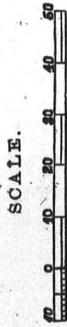




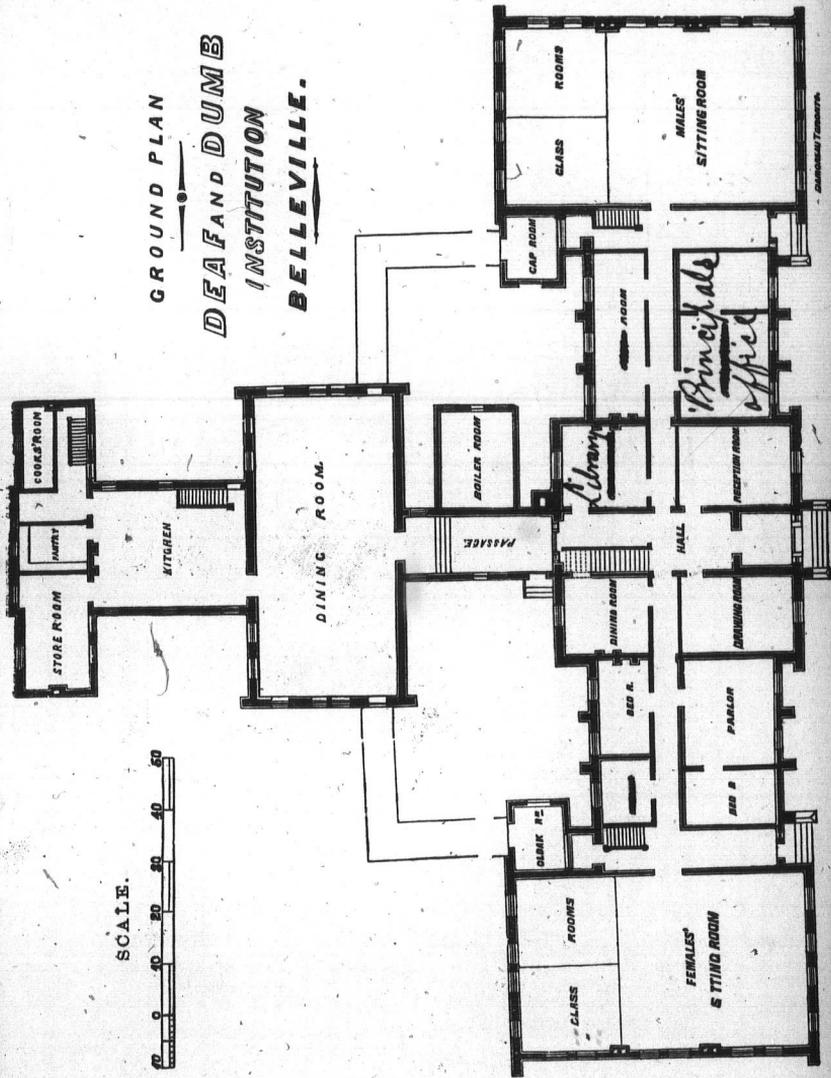
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
BELLEVILLE.

COOPER'S ROOM

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
BELLEVILLE.



GROUND PLAN
DEAF AND DUMB
INSTITUTION
BELLEVILLE.



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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Ontario Institution

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB,

AT BELLEVILLE, ONT.,

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Compliments of

W. J. Palmer

Principal.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 AND 88 KING STREET WEST.
1872.

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1800

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Government Inspector :

J. W. LANGMUIR, TORONTO.

Officers of the Institution :

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

TEACHERS :

J. B. MCGANN.
D. R. COLEMAN, M.A.
J. T. WATSON.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.
MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
MISS A. PERRY.

GEO. ACKERMAN, TEACHER OF DRAWING.
ANGUS CHRISTIE, STEWARD AND BOOK-KEEPER.
MRS. M. A. KEEGAN, MATRON
HOUSEKEEPER.
PHYSICIAN.
P. F. CANNIFF, FARMER.
WILLIAM MALCOLM, ENGINEER.

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INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE.

This Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th of October, 1870, on which day the Principal and his staff of officers and teachers were installed in their respective offices, and a considerable number of pupils were entered, and in attendance. As is generally the case in new institutions, the buildings were reported and supposed to be quite completed and ready for occupation, until actual habitation revealed that the statements to that effect were not substantially correct. In consequence of this, the management of the domestic affairs of the Institution was a good deal obstructed by the presence of workmen in various parts of the building for a considerable period after the opening; and even at the present time mechanics are engaged in making alterations and repairs to work left by the contractor in an incomplete and defective state, which subject will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

The educational interests of the Institution have, however, steadily developed and progressed, until they are now in a most satisfactory state.

Four teachers were appointed at the opening of the first session, when the school was divided into four classes; but towards its close, a proper classification of the pupils required the temporary engagement of another teacher. The very favourable opening of the second session, and the great increase in the number of pupils in attendance, necessitated the formation

of a fifth class, and the permanent engagement of a fifth teacher, and now that the number of pupils in residence has reached one hundred and ten, another teacher will have to be added to the staff to take charge of a sixth class, now being formed. With a view to this, an educated deaf mute young lady has been received into the Institution, for the purpose of qualifying herself to become a teacher.

The very marked progress that a large number of the pupils have exhibited, and the general satisfaction of the parents in this respect, may be accepted as indicating the sound method of instruction that has been inaugurated in the Institution.

The success that has attended the first year's operations of the Institution, while conclusively shewing the necessity that existed for its establishment, gives augury of the great good that it is destined to accomplish in the future. But while the successful establishment of the Institution gives good ground for congratulation, an examination of the following statistical table, giving the number of deaf mutes of school age in each county, and the total number ascertained thus far, from various sources, to be in the Province, will show that there is still a vast deal to be done before the Institution can fully accomplish the design of its foundation:—

COUNTIES.	Number of deaf mutes of school age in each County.	Number who have been placed under instruction in the Ontario Institution.	Number in each County not yet sent to the Institution.
Algoma.....	1	..	1
Brant.....	9	5	4
Bruce.....	6	1	5
Carlton.....	12	3	9
Elgin.....	9	1	8
Essex.....	3	1	2
Frontenac.....	3	..	3
Grey.....	8	2	6
Haldimand.....	2	1	1
Hastings.....	10	6	4
Huron.....	16	11	5
Halton.....	3	..	3
Kent.....	9	..	9
Lambton.....	9	6	3
Lanark.....	5	1	4

Leeds
Lennox
Lincoln
Middle
Norfolk
North
Ontario
Oxford
Peel
Perth
Peter
Prince
Pres
Renf
Simco
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COUNTIES.	Number of deaf mutes of school age in each County.	Number who have been placed under instruction in the Ontario Institution.	Number in each County not yet sent to the Institution
Leeds and Grenville	3	1	2
Lennox and Addington	5	1	4
Lincoln	5	1	4
Middlesex	21	8	13
Norfolk	6	5	1
Northumberland and Durham	23	13	10
Ontario	8	3	5
Oxford	4	1	3
Peel	3	2	1
Perth	12	5	7
Peterboro'	10	1	9
Prince Edward	3	1	2
Prescott and Russell	3	2	1
Renfrew	6	...	6
Simcoe	15	6	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	...	8
Victoria	2	...	2
Wellington	12	6	6
Welland	10	2	8
Wentworth	11	2	9
Waterloo	2	...	2
York	9	1	8
City of Toronto	16	4	12
" Hamilton	6	1	5
" London	2	1	1
" Kingston	2	1	1
New Brunswick	1	...
	312	107	205

In the summary above given, perhaps some deaf mutes are included who are a little over the school age specified in the by-laws, while, without doubt, some of the number are partially instructed; but, from all I can learn, there are certainly not less than 250 deaf mutes in the Province, who should now be under instruction in this Institution which has been established for that purpose.

Why a greater number of pupils are not sent to the Institution, and the causes that contribute to that result, are subjects for serious consideration, in the correct solution of which depends, in a great degree, the future success of the Institution, not only in obtaining a full knowledge of these causes, but in providing a means whereby they may be overcome.

That any parent or guardian, having a deaf mute child, should *deliberately desire* that child to grow up in total ignorance, and in a state of moral and mental darkness, very few, to the credit of humanity be it said, will assert. But that there are many parents, through force of circumstances, ignorance, or want of knowledge of the real benefit the Province desires to confer upon deaf mutes, whose children are deprived of the means of instruction, no one can successfully deny.

In my last report, I stated that, from information I had received in respect to the circumstances of the parents or guardians of deaf mutes, about 50 per cent. were in such poor circumstances as to be unable, without assistance from some source, to pay for the board of their children at the Institution, and the cost of their transfer to and from it. I also stated that while about 30 per cent. of the parents or guardians were quite able to pay the cost of board and transfer, another 20 per cent. were in that very indefinite social condition denominated *fair circumstances*, which, in the present instance, may very properly be construed to mean, that while such parents are sufficiently well off to give their ordinary speaking children a good common education, an annual expenditure of from \$80 to \$100, for the maintenance of a deaf mute child while at school, is, in many instances, more than they can do, but when the additional cost of supporting two or three in a family, under such circumstances has to be borne, the effort is entirely beyond their means. It may therefore very safely be assumed that at least 65 per cent. of the parents of deaf mutes stand in need of assistance, in order that they may avail themselves of the provisions made by Government for the education of their children. To obtain this assistance, as well as to enable every deaf mute child of school age in the Province to be placed under instruction, three methods are open for selection. :—

1st. The enactment of a law, requiring every municipality, in which there are deaf mutes whose parents are unable to send them to the Institution, and support them while there, to pay for the transfer of such deaf mutes to and from the Ontario Institution, and maintain them in respect to charges for board while pupils of the school,

2nd. Making the Institution *free* to all, without any charge for board on the part of the Government.

3rd. The compulsory education of all deaf mutes in the Province.

Before commenting upon these three propositions, it may here be well to state the system that now prevails in the admission of pupils to the Institution, which cannot be better given than by quoting such parts of the by-laws of the Institution as relate to that part of the subject:—

1st. All deaf mute youths of both sexes, between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect and free from contagious disease, being residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

2nd. 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, and discretionary power in this respect shall be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

3rd. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution; books, stationery, maps and all school appliances, together with bed, bedding, towels and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food) to be free to all youths specified in Sec. first of this by-law.

4th. Parents, guardians or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged the cost of food only, which amount will be determined and fixed at the beginning of each session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

5th. Parents, guardians or friends, who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the admission will be awarded, on the municipality becoming responsible for board in accordance with terms stated in section 6. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay to be determined by such municipality without reference to the Government or the officers of the Institution.

6th. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden,

Reeve or Mayor, and the County Judge attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the Institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

7th. The cost of board for the opening session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil; but in all future sessions 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 this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

In order to shew the manner in which the above regulations, for the admission of certain pupils, have been received and acted upon by the several counties, the following tabular statement has been prepared, shewing the number of Deaf Mutes that have been placed in the Institution up to the 30th September, and how they are supported:

Total number of Deaf Mutes in the Institution on the 30th September, and the Counties from which they are received.	SHEWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
	Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Algoma.....	0		
Brant.....	5	1	3
Bruce.....	1	1	
Carleton.....	3	2	1
Elgin.....	1	1	
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	0		
Grey.....	2		2
Haldimand.....	1		1
Hastings.....	6		6
Huron.....	11	1	9
Halton.....	0		
Kent.....	0		
Lambton.....	6	2	3
Lanark.....	1	1	
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1	
Lennox and Addington.....	1		1
Lincoln.....	1	1	
Middlesex.....	8	8	
Norfolk.....	5	3	2
Northumberland and Durham.....	13	5	8
Ontario.....	3	2	1

Total number of Deaf Mutes in the Institution on the 30th September, and the Counties from which they are received.	SHEWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
	Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Oxford.....	1	1	
Peel.....	2	1	1
Perth.....	5	4	
Peterboro'.....	1	1	
Prince Edward.....	1	1	
Prescott and Russell.....	2	2	
Renfrew.....	0		
Simcoe.....	6	3	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	0		
Victoria.....	0		
Wellington.....	6	2	4
Welland.....	2	1	1
Wentworth.....	2	2	
Waterloo.....	0		1
York.....	1		1
City of Toronto.....	4	3	
City of Hamilton.....	1	1	
City of London.....	1	1	
City of Kingston.....	1	1	
New Brunswick.....	1	1	
	107	54	45
			8

It would thus appear that of the entire number of pupils placed under instruction to the 30th September, fifty-four were supported by parents or friends, forty-five by municipalities, and eight by the Province, as orphans.

If the basis of calculation previously given is correct, as I have every reason to believe it is, whereby it is shown that 65 per cent. of the parents of deaf mutes are unable to pay for the board of pupils in the Institution, it goes to shew that of the entire number of deaf mutes of school age in the Province, (deducting sixty-two for those over age, already educated and orphans whose support is assumed by the Province,) two hundred and fifty should now be under instruction in the Institution, of whom eighty-eight should be supported by parents or relatives, and one hundred and sixty-two by municipalities. As only fifteen counties have complied with the provisions of the by-laws, seven in a prompt and efficient manner, and eight only partially so, conclusive evidence is thus furnished—if the present

method of admission is to be continued—of the necessity of the Legislature requiring every county to support in the Institution such pupils whose parents are unable to do so. I am well aware that this course would be attended with some objections and not a few difficulties, none of which, however, are insuperable.

If municipal councils, when applications are made by parents for assistance to enable them to educate their deaf mute children, will only take a liberal and enlightened view of the matter, there need be but little difficulty in determining what constitutes a proper case for assistance. But if parents who are in what is termed *fair circumstances*, either as tradesmen, mechanics or farmers of limited means, and who, in addition to having large families to support and educate, are afflicted with one or more deaf mute children, surely it is not right that this class should sue *in forma pauperis* at the council chamber every returning year for the necessary assistance to enable them to educate their unfortunate children. If this should be allowed, then the noble end for which the Institution was established would only be partially accomplished, and a large proportion of our deaf mutes would grow up in moral and mental darkness.

On the other hand, not a few cases have come to my knowledge since the opening of the Institution, of parents who value the labour of their deaf mute children more than they do their education, and would thus withhold from them the only means of making them useful and intelligent members of society, and would sink a sadly afflicted human being to the level of the brute creation. This view of the case at once suggests the necessity of *compulsory education* in relation to deaf mutes. If the principle holds good in respect to ordinary speaking and hearing children, as the Legislature by its Act of last Session has decided that it does, with how much greater force does it apply to deaf mutes who, in their normal condition of ignorance, are not only unable to communicate with the world at large, but are both morally and civilly irresponsible beings?

It is, therefore, very clear that the means of educating and instructing deaf mutes must *first* be placed within the reach of every parent or guardian, either through the liberality of municipalities or the Province at large, and when this is accomplished the adoption of the principle of compulsory

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

education will, in all respects, complete a system through which every deaf mute in the Province shall be educated.

Whether the Province, having already expended \$35,000 in the erection and furnishing of the Institution, with an annual Legislative appropriation of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 for entire educational and partial domestic maintenance, should be called upon, in addition to that, to board the pupils is a question for the consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

But in order that the matter may be placed before them from a strictly financial stand point, it is only necessary to take into account the loss of revenue that would be sustained by the admission of pupils board free. The present estimate of expenditure is based upon the payment by the Institution of the entire cost of maintenance; all amounts received for the board of pupils to be paid into the Treasury as revenue. Thus an average attendance of 100 pupils, exclusive of orphans, would enable \$6,000 to be paid into the Treasury of the Province as revenue.

It must also be borne in mind that the admission of pupils board free, to the Institution, would largely increase the number, and in consequence a corresponding increase would take place in the expenditures for educational purposes, as well as in all other departments in the Institution. In whatever way it may be best accomplished, I sincerely trust that steps will be taken to place every deaf mute of school age under instruction in the Ontario Institution.

Three official visits were paid to the Institution during the year, in the months of January, May and September, on which occasions the buildings and property of the Institution were inspected, and a minute examination made of the management of its educational and domestic affairs. At the first inspection, which extended over the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh January, while the educational departments of the Institution and the pupils' dormitories were in a very orderly and well kept condition, a good deal of confusion and untidiness prevailed in the domestic portions of the building owing to their unfinished state and the presence of workmen. The want of a sufficient number of rooms to classify and divide the domestic work was very apparent, and until in-

creased space and proper culinary and kitchen appliances are furnished, perfect order and neatness cannot be looked for.

The appliances for heating the building were most inadequate and defective; not only was the capacity of the steam boiler entirely too limited to generate a sufficient quantity of steam to heat the cubic space required of it, but the arrangement of the steam pipes throughout the building was without system or principle. In some of the smaller rooms on the first floor the pipe surface was so great as to make the heat unendurable, while in the large rooms in the second and third floors there was great difficulty in getting the temperature in ordinary winter weather up to 50°. In addition to this, the constant and loud cracking of the steam pipes was beyond endurance, even in a deaf mute establishment.

The non-completion of the steam dryers, and the want of steam in the laundry also caused great trouble and loss; these, with many other deficiencies and defects which seriously interfered with the smooth working and discipline of the Institution, and which were chiefly attributable to neglect on the part of the contractor, were duly reported to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, when instructions were given to have the most serious of them remedied.

The number of pupils in the Institution was fifty-two—thirty-nine males and thirteen females; the health of the school was excellent; the pupils were neat and clean in appearance and well cared for, and were exceedingly happy and cheerful.

No fixed scale of dietary was determined upon, but the meals were served in a very neat and tidy manner, with an abundant supply of good wholesome fare. During my stay frequent visits were made to the several class-rooms in school hours, and on all occasions the best order and discipline prevailed, and from personal examination as well as from the reports of Principal and teachers it was apparent that good progress was being made by the pupils in their studies.

With a view to a better classification of the pupils, the Principal was instructed to place Mr. Watson, formerly a teacher in McGann's school, on the teaching staff temporarily, with a view to a permanent engagement when the number of pupils in residence reached seventy-five.

Several applications for the admission of pupils over the prescribed school age were received. On examination, I found that several of this class had been under instruction at Mr. McGann's school for a short time, and as it was desirable to complete their education, admission for fixed periods was awarded in six instances.

The rule as to the admission of orphans was suspended in the case of a *half* orphan, whose surviving parent had abandoned her.

Instructions were given in respect to the purchase of certain articles of furniture, school appliances, &c., and the opening of a carpenter shop for the employment of certain pupils, under the direction of the carpenter.

My visit in May occupied three days. There were then sixty-six pupils in residence—forty-six boys and twenty girls. The several dormitories, and the beds and bedding were examined, and found in admirable order, and very clean and neat, which may be also said of the class rooms, while considerable improvement had taken place in the management of the domestic departments.

Plans for the ornamentation of the grounds, and construction of roads, had been approved of in April, when the work was at once proceeded with. At my visit on this occasion, the work was well advanced, and, whether in respect to the plans, or the manner in which the work was being performed under the superintendence of Mr. Englehardt, the whole met with my entire approval. The straight road leading through the grounds to the Institution was abandoned, and two curved avenues substituted, which much improved the approach to the buildings.

The farm and garden were in as good order as the bad condition of the land and the dry season would admit of.

The purchase of books, and the setting apart of a room for the purpose of a library and reading-room, were approved of and at once acted upon.

The temporary engagement of a drawing master, to instruct such of the pupils as the Principal thought had a taste for drawing, was approved. As the session was about to close, application was made to the managers of the several railways in the Province to grant half fare or return tickets to the pupils passing over their lines, which request was acceded to by every railway, and, in some instances, the same concession was made to officers of

the Institution and parents accompanying pupils to or from the Institution, or when paying a visit to it.

At my September inspection, which extended from the tenth to the thirteenth, the second session of the Institution had commenced four days previous to my visit. The attendance of seventy-four pupils so early in the session, with advices that the number would be much increased during the week, was very satisfactory. I saw and made personal enquiries in respect to each pupil.

Several applications for the admission of pupils, whose parents were unable to pay for their board, were received,—the councils of the municipalities in which they resided having refused to comply with the provisions of the by-law, and in three cases children had been sent forward without the proper papers from the council. In the former cases admission had to be refused, and in the latter the Principal was instructed to communicate with the respective corporations, requesting them to become responsible for the board of such pupil. The various class rooms were visited, and the classes examined. Owing to the number of new admissions, and the short period that the scholars had been under instruction, the grading and classification of the pupils had not been completed, but examination, with a view to this, was being made by the Principal and teachers.

A personal examination of some of the pupils confirmed the opinion expressed in my previous report, of the desirability of forming an articulation class at the earliest possible day. From ten to fifteen pupils of the present number in attendance could be placed in such a class. The Principal was requested to give the matter his earnest consideration, and report upon the best method of giving effect to the suggestion. His recommendations thereon, which are embodied in his annual report, I fully concur in, and steps will at once be taken to give effect to his recommendations.

The accounts of the Institution were audited up to the 1st July, and found correct. Instructions, with a view to simplifying the method of keeping the accounts, and at the same time exhibiting fuller details, were given to the book-keeper. The accounts, in a detailed form, from the opening of the Institution up to the 30th September, are herewith annexed. As the estimates prepared and submitted to Parliament, and upon which the appro-

priation of the present year was based, were necessarily of an approximate character, they will be somewhat exceeded by actual expenditures.

The cost of maintenance for the year is shewn to be \$21,605.48, but the accounts include expenditures, which are not a proper charge upon ordinary maintenance, which in future will be excluded from the accounts. Deducting the revenue derived from the board of pupils (\$1,842.87), the cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution was \$19,762.61.

I also transmit an estimate of the expenditure for 1873, which is prepared with a view to the exercise of the utmost economy in every department, consistent with the efficient management of the affairs of the Institute.

As it is most desirable that many of the lads sent to this Institution should, at the earliest day possible, be placed under instruction in some mechanical pursuit, I would most respectfully recommend, for the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, that an appropriation be asked to enable a workshop to be erected that will give sufficient space for the following trades and services:—carpenter shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, with a dormitory in the same building for male servants.

An appropriation for the following requirements on capital account is respectfully recommended:—

- 1st. Workshop as above described.
- 2nd. Additional kitchen and store-room space, with a cooking range for the kitchen.
- 3rd. New eave troughs for the main building.
- 4th. To complete the fire protection appliances of the Institution.
- 5th. To complete ornamentation and planting.
- 6th. Additional furniture for various parts of the building, and stock for the farm; as per memorandum transmitted to Public Works Department.

I also beg to bring under the consideration of the Government the great necessity that exists for providing a few cottages, in close proximity to the Institution, for the married teachers, as well as for the engineer and farmer. The distance that the Institution is placed from the town, and the importance of having the engineer and farmer at all times within call, render it absolutely necessary that these two officers should be provided with cottages

near the premises. The same reasons, in a lesser degree, apply to the teachers, who would pay rent for the cottages built by Government. I therefore trust that an appropriation will be granted for this purpose.

Before closing this, my first report upon the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, I have pleasure in recording my entire satisfaction with the manner in which Dr. Palmer has discharged the duties pertaining to the position of Principal during the past year. To the zeal, energy and good judgment displayed by him in the general management of its affairs is attributable, in a large degree, the success that has attended the first year's operations of the Institution. Mr. McGann, from his long and intimate acquaintance with the deaf mutes of the Province, and their wants, has also rendered good services to the Institution.

The other officers and teachers have performed their duties faithfully and well.

A detailed statement of the expenditure of the Institution, Belleville, for the year ending thirtieth September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, is herewith annexed.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Medical Department :</i>		
Medicine and medical attendance	394 76	
Medical comforts	20 80	
	<hr/>	415 56
<i>Household expenses (food) :</i>		
Butcher's meat	1,490 83	
Flour	693 84	
Butter	699 14	
Barley, rice, peas and meal	82 77	
Coffee	95 51	
Eggs	154 69	
Fruit	273 11	
Fish	91 08	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	135 11	
Syrup	62 25	
Sugar	547 38	
Tea	272 06	
Potatoes and Vegetables	253 93	
Fowls	80 55	
Cheese	30 95	
Groceries, assorted	11 55	
	<hr/>	4,974 75

Bedding and clothing:

Bedding	47 80	
Clothing	155 97	
Shoes	109 25	
	<hr/>	313 02

Fuel and light:

Fuel	2,864 23	
Oil	148 48	
Candles	9 60	
Matches	2 60	
	<hr/>	3,024 91

Scrubbing and cleaning:

Brushes, brooms and mops	44 04	
Bathbrick, blacklead, &c	4 03	
Soap	143 70	
Laundry	110 38	
Scrubbing	83 15	
	<hr/>	385 30

Miscellaneous:

Advertising and printing	85 50	
Stationery	155 29	
Amusements	178 00	
Furniture	995 33	
Crockery and glassware	73 38	
Postages, telegraphs and express	154 62	
Freight	160 30	
Feed and fodder	457 19	
Farm and farm stock	1,313 38	
Repairs	130 47	
Incidentals	646 63	
Internal ornamentation	206 18	
Construction	20 94	
Elopement expenses	5 75	
Officers' travelling expenses	146 25	
Ice	13 00	
Carriages	46 00	
Library	251 60	
Orphans' travelling expenses	5 30	
	<hr/>	5,045 21
Salaries and Wages		7,446 73
		<hr/>
		21,605 48

ESTIMATE of expenditure, Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year 1872. (Estimated average attendance, 150 pupils.)

Food.....	6,000 00
Medicine and medical comforts.....	150 00
Bedding, furnishing and clothing for orphans.....	1,000 00
Fuel.....	2,500 00
Gas and oil.....	900 00
Laundry—soap and cleaning.....	370 00
Library—school rooms and class room appliances.....	500 00
Amusements.....	200 00
Farm—feed and fodder.....	750 00
Furniture.....	250 00
Repairs and internal ornamentation.....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams, express charges, freight, &c., &c.....	550 00
Officers' and pupils' travelling expenses....	250 00
Incidentals.....	250 00
	----- 14,170 00

Salaries and Wages :

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Principal.....	1	1,600 00
Physician.....	1	500 00
Book-keeper and Steward.....	1	800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00
3 male teachers, without board and lodging.....	3	2,400 00
2 male teachers, with board and lodging.....	2	1,300 00
2 female teachers, with board and lodging.....	2	500 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00
Engineer.....	1	700 00
Farmer.....	1	300 00
Gardener.....	1	240 00
Fireman.....	1	180 00
Night Watchman.....	1	216 00
Carpenter and trade instructor....	1	550 00
Farm hand and teamster.....	1	168 00
Messenger.....	1	96 00

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

21

Cook and baker	1	320 00
Assistant do	1	100 00
3 maids, at \$84	3	252 00
3 laundry maids.....	3	252 00
1 gate-keeper.....	1	72 00
3 scrubbing girls, at \$72.....	1	216 00
	<hr/>	
	31	
		<hr/>
		\$25,432 00

All of which is submitted,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Office of the Inspector, Asylums,
Prisons, &c., Ontario, Toronto, Oct., 1871.

REPORT

OF

THE PRINCIPAL.

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

SIR,—In accordance with the requirement of the Statute, I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in its several departments, from the 20th of October, 1870, to the 30th of September, 1871.

The formal opening of the Institution took place on the 20th of October, 1870, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Honourable E. B. Wood, Treasurer, and other distinguished persons representing different sections of the Province. From that time until the close of the term (June 28th, 1871) the number of pupils in attendance was as follows:—

Males.....	47
Females	23
	—
Total	70

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends	39
“ the Government of Ontario, as orphans.....	7
“ Municipalities:	
County of Brant	1
“ Carleton	1
“ Hastings	2
“ Huron	2
“ Lambton	3

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

County of Norfolk.....	1
" Northumberland & Dur-	
ham.....	7
" Peel.....	1
" Wellington.....	1
" York.....	1
" Simcoe.....	1
Township of Innisfil " Northumberland.....	1
" S. Monaghan " Hastings.....	2
Town of Belleville "	— 24
Total.....	70

The present term commenced on the 6th of September, 1871. From that time until the 30th of September, 1871, the close of our fiscal year, the number of pupils who have entered the Institution is as follows:—

Males	64
Females	36
Total.....	100

They are supported as follows:—

By parents or friends.....	47
" the Government of Ontario, as	
orphans	8
" Municipalities:	
County of Brant.....	3
" Carleton.....	1
" Grey.....	2
" Hastings.....	3
" Huron.....	9
" Lambton.....	2
" Norfolk.....	3
" Northumberland & Dur-	
ham.....	8
" Ontario.....	1
" Peel.....	1
" Simcoe.....	1
" Wellington.....	4
" York.....	1
Township of Innisfil " Simcoe.....	1
" Tay "	1

Town of Belleville, County of Hastings	3
Village of Cayuga " Haldimand	1 45
Total	100

The total number of pupils who have entered the Institution, from its organization to the 30th of September, 1871, is,—

Males	70
Females	37
Total	107

They reside in the several counties and cities of the Province, as follows:—

Brant	5	<i>Brought forward</i>	70
Bruce	1	Oxford	1
Carleton	3	Peel	2
Elgin	1	Perth	5
Essex	1	Peterborough	1
Grey	2	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand	1	Russell	2
Hastings	6	Simcoe	6
Huron	11	Welland	2
Lambton	6	Wellington	6
Lanark	1	Wentworth	2
Leeds and Grenville	1	York	1
Lennox and Addington	1	Hamilton	1
Lincoln	1	Kingston	1
Middlesex	8	London	1
Norfolk	5	Toronto	4
Northumberland and Durham ..	13	Dalhousie, N. B.	1
Ontario	3	Total	107
<i>Carried forward</i>	70		

The following tables will show the nationality, religion and occupation of the parents of our pupils:—

<i>Nationality.</i>			
Canada	33	United States	2
Ireland	26	Indian (Canada)	1
England	21	Unknown	7
Scotland	14	Total	107
Germany	3		

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

Religion.

Presbyterian	32	Congregationalist	1
Church of England	27	Lutheran	1
Methodist	25	Unknown	7
Roman Catholic	6		
Baptist	6	Total	107
Christian Disciples	2		

Occupation.

Blacksmiths	2	Brought forward	86
Boarding-house keeper	1	Miller	1
Brickmaker	1	Millwright	1
Carpenters	4	Nurserymen	1
Coopers	2	Painters and decorators	2
Currier	1	Plasterer	1
Draymen	3	Sail-maker	1
Farmers	55	Sheriff	1
Fisherman	1	Shoemakers	2
Governor of Gaol	1	Tailor	1
Gunsmith and locksmith	1	Teacher	1
Gentlemen	2	Tavern-keeper	1
House servant	1	Washerwoman	1
Ironmonger	1	Yeoman	1
Labourers	10	Unknown	3
Merchants	3		
	—	Total	107
Carried forward	86		

The following statement will show the number of pupils who had attended other schools for the deaf and dumb, previous to entering this Institution :

SESSION ENDING JUNE 28TH, 1871.

Attended Mr. McGann's school	36
" other schools	3
Total	39

PRESENT SESSION.

Attended Mr. McGann's school	37
" other schools	3
Total	40

Total admissions for the year ending September 30th, 1871 :

Attended Mr. McGann's school.....	41
" other schools.....	4
Total	45
Number who had not attended any school for the deaf and dumb	62

It will be seen from the above statement that a large number of deaf mutes attended the Institution under the management of Prof. J. B. McGann. He was the pioneer in the establishment of a Deaf Mute School in Ontario. He commenced the School in Toronto in June, 1858, removed to Hamilton in 1864, and continued the School until July, 1870. During that period about one hundred and eighty deaf mutes were under instruction, and a great interest was excited throughout the Province in the work of deaf mute education, through the efforts of Mr. McGann and his associates.

Soon after I took charge of the Institution I became aware, from the information gathered from reports in your office and from Mr. McGann, that there were a great many deaf mutes in the Province of the proper age to attend school, who were growing up in ignorance. You had, in 1870, sent out a circular to the clerks of all the municipalities in the Province, requesting them to send you the names, ages, circumstances of parents or guardians, etc., of all deaf mutes within their knowledge. From the meagre and incomplete returns received by you in response to this circular, I saw that some other course must be adopted to ascertain as nearly as possible the correct statistics of the deaf and dumb, for whose benefit the Institution had been established.

I prepared the following circular and sent a copy to ministers of the several religious denominations, editors of newspapers, members of the Provincial Legislature, wardens and clerks of counties, and other persons who I was assured would take an interest in the matter:—

"ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
"BELLEVILLE, January 12th, 1871.

"DEAR SIR,—I respectfully ask your attention to a few remarks in behalf of the deaf and dumb of the Province of Ontario, for whose educa-

tion and improvement this Institution has been established. Having been appointed Principal, I desire to inform myself, fully, as to the number of this unfortunate class in the Province, of a suitable age to enter school, so that the necessary steps may be taken to secure their admission into the Institution.

"As you have an extensive acquaintance in your county, you can, doubtless, ascertain whether or not there are any deaf mutes who should be sent here. As ample provision has been made, we are prepared to receive all deaf and dumb persons between the ages of *seven* and *nineteen*, who are not physically or mentally imbecile, and any information as to the terms of admission, etc., will be cheerfully given upon application to me by letter, or otherwise.

"In remote sections of the Province many deaf and dumb persons grow up in total ignorance, simply because their parents or friends are either unaware of the advantages of instruction, or because they are unwilling to dispense with their labour during the period in which they could acquire an education. Sometimes they are influenced by a foolish and prevalent notion that their unfortunate offspring will not be properly cared for if sent to the Institution. Many of the parents, also, of this class are poor, and know little or nothing of the provision which has been made for the instruction of their children. It is, therefore, important that special effort be made to secure the admission into the Institution of every one of these unfortunate persons.

"I ask the aid of all good people of the Province of Ontario in this work. If they will interest themselves in the matter, and see that all these afflicted children are sent here to be educated, we will then be enabled to accomplish the noble end for which this Institution was designed.

"Please inform me as to the name, age, condition, name of parents and post office address of any deaf mutes within the limit of your acquaintance.

"Very respectfully,

"W. J. PALMER, *Principal.*"

Nearly all the newspapers in the Province either copied the circular or called attention to its contents. I received gratifying responses to many

of the circulars sent, and in this way, and from other sources previously mentioned, I find that there are two hundred and twenty-five (225) deaf mutes in the Province of Ontario, in addition to those who have attended the Institution during the past year; and of this number one hundred and ninety-eight are under the age of twenty-one years.

Just here permit me to remark that there are many deaf mutes over the age of twenty-one years who would be greatly benefitted by instruction. That they have grown up in ignorance is no fault of their own, and I would recommend that the rule regarding the age for admission be suspended in such cases as it is shown that the applicant is well behaved and evinces an aptitude for receiving instruction.

The following table will show the number of deaf mutes reported from the several counties and cities in the Province:—

Brant	4	<i>Brought forward</i>	117
Bruce	4	Oxford	2
Carleton	10	Peel	1
Elgin	10	Perth	7
Essex	1	Peterboro'	9
Frontenac	1	Prescott and Russell	1
Grey	6	Prince Edward	2
Haldimand	1	Renfrew	7
Halton	4	Simcoe	11
Hastings	7	Stormont, Dundas and Glen- garry	7
Huron	8	Victoria	2
Kent	10	Waterloo	1
Lambton	2	Welland	10
Lanark	3	Wellington	6
Leeds and Grenville	1	Wentworth	9
Lennox and Addington	4	York	9
Lincoln	5	Hamilton	7
Middlesex	16	Kingston	2
Norfolk	2	London	1
Northumberland and Durham	13	Toronto	14
Ontario	5		
<i>Carried forward</i>	117	<i>Total</i>	25

I had hoped that the completion of the census returns would enable me to gain additional information on this subject, and I have no doubt but

that when this is done a large number will be added to those already reported.

With the information before us that there are so many deaf mutes in the Province who are growing up in ignorance, the question naturally arises, what steps shall be taken to bring these unfortunate children under the influence of proper training and instruction? That they should be educated is an undeniable fact; for, without education, they are not responsible either to the moral or civil laws. I have known several instances where deaf mutes have committed serious crimes, and when brought to trial the judicial officers could not decide that they were responsible to the law, and the consequence was that they were released.

According to the English Common Law uneducated deaf mutes have been held to be incapable of understanding the nature of a trial, and when they commit a crime are confined as lunatics or other dangerous persons, not responsible to the law. I learn that there is now confined in the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum at Kingston a young man, a deaf mute, who committed an awful crime, and there are other instances where uneducated deaf mutes have been brought to trial in the courts of the Province for lesser crimes.

It is my duty to call your attention to this matter, and I trust you can devise some plan by which these unfortunate children can be rescued from a life of ignorance, and made good and useful members of society.

Several instances have come under my observation during the past year where parents have refused to send their children to school, even when provision had been made for their support at the Institution. They did not appreciate the advantages of an education, and were unwilling to be deprived of their labour at home; and thus these unfortunate children are compelled to remain in ignorance on account of the culpable indifference of the parents to their welfare.

In the organization of our Institution, we have adopted the system of instruction pursued in all of the older Institutions in America. We are venturing upon no new and untried plan, but are pursuing a course which has stood the test for years, in the school of experience, among the most eminent men who have engaged in the work of deaf mute instruction.

In commencing to acquire an education, the hearing child has a great advantage over the deaf mute. The first understands our language and can express his thoughts through the medium of vocal speech, while the deaf mute with a mind equally as bright and active is denied this privilege. The sign language, the natural language of the deaf and dumb, supplies the proper means of communication, and through this medium they are made to understand written words and to use them correctly. The utility of the sign language is well described in the last Annual Report of the Principal of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He says: "The use of good scaffolding must attend the erection of every building. As scaffolding is in architecture, so is the sign language in deaf mute education, and only tyros in architecture or education would dispense with either. The riper the experience, the deeper the conviction comes of the necessity and usefulness of the sign language, and in its use we find the corner-stone of all deaf mute institutions. The cultivation of it, and its effective use, is the only peculiar, although not the chief, qualification of the teacher. He will teach written language by the sign, laying aside the latter as soon as the ready use of the former has been secured. It is not necessary to descant upon the beauty, the grace or the power of the sign language. The mute has no other, and the teacher must use and improve it as best he may.

The subject of teaching deaf mutes through the medium of articulation has attracted considerable attention for several years past. It is claimed by some, that the system of instruction by signs is not the best system for imparting instruction to the deaf mute, but that he should be taught through the medium of articulation. This system is now being fully tested in several institutions in the United States and Europe.

The whole subject was fully discussed in the Conference of the Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Washington in July, 1868, and at the convention of American Instructors for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in August, 1870, and the general conclusion arrived at was, 'that while the system of instruction, as pursued in American Institutions for the past fifty years, is best adapted to instruct deaf mutes as a class, it was the duty of all deaf-mute Institu-

tions to provide for imparting instruction in articulation to semi-mutes, and those who lost their hearing at an early age, and such others as develop a talent for receiving this kind of instruction.'

We have among our pupils about twelve answering to this description; and it is my intention, at the commencement of the year, to organize them into a class, and give them special instruction about two hours each day. For the present, this class can be placed in charge of one of our present corps of teachers. When a sufficient number shall enter the Institution to form a separate class, I would recommend that you authorize the employment of a suitable person as teacher, who shall visit several Institutions where the greatest success has been achieved through this system, and thus become well prepared for teaching in this department.

While using every means in our power for the intellectual training of our pupils, we should remember that a large portion of them are poor, and have no means of obtaining a livelihood after completing their education. Mr. Jacobs, the late distinguished Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in one of his reports, says:—"Intellectual education, whether of deaf mutes or speaking persons, unless accompanied with industrial training and qualification to obtain a livelihood, is not a benefaction." If this is true, and it cannot be successfully denied, do we not assume a great responsibility if we develop the intellectual faculties of those committed to our charge, and neglect to make the education we have imparted a source of lasting good. Deaf mutes cannot, except in rare instances, enter any of the learned professions and comparatively few develop that peculiar talent necessary to enable them to engage in any of the fine arts, as a means of support, after leaving school.

There is in Belleville a notable exception to this rule. I allude to the Messrs. MacLellan, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. They were educated at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Glasgow, Scotland, of which Mr. Duncan Anderson was Principal for nearly fifty years. They have been for several years engaged in the practice of the profession of law, with marked success.

There are many whose capacity for acquiring a finished education is quite limited, but who would succeed well in learning a mechanical pursuit. I

would earnestly recommend the erection of a suitable building for shops, and the employment of competent men to teach the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making, shoe-making and tailoring, and that a certain portion of time be allotted each day to mechanical instruction.

We have at this time eight of the male pupils working at the carpenter's trade, under the instruction of Mr. Henry Creber, an old and experienced workman, and they take a great interest in their work, and are, so far, succeeding very well. They are, as you are aware, doing all the repairs and improvements necessary about the buildings and premises. At this time, several of them are engaged in painting, glazing, and fitting in the outside sash, in the north, east and west windows of the building, and several in erecting a piggery, and such sheds, porches and covered ways as will be necessary before the winter. /

Out of school hours, the male pupils, who are not engaged in the carpenter's shop, have been employed at work on the farm and garden, and other work about the premises. I have been very much gratified at their readiness and willingness to perform such work as was assigned them.

The female pupils are under the special care of the matron, Mrs. Keegan, out of school hours. They are employed in sewing, knitting, and such other household work as they are fitted to perform. Our desire is to give them a knowledge of such domestic accomplishments, as will be useful to them when their education is completed in the Institution, and they return to their respective homes. Mrs. Keegan is devoting herself to her duties with diligence, and commands the love and respect of those under her charge.

As no housekeeper has been appointed as yet, I have assigned to Mrs. Terrill, one of our teachers, the duty of looking after the clothing of the male pupils, &c. She has performed this additional work cheerfully, and to my entire satisfaction.

In the organization of a new Institution, where a majority of the pupils have had but little previous instruction, it is quite difficult to effect a proper classification. The school is at present divided into six classes, taught by Mr. J. B. McGann, former Principal of the Deaf Mute Institution in Toronto and Hamilton; D. R. Coleman, M.A., formerly a teacher

in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind ; Samuel T. Greene, B.A., a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C. ; Mr. James Watson and Mrs. J. G. Terrill, formerly teachers in Mr. McGann's school ; and Miss Annie Perry, of Cobourg, who was for some time a pupil in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, but who never taught before. They are devoting themselves to their respective classes with great interest, and the progress made by their pupils has been quite satisfactory, as was clearly shown in the several examinations held before large and intelligent audiences during the past year. Miss Perry has been teaching only about one month as yet.

The teachers are required to assemble weekly for practice in the sign language, and the consideration of such matters as pertain to the proper discharge of their duties. These meetings have been quite interesting, as well as profitable, and will enable us to have almost a perfect uniformity in our system of instruction. It gives me pleasure to state that all of our teachers are labouring cheerfully to accomplish this result.

Our pupils assemble in the chapel every morning and afternoon, when the school is opened and closed by prayer in the sign language. On Sabbath I lecture to them in the morning, and one of the male teachers in the afternoon, and in addition to this, those who are able to understand it, recite a lesson in Scripture history.

A large class of our pupils are instructed in drawing by Mr. George Ackerman, and some of them have evinced a remarkable talent for drawing and sketching, which should be cultivated. Considering the fact that they are under instruction in this department only about three hours in each week, their progress, so far, has been quite satisfactory.

The farm has been under the management of Mr. P. F. Canniff, who has displayed a commendable zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties. When you consider the fact that most of our farm is poor and partially worn out, and a stiff clay soil, and has not been under cultivation for several years, and besides this, was producing an abundant crop of weeds and thistles, and encumbered with a large quantity of stones of all sizes, also the fact that there has been scarcely any rain during the summer, you will see that our farming operations have been attended with great difficulty.

We had the past season only about eight acres under cultivation, and raised about six hundred bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of cabbage, carrots, beets and other garden vegetables, which afforded us material aid during the summer and fall. We also saved about five tons of hay and oats (in the straw), which will afford us considerable help towards feeding our stock during the coming winter. In addition to the manure furnished from our barn and stables, we have hauled about two hundred loads from town, also ninety loads of gravel for the improvement of our grounds, and besides this done such other hauling as was required. Before the close of the season we will have at least eighteen acres of land ready for planting next spring. It must be several years before a large yield can be expected from our farm. The land must be thoroughly cultivated and drained, and well manured.

As before remarked, during the session the male pupils can render considerable assistance on the farm, out of school hours; but the session closes late in June, and they are absent during the vacation of ten weeks, which is an important season for farm work. In order to carry on the farm successfully, it will be necessary to employ regularly at least two farm labourers.

There was a small orchard on our farm which has yielded more than twenty barrels of apples. We planted last spring two hundred and fifty apple trees, and fifty pear and plum trees. They are looking remarkably well, and so far but few have died. A row of shade trees, consisting of maples, elms, etc., has been planted on each side of the Trenton road, in front of the Institution grounds, and for a considerable distance along the road on the east side of our farm.

The grounds in front of our main building, embracing an area of twelve acres, have been tastefully laid out in walks and drives, and planted with evergreen and shade trees. A rustic summer house, and a number of rustic seats, have been constructed, and the walks have been covered with a thick coating of gravel. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. H. A. Englehardt, an accomplished landscape gardener, and reflects credit upon his taste and skill. It will be necessary to plant a number of trees this fall, to replace those which died, owing to the dry weather of the past



Plan

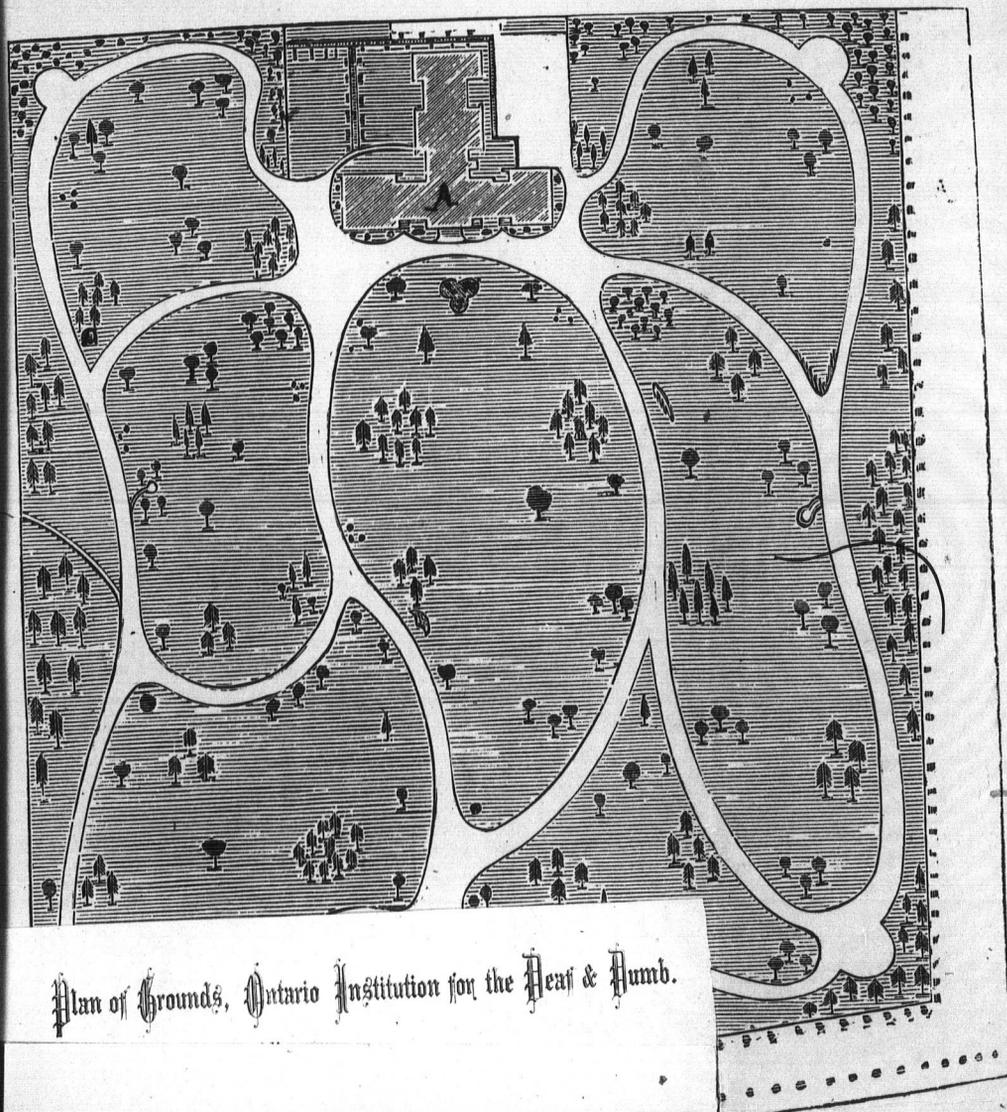


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Plan of Grounds, Ontario Institution for the Deaf & Dumb.

H. ASHBEHARDT
DESIGNER

TRENTON ROAD

We had the past season only about eight acres under cultivation, and raised about six hundred bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of cabbage, carrots, beets and other garden vegetables, which afforded us material aid during the summer and fall. We also saved about five tons of hay and oats (in the straw), which will afford us considerable help towards feeding our stock during the coming winter. In addition to the manure furnished from our barn and stables, we have hauled about two hundred loads from town, also ninety loads of gravel for the improvement of our grounds, and besides this done such other hauling as was required. Before the close of the season we will have at least eighteen acres of land ready for planting next spring. It must be several years before a large yield can be expected from our farm. The land must be thoroughly cultivated and drained, and well manured.

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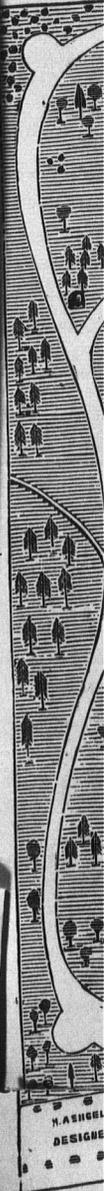
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The garden embracing an area of twelve acres, has been planted with evergreen trees, and a decorative seat has been placed in a thick grove of trees.

H. A. [Name]

upon his taste and judgment.

this fall, to replace those which died, owing to the dry weather.

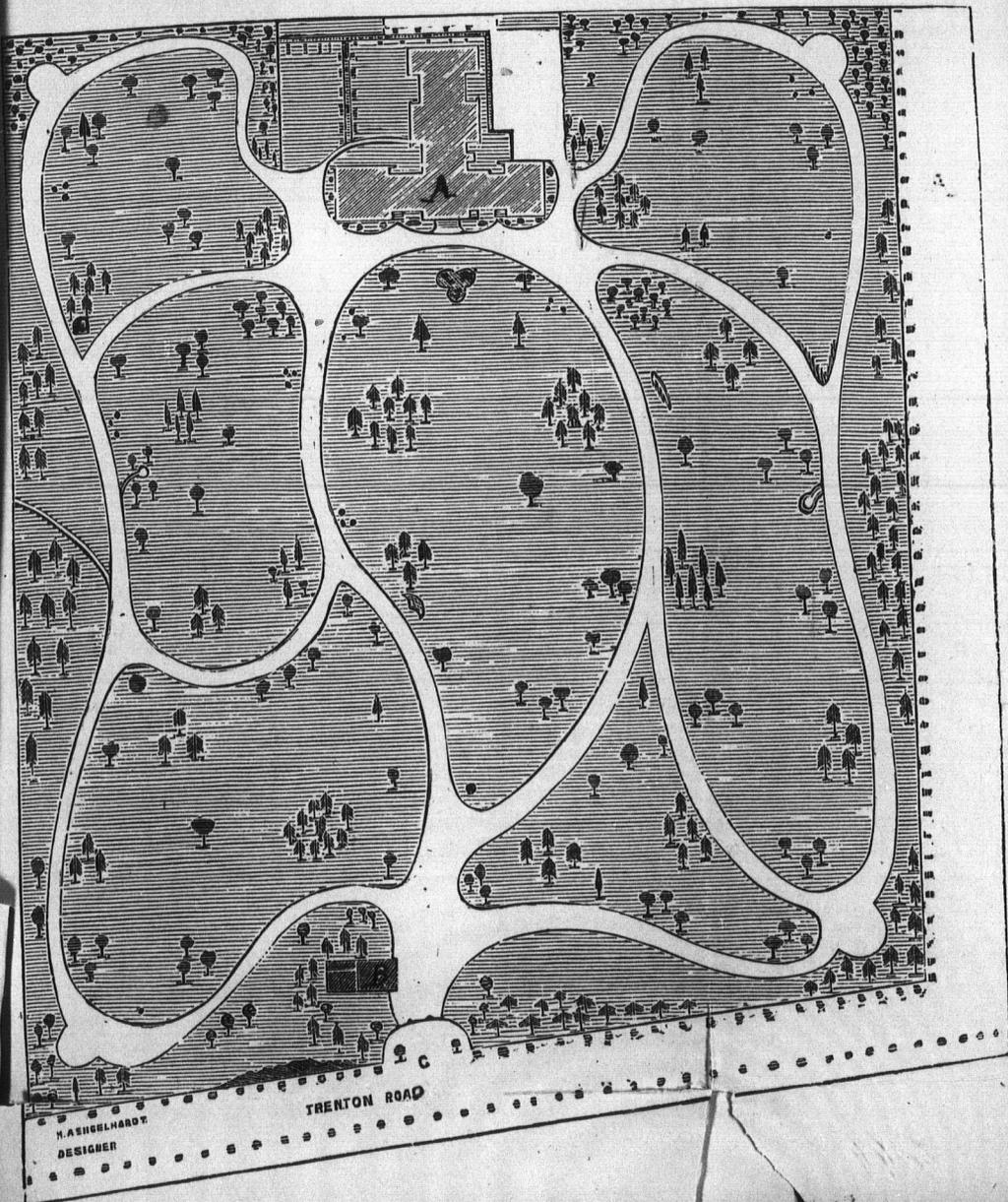


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H. ASHGLHARDT
DESIGNER

TRENTON ROAD

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summer. We should also plant a number of ornamental shrubs and flowering plants next spring.

It gives me pleasure to state that the general health of our pupils has been good. We have been visited by no diseases of an epidemic nature; and such cases of illness as have occurred, have been treated successfully by our physician.

A sad accident occurred during the vacation, resulting in the death of one of our pupils. James Brady, a lad about twelve years of age, was drowned in the St. Clair river, at Sarnia, his home, while bathing, on the 14th of August last. He was one of our most promising pupils, and his loss is very much regretted.

The books and maps purchased for our library have afforded a great amount of pleasure, as well as instruction, to our pupils. We have laid the foundation for a good library. The stereoscopticon and views accompanying have been the source of much enjoyment and amusement. The beautiful and varied collection of German chromo paintings have been greatly admired, and give a cheerful appearance to the rooms in which they are placed. I would recommend, during the coming year, the purchase of a small amount of apparatus, for the purpose of illustrating simple experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry; also, some additional books for our library. It is my intention to begin the collection of a museum, and for this purpose I will solicit contributions of stuffed birds and animals, mineral and vegetable curiosities, &c.

As the building designed for a girl's play-shed has been converted into a laundry and ice house, and the one for the boys into a store-room, wood-house and carpenter's shop, we have no suitable place for the pupils to amuse themselves during inclement weather, and especially during the leisure hours of the coming winter. Children need a sufficient amount of recreation, and if the sitting and school-rooms are used for this purpose, the furniture and fixtures will be very much damaged. I would recommend the erection of a suitable building or buildings, to be used as a gymnasium, so that our pupils may have ample means for the recreation so necessary for their health out of school hours.

The bakery has been completed, and furnished with suitable fixtures. I

would recommend the introduction of a good range, instead of the stoves now in use. This would render our cooking arrangements quite complete. The engineer has put in the gas pipes throughout the building, and the necessary fixtures have been ordered. When the main pipe, which is now being laid, is completed, forming a connection with the gas works in Belleville, we will be enabled to use gas instead of coal oil, the use of which is attended with so much danger and inconvenience. The insertion of another boiler, and the change now being made in the pipes conveying steam through the building, will, I think, furnish sufficient heat to keep the entire building comfortable during the coldest weather.

In July last, while in Montreal, I visited the several Institutions for the deaf and dumb in that city. I was cordially received by Sister Mary, Directress of the Catholic Girls' School, and Abbé Belanger, Director of the Catholic Boys' School, both of whom seemed very much interested in all matters pertaining to the education of deaf mutes. I called on Mr. Widd, Principal of the Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes, and was sorry to find that he was absent from the city. I have had the pleasure of a visit from him since that time, and was glad to find that he was an earnest co-labourer in the cause of deaf mute instruction.

The editors of the following newspapers and periodicals have kindly sent them to the Institution free:—

The Courier, Trenton.

The Church Herald, Toronto.

Godey's Lady's Book, Philadelphia.

Appleton's Journal, New York.

The Deaf Mute Home Circle, Nebraska.

The Mute's Chronicle, Ohio Ins. for Deaf and Dumb.

These gentlemen are entitled to our warmest thanks, and we hope the good example they have set will be followed by many others.

I feel under obligations to the members of the press throughout the Province for their many kind notices of our Institution, and especially to the editors of the papers published in Belleville, for the lively interest they have manifested in the Institution and all measures calculated to promote its prosperity and usefulness.

To the people of Belleville I feel very grateful for the many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to the officers and pupils of the Institution.

I also feel under obligations to the Managers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Prescott and Ottawa, Northern and Midland Railways, for their kindness in furnishing free return tickets to our pupils, on their return to school at the close of vacation.

You will find herewith enclosed a detailed statement of the expenditure of the Institution to the 30th of September, 1871. You can readily understand that it was impossible to keep the expenditures within the limits prescribed by the estimates during the past year, as many sources of expenditure arose which were not anticipated when the estimates were prepared.

I beg leave to call your attention to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Angus Christie, steward and book-keeper, has discharged the varied and responsible duties pertaining to his office. He is a faithful and efficient officer.

There are many other matters to which I might call your attention in this report, but your thorough and complete inspection at different times has made you familiar with our wants and requirements.

In conclusion, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the cordial and hearty support you have always given me in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the Institution committed to my charge. We have abundant cause of gratitude to the "Giver of all good," for the success which has attended our labours so far. Commending our Institution, and all its interests, to His care, this report is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. PALMER,

Principal.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Belleville, September 30th, 1871.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FROM OCTOBER 20TH,
1870, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1871.

NAME.	COUNTY.
Acheson, Henry Alex.....	Haldimand.
Almas, Mary M	Norfolk.
Awrey, John Root.....	Wellington.
Baines, Stephen	Huron.
Barnhart, Wenona.....	Lennox and Ad- dington.
Beamish, Elizabeth.....	York.
Beemer, James G.....	Norfolk.
Birney, Elizabeth	Wellington.
Black, Margaret M.....	Huron.
Bowen, Arthur	Simcoe.
Bowen, Margaret F.....	"
Brady, James	Lambton.
Braven, James A.....	Welland.
Brooks, Ephraim J.....	Northumberland.
Brown, Eliza Ann	"
Brown, Margaret	Durham.
Brown, Thomas	Wellington.
Brown, Esther.....	"
Byers, Sarah	Perth.
Campbell, Archibald.....	Middlesex.
Cumming, Peter.....	Carleton.
Danks, Richard	Middlesex.
Darue, Samuel.....	Lambton.
Drum, Annie	Northumberland.
Earl, Sarah M.....	Leeds and Gren- ville.
Elliott, Charles A.....	York.
Elliott, Laura.....	"
Ellis, John Lee	Simcoe.
Farrell, Charles E.....	"

LIST OF PUPILS.

NAME.	COUNTY.
Featherston, Jackson.....	Wentworth.
Frank, Solomon S.....	Middlesex.
Frazer, Philip.....	Oxford.
Fuller, Florence.....	Peterborough.
Gay, Maria.....	Wellington.
Gilmour, Anne.....	Ontario.
Golds, Charles.....	Brant.
Gould, Justus H.....	Perth.
Grace, Mary Ettie.....	Norfolk.
Graham Donald.....	Middlesex.
Grant, William H.....	Wentworth.
Greely, Jonathan.....	Prince Edward.
Green, Robert.....	Peel.
Grey, Isabella.....	Carleton.
Gustin, Charles A. W.....	Lambton.
Hagyard, Esther J.....	Peel.
Hamilton, Martha M.....	Norfolk.
Hamilton, Hugh R.....	Dalhousie, New Brunswick.
Hammell, William.....	Bruce.
Henderson, Mary E.....	Brant.
Jackson, John.....	Huron.
Johnson, Thomas.....	"
Kay, William.....	Perth.
Keyser, Samuel.....	Middlesex.
Kimmerly, George.....	Hastings.
Laing, William H.....	Durham.
Lewis, Fanny E.....	Essex.
Livingston, John.....	York.
Logan, Alice.....	Northumberland.
Lorenzen, Mary E.....	Lambton.
Magee, Walter.....	Huron.
Mason, Ambrose W.....	Durham.
Mason, E. A. W.....	"
Mason, John Henry.....	"
Moore, James J.....	Huron.
Moore, Simon.....	"
Morrison, Duncan.....	Grey.

LIST OF PUPILS

NAME.	COUNTY.
Morrison, Marg't S.....	Grey.
Morrow, William A.....	Huron.
McCormick, T. A.....	Northumberland.
McCoy, James.....	Hastings.
McKillop, Duncan J.....	Elgin.
McQuarrie, Mary.....	Huron.
McQuigge, William.....	Hastings.
McRae, R. W. R.....	Kingston.
Noyes, Louisa.....	Middlesex.
Noyes, Andrew.....	"
Noyes, John.....	"
Noyes, Mary E.....	"
Ormiston, James J.....	Ontario.
Palmer, Ezra.....	Wolland.
Patterson, Marg't A.....	Hastings.
Pirie, Isabella.....	Northumberland.
Porter, Andrew R.....	Simcoe.
Riddell, Robert.....	Lanark.
Robins, Elias O.....	Hastings.
Robins, Robert.....	Simcoe.
Rose, William J.....	Brant.
Rumley, Mary Jane.....	Lambton.
Rutherford, William.....	Wentworth.
Schnell, John.....	Huron.
Schnell, Henry.....	"
Scissons, Robert.....	Carleton.
Shelp, Thomas A.....	Russell.
Smith, Charles.....	Ontario.
Smith, William.....	Perth.
Smith, Margaret W.....	"
Spinks, Francis.....	Durham.
Staley, Constantine J.....	Norfolk.
Stewart, Agnes.....	Russell.
Stewart, James.....	Brant.
Sutton, Robert.....	"
Swift, Eva Elizabeth.....	Wellington.
Terrill, Mary Ann.....	York.
Wheeler, Fred. J.....	Lincoln.

NAME.	COUNTY.
White, William	Hastings.
White, Kate Ann	Northumberland.
Wolfe, William J.	Lambton.
Males,	70
Females,	37
Total,	107

BY-LAWS

REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

I. All deaf mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being 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 manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution, including books, stationery, maps, and all school appliances, together with bed, bedding, towels, and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food), to be free to all youths specified in Sec. II of this by-law.

V. Parents, guardians, or friends, who are able to pay for the board of pupils will be charged the cost of food only, which amount will be determined and fixed at the beginning of each Session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the Session.

VI. The cost of board for the opening Session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil, but in all future Sessions 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 this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay the above amount for the board of pupils, shall apply to the councils of the county, township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the admission will be awarded on the municipality becoming responsible for board, in accordance with terms stated in sections 4 and 5. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay, to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the Institution.

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 children, without parents, to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the warden, reeve or mayor, and the county judge attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils, to and from the Institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

X. Pupils residing out of the Province 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, provided there is vacant accommodation.

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 parent, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct, or deficiency in intellect, that 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 voices 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 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?

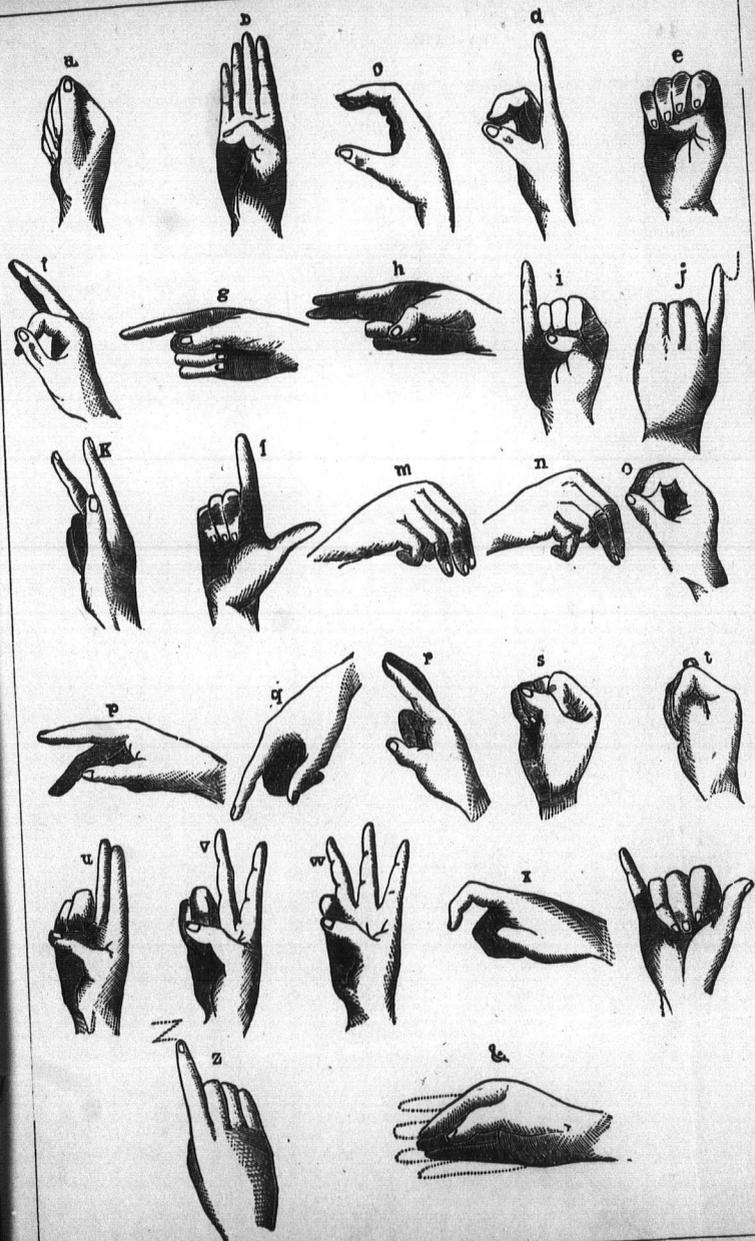
14. What are the number and names of their children?

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.