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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES
UPON THE
ONTARIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND,
BRANTFORD.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



TORONTO:
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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1890.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO- INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF
THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

Toronto, November, 1890.

*To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K. C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I have the honour to submit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report upon
the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for
the year ending 30th September, 1890.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector.

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
INSTITUTION FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

I regret that in submitting this the Annual Report upon the work done in this Institution that I can not speak from personal knowledge. Owing to the late date of my appointment as inspector, I have been unable to make the Institution an official visit. I have, however, much pleasure in placing on record the report of my colleague, Mr. Christie, together with the report of the Principal, officials and examiners in which will be found detailed statements of the work done during the past year. From the past history of this institution regarding its organization, management and the educational training of its inmates, we are assured that it has been attended with no small measure of success, which is a guarantee that the same good result will be maintained in the future, and we venture to hope a still greater measure of success will crown the efforts put forth by the Government for the relief of that class of our fellow-subjects who have been deprived of the greatest of all blessings, sight. I may add in addition to the report of Mr. Christie, that lately there has been additional improvements made for the safety of the inmates and protection of the buildings by connecting the city system of fire alarm and water works with the institution and the Government have under consideration an improvement of the sewage system for sanitary purposes, which when completed will make the Institution one of the best in the Province. I beg, also, to submit a statement of maintenance expenditure for the year ending September 30th, 1890, with corresponding cost for previous years.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the minutes made by Mr. Christie after his various inspections are appended:

I visited the institution for the Blind, on the 19th March, and found it in its usual good order. The work of instruction and training was going on satisfactorily in the several branches under the respective teachers and instructors.

There was a total of 148 pupils in attendance on the day of my visit, namely, eighty-six males and sixty-two females. Thirty of the males were in the

willow shop, and the work completed showed care and neatness, due regard being had to durability and suitability for the purposes for which the wares were intended.

The health of the pupils was found to be excellent, no sickness of any kind being reported; and it is pleasing to note that although 120 cases of "la grippe" occurred in the institution during the prevalence of the epidemic all are now restored to good health.

In company with the Provincial Architect, I again made an inspection of this institution on the 23rd June, particularly with the view of conferring with the city authorities on the questions of a sufficient water supply for the institution for fire purposes, and the forming a connection between the sewage system of the city and the institution. When the contemplated works are in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of a definite estimate being made of the actual cost to the institution, as compared with the expenditure which would be involved in constructing the sewage works by applying the precipitant porous carbon system to the drains now constructed at the institution, a selection of the best and most economical plan will then be made.

By previous appointment, the mayor, Dr. Griffin, medical health officer, and Alderman Heath, chairman of the drainage committee, and other members of the council were met at the city hall. An ample water supply, with sufficient force to make it thoroughly efficient for fire purposes is an important desideratum.

Although an approximate estimate had been made as to the outlay on the part of the city for this service, the authorities could not give any definite statement and consequently no conclusive arrangement was arrived at. It was, therefore, proposed that the engineer of the water works should, in company with the Principal, measure the distance and determine the actual amount of money which the city would require for making the connection, they to supply all necessary pipes, hydrants, etc., and all labour in excavating and fitting. They were then to name a fixed or annual lump sum for the service, to include the placing of four hydrants in the institution ground at \$40 per hydrant as rental.

Inasmuch as no actual work had been commenced on the sewage system of the town it would have been premature to make a bargain in regard to that branch of the service. Consequently the only course was to defer action in the matter until at least some progress has been made with the works.

The session of the institution closed on the 11th June, and it is pleasing to note that the examiners' report in regard to the literary, musical and industrial departments gave evidence of good progress having been made generally during the past session. The institution, in consequence of its untenanted condition, had its usual depleted appearance, and ordinary repairs, cleaning, etc., were being prosecuted vigorously, and everything in connection with the internal arrangements will be put in as good condition as possible before the pupils reassemble on the 10th September, next.

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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Inspector, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Institution for the Blind, to submit my report for the year ending September 30th, 1890.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE.

The enrolment of pupils for the session under review showed a total of 151, represented by 87 males and 64 females, the highest number recorded for several years past. Of these 86 males and 63 females, 149 in all, remained upon the register at the close of the session. Of the 149, 115 had returned to the Institution at the date of this report, leaving 34 to be accounted for as follows:—

Graduates:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
In music, literary studies and industrial work ..	0	2	2
In literary studies	1	0	1
In literary studies and industrial work	0	1	1
In industrial work and well advanced in music ..	0	1	1
In literary studies and well advanced in music ..	0	1	1
In piano tuning	3	0	3
In willow work	4	0	4
Well advanced in music and proficient in industrial work.	0	1	1
Well advanced in industrial work	0	1	1
Well advanced in willow work	2	0	2
Excluded, being found to possess a fair degree of sight..	4	0	4
Excluded, being imbecile	1	0	1
Excluded, being incapable of industrial training	2	0	2
Excluded for bad conduct	1	0	1
Left for domestic reasons	1	1	2
Left, health being permanently impaired	0	2	2
Return temporarily deferred	2	3	5
	21	13	34

To the 115 old pupils returned have to be added ten new pupils, six males and four females, also three former pupils (two males and one female) who, on application, have been allowed to re-enter the Institution. The number of pupils received up to the 30th of September was, consequently, 128, as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Old pupils of last session	65	50	115
New pupils admitted	6	4	10
Former pupils re-admitted	2	1	3
	73	55	128

The ages of the new pupils are as follows :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ten	1	0	1
Eleven	1	0	1
Twelve	1	0	1
Thirteen	0	1	1
Fourteen	1	0	1
Fifteen	1	0	1
Seventeen	1	0	1
Twenty-six	0	1	1
Twenty-seven	0	1	1
Thirty-two	0	1	1
	6	4	10

On the 30th September, 1889, the register showed an attendance of 135, the difference between the late and the previous session being seven in favour of 1888-9. It is probable that the exceptionally high number reached in 1888-9 will not be fully attained during the present session. But, adding to the pupil population on the 30th September, 1890, three subsequent arrivals of new pupils, and the five old pupils whose return is temporarily deferred, with some three or four applicants or prospective applications, the total registration during the current session may be expected to exceed 140, even if it does not approximate even more closely to the figures of 1888-9.

GRADUATES AND RETIRING PUPILS.

The list of graduates, thirteen in number, invites some special notice. The first two, mentioned as graduating in all three departments, were pupils of many years' standing, possessing excellent abilities, and most conscientious in all their relations to their work and their teachers. Both have left us with ample materials for earning a livelihood if that be their aim, and certainly of adding much to the pleasures and happiness of their respective homes.

The youth next alluded to, as having graduated in literary studies, has, at the late summer examinations, matriculated in arts at Trinity University. This is, I believe the first occasion on which a person educated by blind methods has, in the history of Trinity, gained such an honourable measure of success. I anticipate that both in the arts course and in the examinations for a musical degree, pupils of this institution will, on some future occasions be found competing.

The three female pupils who come next in order have all laid the foundation for lives of profitable employment and usefulness.

The three piano tuners and the four willow workers are, I believe, successfully following their respective vocations. These seven young men have been saved from a life-long dependence on others by the means which the institution has placed at their command.

Of the advanced pupils who left without attaining the full rank of graduates, the retirement of the two female pupils had, under circumstances of which I was cognizant, my full approval. They will both prove, I am sure, valuable helpers to those with whom their lot is cast, and do credit to the instruction obtained at this Institution. The withdrawal of the two willow workers before the conclusion of their full term, is not to be commended. Both were good pupils and had made excellent progress. But, although able to turn out quite a variety of fairly marketable goods, and doubtless well satisfied with their own attainments, they were not, according to their Instructor's standard, fully prepared to enter into competition with seeing workmen in the same trade. Young men are sometimes, moreover, too ready to forget that an institution which, without charging them one dollar, lifts them from a position of dependence to one of moderate competence, has a claim on their regard and consideration, and that every pupil who leaves before he is fully qualified injures the reputation of the Institution and the whole of the class of workers to which he belongs.

THE STAFF.

There have been no changes in the staff of the literary or industrial departments during the past year. In the musical branch three vacancies have occurred by the retirement of Mr. H. F. Williams and Miss Callaghan, resident teachers, and of Mrs. Dr. Howson, who had for several years given instruction in vocal music. These positions have been respectively filled by Mr. J. Edmund Jacques, who succeeds Mr. Williams, and has special charge of the pipe organ and senior male piano pupils; by Miss Charlotte Sheppard of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, who succeeds Miss Callaghan, and by Mr. E. E. Gubb, who, in place of Mrs. Howson, trains the vocal classes. Both the gentlemen above named bring with them well established reputations for professional efficiency, and I have no doubt the musical interests of the Institution are quite safe in the hands of its present officers, while very conscious of the ability and devotion to their work of those who have recently left us.

For the very marked progress which characterized the work of the past session the teaching staff of the Institution cannot receive too much credit.

THE LITERARY CLASSES.

While firmly adhering to the cautionary remarks in my last report with regard to the comparatively few instances in which literary attainments can be turned by a blind person to account as a means of livelihood, and urging as strongly as ever the importance of practical industrial training, I am equally prepared to maintain that a good literary education is most essential to the blind youth's real success in life. Nay, seeing how limited are his literary resources when he leaves the institution, he is, even more than the sighted student, bound to lay up in his mind an ample store of intellectual treasures during the time he spends at school. Especially does this remark apply to those who look to music as a profession. The musician who aims at any high position must be able to associate with the cultured and educated on equal terms. He can only do this if he, too, is educated and cultured, has encouraged a literary taste, and in his conversation and general knowledge, can hold his own in social intercourse.

In order to assist those pupils whose circumstances may enable them to indulge a desire for the higher literary attainments, or whose tastes lie strongly in that direction, a class embracing some of the leading subjects of the University matriculation course will be maintained.

Our literature class this year will probably direct its attention to rather less diffuse and more analytical methods of instruction. It will take up Shakespeare as an author, with special reference to certain leading plays to which the attention of the pupils will be particularly directed. The influence of Shakespeare on the English language will also be a subject of study.

An arrangement has been made for each of the four reading classes to receive in turn a weekly lesson in elocution. Probably out of material thus developed a new advanced elocution class may ultimately be formed. The senior geography class will use Stanley's African explorations as its text-book for studying the interior of the "Dark Continent," aided by maps specially constructed for their use.

THE MUSIC CLASSES.

Probably in no year in the history of the Institution has more solid work been done by our musical department than during the one under notice. This result was, among many causes traceable to two in particular, first, that the teaching talent was of a high order and aided by considerable experience in the special work of instructing the blind, and, secondly, that a number of pupils had, by long and diligent study attained a position which made the teacher's duty comparatively easy and the studies delightful. Of our female pupils, too, four were occupied for a portion of every day in the duty of teaching juniors under the direction of a highly qualified member of the staff, who for the time

gave them her undivided attention. The retirement at the close of the late session of all the four young women so occupied, has created a void in our arrangement which cannot all at once be filled up. Two of the pupil-teachers referred to have already been noticed as full graduates. Their stay in the Institution had been prolonged quite beyond ordinary limits, and it was time they should turn their unquestioned talents into independent channels. A third pupil-teacher had also been in attendance for a full term of sessions, and was well able to contribute to the family income by her own exertions. A fourth pupil-teacher had come to us under rather peculiar circumstances and with a view to acquiring special instruction in two or three branches only. The upshot of these changes is that we have, on the female side no pupils who have yet reached either of the two higher grades in piano, and that the duty of instructing a large number of juniors now devolves upon the regular staff. Such vicissitudes are however inseparable from all schools and educational institutions. In our case I doubt not their effect will soon cease to be felt and, perhaps to the outer world might even pass unnoticed if an allusion in this report to any important changes were not necessary.

On the male side, it so happens, that all the advanced piano and organ pupils have returned, and probably no new officer has ever entered upon his duties with a class more anxious for improvement or better able to receive it than that which met our new music master, Mr. Jacques, on his assuming the vacant position. The pipe organ class now consists of five male and one female pupil. Eight pupils, (males) are this year candidates for instruction in Professor Baker's violin class, three more than last session. The resignation of Mrs. Dr. Howson, on her removal to Toronto at Christmas, made a temporary arrangement for the vocal classes necessary. Miss Callaghan, who had every qualification for the work, undertook this duty for the remainder of the session, and satisfied all requirements. Mr. Gubb's experience and methods are already beginning to show good fruit in the progress of the vocal classes of the present session.

THE TUNING CLASS.

The strength of the tuning class, the most popular branch of male industrial instruction, is fully maintained. The pianos appropriated to tuning practice are in excellent order and sufficient in number and variety of construction. The reports from graduated pupils of this department are very gratifying. The purchase of one new piano and the very thorough repairing of all those instruments that needed it have placed us at the present time in an exceptionally favourable position as respects pianos for both music and tuning instruction and practice. But as the use of these instruments is continuous from early morning to night the strain upon them is very severe.

THE WILLOW SHOP.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good work done in the willow shop during the past session. The Instructor's report requires no comment.

TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

MR. A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1890.

The session's work has been marked by the usual features viz., industry and progress with good conduct. Four of the twenty-seven pupils working in the shop graduated at the close of the session with outfits; these four young men are now working at the rattan and willow work at their own homes, one at Cornwall the others at Ravenshoe, (York), Cayuga, and Alexandria respectively. The graduate residing at the last named place exhibited samples of his rattan and willow work at the local fall fair, and received a prize and the commendations of the public press for the quality of his work. One pleasant

feature in connection with the work of our graduates is the fact that those graduates living in districts where a ready sale is found for their work are in some cases, giving employment to old fellow pupils not so favourably situated. A graduate whose home is a long distance north of Pembroke, (in the woods) and who found difficulty in disposing of his goods is now working for another of our pupils at Plantagenet and receives a fair compensation for his labour.

VACATION SUPPLIES

The usual supply of willow and rattan were given to our workshop pupils, in order that they might do a little work during their vacation. This liberal practice has proved a great benefit to the workshop pupils; many of them have thus been enabled to earn sufficient to clothe themselves and have a little pocket money, and in this way have helped themselves, and relieved their friends from a considerable portion of the cost of their support. But I regret to say in several cases this liberal practice has been taken advantage of, several pupils receiving the loan of the tools and models having found a ready sale for their vacation work have concluded to start out for themselves before completing their training at the Institution; at the commencement of this session's work we have two vacant benches which should be occupied by two young men who would have graduated at the close of this session, but who have remained at home for the above reason. At the present time there are twenty-three pupils in the willow workshop; a few of this number are not very bright mentally and by no means strong in body. These will probably receive much benefit in bodily health and strength by the handling of the tools and models, and the exercise thus given, but beyond this little can be expected. The rest of the pupils are making fair progress.

SALES.

The following statement shows the amount of saleable work made by the pupils during the session, but it gives no idea of the large amount of labour performed by pupils in their first session's work to which no value can be attached:—

Sales by Trade Instructor	\$557 90
Value of work not sold, on hand	175 00
Total	\$732 90

Pupils earned during their vacation:—

D. M.	\$45 00
D. C.	13 50
J. F.	12 50
B. A.	12 00
J. W.	25 00
T. N.	no report.
N. B.	no report.
S. T.	25 00
A. S.	15 00
E. S.	21 00
E. H.	21 00
Total	\$190 00

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOS. TRUSS, Trade Instructor.

THE LIBRARY.

Among the additions to the pupil's library during the past year have been Thackeray's "English Humorists," Thackeray's "Four Georges," Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," Nicholl's "Fireside Science," Gage's "Elements of Physics," Andersen's "Stories," Paul Bert's "First Steps in Science," "Among the Lawmakers," "About Old Story Tellers," "Chapters on Animals," "Caesar (Latin text)," "Goldsmith," "3000 Word Speller," Bacon's Essays, Miss B.'s "First Reader" and "Talks With Caesar."

The publication in point print of text books, by the American Printing House for the Blind, will be a great assistance in the general work of instruction.

HEALTH.

In the medical officer's report are mentioned the most serious cases of illness that have occurred among the pupils during the past year. In that report neither the gravity nor numbers of the cases of La Grippe are overstated. Of our total resident population aggregating nearly 200 all told, more than 120 were attacked and three of the senior officials were seriously, one of them dangerously ill.

It is cause, however, for congratulation and thankfulness, not only that no case terminated fatally but also that all made a good and thorough recovery. The relief given by the removal of two cases of typhoid, by which newly returned pupils were affected, to our excellent local hospital was very great, while nothing can have exceeded the care and kindness with which the invalids were treated at that establishment. Its advantages, however, to us and to the public generally, would be greatly enhanced if, to the present hospital were added accommodation for the treatment of scarlet fever and diphtheria patients, whose presence in even our own well situated sick ward is always a source of risk and anxiety. It is true that, by taking extreme precautions, the above-named unwelcome visitants have been effectually held in check when they have made their appearance of late years, but the insidious means by which they too often succeed in baffling every effort to restrain them, preclude over confidence so long as they are actually among us.

In speaking of the health of the institution the absence or otherwise of actual sickness is what is usually present to the mind. But there is a physical condition, short of active disease, that may, and often does affect most seriously the work, usefulness and happiness of life, and which only a healthful and invigorating regimen can effectually cope with. The blind as a rule are not a healthy class of persons. In a large percentage of cases blindness is the direct result of inherited constitutional causes, attended often with delicacy of the internal functions and general physical weakness. Again, when blindness has been caused in early life by accident or sickness, the personal restraint it imposes and the absence of robust exercise which it entails, arrest vigorous physical development and impair bodily strength. Even to those who may have enjoyed sight for several years blindness fetters the movement, limits terribly the enjoyment of pleasurable and health-giving sport and occupations and so acts prejudicially on the system. Blindness, moreover, in most cases is responsible for a more or less stooping gait, with a contracted chest, slow movements, and the absence of that briskness and activity of limb and muscle characteristic of the majority of our sighted youth. The conviction has forced itself on the mind of the educators of the blind in fact, that they may by turning their attention in the first place to intellectual improvement, have been beginning at the wrong end and that the establishment as far as possible of healthy physical conditions should be the primary object to be attained. Hence the strongly worded resolution passed at the late convention, hence the erection of a gymnasium in connection with every well ordered institution, hence the conclusion of everyone whose experience is worth anything that systematic physical training should take precedence of all other efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the blind.

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DISCIPLINE.

The maintenance of a fair degree of discipline during the past year has been a comparatively easy task as regards most of the pupils. The preservation of order in such an institution demands of course the firm exercise of authority and a vigilant suppression of incipient tendencies to evil or misconduct in any form. As respects minor offences our system of marks works well. The rule that any pupil receiving twenty or more bad marks or demerits is *ipso facto* disqualified from taking a prize in any department of study, was enforced for the first time at the close of the late session. Some three or four young folks came within the scope of its action and paid the penalty of a too careless or reckless attitude, let us trust not only to their own permanent benefit but also to that of others. An incident connected with this part of my report occurred towards the close of the session which, having been reported in the newspapers, may demand some notice here. A citizen, and I regret to add alderman, of Brantford and formerly a licensed saloon keeper, but now ostensibly a dealer in small wares, had been in the habit, according to his own admission, of allowing our pupils to resort to a room on his premises adjoining his store in order that they might there enjoy the privilege of smoking tobacco which is, as this man knew, strictly prohibited by the rules of the institution and may, if persisted in, lead to expulsion.

Four of the senior pupils who had been granted leave to visit the city having returned one in a state of advanced intoxication and the others clearly under the influence of liquor, had been seen to emerge from the place above-mentioned and had attracted the attention of several persons by their disorderly conduct. As the young men, who were separated immediately on their return to the institution, all gave similar statements, to the effect that they had been served with liquor by the person above referred to, and that they had resorted to the store in question to obtain it I felt it my duty to place the matter at once in the hands of the Chief of Police, who laid an information against the offender, which resulted in a conviction and fine of fifty dollars and only a slight technical defect saved the unlicensed vendor from municipal disqualification. In this connection it may be right for me to explain that under strict rules as to time and limits our pupils are allowed to resort to the city as a privilege forfeitable if abused. It is necessary that they should be trained in independent habits, and also enjoy all the exercise possible. The confinement to even our extensive grounds and premises must be very irksome to young men and growing youths, especially when they have once known the blessings of sight. A large proportion of our pupils, I have reason to believe, are conscientious, honourable and self-respecting. It is in my opinion better to run some risk of a few forgetting what is due to themselves and the institution, rather than to do an injustice and injury to those who are disposed to obey the rules, and while any city may be disgraced by an unworthy citizen, I have every reason to feel grateful to the people of Brantford generally, for the consideration shown at all times to my wishes and representations, and their kindness to those under my charge. Of the four young men who so seriously misbehaved themselves in the instance above-mentioned, it was deemed necessary to exclude one, who had previously given trouble, from further attendance, the others were readmitted on probation.

THE BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION.

The Bi-ennial Convention of educators and instructors of the blind was held in July last, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the very fine institution at that place. The unusual heat of the weather just at that period somewhat detracted from the enjoyment of the trip and deterred a few from attending. The entertainment, however, afforded by Superintendent and Mrs. Hall, who had only recently been appointed, was most generous and hospitable, the accommodation for the guests more than ample, while State officials and residents of Jacksonville did everything that courtesy could suggest to add to the visitors pleasure. It is needless to say that on these occasions, as my able predecessor and myself can both testify, the representatives of the Ontario institution always receive a most fraternal welcome from their American co-laborers in the work of instruction of the

Blind and with the sanction of the department I had the pleasure of extending to the association a cordial invitation to hold the next meeting (1892) at Brantford, which proposal was unanimously and heartily accepted.

The discussions of the convention all took a very practical turn. In connection with one on the amusements and physical development of the blind, a strongly worded resolution insisting on the necessity of systematic physical training such as a gymnasium alone can afford and already referred to under another head, was adopted.

Dancing as a recreation and as affording opportunities for social intercourse has been introduced into one or two institutions and found its advocates, but the weight of opinion in the convention was clearly against allowing any other association between male and female pupils than in the class-rooms.

THE WORKROOM AND KNITTING CLASSES.

The classes in female industrial work were well kept up during the past session and are again of full strength and busily occupied. The progress of some pupils last year in these branches was particularly noteworthy.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten class has now become an all but universal institution in schools for the blind on this continent. In our own case it has been an unqualified success, and the progress made, even by very young children, under this method of instruction, has been most extraordinary. Several young Kindergarteners have already been promoted to the regular classes, and show most plainly, in competition with others, how admirable has been their earlier Kindergarten training.

IMPROVEMENTS.

While we have, from an unfailing spring, enjoyed at all times a most abundant supply of the purest water for domestic use, and are well furnished with the means of combatting internally an incipient fire, our external fire appliances have never been equal to grave emergencies. The City of Brantford, now possesses, however, an admirable system of water works, and has also a well drilled and most efficient salaried fire brigade. By an arrangement with the city authorities, we shall, in the near future, be protected by a six inch main with four hydrants, each furnishing, if required, two streams of water, and completely commanding the whole of the buildings. The services of the city brigade will also be at our disposal on call. Judging by personal observation in other cases, I should expect to see the force, whose headquarters is over a mile distant, on the ground and ready for action within ten minutes after giving the fire alarm signal. While sincerely hoping their services may never be called into requisition, it is most reassuring to know that such facilities will for a comparatively small outlay be so immediately at command.

The next local improvement in progress in Brantford is a complete system of sewerage, and I trust it may be found practicable for us to solve, once for all, the long standing difficulty in this respect, by connecting our drains with the city sewers.

THE GYMNASIUM.

In connection with the question of health, I have alluded to the subject of systematic physical training, and have also noticed the attitude of the late convention in relation to the same subjects. Knowing what I do of the necessity for a gymnasium, and what every person competent by actual experience thinks about it, I may be excused for once more repeating what appeared in my last report as urgent reasons for an appropriation for this object, and which were as follows:—

1. That blind youths have no means of cultivating physical development effectually unless special apparatus is provided for them.

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2. That by reason of delicacy of constitution the majority of blind youths need, even more than the seeing, such means of physical training and development.

3. That no institution for the blind is or can be complete without a well constructed and properly furnished gymnasium.

4. That it is now a recognized fact that physical training is a primary necessity in the education of the blind.

5. That the mental and industrial education of the blind is at every point thwarted and obstructed by the want of systematic physical training.

6. That a gymnasium for the blind must be (1) a substantial well warmed building (2) As nearly as possible a part of the main buildings, accessible without exposure to weather or changes of temperature by all the classes, and by both male and female pupils as part of the daily routine of school exercises. (3) Large enough to be used for general exercise when the weather confines the male pupils within doors. When these simple statements of facts are recognized and acted upon the first and last educational want of the Ontario Institution for the Blind will have been supplied.

THE GROUNDS.

Those who recollect the appearance of this estate at the time it first came into possession of the government, and have not seen it of late years, will be almost incredulous if told that, in the planted portions of the grounds vigorous tree pruning and even, in some cases, thinning out to prevent injury to choice trees from overcrowding has become a necessity. The growth of trees for the past year or two has been very rapid with the results mentioned. The appearance of the grounds will be improved by the work just accomplished. While there are yet places in which a few ornamental trees may be planted to advantage, I am not disposed to recommend any large expenditure in the near future for this purpose. Cultivation and careful attention to the existing planted stock will be what is most necessary for some time to come. The new land in the rear of the institution is fairly well covered with deciduous trees and evergreens, and will ultimately, I trust, become a favourite resort of the citizens who now use the grounds freely for walking exercise, while not a few vehicles bring visitors and others to enjoy the fine view of city, woods and river, obtainable from our elevated position.

THE FARM.

The year has on the whole been a favourable one for our limited farming and gardening operations. With the exception of potatoes, which have fallen short in the yield, all the crops have been heavy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

My acknowledgments are again due for the many evidences of kindness and good will extended to the institution by our city friends.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

To ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Public Institutions, etc.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions we examined the literary classes in the Ontario Institution for the Blind, situated at Brantford, and have the honour to submit herewith the results :

There is nothing of a novel or a special nature to report, except the fact that a successful attempt has been made to establish classes in what may be called "Higher Education." These classes are doing very good work, as may be seen by reference to the results of the examination further on in this report. The work of the institution so far as we had opportunities of seeing it, or were connected therewith, seemed to be conducted with skill and the requisite energy, and the order in the classes and corridors was all that could be desired. The grounds have grown very attractive, and the pupils rambling through them or seated on forms in the shade of the trees, show a hearty enjoyment of their privileges. It is surely a priceless boon to the blind children of this province, and their parents, to have provided for them free, such an institution and such advantages.

As heretofore we group the classes under the names of the several teachers in charge.

I. *Mr. Wickens' Classes.*

Class B. (a) *Arithmetic.* 19 pupils in this class. Limit, compound rules and fractions. A very satisfactory knowledge of the subject was evinced. The theory had evidently been taught with some care, and they were able to solve practical problems with considerable readiness.

(b) *Reading.* Class A. 15 members. Nearly all the pupils read fluently and with good emphasis and expression ; they also understand what they read.

(c) *English Grammar.* Class B. This class was examined in the fundamental principles of grammar, and answered very well ; has acquired a fair knowledge of parsing and analysis. The examination consisted of questions intended to test knowledge of the construction of sentences and ability to correct common errors in English. Did well as a class.

(d) *Writing.* Class A. As a test of penmanship the class was asked to write in proper form a bill of goods, the items of which were given them ; to write a letter to a wholesale house, ordering a quantity of carpet of a certain description, and to draw a negotiable note. The form of each was, on the whole, good, and the note (by most) correctly drawn. The writing is quite up to that of former years.

(e) *Physiology and Hygiene.* 10 boys in the class. Examined on the laws of health and the functions of the different organs of the body. The answering was generally very good. The various bones of the skeleton when handed to the pupils were distinguished and accurately described. The average attainments of the class creditable to the teacher.

(f) *Geography.* Class A. The British Empire in all its parts is the limit assigned this class. They were required to name, locate and describe each dependency, until all had been disposed of. They were rather minutely examined regarding the climate, productions, races, form of government, and commerce, of each colony, and in nearly every case gave correct answers. This class has always taken a very high stand. The present class is perhaps a little behind that of last year, but made an average of 74%.

II. *Miss Gillin's Classes.*

(a) Class B. *Geography.* 15 pupils. Examined minutely on the maps of South America and the United States ; the answering was prompt and accurate.

(b) Class D. *Writing*. 12 pupils. Write with considerable facility; writing legible; letters, as a rule, well formed.

(c) *English History*: limits from William III. to Victoria. 15 pupils. Exhibited a pretty intimate acquaintance with the important historical facts and incidents of the period, the constitutional changes, and the reforms effected in the interval; but the class, though good, is not quite up to that of former years.

(d) *Literature*. A class of 19. This has always been a favourite subject, and the interest in it has not abated. The examination commenced with a review of the history of French literature from a period antecedent to the times of the *Trouveres* and *Troubadours* and extended to the present. Saintsbury's is the book used. A pretty intimate acquaintance was manifested with the authors of the different periods. Of course anything like a critical knowledge is not to be expected from those unacquainted with the French tongue. Of Italian literature also, they had learned something of the achievements of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Ariosto, Tasso, Bernardo de Vinci, Michel Angelo and Raphael. In English literature they were more thoroughly examined, from Beda to Tennyson. Special attention was paid to Shakespeare, especially to the play of Richard III. Nearly all the striking passages have been memorized, not only in this drama, but in Hamlet, and in the Merchant of Venice. And just herein consists the value of the subject to the blind.

(e) *Ancient History*. A class of 4. The limits from the second Punic War to Augustus in Roman, and the Persian and Peloponnesian wars in Greek history. This class did remarkably well, and had a very complete knowledge of the important events of those times.

(f) Class C. *Arithmetic*. The class is smaller than that of last year, but about equal to it in attainments. The pupils were assigned twelve problems to test their knowledge of the fundamental rules, and the tables of weights and measures. All the questions were of a practical character and required thought. The senior division of the class answered well. The average of the junior division was lowered by the comparative failure of a couple who are not well up. No question was missed by all. The enthusiasm of the class is very noticeable.

(g) Class D. *Grammar*. The subject of grammar is commenced in this class. The pupils were examined very thoroughly as to their knowledge of the elements of grammar, and particularly about the sentence and its parts. Three did not do very well, but these are weak mentally; the others showed an intelligent acquaintance with the subject, and have done a good year's work.

(h) Miss Gillin has a class of 4 in Algebra. One had gone to surds and the others to multiplication. A fair set of questions, covering the work gone over, was given to each. The questions were dictated and the pupils wrote them in point print and then proceeded to solve them. The senior pupil solved all correctly; one of the juniors obtained a little over 50%; the others did not do very well.

(i) The same class in Euclid. One had studied the first three books, one the first book, and the other two had gone over the first twenty propositions of the first book. Two papers were given in same manner as that pursued in Algebra. As a test of their knowledge of the first book of Euclid they were required to demonstrate the 16th proposition and all the propositions on which it depends. To the senior pupil there were given in addition, questions to test his knowledge of the second and third books. The demonstrations and answers were done in point print. At the close of the examination a pupil (not in the class) was asked to read the work of each pupil to the examiner. The senior boy obtained 92 per cent., and a female pupil 78 per cent. of the marks. The other two were much lower.

III. Mr. Alexander's Classes.

(a) Class D. *Arithmetic*. A class of 22, in two sections; doing elementary work. Attainments unequal; most, however, can solve correctly easy problems in the simple rules.

(b) *Grammar and Philology*. 11 in the class. Their knowledge of analysis and parsing was thoroughly tested. Several complex sentences were submitted to them which were disposed of very satisfactorily. In Philology Earle's is the book used, and of several of the chapters they evinced a fair knowledge.

(c) Class C. *Reading*. 17 pupils, in two sections. The reading of three very good; of seven, good; the rest, fair.

(d) Class B. *Writing*. Generally good.

(e) *Higher Education. Latin*. There are five doing the junior matriculation work of Toronto University. They are fairly well up in the Latin grammar, but need more drill on the irregular verbs; "Possum" floored them all. They construed a chapter of the "Bellum Britannicum" admirably—much better than an average class in an ordinary High School. One of them is also doing something in French and German.

(f) Class C. *Geography*. The work assigned this class is the Dominion of Canada. The pupils were found to have a very good knowledge of the locations of all the important cities and towns, and of the industries carried on in each. They were required to find on the raised maps the chief islands, rivers, mountains, etc., and to describe them. Their knowledge of the geography of Ontario is very good. Their teacher has made the subject both practical and interesting, and the examination showed that the class had acquired a large amount of useful information in a very methodical way. A raised map of the Maritime Provinces is much needed.

(g) *Canadian History*. The main facts of the history of Canada from Cartier to Confederation were taken in order, and their knowledge of each tested. Five pupils obtained over 90 per cent. of the marks assigned. Four of these were girls. The girls made an average of 74%, while the boys obtained but 40%.

IV. Miss Walsh's Classes.

(a) Class C. *Grammar*. 18 pupils. Know definitions; can run verbs through the indicative mood; analyse and parse simple and compound sentences. Five got 90% of the marks assigned.

(b) Class D. *Geography*. 26 pupils. 10 do excellent work. Can find and name the rivers and railways of Ontario; pick out from the dissected map and describe the counties, and locate the principal cities, towns and islands of the province.

(c) *Object Lessons*. 19 in this class—mostly small pupils. They were handed samples of tea, coffee, sugar, pepper, mustard, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, sago, rice, etc., and asked to describe them, tell where they came from, and how they were prepared. This they did, for the most part, with much minuteness and accuracy. Of the seal, the owl, the wildcat, the woodchuck, the turtle, etc., they evinced a competent knowledge. They take great delight in handling those and describing their habits, habitat, etc.

(d) Class A. *Arithmetic*. There is no doubt that this class is a perfect product of most perfect and laborious teaching. The questions were much the same as those assigned to candidates for 3rd Class Certificates, and comprised mensuration of surfaces and solids, practical business problems including discount, percentage and interest, and miscellaneous problems requiring careful analysis. How the successive steps are taken and the various results held in mind is surprising; but careful teaching and honest study have made first-rate arithmeticians of the majority of those pupils.

(e) Class B. *Reading*. The desire to read well is evident at once. The examiner is impressed with the determination of the pupils to do justice to the piece. They have been taught correct habits of reading, and read with a good deal of animation. The articulation is very distinct. They can distinguish accurately and quickly isolated words. More proficient in spelling than the class of last year.

(f) *Elocution Class*. 5 in number. Much care must have been taken in training this class, for their manner of reciting and their ability to regulate and control their voices, and to give expression to passages requiring taste and discrimination, is very creditable. They were first examined upon the theory of elocution and reading, and afterwards were required to recite passages, illustrating the various emotions, etc. The class did well in both parts of the examination.

V. Miss Johnson's Classes.

(a) *Class E. Reading.* 14 pupils, of various degrees of proficiency. One really good reader in the class—which is composed of youngsters. As to fluency, expression, etc., they do pretty well.

(b) *Kindergarten Class.* 17 pupils. This class consists of a number of very young children, for whom the kindergarten system seems admirably adapted. Their knowledge of form obtained through its teaching is remarkably correct. They were required to do work in folding, weaving and sewing, and executed each kind of work with speed and accuracy. They were examined in the use of some of the gifts and were found to have mastered the work they had been taught. Their singing is good, and the accompanying movements are made as well as such things are done by seeing children in the primary classes. Here the laborious work of teaching the blind is evident. Seeing children imitate each other and their teacher. With the blind each child has to be treated individually. They were examined in numbers and reading, in both of which advancement has been made. A young lady assistant is needed here, as the Directress has too many under her care to do them all justice. The assistant could attend to the innumerable wants of the little, and thus afford Miss Johnson more time for teaching.

The gymnastics are well taught by Mr. Conolly, the teacher in charge of that department.

Respectfully submitted.

M. J. KELLY,
WM. WILKINSON,
Examiners.

BRANTFORD, June, 1890.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

SIR,—I beg to submit my report of the musical examination held by me in the Brantford Blind Institute, on Thursday and Friday, May 22nd and 23rd.

The results in marks of my examination having been handed to the Principal, there remains little to do but to comment generally on the work being done. Almost all the pupils that came under my notice were familiar to me from previous acquaintance, and I may say that in every case good progress had been made. The senior pupils show an amount of intelligent appreciation and thorough grasp of their subject that speaks volumes for their training. It has always struck me that the teachers of the blind must have special qualifications for their work, and keen sympathy with their pupils, and these seem to be special features of the Brantford staff.

I would recommend that the teaching library of the Institute be enlarged by the selection of a good deal of new music suitable for teaching purposes. To teach the same music so often, to so many different pupils, is wearisome to the pupils, and excessively so to the teachers. I should like particularly to see carried out Mr. Williams' idea to have several courses or selections of organ music of graduated difficulty, so as to avoid the continual repetition, and to increase the range of knowledge of organ music which each pupil can obtain from hearing the others play.

While being extremely gratified with the advance of the piano pupils, I was more struck with improvement of those who are giving attention to the pipe organ. Their playing is much steadier, and in some cases, distinctly artistic.

Since Mrs. Howson's resignation the vocal class has been under Miss Callaghan's care; and considering the little time she has had them, the work done was excellent. The advanced class, consisting solely of young ladies, did some delightful part singing, as well as unison singing, of some songs, all sung with excellent taste, good tone and time. The entire vocal class sang the bridal chorus from Gaul's "Ruth," with accompaniment of organ and two pianos, and the effect was extremely fine. They also sang a few other part songs with excellent effect.

The violin class, under the guidance of Mr. Baker, of Galt, seemed to me rather smaller than before; but all are advancing well, one especially showing great taste and an excellent tone.

The counterpoint and harmony students did some very good exercises for me, some of them being not only good exercises but good music as well.

Several students who are preparing themselves to earn a living by tuning, are doing very well. Of the excellence of their work I made practical test last year by having one of their ex-pupils tune some pianos in my house, and his work I found highly satisfactory.

While listening to the hearty singing at the morning devotional exercises, I was struck by some young men's voices that I thought ought to be in the vocal class. It is curious that the male pupils cannot be got to take as much interest in that class as the girls. There are some voices that would develop wonderfully with the careful training they would get in the class.

I examined the pianos throughout the Institution and found them in fair condition considering it was just at the end of the year's work. A careful going over will put them in good shape for another season.

Let me, before closing, take this opportunity of thanking the Principal and the entire staff for their uniform kindness to me during my brief visit.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. P. ALDOUS, B.A.

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PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Charities, etc.

SIR,—At your request I send you the Physician's Report of the Institution for the education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending September 30, 1890. It has been a year with much more than the usual amount of sickness, owing largely to the spread of the epidemic la grippe. I am pleased, however, to inform you that we have had no deaths to record during the year. About the 4th of November, 1889, a lad aged eleven years was taken ill with typhoid fever, the germs of which he brought with him from his home, where, we subsequently ascertained, several members of his family were down with typhoid fever a short time before his return to the Institution. When satisfied that his fever was typhoid, he was at once removed, by order of the Principal, to the John H. Stratford Hospital, where he made a good recovery. Every precaution having been taken at the Institution by way of disinfection, etc., we had no more cases of it. About the 11th of November, 1889, two pupils on the boys' side were almost simultaneously taken ill with sore throats, both aged about ten years. They were at once isolated, and on the second day a rash appeared on them both, showing plainly the disease to be scarlet fever. How this disease came into the Institution I am not prepared to say. There were quite a number of cases in the city at the same time, and from that source probably the disease was introduced in some way. Very fortunately, however, we prevented the disease from spreading. A special nurse was procured by the Principal, and complete isolation and thorough disinfection maintained till all danger was passed. Both boys made a good recovery. On the 8th day of January, 1890, the epidemic la grippe made its appearance among the pupils of the Institution and spread rapidly, often ten to fifteen being ill at the same time with it, till over one hundred were sickened by it. Our plan of treatment proved very successful. Those who were ill enough to go to bed were placed in warm, well ventilated rooms; quinine in tonic doses given to them with nitrate of potash enough to keep the secreting organs active. This, with careful feeding with spoon food was all that was necessary in the large majority of cases. Some few having lung complications or severe headaches, required special treatment. Care was taken not to allow patients recovering from la grippe to expose themselves to draughts or to go to work too soon. The very complete recovery made by all the pupils attacked by this epidemic is largely due to the careful watchfulness of the officers in charge. My observations during the past year but confirm what I said in my last report to you, that is that the rules and discipline of this Institution tend to decidedly improve the health and vigor of the pupils in attendance.

I have the honour to be,
 Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

I.—Attendance.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872.....	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873.....	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874.....	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875.....	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876.....	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877.....	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878.....	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879.....	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880.....	105	98	203
“ “ “ 1881.....	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882.....	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883.....	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884.....	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885.....	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886.....	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887.....	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888.....	94	62	156
“ “ “ 1889.....	99	68	167
“ “ “ 1890.....	95	69	164

II.—Age of Pupils.

	No.		No.
Six years.....	1	Eighteen years.....	8
Seven years.....	1	Nineteen “.....	8
Eight “.....	4	Twenty “.....	6
Nine “.....	6	Twenty-one “.....	5
Ten “.....	4	Twenty-two “.....	8
Eleven “.....	7	Twenty-three years.....	7
Twelve “.....	5	Twenty-four “.....	7
Thirteen “.....	10	Twenty-five “.....	5
Fourteen years.....	17	Over twenty-five years.....	23
Fifteen “.....	10		
Sixteen “.....	10	Total.....	164
Seventeen “.....	12		

Americ
Canada
English
Irish...
French.
German

Baptist
Congreg
Childre
Episco
Lutheran

Actor.
Agent.
Baker
Book-b
Blacks
Butche
Carpet
Carpet
Carria
Clerk
Condu
Contra
Clergy
Cabine
Drover
Engin
Farme
Garden
Harme
Hotel-
Labore
Manuf

III.—Nationality of Parents.

	No.		No.
American	3	Norwegian	1
Canadian	60	Scotch	18
English	44	Wendish	1
Irish	25		
French	9	Total	164
German	3		

IV.—Denomination of Parents.

	No.		No.
Baptist	11	Methodist	45
Congregational	4	Presbyterian	30
Children of Peace	1	Roman Catholic	25
Episcopalian	46		
Lutheran	2	Total	164

V.—Occupation of Parents.

	No.		No.
Actor	1	Marble-worker	1
Agents	4	Merchants	10
Baker	1	Miller	1
Book-keepers	3	Notary Public	1
Blacksmiths	4	Painters	2
Butchers	1	Physician	1
Carpenters	7	Sailor	1
Carpet-cleaner	1	Sheriff	1
Carriage-builder	1	Soldier	1
Clerk	1	Stone-mason	1
Conductor	1	Shoe-makers	3
Contractor	1	Surveyors	3
Clergyman	1	Tailor	1
Cabinet-makers	4	Tanner	1
Drover	4	Teacher	1
Engineers	4	Tinsmiths	3
Farmers	45	Tradesman	1
Gardeners	3	Veterinary surgeon	1
Harness-makers	1	Unknown	7
Hotel-keeper	2		
Laborers	34	Total	164
Manufacturer	2		

VI.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1890.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....		1	1	District of Muskoka.....	1		1
City of Belleville.....		1	1	“ Nipissing.....	1		1
County of Brant.....	2	2	4	County of Norfolk.....	1	2	3
City of Brantford.....	3	2	5	“ Northumberland.....	1	4	5
County of Bruce.....	1	3	4	“ Ontario.....	1	3	4
“ Carleton.....	1		1	City of Ottawa.....	3	1	4
“ Dufferin.....		1	1	County of Oxford.....	2		2
“ Dundas.....		1	1	“ Peel.....	1		1
“ Durham.....	1		1	“ Perth.....	1		1
“ Elgin.....	1	2	3	“ Peterboro’.....	1		1
“ Essex.....	3	5	8	“ Prince Edward.....	2		2
“ Frontenac.....	1		1	“ Prescott.....	1		1
“ Glengarry.....	3		3	“ Renfrew.....	1	3	4
“ Grenville.....		1	1	“ Russell.....			
“ Grey.....	1	4	5	City of St. Catharines.....			
City of Guelph.....	1		1	“ St. Thomas.....	3	1	4
County of Haldimand.....	3	2	5	“ Stratford.....			
“ Halton.....	2	1	3	County of Simcoe.....		3	3
City of Hamilton.....	3	2	5	“ Stormont.....	3	1	4
County of Hastings.....		1	1	City of Toronto.....	17	2	19
“ Huron.....	3	3	6	County of Victoria.....	2	1	3
City of Kingston.....	3	1	4	“ Waterloo.....		1	1
County of Kent.....		1	1	“ Welland.....	1		1
“ Lambton.....	6	4	10	“ Wellington.....	2	2	4
“ Leeds.....	3		3	“ Wentworth.....		1	1
“ Lanark.....	1	1	2	“ York.....	6	6	12
“ Lennox.....	1		1	North-west Territory.....			
“ Lincoln.....	1	1	2				
City of London.....	1		1	Total.....	95	69	164
County of Middlesex.....							

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1890.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
City of Belleville.....	3	1	4	District of Muskoka.....	3		3
County of Brant.....	5	5	10	County of Norfolk.....	7	7	14
City of Brantford.....	8	6	14	“ Northumberland.....	2	7	9
County of Bruce.....	5	9	14	“ Ontario.....	6	7	13
“ Carleton.....	2	1	3	City of Ottawa.....	10	1	11
“ Dufferin.....	1	1	2	County of Oxford.....	3	3	6
“ Dundas.....	2	2	4	“ Peel.....	1	1	2
“ Durham.....	2	3	5	“ Perth.....	2	8	10
“ Elgin.....	3	3	6	“ Peterboro’.....	10	2	12
“ Essex.....	7	11	18	“ Prince Edward.....	3	2	5
“ Frontenac.....	5	2	7	“ Prescott.....			1
“ Glengarry.....	5		5	“ Renfrew.....	5	7	12
“ Grenville.....	2	1	3	“ Russell.....	1	1	2
“ Grey.....	6	10	16	City of St. Catharines.....	2		2
City of Guelph.....	2	2	4	“ St. Thomas.....	3	1	4
County of Haldimand.....	4	4	8	“ Stratford.....	2		2
“ Halton.....	5	1	6	County of Simcoe.....	4	9	13
City of Hamilton.....	9	8	17	“ Stormont.....			4
County of Hastings.....	5	3	8	City of Toronto.....	29	16	45
“ Huron.....	7	9	16	County of Victoria.....	5	2	6
City of Kingston.....	5	4	9	“ Waterloo.....	5	3	8
County of Kent.....	6	4	10	“ Welland.....	4	2	6
“ Lambton.....	10	3	13	“ Wellington.....	9	7	16
“ Leeds.....	9	1	10	“ Wentworth.....	7	7	14
“ Lanark.....	1	2	3	“ York.....	15	11	26
“ Lennox.....	3	1	4	Province of Quebec.....	2		2
“ Lincoln.....	3	3	6	North-west Territory.....		1	1
City of London.....	7	8	15				
District of Nipissing.....	1		1	Total.....	287	218	505
County of Middlesex.....	7		7				

ending

VII.—Cities and Counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on 30th September, 1890.

COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.	COUNTY OR CITY.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma.....	1	1	1	County of Middlesex.....			
City of Belleville.....	1	1	1	District of Muskoka.....	1		1
County of Brant.....	1	2	3	“ Nipissing.....			
City of Brantford.....	2	2	4	County of Norfolk.....	1		2
County of Bruce.....	1	1	2	“ Northumberland.....			
“ Carleton.....				“ Ontario.....	1	3	4
“ Dufferin.....	1	1	2	City of Ottawa.....	3		3
“ Dundas.....		1	1	County of Oxford.....	1	1	2
“ Durham.....	1		1	“ Peel.....	1	1	2
“ Elgin.....	1	1	2	“ Perth.....	1		1
“ Essex.....	2	4	6	“ Peterboro'.....	1		1
“ Frontenac.....	1		1	“ Prince Edward.....	2		2
“ Glengarry.....	1		1	“ Prescott.....			
“ Grenville.....		1	1	“ Renfrew.....	1	3	4
“ Grey.....	1	3	4	“ Russell.....			
City of Guelph.....	1		1	City of St. Catharines.....			
County of Haldimand.....	2	1	3	“ St. Thomas.....	3	1	4
“ Halton.....	1	1	2	“ Stratford.....			
City of Hamilton.....	4	2	6	County of Simcoe.....	2	2	2
County of Hastings.....	4	1	5	“ Stormont.....	2	1	3
“ Huron.....	2	3	5	City of Toronto.....	14	2	16
City of Kingston.....	2	1	3	County of Victoria.....	1	2	3
County of Kent.....		1	1	“ Waterloo.....			
“ Lambton.....	6	3	9	“ Welland.....			
“ Leeds.....	2		2	“ Wellington.....	1	1	2
“ Lanark.....	1	1	2	“ Wentworth.....		1	1
“ Lennox.....	1		1	“ York.....	5	3	8
“ Lincoln.....		1	1	Total.....	73	55	128
City of London.....							

ng of the

Female.	Total.
3	3
7	14
7	9
7	13
7	11
1	6
3	2
1	2
8	10
2	12
2	5
	1
5	12
1	2
1	4
	2
9	13
	4
16	45
2	6
3	8
2	6
7	16
7	14
11	26
	2
1	1
218	505



3 3286 50233 5942

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1890, compared with preceding year.

SERVICE.	YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1889.			YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.		
	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.	Total expenditure.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	181 12	2.4	1 29	251 01	3.4	1 74
Butchers' meat, fish, etc.....	3,145 00	43.1	22 46	3,124 96	41.7	21 70
Flour, bread and biscuits.....	1,096 38	14.8	7 76	1,075 23	14.3	7 47
Butter and lard.....	1,175 39	16.1	8 39	1,296 77	16.5	8 59
Groceries.....	2,049 72	28.1	14 64	2,044 75	27.4	14 20
Fruit and vegetables.....	266 78	3.6	1 90	352 59	4.6	2 45
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	640 65	8.4	4 58	828 25	11.0	5 76
Fuel.....	2,802 51	38.5	20 02	3,017 39	40.2	20 95
Gas, oil, etc.....	1,054 30	14.4	7 53	1,098 04	14.6	7 63
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	349 10	4.7	2 49	281 43	3.7	1 95
Furniture and furnishings.....	435 62	5.9	3 11	497 49	6.6	3 45
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	962 61	13.2	6 87	784 84	10.4	5 45
Repairs and alterations.....	762 09	10.4	5 44	673 64	9.0	4 68
Printing, postages, stationery, etc.....	704 83	9.6	5 03	604 96	8.1	4 20
Books, educational apparatus and appliances.....	731 04	10.0	5 22	980 35	13.1	6 81
Miscellaneous.....	1,536 52	21.0	10 97	1,094 85	14.6	7 60
Salaries and wages.....	16,792 93	230.6	119 95	16,767 80	224.9	116 44
	34,676 59	476.0	247 69	34,714 35	463.5	241 07

Average No. of pupils in 1889—140.

Average No. of pupils in 1890—144.