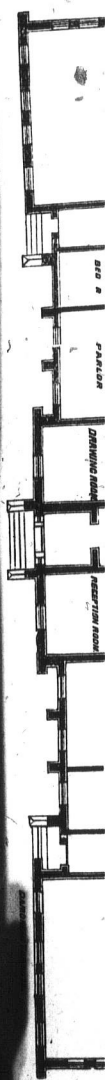
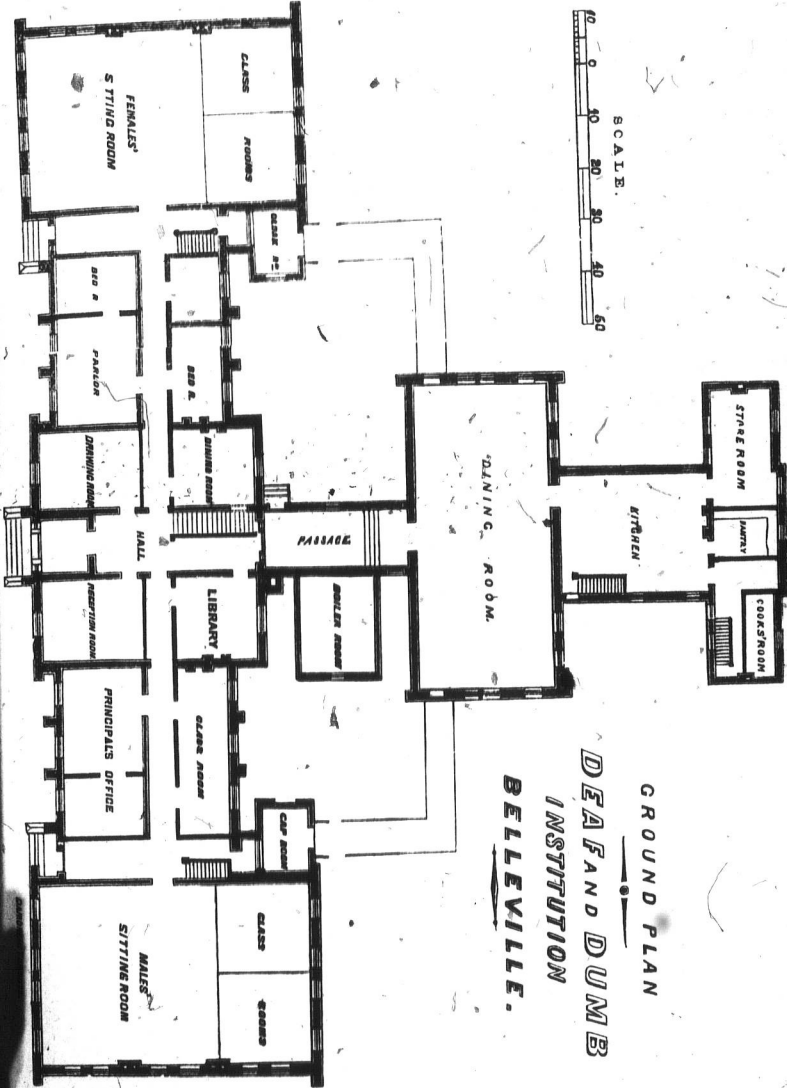
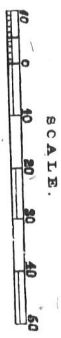




DEALE AND DEALE INSURANCE COMPANY

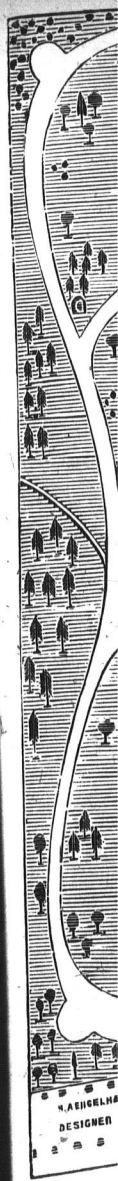


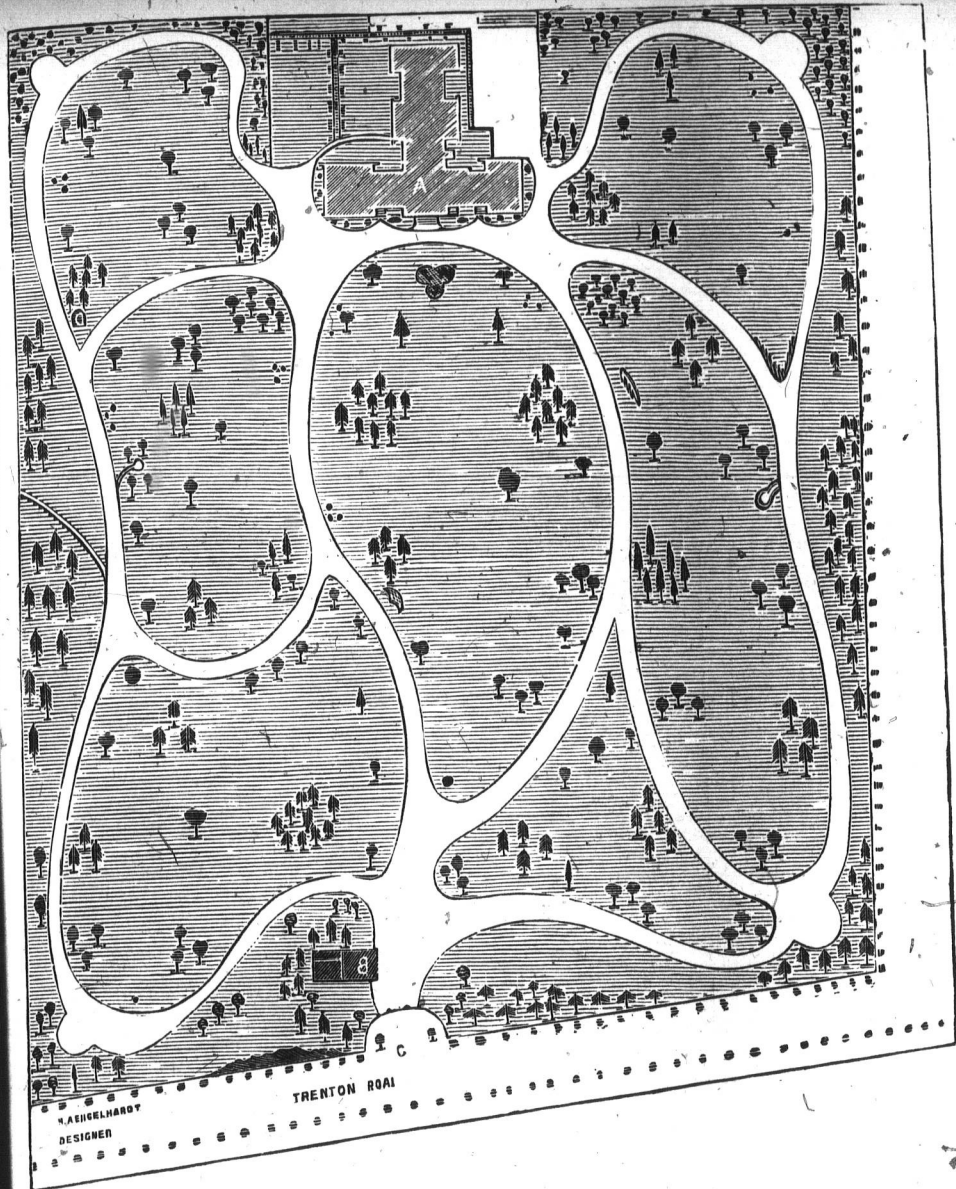


GROUND PLAN
**DEAF AND DUMB
 INSTITUTION
 BELLEVILLE.**

NORTH-SOUTH LINE OF STAIRS

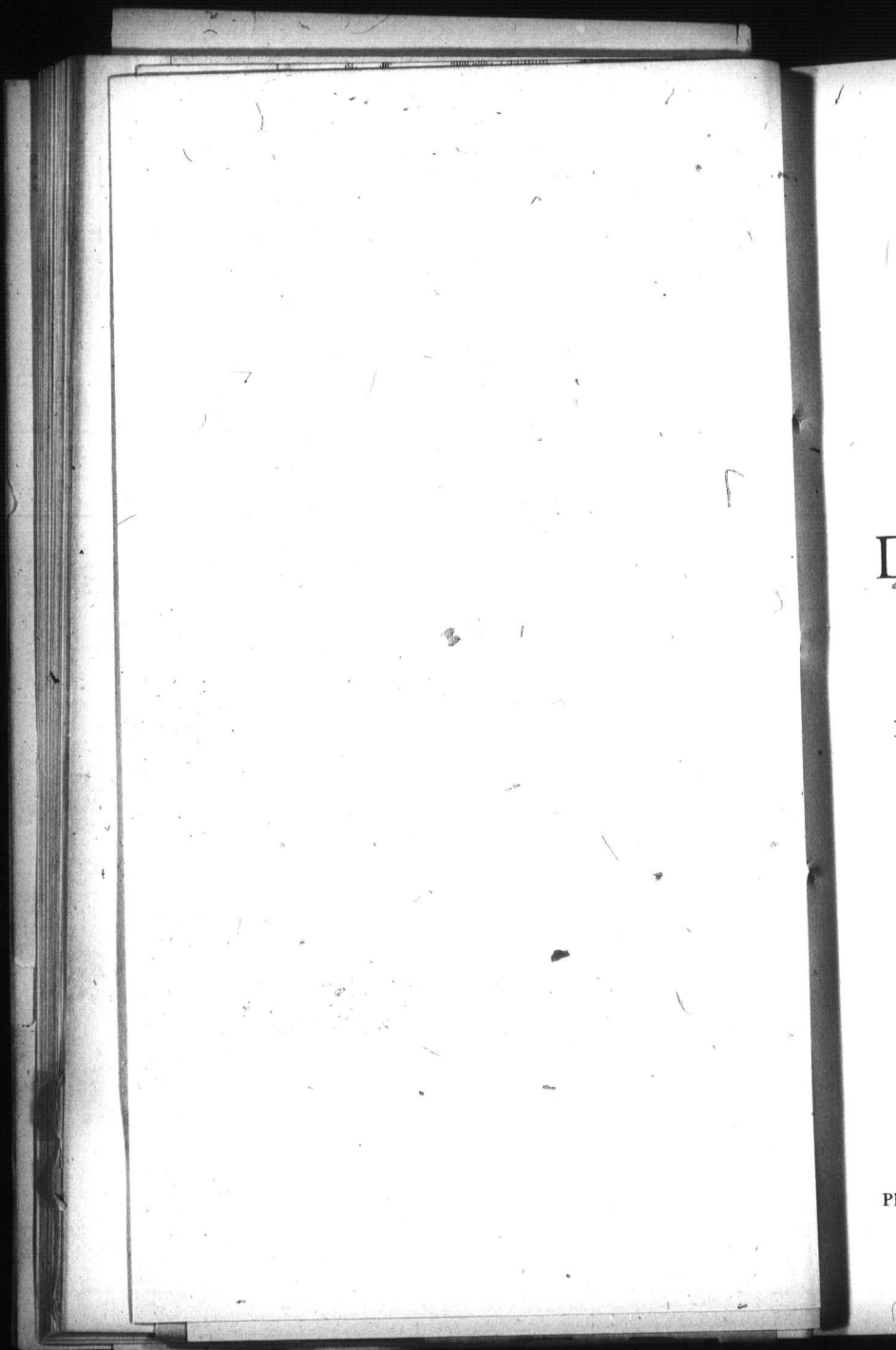
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W. SIEGELHARDY
DESIGNER

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Ontario Institution
FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB,
AT BELLEVILLE, ONT.,
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1872.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 AND 8 KING STREET WEST.
1873.



Government Inspector :

J. W. LANGMUIR.

Officers of the Institution :

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

TEACHERS :

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

ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

R. J. WALLBRIDGE.
MISS A. PERRY.

J. T. WATSON, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION.
GEO. ACKERMAN, TEACHER OF DRAWING.
W. HOPE, M.D., PHYSICIAN.
ANGUS CHRISTIE, STEWARD AND BOOK-KEEPER.
MRS. M. A. KEEGAN, MATRON.
MRS. G. A. THOMPSON, HOUSEKEEPER.
P. F. CANNIFF, FARMER.
J. MIDDLEMAS, ENGINEER.
H. CREBER, CARPENTER.
D. M. SUTHERLAND, SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

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INSPECTOR'S REPORT

ON

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE.

Since my last report this institution has continued to give the most satisfactory evidence of efficiency in management, and of general prosperity and growth: although only established two years, it now ranks, in point of the number of pupils in attendance, tenth among the forty-three establishments of a similar kind in the United States and Canada.

The increase in the number of pupils has been very gradual and steady. Commencing with seventy in the first session, the number reached one hundred and twenty-four before the close of the second term on the 28th June, 1872, and now in the third month of the third term the number in attendance has reached 135. Upon the whole, this gradual advance from session to session in the number of pupils has been favourable to the educational interests of the Institution, as well as to the general management of its affairs. In all new organizations, educational as well as others, there are systems to devise and schemes to mature which can only be well devised and properly matured by a patient and careful observation of every day's progress.

If the Institution had immediately on its opening been filled with pupils, as the number in the Province might have warranted, the effectiveness in educational and domestic administration which now exists could not have been so well secured.

In my report of last year, I shewed that there were then 312 deaf mutes in Ontario, who should have been under instruction. A few of that number were reported to be a little over the school age specified in the By-laws of the Institution, and some had been partially educated at other schools, but all would, I believe, have derived benefit from a course of instruction in the Institution established by the Province for that purpose.

I now propose to shew in the following summary the number of deaf-mutes who have entered the Institution since its opening on the 20th October, 1870, up to the 30th September, 1872; a period of less than two years. From this the Government and the Legislature will see at a glance what has already been done, and what yet remains to be done by the establishment founded by their liberality for the benefit of this unfortunate class:—

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Number of Deaf Mutes of School age in each County.	Number who have entered the Ontario Institution.	Number who have not yet been sent to the Institution.
Algoma	1	...	1
Brant	9	7	2
Bruce	6	1	5
Carleton	12	3	9
Elgin	9	3	6
Essex	3	1	2
Frontenac	4	4	...
Grey	8	5	3
Haldimand	2	2	...
Hastings	10	8	2
Huron	16	14	2
Halton	3	...	3
Kent	9	2	7
Lambton	9	7	2
Lanark	5	2	3
Leeds and Grenville	3	3	...
Lennox and Addington	5	2	3
Lincoln	5	1	4
Middlesex	21	15	6
Norfolk	6	5	1
Northumberland and Durham	23	16	7
Ontario	8	3	5
Oxford	4	2	2
Peel	3	3	...
Perth	12	7	5
Peterboro'	10	1	9
Prince Edward	3	1	2
Prescott and Russell	3	2	1
Renfrew	6	...	6
Simcoe	15	6	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8	...	8
Victoria	2	...	2
Wellington	12	6	6
Welland	10	3	7
Wentworth	11	4	7
Waterloo	2	1	1
York	9	6	3
City of Toronto	16	3	13
" Hamilton	6	1	5
" London	2	1	1
" Kingston	2	...	1
	*313	152	161

* Only three reported in Frontenac, but four received into the Institution, which makes 313 instead of 312.

From the fact that a considerable number of deaf-mutes have been received into the Institution, and a good many more heard from, who were not included in the census then obtained, it may safely be assumed, that there are certainly *not less* than 313 deaf-mutes of school age in the Province of Ontario at the present time.

It is therefore shewn that notwithstanding the liberal provision that has been made by Government, there are still over one hundred and sixty deaf and dumb youths in the Province, growing up in mental darkness and ignorance. As this Institution was founded and designed by the Legislature to supply a most urgent and pressing want, I thought it my duty, as soon as this fact revealed itself, to make a searching enquiry into the circumstances and causes which led to this partial mis-carriage of legislative design, the result of which enquiry I will now present as clearly and briefly as I can.

And first I would state that this partial failure is attributable, and that in no small degree, to the excessive economy of municipal councils, which is laudable and proper enough in many cases, but in this instance, when the elevation of an irresponsible human being from the level of the brute creation to the scale of intelligent humanity is at stake, can only be pronounced petty illiberality and criminal neglect. That there are honourable exceptions to this charge I am happy to state, for there are a few municipal corporations which have taken considerable interest in the matter, and have sent forward pupils with great promptitude.

Permissive legislative enactments, in respect to local municipal requirements of a moral and social character, no matter how high the aim, or urgent the need may be, would seem to be practically inoperative, *unless accompanied with a liberal Legislative grant*. And in the matter now under consideration even *that* does not seem to have had the desired effect; for when we consider that the annual cost of educating and supporting each deaf-mute sent to the Institution is not less than two hundred dollars a year, including interest on capital outlay, it was surely not too much to expect that municipal councils would pay forty dollars a session of that amount for the food of indigent deaf-mutes. But to the majority of municipal councils even this paltry charge has seemed a sufficient excuse for denying their indigent deaf-mutes the great benefits and privileges of this Institution.

By far the largest proportion of deaf-mutes who have not been placed

under instruction, are the children of parents unable to pay for their board, while receiving a special education. In fact many parents are supporting pupils at the Institution, who, to my knowledge, cannot afford to pay the amount required for that purpose, but are too independent to make application to a council, which more than likely would refuse their request. Others have two or three, and sometimes even more deaf-mute children, and in such cases, although the parents are in what is termed fair circumstances, the support of so many pupils at the Institution is attended with hardship. Other parents have by a special effort sent pupils for a session or a part of one, when for various reasons, chiefly poverty, they have had to be kept at home. No less than twenty-one deaf-mutes who attended previous sessions have not yet entered this term for these reasons.

When the by laws were framed requiring all parents, guardians, or friends who were in indigent circumstances, and unable to pay six dollars a month for the board of children, to make application for aid to the municipal corporation in which they resided, it was fully expected that these local governments would exercise a wise liberality in dealing with such applicants; but in this expectation, with a few exceptions, we have been disappointed. This is the chief reason why over one hundred and sixty deaf-mutes of school age have not been placed under instruction, and it certainly is not creditable to municipal corporations.

Besides the illiberality of municipal councils, we may find in the conduct of the parents of deaf-mutes additional reasons why so many of that class are deprived of the benefits of an education. Some of these parents are unwilling to relinquish the aid or profits of their children's labour even for the sake of their education; and this class, though not numerous, is not confined to the very poor, for the Principal in his report says:—"I am sorry to say that I have been informed of cases where the parents are able to educate their children, but are unwilling to be deprived of their labour while at school."

Another class of parents are those who, though often in very reduced circumstances, are yet, from considerations of pride or undue sensitiveness, unwilling to make application for the requisite municipal aid.

Such being the chief reasons why so considerable a number of our deaf-mutes have been deprived of the benefits of the Institution established for their education, they are, in my opinion, only to be overcome by legislative enactment.

When the Institution for the Blind was opened the rate of board for pupils sent by municipalities to that establishment was placed at *one dollar*, and, for parents who were able to pay, *one dollar and a half* per week. For the purpose of encouraging municipalities to deal liberally with deaf-mutes, the same tariff was adopted at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Principal was instructed to send a circular to the clerk of every municipality in the Province, advising councils of the reduction in the rate of board from one dollar and a half to one dollar per week. I regret to say that it had little or no effect, and I am forced to the conclusion that any additional attempts or concessions in that direction will meet with the same fate.

In view of the many objections raised by municipalities, and the refusal or neglect of over three-fourths of them to co-operate with the Government in this work; of the liberal and *free* education offered to every speaking and seeing youth in the Province under our educational system; of the severity of the affliction, both to parents and children of deaf dumbness and blindness; and of the comparatively small amount of revenue derived from the payment of the board of pupils; in view of all these circumstances it becomes a question for the serious consideration of the Government and Legislature whether it would not be advisable to solve the problem by throwing the doors of these Institutions open *free* to every deaf-mute and blind youth of school age in the Province of Ontario, except those whose parents are able to pay. This, with the adoption of the principle of compulsory education in respect to deaf-mutes, will effectually overcome the difficulties which have presented themselves under the working of the present system, and will at once enable these establishments to accomplish the work designed for them.

An examination of the terms of admission of 40 Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in various parts of the United States shews the following result:—25 are *free* to all pupils from the State in which the Institution is located; 11 are *free* to pupils whose parents are certified by certain officials to be in indigent circumstances and unable to pay, and in four of them the several counties of the State pay for support of pupils on the certificate of certain officials.

Four statutory inspections have been made of this Institution during the year, in the months of January, May, July and September, besides other visits on business connected with the establishment. On all these occasions

the affairs of the Institution in all its departments, both educational and domestic, were being administered in a systematic and efficient manner.

The dormitories, class rooms, lecture-room, offices, kitchen and other portions of the building, were all found in an orderly and thoroughly well-kept state. The building throughout was sufficiently furnished for its requirements, the beds and bedding were exceedingly clean and tidy, and sufficient in all respects for the comfort and health of the pupils.

EDUCATIONAL.

During my inspections I availed myself of every opportunity, by class and combined examinations of the pupils, as well as by conversation with the Principal and teachers, to obtain accurate information respecting the educational *status* of the Institution. While it must be admitted that the observation and examination of a person unskilled in the technicalities of deaf-mute instruction must necessarily be somewhat superficial in respect to the details of the system, and that an examiner under such circumstances labours under many disadvantages; still it is very clear that the educational proficiency and progress of deaf-mutes can best be ascertained and determined by their ability and aptitude to communicate in writing to ordinary hearing and speaking persons the knowledge they have acquired through technical instruction.

While instructors of deaf-mutes require to avail themselves of every means and appliance in order to impart knowledge, the ordinary speaking world can only pronounce upon the efficiency of these means and appliances by an examination of their results as indicated in the proficiency of the pupils to communicate intelligently the knowledge thus received.

If the results of instruction are in all respects satisfactory, then the object of founding Deaf and Dumb Educational Institutions is accomplished, and few persons will stop to criticize very closely or unduly magnify the defects—fancied or real—of a system that has a successful ending.

On this principle I examined the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. There are now seven classes, graded according to advancement and proficiency. Each of these classes are subdivided into sections to suit the capacity of each pupil. These classes and subdivisions were examined in the various branches taught in ordinary schools, some of the pupils in each class were found in a very advanced state, and thoroughly understood the meaning of words and the construction of sentences. Many were quite

proficient in arithmetic and geography, and correctly answered the questions put to them. The composition of others on subjects named at the time by me was most creditable, and fully equal to the efforts of ordinary children of the same age in other schools. Considerable progress was also apparent in the middle and lowest grades, in fact all the pupils appeared to be steadily progressing in their studies, and the general educational condition of the Institution was most satisfactory and encouraging.

The establishment of a teachers' weekly class, which I attended at my inspection, has been productive of good, not only in better qualifying the teachers for the discharge of their duties, but in procuring greater uniformity in the method of instruction.

The articulation class continues to receive instruction as reported last year, but inasmuch as various propositions in regard to this branch of the specialty are still under the consideration of the Association of Deaf-mute Instructors, I am not yet prepared to recommend the appointment of a skilled special instructor for that class. The Principal submitted several books in arithmetic for adoption. French's series of mental arithmetic, comprising three books, appeared beyond all doubt to be the best, and, on the recommendation of the Principal, it was chosen. The Principal was also authorized to purchase additional books for the library and classrooms.

At my inspection in January there were 116 pupils in the Institution—viz. 78 boys and 38 girls. 58 of that number were being supported in respect of payment of board by parents, 49 by municipalities, and 9 by the Province as orphans. At my visit in May, which extended over four days, the number of pupils had increased to 120, of whom 80 were boys and 40 girls, supported as follows:—

54 pupils by municipalities.

53 " by parents.

13 " by the Province, as orphans.

The current session opened on the 14th of September, and at my visit to the Institution, two weeks after the opening, 124 pupils, 80 of whom were boys and 44 girls, had come forward, and were on the roll. Of this number 61 were supported by parents and guardians, 55 by various municipalities in the Province, and 8 as orphans.

At the close of the official year, 30th September, the number of pupils had increased to 131.

The following table shews the counties from which these 131 pupils were received, and how they were supported in respect of payment of board :-

Table shewing the number of deaf-mutes that were in the Institution on 30th September, and how supported.

Total number of deaf mutes in the Institution on the 30th Sept., and the Counties from which they were received.	Total No.	SHOWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
		Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Brant.....	7	3	3	1
Bruce.....	1	1	..	..
Carleton.....	2	1	1	..
Elgin.....	4	4	..	..
Essex.....	1	..	..	1
Frontenac.....	4	4	..	..
Grey.....	4	2	2	..
Haldimand.....	2	1	1	..
Hastings.....	8	..	8	..
Huron.....	14	1	12	1
Kent.....	2	2	..	..
Lambton.....	5	1	3	1
Lanark.....	2	2	..	..
Leeds and Grenville.....	3	2	..	1
Lennox and Addington.....	2	1	..	1
Lincoln.....	1	1	..	..
Middlesex.....	12	11	1	..
Norfolk.....	5	2	3	..
Northumberland and Durham.....	13	..	13	..
Ontario.....	1	1	..	..
Oxford.....	2	2	..	..
Peel.....	3	2	1	..
Perth.....	5	4	..	1
Peterboro.....	1	1	..	..
Prince Edward.....	0	..	..	..
Prescott and Russell.....	1	1	..	..
Simcoe.....	4	2	2	..
Wellington.....	4	1	3	..
Welland.....	3	1	1	1
Wentworth.....	3	3	..	..
Waterloo.....	1	1	..	..
York.....	4	..	4	..
City of Toronto.....	1	2	..	1
City of Hamilton.....	1	..	..	1
City of London.....	1	1	..	..
City of Kingston.....	1	1	..	..
New Brunswick.....	1	1	..	..
	131	63	58	10

As the organization of the classes and the classification of the pupils are considerably delayed and obstructed by the reception of pupils after

the formal opening of the session, the Principal was instructed to issue a circular informing parents of deaf-mutes, and others interested, that after the present session the provision of the by-laws requiring all pupils to be in attendance at the opening of the term would be enforced.

Many complaints were received from parents of the alleged injustice done to them in reducing the price of board to pupils supported by municipalities to one dollar a week, while the rate to them was kept at one dollar and a half. As the question is now submitted for the decision of Government it is unnecessary to refer to the matter, except to say that the discrimination in favour of municipalities, without first coming to a well-defined understanding with them as to what deaf-mutes they should send to the Institution and support while there, is unjust to many poor parents who, in the exercise of a very commendable spirit of independence, refuse to ask for municipal aid.

DOMESTIC.

Owing to the very insufficient kitchen and store-room space afforded under the original arrangement of the building, an appropriation was asked last year for alterations and additions.

These have now been completed, and a first-class cooking range has been substituted for the cooking stove, which now renders these departments as complete as it is possible to have them, in consequence of which the utmost regularity and order prevails in the domestic management.

The meals of the pupils are served in a neat way and very promptly, and the tables, at all my visits, had an abundant supply of good, wholesome fare.

At each of my inspections I saw every pupil in attendance, and received from the Principal information and particulars respecting every case requiring attention. The appearance of the pupils furnished good evidence that their wants and requirements were being well attended to, and that the health of the inmates was good.

The additional work caused by the large increase in the number of the female pupils, and the desirability of placing the younger boys, while in dormitory, in charge of a competent person, necessitated the appointment of a house-keeper at the opening of the present session, who also supervises the kitchen and dining-room.

Various articles of furniture and furnishings were authorized to be purchased upon the requisitions being presented to me at my inspections.

STATE OF THE BUILDINGS.

In addition to the alterations and repairs to the kitchen, an appropriation was made for papering and decorating the rooms in the centre building. This work was completed during the vacation, and has very much improved the appearance of the Institution. An additional sum of six hundred dollars is asked this year to continue this work, and to paint and grai certain rooms.

The bad quality of flooring used throughout the entire building will render it necessary to have a considerable portion of it renewed at an early day. I would recommend that the class-rooms, lower halls and dining-rooms be relaid this season with the best quality of well-seasoned oak flooring not over four inches wide.

Owing to the great amount of window surface in the Institution and its exposed position, it will be necessary, in the interests of economy as well as comfort, to place inside blinds on all the front windows of the building. Notwithstanding the alterations to the eaves of the building, water still comes through, and damages the walls and ceilings. The principle adopted in their construction is very faulty, and will continue to cause trouble until a better is adopted.

The wardrobe conveniences of the Institution are very deficient, and it will be necessary to construct a range of closets and drawers in one of the attic dormitories, so that each of the pupils in the Institution may have a lock-up for his or her exclusive use.

As the lavatory appliances were not quite sufficient on the girls' side of the house, the Principal was instructed to purchase a few closed wash-stands for the elder pupils.

In addition to the chemical engines kept in the corridors of the Institution, which in my opinion would subdue any fire that might break out *within* the building, if a proper guard is kept to have them in use at a moment's notice, I represented to the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works the necessity of providing outside protection. Hydrants, connecting with the pumping engine, were immediately placed in close proximity to the building at various points on the grounds, which, I think, renders the fire protection effective. But it will be necessary to provide an additional engine at the bay in order to obtain sufficient force, as well as to guard against accidents to the present one.

The outside closets, which are built on the ordinary vault system, are

quite unsuited for an Institution of this size. What with freezing in winter and the bad odour in summer, the sooner the dry earth system or water sewage is introduced the better.

The work-shop and houses recommended to be built in my last report, and for which an appropriation was made by Parliament last session, are now approaching completion, and will be ready for occupation this winter. But before they can be occupied various additions will require to be made to the dwellings, which are very small and badly arranged. The workshop should also be furnished with a tank of sufficient capacity to hold at least one thousand gallons of water, both for fire protection and ordinary uses. An appropriation will also be required to furnish the necessary machinery, fixtures and appliances for the workshop, a statement of which has been forwarded to the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS.

The want of a gymnasium and play-rooms is now beginning to be very much felt; at present, out-door amusements and exercise alone can be indulged in, and on rainy days the pupils are confined to the class-rooms and other parts of the main building, which adds very considerably to the tear and wear upon the building and furniture, and very much restricts healthful exercise and amusement. To overcome this I would most respectfully recommend that a building containing a gymnasium, play-rooms and reading-room, with space in the upper story for additional dormitories, be erected. The dormitories need not be finished internally until required.

The distance of the Institution from the town of Belleville renders it exceedingly desirable that houses should be built for the teachers upon the Institution grounds, for the occupation of which they would willingly pay a sum equal to seven per cent. of the capital outlay. I would, therefore, recommend that one double semi-detached house, and one good sized single cottage, with all the external requirements of ordinary houses, be constructed for the teachers of the Institution. Additional barn space is also required, as well as a good root-house.

I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend to the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature for the construction of these new buildings, and for the alterations and additions recommended in a previous part of this Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The accounts of the year are herewith presented, shewing the expenditure for the twelve months to have been \$24,895 55; and the receipts, from the payment of the board of pupils and all other sources of revenue, \$3,233 76.

These figures show that the entire cost of educating, boarding and lodging each pupil in the Institution for the term of ten months was \$198 70.

If, however, we deduct from the total expenditure the amount received for board and articles sold, we find that the actual cost of each pupil to the Province, per session of ten months, to be \$173 29.

A comparison of these figures with those of similar establishments elsewhere is very favourable to the Ontario Institution.

A statement of the estimated expenditure for the year 1873 is herewith appended, showing that the sum of \$29,126 00 is required for the ensuing year.

It gives me pleasure again to bear witness to the faithful and efficient manner in which the Principal, officers and teachers of this Institution have discharged their duty.

Statement of expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from the 1st October, 1871, to 31st September, 1872.

Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$106 01	
Medical attendance	215 25	
	————	\$321 26

Household Expenses—

Butchers' meat	1,944 13	
Butter and cheese	1,213 45	
Flour	1,229 97	
Barley-meal, &c.	76 31	
Eggs	113 95	
Fruit	215 26	
Fish and fowls	234 12	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.....	52 25	
Sugar and syrup.....	646 22	
Tea and coffee	537 62	
Groceries, assorted.....	164 01	
Potatoes and vegetables.....	181 26	
	————	6,608

Bedding, Clothing and Furnishing—

Bedding and furnishing.....	156 76	
Clothing and shoes.....	400 26	
Furniture and Tools	652 56	
Crockery and glassware.....	13 35	
	<u> </u>	1,222 93

Fuel, Gas and Oil—

Fuel.....	2,502 44	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c.	607 90	
	<u> </u>	3,110 34

Cleaning—

Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c.	40 27	
Soap and laundry	262 92	
Cleaning and white-washing	86 75	
	<u> </u>	389 94

Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.—

Advertising and printing	63 73	
Stationery	151 24	
Postage, express, &c.....	213 02	
School-books and apparatus	195 94	
Library	53 15	
	<u> </u>	677 08

Farm and Stable—

Feed and fodder	457 91	
Farm implements, carriages and drainage.....	288 24	
	<u> </u>	746 15

Buildings and Grounds—

Repairs and internal ornamentation	463 73	
Construction	190 00	
Ornamentation	132 85	
	<u> </u>	786 58

Sundries.....	88 99	
Incidentals.....	122 75	
Amusements	59 00	
Officers' travelling expenses	54 48	
Salaries and wages.....	10,707 50	
	<u> </u>	11,032 72

\$24,895 55

Estimate of amount required for the expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year commencing 1st of January, and ending 31st of December, 1873:

Medicines and medical comforts. \$100 00

Household Expenses—

Butchers' meat	\$2,400 00	
Butter and cheese.....	1,550 00	
Flour	1,800 00	
Barley, meal, &c.	100 00	
Eggs	60 00	
Fruit	200 00	
Fish and fowls	150 00	
Salt, pepper, mustard, &c.....	80 00	
Sugar and syrup	750 00	
Tea and coffee	550 00	
Groceries, assorted.....	300 00	
Potatoes and vegetables.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	8,140 00

Bedding, Clothing and Furnishing—

Beds and bedding	600 00	
Clothing and shoes	400 00	
Furniture and furnishing	600 00	
Crockery and glassware.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	1,630 00

Fuel, Gas and Oil—

Fuel	2,500 00	
Gas, oil, candles, matches, &c.	750 00	
	<hr/>	3,250 00

Cleaning—

Brooms, brushes, blacking, &c.....	50 00	
Soap and laundry	250 00	
Cleaning	100 00	
	<hr/>	400 00

Books, Stationery, Printing, &c.—

Advertising, printing and stationery.....	200 00	
Postage, express, &c.....	200 00	
Books and Apparatus	400 00	
	<hr/>	800 00
Feed and fodder		300 00
Farm implements, drainage and ornamentation		400 00
Repairs and internal ornamentation		400 00
Amusements.....		200 00
Officers, orphans and pupils' travelling expenses.....		300 00
Incidentals		500 00
		<hr/>
		16,420 00

Salaries and Wages—

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Principal	1	1,600 00
Physician	1	500 00
Book-keeper and steward.....	1	800 00
Matron.....	1	300 00

Teachers	8	.....	5,000 00
Visitors' attendant	1	.....	180 00
Housekeeper	1	.....	200 00
Engineer	1	.....	600 00
Farmer.....	1	.....	350 00
Gardener	1	.....	240 00
Fireman	1	.....	180 00
Night watchman	1	.....	216 00
Carpenter and assistant carpenter	2	.....	650 00
Trade instructor for new shops ...	1	.....	600 00
Farm hand and teamster.....	1	.....	168 00
Messenger	1	.....	96 00
Cook and baker	2	.....	450 00
Six maids	6	.....	504 00
Gatekeeper	1	.....	72 00
	<u>33</u>		<u>12,706 00</u>
			\$29,126 00

10 00

30 00

250 00

400 00

800 00

300 00

400 00

400 00

200 00

300 00

500 00

6,420 00

REPORT

OF

THE PRINCIPAL.

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

SIR,—In conformity with the requirement of the Statute, I beg leave to submit my second annual report, shewing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, during the year ending September 30, 1872. From your frequent and thorough inspection, and from regular correspondence, I am aware that you are fully acquainted with the workings of the Institution in its several departments. I only propose to give a resumé of what has been done during the year, with such suggestions as to improvements, &c., as will place the Institution in a proper condition to carry out the design for which it was established.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, the number of pupils in attendance was as follows:—

Males	97
Females	52
Total	149

They were supported as follows: —

By parents or friends	77
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans	13
By Municipalities:	
County of Brant	3
" Carleton	1
" Grey	3
" Hastings	5
" Huron	12
" Lambton	3
" Middlesex	1
" Norfolk	3
" Northumberland and Durham	11
" Ontario	1

County of Peel	1
“ Simcoe	1
“ Welland	1
“ Wellington	4
“ York	3
“ Hastings	3
Town of Belleville “ Haldimand	1
Village of Cayuga “ Simcoe	1
Township of Tay “ “	1
“ Innisfil “ “	1
Total.....	149

The total number of pupils who have entered the Institution from its organization October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1872, is—

Males	99
Females	54
Total.....	153

All of these, with one exception, are from the Province of Ontario, and reside in the following Counties and Cities:—

Brant	7	Norfolk	5
Bruce	1	Northumberland.....	10
Carleton	2	Ontario	3
Durham.....	6	Ottawa	1
Elgin.....	3	Oxford.....	2
Essex.....	1	Peel	3
Frontenac.....	4	Perth	7
Grey	5	Peterborough.....	1
Huron	14	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand.....	2	Restigouche, New Brunswick...	1
Hamilton	1	Russell.....	2
Hastings.....	8	Simcoe	6
Kent.....	2	Toronto	3
Lambton	7	Welland	3
Kingston.....	1	Wellington	6
Lanark.....	2	Wentworth.....	4
Leeds and Grenville	3	York	6
Lennox and Addington.....	2	Waterloo	1
Lincoln	1		
London.....	1	Total.....	153
Middlesex	15		

The following tables will show the religion, nationality and occupation of the parents of those included in the above statement:—

<i>Religion.</i>			
Presbyterian	46	Congregational	1
Methodist	38	Evangelical	1
Church of England	33	Disciples of Christ.....	1
Baptist	11	Unknown	12
Roman Catholic	7		
Bible Christian	2	Total.....	153
Lutheran	1		

<i>Nationality.</i>			
Scotland	24	Indian	1
Ireland	33	United States.....	4
Canada	42	Unknown	12
Germany	3		
England	34	Total.....	153

<i>Occupation.</i>			
Farmers	76	Sail-maker	1
Trader.....	1	Merchants.....	3
Tailor	1	Brick-maker.....	1
Blacksmiths	3	Currier	1
Labourers.....	15	Boarding-house keeper	1
Coopers	2	Yeoman	1
Carpenters.....	6	School Teachers.....	2
Governor of Jail.....	1	Minister	1
Drayman	1	Clerk	1
Nurseryman	1	Butcher.....	1
Plasterer	1	Gardener	1
Tavern-keeper	1	Waggon-maker	1
Boot and Shoemaker	1	Accountant	1
Ironmonger	1	Baker.....	1
Teamsters	2	Manufacturer	1
Fisherman	1	Merchant and Farmer.....	1
Miller.....	1	Unknown	15
Washerwoman	1		
Painters and Decorators	2	Total.....	153
Millwright	1		

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that one hundred and fifty-three deaf mutes have been connected with the Institution since its organization, less than two years ago. At the present time one hundred and thirty-two pupils are in attendance. Twenty-one have not returned to school for various reasons, but the principal reason assigned is the inability of the parents to pay the amount of \$6.00 per month for board. From the statistical information published in the first Annual Report, we are convinced that there are at least one hundred and twenty-five (125) deaf

"During the second session of the institution, which closed June 26, 1872, there were 124 deaf-mutes in attendance. Of this number 55 were supported by parents and friends, 13 by the Government as orphans, and 56 by municipalities.

"As near as we can ascertain, there are at least 450 deaf-mutes in the Province, of proper age, who have not entered the Institution. Of this number many are not sent forward, because their parents or friends are unable to pay for their support in the Institution. In some instances Municipal Councils have ordered ALL deaf-mutes of the proper age to be sent to the Institution at the expense of the municipality. I would respectfully ask you to place this matter before the Council at their next meeting for consideration. Permit me to express the hope that such steps may be taken as will enable every deaf-mute in the Province of Ontario to enjoy the benefits of an education so generously provided by the Government. Any information as to the form of application, terms of admission, &c., will be cheerfully given on application to me by letter or otherwise.

"Very respectfully,

W. J. PALMER.

Principal.

The responses received so far, making inquiries into the terms of admission, &c., lead me to believe that quite a number of new pupils will be sent forward at the commencement of the new year.

With a view of awakening a greater interest in the minds of the people in behalf of our work, I have taken occasion to invite all organizations composed of delegates from various parts of the Province, who have held their annual meetings in Belleville, to visit the Institution and witness our method of instruction. During the past year the invitations were accepted by the following Societies:—Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Canada; Young Men's Christian Association Convention; the British Templars' Grand Lodge; and Hastings Teachers' Association. In addition to these, the Warden and members of the Council for the County of Hastings visited the Institution, and witnessed an exhibition of the pupils. At the invitation of the Warden of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, I visited Cobourg, during the Session of the Council in June last, with some of the pupils from these counties. They seemed greatly pleased with the progress made by the pupils, and promised that they would individually use their influence to have every deaf-mute of a proper age within

their jurisdiction sent to the Institution. It is my intention, during the ensuing year, to visit several important points in the Province with some of our pupils, and give the people an opportunity to see what we are doing for the benefit of the deaf and dumb.

When our people become fully acquainted with the advantages here offered to this unfortunate class, who have so long been denied the benefits of an education, I cannot believe that any municipality in the Province will decline to accept the very liberal terms offered by the Government, but will give their hearty co-operation in this benevolent work, by ordering all deaf-mutes of the proper age within their limits to be sent to the Institution.

In the educational department we have accomplished as much as could be expected under all the unfavourable circumstances connected with the organization of a new institution. It is impossible to make as good a classification as could be made in older institutions. At the semi-annual examination in February last, we made as good a classification as possible, dividing the school into six classes, although it was necessary that some of the teachers should have two divisions. The classification was made after a careful and thorough examination of all the pupils, occupying five days; and I find that the gratifying progress made during the remainder of the term, gave evidence that the time had been well spent. I have received many assurances from the parents and friends of our pupils of their satisfaction at the progress made so far; and it is to be hoped that when we can effect a better classification and organization, even more favourable results may be anticipated. We have now seven classes, and if we have as many new pupils as we expect, it will be necessary to organize another class.

At the commencement of the present year, I formed a class of thirteen semi-mutes and placed them under the instruction of Mr. Watson, one of our teachers, for two hours each day. Our aim has been to improve their articulation. And so far, while their general improvement has been quite gratifying, in several instances it has been so marked and decided as to elicit the greatest commendation from relatives and friends.

The instruction of deaf-mutes through the medium of articulation is still eliciting considerable attention; and the results of experiments now being made in this direction in some of the older institutions, as well as several institutions devoted to this specialty, are looked for with great interest.

The system of Mr. Melville Bell, as introduced by his son, Mr. A. Graham Bell, has awakened a great interest among instructors of the deaf and dumb. He claims that, by the aid of his method, "Visible Speech," articulation can be successfully taught to congenital deaf-mutes. At the Conference of Principals of Deaf-mute Institutions, held in Flint, Mich., in August last, Mr. Bell read a paper which elicited considerable enquiry and discussion, at the close of which the following resolution was adopted—

Resolved: That the Conference has listened to the paper of Mr. A. Graham Bell, on 'Articulation among Deaf-mutes,' and to his elucidations by illustration on the board with great interest; that the system of visible speech impresses the members of the Conference as being philosophical, and that it promises great aid in the instruction to the deaf in articulation."

The system of Professor Bell has been introduced into the Boston Day School for Deaf-mutes; the Northampton Institution for Deaf and Dumb; the American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; National Deaf-mute College; and Illinois Institution for Deaf and Dumb, and in this way it will be fairly tested.

We are not prepared to enter the field of experiment. That is properly the work of older Institutions, whose organization is complete. We shall continue the system of instruction almost universally used in American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, until it shall be clearly proved that there is a better system. In the meantime we shall watch carefully the improvements made in the management of Deaf-mute Institutions, and introduce such changes as shall be calculated to advance the interests of those committed to our care.

School is opened and closed with prayer, morning and afternoon, by one of the teachers; and on Sabbath a simple lecture on Scripture History is delivered by the Principal at 9½ a.m., and by the teacher in charge at 3 o'clock p.m.

The industrial training of our pupils has not been neglected during the past year. As we had no suitable shop buildings, the male pupils could not receive such instruction in mechanical pursuits as was desirable. Ten have worked regularly with Mr. Creber, our carpenter, and have kept up the repairs about the Institution premises, besides building a piggery and hennery combined, and such fences and enclosures as were needed. Others have worked on the farm and grounds, and it is my pleasing duty to call your attention to their willingness to execute any work assigned to them.

The completion of the new shop building will enable us at the commencement of the new year to instruct a larger number of pupils in mechanical pursuits. I would recommend that in addition to cabinet making and carpentering, we introduce the trades of shoe-making and tailoring. I would also suggest the employment of a blacksmith, as it is necessary to do a large amount of repairs during the year which might be saved, and besides it would be advantageous to several of our pupils to learn this branch of industry. It has been my aim to recommend the introduction of such trades as could be prosecuted with success and profit by the pupil after leaving school.

Out of school-hours the female pupils, under the Matron, have been engaged in the usual domestic pursuits; and they have also done the necessary sewing for the several departments of the Institution, which includes repairing the clothing of the male and female pupils. The two sewing machines we find of great service, and some of our girls have learned to use them with much skill. During the ensuing year it is my intention to see that more attention is paid to ornamental work.

A class of sixteen, nine boys and seven girls, have been instructed in drawing by Mr. Ackerman during the past term. Some of their sketches have been very much admired. I will mention as a matter of commendation, that one of his pupils obtained the second premium for a pencil sketch exhibited in the Fine Arts Department at the Annual Exhibition of the West Hastings Agricultural Association.

While the pupils have come in with greater promptitude than usual at the commencement of the present term, yet some are kept at home for trivial causes. This is prejudicial both to the interests of the pupil and of the class. I would recommend that after the close of the present term pupils be admitted only at the commencement and middle of the term; and that pupils who are absent will lose their place in their class. Such a regulation will, I think, insure greater regularity.

Our farm is in much better condition than it was at the time of my last report. A substantial fence has been placed along the Bay shore, which enables us to place that lot under cultivation. The northern part of the farm has been divided by a good fence, and the rear lot affords excellent pasturage. A large number of loose stones have been either piled or removed, and an energetic warfare has been waged against the thistle, that great enemy of our Canadian farmers, with marked success.

A drain has been constructed through the field in rear of the barn, which has brought a large portion of land hitherto useless under cultivation. During the year we have procured from the town 376 loads of manure, and about 50 loads from our own premises. The meadow embraces about 14 acres, from which we secured 13 tons of hay. Besides the garden, there were about 16 acres under cultivation last year.

We raised on our farm 300 bushels of grain, including oats, peas and corn; 1,000 bushels potatoes; about 10 tons corn fodder and other feed for cattle; 130 bushels of mangold wurtzel; and our small orchard yielded 42 bushels of apples. In addition to the regular farm work, our team has done a large amount of extra hauling, such as loose stones from the farm, manure from town, &c. In our garden we have raised a great variety of vegetables, sufficient for our ordinary consumption, besides what is stored for winter use. The yield has been greater than could have been expected, owing to the dry season and the short time the land has been under thorough cultivation.

The following statement will show the amount of vegetables produced in the garden, which is quite creditable to the industry of our gardener, considering the adverse circumstances under which he laboured:—

92 Bushels Potatoes.	10 Bushels Peas.
100½ " " Beets.	135 Quarts Beans.
63½ " " Carrots.	5 Bushels " "
129 Dozen " "	469 Dozen Sweet Corn.
39 Bunches " "	38 Red Peppers.
35 Bushels Parsnips.	108 Bundles Lettuce.
6 " " Salsify.	15 " " Cress.
2800 Heads Cabbage	8 Mustard.
640 " " Cauliflower.	4 Summer Savery.
6801 Cucumbers.	2 " " Sage.
113 Melons.	1 Bushel Parsley.
42 Bushels Tomatoes.	30 Purple Egg Plants.
320 Dozen Rhubarb.	80 Pumpkins.
600 Heads Celery.	35 Dozen Squash.
11 Bushels Onions.	60 " " Leeks.
462 Dozen " "	200 " " Asparagus.
39 Bunches " "	5½ Bushels Spinach.
90 Bushels Turnips.	20 Dozen Swiss Chard.
97 Quarts Peas.	325 " " Radishes.

It will take some time before our farm can be brought into proper condition for profitable cultivation. It is a heavy clay soil, and will require

abundance of manure and a thorough system of under-draining. I will mention in this connection, that at the recent Exhibition of the West Hastings Agricultural Association several premiums were awarded to the products of our farm and garden.

While our front grounds are in better condition than they were last year, we find it very difficult to get the grass to grow. Many of the trees planted have died, although planted with great care. I am advised by persons familiar with the nature of the soil, that it will be necessary to introduce a complete system of drainage before we can get either trees or plants to flourish. I would recommend the construction of a drain or sewer running north and south through the eastern portion of our grounds, into which, as well as the main drain on the western side of the grounds, lateral drains could be run. In this manner a thorough system of drainage can be effected. A considerable number of the trees planted on the Trenton road in front of our grounds and along the road on the east side have died. This is perhaps owing to the extreme cold of last winter, combined with the drought and heat of the past summer. The fountain recently put up in front of the main building presents a handsome appearance.

We have enlarged our kitchen by an addition of 17 ft. by 21 ft., and put in a range 14 ft. long, with necessary fixtures and a broiler attached, 2 ft. 6 in. long. The range is of sufficient capacity to cook for two hundred and fifty persons. A convenient pantry has been fitted up between the dining-room and kitchen, with two large sinks lined with lead and supplied with hot and cold water.

The heating apparatus worked well during the past winter. The addition of another boiler and a large amount of pipes, as well as remodelling the entire system by Messrs. E. & J. Rogers, of London, remedied the difficulties experienced the previous winter.

A circulating boiler has been placed in the engine-room, and by this means a supply of hot water is furnished in the laundry, bath-rooms, pantry, &c. By this arrangement it is not necessary for us to use the steam boilers during the summer.

For the purpose of internal fire protection, two chemical fire-engines with 100 ft. of hose each, have been secured from Mr. W. C. Nunn, agent. Outside the building, at convenient points, five hydrants have been placed, by which, with an ample supply of hose, stream of water can be thrown on

any portion of the building. Additional tanks should be placed in the building, as those we have will only contain a limited supply of water. I think it will be necessary to secure another pump at the engine-house near the Bay as the one now in use is not of sufficient power to furnish a supply of water in the event of a fire.

The buildings in progress for the shop, farmer's, and engineer's residences will be completed in November. The work has been well executed by Mr. John Forin, the contractor, under the supervision of Mr. A. Dalgleish, clerk of the works, who is certainly an efficient officer.

In my last report I recommended the erection of a building to be used as a gymnasium I beg leave to renew this recommendation with the suggestion that a building be erected, the lower floor of which can be used for play-rooms, while the upper floors can be used for class rooms and sleeping-rooms for the male pupils. I hope the original plan of erecting residences for the married teachers and officers of the Institution will be carried out.

The branch office, opened at the Institution, of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is found to be very convenient.

I take this occasion to return my thanks to the editors and publishers of the following periodicals and newspapers, which are sent free to the Institution:—

Harper's Magazine, New York.
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, do.
The Leader, Toronto.
The Dominion, Windsor.
The New Dominion, Port Dover.
The Times, Ottawa.

The Advertiser, London.
The Church Herald, Toronto.
The Mutes' Chronicle, Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
The Courier, Trenton.
New York Weekly Witness.
The Journal of Education, Toronto.

We are under obligations to the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Great Western Railway, the Northern Railway, the Midland Railway, and the Prescott and Ottawa Railway, for granting passes to our pupils to and from home for one fare.

Our warmest thanks are due W. K. Muir, Esq., Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, and C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, for special favors granted. The numerous acts of courtesy extended to our pupils by the Conductors and Officials of the several Railway lines is highly appreciated.

I must again express my thanks to the members of the Press throughout the Province for their many kind notices of our Institution.

The duties pertaining to the housekeeping department were discharged by Mrs. Terrill until the close of last term. At your suggestion, I secured the services of Mrs. G. A. Thompson, and have placed her in charge in this department. With experience, I think she will make an efficient officer.

I beg leave to call your attention to the report of Dr. W. Hope, our physician, and hope the suggestions he has made will be adopted. He has been assiduous in his attention to the sick, and has from time to time made many excellent suggestions calculated to promote the sanitary condition of the Institution.

I send you herewith a detailed statement of the expenditures of the Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1872, prepared by our steward and book-keeper, Mr. Angus Christie, who has rendered me valuable aid during the past term.

I take great pleasure in calling your attention to the zeal and energy displayed by the several officers in the discharge of their respective duties. They seem actuated by a general desire to do all in their power to advance the interests of the Institution.

Before concluding, I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the personal interest you have manifested in our work, and for the hearty support you have given in your official capacity to all measures which you thought calculated to promote the prosperity of the Institution.

We have great cause to be grateful to our Heavenly Father, for the success that has crowned our efforts during the past year, and we commence another year with renewed determination to do all in our power for the advancement and prosperity of the Institution committed to our care.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.
BELLEVILLE, October 6th, 1872.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector, Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SIR,—The By-law defining the duties of the Physician of the Deaf and Dumb Institution provides among other things, that he shall examine every pupil on their reception with regard to their then state of health; that he shall have the general care of the health of the pupils, and the officers and servants of the Institution, together with their families; that he shall frequently visit the several departments of the Institution, and shall notify the Principal for the information of the Inspector, of any defective sanitary arrangements—insufficiency of clothing or bedding, the quality of the provisions, or any other defect which in his opinion may prejudice the health of the pupils, and that he shall annually report to the Inspector the sanitary condition of the Institution with such recommendations as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the health of the pupils.

Although I was only officially appointed Physician to the Institution in March last I have had charge of the Medical Department since the 1st January, 1871, and any remarks that I may make will cover the period from that date to the 1st October, 1872.

When I was first called in to see the pupils, the School had been in operation about three months, the contractor was engaged at work on the inside of the building, the heating apparatus had proved insufficient, the drainage also had proved to be defective, so much so that water stood in a portion of the cellar and close up to the boiler from six to eight inches in depth. It was also found that a large proportion of the pupils had entered the Institution with insufficient clothing for the winter season, and as a consequence of these causes combined a few cases of acute rheumatism and some other diseases of a less grave character were the result.

Had it not been for the energetic exertions of the Principal, Dr. Palmer,

in procuring stoves and a supply of warm clothing to meet the emergency the consequences might have been of a serious nature.

By the addition of a second boiler and deepening the main drain a short distance from the building these defects have been remedied, and it gives me pleasure to state that with the exception of the day water-closets, in the rear of the building, both of which require to be drained to the main sewer, the sanitary and hygienic condition of the Institution are all that could be desired.

The number of pupils, together with the officers, servants and their families which the By-law makes it my duty to attend were, during the period embraced by this return (one year and nine months), about 200. Two hundred and nine cases appear to have come under the care of the Medical Officer, deduct from that 63 cases which were merely entered on the register as having been vaccinated, leaves 146. Even this number would seem to show that a large number had been ill. This, however has not been the case. The disproportion between the number of persons and cases is accounted for by the repeated return of the same individual to the sick list. This number, large as it would appear, does not include all that were prescribed for, as some were of too trifling a nature to be noted on the register, only those cases were recorded that could properly be placed in well defined classes of disease. All the sick pupils (with the exception of a few cases of eruptive disease) have been treated in the dormitories. This has been found to be both inconvenient and undesirable, as it not only increased the labour of the nurses, but prevented the possibility of the proper ventilation of the rooms during the day. It will not be continued in the future. Two rooms in the third story have been set apart for Hospitals, one for the girls, and the other for the boys, and all cases of sickness in the future, except those of a trifling nature, will be treated therein.

I may here state that no epidemic or contagious disease has entered the Institution since it was opened, although typhoid fever and dysentery have prevailed to a considerable extent in Belleville and vicinity during that time. Notwithstanding the comparatively large number which this return exhibits, it is remarkable that the appearance of the pupils (with a few exceptions) bespeaks the very reverse of unhealthiness. Indeed it would be difficult to procure an equal number of individuals taken indiscriminately from any population who evince such unequivocal marks of robust health.

I may here state that the food of the pupils is of a sound and nutritious description and fully equal to that used by Canadian families in easy circumstances. I cannot conclude this brief report without expressing my conviction that the favourable statement which I am able to make regarding the health of the pupils (when we consider the difficulties that had to be met) is mainly due to wholesome food, the attention given to out-door exercise and amusement, the strict regard to cleanliness, and the firm, steady and at the same time kindly discipline under which the government of the Institution is administered by the Principal, Dr. Palmer, and the other officers under his authority.

W. HOPE, M.D.,
*Physician, Deaf and Dumb Institution,
Belleville, Ont.*

LIST OF PUPILS

IN THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FROM SEPTEMBER 30TH,
1871, TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1872.

NAME.	COUNTY.
Acheson, Henry A.	Haldimand.
Almas, Mary M.	Norfolk.
Awrey, John R.	Wellington.
Baines, Stephen	Huron.
Barnhardt, Hannah H.	Lennox.
Beamish, Elizabeth	York.
Beemer, James G.	Norfolk.
Birney, Elizabeth.....	Wellington.
Black, Margaret M.	Huron.
Bowen, Arthur.....	Simcoe.
Bowen, Margaret F.	"
Boyd, Mary	Huron.
Braven, James A.	Welland.
Brooks, Ephraim J.	Northumberland.
Brown, Esther	Wellington.
Brown, Thomas	"
Brown, Margaret	Durham.
Busch, Sydney J.	Frontenac.
Byers, Sarah.....	Perth.
Campbell, Archibald	Middlesex.
Colton, Agnes M.	Leeds.
Cowan, John H.	Middlesex.
Cumming, Peter	Carleton.
Danks, Richard	Middlesex.
Darve, Samuel	Lambton.
Davis, Mary E.	Hastings.
Dean, Joseph	Peel.
Dennee, John W.	Addington.
Douglas, Janet	Brant.
Drum, Annie.....	Northumberland.
Earl, Sarah M.	Leeds.
Elliot, Laura	York.
Ellis, John L.	Simcoe.
Ezard, Mark	York.
Farrell, Charles E.	Simcoe.
Featherston, Jackson	Wentworth.
Fortier, Hannah	York.
Fraser, Hugh	Wentworth.
Fraser, Philip	Oxford.
Fuller, Florence	Peterboro'.
Gay, Maria.....	Wellington.
Gee, John W.	Middlesex.
Gilmour, Annie.....	Ontario.
Golds, Charles	Brant.
Gould, Justus S.	Perth.
Grace, Mary E.	Norfolk.

Graham, Donald	Middlesex.
Grant, William H.	Wentworth.
Grant, George	Perth.
Gray, Isabella	Carleton.
Gray, Martha A. D.	Elgin.
Greely, Jonathan	Prince-Edward.
Green, Robert	Peel.
Griffith, Andrew	Middlesex.
Gustin, Charles A. W.	Lambton.
Hagyard, Esther J.	Peel.
Hamilton, Hugh R.	Dalhousie, N. B.
Hamilton, Martha M.	Norfolk.
Hammell, William	Bruce.
Henderson, Mary E.	Brant.
Hoy, Robert	Perth.
Jackson, John	Huron.
Johnson, Thomas	"
Johnson, William M.	Leeds.
Jones, Isaac	Brant.
Kay, William	Perth.
Keyser, Samuel	Middlesex.
Kimmerly, George	Hastings.
Laing, William H.	Durham.
Lewis, Fanny E.	Essex.
Livingston, John	York.
Logan, Alice	Northumberland.
Lorenzen, Mary E.	Lambton.
Magee, Walter	Huron.
Mason, Ambrose W.	Durham.
Mason, John H.	"
Mason, Elizabeth A. W.	"
Masurey, Phoebe J.	Welland.
Moore, James	Huron.
Moore, Simon	"
Morrow, William A.	"
Morrison, Daniel	Grey.
Morrison, Duncan A.	"
Morrison, Margaret S.	"
Morse, Charles	Elgin.
Murdock, William	Waterloo.
McArdle, Isaiah	Northumberland.
McCaig, Robert T.	Huron.
McCormick, Thomas A.	Northumberland.
McCoy, James	Hastings.
McKillop, Duncan J.	Elgin.
McKillop, Isabella	"
McLean, Hugh D.	Grey.
McMordie, Mary A.	Huron.
McQuarrie, Mary	"
McQuigge, William	Hastings.
McRae, Robert W. R.	Frontenac.
Noyes, Andrew	Middlesex.
Noyes, John	"
Noyes, Louisa	"
Noyes, Mary	"
O'Brien, Thomas	Wentworth.

Ormiston, James J.	Ontario.
Palmer, Ezra.	Welland.
Patterson, Margaret A.	Hastings.
Pincombe, John	Middlesex.
Pincombe, Richard	"
Pincombe, William	"
Pirie, Isabella	Northumberland.
Porter, Andrew R.	Simcoe.
Pugsley, Samuel	Haldimand.
Riddell, Robert	Lanark.
Robins, Elias O.	Hastings.
Robins, Robert.....	Simcoe.
Rose, William J.	Brant.
Rumley, Mary J.	Lambton.
Rutherford, William	Wentworth.
Sanderson, Richard	Northumberland.
Schnell, Henry.....	Huron.
Schnell, John	"
Scissons, Robert	Carleton.
Shearer, Sarah A.....	Grey.
Shelp, Thomas A.....	Russell.
Smith, Charles	Ontario.
Smith, Margaret W.....	Perth.
Smith, William.....	"
Smith, William W.	Lanark.
Spinks, Francis.....	Durham.
Staley, Constantine J.	Norfolk.
Stewart, Agnes.....	Russell.
Stewart, James.....	Brant.
Sutton, Robert.....	"
Swift, Eva E.	Wellington.
Switzer, Elizabeth	Frontenac.
Switzer, Jane A.	"
Terrill, Mary A.	York.
Theakston, Martha	"
Tripp, Elizabeth A.	Oxford.
Van Luven, Anson P.	Frontenac.
Walker, John C.	York.
Wannamaker, Elizabeth.....	Hastings.
Wark, William A.	Lambton.
Wheeler, Frederick J.....	Lincoln.
White, Eliza J.....	Kent.
White, Edward W.	"
White, Joseph	Northumberland.
White, Kate A.....	"
White, William.....	Hastings.
Wolfe, William J.	Lambton.
Males	97
Females.....	52
Total.....	149

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 Vic. cap., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enacts as follows:— Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this 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, lodging and education.

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

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

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

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

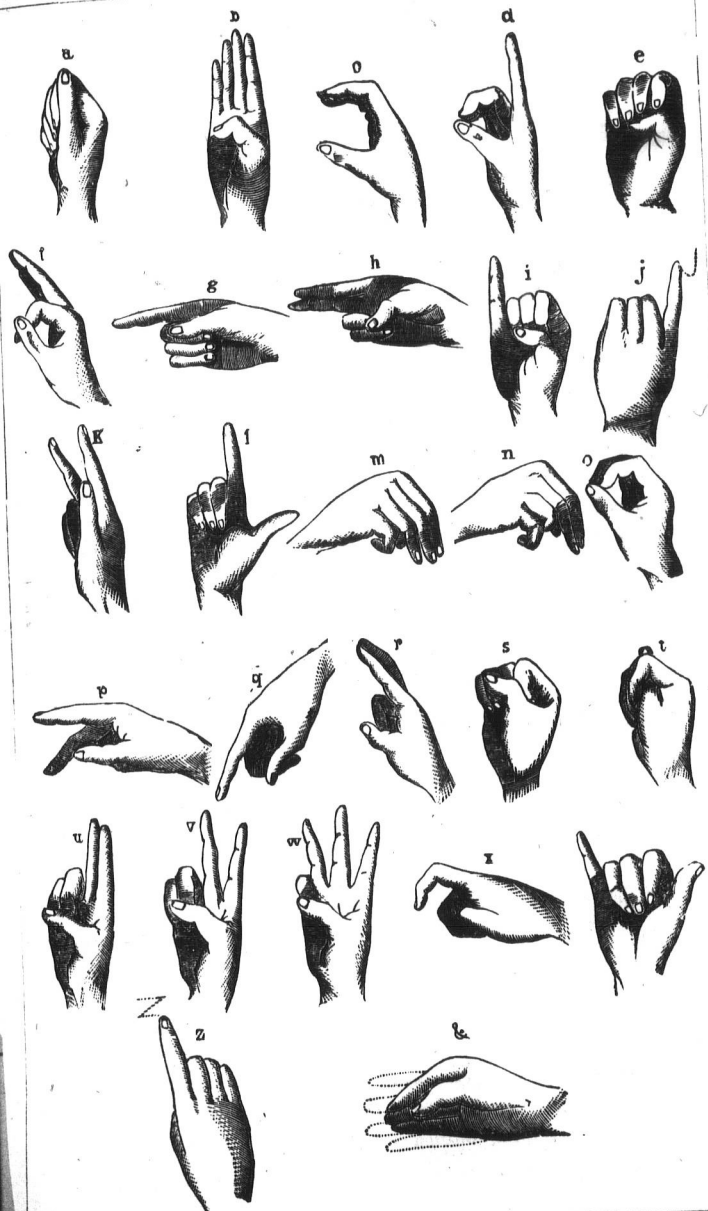
XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, mis-

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

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

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





MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.