## EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE-

## ONTARIO INSTITUTION

-FOR THE-

## ADEAF AND DUMBD

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## BELLEVILLE. ONTARIO.

(1)
-FOR THE-

FIBCAL YEAR ENDING 30th of SEPIEMBER, 1888,

R. MATHISON, Superintendent.
$\qquad$ .

## BELLEVILLE :

THE DAILY ONTARIO STEAM PRINTING AND BOCK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT, 1889
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## R. CHRISTIE.

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Officers of the Institution :


Teachers
1). R. Colem an, M. A..... ........................ Supervising Teacher.

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P. Denys.
S. T. Greenfe, B, A
J. B Ashley.
D. J McKillof.
D. M. Beatos.

Misc Anvie Mathinon
$\square$

Mrs J G Terrill.
Miss S. Templeton.
Miss H M. Ostrom.
Mrs. M. J. MacGillis
Mis; Mary Rull.
Miss Florence Maybee.
Teacher of Articulation."

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## THE INSTITUTION

## EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf and deaf-mute persons who were in attendance during the session of $\mathbf{8 5 7} \mathbf{8} 8$ was 265 , being on increase of one as compared with the previous year. Of the number above referred to, 156 were males and 108 females. Including those in attendance last session, no less than 786 pupils have been on the books of the Institution since its opening in October. 1870

The past year was a successful one for the Institution. The health of the inmates was romarkably good and no deaths occurred. The e aminer of the literary classes was enabled to make a most satis. factory report upon the progress of the pupils, the general efficiency of the Institution from an educational point of view, and the zeal and ability of the various teachers. In addition, the members of the staff have efficiently carried out their duties, the general affairs of the Institution have run smoothly, and it still maintains its high place amongst schools of its special class.

A fire occurred in the carpenter's shop of the Institution on the 10th Marchi but owing to the prompt measures taken by the staff, the fire did not spread and the damage was flight.

1 annex copies of the various minutes made by me after my visits of inspection. In them, matters of detail are referred to which cannot well be commented on in a general report :-
"On the 3rd and 4th May I made a regular inspection of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
"There were in residence 236 pupils-140 boys and 96 girls-none of whom were on the sick list, A few days prior to my visit many of them were reported as suffering from colds, headache and other minor ailments, and two of the girls, whose systems were run down to such an extent as to require a change of air, were taken home by their parents. The others all of whom I saw at their moals and in the class rooms, appeared to be in the best of health and spitites. They were neatly olothed and orderly in their deportment. The meals were nicely served of good quality and abundant.
"The Superintendent reported that the officers, teachers pud employees wore discharging their duties faithfully and to his satisfaction. I found all the teachers at their posts in the olass rooms.
"As the tuiton given is necessarily in ividual. the number of mute children al'otted to each teacher in this Institutiou is considered by some authorities as too many to attain the best results. sixteen pupils under one teacher is regarded as a fair limit. The Superintendent urges this view, and it is concurred in by the teachers generally. As far as I could observe, the teachers and scholars were working earnestly to show a good record when the examinations take placs before the olose of the session.
' 'The thirty boys working in the shoe shop were reported to be attentively learning their trade, and some of their work is very creditable.
"In the carpenter's shop there was not much doing, as the/recent fire had interfered with the general work
"The girls in the sewing department were industriously engaged fn tailoring, dressmaking and other sewing work, both by hand and with the machines.
"The various dormitories, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, bake-shop and other parts of the lnstitution were found to be scrupulously cean and in good order. The bake oven in falling in and a new oven is required, for which arrangements have been made.
"The ice house cannot longer be utilized and will have to be rebuilt.
"The expenditures contemplated under the appropriation on capital account were arranged with the Superinteudent and authority, given to proceed with them.
" Stations for the watchman's time detector were fixed upon, it having been decided to have one of these useful appliances erected in the building.
"Kepresentations will be made to the Department of Public Works for the apeedy ru-building of ${ }^{n}$ the wharf at the day shore, so that a saving of about $\$ 300$ in the delivery of the Institution's fuel tor this year may be effected.
"The fire which occurred on the evening of the 10th of Maroh in the carpenter shop, where there was a large quantity of infiammable material, domonstrated the fact that the means at command of the Institution authorities for extinguishing fires are good. In this instance I was informed, by the active measures at onee resorted to, a strong stream of water was playing upon the fire within five minutes after it was discovered, with the results that the flames were completely amothered in a short time. The officials and pupils are deserving of commendation for their prompt and successful action. Repairs to the workshop were being proeeeded with, and instructions were given to repair the farm fences also and the sidewalks adjacent to the mair building.
"The school term will close on the 20th June. A number of children were reported by the Super. intendent as having $n$. friends willing to care for them during vacation and he was requested to communicate with the municipalitiss from which they were received and arrange for their maintenance until the re-opening on the 12th September ,
'I again visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb on the 23rd and 24th July. The schon term closed on the 20th June, consequently the pupils and teachers were away for the vacation
! From the 28 rd to the 27 th June a re-union of former pupils was held at the Institution and 170 were present. Th Superintendent informed me that the proceedings of the convention were of a most gratifying character Essays on various subjects of interest to the deaf and dumb were discussed, Nearly all the ministers of the various denominations were present and took part in the proceedings, The old graduates looked respectable and well-to-do members of the community, and their general de. portment testified to the geod work done in the Institution.
"The general repairs provided for were being proceeded with in the main and other buildings by the Institution employes under the direction of the Superintendent, and arrangements were made for rebuilding the bakery oven, for which an appropriation was made.
"The wharf belonging to the Institution has be $n$ rebuilt by the Department of Public Works and has been used to receive'this year's supply of coal direct from the vessels. This has effected a considerable saving by shortening the distance which the coal has to be carted, and will much more than re pay the cost of reconstruction in two or three years.
"The front grounds wer\& in good order considering the lack of rain during the summer. The general crops on the farm, however, will be far below the average of former years owing to the long continued drought. Hay and barley are a small yield, and earley vegetables a total failure. The root crops promise a moderate return.
"The watchman's time-detector recently put in was found to be in good working order and con. structed according to agreement."

A copy of the refort of Mr. Platt, Inspector of Public Schools for Prince Edward County, upor the result of his examination of the literary classes is appended :-

1 have the honor to present my report of the recent examination of the literary classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville. In addition to the following more general remarks upon the several classes examined, there is forwarded herewith a detailed report of the standing ot each pupil in the various subjects of examination. This does not apply to the articulation class, but the pupil constituting it are embraced in other classes in connection with which their standing is shown, I was happily able to bring to the discharge of my duties as examiner the advantage derived from the experience o. 'last year. This must have proved a considerable relief to the Superintendent whose ready assistance. though frequently applied to, was not needed to the same extent as on the former occasion. In framing the questions for the several classes, while I was compelled to refer carefully to the prescribed course, and in the matter of language to use only such words as had been taught by constant drill, 1 strove as tar as possible to vary the mental discipline to which each has attained. I foundthis almost wanting in the junior classes - very few could step out of the beaten track-and indeed it is not to be expected. With the seniors it was very different. Many of them, in spite of their disadvantages, appear equal to the favoured children of speech, and give evidence of a high degree or
mental culture

The uuiform excellence of the spel ling and handwriting of the pupils is something wonderful. I am safe in saying that no public school in Ontario can show as few errors in spelling during an examination as I saw during my seven days' work at this Institution; and this is true of all the classes, but more especially so of the seniors

The deportment of the pupils is also worthy of the highest commendation-in fact it seemed as near perfection as it is possible to gttain in so large a school. During the entire examination of over 200 pupils, without any special warnings or "rules and regulations," and seated much more closely than in ordinary examinations, I saw very few instances that could be cunstrued into a glance at a
neighbor's slate.

Thorough discipline is maintained among the pupils inside and outside the Institution. The entire population, officers, teachers and pupila, have rather the characteristics of a well regulated family than of the rigorous discipline often adopted by the superior officers of public institutions, Very few cases of corporal punishment occur, the more natural and reasonable methods of deprivation of privil. eges or committal to the " reflection chamber " being generally resorted to. The marked success attained in this respect furnishes "ample proof that the Superintendent is', an accomplished disciplinarian possessing the happy faculty of winning the favour of every teacher and pupil by his agreeable demean, or and unvarying kindness, and at the same time being firm as adamant in his loyalty to his convict-
ons of duty.

## The Articulation Classes

Came first on the programme prepared for me and afforded satisfactory evidence of progress during the year, From young pupils of seven and eight years of age who were learning to speak simple sound with their combinations and easy words, we had a succession of graded classes, seven in all, reading from tablet lessions, first, second and third readers, in an intelligible manner and being able to explains the more difficult words of selections. A variety of exercises were given, such as reading and writing numbers, pointing out and naming places on the map, naming parts of the body, reading the Lord's Prayer, etc. The entire work was very satisfactory and evidenced thorough instruction on the part
of the efficient teacher, Miss Mathison.

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## Class A

Consists of fifteen pupils in charge of Mr. Beaton, whose experience in teaching deaf mates began in September last. Most of the pupils were in the first year of their attendance, and with a few excep. tions. all did well in answering the questions on names and plurals, adjectives, simple actions and numbers. The class being subdivided into three divisions is not subjected to the percentage test.

## Class B

Is also in three subdivisions and contains twelve pupils, whose ages range from nine to twenty six. The class is a dull one, seven of the twelve not being able to do anything with adjectives, actions and numbers. Mr. McKillop is the painstaking teacher.

## Class C

Taught by Mr. Greene, numbers nineteen pupils, eighteen of whom were present, and thirteen of them in their first term This class was examined in the subjects prescribed for first year pupils, and obtained $73 \frac{1}{2}$ per. cent. of the total marks assigned. Considerably enthusiasm was noticed in this room, and excellent order prevailed.

CLÁss D
In charge of Miss Maybee, numbers twenty pupils, and wes examined in the subjects prescrsbed tor the second year of the course. The pupils were nearly equal in their attainments, and reached an average of 74 per'cent. in their answers

## Class E

Consists also of twenty pupils, and is taught by Miss Bull in the same subjects as Class D. The average age of the pupils is somewhat greater, which may account for the fact that the percentage attained was 78 , the highest reached during the examination.

## Class F

Is another "side class" consisting of seventeen pupils, several of whom have dropped behind their schoolmates of the same length of attendance. Mrs. Terrill, a lady of many years experience, has charge of the class. Seven of the pupils, from twelve to nineteen y ears of age, were unable to do any of the questions in arithmetic Most of the others obtained good marks ; the average percentage, 61,

## Class G,

Under the instruction of Miss MacGillis, has twenty pupils taught in the subjects prescribed for the third year. The list embraces mental and written arithmetic, trades incorporation, letter-writing and geography, in all of which the class did fairly well, excepting arithmetic. In consequence of partial failure in this branch, and the comparative inexperience of the teacher in her present position, the class record fell to less than 60 per cent.

## Class H

Is anoth : r thirl year class of twenty-one pupils, taught by Miss Ostrom The class showed a remarkable evenness of attainment. the lowest pupil making over 60 per cent., while the average of all was over 73 per cent.

## Class I

Taught by Miss Templeton in fourth year subjects numbers twenty-two, with three absentees. It passed a good examination, raising the average to $74 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

## Class J

Numbers also twenty-two, under Mr Ashley as teacher. It was examined in filth year subjects, which include additional exercises in English. Unly one pupil came below 70 per cent. in the examination and average of the class was exactly 76 per cent.

## Class K

Is a sixth one of twenty pupils, under the able instruction of Mr. Denys. The subject of Canadian history is first taken up in this room, and special pains are taken in tho teaching of composition. Somehow, the questions set in written arithmetic did not strike the pupils favorably, and the result was a partial failure in that subject, and the lowering of the average percentage to less than 70 per cent

## Class $L$.

The graduating class of the lnstitution is taught by Mr. Coleman in the subjects prescribed for the 7th year. These include commercial arithmétic higher exercises in English and additional portions of history and geography. Three of the nineteen pupils were absent and the remainder averaged 771 per cent in the examination. The first place in the class was won by Miss Ada James a young lady of seventeen, who has spent seven years in the Institution, and who made 93 per cent. of the marks given. Her nearest competitor was Joseph Cook, nineteen years of age, and of six year's standing, who had only six marks less. Both are very proficient, aud do credit to the Institution. Almost as much might be said of the rest of the class.

In closing my report, it only' remains to mention a cursory examination of the specimen of draw. ing and modelling by some of the pupils under the instruction of Mrs. MacGillis. Several of these were well done and gave evidence of the possession of a considerable degree of taste, The fancy work department, in charge of Miss Bull, was also very satisfactory. These and some other depart ments of the Institution wers outside my province and therefore you will hardly expect me to receive them in this roport

Of the general efficiency of the Institution, under the skilful managemant of Supt. Mathison and his able staff of officers and teachers, 1 am fully convinced. If every public Institution was as suc cessfully conducted, there would indeed be slight ground for criticism of this department of Provin. cial administration.

## MAINTENAŃCE EXPENDITURES

The cost of maintaining/the 1 nstitution during 1887 and 1888 is given below :-

|  | Year ending 30th Sept., 1887. |  | Year ending 30th Sept., $1888^{\circ}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SERVICE. | Total Expenditure. | Annual Cost per pupil. | Total <br> Expenditure | Annual eost per pupil, |
|  | 8 c. | \$ c | \$ c. | \& c |
| Medicine and medical comforts. | 16201 | 070 | 14805 | 062 |
| Food of all kinds. | 9,462 78 | 4079 | 11,544 63 | 4850 |
| Bedding, clothing and shoes, | 70674 | 305 | -74209 | 312 |
| Fuel | 4,335 75 | 1869 | 4.04799 | 1701 |
| Light. | 1,178 61 | 508 | 1,404=16 | 5 90 |
| Laundry, soap and cleaning | 31913 | 138 | 40360 | 170 |
| Books andl educational apparatus. | 48702 | 210 | 62562 | 263 |
| Printing postage and stationery.. | 75671 | 327 | 71479 | 300 |
| Furniture and furnishings. ...... | 41916 | 181 | 78653 | 330 |
| Farm, feed and fodder ... | 95491 | 412 | 84315 | 354 |
| Repairs and alterations | 1.14536 | 494 | 1,077 58 | 453 |
| Miscellaneous. . . . . . . | 83864 | 362 | 88916 | 370 |
| Salaries aud wages.. | 1891820 | 8155 | 18,749 28 | 7878 |
| Totals. | 39,695 01 | 17110 | 41,967 63 | 17633 |

The reports of the Superintendent, the Physician, and the usual statistical tables are to be found in the following pages.

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# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. 

R Christie Esq.,
Inspertor of Prisons and Pnblic Charities for the Province of Ontario:
Sir,-As required by you I have the honor to present the eighteenth annual report for the year ending 'ept. 30th, 1888.

Y'ur minutes of inspection embracing general thatters and the special reprt of the Examiner in regard to the educational department, relipve he in a great measure from c mmenting ou our work That we have deserved fav rable mention, is a source of pride to officers and teachers, and th- know. ledge that substantial improvement is being made by the pupils, spurs them and all of us to renewed endeavor to achieve better results in, the future. We do not imagine that we are perfect by any means. or that we have nothing to learn of the best methods of instructing deaf-mutes, but of this we f.el assured that our pupils exhibit marked improvement from year to year as the result of the training they are receiving here, In teaching our pupils we are not bound by any hobbies of sincere though mistuiled theoretical enthusiasts who would make all deaf children conform to the same rules and he tanght in the same way as speaking children. Some are taught by the use of signs, part of the school day is devoted to oral speech with others, writing abd the use of the manual alphabet is emploved hy all-the various m thods, however, being a means to an end, viz: the acquirement ly the pupils of a gencral use of the English language so as to fit them for the ordinary duties of life. An eminentl authority, A. L. E. Crouter, M. A. Principal of the Philadelphia Institution very tru'y remarks: $\because$ Too much must not be expected. There is a common belief that the deprivation of one sense makes the others more acute, and that owing to this, deaf children are as a class brighter, quicker, and more capable than b aring children. No greater error can be entertained. Deafness in very ently life is a great a lasting misfortune mentally considered a greater misfortune than blindness, It most effectually closes the mind to those carlier impressions of childhood that go so far to mould a perfect manhood ; it debars its victims from that richer intellectual development that is acquired through the sense of hear ng ; it makes the acquisition of knowledge a most difflcult and laborious operation, so difficult and laborious that the closest application, the best instruction, the most constant and loving attention are requisite to the attainment of moderate success.' A writer in Chamber's Cyclopedia says: " While almost every one will readily admit that there is a wide difference between a deaf and a hearing child, very few who have not had their attention painfully drawn to the subject, possess any alequate notion of the difference or could tell wherein it consists. Deafness tonches only one bodily organ; and that not visible, but the calamity whic̣ befalls the mind is one of the most desperata in the catalogue of human woes. The deprivation under which the born deaf labor is not merely nor so much the exclusion of sound as it is the complete exclusion of all that information and instruction, which are conveyed to our minds, and all the ideas which are suggested to them, by means of sound. The deaf know almost nothing because they hear nothing. We who do hear acquire knowledge through the medium of language-through the sounds we hear and the words we read-every hour. But as regards the deaf and dumb speech tells them nothing, hecause they cannot hear, and books teach them nothing, because they cannot read; so that their original condition is far worse than that of persons who can neither read nor write (one of our most common expressions for extreme ignorance); this that of peasons who can neither read nor write nor hear not speak-who cannot ask you for information when they want it. and could not understand you if you wish to give it to them. Your difflculty is to understand their difficulty ; and the difficulty which first meets the teacher is how to simplify ond dilute his instructions down to their capacity for receiving them."

## Definition and Classification of Deaf-Mutes.

From an article specially prepared for Buck's Reference Hand-book of the Medical Sciences, by Dr, E A. Fay, of the National Deaf-Mute College, editor of the Annals of the Dcaf, one of the best informed men engaged in the instruction of mutes, I glean that " the word 'deaf-mute' signifies, strictly speaking, persons who, having been born deaf or having lost their hearing in early life, have not acquired the power of speech. There is usually no defect in the vocal organs except such imperfection of development as may be the result of lack of exercise; muteness is simply the consequence of deafness. Ordinary children learn to speak by hearing and imitating the sounds made by others; the deaf child does not hear such sounds, therefore does not imitate them, therefore remains mute. The term 'deafmutes'seems to have originated in the United States within the last fifty years. Tho synonymons term generally employed in England, and still trequently used in this country, is 'deaf and dumb.' There are many persons usually spoken of as 'deaf,mutes,' or 'deaf or dumb.' and educated in institutions established for the instruction of this class, who are not properly described by either of these terms. Some of them, having lost their hearing by accident or disease after they had learned articulate language, still retain their speech notwithstanding their deafness; others, formerly mute, have
acquired the art of speech through the instruction of careful teachers of artieulation. Such fpersons are not really 'dumb' or 'mute', and their improper classification as such-especially in the case of those who have learned to speak before losing their hearing-gives rise to serious errors in the mind of the pablic concerning the nature of deaf-mute education and its results. The strictly correct designa. tion for the whole class of persons under consideration is the deaf a term which is coming more ant more into use. and which will probably ere long superisede 'deaf and dumb' altogether, leaving the
word 'deaf mute' to of articulatime to be applied to persons deaf from birth or infancy, who have not acquired the use from unobserved circumstances, are surposed to have been so born; others become deaf from various diseases or from accidents. The deaf are thus divided into two great classes, the 'congenitally' and the 'adventitiously' ceaf, or, as they are often called. 'congenital deaf-mutes' and the adventitious deaf-mutes.', Except where hearing is kncwn to have existed, it is impossible to say positively to which of these classes a deaf person belongs ; the distinction, nevertheless, is an important one, Among the adventitiously deaf, a large proportion lose their hearing in early childhood, before they have learned articulate language; in other cases. where some progress in speaking has been made, the length and severity of the disease that caused deafness, often temporarily affecting the brain at the same time, seems to efface the language previously acquired; and in others the neglect of parents and friends to aid and encourage the deaf child in the extraordinary efforts necessay for the retention of speech after hearing is lost, produces the same result. Speech as well as hearing is gone, and the child as truly belongs to the class of deaf.mutes' as if he had never heard. No doubt there is a difference in his mental coudition-greater or less according to the age at which deafness oceurred-from that of the congenital deaf-mute. Many persons have lost their hearing by accident or disease after having acquired the use of articulate speech, and retain this speech more or less perfectly notwithstanding their deafness, If the lo s of hearing occurs in advlt life, they usually escape the improper classification with d-af-mut-s above referred to ; but if it happens in childhood, so that they canuot be educated in the usual manner of hearing children, but must be sent to special schools for instruction, they are erroneously included among deaf-mutes. Many of the processes of deaf.mute, instruction are, it is true, equally applicable to persons of this class, and they may therefore properly be associated with deaf-mutes for the purpose of education ; but they differ from deaf-nutes essentially, not only in having the ability to express themselves orally, but still more in their natural mode of thought, which is in words and not in gestures. This difference is fully recognized by all teachers of the deaf, who in this country distinguish the members of this class by the useful and convenient, though not accurately descriptive, title of 'semi-mutes.' The deaf may be further classified according to the degree of deaf. ness. Deafness varies all the way from a slight difficulty in hearing to the inability to perceive the loudest sounds. Persons in whom the defect is so slight as to allow of their cducation through the ear in ordinary schools are nerer regarded as deaf-mutes; they may be designated as simply hard of hoaring,' The whole class of the deaf, aside 'rom the hard of hearing, are divided into 'the totally deaf' and 'the semi-deaf.' The term 'mute' is often used as synonymous with deaf-mute. but it should be avoided as less exact, since it may also refer to persons who hear but are not able to speak on, account of teeble mental power or of some defect in the vocal organs. Persons 'mute' or 'semi-mute,' but not deaf, are, of course, not to be included among deaf-mutes. and are not suitable candidates for admission to schools for the deaf. If, as is usually the case, their muteness is due to defective mental power, they may properly be sent to a scho 1 for the feeble-minded, where the skillful efforts of devoted teachers often suceced iu awakening the dormant intellect imparting speech aud restoring the child to society."

## Extenti of Deap-Mutism.

"For a large part of the world we have, of course, no statistics of deaf-mutism, but during several decades most of the countries of Europe and North America have included such statistics in their cen sus returns, The raturns from different countries, and from different parts of the same country, show remarkable differences in the extent of deaf-mutism. These differences are doubtless due in part to the greater accuracy with which the census is taken in some places than in others; but it is probable that climate, race and modes of living have considerable influence. Mountainous regions give a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than low, level countries; the Caucasian than the African race; Jews than Christians ; the poor and ignorant than the intelligent and well-to-do classes. Compare, for instance, in the following table the statistics of Switzerland with those of Belgium and the Netherlands; the white with the colored population of the United States; the Jews in Bavaria and Prussia with the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of those countries.

## Austria

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The statistics of the twelve countries above named show 敋 average of 920 deaf-motes in every million of population. If we supposed the proportion to be the same for the entire population of the globe, the total number of deaf-mutes in the world is nearly $1,500,000$.'

## Marriage of Deaf Mutres,

This seems to be a subject of some importance just now on this continent and in England. It is being discussed by a number of interested persons with a view. mainly, of determining the liability of such marriages to transmit deafness to succeeding generations. Dr. Fay, the gentleman mentioned before, remarks: "The marriage of deaf-mutes, both with oue another and with hearing persons, is far more common in the United States th $n$ in Europe. This country, therefore affords the best field for investigating the results of such marriages, and a considerable body of statistics, though still very incomplete, has been colle ted by the principals of Ameriean schools for the deaf. They show, as do Irish statistics, that many married deaf-mutes have no deaf-mute childre⿻, and that with deaf parents as with hearing parents, hearing children are the rule, deaf children the exception; but they also show, especially when a large number of such cases are brought together that the proportion of these exceptions with deafomute parente is far greater than the hearing parents. While the statistics of heredity are still too limited and incomplete to enable us to form postive conclusions, the followiug seems probable: (1) Persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mutes or hearing marrying persons who have deaf-mute relatives, whether themselves deaf-mute or hearing, are likely to have deaf-mute children ; (2) Persons deaf from birth or from early infancy marrying each other, especially if either partner has daaf-mute relatives, are likely o have derf-mute children; (3) Persons adventitiously deaf and not having deaf-mute relatives marrying each other are nnt likely to have deaf-mute children ; (4) Persons, whether congenitally or adventitiously deaf. not having deaf-mute relatives and marrying hearing persons who have not deaf mute relatives are not likely to have deaf-mute children." My views, bassed upon observation and enquiry into the condition of mutes residing in this province, are generally known, as they were given briefly in a former report. Up to the present I can find but one deaf child in Ontario, both of whose parents are deaf, and I only learned of this one, who is now about three years of age, in Juue last. In September, 1885 a boy was admitted to the Institution whose mother is deaf. She became so, however, at four years of age, and the child lost his hearing at two years of age. The foregoing are the only cases of deaf children having deaf parents that have come to my knowledge There are a good many deaf mutes married in this province, and I know of no e who are less happy and prosperous than the average class of persons in like conditions of life. 1 do not think that the percentage of deaf children from such marriages is any larger than from the ordinary classes. I can see no valid reason why deaf persous should not intermarry, if they are so dis. posed;as the marital relation is calculated to afford them as much, if not more, hapilius ss and protection than it does hearing people. Ihis is owing to the infirmity, which isolates thom from society and deprives them of a large share of social pleasures. They find each other's society a source os enjoyment that proves a sure shieid from many of the temptations and excesses of life. and a sense of responsibility leads to industry and economy. In view of all the circumetances any oppositi in to the consummation of deaf, mute love matches partake of the nature of an injustice. If the parties to the contract are able, by their own industry and skill, to maintain a family, noimpediment should be placed in the way of their matrimonial inclinations.

Deaf-Mute Association.
For some time the teachers and others interested in the cause of deaf-mute eluction saw the need of some kind of an organization that would enable them to meet ex-pupils of the Institution and other deaf persons for mutual advice and instruction. They were convinced by experience and observation that the deaf, owing to unavoidable social isolation, become more or less indifferent about their mental cultnre, and freqnently retrogade in necessary knowledge. This is owing to circumstances that are well understood. Deaf people are unable to mingle freely in promiscous society, and their conditions usually do not favor study an I improvement. The reason is, therefore, obvious why graduates of the Institution, who leave school with a tair knowledge of the rudiments of an education, become sume. what rusty and lose interest in what they have learned. With a view of helping this class to retain the social and intellectual positions they are justly entitled to, an effort was made in 1886 to organize a deaf-mute association for the Province of Ontario. The object was to bring together as many as pos sible of the deaf, annually or biennially, for the discussion of topics of interest and for social pleasures The first meeting was held in Toronto on the 6 th and 7 th of September, 1886, and proved a most gratifying success I was then convinced that the deaf of the province would fully appreciate all that could be done for them in the direction indicated, and that they were quite able and willing to assist carrying forward the wurk that had been so auspiciously begun. Knowing the affaction all of the former students of the Institute felt for their almx mater, I obtained permission from the Honcurable the Provincial Secretary to invite them to the Institution for the fnext biennial meeting of the association. The invitation was accepted, and this year the second meeting was held at the Institution on the 53rd, 25th and 26th of June with appropriate religious services on the intervening Sunday. The delegates attending numbering some 17"1, were lodged and boarded at the Institution. They were industrious, well-to-do persons, self-suppoting members of the community, and were mak-

- "ing a livelihood as portrait artists, photographers, wood engravers, wood carvers, lithographic artists, teachers, printers. bookbinders, machinists, painters, wood turners, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters bricklayers. curriers, cabinetmakers, gardeners, sailmakers, sailors, fishermen, dressmakers, tailoresses cigarmakers, milliners, shirtmakers mantlemakers and housekeepers. I was much pleased with the results of the meetings, and believe lasting benefits were obtained by those who participated The appearance and conduct of the visitors were convincing evidence of the success of our syst-m of deafmute elucation. The most commendable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and those who took part in the discussions, etc.. did so in an intelligent and common sense manner. A number of papers were read on subjects of special interest to the deaf, and addresses were given by visiting clergymen and others. Before separating the association unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to Provincial Government for generous treatment towards the deaf-mute community. Special mention was made of the kindness of the Provincial Secretary, Hon A S, Hardy, who so willingly allowed the association to meet at the Institution and otherwise showed his interest in the welfare of the deaf, The proceedings throughout gave me much satistaction, as they convinced me that those for whose benefit the association was organized are fully alive to the necessity of such a means of instruction and counsel. They evisced th most sincere interest in all that transpired and returned home full of enthusiasm and with loftier conceptions of life and its responsibilities. We are interested especially in the education and welfare of this class, and whatever tends to aid them in the development of character and the promotion of general prosperity among them should receive our hearty encóuragement.

Number of Pupils in Attendance
The number of pupils actually in residence to day is 228 , a few less than we had last year. At the close of the term a number completed their allotted time and graduated with credit, others who could not derive further benefit were not allowed to return ; a few moved to the United States and Manitoba with their parents, and others were kept at home, their labor being required by their $\mathrm{r} f$ latives. The number of new pupils admitted this y ar is less than it has been for several years. Every suitable application has been favourably entertaiued and admission awarded.

## Industrial Departments.

The boys in the shoe shop maintain their place as the leaders in the industrial department. The foreman reports good improvement of all, numbering thirty three. and the qualicy of the work turned out has been up to the usual standard. There appears to be a growing interest taken by the boys in their work, and the value of a trade bearing on their future success is more and more understood by them. Two hoys who completed their apprenticeship in June last are now carrying on business for themselves at their homes and are doing well. The general repairs required in the Institution and lother buildings occupy the time of the boys employed in the carpenter shop. The girls continue to earn tailoring, dress-making, general sewing, the use of sewing machines, and fancy work. I trust provision will be made in the near future for introducing other industries for boys as reommended in former reports.

## General Health

The good health of the pupils during the year was remarkable. There were few cases of sickness, none of a serious nature, and no deaths, Many of the children come to us in a weak state of health with poor constitutions, but with regular meals of well cooked nutritious food, watchful care and constant attention they are soon brought up to a healthy physical condition. One girl, just at the close of the official year, was removed to the hospital suffering from pneumonia. but is now convalcscent. The location of the Institntion is a healthy oue The pure country air an I the breezs; fom the Bay with drains regnlarly flushed with a copious supply of water, an absence of guba; 3 and other ref se observation eir mental ees that are conditions uates of the come sume. ss to retain to organize nany as pos al pleasures a most graate all that ing to aissist n all of the Honcurable of the assoceld at the intervening Institution. 1 were mak. phic artists, ers, carpenkers, tailorleased with pated The t m of deafad those who A number of by visiting f thanks to cial mention allowed the of the deaf, whose bene. truction and ne full of en especially in of character ment.
year. At others who States and $d$ by their $\mathrm{r} \in$ ears. Every
tment. The work turned $y$ the boys in nderstood by business for titution and 3 continue to ork. I trust mmended in
s of sickness, ate of health are and conat the close convalescent. fom the Bay other ref se
matter from about the grounds all combine to make the Institution and its surroundings all that could be desired it a sanitary point of view.

## Farm and Garden

The hay crop was the poorest we have had for ten years; instead of getting twenty four tons we only gathered five. Brrley and sats were about one fourth their usual vield, The late rains saved the roots and vegetables, and of these we shall have enough to supply all our wants with the excepttion of potatoes. The gardener took twenty four prizes for vegetables and flowers and the farmer four for roots and potatoes at the Bay of Quinte D.strict Fair, held in Belleville. Some exception was taken by a few exhibitors to our products being placed in competition with those raisəd by ordinary farmers. They claim that as our farm is under the control of the Government, and supposed to have greater facilities for raising orops, they have not an equal chance in obtaining prizes. The fact is that ur farm is one of the poorest in the neighborhood, and it is only by extraordinary exertions that any adequate return can be had for the labor expended We have not been anxious to exhibit and it has only been upon the expressed desire of the officers of the Society that we have competed heretofore.

## Magnetic Healers

In former reports I have warned the unwary against pu chasing worthless devices said to be sure cures for deafness; ssch as dentaphones. audiphones electrophones, ear drums and patent medicines of various kinds 1 have now to put the relatives of draf-mute children upon their guard against heartless quacks who pretend to cure deafness by magnet c treatment. During the vacation a case came under my observation which calls forth this paragraph. A young lady, about seventeen years of age, a former pupil of our Institution under the face of a loving grandmother who was naturally very anxious about her granddaughter's affliction, was under treatment, by an advertised magnetic healer. for some considerable time in one of the western towus of the Province; the old lady had expended, up to the time 1 called on her, the sum ot $\$ 115$, at the rate of $\$ 5$ a week, "and the girl's hearing was not improved ; nor could she speak any better than when she was with us or at any time since she ost her hearing, at three years of age, the result of scarlet fever,

NEWSPAPERS.
We continue to receive free copies of various newspapers published in different parts of the Province, and for which we are particularly indebted to the publishers. They are eag rly perused by the pupils, and as we have children from nearly every county the locsl news is interesting. The following papers have come regularly :-

| Name. | Where Published. | Name. | Where Published. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Evening Times | Hamilton. | Echo | London |
| Economist .. ............... | Shelburne. | The News | Berkeley, Cal., U. S. |
| Express | Colborne. | Northumbeland Enterprise.. | Colbor: ${ }^{\text {e }}$. |
| Daily Advertiser..... | London. | Norfolk Reformer. | Simcoe. |
| Daily Free Press, | Winnipeg. | Enterprise.. | Arthur. |
| Paily News... . ............. | Kingston. | Ensign........ | Brighton. |
| Fete Press. | Acton | Courier. | Perth. |
| Guardian. | Uxbridge. | Advertiser | Petrolia |
| Mercury | Renf rew. | Chronicle | Bteton. |
| Western Despatch | Strathroy. | Sentinel-Review | oodstock |
| Chronicle. | Ingersoll. | Courier | Embro. |
| Monitor. | Broekville. | Indepen lent......... ....... | Bobcaygeon. |
| Weckly Mercury ............ | Guelph | Mutes Journal...... | Onaha, Neb. |
| Examiner | Peterborough. | Deaf-Mute Mirror | Flint Mich, |
| Gazelte.. | Almonte. | Goodson Gazette. | Stanton, Va. |
| Ohserver . | Pembroke. | Kentucky Deaf-Mute | Danville, Ky. |
| Post | Thorold. | Index. | Colorado Sp'ngs, |
| Spectator......, | Hamilton. | Star | Olatha, Kan. |
| Niagara Review | Niagara. | Companion........ ............ | Fairbault, Min. |
| Reporter | Kingsville. | Deaf Mute Advance | Jacksonville, Ill. |
| Banner... | Dundas. | Deaf-Mute Ranger. | Austin Texas. |
| Enterprise ... ........ . ...... | Collingwood. | Deaf-Mute Times. | Delavan. Wis. |
| Guide and News. | Port Hope. | Vis-a-Vis. | Columbus Ohio. |
| Independent Forester - . .. | London | Maryland Bulletin | Frederick City, |
| Frank Leslie's Ill Newspaper | New York. | Tablet. | Romney, West |
| Dominion Churchman ... ... | Toronto. | Deaf-Mute Record | Fulton, Mo. |
| Courier | Trenton. | Deaf-Mute Hawkeye | Council Bluffs, I |
| North Hastings Review | Madoc. | Optic........... | Little Rock, Ark |
| Trent Valley Advocate. . . . . . | Trenton. | Daily Paper for Our Little |  |
| Rural Canadian. | Toronto. | People | Rochester. N |
| Stantard ..... | Markdale. | Register........ | Rome, N |
| Tribune... | Deseronto. | Journal | New York, N. |
| Telegraph | merston. | Silent World | Philadelphia. |
| Hearl | reton Place. | Voice | Jackson, Miss. |

The Dominion Churchman, supplied by Rev. J. W. Burke

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By kind invitation of the directors, the pupils enjoyod a visit to the Fair held in Belleville, under the auspices of the Bay of Quinte Agricultural Society.

The class for the study of Signs, by new teachors aud officers, is appreciated by those interested in improving in that direction.

The institution reopened for the session on the 12th of Neptember. All the pupils were on hand for the classification and pronotion on the Monday morning following.

A refrigerator and ice-bouse combined is one of our pressing necessities. A new bakery builuing is also much needed, and a residence for the baker

The surplus water which comes down the sideroad, if turned into the main sewer, might be used effectively for flushing pur poses.

The value and efficiency of our waterworks system was fully shown on the occasion of the tire in the carpenter shop in March last. The blaze extended throughout the lower part of the building. and was gaining rapidly when a stream of water was turned on and the fire quenched at once.
i'he friends and parents of many old pupils will regret to learn of the demise of Dr. W. J. Palmer. the first principal of this institution. He was appointed principal when the scho I was opened, and continued in that position until September, 1879. Dr. Palmer was a man of great tact and his alulity as can best be measured by the success which attended his administration of affaits here. He took an active part in all matters pertaihing to the welfare of the deaf in this Province,

The reverend gentlemen of the city still favor us with kindly visits, and the pupils belonging to their various denominations are always pleased to see and be instructed by them Those who nave come to see us are Rev. J. W. Burke, Rev. J. H. George, Rev. Mr. Learoyd, Rev D Mihell, Right Rev Monseignor Farrelly, Rev. Father O'Gorman, Rev. Mr. Pope. Rev. Mr. Browning, Rev. Mr. Daw and Rev Mr. Bogart.

During the sittings of the convention, the first pupil entered upon the books of the Institution Duncan Morrison of Collingwood, was present. I expressed a wist: that he would send his photograph to be hung up in the reception room. I received a large photograph of him, very nicely framed, a few days ago, and intend having it enlarged by one of the pupil artists.

The authorities of the Grand Trunk Canada Pacific and Central Ontario railway companies placed us under renewed obligations when school closed by issuing double journey tickets for single fair for all púpils attending here. This a great boon to the parents of the chidren, as mauy of them have difficulty in providing the money for their children's transporation. On all occasions we have received the greatest kinduess and marked attention from the officers of the ahove corporatious,

During the last year the utmost harmony has prevailed amoug the officers, teachers and other employes of the Institution. By their uuited action the work devolving upon us has been carried on in a very creditable manner. To one and all I am indebted for services concientiously performed.

The various statistical tables are attached.
Praylng for continued help and assistance of the Most High in our efforts,
1 have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. MATHISON,
inperintendent.

Canala
Irelatu
scotla
Englat
1taly

Presby
Methor
Churel
Roman
Baptist
Bible
Luther

Agents Axe $\mathrm{m}:$ Baker Blacks Book •k Brewer Cooper Charwo Cattle
Currier
Dressm Druggi Engine Expres Farme Grocer: Harnes Hotel Lumbe Labor, Livery Machin Masons Mercha
Moulde
Miller.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.


RELIGION OF PARENTs.


OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.


AGE OF PUPILS

| Age | No, | A ${ }_{\text {i }}$. | No. | Age. | No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6... .......... ..... | 1 | 14........ ............ | 20 | 22 | 2 |
| 7............. ... ... | 12 | 15... ................. | $3^{\prime \prime}$ | 23.... | 1 |
| 8.................... | 14 | 16.... .......... .. | 26 | 24............ . . ........ | 3 |
| 9................ ..... | 15 | 17.. ..... ......... | 31 | 25 | 1 |
| 10....... .... .... ... | 19 | 18................. | 13 | 26................ . ... | 1 |
| 11.. ..... .............. | 15 | 19. .............. . | 7 |  |  |
| 12............ ......... | 21 19 |  | 8 | Total........... | 265 |

COUNTIES FROM W HICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.


Brant
Brace
Carleto
Durhan
Elgin
Kssex.
Fronte Grey. . Haldim Halton Hastin Huron Kent. lambt Lanarl Leeds Lenno Monck Middl Norfol North

Dlain
Essex...
Grey.. $\qquad$ Prince Edward.
Renfrew
Simcoe
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Waterloo
from

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1887-8,

Males........... . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................... . . . . . ...................... ................ ........... 156
Females.
Total.
265

COU NTIES FROM WHICE THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30rh SEPTEMBER. 1888, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.


| Courties, | Male. | Female | Total, | Counties. | Male. | Female | Tatal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brant .......... ........ | 3 |  | 3 | Ontario............ . . . | 2 |  | 4 |
| Bruce ....... ........... | 8 | 5 | 10 | Oxford ........ . . . . . . | 5 |  | 5 |
| Carleton .. . . . . . . . . . . . | 7 | 5 | 12 | Peel.. . ........... ..... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Durham ...... . . . . . | 2 | 2 | 4 | Perth.......... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Dufferin .... ..... . ..... | 1 |  | 1 | Peterborough........... | 2 |  | 2 |
| Elgin . . . . . . .......... | 3 | 3 | 6 | Prescott and Russell.... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Eissex ...... . . . . . . . ...... | 4 | 5 | 9 | Prince Edward........ | 1 |  | 1 |
| Frontenac........ ....... | 3 | ${ }_{c}^{2}$ | 5 | Renfrew ... | 4 | ${ }_{8}^{3}$ | 7 |
| (irey.. | 3 | 2 | 5 | Simcoe ............. ... | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Haldimand | 1 |  | 1 | Stormont, Dundas and |  | A |  |
| Halton . . . . . . . . . ..... | 1 |  |  | Glengarry . . ....... | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| Hastings ...... ....... .. | 7 | 6 | 13 | Victoria...... . ...... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Huron ... . ....... . . . | 5 | 7 | 12 | Waterloo | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Kent ............. . ...... | 3 | 3 | 6 | Welland.. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| lambton. .............. | 3 | 5 |  | Wellington. ............ | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Lanark. . . . . . . ....... | 2 |  | 2 | Wentworth....., ...... . | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Leeds and Grenville.... | 7 | 2 | 9 | York........ | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Lennox and Addington.. |  | 1 |  | 'Muskoka District....... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Monck ... ........ .. |  | 1 |  | Nipissing District. ..... | 1 |  | 1 |
| Middlesex......... . . ... | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 |  | Algoma District....... . |  | 1 | 1 |
| Norfolk... | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 7 | Total . | - - | - - | - |
| Northumberland. | 2 | 2 | 4 | Total.... .. | 132 | 96 | 228 |

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.


COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED

| Counties. | Male. | Female | Total. | Counties. | Male. | Female | Total, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Algoma District. .. ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | Essex | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Bothwell. | 1 |  | 1 | Frontenac | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Brant. | 16 | 5 | 11 | Grey.......... . . . . . . . | 21 | 12 | 33 |
| Bruce ........ . . ......... | 16 | 9 | 25 | Haldimand. . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Carleton........... . .. | 20 | 8 | 28 | Halton. | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Dufferin.............. .... | 2 |  | 2 | Hastings...... . . . . . . . . | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| Durham | 12 | 7 | 19 | Hu on. | 26 | 23 | 49 |
| Elgin..... | 8 | 9 | 17 | Kent............ .-. .. ... | 13 |  | 21 |
| Lambton. | 14 | 6 | 20. | Prince Edward......... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lanark | 8 | 2 | 10 | Renfrew................. | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Leeds. | 9 | 4 | 13 | Simeoe. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Grenville. | 4 | 1 | 5 | stormont | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Lennox. | 3 | 3 | 6 | Dundas...... ....... ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Addington | 1 | 1 | 2 | Glemgarry . .. ...... ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Lincoln... | 3 | 3 | 6 | Victoria.............. .. | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Middlesex. | 25 | 15 | 40 | $W_{\text {a aterloo . . . . . . ......... }}$ | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Norfolk...... ........ | 12 | 7 | 19 | Welland . . . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Northumberland.... .... | 7 | 1 I | 18 | Wellington ............. | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| Monck.. |  | 1 | 1 | Wentworth.. | 21 | 7 | 28 |
| Ontario | 15 | 7 | 22 | York. | 27 | 26 | 53 |
| Oxford. | 11 | 6 | 17 | Muskoka District....... | 5 | c | 11 |
| Peel.. | 5 | 3 | 8 | Nipissing District . . . | 1 |  | 1 |
| Perth ....... | 21 | 13 | 34 | Parry Sound District .. | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Peterborough ... .... |  | 2 | 13 | New Brunswick . . . . . | 2 |  | 2 |
| Prescott .. ... ..... | 5 | 2 | 6 |  | - - |  |  |
| Russell . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 | 4 | 9 | Total ..... |  |  | 786 |

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

| OCCUPATION. | No. | 0 CUPATION. | No, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accountant. | 1 | Brickmaker .............................. | 1 |
| Agent | 4 | Gunsmith . | 1 |
| Axe-makers | 2 | Harness-maker | 1 |
| Baggage-man | 1 | Iron-maker | 1 |
| Bakers | 3 | Keeper of park | 1 |
| Barrister | 1 | Laborers. | 41 |
| Blacksmiths | 17 | Livery proprietors, | 3 |
| Boarding-house keeper . | 1 | Machinists....... | 3 |
| Boiler:maker | 1 | Lumbermen ....... .................. | 5 |
| Book-keepers. | 4 | Malster . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 |
| Brakeeman. | 1 | Marble-cutters | 2 |
| Browers... | 2 | Masons .... | 4 |
| Bricklayers. | 2 | Manufacturers agricultural implements.. | 2 |
| Butchers | 2 | Mechanics '..... | 1 |
| Carters, | 2 | Merchants . | 15 |
| Cab-drivers | 2 | Millers | 3 |
| Cabinet makers | 2 | Millwrights ...... .......... . ... .. | 2 |
| Orptain of Schoon r | 1 | Miner .- | 1 |
| Carder ..... | 1 | Minister | 1 |
| Car Inspector | 1 | Moulders | 2 |
| Carpenters | 26 | Non-commissioned officer. | I |
| Carriage-makers | 5 | Nurseryman.... .. .. . ............... | 1 |
| Cheese-maker | 1 | l'ainters . .............................. | 9 |
| Civil Service. | 1 | Stage driver.............................. | 1 |
| Clerks... | 4 | Pedler.. |  |

## Conduct Cigar-ma Coopers. Curriers Chat won Dealer in Draymen Dressmal Engineer Engineer Farmers Fire Insu Fisherme Grocer Gaol. r.. <br> $\qquad$



Abscess..
Accident
Affection
Burn'...
Catarrh.

- Canker..

Cholera
Cold
Congenita
Congestio
Diphtheri
Dysentery
Falls
Fever, bil
" bra
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ". int } \\ \text {.. } & \text { sca }\end{array}$
" sca

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED, ETC.-Coninnued.

| OCCUPATION. | No, | OCCUPATION, | N 0 . |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conductors, Railway | 2 | Shoemakers | 4 |
| Cigar-makor........ | 1 | Switchman. | 1 |
| Coopers... | 4 | Tailors | 6 |
| Curriers | 4 | Tavern-ketpers.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9 |
| Char woman | 1 | Teachers............................. | 6 |
| Dealer in Hides | 1 | Teamsters. | 4 |
| Draymen... | 3 | Traders... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 |
| Dressmakers | 3 | "eavers. | 1 |
| Engineers........ . | 3 | Watchomaker | 1 |
| Engineers, Railway. | 8 | W aggon-makers | 2 |
| Farmers | 348 | Watchman... | 1 |
| Fire Insurance 1nspector.. | 3 | Washerwoman Unknown | 1 |
| Fishermen . | 3 | Unknown | 77 |
| Grocer Gaol r . | 1 | Total......... .., ........ . . . | 786 |

AGE: OF PUPILS ADMITTED छINGE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION


CAUSES FF DEAFNEAS,
-


## CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.- Continued.

| CAUSES. | No. | CAUSES. | N0, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ". typhus |  | Causes unknown or undefiued | 98 |
| ic ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {typhoid. }}$ undefined ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{7}$ | Sunstroke |  |
| Fits ........... | 8 | Total.... | 786 |
| Gathering of the ears..... ...... . | 1 |  |  |
| (iathering of the head..................) | 4 |  |  |

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.


RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.


NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.


COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS JN RESIIENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1888, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

| COUNTIES. | Males, | Females | Total | COUNTIES. | Males | Feqmales. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bothwell ..... | 1 |  | 1 | Monck |  | 1 |  |
| Brant | 5 |  | 5 | Ontario ................... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Bruce . | 8 | 4 | 12 | Oxford ......... . ........ | 6 |  | 6 |
| Carleton | 8 | 5 | 13 | Peel... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Durham | 2 | 2 | 4 | Perth | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Dufferin | 1 |  | 1 | Peterborough | 2 |  | 2 |
| Elgin | 5 | 5 | 10 | Prescott and Russell . . | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Essex | 4 | 5 | 9 | Prince Edward ...........' | 1 |  | 1 |
| Fronten | 3 | 2 | 5 | Renfrew ....... ........ | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Grey.. | 3 | 2 | 5 | Simcoe ....... . ......... . | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Haldiman 1........... | 1 |  |  | Stormont, Dandas and |  |  |  |
| Halton .............. | 2 | : ........ | 3 | Glengarry......... |  | 4 | 12 |
| Hastings........ ...... | 7 | 8 | 13 | Victoria ...... ........ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Huron. | 6 | 8 | 14 | Waterlon . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Kent. | 4 | 3 | 7 | Welland. | 1 | - 1 | 2 |
| lambton | 4 | 4 | 8 | Wellington . . . . . . . . . | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Lanark ...... ...... | 3 |  | 3 | - entworth............ | 7 | 13 | 10 |
| Leeds and Grenville...... | 6 | 2 | 8 | York . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13 | . 8 | 21 |
| Lennox and Addington.. |  | 2 | 2 | Muskoka District ...... | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Lincoln .......... ...... | 3 | $\because \cdots$ | 1 | Algoma District....... |  | 1 | 2 |
| Middlesex | 3 6 | 1 | 7 | Total | 156 | 109 | 264 |
| Northumberland.... | 3 | 2 | 5 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution'for the Education of the Deaf and'Dumb for the year endi September 30th, 1888, with the Post Offiee address.



## Dufferin-

Brown, Jas. . ...... .......... Reading.
Durham-

| Ballagh, W | Starkville |
| :---: | :---: |
| MeCulloch, Jno. A. | Enfield. |
| Brown, John W | Hampton. |
| Justus, Mary A.. | Bethany |

Elgin-

| Blue, Duncan. | Dutton. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Couse. Jennie | Fingal. |
| Dewar. Aggie | St, Thomas. |
| Henderson Jno | Talbotville: |
| Hesner. Jacob, | Rodney. |
| James, Ada M | St. Thomas. |
| McIntyre, Dongald | Fingall, |
| McIntyre, Duncan |  |
| McMillan, Flora. | Du |
| Phillimore, M. | Alymer. |

Essex-
Ball, Ernest ............ . . . . . Windsor,
Ball Mabcl
"
Campbell, Susan
Jedoin, Noah.
.
Robson. Joseph
Sepner, Albert E.
.
Lafferty, Matilda "
Eames, lua F................ "
L'Horaul, Nathalie.


| Oxford- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chautler. Jas | Woodstuck. |
| Chantler, John |  |
| c'hantler, Thos. | ' |
| Chute, Edwin. |  |
| McKay, Wm.. |  |
| Wheully, Heary | . |

Peel-
Beattie Samuel. . ..... Norval.
Knight, Naoma ........... Caledon.

Perth-

| Fuller, Margt... Kennedy, Marg . | Mitchell. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Moore, Claudia C.. | Sebringville. |
| McLiren. Thos | St, Mary's, |
| Kice, Charlotte. | Fullert |
| Trachsel. no | Shakespeare. |
| Wolfe, Barbara, | Gowanstow |

Peterborongh-
Isbisterf, John A
Lakeffeld.
Crough, John E. . . . . . . . . . . . . Ennismore.
Prescott and Russell-
Cahill, Patrick........... ...... St. Eugene.
Herrington, Isabella, ........ Russell.
Herrinton, Rachel. ........
Labelle, Noah...............
Leblance, Moses............ Pendleton.
Sicard, Moses............... Clarence
Borthwick, Margt. ...... Ottawa
Delaney, Jas................ Sarsfield.
Charbouneau, Leon......... Lefaivre.

Prince Ellward
Davis, Chas ............... Solmesville.
Renfrew-

| Fraser, Albert E.. | Pembroke. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Lewis, Caroline. . |  |
| McPhee, Gertrude | Palmer's R |
| Meilentz. Charles | Pembroke, |
| Mick, Jessie | Micksburg. |
| Moore, Wm. H. | Deaux K |
| Bride, Hamilto | Westmeath |



## Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry

Benoit, Rosa................. Crysler.
Baker. Laura...... ..... .. Woodlands
Faubert. Francis. . .....St. Isadore de Prescott.

| Gagn3 Elzear. . . . . . . . . . . . Cornwall. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hanson, Robt | Morrisburg, |
| Bence, Henry $A_{\text {, }}$. . . . . . | Summerstown. |
| Marchand, Ed. | Morrisburg. |
| McDonald, Flora | St. Raphaee, |
| McDonald, Ronald | rison e Cor |
| McDonald, Hugh A. | -* |
| Vallance, Christina | Woodlands. |
| Vallance, Isabella |  |
| Victoria - |  |
| Reeve, Geo | Lindsay. |
| Robinson, Lueffa. | Bobcaygeon. |
| Garden, Elsie |  |
| Waterloo |  |
| Nahrgang, Louida, | New Hamburg. |
| Nahrgang Mary, |  |
| Thompson, Albert E | Galt. |
| Lake, Jennie. | Glen Morris, |
| Gardiner, H lorence | Berlin. |
| Windemberg, Allau, | New Dundee, |
| Wentworth- |  |
| Braithwaite, John A. | Carluke. |
| Rryce. Wm.. | Hamilton. |
| Clarke, Robt. W |  |
| Goodbrand, Jas, | Ancaster. |
| Haok busch, Ernest. | Hamil |
| Nolan, Elizabeth. | .. |
| MacPhail, Annie L. . . . . . | " |
| Pettit, Syrian | Stoney Creek. |
| Stonebaugh Wm | Weir |
| Warwick, Emily | Hamilton. |
| Welland- |  |
| - Lentz. Heary | Snyder. |
| Lentz Catharine |  |
| Wellington- |  |
| Bridgeford, Geo. | Harriston. |
| Farrell, Margt. | Salem. |
| Kahler Louis.... | ellesley Village. |
| Mallett, Josephine | Teviutdale. |
| Munre, Albert G | Palmerston. |
| Scott, Matthew | $\because$ |
| Watt, Margaref | Guelph, |
| Watt, Wm. R |  |
| Brown, Jessie Mc | Mount Forest. |
| York- |  |
| Burk, Jennie. | Toronto. |
| Carr. Alexander | Parkdale. |
| Cook. Juseph | Lemonville, |
| Clark, Arthur E | Aurora, |
| Allan, Frank... | Toronto |
| Grey, Wm. E. | " |
| Gray, Wm.... | " |
| Gates, Jonathan. | Coleman. |
| Hill, Thomas. . | Toronto. |
| Hunt, Sarah ... | " |
| Hutchinson, M | 。" |
| Muckle, Grace. | " |
| Muckle, Lizzie. | " |
| McGregor, Flora | ' |
| Mctillivray, Neil..... MeGillivray, M. A ....... | Purpleville. |
| O'Rourke, Wm | Parkdale, |
| Riddle, Fred | Box Grove. |
| Shepherd, Anival. | Toronto. |
| White, Hemry | " |
| Reid. Catharine..., | $\bullet$ |

SGHOOLS FOR THE DEAF $>\mathrm{N}$ CANADA, JANUARY 1sT, 1888.


|  | NAME | VACATION. | HOW SUPPGRTED. |  | Fixpend Fisca <br> q.oddns 10 B |  | No. Volnmes in Library. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Catholic Institution (Male). | Fourth Wed. in June to lst Wed, in Sept.. | State, pupils and vol contributions | 25.000 |  | $\$$ | 600 | 536 |
| 2 | Catholic Institution (Female) | July lst to first Tuesday in Sept... ... | State aud voluntary contributions .. | 200,0c0 |  |  | 80 |  |
| 3 | Halifax Institution. . . . . . . . . | First Wed in July to first Wed in Sept.. | State and voluntary contributions... | 25,000 | 8,000 | 2'600 |  | 315 |
| 4 | Ontario Institution | Thlrd Wed.in June to second Wed in Sept | State . . . . . . . . . . . . | 205,000 | 39,695 | 2,100 | 1,500 | 762 |
| 5 | Mackay Institution. ....... | Third Wed, in Jnne to second Wed-in Sept | State pupils and vol. contributions. | 42,000 | 6,913 | 1.758 | 500 | 115 |
| 6 | New Brunswick Institution . | May 17 to August 6........... . . . . . . . . . | Pupils and voluntary contributions.. | ......... | . | . $\cdot$. . |  |  |
| 7 |  | y 1st to September | State and voluntary contributions.. |  |  |  |  | 1,728 |
| *Including those who have left school during the year. +Including the principal. $\ddagger$ Not including the semi-mute teachers. \& Including indust **Bl.-Blacksmithing. Bo.-Book-binding. Cab-Cabinet-making. Car-Carpentering. Dr.-Dress-making. Em.-Embroidery. Fa. Farm dening Kno -Knitting. Pa,-Painting. Pr. - Printing, Se-Sewing. sh, Shoemaking. Ta -Tailoring. Wt-Wout turning. (a) No. street. (b) Notre Dame de Grace. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTAIRO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB. BETLEVILLE, REGULATING THE IDMISSION 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, 39 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows:-Sections $\left.1,4,5,6,7,8,91^{1}\right)$ 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 hetween 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.
11.-The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupils shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances discretionary powers in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.
III. - The regular annual School Session shall commence or the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admission will be made in good time to ensure the pupils reception at the commencement of the session. After the first year no application 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, sch ol and work-shop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf-mutes as are specified in Section I of this By-law.
V.-Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be chargei fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance and the other hali before the close of the session.
VI. - The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever except sickness.
VII. Pareuts, guardians; or friends who are unable to pay for the bard 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 th3 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 municıpality any such evidence as may be considered sufflient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deafonute.
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 Connty 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 sutficient chànge and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each artic e with permanent marking ink.
XII.-The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June and end on the second Wed nesday in septem ber, during which tima every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.
XIII. - All travelling expenses of pupis to and 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 sicknes s. death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.
XV.-In the case of each pupil ontering 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. $U_{\text {as }}$ he born deat? 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 dis. tinguish 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?
ion of the Asylums, e existing
ag deficient of Ontario, cumstances

September nission will After the ber, except
ught in the as may be n Section I be charged the other
econd Wed from the shall apply 1 the clerk ils into the icate of the etting forth may award
will make Government esides, with titution and e, for board comfortably ss and comink. econd Wedor place of
cation or in nunicipality
eficiency in ten answers in full.
rated before
Can he dis. ar? uch efforts?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trale or art, or with the mode of forming letters with the pen?
s. Is he laboring 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 seariet fever. measles, mumps or whooping cough ?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family or among the collateral branches of kin dred, and how and when produced?

11, What are the names, occupation and residence county and township. and nearest pestrottica 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 beeu formed by marriage ?
13. Was there any 1 elationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Are 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 ? $\qquad$
17. What is the occupation?
aw Parents will also state the nearest railway and telegraph station,

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION,

Belleville. Oct, 1st, 1888.

R. Christie. Ese.,

Inspector of Public Charities,
SIR,-It is with great satisfaction that I am able in presenting my report for the past session, to ngte the general good health prevailing among so large a community as that embracing all connected with the institution. Of course, in a population of about four hundred, made up of individuals from the tenderest years to advanced age. we had for treatment a reasonable number of the ills that flesh is heir to, but the cases developing symptoms sufficiently serious to occasion anxiety were few and far between, and these made a good recovery, no death whatever having occurred.

During the fall of 1887, a large number of the boys were afflicted with sore throat of a folliculy character, due to the dampness of the season. A few days in each case were sufficient to restore the patient to his normal state of health.

Last October. our old and efficient gardener, Mr. Wills, had a severe attak of inflammation of the kidneys, and at one time his illness assumed an alarming form. After a tedious illness, however, he wecovered and is now attending to his duties as well as ever.

While ths health of the girls was remarkably good; unceasing care was necessary in eonnection with ailments peculiar to young and growing females; but they were well looked after by Miss Robinson and her assistants, and I desire to express my approval of the cheerfuluess with which my instructions were carried out by those in charge of the female department, as well as by Mr. Douglas, the vigilant and obliging supervisor of the boys.

Mary Munro. a girl about flfteen years of age is at present suffering from a severe attack of pneumouia and her condition during the past few days has caused us no little anxiety. As is usual in any serious case of illness, the relations were notified, with the result that her mother is now with her, and everything possible is being done which may lead to her recovery,

The annual cleaning and renovating process, a factor of a complete sanitary condition, was carried out thoroughly during vacation. The sewers and drains are all in good condition, except the one leading from the kitchen which is defective and requires a thorough overhauling, and this at once, to prevent the generation of disease germs, Outside. a board walk has been c.nstructed for the girls at the west end of the grounds, thus making open-air exercise possible at all seasons, a circumstance that cannot but be productive of good results.

Mr. Mathison's chief solicitude during the session was as usual the health and comfort of the pupils. No efforts were spared to render the term a satisfactory one, both physically and mentally, and to such an extent have his efforts been crowned that our institution is a subject of admiration to every visitor and a credit to the city.

1 have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. MURPHY, M. D., Physician.

