

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB

AT

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.



R. MATHISON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Belleville :

Government Inspector.

R. CHRISTIE.

Officers of the Institution.

R. MATHISON,	.....	SUPERINTENDENT.
A. LIVINGSTON,	.....	BURSAR.
J. B. MURPHY, M.D.,	.....	PHYSICIAN.
MRS. M. SPAIGHT,	.....	MATRON.

Teachers.

D. R. COLEMAN, M. A.,	.....	SUPERVISING TEACHER,
JAS. WATSON,	.....	MRS. J. G. TERRILL.
P. DENYS,	.....	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
S. T. GREENE, B.A.,	.....	MISS M. M. OSTROM.
J. B. ASHLEY,	.....	MISS MAY SAWYER.
D. J. McKILLOP,	.....	MISS K. H. WHITE.
MISS ANNIE MATHISON,	.....	MISS MARY BULL.
.....	.....	MISS ANNIE MATHISON, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.
MISS MARY BULL, Instructress in Ornamental and Fancy Work.	.....	JAS. HADDEN, Teacher of Drawing.
D. S. CANNIFF,	.....	CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.
WM. DOUGLASS,	.....	SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.
MISS A. GALLAGHER,	.....	INSTRUCTRESS OF SEWING.
J. MIDDLEMISS,	.....	ENGINEER.
M. O'DONOGHUE,	.....	MASTER CARPENTER.
WM. NURSE,	.....	MASTER SHOEMAKER.
MICHAEL O'MEARA,	.....	FARMER.
THOMAS WILLS,	.....	GARDENER.

INSPECTO

The to
284-168 m
pupils was

During
incidents o
as its Super
proof of thi

I annex
references

"I ma
There were
my visit, a
Superinten
attention o

"The
all parts o
exception o
going over

"The
thoroughly
thus preve

"I att
and well p
frequently
ally suppli
number of
of very inf
found that
the view o
structed to
be taken t

"I wa
were busily
the boys w
amination
of industry
the girl's s
at such wo

"The
as will the
their term
tion in refe

"I al
the vaca/i
September
use, the co
be falling
arranged f

"Arr
which app

"I fo
"The

consultati
coal for th
to accrue

REPORT OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES UPON THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

The total number of pupils who attended at the Institution during the session of 1884-1885, was 284—168 males and 116 females—two less than during the previous session. The average number of pupils was 233 in 84-85, against 243 in 83-84.

During the year under report all went well with the Institution, and therefore there are no incidents out of the common to report upon. It is, however, year by year becoming more efficient, as its Superintendent and other officers add to their experience. The report of the Examiner is a proof of this, for he again found improvement in the classes and in the methods of instruction.

I annex copies of the minutes made by me after my several inspections. In them will be found references to matters of interest in the management of the institution:—

"I made an inspection of this Institution on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd of April. There were on the rolls the names of 234 pupils, 96 girls and 138 boys. I saw all the pupils during my visit, and was gratified to find that there was not a single pupil indisposed at that time. The Superintendent informed me that for several months past there had been very few ailments requiring attention of the physician. The pupils appeared to be happy and contented.

"The various apartments of the Institution were found to be in a commendable state. I visited all parts of the main and associated buildings, and found everything clean, neat and tidy, with the exception of the floor of the large sitting room, which was not as clean as usual, owing to the boys going over it with mud on their boots.

"The ventilation is much improved since my last visit. The inside water-closets have been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and the pipes leading from the mains tapped at various points, thus preventing sewer gases gaining access to the rooms.

"I attended at the time some of the meals were served, and found the food ample in quantity and well prepared. The bread was excellent, and no complaints were made about the butter, as was frequently the case formerly. The Superintendent complained of the bad quality of the meat generally supplied by the present contractor, and after questioning the matron, cook and baker, and a number of other officials of the Institution all of whom, with one exception, stated that it had been of very inferior quality, I examined what had been delivered on the first morning of my visit, and found that it was not up to the requirements of the contract. An effort to meet the contractor was in view of coming to an understanding about the matter failed; but the Superintendent was instructed to report if the quality of the meat delivered continued to be inferior, so that steps might be taken to secure a better supply.

"I was in every class room while school was in session, and conversed with the teachers who were busily engaged and seemingly anxious for the advancement of their pupils. In the shoe shop, the boys were working to fill an order for boots required in the Toronto A. Yum, and from an examination of the work turned out the boys had evidently been well-trained and taught in this branch of industry. In the carpenter's shop, general repairs were being attended to by the lads there. On the girl's side, six were making dresses and boys' clothes, and showing fair progress in their aptness at such work.

"The Superintendent was instructed at the close of the session to forward names of such pupils as will then have completed their term, but whom he thinks would be benefited by an extension of their term of instruction for another year; also the names of over-age pupils, with his recommendation in reference to each one.

"I also arranged with the Superintendent to proceed with the ordinary repairs required during the vacation, and to see that all parts of the building were put in good order for the re-opening in September next. Authority was given for the erection of a wood-shed near the Bursa's house for his use, the cost not to exceed \$50. The frame kitchen attached to the front lodge-house was found to be falling down, and the re-erection of this part of the building is urgently needed, and will be arranged for at an early date.

"Arrangements were made for the purchase of material for the carrying out of certain works for which appropriations had been made on capital account.

"I found the stores in good order and the books and vouchers neatly kept. The question of substituting hard coal for soft for the steam boilers was mentioned but after consultation with the Superintendent and Engineer, it appeared advisable to continue the use of soft coal for the present year at least, or until a thorough test could be made, establishing the advantages to accrue from the change.

"The water supply is satisfactory at present. The well gives sufficient quantity of water for drinking, and the water from the bay after passing through the filter is used for general purposes.

"The work of the Institution appears to be making satisfactory progress, and I am of opinion that a good record in this regard has been made during the continuance of this session.

"I made a second inspection on the 8th, 9th and 10th of July, more particularly, to see the extent of the general repairs required, for which appropriations had been made.

"The pupils were all sent home for the summer vacation on the 17th June, with the exception three, two of whom have no suitable home, and the other remained, as the money for the fare was not provided.

"The new deck roof was being put on with all possible dispatch. The pointing of the chimneys was under way, and instructions have been given by the architect of the Public Works Department for making good all broken places in the slate roof. The new roof, besides being a necessity for its protection, will greatly improve the appearance of the whole building.

"A hard-wood floor has been laid in the kitchen, and the old one in the pupils' dining-room was torn up preparatory to putting down another of the same material.

"Under one post of the dining-room it was found that the joist and lumber supports were crumbling away with dry rot, and several of the iron pillars resting on them had settled down to such an extent as to be noticeable in the timbers and ceiling above. The pillars will be required to be jacked up and strengthened, and a stone foundation put under them. Sliding ventilators in the stone foundation will have to be put in to permit a free current of air underneath the floor, and prevent the rotting process in future.

"Some months ago the boiler Inspector reported that one of the steam boilers was blistered, and instructions were then given to have repairs made as soon as steam was shut off for the season. On the removal for the repairs, all the tubes in the boiler were found to be faulty and required to be replaced with new ones. This expenditure, which will exceed the original sum estimated, will absorb a large part of the amount set apart for general repairs.

"The steam pipes leading from the main building to the boys' dormitory was worn out, and new pipes were on the ground ready to be put down. Owing to the increased work in repairs which have been found necessary on the removal of the old parts to do repairing, the Superintendent was authorized to employ extra temporary assistance, so as to have all repairs made before the pupils are reassembled in September.

"The buildings were found in fair condition, generally, but several of the dormitory floors are much worn and require to be repaired at an early day.

"The renovating of the inside closets has greatly improved the sanitary condition of the Institution, and no smell or impure air was discovered, and this bears testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the repairs were made.

"The farm and garden were visited, and the former was found to be in a good state of cultivation. The crops of hay, oats and potatoes promise well, but the turnips and other roots were not in such good condition, and in consequence, the yield will be less than the average. The produce of the farm has to be largely secured in stacks as there is not sufficient barn accommodation, and it would be desirable on many grounds to house the crops. This matter, however, will have to remain in abeyance till funds are appropriated for the purpose.

"The garden did not appear to advantage, thistles and weeds in large patches were noticeable in every part of it, and as a whole it presented a very uninviting appearance. Lack of system and order in its management appear to prevail, and the labour expended on it to be misapplied, some extra assistance was approved of and an improvement will be looked for.

"The kitchen in rear of the front lodge is in a very dilapidated condition, and if there are a sufficient funds after general repairs are completed, the restoration of the structure will be proceeded with."

"I made another inspection on the 22nd and 23rd September.

"The Institution re-opened on the 9th of the month, and at the time of my visit there were 230 pupils present, 136 boys and 84 girls. The total number above noted, is a very satisfactory attendance, and is larger than at the same time last year. Forty-eight pupils who were at the Institution during the last term did not return; quite a number of them had been there the allotted time, some were incapable of further instruction, and several of them have removed with their parents to the United States. Thirty-eight new pupils had been admitted up to the time of my visit, and four others were expected. I saw all the children, and they appeared to be in good health and to be well cared for. No case of sickness was reported during my stay.

"In view of the smallpox epidemic in Montreal, the Superintendent informed me that the Physician as a precautionary measure thought it would be advisable to vaccinate all the children who had not been recently vaccinated.

"I saw the pupils in the dining-room when they were at their meals, and found the food, which was neatly served, was both good in quality and sufficient in quantity. Every part of the Institution was thoroughly inspected; and I found it in good order, presenting a comfortable and home-like appearance. The dormitories were all tidy, and the beds and bedding clean. A number of the bed-

steads are very therefore be as

"In consequence found to be vit department will likely that the

"The Superintendent was effected since in the different understood by importance in of pupil who was going on, and had begun Miss White, the and was at the young lady take the place Montreal and to come to Canada were being made the literary at satisfactory pupil

"The general internal appeal some of the giving being put down be raised above the building

"Good order to be working

The reported appended:—

I have ex of instruction

Permit ne past year—from the Superintendent as a thorough and energy; all that is possible

It afforded united efforts py, contented each class he pupils going found necessary or where large and by this active little serving thoroughly by will be ascertain marks obtain

Although plished. The the community in their work anxiety, but There are no manifested seemed to be

Two or by the pupils geography of passed by at

steads are very rickety, and to replace these new ones are necessary. A sufficient appropriation will therefore be asked for their purchase.

"In consequence of the want of sufficient ventilation, the air in two of the boys' dormitories was found to be vitiated. To remedy this defect, the suggestion of the architect of the Public Works Department will be adopted: namely, to put a number of ventilators in the chimney shafts, and it is likely that those openings will be sufficient to effect the desired result.

"The Superintendent informs me that the pupils came back promptly, and that the classification was effected shortly after their arrival. The importance of making such arrangements of the pupils in the different classes as will tend to the greatest measure of their development individually, is well understood by those engaged in the instruction of speaking children, and if this matter is of so much importance in their case, it can easily be understood how essential it is to make the best classification of pupils who must be communicated with by sight only. I visited every school-room while instruction was going on, and conversed with the teachers; they were all apparently satisfied with their classes, and had begun their work of the session with evident desire to reach the best results at its close. Miss White, the teacher recently appointed in place of Miss Horkins, reported for duty on the 14th, and was at the time of my visit familiarizing herself with the work she is expected to perform. A young lady teacher of articulation, from Pennsylvania, had been engaged by the Superintendent to take the place vacated by Mr. Brown, but having heard that an epidemic of smallpox prevailed in Montreal and fearing that it would extend over the whole country, she at the last moment decided not to come to Canada. The classes in articulation were in consequence unorganized, other arrangements were being made, however, and these classes will be re-established shortly. All things considered, the literary and industrial departments start this session under very favourable circumstances, and satisfactory progress may be expected during its continuance.

"The general repairs completed during the vacation add much to the comfort and external and internal appearance of the Institution. Next year, further repairs will be required, as new floors in some of the girls' dormitories and the side hall-ways of the building are necessary. A new floor was being put down in the boiler house, and a plank flooring was authorized to be laid in the bakery, to be raised above the present one sufficiently high to keep it clear of the water which finds its way into the building during the spring freshets."

"Good order prevailed throughout the Institution, and officers, teachers and employes appeared to be working harmoniously for the good of those placed under their care."

The report of Dr. Carlyle of the Education Department, who again examined the classes, is appended:—

I have examined the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, in the course of instruction prescribed for each class by the Superintendent, and I beg to report the result.

Permit me to assure you that the examination was a thorough one—one to test the work of the past year—from the lowest to the highest class; only such a one, I am pleased to say, would satisfy the Superintendent, for his ambition is to have the Institution second to none on the continent, so far as a thoroughly useful education is concerned. To accomplish this result he devotes his whole time and energy, and he has little sympathy with any officer of the establishment who is not willing to do all that is possible to aid him in his efforts.

It affords me pleasure to state that he has a staff of energetic, earnest teachers, and that by the united efforts of all, the Institution is in a most satisfactory condition. The pupils are healthy, happy, contented, and are making rapid progress in their studies. The pupils are all carefully classified, each class having its course of instruction carefully prepared. There is a regular graduation, the pupils going step by step from the lowest to the highest class. In addition I may say that it has been found necessary to form two what may be termed side classes, where very dull pupils may be coached, or where large pupils that have not had the opportunities of education in early life may be collected, and by this means the large pupils are not discouraged or humiliated by being placed among bright, active little ones. In this regular succession of classes there is no place for any but good earnest persevering teachers. Every class must be taken over its prescribed work, which must be mastered thoroughly by the pupils. A weak class is detected at once. How far this has been accomplished will be ascertained by reference to my report of each class, and to the tabulated statement of the marks obtained by each pupil in each subject.

Although these results are very gratifying they do not show all the good that is being accomplished. There are many factors in any good system of education designed for a particular class of the community. The habits of orderly attention of concentration, of persevering effort, of interest in their work, are all cultivated with excellent results. I never witnessed better attention, greater anxiety, better order and discipline. I believe too, this condition is obtained by the happiest means. There are no prizes to stimulate exertion and arouse envy and jealousy. Neither teachers nor pupils manifested any anxiety even to know the pupils that received the greatest number of marks. All seemed to be satisfied with doing their best.

Two or three subjects of their instruction deserve special notice. The power to describe actions by the pupils in the lower classes, the composition of the higher, the mental arithmetic of all, and the geography of those who take that subject were all very gratifying. I think they can scarcely be surpassed by any speaking children in similar classes in the Province. But the chief effort of all is to

give the pupils a good knowledge of our language, and I am pleased to be able to say that it is used now with greater facility and accuracy by them than I ever witnessed before in the Institution.

I also examined the fancy work of the pupils. It is generally of a useful character, and, as far as I was able to judge, it was very nicely and carefully performed. I inspected the drawing books and the specimens of drawing. In this department there appears to be a falling off. Neither the quantity nor the quality of the drawing is up to what it has been in former years. Many of the pupils manifested great fondness for drawing, and in the past made great progress. There is much interest taken in this branch of education in the public schools. It seems to me there is no class that would be benefitted more by it than the deaf and dumb. I am of the opinion that a part of each day might be very profitably spent in drawing, if a special teacher were employed.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the teachers did all in their power to facilitate my work. Mr. Mathison accompanied me and rendered me much assistance. He appears to know the standing of every pupil in each class. It affords me pleasure to assure you that there is excellent work being done, and that the Institution at present is an honor to Ontario.

The appended Report of each class and the tabulated statement of marks of each pupil in each class.

In the classes of articulation and lip-reading, many of the pupils can read very well, especially those who could once hear. It is a great gain to be able to ask and to answer questions. A few have made progress in lip-reading. To do much at this they should be with the teacher the whole time. The drill which they get in the use of language, while they are being exercised in speaking and lip-reading, is of great value to them. While the results are not all that we may have anticipated, the teacher has the satisfaction of knowing that his persevering efforts are crowned with results of very great value to those who are under his instruction.

Class "A"—This is one of the two lowest classes. There are eighteen pupils, divided into two divisions. I was much pleased with their acquirements. They were all well up in their subjects, and the accuracy with which they described simple and compound actions showed plainly that they had been well taught in language, the chief thing for the little ones.

Class "B"—consists of thirteen pupils. It is one of the side classes mentioned in my general report. Some of the pupils are not very bright, and they made slow progress. However, there are signs of improvement. They need great attention from their teacher, who to be of much service to them, must take deep interest in them, must sympathize with them, and at the same time rouse them to mental activity. Their activity and interest depend largely on the teacher, and if he can succeed in rousing their mental life he will be well repaid.

Class "C"—consists chiefly of first year pupils of apparently good ability. They have mastered very thoroughly their work. They are not so accurate in the use of language as "Class A." Their interest, order and discipline were very noticeable. Most of them are ready for promotion.

Class "D"—There are nineteen pupils in this class, nearly all of whom are second year ones. Their examination was all that could be expected. I was very much pleased with the results. They were models of attention, order, interest and anxiety.

Class "E" is one of fifteen large pupils. It is the other side class. None of the pupils are intellectually quick or bright. They are put together under the care of a patient, experienced teacher. This plan has been successful, for more has been accomplished for them than could have been under any other plan.

Class "F"—In this there are twenty-two—a large number, but they are all of nearly the same age and attainments, and they all did well. I was much pleased with them in every respect. The tabulated statement of their marks is worthy of your inspection.

Class "G"—This class contains only thirteen pupils. They appeared bright and intelligent, but their examination was not so satisfactory as the others. This I presume may be accounted for. This is the first year for their teacher, and I understand that her health has not been good, not such as to permit her to teach with the energy, perseverance, tact and enthusiasm necessary for the deaf and dumb.

Class "H"—This class consists of twenty pupils of very equal attainments. Their examination was most satisfactory in every respect. It was a pleasure to examine them. I think they can scarcely be surpassed by any pupils of similar school age, and this is saying a good deal.

Class "I" consists of twenty bright and intelligent pupils, of about the same age and attainments. Their examination was very satisfactory. They have acquired much practical information that can scarcely be provided for in a programme of studies, and which might be neglected by a less interested and less enthusiastic teacher. They are well prepared for promotion.

Class "J" is another class of twenty. It is a class that any teacher might feel proud of. It illustrates what may be accomplished by a regular system of classification, promotion and good teaching. These pupils have gone up step by step and have had the benefit of a good ground work by good teachers, and they now reflect credit on not only their present one, but on those with whom they were before, and on the system generally. Their examination was quite satisfactory. They are well prepared for promotion.

Class "K"—There are twenty-two well graded pupils in this class. Their examination was very

satisfactory in return, for the

Class "L" well prepared to have another ment in this commercial for writing better whole it is w

The tabl
the 30th Sept
average cost

Medical Depo

Food of all k

Bedding, clo

Fuel

Light

Laundry, so

Books and a

Printing, po

Furniture an

Farm feed a

Repairs and

Miscellaneous

Salaries and

Total

In the
tables conta

satisfactory in all respects. They are well prepared for the final class, to which I trust they will all return, for they are in a condition to do good work in it.

Class "L."—This is the highest class. It is made up of nineteen pupils. Some of them are well prepared to leave the Institution and to begin the business of life. Some of them would be better to have another term. Their examination was quite satisfactory. In fact there is a marked improvement in this important element. There were very few blunders noticed. In the examination in commercial forms, their correctness was very marked. I should like to see them neater and the writing better. A little more practice with pen and ink perhaps would have a good effect. On the whole it is what may be termed a good graduating class.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The table given below shows the cost of maintaining the Institution in the two years ending on the 30th September, 1884 and 1885, respectively. A small decrease, both in the aggregate and in the average cost per pupil, is shown in last year's expenditure as compared with the previous year :

SERVICE.	Aggregate cost	Annual cost	Aggregate cost	Annual cost
	year ending 30th Sept., 1884.	per pupil.	year ending 30th Sept., 1885.	per pupil.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medical Department	111 14	46	112 50	48
Food of all kinds	11,076 95	45 58	9,477 75	40 68
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,135 29	4 67	436 94	1 88
Fuel	4,157 28	17 11	3,504 75	15 04
Light	1,264 20	5 20	1,411 77	6 06
Laundry, soap and cleaning	317 09	1 30	408 61	1 75
Books and apparatus	492 67	2 03	667 73	2 87
Printing, postage and stationary	854 94	3 52	864 51	3 71
Furniture and furnishings	615 16	2 53	559 99	2 40
Farm, feed and fodder.....	914 48	3 76	890 17	3 82
Repairs and alterations	969 21	3 99	753 99	3 24
Miscellaneous	685 81	2 82	752 33	3 23
Salaries and wages	18,391 46	75 69	19,908 17	81 15
Total	40,965 68	168 66	38,749 21	166 31

In the following pages will be found the report of the Superintendent and of the Physician, also tables containing the usual statistics relating to the pupils :—

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

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1885.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Fifteenth Annual Report of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under my charge. It is satisfactory to note the continued improvement of the pupils who have been placed here by their parents or friends, oftentimes at great inconvenience and sacrifice to them, and that the report of Dr. Carlyle, the Government Examiner, is, on the whole, commendatory of the system adopted for their instruction. The good results are due to the untiring exertions and harmonious working of the corps of instructors, who have endeavored by every means in their power, to thoroughly teach the children placed under their care. In each class there has been an average of twenty pupils, a number really in excess of what ought to be. Experience has demonstrated that sixteen deaf and dumb children are sufficient to tax the most painstaking and conscientious teacher. Although gratifying success has been shown by our teachers in the past with the larger number, still, it is too much to expect that the same rate of progress can be maintained. The difficulties of teaching the deaf are greater than in teaching speaking children, as it is largely an individual work. With our present number of teachers, we are still obliged to place twenty or twenty-one pupils in each class. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made, whereby additional teachers may be obtained, so that the pupils now here, and to come, may receive an increased amount of benefit during their term of instruction.

During the past year we have pursued the same methods of instruction as have been in vogue in former years, making every study subordinate to the teaching of language—the great want of the deaf. The Province owes every deaf mute child an education, and a good one. It is even more necessary that a deaf child should be educated than a speaking one, and this leads me to remark that the time allowed in this Institution, seven years, is too short for the proper instruction of the majority of deaf mutes. Pupils are admitted at seven years of age and are supposed to complete their studies when fourteen, at which age most speaking children are still at school. A deaf child has to be taught more than a speaking one, and yet it is allowed fewer years in which to receive the necessary instruction. An extension to ten years, with a course of study for that period, would enable us to impart a good knowledge of language to a majority of the children who attend here. If it is borne in mind that every single word a deaf child uses has to be taught it, the wonder is, not that it does not learn more but that it learns as much as it does. The hearing and speaking child absorbs a vast amount of information from daily contact with those about it, and usually before commencing its studies at school has a better and freer command of language than many deaf mutes who have completed a course in an Institution. The hearing child may not have as general a knowledge of matters and things that are transpiring, as a mute, but it has more ability to put its thoughts into words. Deaf mutes, as a rule, know a great deal more than they can express in language, and even the dullest of them, by association with their fellows, and after having been in an institution for a number of years, go out improved in department, manners and general knowledge of the things of the world.

The course of study which has been followed for the past six years, modified in some particulars and improved in others, is still continued. Prior to the usual annual examination, insisted upon by the Government, the teachers have a most rigid review of all the work gone over during the term. Thoroughness is expected in every class, and the pupils who are not sufficiently advanced to be promoted from one class to another, remain where they are until their capabilities warrant a change. The wisdom of this system is more apparent now than at any other time during the past six years. Those who cannot keep up very naturally fall behind, and those who are promoted are as near as possible together in attainment in each class. The teachers' time is not taken up with three or four divisions, but all are brought on together. One or two side classes have been formed, where pupils of unequal attainments are grouped. These are under the tuition of experienced teachers, and, as a lesser number is usually classed together, the teacher has time to devote his or her attention to the individual necessities of the members of the class. These are the most unsatisfactory classes, as far as progress is concerned, more particularly to the teachers, as a great deal of extra attention and teaching is required in dealing with the pupils, but which is often of little avail.

Our work in articulation and lip-reading during the past year has been confined to twenty-eight elected pupils, divided into seven classes. Each class received from one half hour to three quarters of an hour instruction each day. *Class I.* took up the incorporation of words into sentences from memory, as well as from signs. *Class II.* in addition to sounds being taught, spoke the names of the articles of furniture in the room, counted to 60, and spoke short sentences. *Classes III. and IV.*

counted to 100
Class V. was
gave the mean
together with
ing of selected
had learned to
had retained.
nearly lost the
signed and car
in the work.
guage. With
the lips, their
into contact w
owing to the
engagement in
school, having
the whole of t
have been ma
teacher who is
We have
started to be o
it not that the
their mothers
ing ideas, and
which could h
age, take up
the end of one
could be given
matter. A c
into words in
the family me
easy sentence
undertaken,
enjoying the
deaf and dur
Consider
in reference t
schools, but
gathering the
munication w
the associati
land, but it
gated to class
and assimila
communicate
were establis
ordinary insti
direction, bu
inary trainin
an eminent
attention to
consulting at
and failure
system to h
direction ha
in organized
heard, in th
instruction o
special insti
satisfactory
Most of
training for
for a conv
mously pass
paramount i
were, that w

counted to 100, were taught the days of the week, months of the year and the incorporation of words. *Class V*, was exercised in lip-reading and construction of sentences. *Class VI*, read short stories and gave the meaning of the words, changed sentences, and constructed new ones in their own language, together with various exercises in lip-reading. *Class VII*, read passages from books, gave the meaning of selected words, and formed sentences with them. The majority of the pupils were those who had learned to speak before they had lost their hearing, and they were encouraged to use what they had retained. The results of our efforts in this direction were often quite surprising. Some who had nearly lost the power of speech made very satisfactory advancement, and as the exercises were designed and carried on with a view to strengthening their vocal organs, we are encouraged to persevere in the work. The lessons were also arranged so as to give them a greater facility in the use of language. With the power to answer orally questions that may be asked them, either by writing or by the lips, their disability is reduced one-half, which will be of vast advantage to them when brought into contact with persons in every day life. The classes have not yet been formed for this session, owing to the resignation of Mr. Brown, who, at the close of last term, accepted a more desirable engagement in the United States. A young lady, a specialist, who was to come at the opening of the school, having heard that there was smallpox in Montreal was afraid that it might spread throughout the whole of the Dominion, declined at the last moment to enter upon an engagement. Arrangements have been made, however, to commence again about the middle of December, when we shall have a teacher who is now being specially prepared for the work.

We have 235 pupils at the present time. About 30 of these are young children, all of whom are stated to be over seven years of age. They require constant, watchful care and attention, and were it not that the law compels us to receive them, it would be far better if they remained at home with their mothers until a more mature age had been reached. Their minds do not seem capable of grasping ideas, and for two or three years they are only taught the alphabet, and the names of a few objects which could be taught them in their own homes. The children who come here when 9 or 10 years of age, take up the work much more readily than those who come younger, and are as far advanced at the end of one year as the younger ones who have spent two or three years here. Primary instruction could be given these little ones just as well by their parents, if they would interest themselves in the matter. A child may be taught quite early to write the letters of the alphabet and combine them into words indicating objects which can be shown to them. Its own name and names of persons in the family may also be learned in the same way. When a number of words are memorized, short and easy sentences may be written and understood by the child. Counting with objects may also be undertaken, and afford a pleasant pastime for the little ones, shut out as it is in many instances from enjoying the play of speaking children. A little attention given in this way would help the young deaf and dumb child materially.

Considerable discussion has taken place during the past year in England and the United States in reference to the establishment of day schools for the deaf, in connection with ordinary public schools, but no definite conclusion seems to have been reached as to their desirability, as opposed to gathering them together in institutions. It has been contended that deaf-mutes brought into communication with hearing and speaking children in ordinary schools would derive great benefit from the association. The experiment was tried under the auspices of the School Board of London, England, but it was found impracticable to have them in the same rooms, and the deaf-mutes were relegated to classes in class-rooms by themselves. It was also seen that the deaf children did not associate and assimilate with the others, and that their powers of speech were insufficient to enable them to communicate with them. As a solution of the difficulties attending the day school methods, homes were established in different parts of the city where they were kept and cared for the same as in an ordinary institution. In the United States a number of experiments have been made in the same direction, but with varying success, and where they still exist they are looked upon as only preliminary training places to fit pupils for the more thoroughly organized institutions. Prof. J. C. Gordon, an eminent scholar, at the National Deaf-Mute College, at Washington, has given a great deal of attention to this matter, and after thoroughly investigating the subject in a dispassionate manner, and consulting authorities at hand in the extensive library at his command, says, "That disappointment, and failure have uniformly followed the attempted extension and adaption of the common school system to the needs of deaf children; that in Europe the systematic and organized efforts in that direction have been abandoned, and the education of the deaf has been confined to trained specialists in organized institutions; that a complete and satisfactory education of children who have never heard, in the same class with hearing children, has never been accomplished; that the satisfactory instruction of the deaf requires teachers having special fitness for the work, special training, and that special institutions remain the necessity for the great mass of deaf children, as they continue to afford satisfactory results with the greatest economy of time and money."

Most of the institutions in the United States and Canada recognize the importance of industrial training for deaf-mutes. In the British institutions, however, an opposite opinion seems to prevail, for at a convention of the head masters of these latter, held in Doncaster, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the intellectual and moral training of the deaf and dumb was of more paramount importance to them than the teaching of trades. The principal objections then raised were, that when they left school they did not follow those trades which they had been taught but

preferred something else; that if they did continue to work at their respective trades, they were obliged to serve the full apprenticeship outside, no account being taken of the three or four years which they had spent at it while at school; and that the expense was too great. Since then, however, one, at least, of the British instructors has changed his opinion, namely, the Rev. Wm. Stainer, who has charge of the London Day School. In a letter to the *London Times* some time since, he says: "There are known to be at the present time hundreds of deaf and dumb people in the metropolis either wanting employment, or, for want of knowing a trade, incapable of supporting themselves by their own labour. Most of these have had all the advantages that an expensive school education could bestow, and yet are not self supporting" * * * * *. Hitherto I have advocated the entire separation of industrial and school occupations, on the ground that they would interfere with each other; but more recent experience, gained on the Continent and in the United States, convinces me that we are behind in this matter, and ought, without delay, to adopt practical measures in this direction." In our institution for the boys, we have shoemaking, carpenter work and farming. The latter does not seem to meet with much encouragement from the lads, and when we need them, they are at home for vacation. Those in the carpenter shop are mostly employed in the ordinary repairs required in the building, and making of the more common articles of furniture in use in the institution, and picture frames for themselves. The value of the work done for the year amounted to \$1,197.80. Mr. O'Donoghue, the master carpenter, is a thorough workman, and when a job is completed under his supervision, it is well done. The shoe shop seems to be the best place for the boys, and quite a number are turned out every year quite capable of obtaining a livelihood for themselves. Besides making all the boots and shoes needed by the pupils and others in connection with the institution, we have filled several large orders for the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, the goods giving entire satisfaction. Mr. Nurse, the master shoemaker, a semi-mute, is a most competent workman, and the interests of the apprentices under him he makes his own. He speaks highly of the general conduct and willing obedience of the pupils while employed in the shop, and thinks nearly all of them have derived material advantages from the opportunities afforded them. The goods turned out have been of a better quality than ever before; quality is preferred before quantity, and the work is not undertaken for the work's sake but the future benefit the lads derive from learning the trade thoroughly. The actual value of the work for the year amounts to \$913.05. On the girls' side, tailoring, dressmaking, machine sewing, sewing by hand and making all needed repairs are taught by Miss Gallagher, under the general oversight of the matron, Mrs. Spaight. The girls who attend are employed for a couple of hours each day, and nearly all of them have made advancement in their several lines of work. We could, with advantage, extend our industrial operations, and I shall make recommendations in the future as to the desirability of adding one or two departments to our present facilities, so as to employ a large number of pupils after school hours. The fancy work class was taught by Miss Mary Bull, under the supervision of Mrs. Spaight, and many useful and ornamental articles were made by the little girls which they took home with them at the close of the term. The girls seem to like the fancy work class better than the sewing class, and in order to equalize and divide up the work, only one afternoon of each week was allowed to those who desired instruction in this branch.

During the year the resident clergymen of the city have favoured us with their presence and encouraged us with kind words. They have addressed the children belonging to their various denominations, with great benefit to all concerned, and we are very much indebted to them for their continued interest in our welfare. We are under obligations to the Rev. Mr. Burke, Monsignor Farrelly, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Rev. J. J. Baker, Rev. J. B. Clarkson, Rev. Mr. McLean, Rev. Mr. Courts, Rev. Mr. Sibbald, and Rev. Mr. Bogart. Mr. Denys has, as usual, taught the Roman Catholic children for a short time after school hours on Monday and Friday afternoons of each week. The Sunday services have been conducted by the teachers in rotation. The little ones receive special instruction from Mr. McKillop, and the Bible Class is taught every Sunday afternoon by myself. I omitted to mention in last year's report the name of the Rev. Father O'Donoghue, who, during his stay in Belleville, came out to see us often. He was very popular with the pupils and officers, and general regret was felt when he removed to Carleton Place.

The pupils vary in age from seven and upwards, and they are all growing children. They require good nourishing food, plenty of it, and they are not stinted in any way. If nothing is wasted then true economy is practised by feeding them well. We endeavour to set before them as great a variety as possible, of plain, substantial, well cooked and well served food. The contractors are expected to furnish the best beef, mutton, butter and flour, and it is the endeavour of those most interested to see that we get them. Our own farm gives us an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables, and with seven cows and forty quarts of milk purchased daily, we have a sufficient quantity of this most desirable article of diet. There is a change in the dietary as far as possible every day, and the bill of fare includes, beef, mutton, bacon and beans, fish, corn beef, vegetables, puddings, pies, apples, preserves, etc., etc. The improved appearance of the children after they have been with us a little while, testifies to the sufficiency and wholesomeness of the food provided. The cost *per capita* as compared with other institutions shows that due economy is observed in every department. Our cost per pupil for 1883 was \$158.36; for 1884, \$168.66; for 1885, \$166.31; and the following table gives the cost *per capita* in institutions in the United States:—

American Asylum
New York Inst.
Pennsylvania Inst.
Kentucky
Ohio
Illinois
Virginia
Indiana
Tennessee
North Carolina
Georgia
South Carolina
Louisiana
Wisconsin
Michigan
Iowa
Mississippi
Texas
Columbia
Alabama
California
Kansas
Minnesota
New York Imp.
Clarke
Arkansas
Maryland
St. Joseph
West Virginia
Oregon
Colorado
Central N. York
West'n Penn.
West'n N. York
Nebraska

The general number of persons were not called ill it is promptly it is soon restored that could be cured soon afterwards in the of that day, with withstanding ev

INSTITUTIONS.	1882.			1883.		
	Average Attend- ance.	Expended for Support.	Per capita.	Average Attend- ance.	Expended for Support.	Per capita.
		\$	\$ c.		\$	\$ c.
American Asylum	187	46,242	247 44	174	43,550	250 28
New York Institution	448	130,680	291 47	369	128,851	351 90
Pennsylvania Institution	318	75,809	238 61	298	69,090	268 45
Kentucky	141	31,071	220 35	136	31,416	231 00
Ohio	432	84,892	196 70	407	74,652	183 42
Illinois	506	91,362	180 40	500	87,992	175 98
Virginia	85	20,000	247 05	74	20,000	271 92
Indiana	324	52,819	163 02	312	56,871	182 24
Tennessee	100	23,000	230 00	118	20,894	177 06
North Carolina	92	34,090	369 53	104	38,500	370 18
Georgia	71	19,107	269 11	85	16,929	198 82
South Carolina	43	9,616	223 62	48	10,142	211 20
Louisiana	30	10,000	333 33	38	10,000	263 15
Wisconsin	193	36,280	187 92	208	38,528	185 36
Michigan	249	46,916	200 45	266	45,000	169 17
Iowa	267	48,375	181 17	260	36,000	138 46
Mississippi	68	10,000	147 05	76	15,000	196 05
Texas	86	14,257	165 77	86	14,257	165 77
Columbia	86	58,149	484 57	88	57,433	470 33
Alabama	42	10,888	259 19	51	10,886	213 45
California	109	41,500	380 07	121	39,019	322 47
Kansas	140	25,000	178 57	140	25,000	178 57
Minnesota	123	26,000	211 37	129	27,000	209 31
New York Imp'd	156	34,996	224 14	161	32,888	204 27
Clarke	84	28,143	335 03	91	27,986	307 53
Arkansas	52	15,000	288 46	52	15,000	288 46
Maryland	85	27,818	327 27	99	24,932	251 83
St. Joseph	233	42,666	183 11	237	43,388	183 07
West Virginia	65	27,054	416 21	60	27,000	450 00
Oregon	26	4,000	153 84	20	3,965	198 25
Colorado	39	10,000	232 58	43	16,495	383 60
Central N. York	153	47,683	311 65	153	39,601	258 83
West'n Penn.	104	15,000	201 87	102	21,234	208 17
West'n N. York	118	34,007	293 44	143	32,099	223 69
Nebraska	94	19,200	204 23	93	19,200	206 45

THE GENERAL HEALTH

The general health of the pupils for the season was something extraordinary considering the number of persons in and about the Institution. For weeks together the services of the physician were not called into requisition, and then only for slight ailments. If a child complains of being ill it is promptly attended to, the physician gives directions and medicines, and with careful attendance it is soon restored to health. The sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds, seems to be all that could be desired, and no pains will be spared to keep it so. I regret to say that one death occurred soon after the term began. Lillian Buck aged fifteen years, always a delicate child, was apparently in the enjoyment of her usual health on Sunday, the 16th November and up to three o'clock of that day, when she took a fainting fit and lost consciousness which she never regained, and notwithstanding everything was done for her that medical skill or good nursing could suggest, she passed

away the day following. She was a universal favorite, and her sorrowing parents had the heartfelt sympathy of all here.

FARM AND GARDEN

The products of the farm and garden have been up to former years, with the exception of potatoes. Our fields of potatoes did not escape the blight so general all over the Province. Instead of having fifteen hundred bushels, as we had in years past, the crop of good sound ones does not exceed four or five hundred and large purchases will be necessary to supply our wants. The value of articles received from the farm amounts to \$2,126.94. The garden stuff, consisting of vegetables, is estimated at \$1,578.55. Thirty-three prizes were awarded to the gardener at the county show for articles placed on exhibition. Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Wills both exhibit commendable interest in their departments.

We have had considerable trouble with contractors in regard to the quality of articles which they agreed to furnish. I refer more particularly to butchers' meat and butter. At times during the year we have received meat of very inferior quality, and it has only been by the exercise of the utmost vigilance that even a fair quality was delivered. The difficulties attending the meat supply in some of the larger institutions led to a system of slaughtering for themselves. We have suffered from the abuses which led to the change in the larger institutions, and an extension of the slaughtering arrangement to us would be one of great benefit. The butter has been, as a general thing, of very inferior quality. The contractor lives at a distance from the Institution and has sent us butter that would never be placed on any private table. Remonstrances seem to be of little use, for with some good butter would be sent a lot of inferior stuff.

The new deck roof put on the Institution by the Department of Public Works prevents the rain from coming in and destroying the ceiling, and adds to the appearance of the building. The water-closets were all thoroughly overhauled during the fall and winter; the old hoppers replaced by new ones; ventilating pipes inserted, and every down pipe securely trapped. Under our master carpenter a new maple floor was put in the large dining room and kitchen, a forcing house erected for the garden, and general repairs made during the vacation. New maple floors are required in the large dormitories on the girl's side, and in the side hallways on both sides of the building. A new kitchen addition is needed in the rear of the front lodge-house, and a brick barn for the housing of our crops would be an advantage. Our chapel is too small for our requirements, and is badly lighted. As the number of deaf-mutes is likely to increase, it might be well to consider the advisability of erecting in the near future a building for school purposes exclusively, with enlarged chapel accommodation. The rooms now used as school-rooms could be used as study and work rooms, and the present ones be turned into dormitories.

A few changes have occurred since my last report. Mr. J. H. Brown, who was teacher of articulation for six and one half years, resigned to accept a position in the Western Pennsylvania Institution, at an increased salary. He was a faithful, conscientious teacher, ever ready to forward the best interests of his pupils and the Institution. His place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Annie Mathison, who holds a Provincial Normal School certificate, and is well acquainted with the language of the deaf and dumb. She is now taking a course in the Philadelphia Oral School, to fit herself specially for the articulation department. Miss Horkins, on account of ill health, decided to relinquish teaching, and her place is filled by Miss Kate H. White, also a Normal School graduate.

She brings to her new position six years of successful teaching in common schools, and an earnestness of purpose which augers well for her future usefulness. Mr. James Hadden, an advanced pupil has taken charge of the drawing classes, and, as he is a good artist, it is hoped the class will soon regain its lost laurels. Miss Gallagher, is doing very well as instructress in the sewing department, and when she can readily communicate with the pupils will do better. The teachers deserve commendation for honestly performed duty, and the examiners' report gives well earned praise. Mr. Canniff, storekeeper and clerk, Mr. Douglas, supervisor of the boys, and Mr. Middlemiss, engineer, perform their duties to my entire satisfaction. Mrs. Spraight, the matron, has been indefatigable, and although her health has been somewhat impaired of late, she has neglected no duty required of her. The cleanliness prevailing throughout the building, the variety of the bill of fare, the tidy appearance of the girl pupils, all bear testimony to her efficiency.

The publishers of the following named papers continue to favor us with copies of their publications gratuitously, and grateful acknowledgement is herewith tendered to them.

NA

Evening Times
Daily Advertiser
Daily Free Press
Daily News
Weekly Telegraph
Weekly Express
Free Press
Guardian
Mercury
Western Dispatch
Chronicle
Chronicle
British Guardian
Monitor
Weekly Mercury
Examiner
Gazette
Muskoka Herald
Observer
Post
Spectator
Canadian Chronicle
Reporter
Niagara Review
Banner
Enterprise
Advocate
Ontario Chronicle
Guide and News
Independent
F. Leslie's Ill.
Dominion Church
Evangelical
Advocate
Courier
Weekly Planet
North Hastings
Trent Valley
Rural Canadian
Standard

The behavior
A few m
Thirty-ei
and four more
The pupil
out unnece
New beds
old and shak
First and
judges at the
The pupil
ness of the
The seats
the boys' room
Nine of o

NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	NAME.	WHERE PUBLISHED.
Evening Times	Hamilton	Tribune	Deseronto
Daily Advertiser	London	Telegraph	Palmerston
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg	Herald	Carleton Place
Daily News	Kings on	Echo	London
Weekly Telegram	Brantford	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne
Weekly Expositor	Brantford	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe
Free Press	Acton	Standard	Listowel
Guardian	Uxbridge	Enterprise	Arthur
Mercury	Renfrew	Bulletin	Collingwood
Western Despatch	Strathroy	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur
Chronicle	Whitby	Ensign	Brighton
Chronicle	Ingersoll	Courier	Perth
British Guardian	Simcoe	Advertiser	Petrolia
Monitor	Brockville	Chronicle	Beeton
Weekly Mercury	Guelph	Sentinel Review	Woodstock
Examiner	Peterborough	Courier	Emburo
Gazette	Almonte	Independent	Bohacysgon
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Observer	Pembroke	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Post	Thorold	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Spectator	Hamilton	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Canadian Champion	Milton	Index	Colorado Sp'ngs, Col.
Reporter	Kingsville	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Banner	Dundas	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Enterprise	Collingwood	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Advocate	Cookston	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Guide and News	Port Hope	Maryland Bulletin	Frederick City, Md.
Independent Forester	London	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
F. Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Me.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Evangelical Churchman	Toronto	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Advocate	Blyth	Daily Paper for Our Little People	Rochester, N. Y.
Courier	Trenton	Register	Rome, N. Y.
Weekly Planet	Chatham	Journal	New York, N. Y.
North Hastings Review	Madoc	Our Little World	Philadelphia.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton	Silent Nation	Toronto
Rural Canadian	Toronto		
Standard	Markdale		

MISCELLANEOUS.

The behaviour of the pupils has been as good as in former years.

A few more pictures for the walls would make our building a very home-like and cheerful place.

Thirty-eight new pupils have been admitted since the opening of the school on the 10th inst., and four more are expected.

The pupils came back promptly at the opening of the session, and classification was made without unnecessary delay.

New bedsteads are wanted in the pupils' sleeping apartments, some of them now in use being old and shaky.

First and second prizes for crayon drawings were awarded to James Hadden, a pupil, by the judges at the county show.

The pupils were admitted to the West Hastings Agricultural Society's Show, through the kindness of the Directors, and enjoyed the half-day spent very much.

The seats with perforated bottoms and backs add to the appearance of the girls' sitting room. If the boys' rooms were fitted up with the same pattern of seats they would appreciate them.

Nine of our former pupils were attending the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Flint, Mich.

igan, last year, their parents having removed to that State. A little girl who was with us last year joined the others this term for the same reason.

Favours, courteously granted, in the way of reduced fares for pupils and parents coming to visit them, have been extended to us by the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific and Northern and North-Western Railway Companies, through their general passenger agents, Mr. Edgar, Mr. McNicoll and Mr. Quinn. Kind attentions from Mr. Stiff, Mr. Larmour, Mr. Gunn and Mr Gormley of the Grand Trunk Railway, are also gratefully acknowledged.

Herewith I forward the usual statistics:

- | | |
|----|--|
| A. | Showing the nationalities of parents of pupils. |
| B. | “ religion “ “ |
| C. | “ occupation “ “ |
| D. | “ ages of pupils “ “ |
| E. | “ countries from which pupils were admitted during the year. |
| F. | “ number of pupils in attendance each year since the opening of the institution. |
| G. | “ counties from which the total number of pupils were received. |
| H. | “ occupation of parents admitted since the opening of the institution. |
| I. | “ ages of pupils admitted since the opening of the institution. |
| J. | “ causes of deafness. |
| K. | “ dates of deafness after birth. |
| L. | “ relationship of parents. |
| M. | “ number of deaf mutes in the families represented |
| N. | “ list of pupils, with their P. O. addresses. |

Looking forward to another year of prosperity, and the smiles and blessings of the Giver of all good,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,

Superintendent.



Canada

Ireland

Scotland

England

Presbyterians

Methodists

Church of Eng

Roman Cathol

Baptists

Bible Christi

Lutherans

Agent

Axe-maker

Baker

Blacksmiths

Book-keepers

Brakeeman

Brewer

Bricklayer

Carder

Carpenters

Carriage-ma

(a) NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

NAME.	No.	NAME.	No.
Canada.....	120	Germany.....	14
Ireland.....	42	United States.....	2
Scotland.....	42	Unknown.....	27
England.....	36	Total.....	284

(b) RELIGION OF PARENTS.

NAME	No.	NAME	No.
Presbyterians.....	81	Mennonites.....	5
Methodists.....	73	Jewish Synagogue.....	1
Church of England.....	49	New Jerusalem.....	2
Roman Catholics.....	33	Evangelical.....	1
Baptists.....	25	United Brethren.....	1
Bible Christians.....	7	Unknown.....	1
Lutherans.....	5	Total.....	285

(c) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

OCCUPATIONS.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Agent.....	1	Clerk.....	1
Axe-maker.....	1	Conductors.....	2
Baker.....	1	Carrier.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	9	Cheese-maker.....	1
Book-keepers.....	2	Car Inspector.....	1
Brakesman.....	1	Dress-makers.....	2
Brewer.....	1	Engineers.....	6
Bricklayer.....	1	Farmers.....	123
Carder.....	1	Harness-maker.....	1
Carpenters.....	10	Hotel-keepers.....	2
Carriage-makers.....	3	Iron-founder.....	1

(c) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS	No.	OCCUPATION	No.
Labourers	57	Plasterers	2
Livery Proprietors	2	Saddler	1
Machinists	2	Sailors	3
Malster	1	Seamstress	1
Marble Cutter	1	Shoe-makers	3
Masons	2	Tailor	1
Merchants	9	Teacher	1
Millers	2	Turner	1
Millwright	1	Watch-maker	1
Painters	4	Unknown	10
Pedler	1		
Plate driller	1	Total	284

(d) AGES OF PUPILS.

AGES.	No.	AGES	No.	AGES	No.
7	11	14	28	21	7
8	15	15	34	22	4
		16	18	23	2
9	13	17	15	24	3
10	21	18	11	26	2
11	32	19	10	28	1
12	33	20	5	38	1
13	143.		121	Total	284

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Brant	7	Durham	3
Bruce	18	Elgin	11
Carleton	6	Essex	10

(e) COUNTIES

Frontenac

Grey

Haldimand

Halton

Hastings

Huron

Kent

Lambton

Lanark

Leeds and

Lennox and

Lincoln

Middlesex

Muskoka

Norfolk

Northumb

Ontario

Oxford

M

Fe

(f) NUMB

From Octol

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

(c) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.—*Continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
2	Frontenac.....	5	Peel.....	3
1	Grey.....	7	Perth.....	11
3	Haldimand.....	1	Peterborough.....	2
1	Halton.....	4	Prescott and Russel.....	8
3	Hastings.....	8	Prince Edward.....	2
1	Huron.....	15	Renfrew.....	5
1	Kent.....	6	Simcoe.....	12
1	Lambton.....	11	Stormont Dundass and Glengarry.....	18
10	Lanark.....	4	Victoria.....	3
	Leeds and Grenville.....	7	Waterloo.....	8
284	Lennox and Addington.....	2	Welland.....	5
	Lincoln.....	1	Wellington.....	9
	Middlesex.....	13	Wentworth.....	10
	Muskoka.....	6	York.....	15
	Norfolk.....	4	Algoma District.....	1
	Northumberland.....	6	Nipissing District.....	1
	Ontario.....	7		
	Oxford.....	9	Total.....	284

TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR SESSION 1885-5

Males.....	168
Females.....	116
Total.....	284

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

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870 to September 30th 1871.....	64	35	100
“ 1st, 1871 “ 1872.....	97	52	149
“ 1872 “ 1873.....	130	63	193
“ 1873 “ 1874.....	145	76	221
“ 1874 “ 1875.....	155	83	238
“ 1875 “ 1876.....	160	96	256
“ 1876 “ 1877.....	167	104	271
“ 1877 “ 1878.....	166	111	277
“ 1878 “ 1879.....	164	105	269
“ 1879 “ 1880.....	162	119	281
“ 1880 “ 1881.....	164	132	296
“ 1881 “ 1882.....	165	138	303
“ 1882 “ 1883.....	158	135	293
“ 1883 “ 1884.....	156	130	286
“ 1884 “ 1885.....	163	116	284

(g) COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total
Algoma District.....	2		2	Ontario	14	5	19
Brant.....	15	5	20	Oxford.....	8	6	14
Bruce.....	15	8	23	Peel.....	5	3	8
Carleton.....	15	6	21	Perth.....	20	13	33
Dufferin.....	1		1	Peterborough.....	10	2	12
Durham.....	11	6	17	Prescott.....	4	1	5
Elgin.....	7	9	16	Russell.....	4	4	8
Essex.....	5	11	16	Prince Edward.....	3	1	4
Frontenac.....	9	6	15	Renfrew.....	7	7	14
Grey.....	18	12	30	Simcoe.....	15	13	28
Haldimand.....	5	1	6	Stormont.....	6	4	10
Halton.....	3	4	7	Dundas.....	5	3	8
Hastings.....	16	11	27	Glengarry.....	4	1	5
Huron.....	23	21	44	Victoria.....	3	3	6
Kent.....	12	8	20	Waterloo.....	10	10	20
Lambton.....	14	6	20	Welland.....	5	4	9
Lanark.....	7	2	9	Wellington.....	14	13	27
Leeds.....	8	3	11	Wentworth.....	20	4	24
Greenville.....	3	1	4	York.....	23	21	44
Lennox.....	3	3	6	Muskoka District.....	4	3	7
Addington.....	1	1	2	Nipissing District.....	1		1
Lincoln.....	3	3	6	Parry Sound District.....	1		1
Middlesex.....	24	15	39	New Brunswick.....	2		2
Norfolk.....	10	6	16				
Northumberland.....	6	10	16	Total.....			703

(h) OCCUPA

Accountant.....
 Agent.....
 Axe-maker.....
 Baggage-man.....
 Bakers.....
 Barrister.....
 Blacksmiths.....
 Boarding-house.....
 Boiler-maker.....
 Book-keeper.....
 Breaksman.....
 Brewers.....
 Bricklayers.....
 Brick-maker.....
 Butcher.....
 Cab driver.....
 Cabinet-maker.....
 Captain of school.....
 Carder.....
 Car Inspector.....
 Carpenters.....
 Carriage-maker.....
 Cheese-maker.....
 Cigar-maker.....
 Civil service.....
 Clerks.....
 Conductors.....
 Coopers.....
 Carriers.....
 Dealers in hardware.....
 Draymen.....
 Dress-maker.....
 Engineers.....
 Engineers, mechanical.....
 Farmers.....

(b) OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPIL ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

		No.			No.
	Accountant.....	1	Fire Insurance inspector.....	1	1
Total	Agent.....	1	Fishermen.....	3	3
	Axe-maker.....	1	Gaoler.....	1	1
	Baggageman.....	1	Gunsmith.....	1	1
19	Bakers.....	3	Harness-maker.....	1	1
14	Barrister.....	1	Iron-founder.....	1	1
8	Blacksmiths.....	15	Keeper of park.....	1	1
33	Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Labourers.....	129	129
12	Boiler-maker.....	1	Liver-Proprietors.....	3	3
5	Book-keeper.....	4	Machinists.....	2	2
8	Breaksman.....	1	Walster.....	1	1
4	Brewers.....	2	Marble cutters.....	2	2
14	Bricklayers.....	2	Masons.....	3	3
28	Brick-maker.....	1	Manufacturers, agricultural implements.....	2	2
10	Butcher.....	1	Mechanic.....	1	1
8	Cab driver.....	1	Merchants.....	15	15
5	Cabinet-makers.....	2	Millers.....	3	3
6	Captain of schooner.....	1	Millwrights.....	2	2
23	Carder.....	1	Miner.....	1	1
9	Car Inspector.....	1	Minister.....	1	1
27	Carpenters.....	22	Moulder.....	1	1
24	Carriage-makers.....	5	Non-commission officer.....	1	1
44	Cheese-maker.....	1	Nursery.....	1	1
7	Cigar-maker.....	1	Painters.....	1	1
1	Civil service.....	1	Pedler.....	5	5
1	Clerks.....	4	Tailor.....	9	9
2	Conductors, railway.....	2	Tavern-keepers.....	6	6
	Coopers.....	3	Teachers.....	1	1
	Curriers.....	4	Teamster.....	2	2
	Dealers in hides.....	1	Traders.....	1	1
	Draymen.....	3	Weaver.....	1	1
703	Dress-makers.....	3	Watch-maker.....	43	43
	Engineers.....	3	Unknown.....		
	Engineers, railway.....	3	Total.....	703	703
	Farmers.....	321			

(i) AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

AGES.	No.	AGES.	No.
4.....	1	19.....	21
6.....	18	20.....	13
7.....	80	21.....	9
8.....	74	22.....	10
9.....	74	23.....	5
10.....	48	24.....	5
11.....	55	25.....	5
12.....	50	26.....	4
13.....	43	27.....	2
14.....	33	30.....	1
15.....	49	36.....	1
16.....	31	Unknown.....	12
17.....	31		
18.....	28	Total.....	703

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
Abcess.....	1	Fever, scarlet.....	50
Accident.....	2	“ spinal.....	15
Affection of the ears.....	2	“ malarial.....	1
Burn.....	1	“ typhus.....	5
Canker.....	1	“ typhoid.....	6
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	18	“ undefined.....	19
Cholera.....	1	Fits.....	8
Cold.....	33	Gathering of the ears.....	1
Congenital.....	275	“ “ head.....	4
Congestion of the brain.....	6	Inflammation of the brain.....	7
Diphtheria.....	1	“ “ ears.....	1
Dysentery.....	1	“ “ lungs.....	2
Falls.....	17	“ “ pulmonary organs.....	2
Fever, bilious.....	4	“ “ spinal marrow.....	1
“ brain.....	18	Measles.....	17
“ intermittent.....	2	Mumps.....	4

Paralytic stroke
 Rickets.....
 Scabs.....
 Scald.....
 Scald Heads.....
 Shocks.....
 Sickness undef.
 Spinal disease.....

Under 1 year of
 Between 1 and
 “ 2 “
 “ 3 “
 “ 4 “
 “ 5 “
 “ 6 “
 “ 7 “
 “ 8 “
 “ 9 “ 10

1st cause
 2nd “
 3rd “
 Distinct
 Not relat
 Unknown

(j) CAUSES OF DEAFNESS—Continued.

No.	CAUSES.	No.	CAUSES.	No.
13	Paralytic stroke.....	1	Swelling on the neck.....	1
9	Rickets.....	1	Teething.....	5
10	Scabs.....	1	Water on the brain.....	5
5	Scald.....	1	Whooping cough.....	8
5	Scald Heads.....	2	Worms.....	3
5	Shocks.....	2	Causes unknown or undefined.....	86
4	Sickness undefined.....	21		
2	Spinal disease.....	40	Total.....	703

(k) DATES OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

No.	—	No.	—	No.
703	Under 1 year of age.....	53	Between 10 and 11.....	5
	Between 1 and 2 years.....	73	“ 11 “ 12.....	2
50	“ 2 “ 3 “.....	68	“ 12 “ 13.....	1
15	“ 3 “ 4 “.....	49	“ 13 “ 14.....	4
1	“ 4 “ 5 “.....	28	“ 14 “ 15.....	2
5	“ 5 “ 6 “.....	21	Unknown at what age they lost their hear-	
6	“ 6 “ 7 “.....	7	ing, but were not born deaf.....	96
19	“ 7 “ 8 “.....	8	Congenital deaf mutes.....	276
8	“ 8 “ 9 “.....	3		
1	“ 9 “ 10 “.....	7	Total.....	703
4				
7				
1				
2				
2				
1				
17				
4				

(l) RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousin.....	47
2nd “.....	12
3rd “.....	7
Distinctly related.....	16
Not related.....	600
Unknown.....	21
Total.....	703

(m) NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED,

1 family contained 5 mutes	5
3 families " 4 "	12
10 " " 3 "	30
46 " " 2 "	92
564	564
624	703
Total	703

n) LIST OF PUPILS IN the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1885, with Post Office Addresses ;

Algoma District—

Bagshaw, Herbert J Big Lake.

Brant—

Brockbank, Henry H St. George.
 Douglas, George Onondaga.
 Forsyth, Louisa St. George.
 Foulds, Sarah Brantford.
 McKenzie, Robert M New Durham.
 McPheason, Robert U Brantford.
 Simmops, Marshall New Durham.
 Smith Arch'd. V Brantford.

Bruce—

Burr, Annetta Park Head.
 Channon, Albert E Dyer's Bay.
 Channon, Joseph M do
 Fitzsimmons, John Glamis.
 Grant, Ellen Holyrood.
 Gregg, Wm. J. S. Port Elgin.
 Hubbard, Thomas Tara.
 Macauley, Margaret Millarton.
 Morgan, Joseph E Kincardine.
 McKenzie, John Glamis.
 McKenzie, Kenneth do
 McRitchie, Prudence do
 Porter, Mary Maple Hill.
 Porter, William Paisley.
 Pickard, Edward do
 Speer, Francis E do
 Tara.

Carleton—

Armstrong, Levi South March.
 Hodgins, Michael L Diamond.
 Montgomery, Harriet Richmond.
 McEwen, Rachel Carleton Place.
 Morrand, Samuel Carleton Place.
 Waggoner, Andrew S Ottawa.
 Skeffington, Margaret do

Durham—

Ballagh, Georgina W Starkville.
 Lancaster, Annie Port Granby.
 McColloch, John A Enfield.

Elgin—

Blue,
 Cous,
 Dewa,
 Henc,
 James,
 McCo,
 McCo,
 McIn,
 McIn,
 McIn,
 Philli

Essex—

Ball,
 Ball,
 Camp,
 Down,
 Jodoi,
 Laffer,
 Laffer,
 L'Her,
 Robso,
 Sepne

Frontenac—

Clane,
 Crozi,
 Millo,
 Rous,
 Spoon

Grey—

Andr,
 Calve,
 Camp,
 Corbe,
 Midd,
 McCo,
 Tone,
 Zing

Haldimand—

Brad

Halton—

Gilla,
 Hinte,
 Newo,
 Willc

Hastings

Allar,
 Drun,
 King,
 McL,
 Swar,
 Wan,
 Youn

Elgin—

Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jenny	Fingal.
Dewar, Aggie	St. Thomas.
Henderson, Jonathan	Talbotville.
James, Ada M	St. Thomas.
McCollum, Georgina	Straffordville.
McCollum, Henrietta	do
McIntyre, Dugald	Fingal.
McIntyre, Duncan	do
McMillan, Flora E	Dutton.
Phillimore, Margaret	Alymer.

Essex—

Ball, Earnest E	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel	do
Campbell, Susan	do
Downey, Patrick	do
Jodoin, Noah	do
Lafferty, Matilda	do
Lafferty, Sophia	do
L'Herault, Nathaie	do
Rolson, Joseph	Lanmington.
Sepner, Albert E	Windsor.

Frontenac—

Clanch, Wm. H	Wolfe Island.
Crozier, Fred'k W	Fermoy.
Miller, Mrry J	McLaren's Mills.
Rousehorn, Feo. H	Perth Road.
Spooner, Agnes E	Glenburnie.

Grey—

Andrew, maud C	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A	Horning's Mills.
Campbell, Wm. J	Owen Sound.
Corbett, William	do
Middleton, Thomas	Horning's Mills.
McCollough, David	Clavering.
Tone, James	Ayton.
Zing, Eva A.	Hanover.

Haldimand—

Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.
--------------------------	---------

Halton—

Gillam, Christopher	Bronte.
Hinton, John	Kilbridge.
Newell, John R.	Milton West.
Willoughby, Rose	Georgetown.

Hastings

Allan, Frank P.	Deseronto.
Drumm, Matilda	Coehill.
King, John	New Carlow.
McLean, Jennie	L'Amable.
Swanson, Alex. O	Belleville.
Wannamaker, Lucinda	Eldorado.
Young, John C	Madoc.

Huron

Black, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	Dungannon.
Black, Newton	..	..	..	..	..	do
Agnew, Ellen	..	..	..	..	..	Blake.
Cumming, Lilly M.	..	..	..	..	..	Dunlop.
Engle, George	..	..	..	..	..	Crabbrook.
Hayward, Mary A.	..	..	..	..	..	Clinton.
Henderson, James	..	..	..	..	..	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	..	..	..	..	..	Londesborough.
Krause, Henrietta	..	..	..	..	..	Crediton.
McCrimmon, Duncan	..	..	..	..	..	Wingham.
McCulloch, Mary E.	..	..	..	..	..	Leadbury.
Pettypiece, Lovilla	..	..	..	..	..	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	do
Sparling, Arthur	..	..	..	..	..	Kirkton.
Sparling, William H.	..	..	..	..	..	do

Kent

Campbell, Marion	..	..	..	..	..	Chatham.
Crosby, Eliza A.	..	..	..	..	..	do
Henry, Lotta J.	..	..	..	..	..	do
McKay, Alexander,	..	..	..	..	..	do
Sherman, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	Thamesville
Thompson, William M.	..	..	..	..	..	do

Lambton

Hadden, James	..	..	..	..	..	Moore.
Lucas, Henrietta	..	..	..	..	..	Oban.
Mitchell, May B	..	..	..	..	..	Sarnia.
McFarland, Aggie	..	..	..	..	..	Forest.
Shuler, Joseph	..	..	..	..	..	Point Edward.
Steel, Edith	..	..	..	..	..	do
Steel, Mable	..	..	..	..	..	do
Summers, Thomas W.	..	..	..	..	..	Sarnia.
Turrill, David A	..	..	..	..	..	Florence.
Wark, Walter A	..	..	..	..	..	Sarnia.
Wright, Albert	..	..	..	..	..	Mosside.

Lanark

Brian, Levi	..	..	..	..	..	Carleton Place.
Lockhart, Alfred P.	..	..	..	..	..	Blakeney.
Malone, Peter J.	..	..	..	..	..	Almonte.
Thaekaberry, William A.	..	..	..	..	..	Carleton Place.

Leeds and Grenville

Earl, John	..	..	..	..	..	Glen Buell.
Hazelton, Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	Delta.
Howison, Albert E	..	..	..	..	..	Brockville.
Murray, Matthew.	..	..	..	..	..	North Augusta.
McLaren,	..	..	..	..	..	Prescott.
Quinn, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	K mptville.
Reape, Cecelia	..	..	..	..	..	Lansdown.
Warran, Ira	..	..	..	..	..	Mallorytown.

Lennox and Addington

Bradshaw, Agnes	..	..	..	..	..	Selby.
Campbell, Mary A	..	..	..	..	..	Flinton.

Lincoln

Wallace, William	Merriton.
------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----------

Middlesex

Baker, I.
Bloom,
Bryce, I.
Cowan,
Dark, D.
Evans,
Fleming
Greene,
McCall
McIntire
Smith,
Thomps

Mushoka District

Dickson
Fletcher
Fletcher
Hunter
McDow

Nipissing District

Joice, R

Norfolk

Buck, I.
Kelly,
Bowly
Malsaa

Northumberland

Lyon,
McArd
White,
White,

Ontario

Baker,
Bernar
Cannar
Oxtoby
King, J
Stewar

Oxford

Broom,
Chantle
Chantle
Chute,
Harmer
McCore
Moore,
Stauffle
Wheal

Peel

Beattie
Knigh
Little,

Middlesex—

Baker, Melissa
 Bloom, Duncan F.
 Bryce, Lilly A.
 Cowan, Alfred H.
 Dark, David A. B.
 Evans, Emma
 Fleming, John
 Fleming, Minnie
 Greene, Thomas M
 McCallum, Neil
 McIntire, Eliza A.
 Smith, Ann
 Thompson, Simpson

Newbury.
 Wardaville.
 Byron
 London.
 London East.
 London.
 Newbury.
 London.
 do
 Gladstone.
 London
 do
 London East.

Mushoka District—

Dickson, George A.
 Fletcher, William N.
 Fletcher, Alice
 Hunter, George F.
 McDowell, Mary

Purbrook.
 Housey's Rapids.
 Huntsville.
 Burk's Falls.
 Stoneleigh.

Nipissing District—

Joice, Robert

Sturgeon Falls.

Norfolk—

Buck, Lillian B.
 Kelly, George A.
 Bowlby, Culver B.
 Malsaac, John A.

Cultus.
 Glen Meyer.
 Simcoe.
 Delhi.

Northumberland—

Lyon, Arthur
 McArdle, Isaiah
 White, Alexander
 White, Juliet

Campbellford.
 Bewley.
 do
 do

Ontario—

Baker, Lilitia
 Bernard, John F.
 Cannard, William
 Oxtoby, John A.
 King, John
 Stewart, George

Valentyne.
 Brechin.
 Oshawa.
 Ballantrae.
 Oshawa.
 do

Oxford—

Broom, Jane M
 Chantler, James
 Chantler, John
 Chute, Edwin G.
 Harmer, Charles
 Moore, Elizabeth
 Moore, Sarah
 Stauffer, John F.
 Whealy, Henry S

Woodstock
 do
 do
 Vandaeur.
 Bright.
 St. Mary's.
 do
 Plattsville.
 Norwich.

Peel—

Beattie, Samuel
 Knight, Naoma
 Little, Annie

Norval.
 Caledon.
 Lockton.

Perth—

Bartlet, Edward	..	..	..	..	..	Sebringville.
Basler, George	..	..	..	..	..	Hessin.
Fuller, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	Mitchell.
Jordan, Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	Dublin.
Kennedy, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	Mitchell.
Moore, Claude C	..	..	..	..	..	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	St. Mary's.
Quinlan, William	..	..	..	..	..	Stratford.
Rice, Charlotte	..	..	..	..	..	Fullerton.
Trachsel, John	..	..	..	..	..	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	..	..	..	..	..	Gowanstown.

Peterborough—

Emery, Wm. J	..	..	..	..	..	Peterborough.
Ibister, John A	..	..	..	..	..	Lakefield.

Prescott and Russell—

Cahill, Patrick	..	..	..	..	..	St. Engene.
Herrington, Isabella	..	..	..	..	..	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel	..	..	..	..	..	do
Labelle, Alexander	..	..	..	..	..	St. Albert.
Labelle, Noah	..	..	..	..	..	do
Leblanc, Mosses	..	..	..	..	..	Pendleton.
McLaren, Arch'd. J	..	..	..	..	..	Prescott.
Sicard Moses	..	..	..	..	..	Clarence.

Prince Edward—

Davis, Charles N	..	..	..	..	..	Picton.
Ladley, Alice	..	..	..	..	..	Glenora.

Renfrew—

Mollentz, Charles	..	..	..	..	..	Pembroke.
Mick, Jessie	..	..	..	..	..	Micksburg.
McPhee, Gertrude	..	..	..	..	..	Palmer Rapids.
Fraser, Albert E	..	..	..	..	..	Pembroke.
Russel, Janet	..	..	..	..	..	Renfrew.

Simcoe—

Avarell, Samuel	..	..	..	..	..	Newton Robinson.
Avarell, Sarah	..	..	..	..	..	do
Basset, Sarah	..	..	..	..	..	Everett.
Corbiere, Eli	..	..	..	..	..	Barrie.
Crosbie, Agnes M	..	..	..	..	..	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph U	..	..	..	..	..	Barrie.
Lennox, David J	..	..	..	..	..	Pheipston.
Morrison, Barbara	..	..	..	..	..	Reay.
Morrison, Mary A	..	..	..	..	..	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	Mildhurst.
Nozman, Hannah	..	..	..	..	..	Boston.
O'Nell, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	Collingwood.
Rodger, John	..	..	..	..	..	Midland.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengary—

Baker, Laura M	..	..	..	..	..	Woodlands.
Faubert, Joseph	..	..	..	..	..	St. Isidore de Prescott.
Fetterly, Fanny	..	..	..	..	..	Morrisburg.
Gagne, Elzear	..	..	..	..	..	Cornwall.
Hanes, Christie	..	..	..	..	..	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	..	..	..	..	..	Morrisburg.
Hence, Henry A	..	..	..	..	..	Glen Walter.

Merch
McDon
McDor
McDor
Phillip
Vallan
Vallan
Wood,
Nylie,
Victoria—
McRa

Th
York—
Bu
Cl
Co
Cr
El
El
Ga
Hi
Ho
Mc
Ph
Ri
Sh
M
W

Clar
Feas
Good
Mort
Nola
Pett
Ryar
Sten

Merchand, Edward C	...	...	...	...	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	...	...	...	...	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Hugh A	...	...	...	...	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald J	...	...	...	...	do
Phillips, Louis	...	...	...	...	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	...	...	...	...	Woodlands.
Vallanne, Isabella	...	...	...	...	do
Wood, Percival	...	...	...	...	Winchester Springs.
Wylie, George W	...	...	...	...	Vancamp's Mills.

Victoria—
McRae, Murdoch

ERRATUM.

The following were omitted from the list of pupils—

York.—

Burk, Jennie	.....	Toronto.
Clarke, Arthur E.	.....	Aurora.
Cook, Joseph	.....	Lemonville.
Crittenden, Alanson	.....	Vachell.
Elliott, Eva	.....	Toronto.
Elliott, Laura	.....	do
Gates, Jonathan A	.....	do
Hill, Tom	.....	do
Heint, Sarah	.....	Purpleville.
McGillivray, Neil	.....	Toronto.
Phenix, Margaret	.....	Box Grove.
Riddle, Frederick	.....	Aurora.
Shepherd, Anival	.....	Toronto.
McGregor, Flora	.....	do
White, Henry	.....	do

Clark, Robert W.	.....	Hamilton.
Feast, Linnie	.....	do
Goodbraud, James	.....	do
Mortimer Charles	.....	Ancaster.
Nolan, Elizabeth	.....	Hamilton.
Pettit, Syrian H.	.....	do
Ryan, Charles	.....	Stoney Creek.
Stonebaugh, Wm. W.	.....	Lynden.
	.....	Weir.

Perth—

Bartlet, Edward	..	..	..	..	..	Sebringville.
Basler, George	..	..	..	..	..	Hessin.
Fuller, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	Mitchell.
Jordan, Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	Dublin.
Kennedy, Margaret	..	..	..	..	..	Mitchell.
Moore, Claude C	..	..	..	..	..	Sebringville.
McLaren, Thomas	..	..	..	..	..	St. Mary's.
Quinlan, William	..	..	..	..	..	Stratford.
Rice, Charlotte	..	..	..	..	..	Fullerton.

Merohan
McDonal
McDonal
Phillips,
Vallance
Vallance
Wood, P
Nylio, G

Victoria—

McRae,
Reeves,
Robert,
Robison,

Waterloo—

Gottlieb,
Gottlieb,
Nahrgan,
Nahrgan,
Nahrgan,
Thompe,
Turnbul,
Windem

Welland—

Braven,
Lentz, C
Lentz, E
Massure
Young,

Wellington—

Bridgef
Farrell,
Halliday,
Kahler,
Mallett,
Munro,
S—D, D,
Murphy
Scott, M
Watt, M

Wentworth

Braithw
Bryce,
Clark, A
Feast, I
Goodbr
Mortim
Nolan,
Pettit,
Ryan, C
Steneba

Stormont, Dundas and Glengary—

Johnson, Joseph U	..	..	..	..	..	Barrie.
Lennox, David J	..	..	..	..	..	Phelpton.
Morrison, Barbara	..	..	..	..	..	Reay.
Morrison, Mary A	..	..	..	..	..	Collingwood.
Munro, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	Mildhurst.
Noman, Hannah	..	..	..	..	..	Beeton.
O'Neil, Mary	..	..	..	..	..	Collingwood.
Rodger, John	..	..	..	..	..	Midland.

Woodlands.
St. Isidore de Prescott.
Morrisburg.
Cornwall.
Chesterville.
Morrisburg.
Glen Walter.

Baker, Laura M
Faubert, Joseph
Fetterly, Fanny
Gagne, Elzear
Hanes, Christie
Hanson, Robert
Hence, Henry A

Merchand, Edward C	...	...	...	...	Morrisburg.
McDonald, Flora	...	...	...	...	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Hugh A	...	...	...	...	Harrison's Corners.
McDonald, Ronald J	...	...	...	...	do
Phillips, Louis	...	...	...	...	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	...	...	...	...	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	...	...	...	...	do
Wood, Percival	...	...	...	...	Winchester Springs.
Nylie, George W	...	...	...	...	Vancamp's Mills.
<i>Victoria—</i>					
McRae, Murdoch	...	...	...	...	Lorenville.
Reeves, George	...	...	...	...	Lindsay.
Robert, Richard	...	...	...	...	Bobsaygeon.
Robison, Luffra	...	...	...	...	do
<i>Waterloo—</i>					
Gottlieb, Emil	...	...	...	...	Ayr.
Gottlieb, Henry	...	...	...	...	do
Nahrgang, Isalah	...	...	...	...	NewHamburg.
Nahrgang, Louisa	...	...	...	...	do
Nahrgang, Mary	...	...	...	...	do
Thompson, Albert E	...	...	...	...	Galt.
Turnbull, Agnes	...	...	...	...	do
Windomberg, Allan	...	...	...	...	New Dundee.
<i>Welland—</i>					
Braven, Henry	...	...	...	...	Welland.
Lentz, Catharine	...	...	...	...	Stevensville.
Lentz, Henry	...	...	...	...	do
Masurey, Phoebe	...	...	...	...	Ridgeway.
Young, Sarah A	...	...	...	...	Brookfield.
<i>Wellington—</i>					
Bridgefod, Geo. T	...	...	...	...	Harriston.
Farroll, Margaret	...	...	...	...	Salem.
Halliday, Emily J	...	...	...	...	Harrison.
Kahler, Louis	...	...	...	...	Palmerston.
Mallett, Josephine	...	...	...	...	Teviotdale.
Munro, Albert G	...	...	...	...	Palmerston.
S—D, D.	...	...	...	...
Murphy, Ellen	...	...	...	...	Guelph.
Scott, Matthew	...	...	...	...	Palmerston.
Watt, Margaret	...	...	...	...	Guelph.
<i>Wentworth</i>					
Braithwaite, John A.	...	...	...	...	Carluke.]
Bryce, William	...	...	...	...	Hamilton.
Clark, Robert W.	...	...	...	...	do
Feast, Linnie	...	...	...	...	do
Goodbraud, James	...	...	...	...	Ancaster.
Mortimer Charles	...	...	...	...	Hamilton.
Nolan, Elizabeth	...	...	...	...	do
Pettit, Syrian H,	...	...	...	...	Stoney Creek.
Ryan, Charles	...	...	...	...	Lynden.
Stonebaugh, Wm. W.	...	...	...	...	Weir.

5 Mackay	45	26	16	33	0	0	2	40	4	2	2	6	Manual	9 to 12 and 2 to 4	Car., D. R. I., Se., Sh. Ta.
6 New Brunswick	32	23	9	3	10	2	13	25	2	2	2	2	Combined	9 to 12 and 2 to 4	Car., Pa., Ia., Se., Sh. Ta.
7 Fredericton	20	11	8	16	2	2	13	16	2	2	2	2	Combined	9 to 12 and 2 to 4	None.
.....	747	380	387	184	91	176	164	613	87	42	45	8	2		

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF IN CANADA, JANUARY 1st, 1885.

Name.	Vacation.	How Supported	Value of buildings and grounds	EXPENDITURE LAST FISCAL YEAR.		Number volumes in Library	Total number pupils have received instruction.
				For Support.	build- ings and grounds.		
1 Catholic Institut'n (Male) ..	Last Wed in Jun. to 1st Wed in Sep.	State and pay pupils	\$	\$	500	450	
" (Female) ..	July 1st to first Tuesday in Sept.	" voluntary contrib'ns	200,000	8,000	800	291	
3 Halifax Institution	2nd Wed. in July to 1st Wed. in Sep.	State, pup., & vol. con.	162,491	40,986	1,475	661	
4 Ontario ..	3rd Wed. in June to 2nd Wed in Sep.	"	50,000	6,766	50	98	
5 Mackay ..	" ..	" pup. & vol. con.	8,000	4,100	1,200	99	
6 New Brunswick ..	May 17th to August 6	Pupils & vol. contributions	8,000	3,000	400	31	
7 Fredericton ..	July 1st to September 1st	State ..	.....	.....	.....	1,630
.....	

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vict., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., enacts as follows:—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

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

II.—The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupils 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 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, school 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 1 of this By-law

V.—Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

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

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

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

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

XI.—It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanliness and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII.—The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second 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 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 in intellect, the

XV.—In to the following

1. What

2. When

3. Was he before birth? I

4. Is the distinguish any

5. Have efforts.

6. Is ther

7. Have trade or art. or

8. Is he of the limbs, de

9. Has t fever, measles,

10. Are kindred, and h

11. Wh office of the pa

12. Are

13. Was Were they cou

14. Wh

15. Wh

16. Wh

17. Wh

18. Pare

R. CHRISTIE,

SIR,—I that the past year the health them, and but more than a d colds during young and gro

XIV.—It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

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

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
2. When was he born? Give the year, month and day of the month.
3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident.
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? Or hear the human voice at all? Or what sounds can he hear.
5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts.
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?
8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
9. Has the deaf mute had the smallpox of been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps or whooping cough?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?
11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post-office of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Were they cousins?
14. What are the number and names of their children?
15. What is the nationality of parents?
16. What church do parents attend?
17. What is the occupation?
 Parents will also state the nearest Railway and Telegraph Station?

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION,

BELLEVILLE, October 1st, 1885.

R. CHRISTIE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—In presenting my Annual Report it affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that the past session was one of the healthiest in the history of the Institution. During the entire year the healthfulness of the pupils was marvellous, not a case of serious illness having occurred among them, and but few of sufficient importance to cause any of them to be absent from the class-room for more than a day or two at a time. As a matter of course we had several suffering more or less from colds during the damp seasons, in addition to the usual number of trivial complaints peculiar to young and growing children.

The health of the officers, teachers and employees, together with their families, was equally good; and when we consider that the number under my professional care aggregates nearly 400, there is cause to feel gratified with such a state of affairs.

At the commencement of each session all new pupils are vaccinated, who have not before undergone the operation. Last year, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the Township of Hungerford, a few miles from the city, we were more particular than usual, and in addition vaccinated all who did not bear distinct marks of vaccination. This year the same precautions were observed, but as the matter furnished was not fresh, very few of the cases were successful. A new supply of points, however, has been ordered, and in a day or two all those requiring it will be re-vaccinated.

During the vacation some much needed repairs and improvements were made. The roof of the main building, which leaked badly, has undergone extensive alterations, and is now water-proof; several of the rooms have been kalsomined and painted, a number of new and comfortable seats placed in the girls' sitting room, the main hall has been newly carpeted, and the interior of the building now presents a more home-like and comfortable appearance.

The sanitary arrangements of the Institution are in a most satisfactory state, and to this, no doubt, may be attributed, in a great measure, the general good health prevailing during the year.

The water supply continues satisfactory. The well at the rear of the carpenter shop furnishes good water, while that pumped from the bay, passing through the filter, is also fit for drinking and other purposes.

The sewers and drains are in good working order, and are regularly flushed with water in order to prevent accumulation.

The substitution of new automatic water-closets and urinals for those formerly in use is a decided improvement, the existence of unpleasant smells, and a liability to get out of order, being thus to a great extent obviated.

The Play-grounds afford ample space for indulgence in sports and games, and the children in fine weather, do not fail to take advantage of the facilities offered them; and this outdoor exercise is a powerful agent in the healthy development of their physical organizations. Many pleasant hours are also spent in the large square in front of the building, comprising nearly five acres of land, which tastefully arranged and plentifully supplied with flourishing shade-trees, will with the addition of a few walks, in a short time form a park which would be attractive for outsiders as well as for those connected with the Institution, situated as it is within a few minutes' walk of the city, and in close proximity to the bay.

The new pupils admitted this year are an intelligent lot, having been carefully selected by the Superintendent, a number of unsuitable applicants having been rejected as usual.

I may state that I have examined the food on several occasions, and at all times found it whole some and well prepared.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY, M. D.,

Physician.