald, George... " "
 McEllenborough, A. J. Durham.
 McGlashen, Thos....Lincoln.
 McKillop, Isabella. Middlesex.
 McLaren, Alex.....Carleton.
 McLaren, Christina " "

COUNTY.

McLaren, George...Carleton.
 McLean, Hugh D...Grey.
 McMordie, Mary A. Huron.
 McNaughten, D....Huron.
 McQuarrie, Mary A. Huron.
 McQuigge, William Hastings.
 McRae, R. W. R...Frontenac.
 Nahrgang, Oliver...Waterloo.
 Noyes, Andrew.....Middlesex.
 Noyes, John..... " "
 Noyes, Louisa..... " "
 Noyes, Mary..... " "
 O'Brien, Thomas...Wentworth.
 Ormiston, James J. Ontario.
 Palmer, Ezra.....Welland.
 Patterson, Margaret Hastings.
 Perrant, VictorEssex.
 Perry, Anna M.....Northumberland.
 Pettiford, Chas. J...Wellington.
 Pincombe, John.....Middlesex.
 Pincombe, Richard. " "
 Pincombe, William. " "
 Pirie, Isabella.....Northumberland.
 Porter, Andw. Robt. Simcoe.
 Pugsley, Samuel...Haldimand.
 Read, Alexander...Hastings.
 Read, James.....Wentworth.
 Reid, Sarah.....Perth.
 Richardson, Mary...Renfrew.
 Riddell, Robert.....Lanark.
 Robins, Elias O.....Hastings.
 Robins, Robert.....Simcoe.
 Rose, W. J.Brant.
 Rochester, B. Y....Carleton.
 Rutherford, Wm....Wentworth.
 Sanderson, Richard Northumberland.
 Scissons, Robert...Carleton.
 Sheehan, Daniel.....Peterboro'.
 Sloan, W. Edward...Brant.
 Sloan, Eliza.....Halton.
 Smith, Charles.....Ontario.
 Smith, Margaret...Perth.
 Smith, Wm. Wright Lanark.
 Soper, GeorgeLeeds.
 Sours, Nancy C....Brant.
 Spinks, Francis....Durham.
 Staley, Constantine Norfolk.
 Stam, Katie.....Perth.
 Stark, Janet.....Huron.
 Stegmeier, Chris....Perth.
 Stegmeier, David... " "
 Stepler, Mary..... " "
 Stewart, Agnes.....Russell.

COUNTY.

Stewart, Andrew....Carleton.
 Stewart, James.....Brant.
 Stewart, William....Simcoe.
 Sutton, Robert.....Brant.
 Swift, Eva E.....Wellington.
 Terrill, John.....York.
 Terrill, Mary Ann... "
 Theakston, Martha "
 Todd, Mary Jemetta Frontenac.
 VanLuven, J. P....Frontenac.
 Walker, Sidney R. York.
 Walker, John C.....York.
 Walton, John W....Oxford.
 Wannamaker, E.....Hastings.
 Wannamaker, L.....Hastings.
 Ward, William.....York.
 Wark, Wm. Alex....Lambton.
 Watson, Robert.....Perth.

COUNTY.

Wheeler, Fred. J ...Lincoln.
 Whenham, C. A.....Huron.
 White, A. Conrad...Kent.
 White, Edward W... "
 White, Eliza Jane... "
 White, John.....Perth.
 White, John Chris. Kent.
 White, Joseph.....Northumberland.
 White, Kate A "
 White, Margt. Jane "
 White, William.....Hastings
 Willis, Richard Wm. Simcoe.
 Wolfe, Wm. John...Lambton.

RECAPITULATION.

Males.....	145
Females.....	76

AMENDED BY-LAWS

Of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville,

REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

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

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

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

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

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

V. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty (\$50.00) dollars per session for the same,

half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

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

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

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

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

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

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort.

The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

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

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

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, mis-

conduct, or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

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

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.

2. When was he born? Give the year, month, and day of the month.

3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident?

4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? or hear the human voice at all? or what sounds can he hear?

5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts?

6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?

7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? and is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?

8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?

9. Has the deaf-mute had the small-pox, or been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping-cough?

10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?

11. What are the names, occupation and residence (nearest post-office) of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.

12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?

13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? Were they cousins?

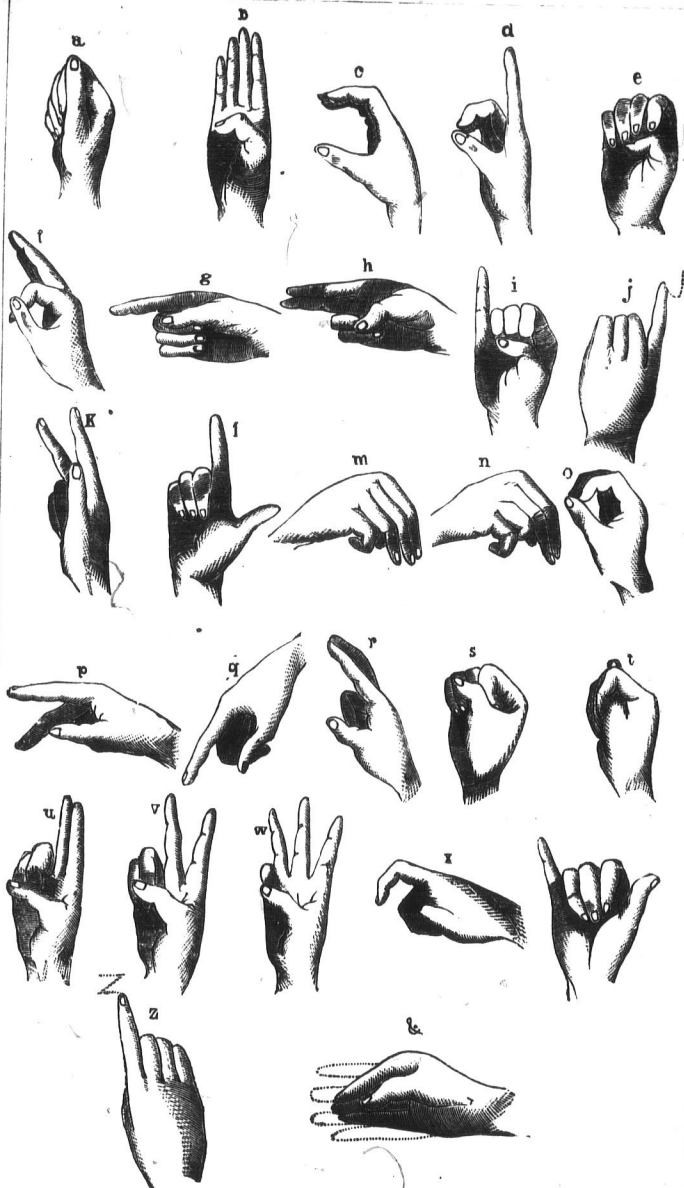
14. What are the number and names of their children?

15. What is the nationality of parents?

16. What church do parents attend?

17. What is the occupation of parents?





MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.