



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

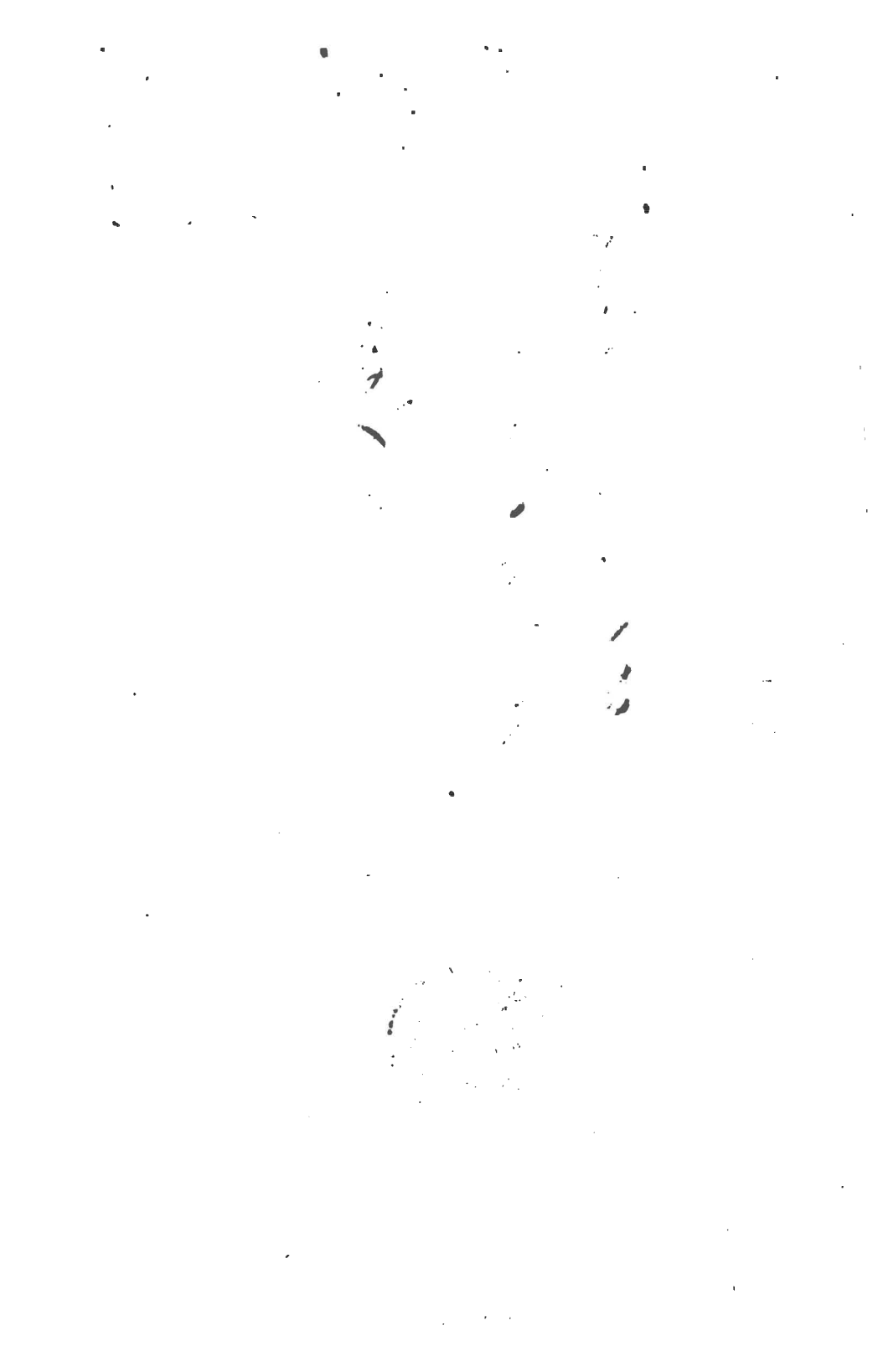
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A GUIDE
TO
INSTITUTIONS & CHARITIES &c
FOR
THE BLIND.



A GUIDE
TO THE
INSTITUTIONS & CHARITIES
FOR
THE BLIND,
&c.



A GUIDE
TO THE
INSTITUTIONS & CHARITIES

FOR
THE BLIND

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM;
TOGETHER WITH
LISTS OF BOOKS AND APPLIANCES FOR THEIR USE,

*A Catalogue of Books published upon the subject of the Blind, and
A List of Foreign Institutions, &c.*

BY
MANSFIELD TURNER, AND WILLIAM HARRIS.



LONDON : ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly, W.

1871.

Gough Add Gen. Top.
80233

Diprose & Bateman, Printers, 15 & 17, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

PREFACE

To the first edition printed for private circulation.

THE following papers are the result of a tour of visits made in the spring of this year, to as many Institutions for the Blind as we knew of, and could conveniently reach, for the purpose of obtaining information which might be of use to our own Institution, then struggling through great difficulties, and also with the hope of inducing some at least of the Committees to meet in conference, when a scheme to benefit all Institutions for the Blind might be discussed and matured. During these visits we were struck with the little knowledge each Institution possessed of what was going on elsewhere, and what was being done, or could be done, by blind people; and finding that we were the first persons who had systematically visited such Institutions, and who, therefore, had had an opportunity of comparing them, we determined to print, at our own cost, for private circulation, a short account of each institution we had visited (it will be observed these comprised the principal ones), and with a view to making a complete book of reference on matters relating to the blind in the United Kingdom, we invited those Institutions which we had not been able to visit, to fill up for us the form we have adopted.

We regret that some of these forms have not been returned to us, and that therefore our work is incomplete, but we hope that when our motives are understood, the value of this work will be more felt, and that these Institutions will assist us to make it complete.

The information here given has in every instance been submitted to the Institution referred to, for revision, and therefore it may be presumed to be correct.

In concluding, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Committees of those Institutions who received us kindly, and to every one who has rendered us assistance.

We shall always look back with pleasure to some incidents of our tour, and though it has made us feel that much remains to be done to make Institutions for the Blind more useful, and the blind more independent and happy, we may trust that He who has implanted the desire to benefit the blind, will give strength to fulfil the work, which we feel thankful to know is well begun in the conference so soon to be held at Birmingham.

Leicester, Sept. 24th, 1866.

P R E F A C E.

IN offering to the public this Guide, which in 1866 was printed for private circulation only, we think it right to state some of the reasons, why we have published it; and to offer some remarks on the subject matter of the Book. Among other reasons are the number of letters we received, requesting copies of the unpublished Guide, and asking for information about the Blind, coupled with the great difficulty we ourselves often experienced, in getting information on the subject, when we needed it. The fact that the condition of the Blind occupies at the present time a large share of public interest, which is evidenced by the attention of the House of Commons having been lately drawn to their condition; by their having been lately the subject of correspondence in the London newspapers; by the fact that the Institutions for the Blind were invited by Her Majesty's Commissioners to send articles made by, and relating to, the Blind to the International Exhibition this year; and lastly, that of late years so many Institutions and Charities have been established for their benefit.*

In almost every instance the information inserted in the Guide has been collected by personal inquiry, and from printed Reports and papers; and been submitted to the Secretary of each Society, for correction if needed. In some instances we have not received any reply to our communication, we therefore presume that the statement submitted was correct.

The figures in the tabular statement annexed are drawn from the Guide, and show some curious facts. Scotland with five Institutions

* NOTE. In the year 1800 there were only four institutions for the Blind in the Kingdom; during the next thirty years six others were added to the list; in the succeeding thirty years seventeen more were opened; while within the last ten years twenty new ones have been established, making a total now of fifty-three, without including Societies for Visiting the Blind at their homes, and other Charities.

sold, in the last year of which we have any report, goods of the value of £21,930; while England with forty Institutions only sold in the same period, goods of the value of £33,598; and Ireland only £454.

Scotland provides for (on an average) seventy-six blind in each Institution; while England only provides for forty-three; and Ireland for sixty.

The Donations and Subscriptions in Scotland for the same year, amount to more than £20 per head of the number benefitted; while in England they only amount to about £21; and in Ireland to about £16.

So far as returns have reached us, it appears that Mr. Moon's system of reading for the Blind is adopted by thirty-eight Institutions and Home-teaching Societies; while only twenty-one use the books of other systems.*

Of the 30,000 Blind in the Kingdom, there are only about 2,250 being instructed or assisted to work. The total amount received per annum for the benefit of the Blind according to the answers received, is about £66,000; but this only represents the amount reported in this Guide; besides this there are twelve Societies from which we have no return.

Of Institutions for the Blind generally, we may remark that in our search for information, we have been struck with the fact that at each Institution nearly the same difficulties appear to exist, the principal one being, the difficulty of selling the goods manufactured, at such prices as will secure a ready sale, and cover the cost of production; and consequently in most instances there is a large surplus stock. In cases where the stock is wholly disposed of, our observations lead us to think that sales have been secured by selling at a loss.

It is most important that the origin of this difficulty should be discovered, and if possible, removed; we will therefore now point

* NOTE. Moon's, thirty-eight. Lucas's, seven. Roman, four. Alston's, four. Frere's, three. Braille, four.

out, what appears to us to be some of the causes of it, and venture to suggest a remedy.

First : It appears that it is too generally assumed, that the labour of the Blind *cannot* be remunerative, and therefore the business part of the Institutions is often conducted without energy and the ordinary principles of business are ignored; for instance it has too often happened, that when an Institution has been formed, unsuitable premises, in a back street, have been selected, and a blind man engaged as a teacher or shopkeeper; or at best, a sighted man has been appointed to overlook two or more trades, being unacquainted with at least one of them. Again, it has too often been the rule in the shop, that nothing should be sold which was not made by the Blind, so that (as there are many articles of daily use which the blind cannot make) the shop has been unable to supply all goods of the class in which it professed to deal. Again in purchasing material, &c., how often the manager when first appointed knows little or nothing of the qualities, &c., of some of the material and stock required, and is therefore obliged to trust to the principle of the seller. Lastly in the manufacture of goods, instead of being able to concentrate the labours of the Blind, upon the production of articles belonging to one branch of trade, as in the case of the sighted (by which cheapness and quickness might be attained), the workers are through the necessities of over-stock, obliged to be "Jacks of all trades," to the detriment of the manufacture; to the loss of the Blind, who generally cannot attain proficiency or quickness; and to the idea on the part of the public that Blind-made articles are dear and of bad quality. This is not the way an ordinary business is conducted, and it is not surprising, that in the case of the blind it should not be successful.

Let us now suggest how we think this great difficulty may be met; and if our plan does not commend itself to all as the best remedy, our purpose will be answered, if it sets men thinking on the subject.

We start with the proved fact, that the Blind, assisted by the sighted, can produce certain articles quite equal in quality to those

made by the sighted. At Bradford in Yorkshire, the Committee remark that "The Institution competes successfully with other manufacturers as regards quality," and the fact, that in one year the Institution sold goods of the value of nearly £5,000 proves the assertion. In Scotland also the amount of goods sold, proves that goods made by the Blind, can compete with any in point of quality.

How can these goods be produced without loss? First, we believe this may be done by employing much more sighted labour in conjunction with that of the Blind. The blind man can perform certain parts of the work as quickly and well as the sighted; let *him* perform *that* part only. Secondly we would advise that the sale of goods made by the Blind should be largely extended by means of retail shops in every large town. (To begin with, let every Institution have a first-rate shop in a first-rate situation, and be assured that if well managed, it will yield an annual income to its funds, after all expenses are paid). Thirdly, we advise that an Association for the purposes of trade be formed by all Institutions, manufacturing and trading in goods made by the Blind; by this means the trade throughout the country would be brought under one system, with one common interest, and each Institution should be as far as possible enabled to confine its attention to one branch of trade.

Finally, we advise that Schools for the Blind should only be places of *instruction* in mental and industrial training; that blind pupils should be taught one trade only, as are the sighted; and that all trades be carried on in manufactories (workshops) where sighted and blind persons work together. We believe the results of this scheme would be that all the able-bodied Blind, could be provided with constant employment, thereby rendering them, as a class, independent, and affording great relief to the ratepayers of this country.

We trust our "Guide" will be found useful to those who take an interest in the Blind, it will at least demonstrate that an increasing interest and care is taken in the temporal and eternal welfare of the Blind.

Our thanks are due to those who have assisted us in the prepara-

tion of the "Guide;" we trust they will feel that the object we had in view, was worthy of their help, however imperfectly we have carried it out.

We conclude with thanks to God, who has permitted us to undertake and complete this book, and with prayers for His blessing upon it we send it forth.

LEICESTER, *July*, 1871.

The difficulty spoken of on page viii exists in other countries besides our own, and since writing the above Preface, we have ascertained one instance in which it has been overcome. In confirmation of our views as to the remedy, we draw attention to extracts from the Twentieth (1866) and Twenty-fourth (1870) Reports of the Indiana (U.S.) Institution for the Blind. (*Vide* Appendix.)

	Resident Schools.	Workshops.	Outworkers at Resident Schools.	Total.	Charities.		Remarks.
					Money Charities.	Home Teaching Societies, &c.	
ENGLAND -	932	484	107	1,523	2,108	1,840	5 Workshops have made no returns. the average would be about 15 at each, not included in the total given.
SCOTLAND -	117	15	252	384	NIL	935	
IRELAND -	300	NIL	NIL	300	87	NIL	
	Sales during last year given.	Subscriptions and Donations the last year.	Endowment (per annum).	Income of Charities, Sub. & Don.	Charities Endowment (per annum).	Highest and lowest charged at Institutions	
ENGLAND -	£33,598	£25,196	£6,077 For 14 Institu- tions.	£5,318	£15,042	£25. 10s. £5. 4s. And Income NIL	{ 3 Institutions make no returns of sales, say £500 per annum each. 5 Institutions make no return of Subscriptions say, £1,500, these are not included in the total given.
SCOTLAND -	£21,930	£6,588	£1,355	£1,216	£5	£15. £10	
IRELAND -	£454	£3,558	£1,220	312	Considerable but no returns.	£18 £1. 13s.	
SYSTEM OF READING					Lucas.	Braille.	
ENGLAND -	29 Institutions or Societies.	5 Institutions or Societies.	3 Institutions or Societies.	1 Institution or Society.	7 Institutions or Societies.	1 Institution or Society.	4 made no return.
SCOTLAND -	7 ditto			2 ditto		1 ditto	
IRELAND -	2 ditto			1 ditto			2 made no return.

1 Institution, which is not included, makes no returns of sales. In 1866, its sales were £2,161.

3 Institutions have not sent any return we have given the average of one of them for 3 years, and included it in the total.

ABERDEEN.

Asylum for the Blind, Huntley Street, Aberdeen.

*Secretary - - PATRICK DAVIDSON, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in reading and ordinary branches of Education for Blind Children in a resident School, and to teach trades to the Blind capable of working, and to provide them with workshops.
3. When founded?—1812.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—7 females, 5 males. £5 per annum.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Females, 8 to 16. Males, 10 to 16.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Birth or residence for three years in the Counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine; the candidate must be indigent, healthy, and of good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, netting, twine, and mattresses.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—43, whose total earnings come together to about £19 per week. None work at home.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—The first Wednesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£510.
17. General remarks?—This School is said to be self-supporting; there are no annual Subscribers, and no annual Report is issued, but information will be given readily to persons asking for it.

BATH,

Institution for the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb.

8 and 9, Walcot Parade, Bath.

Honorary Secretary - Miss ELWIN.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction for Blind, and Deaf and Dumb children of a religious and elementary character.
3. When founded ?—1850.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Lucas's and Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—9 blind ; day scholars are received free ; for boarders the charge is £12 per annum.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—Females, from 6 to 13. Males, from 6 to 10.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to receive instruction.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—Monthly.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—No.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£19.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£202.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£225.
16. Income from Endowment (1870) ?—£43.
17. General remarks ?—Day scholars of the upper classes are admitted at £4 per annum.

BATH.

Blind School Home,

36, Bathwick Street, Bath.

Honorary Secretary - - - Miss BROKE.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide a permanent Home for Blind Females who have been educated at the Bath Institution for Blind and Deaf and Dumb Children.
3. When founded ?—1857.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Lucas's and Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—12—£12 per annum.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—17, or over—remain during good behaviour, if paid for.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Five years' good character from the Committee of the Bath School for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of fancy basket-work, and knitted, netted and tatted goods—Music and singing are also taught.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—No fixed time, when required.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Goods are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—About £32.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£80.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£116.
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General remarks ?—To afford the comforts and pleasures of a Home life, which the Blind may enjoy to the end of their days, seems to be the chief object of this Institution.

BELFAST.

The Ulster Society for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Belfast.

Honorary Secretaries - Sir C. LANYON, & W. SHAW, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 100.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Deaf, Dumb and the Blind Children with instruction in ordinary branches of Education, and with Religious Education according to the standard of Churches of England and Scotland, and to teach them trades.
3. When founded?—1831.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Alston's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—38 Blind. The average cost is £18 per annum each.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—8 to 13. Remain about four years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—The residence of the Parents in the Province of Ulster.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of mats is taught to the Blind, some of whom also learn instrumental music.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—The mats are sold at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£16.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £2,184.
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£228.
17. General remarks?

BIRMINGHAM.

Institution for the Blind, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

*Honorary Secretaries - C. RATCLIFF, Esq., & Mr. A. KEEP.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?—About 350.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide a resident School for the instruction of Blind Children in ordinary branches of Education, with music, and in trades, and to provide workshops for Adult non-resident Blind.
3. When founded ?—1845.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Lucas's and Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—31 females and 44 males. 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—10 to 21. Remain till provided with employment if they behave well.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Recommendation of a Governor and engagement to pay the weekly charge.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, hearth-rugs, brushes, knitted articles, &c.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—Five men, who average about 7s. per week ; three women, who average about 4s. 6d. ; besides this a Blind Traveller is employed.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—The last Monday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Goods made in the Institution are sold retail in the show room of the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£1,240.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£946.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£1,671.
16. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—£260.
17. General remarks ?

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

Association for the Blind, North Parade, Bradford.

Honorary Secretaries - Miss GALE, & Miss HOLLOWAY.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 200.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind and instruction in trades; also a shop for the sale of goods; also to provide a person to teach the Blind at their homes, to read, and supply them with books.
3. When founded?—1861.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—No Inmates taken, except under special circumstances—The Committee do not wish to receive Boarders.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—16 to 40. During good behaviour, and at the discretion of the Committee.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Impaired sight and good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, and fancy wool-work, knitted, netted and crotchet goods.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—43 at Institution, 3 at home.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Friday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£4,938
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)? } £306.
16. Income from Endowment?—Nil.
17. General remarks?—A great part of the trade is wholesale. The Institution competes successfully with other manufacturers, as regards quality, but it cannot be done profitably. The Institution is managed by a Committee of Ladies, with a Finance Committee of three Gentlemen. A new building was opened in 1868.

BRIGHTON.

Asylum for the Blind,

Eastern Road, Brighton.

Honorary Secretaries - Rev. R. S. SMITH, & H. HEBBERT, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction for Blind Children, in a resident School, in ordinary branches of Education, with music, and in trades.
3. When founded ?—1842.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—25 females, 25 males ; about £10 per annum.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—Females, 8 to any age ; males, 8 to 18.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work in all its branches, of wool-work, with sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—The second Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—The goods made are sold retail at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£66.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£291.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—226.
16. Income from Endowment (1870) ?—There is, properly speaking, no Endowment ; but a small sum is invested to meet any pressing want, which yielded, in 1870, £25.
17. General remarks ?

BRISTOL.

The Asylum for the Blind, Park Street, Bristol.

Honorary Secretary - - J. EXLEY, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for the Blind, in a resident School, and also to teach the inmates, trades, and to provide employment for non-resident Blind persons.
3. When founded?—1793.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Roman type.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—24 females, 22 males; 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission?—and how long they may remain?—Females, 9 to 25; males, 9 to 21; remain seven years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Recommendation of a Subscriber, with capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, hearth-rugs, brushes, wool-work.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—11; from 5s. to 15s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind, with sighted overseers.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made at the Institution are sold retail in a show room.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£769.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£240.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£562.
16. Income from Funded Property (1870)?—£1,117.
17. General remarks?—The Blind at this Institution print books in embossed Roman characters. There is a Chapel attached to the Institution, the pew rents of which belong to the Vicar; and there is a skittle ground for the use of the Blind.

BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

Bolton Schools and Workshops for the Blind,

2, Tipping Street, Bolton, Lancashire.

Honorary Secretaries - Mr. T. COOPER, Mr. C. WOLFENDEN.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind and instruction in trades, and to provide for the sale of the goods made by them; also to give them instruction in reading.
3. When founded?—1867.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—None.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—No rule.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Capacity for work and good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, skips for factories, mats, and brushes.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—20 work at the Institution, none at their own homes; the average wages about 9s. 6d. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Thursday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—No. There is a room for the sale of goods at the workshops.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£1,050.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£108.
15. Donations received last year (1870)?—£715 towards endowment.
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£29. 10s.
17. General remarks?

CARDIFF.

Association for the Blind,

Spotland Terrace, Newport Road, Cardiff.

*Honorary Secretary - - Miss SHAND.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide Workshops for the Blind, and to teach them trades, to visit the Blind at their homes, to teach them to read.
3. When founded ?—1865.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—None.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ? - Good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work and mats, and the cutting of firewood.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—11.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£420.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£130.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£12.
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General remarks ?

CHELTENHAM.

Home Teaching and Industrial Society for the Blind,

47, Winchcomb Street, Cheltenham.

*Honorary Secretary - - Colonel IMPEY.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 60.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind, and to teach them trades, and to provide them with employment; also to provide home visitation and instruction in reading, writing, and music.
3. When founded?—1858.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—None.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Any age during good behaviour.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, chair seats, hassocks, and wool work.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—16 females, 13 males.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods are sold retail at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£193.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)? } £240.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—New buildings were erected, 1869.

C O R K .

Asylum for the Blind.

Infirmary Road, South Terrace, Cork.

Honorary Secretary - - W. DOWDEN, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, in a resident School, for Blind Children ; also to teach them trades.
3. When founded ?—1840
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—61 females, 21 males.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—10 to 18. No fixed time.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, knitted and netted goods, with sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—Every Tuesday, at noon.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£368.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£179.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£214.
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General Remarks ?—This Institution is partly supported out of poor rates, and many of these pupils are sent from Union Workhouses. The male pupils form a brass band.

DEVONPORT.

Devonport and Western Counties Association for the Blind,

Nelson House, Devonport.

*Honorary Secretary - REV. EDWARD ROBERTS.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 45.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children and Adults, in a resident School; and also to teach trades to the Blind.
3. When founded?—1860.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each? 3 females, 7 males. From 2s. 6d. to 5s. per week.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—8 to 30. Until able to maintain themselves.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Guarantee of weekly payment, health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, and chair seats, and sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—One at Institution—about 5s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Wednesday in each month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made at the Institution are sold in a show room.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£186.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£159.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£25.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?

DUBLIN.

The Richmond National Institution for the Blind,

41, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

*Honorary Secretary - - - -

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide a Protestant Home for Blind Male Children and Adults, and instruction in trades.
3. When founded ?—1810.
4. Which system of reading taught ?
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—20. A payment on entrance of £5.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—14 to 30. Remain three years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Recommendation of Subscriber.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, sacks, mats and nets.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—No fixed time.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£73.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£170.
16. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—The interest of £2,000, and £50 per annum from rentals.
17. General remarks ?—It has been found advisable to discontinue the teaching of music. This Institution is managed by Protestants but Roman Catholics are received into it.

DUBLIN.

Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females,

Leeson Park, Dublin.

*Honorary Secretary - - - E. SMITH, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide a Protestant School, in which instruction shall be given in ordinary branches of Education and music to Blind Female Children and Adults, and also to provide instruction in some form of industry.
3. When founded ?—1815.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—60, £12 per annum.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—Any age.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Recommendation of Members.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, straw plaiting, netting knitting, with printing and sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£70.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£515.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£371.
16. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—£202.
17. General remarks ?—Parlour boarders are received at the Institution, and also day scholars. There is a Chapel attached to it, the pew rents of which bring to the Institution about £680 per annum. Some of the Inmates are paid for by the Guardians of the Poor.

DUBLIN.

St. Mary's Catholic Asylum for Industrious Blind Females,

Merion, near Dublin.

*Honorary Secretary - - J. GREENE, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution, and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction for Roman Catholic Blind Females in ordinary branches of Education, with music.
3. When founded ?—1863.
4. Which system of reading taught ?
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—100 in 1867.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?
14. Subscriptions ?—Average for 3 years, £1,124 per annum.
15. Donations and Legacies ?—Average for 3 years, £912 per annum.
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General remarks ?

DUNDEE.

Institution for the Blind,

54, Dallfield Walk, Dundee.

Honorary Secretary - - J. HUNTER, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 110.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide workshops and instruction in various trades; to provide a library of embossed books for the use of the Blind, and a person to teach them to read.
3. When founded?—1869.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught? —The manufacture of basket-work, matting, and mattresses. The workmen are also taught to pull old ropes to pieces, and to weave cotton and woollen rags and listing into carpets.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—15. About 4s. 6d. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Every Monday.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£479.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£174.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£224.
16. Income from Endowment (1870)?—£10.
17. General remarks?

EDINBURGH.

School for the Blind Children,

Gayfield Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary - - - - Mr. DAVID SCOTT.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 200.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, to Blind Children as boarders or day scholars.
3. When founded?—1836.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—34. £10 to £12 per annum.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—6 to 14. Remain up to 15 years old.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of brushes, knitted and netted articles, and sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—There are 2 female day scholars who pay 15s. per quarter, for which they also receive dinner.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Second week in January, April, July, October.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—No.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£229.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£50.
16. Income from Endowment?—Nil.
17. General remarks?—The average cost of each pupil is £20 per annum.

EDINBURGH.

Asylum for the Industrious Blind, Nicholson Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary - - - - F. H. CARTER, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About £200.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, and to teach trades, and find employment for the Blind.
3. When founded?—1793.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's and Alston's, and now using Braille's for reading and printing.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—29 females. £15 per annum.
6. Age of Admission? and how long may remain?—Females, 12; Males, 15. Remain for life.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—Manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, sacks, mattresses, feather beds, rag carpets, brushes, knitted and netted articles; the cleaning of feathers, and hair spinning and teasing, and making hair cloth for brewers.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—At the Institution, 6 females, 122 males. At home, 6 females, 3 males. Females earn 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week; males, 10s. to 21s.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Second Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes, two.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£12,745.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£1,297.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)—£2,821.
16. Income from Endowment (1870)?—£200.
17. General remarks?—A good many scholars are admitted free, and some are allowed to earn something towards the expense of their living. The buildings are heated by steam from a boiler which drives an 8-horse power engine, used for opening hair and wool, purifying feathers, boring brush stocks, &c. Embossed books in Braille's type are printed at this Institution.

EXETER.

West of England Institution for the Blind, St. David's Hill, Exeter.

*Honorary Secretary - - Rev. F. A. SAVILE.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 20.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children and Adults, in a resident School; also to provide instruction in trades for resident and non-resident Blind.
3. When founded?—1838.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Lucas's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—17 females, 30 males. 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Females, any age; males, 10 to 21. Until provided for.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, brushes, sash-line, knitted and netted articles, hassocks, with the use of the sewing machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—10. 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind, with sighted overseers.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Last Wednesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£600.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£413.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£1,024.
16. Income from Endowment?—£104.
17. General remarks?—The non-resident pupils live in cottages adjoining the Institution and are provided with dinner at the Institution at moderate cost. The resident pupils receive 2d. in every 1s. of the value of their work, which accumulates for them, and when they leave the Institution they often receive as much as £6 from this source. There is a skittle-ground at this Institution.

GLASGOW.

Asylum for the Blind, 102, Castle Street, Glasgow.

Honorary Secretary - - - - R. JAMESON, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 500.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Women and Boys in a resident School; also to provide instruction in trades for resident and non-resident pupils.
3. When founded?—1827.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Alston's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—42. £12. 12s. per annum.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Over 8 and under 16. Remain three years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, brushes, sacks and sacking, mattresses, rope, twine, riddles and sieves, knitted and netted articles, and machine sewing work.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—59 men, 11 boys.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Second Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes, two, besides the show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£8,706.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£917.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£875.
16. Income from Interest of Capital (1870)?—£635.
17. General remarks?—Parlour boarders are received at this Institution. There are two rope walks, each 64 yards long. Here also the Blind form a brass band, and books for the Blind in raised Roman letters are sold; steam power is used in the workshops.

HASTINGS.

Society for the Instruction and Relief of the Blind,

Nelson's Buildings, High Street, Hastings.

Honorary Secretary - - Miss S. E. SYLVESTER.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 21.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide a Home for the Blind, with instruction in reading and in trades, and to give them employment; also to supply them with embossed books.
3. When founded?—1867.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—6. £20 per annum.
6. Age of admission? and how long they may remain?—Up to 30 years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health, capacity to learn, and good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of baskets.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Friday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods are sold retail at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£144.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£103.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
16. Income from Endowment?—Nil
17. General remarks?—Attached to this Institution, there is a sanatorium, for the blind generally, the charge at which is 10s. per week.

HULL.

Society for teaching the Blind to read and work,

Kingston Square, Hull.

Honorary Secretaries - C. E. BLUNDELL, Esq., T. PRIESTMAN, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 90.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide workshops for the Blind and instruction in trades, and find them employment. Also to supply teachers to visit the Blind at their homes, who may instruct them to read, and to supply the Blind with books.
3. When founded?—1868.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Any age. Remain any time.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Good character, health, and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of baskets.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—9 at the Institution. 5s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted for trade, blind for reading.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—No fixed time.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—No.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£75.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£82.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£64.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—Premises were purchased in 1870, and the Committee hope to form a home for blind boys.

IPSWICH.

Institution for the relief of the Blind,

Ipswich.

Honorary Secretary - H. C. CHEVALLIER, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 45.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide workshops for the Blind and instruction in trades, and to visit them and instruct them in reading and music.
3. When founded?—1868.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's and Frere's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of baskets, mats, brushes, knitted, netted and crotchet articles, with sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—None work at their homes. Earnings are from 3s. to 10s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—Shop only opened 1870.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £178.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—This Institution grants weekly stipends to the blind who are unable to work.

LEEDS.

Institution for the Indigent and Industrious Blind,

Cookridge Street, Leeds.

Honorary Secretary - W. EWART GOTT, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 200.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide workshops for the Blind, and instruction in trades.
3. When founded?—1866.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—None.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—14 years and upwards. Remain during good behaviour, and whilst there is employment.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn; six months' residence in the town, and good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—Manufacture of basket-work, brushes, and chair seats.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—7 females, 9 males at the Institution, from 7s. to 12s. per week.
- 10.—Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£1,319.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£206.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£22.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?

LEICESTER.

Association for the Welfare of the Blind,

86, High Street, Leicester.

Honorary Secretary - - S. HARRIS, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?—About 100.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide workshops for the Blind and to instruct them in trades and provide them with constant employment ; to provide a teacher to visit the Blind at their homes and teach them to read, and to supply them with books.
3. When founded ?—1858.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—Any age. During good behaviour.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, hassocks, flag-baskets, chair seats (in cane, willow, and rushes).
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—13 at the Institution, 2 at home. From 4s. to 12s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—The third Wednesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£1,265.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£120.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£60.
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General remarks ?—In 1870, the Committee purchased the premises.

LIVERPOOL.

School for the Blind,

Hardman Street, Liverpool.

Treasurer - - - C. CRUTTENDEN, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?—About 600.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction for the Blind in ordinary branches of Education, with music, in a resident School, and also to teach them trades.
3. When founded ?—1791.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Roman, Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—67. 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—Females, 12 ; males, 14. Both remain seven years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health, capacity to learn, and payment of weekly allowance.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, mats, matting, hearth-rugs, cord, &c., and knitted articles.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—First Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Goods made in the Institution are sold in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£660.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£691.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£160.
16. Income from Endowment (1870) ?
17. General remarks ?—This is the oldest School for the Blind in the kingdom. It has (like most of the old Schools) a Chapel attached to it, the pew rents of which, form part of its permanent income. At this Institution, the inmates wear a distinctive dress.

LIVERPOOL.

Workshops for the Blind, Cornwallis Street, Liverpool.

Honorary Secretary - - J. CHAMBERS, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?—About 600.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide Workshops for the Blind and to instruct them in trades and give them employment ; also to provide for the visitation of the Blind at their homes, and instruction in reading.
3. When founded ?—1860.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—None.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—14, for trades ; to a children's class, younger.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, matting, mats, hearth-rugs, mattresses, ship-fenders, mops, wool-work netted articles, with the use of sewing of machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—19 females, who earn from 5s. to 10s. per week ; 60 males, who earn from 8s. to 15s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Mostly sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—Second Wednesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870) ?—£7,675.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£446.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£364.
16. Income from Endowment ?
17. General remarks ?—The cost of working this Institution in 1870 was £427. Taking 80 workpeople this would give £5 per head as the cost, excluding home visitation ; in this it must be remembered, that the blind workpeople are for the most part paid 25 per cent. more, on scale prices, than the sighted people in the town. A new building is now complete.

L I V E R P O O L .

Catholic Blind Asylum, 59, Brunswick Road, Liverpool.

Secretary - - Mr. J. LOMAX, Junr.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 600.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction for Blind Roman Catholic Children in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, in a resident school.
3. When founded?—1841.
4. Which system of reading taught?
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—44. 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—10 years old.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn, and register of baptism?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—Manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, hearth rugs, brushes, sash-cord, knitted articles, &c.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£282.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£225.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£118.
16. Income from Endowment (1869)—£27.
17. General remarks?—New buildings are being erected, which, when complete, will afford accommodation for 100.

L O N D O N.

School for the Blind, St. George's Fields, Southwark, London, S.E.

Secretary - - - - T. GRUEBER, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 3,000.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction for Blind Children in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, in a resident school, and to teach them trades; also to employ non-resident Blind Adults.
3. When founded?—1799.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Roman chiefly, other systems are used if found advisable.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—160. No charge.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain? 10 to 20. Remain six years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Good character, health, and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, hearth rugs, brushes, rope, sash-line, knitted and netted articles.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—10. Earn from 12 to 18s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—General Committee, second Thursday in every month; house Committee on two Mondays in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made in the Institution are sold retail at the School.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£1,728.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£1,282 (about).
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£4,357 (about).
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£2,869 (about).
17. General remarks?

LONDON (St. John's Wood).

Society for Teaching the Blind to Read.

1, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

Secretary - - - - - Mr. J. SANDER.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 3,000.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction for the Blind in ordinary branches of Education, with music, in a resident school; also to teach them trades.
3. When founded?—1838.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Lucas's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—26 females, 30 males. £20 per annum; some few at £15 per annum.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Females, 8 to 20; males, 8 to 17. Remain nine years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, bead-work, the printing of books in Lucas's type, knitting, &c.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—None.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Second Monday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made in the Institution are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£47.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£632.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£535.
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£30.
17. General remarks?—Parlour boarders are received at this Institution.

LONDON.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind,

125, Euston Road and 210, Oxford Street, London, W.

Secretary - - - - - Mr. W. HANKS LEVY.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 3,000.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide workshops for the Blind and instruction in trades, and employment, and to promote their general welfare.
3. When founded?—1854.
4. Which system of reading taught?—All systems are taught.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Any age. During good behaviour.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, brushes, knitted articles, wool-work, brooms, mops, chair seats, with sewing and the chopping of firewood.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—172. Average, 12s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes, two.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£4,132.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£779.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£1,494.
16. Income from Endowment (1870)?—£100 per annum.
17. General remarks?

L O N D O N.

Alexandra Institution for the Blind,
468, Oxford Street and 6, Queen Square, London, W.C.
Honorary Secretary - - - - - Mr. E. MOORE.

School and Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 3,000.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide industrial Homes for Adult Blind; also Workshops, and instruction in trades, for non-resident Blind.
3. When founded?—1863.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—20. 10s. a week for women, and 12s. for men; the earnings of the inmates being taken as part payment thereof, after the first six months. For outmates (day pupils) the fee is £1. 5s. per quarter for industrial training.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—15 and upwards. No limit.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Inability to follow an ordinary occupation through loss of sight.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, brushes, and knitted articles; also the use of the sewing machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—16 at the Institution. 5s. a week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£290.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£645, and £300 towards building purchase account.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—None.
16. Income from Endowment?—Nil.
17. General remarks?

LONDON.

Workshops and Class Rooms for the Blind,
Commercial Street, Spitalfields, London, N.E.

*Secretary - -

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 3,000.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops and give employment to Blind persons who have been taught to work.
3. When founded?—1866.
4. Which system of reading taught?
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Any age. During good behaviour.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Ability to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of baskets and sacks.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—No.
13. Amount of goods sold (1870)?
14. Subscriptions received (1870)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1870)?
16. Income from Endowment?
17. General remarks?

MANCHESTER.

Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester.

*Honorary Secretary - - HENRY WHITWORTH, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children, in a resident School, and to teach the Blind trades.
3. When founded ?—1827.
4. Which system of reading taught ?
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—84. 2s. per week.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—9 years old. Males remain seven years; females during good behaviour and payment of 2s. per week.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, sash-line, knitted goods, with sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Goods made in the Institution are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1870) ?
14. Subscriptions received (1870) ?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1870) ?
16. Income from Endowment (1869) ?
17. General remarks ?—There is a chapel attached to this Institution.

MANCHESTER.

* *Workshops for the Blind.*

Address - - - - -

Honorary Secretary - - - - -

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind.
3. When founded?—1870.
4. Which system of reading taught?
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
5. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?
10. Blind or sighted teachers?
11. When do the managing Committee meet?
12. Is there a Retail Shop?
13. Amount of goods sold (1870)?
14. Subscriptions received (1870)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1870)?
16. Income from Endowment (1870)?
17. General remarks?—No information received, and no report having been published, it cannot be procured.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Royal Victoria Asylum for the Industrious Blind,

79, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Secretaries - - Mr. J. TAYLOR, Mr. J. D. GODDARD.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 120.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for the Blind in a resident School, and to teach them those branches of trade which shall be found suited to their capacity.
3. When founded?—1838.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Alston's chiefly; but sometimes Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—19 females, 25 males.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Generally from 8 to 16 years; remain 5 or 7 years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Preference given to blind persons living in the four northern counties of England.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, mattresses, knitted, netted, and crotchet articles.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—2. Average about 10s per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Monthly, on a Wednesday.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made at the Institution are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£190.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£293.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£240.
16. Income from Endowment (1870)?—£39.
17. General remarks?

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Workshops for the Blind.

Newgate Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Honorary Secretaries—W. GOODE DAVIS, Esq., & GIBSON KYLE, Esq.

Workshop.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 120.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education? —To provide Workshops for the Blind, and to provide them with employment in various trades.
3. When founded?—1870.
4. Which system of reading taught?
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—Mattress making.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—7 at the Institution, who earn from 6s. to 18s. 6d. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£350.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£22.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£160
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—This Institution is in its infancy; the Committee hope shortly to add to the number of trades.

N O R W I C H.

Institution for the Indigent Blind,
Magdalen Street, Norwich.

Secretary - - - - Mr. J. GIBSON.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide a home for the aged Blind, instruction in ordinary branches of Education in a resident School for Blind Children, and to teach them trades.
3. When founded ?—1805.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Frere's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—30.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—For the home, 55 years and upwards; children, 12 years, who remain not more than five years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—For the aged, blindness; for the young, health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, hearth-rugs, sash-line, twine, sacks, carpets, bottle envelopes, frails, with knitting and printing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—8. 6s. to 9s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Sighted for trade, blind for education.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—First and third Monday in each month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Goods made in the Institution are sold retail in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£421.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£235.
15. Donations and legacies received (1869) ?—£179.
16. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—£366.
17. General remarks ?

NOTTINGHAM.

Midland Institution for the Blind, Clarendon Street, Nottingham.

Honorary Secretary - Mr. A. CANN.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children in a resident School, and to teach them trades; also to provide non-resident Blind Adults with employment.
3. When founded?—1844.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Lucas's (chiefly).
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—18 females, 26 males. 3s. per week.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—7 years old, provided they can feed and dress themselves. No fixed time to remain.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Recommendation of a Governor, health and capacity to learn.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, brushes, mops, mattresses, hearth rugs, chair seats, crotchet and knitted articles, with sewing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—15 at the Institution. 3s. 6d. to 15s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—The last Tuesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made by the blind in the Institution, are sold retail in a shop at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£818.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£552.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)—£90.
16. Income from Endowment?—£149.
17. General remarks?

PECKHAM.

The Surrey Association for the general welfare of the Blind,

3, Albion Place, Peckham Road, London, S.E.

*Honorary Secretary - - - - W. R. KEMP, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide the Blind with instruction in reading and to supply them with books ; to teach them trades and give them employment.
3. When founded ?—1857.
4. Which system of reading taught ?
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, brooms, brushes, mats, and firewood.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£224.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£122.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£26.
16. Income from Endowment ?
17. General remarks ?

PLYMOUTH.

South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, 4, Cobourg Street, Plymouth.

Honorary Secretary - J. W. MATTHEWS, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?—About 60.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction in the ordinary branches of Education, with music, for the Blind, in a resident School ; to teach them trades, and to provide employment for non-resident Adult Blind.
3. When founded ?—1860.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Lucas's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—25. Children and females, 4s. per week ; males, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per week.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, matting, chair seats in cane, with knitting and use of sewing machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?—16. 2s. 3d. to 9s. 3d. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—First Monday in the month. House Committee every Tuesday.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?—£590.
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?—£201.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?—£280.
16. Income from Endowment ?
17. General remarks ?—The system of teaching writing, the invention of the Rev. J. Hawker, is simple and ingenious.

PRESTON.

Industrial Institute for the Blind,

Glover Street, Preston.

Honorary Secretary - - - - J. ALLEN, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 140.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind, and instruction in trades for blind persons.
3. When founded?—1867.
4. Which system of reading taught?—None.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, and chair seats in cane.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—18 in the Institution.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind in basket shop, sighted in brush shop.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a fortnight.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£644.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £104.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—A new shop, in a central situation, was opened January, 1871.

SHEFFIELD.

North of England Manufactory for the Blind,

47, West Street, Sheffield.

Honorary Secretary - - - W. R. CARTER, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 150.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind and to teach them trades, and to provide them with employment.
3. When founded?—1859.
4. Which system of reading taught?—None.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—None.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—Any age. Remain during good behaviour.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health, capacity to work, and good character.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, mats, matting, hearth-rugs, chair seats in cane, and of carpets from rags and listing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—16 in the Institution. 8s. to 16s. per week. None at home.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Wednesday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£1,241.
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£173.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£4.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?

S O U T H S E A .

Hampshire and Isle of Wight School and Home for the Blind.

Park Lane, Southsea.

Honorary Secretary - Miss I. HENN-GENNYNS.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town ?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education ?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children in a resident School, and to provide for the home visitation of non-resident Blind, and instruction in reading embossed type, and to provide employment for the Blind.
3. When founded ?—1864.
4. Which system of reading taught ?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates ? and amount charged for each ?—19.
Charged according to circumstances.
6. Age of Admission ? and how long they may remain ?—5 to 20.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission ?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught ?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, brushes, knitted-work, bead-work and stockings.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution ? and how many work for the Institution at their homes ? and what are their average earnings ?
10. Blind or sighted teachers ?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet ?—There is no managing Committee.
12. Is there a Retail Shop ?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869) ?
14. Subscriptions received (1869) ?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?
16. Income from Endowment ?—None.
17. General remarks ?

STOCKPORT.

Institution for the Blind, the Deaf, and the Dumb.

Wellington Road South, Stockport.

Honorary Secretary - - - G. A. DOWNES, Esq.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 70.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide Workshops for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, and to teach them trades and give them employment, and to give instruction to the Blind in reading.
3. When founded?—1867.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates and amount charged for each?—None.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of brushes and knitted articles.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—13 Blind at the Institution. None at home. Average from 5s. to 6s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Sighted.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Monthly.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Goods made in the Institution are sold in a show room at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£853.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £249.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—The manufacture of baskets has been given up, owing to premises being found unsuitable.

SWANSEA.

The Society for Teaching the Blind and Improving their Social Condition.

Honorary Secretary - - - - Mr. J. HALL.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 69.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in reading and music for the Blind, and to provide Workshops to teach them trades and give them employment.
3. When founded?—1865.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, mats, knitted goods, and also the use of the sewing machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—17.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Monthly.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£208.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £129.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—Efforts are being made to convert this Institution into a resident school.

T R O W B R I D G E.

The Institution for the Blind, Trowbridge.

Honorary Secretary - Mrs. TAYLOR.

Workshops.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 16.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide for the visitation of the Blind at their homes, and instruction in reading embossed type, to supply them with books, and also to find employment for those able to work.
3. When founded?—1865.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, knitted goods, mats, also printing.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?
10. Blind or sighted teachers?
11. When do the managing Committee meet?
12. Is there a Retail Shop?
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?
14. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?
16. Income from Endowment?—None
17. General remarks?—This is not a public Institution, a few persons who take an interest in the blind carry on the work.

WORCESTER.

The Newtown Blind Institution, Battenhall Place, Worcester.

Honorary Secretary - - - Miss E. P. BREAY.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?—About 40.
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for Blind Children in a resident School, to teach the blind trades, and to provide them with workshops and employment; also to provide for the visitation of the Blind at their homes, and to teach them to read.
3. When founded?—1869.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—5. Charges according to circumstances.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—No restriction.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity to work.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, chair-seats, hassocks, straw-plaited goods, and articles in straw and leather; and also the use of sewing and knitting machine.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—11 at the Institution. 1 at home.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Blind.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—There is no Committee.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—No; goods are sold retail at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold last year (1870)?—£80.
14. Subscriptions received last year?—None.
15. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£50.
16. Income from Endowment?—None.
17. General remarks?—This Institution is in its infancy, and the Lady Secretary would be glad of assistance, though at present, she carries on the work alone.

WORCESTER.

Worcester Proprietary College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen.

The Commandery, Worcester.

President and Visitor - THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Chairman of Council - LORD LYTTELTON.

Principal - - - - - REV. R. H. BLAIR, M.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Principal - - - S. S. FORSTER, Esq., M.A.

The College terms are three; commencing about January 20, May 1, and September 12.

There are junior and senior departments.

In the junior department, pupils are received at as early an age as they are able to be sent from home; they are assisted in all personal requirements by a matron, and are instructed in the groundwork of the elements of the various items of the course of instruction.

In the senior department pupils are not received under 14. Their education embraces the higher branches in all subjects, and preparation for graduation in honours at the Universities.

The Roman system of reading is adopted as a basis, but other systems are also made use of by the more advanced pupils.

The charges are, for education and board, £110 per annum, which sum the Council have power to increase or diminish.

For non-resident students, who can have rooms near the College, the fees for each term are £15. 15s.

Commons in College dining-room, per term, £7. 7s.

The Secretary at the College will afford all information.

YORK.

Yorkshire School for the Blind,
York.

Honorary Secretary - - J. MUNBY, Esq.

School.

1. Number of Blind in the Town?
2. Objects of Institution and nature of Education?—To provide instruction in ordinary branches of Education, with music, for the Blind in a resident School, and to teach them trades; also to provide workshops and employment for non-resident Blind Adults.
3. When founded?—1833.
4. Which system of reading taught?—Moon's and Roman.
5. Number of Inmates? and amount charged for each?—79. 3s. 6d. per week.
6. Age of Admission? and how long they may remain?—9 to 16. Remain 7 years.
7. Qualification of Candidates for Admission?—Health and capacity for work. Elected by the Governors.
8. What industrial occupations and trades are taught?—The manufacture of basket-work, brushes, knitted and netted goods, also the use of the sewing machine, and the working of hair into bracelets, chains, &c.
9. How many non-resident workpeople employed at the Institution? and how many work for the Institution at their homes? and what are their average earnings?—13 at the Institution. 12s. to 14s. per week.
10. Blind or sighted teachers?—Both.
11. When do the managing Committee meet?—Second Friday in every month.
12. Is there a Retail Shop?—Yes; at the Institution.
13. Amount of goods sold (1869)?—£849.
14. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£396.
15. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£1,137.
16. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£919.
17. General remarks?

BELFAST.

Association for the Employment of the Industrious Blind,

Donegal Place, Belfast.

Honorary Secretary - L. M. EWART, Esq.

The Institution was opened since the "Guide" was sent to press
(May, 1871).

A LIST OF ARTICLES MADE BY THE BLIND.

Antimacassars	Polka jackets
Baby hoods	Quilts
Ditto shoes	Ruffs
Ditto socks	Scarfs
Bags	Shawls
Balls	Socks
Bread and cheese cloths	Stockings
Bolsters for sofa	Sewing
Cushions ditto	Tidies
Carriage boots	Towels
Comforters	Thread girdles
Collars of lace	Wood turnery
Cuffs	Wood trays
Crochet work	Trimming
Counterpanes	Veils, silk and wool
Dolls	Window curtains
Doylies	Wool-work
Gloves	Watch pockets
Hair bracelets	Baskets, fine and coarse
Ditto watch guards	Bottle envelopes
Knitted goods	Brushes, fine and coarse
Muffs	Beehives
Muffatees	Ditto caps
Nets for garden	Butter maunds
Opera mantles	Brooms
Ditto hoods	Bird cages
Purses, silk, &c.	Bassinettes

Croquet baskets
 Chairs in wicker
 Chair seats in cane
 Ditto in willow
 Ditto in rushes
 Child's carriage
 Ditto chair
 Ditto cradle
 Dog's house
 Fire screen
 Flag baskets
 Frails (baskets)
 Hassocks of matting and straw
 Hen coops (basket)
 Hair brushes
 Reticules
 Servants' kneelers
 Screens for wash-stand
 Table mats
 Wheel guards
 Window-Blind cord
 Clothes line, hair
 Ditto manilla
 Rope
 Sash line
 Straw plait
 Cork fenders for ships
 Cup and ball (turned)
 Twine
 Nets for sheep
 Sacks
 Sacking
 Carpet of yarn
 Ditto of old listing
 Mops
 Feather beds
 Hair curled and baked
 Mattresses of hair
 Ditto of alva

Mattresses of silk
 Ditto of flock
 Ditto of cotton
 Ditto of coir
 Ditto of straw
 Ditto of sea grass
 Fire wood
 Housemaids' boxes
 Kitchen soap boxes
 Knife boxes
 Knife boards
 Hearth rugs of wool
 Ditto of yarn
 Ditto of string
 Ditto of listing
 Ditto of rags
 Mats of string
 Ditto of rope
 Ditto of wool
 Ditto chain
 Ditto of yarn
 Ditto of cocoa fibre
 Ditto for table
 Ditto for vases
 Ditto for kettles
 Ditto of grape fibre
 Matting of rope
 Ditto of string
 Ditto of coir
 Ditto of manilla
 Ditto of cocoa fibre
 Ditto of rushes
 Ditto of straw
 Riddles
 Carpet beater of cane
 List shoes
 Pin cushions
 Flannel shirts

N.B.—This List is compiled from the Reports and Price Lists of the various Institutions.

EDINBURGH.

Society for promoting Reading amongst the Blind at their own Homes.

Honorary Secretary - - J. BURN MURDOCH, Esq.

1. Object of Charity ?—To provide teachers to visit the Blind at their homes, and to teach them to read ; also to supply them with books in Moon's type.
 2. When founded ?—1857.
 3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—250.
 4. Number of applications on books ?
 5. Qualification of Candidates ?
 6. When do the managing Committee meet ?
 7. When elections take place ?
 8. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?
 9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£500.
 10. Income from Endowment ?
 11. General remarks ?
-

GLASGOW.

Mission to the Blind,

75, St. George's Place, Glasgow.

Honorary Secretary - - JAMES MILLER, Esq.

1. Object of Charity ?—To seek out Blind persons in Glasgow and its neighbourhood ; to teach them to read by Moon's system ; to supply them with books from the library of the mission, and to aid them in finding employment.
2. When founded ?—1861.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—635.
4. Number of applications on books ?
5. Qualification of Candidates ?
6. When do the managing Committee meet ?—Once a Quarter.
7. When elections take place ?
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870) ?—£400.
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870) ?—£200.
10. Income from Endowment ?—£5.
11. General remarks ?—The Society has placed 20 blind children in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in ordinary day schools, where they are instructed with sighted children.

LEEDS.

The Leeds Blind Visiting Society, Cookridge Street, Leeds.

Honorary Secretary - - - W. E. Gorr, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To visit the Blind in their homes, instruct them in the Scriptures, teach them to read books in Moon's type, and to relieve their temporal necessities when thought desirable.
2. When founded?—1869.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—170 to 180 are visited.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualifications of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—The first Friday in every month.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£170.
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£50.
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?—In November, 1869, this Society opened a day school for blind children.

LONDON.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind, 160, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Secretary - - - Mr. G. MARTIN TAIT.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide for visitation of the Blind at their own homes, and instruction for them in reading in Moon's type.
2. When founded?—1855.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—800.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—All the blind are visited who can be found.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—Third Tuesday in every month.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)? } About £400.
10. Income from Endowment?—None.
11. General remarks?—10 teachers are employed by this Society (9 of whom are blind); they visit their pupils once a fortnight. The Society extends its benefits to the provinces.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind.

Honorary Secretary - - - Miss WRIGHT.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide a teacher to visit the Blind at their homes and teach them to read; also to supply them with books in Moon's type, and to conduct a Bible reading once a week.
2. When founded?—1867.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—120.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—Quarterly; omitting the summer quarter.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£57. 8s. 6d.
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£23. 15s.
10. Income from Endowment?—None.
11. General remarks?—The teacher is a blind man, and he acts as a Scripture reader.

PERTH.

Society for Teaching the Blind to Read,

Perth.

Honorary Secretary - - - Rev. W. D. KNOWLES.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide for the home visitation of the Blind, and for their instruction in reading and writing, and to provide a library of embossed books in Moon's type for the Blind.
2. When founded?—1866.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—Between 50 and 60.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?—£116.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?—The blind are also instructed by the teachers in sewing and knitting.

S H E F F I E L D.

Blind Home Mission, 14, Corporation Street, Sheffield.

*Honorary Secretary - Mr. W. B. SELLERS.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide home visitation for the Blind with instruction in reading books in Moon's type, and to provide books for the use of the Blind; also a Sunday School for the Blind, and to provide relief for indigent Blind.
2. When founded?—1865.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £45.
10. Income from Endowment?—None.
11. General remarks?

D U B L I N.

Simpson's Hospital for the Blind.

Honorary Secretary - - - JAMES YOUNG, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide a home for Blind and Gouty Men who have once been respectable merchants, traders, or professional men in Ireland.
2. When founded?—1779.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—75 to 80.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Good character, and having been at some previous time in respectable circumstances.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—First Monday in February, May, August and November.
7. When elections take place?—Second Monday in May and November yearly.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?—None.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—None.
10. Income from Endowment?—The Institution is supported entirely by rents from lands and houses bequeathed by the founder and others; these vary somewhat according to circumstances.
11. General remarks?—Applications must be lodged a month before the second Monday in May or November.

LIMERICK.

The Asylum for Blind Females, Limerick.

Honorary Secretary - - - Rev. J. F. GREGG, M.A.
School.

1. Objects of Charity and nature of Education?—To provide a Protestant home for Blind Females of good character.
2. When founded?—1834.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—12.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Good character, preference being given to natives of County Limerick.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions and Donations received last year (1870)?—£112.
9. Legacies received last year (1870)?—£200
10. Income from Endowment?—None.
11. General remarks?—This is simply a domestic home for blind Protestant women. Its inmates are described as being a “united happy Christian family.” All the work of the house is done by the blind with one sighted assistant, and one has acted as organist at Trinity Church for several years.

L O N D O N .

Society for granting Annuities to the Blind,
 Blind School, St. George's Fields, London, S.E.

Honorary Secretary - - - Rev. B. G. JOHNS.

1. Object of Charity?—To aid in the support of indigent Blind persons by granting them small pensions of £6 per annum.
2. When founded?—1859.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—10.
4. Number of applications on books?—About 50.
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Age not under 40. Good character, income not to exceed £10 per annum.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?—Generally in May.
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?—£40.
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?—£30.
10. Income from Endowment?—None.
11. General remarks?

LONDON—continued.

The British and Foreign Blind Association for improving the embossed literature, and promoting the employment of the Blind,

33, Cambridge Square, London, W.

Honorary Secretary - - T. R. ARMITAGE, Esq., M.D.

This Society was formed in 1868 in consequence of the confusion arising from the want of uniformity of the characters used by the Blind for the purpose of reading by touch, and to endeavour to remedy it. The questions of music and writing are also engaging the attention of the Committee. A report of the proceedings of 1870 can be obtained on application.

** Came's Charity for the Blind,*

The Cordwainers' Company's Hall, 7, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - H. JACKSON, Esq.

-
1. Object of Charity?—To give pensions of £5.
 2. When founded?—1796.
 3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—110.
 4. Number of applications on books?
 5. Qualification of Candidates?—Total blindness; residence within 100 miles of London, and not having received parochial relief, or begged in the streets. Men must be over 46 years of age; and women, if married, not less than 40; if widows or maidens, not less than 30.
 6. When do the managing Committee meet?
 7. When elections take place?
 8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
 9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
 10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—About £550.
 11. General remarks?—The application must be made before the 10th of November, by petition to the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company, stating means of support, age, proved by certificate or declaration, and any special circumstances, verified by the signatures of six of the principal inhabitants of the parish in which the petitioner is living at the date of the petition; if petitioner is married, a marriage certificate must be produced. The petition of a successful candidate must be renewed at the end of three years.

LONDON—continued.

**Christian Blind Relief Society,*

100, Borough Road, London, S.E.

Secretary - - - Mr. J. CLARKE.

1. Object of Charity?—To give to needy deserving persons sums of 2s. 6d. to 10s. per month.
2. When founded?—1843.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—200.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?

8. Subscriptions received (1869)?	} About £1,000.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?	

**City and East London Reading Classes for the Blind,*

John Street, Brick Lane, London, N.E.

Honorary Treasurer - - - Rev. R. WHITTINGTON.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide instruction for the Blind in reading, and persons to read to them out of the Scriptures, and to promote friendly intercourse among the Blind.
2. When founded?—1863.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—100.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?—Classes are held in the Ward Schools, Philip Lane, London Wall, and at Stepney and Hoxton.

8. Subscriptions received (1869)?	} £148.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?	

LONDON—continued.

The Clothworkers' Company's Charities for the Blind.

The Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - OWEN ROBERTS, Esq., M.A.

See under *Acton, Cornell, Gregory, Love, Newman, Thwaytes, and West.*

Object of Charity?—To give pensions.

Qualifications.—Applicants must be 50 years of age, of sober life and good morals, have been totally blind for 3 years, not be entitled to any estate, annuity, salary, pension, or income to the amount of £20 a year; nor be an inmate of a workhouse or public institution; nor publicly solicit nor receive alms.

Blank Petitions are issued from the Company's Office between the hours of 11 and 3.

Certificates of age, blindness, circumstances, and marriage (if married), must be annexed to the petition.

The Petition, the certificate, or declaration of age, the certificate of the surgeon, and the certificate of facts, properly filled up and signed, are to be delivered gratis at the Company's Office at the Company's Hall, Mincing Lane, London.

Acton's Charity for the Blind,

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - O. ROBERTS, Esq., M.A.

1. *Object of Charity?*—To grant pensions of £10.
2. *When founded?*—1837.
3. *Number of Blind being benefitted?*—4.
4. *Number of applications on books?*
5. *Qualification of Candidates?*—50 years of age, and 3 years blind. For further particulars see under "*Clothworkers' Company.*"
6. *When do the managing Committee meet?*—When required.
7. *When elections take place?*—When vacancies occur.
8. *Subscriptions received (1869)?*
9. *Donations and Legacies received (1869)?*
10. *Income from Endowment?*—£40.
11. *General remarks?*

LONDON—continued.

Cornell's Charity for the Blind,

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity ?—To grant pensions of £10.
2. When founded ?—1850.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—7.
4. Number of applications on books ?
5. Qualification of Candidates ?—Blind "Citizens" of London ; for further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
6. When do the managing Committee meet ?—When required.
7. When elections take place ?—When vacancies occur.
8. Subscriptions received (1869) ?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?
10. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—£70.
11. General remarks ?

**Cureton's Charity for the Blind,*

The Goldsmiths' Company's Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - W. PRIDEAUX, Esq.

1. Object of Charity ?—To grant annuities of £20 each to Blind persons.
2. When founded ?—1858.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—5.
4. Number of applications on books ?
5. Qualification of Candidates ?—Must be 50 years of age ; must not be in receipt of any other income from charity on account of blindness, nor of an income from any source exceeding £25 a year. Must have been totally blind for 12 months.
6. When do the managing Committee meet ?
7. When elections take place ?
8. Subscriptions received (1869) ?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?
10. Income from Endowment (1869) ?
11. General remarks ?—Preference is first given to freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company who are of the craft ; then to other freemen of the Company and their widows ; then to freemen of the City of London or their widows. No special form of petition is needed.

LONDON—continued.

**Day's Charity for the Blind,*

34, Savile Row, London, W.

Secretary - - - - W. F. SIMPSON, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To give pensions of £12, £16, or £20 per annum to deserving Blind persons.
2. When founded?—1836.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—237.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Must be wholly blind, an object of benevolent relief, and a resident in England, Wales, or Scotland.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—Once a quarter.
7. When elections take place?—In January, April, July, October.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£3,653.
11. General remarks?—Pensioners are elected by Trustees. At the present time (1871) the names of these trustees are W. Underwood, Esq., W. Croft, Esq., J. Shaw, Esq., E. C. Johnson, Esq.

**Farmer's Charity for the Blind,*

The Goldsmiths' Company's Hall, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - W. PRIDEAUX, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions of £4 each to Blind persons.
2. When founded?—1813.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—10.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualifications of Candidates?—There are no special qualifications; and no particular form of petition is required.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?
11. General remarks?—Preference is first given to freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company who are of the craft; secondly, to other freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company and their widows; then to freemen of the City of London and their widows.

LONDON—continued.

**Granger's Charity for the Blind,*

Drapers' Company's Hall, 27, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - - W. H. SAWYER, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions of £10 each to indigent Blind persons, every second year.
2. When founded?—1835.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—9.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—The Court of Wardens elect from candidates who present a certificate "of good fame for honesty and sobriety," from the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish in which they reside.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?
11. General remarks?

Gregory's Charity for the Blind.

The Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant pension of £4.
2. When founded?—1845.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—1.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—One of the two most aged blind pensioners of the Company. For further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?—When vacancies occur.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£4.
11. General remarks?

LONDON—continued.

**The Goldsmiths' Company's Charities for the Blind,*

Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - W. PRIDEAUX, Esq.

See under *Cureton and Farmer.*

Hetherington's Charity for the Aged Blind,

Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Clerk - - M. S. S. DIPNALL, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide annuities of £10 to aged Blind persons "who have seen better days."
2. When founded?—1774.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—695.
4. Number of applications on books?—About 250.
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Age, sixty-one years or upwards. Birth and residence in England, to the exclusion of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed. Total blindness for three whole years; and residence during that period at the place where the blind person resides at the time of petitioning. Income, if any, under £20 a year.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?—In November and February.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?—None.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?—£2,100.
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£7,522, subject to certain payments to Christ's Hospital for management, &c.
11. General remarks?—Forms of petition may be had on application at the counting-house, Christ's Hospital, in the month of October only. Prospectuses of the Charity may be had on application at any time. Petitions of unsuccessful candidates are to be renewed annually. About 90 are elected annually.

* The intention of the Founder of the above-mentioned Charity (as expressed by himself) was to relieve such persons only as, *having been in a better situation of life*, are or may be disabled by Blindness from maintaining themselves, and on that account are or may become a burden upon their children or relations, not in affluent circumstances, or, having but little of their own, want some addition to what they have to make life more comfortable under such an infirmity. The Governors, therefore, to prevent disappointment to many otherwise deserving applicants, give notice that persons of the following descriptions are deemed ineligible to the Charity, viz. :—

Day labourers of every denomination,—common soldiers and sailors,—militia men, unless principals serving for themselves,—domestic and menial servants of gentlemen,—journeymen in any handicraft trade,—persons living by turning a mangle, a polisher's wheel, or other like employment;—and also those who have ever begged, or have at any time during their lives received any parochial alms or allowance as paupers.

Home for the Blind,

4, Upper Eamont Terrace, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.

Honorary Secretary - - Mrs. M. JAMESON.

1. Object of Charity ?—To provide a home, with board and lodging, for such respectable Blind Women as can partly pay for the accommodation.
2. When founded ?—1861.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—8.
4. Number of applications on books ?
5. Qualification of Candidates ?—To be homeless and respectable. Age of admission, 18 to 50 ; and payment of £15 per annum, one quarter in advance, and clothe themselves.
6. When do the managing Committee meet ?—There is no Committee.
7. When elections take place ?—None.
8. Subscriptions and Donations received (1869) ?—£203. 7s. 8d.
9. Legacy received (1869) ?—£83. 8s.
10. Income from Endowment (1869) ?
11. General remarks ?—This is a private home, conducted strictly as a private family, under the care and control of the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary.

**Hamston's Charity for the Blind,*

The Vestry of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, E.C.

Secretary — THE CLERK OF THE VESTRY, ST. BOTOLPH.

1. Object of Charity ?—To grant pensions of nearly £6 per annum to the indigent Blind belonging to the parishes of St. Botolph, and St. Paul's, Shadwell.
2. When founded ?—1777.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted ?—5.
4. Number of applications on books ?
5. Qualification of Candidates ?—Preference is given to lightermen, their widows and children, in the parishes above-mentioned.
6. When do the managing Committee meet ?
7. When elections take place ?
8. Subscriptions received (1869) ?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869) ?
10. Income from Endowment (1869) ?—£59.
11. General remarks ?

LONDON—*continued.*

Indigent Blind Visiting Society,

27, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

Secretary - - - - Mr. W. COLMER.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide for the home visitation of the Blind, and their instruction, both at home and in classes, in reading Frere's and Braille's type, and generally to aid the Blind.
2. When founded?—1834.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—620.
4. Number of applications on books?—100.
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—Monthly.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } £1,530.
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£19.
11. General remarks?

**Jews' Society for the Relief of Indigent Blind Jews,*

37, Duke Street, Aldgate, London, E.C.

Secretary - - - - Mr. S. SOLOMON.

1. Object of Charity?—To give 8s. per week for life to Indigent Blind Jews.
2. When founded?
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—46.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)? } About £1,000.
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?

LONDON—*continued.**Love's Charity for the Blind,*

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant a pension of £10.
2. When founded?—1858.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—1.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualifications of Candidates?—50 years of age, and 3 years blind. For further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?—When vacancies occur.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£10.
11. General Remarks?

Newman's Charity for the Blind,

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Honorary Secretary - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions of £10.
2. When founded?—1810.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—37.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—50 years of age, and 3 years blind. For further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?—When vacancies occur.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment?—£730.
11. General remarks?

LONDON—*continued.*

Painter Stainers' Company's Charities for the Blind,

Painter Stainers' Hall, 9, Little Trinity Lane, London, E.C. .

Clerk - - - - - H. D. PRITCHARD, Esq.

-
1. Object of Charity?—To give pensions of £10 each to Blind persons, granted under the Wills of John Stock, Esq., 1780 ; Mrs. Dorothy Smith, 1790 ; Mrs. Jane Shank, 1795 ; Mrs. Mary Grainer, 1808 ; and Mrs. Ann Yeates, 1794.
 2. When founded?—About 1800.
 3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—174.
 4. Number of applications on books?
 5. Qualifications of Candidates? *—Sixty-one years of age complete. Have been totally blind for three years. Unable to maintain themselves. In distressed circumstances. Born in England, not in Wales or Scotland. Must have lived three years in their present parish or place of residence. Have no income for life above £10 a year, or receiving any benefaction to that amount. Have never received alms from any parish or place as a pauper. Never been a common beggar. Of sober life and conversation.
 6. When do the managing Committee meet?
 7. When elections take place?—Second Wednesday in December.
 8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
 9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
 10. Income from Endowment (1869)?
 11. General remarks?—A blank form of petition containing all requisite information is supplied direct to applicants from the 25th October to the 30th November every year. Unsuccessful petitioners may apply a second time.
-

* These being the qualifications prescribed by the Benefactors and Donors of the Charities, the Trustees cannot depart from them in the slightest degree ; and they must be testified to by the Minister and the Churchwardens of the parish in which the petitioner resides. The petitioner must also furnish certificates of baptism ; if married, of marriage, and of total blindness from a Surgeon.

**Protestant Blind Society,*

12, Wellington Street, London Bridge, London, E.C.

Honorary Secretary - S. G. WATSON, Esq.

-
1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions, commencing at 10s. per month, to indigent Blind persons of every Protestant denomination.
 2. When founded?—1863.
 3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—145.
 4. Number of applications on books?
 5. Qualification of Candidates?
 6. When do the managing Committee meet?
 7. When elections take place?
 8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
 9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
- } £497.
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?
 11. General remarks?
-

Thwaytes's Charity for the Blind,

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

-
1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions of £10.
 2. When founded?—1835.
 3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—73.
 4. Number of applications on books?
 5. Qualifications of Candidates?—50 years of age, and 3 years blind.
For further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
 6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
 7. When elections take place?—When vacancies occur.
 8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
 9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
 10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£730.
 11. General remarks?

LONDON—*continued.*

West's Charity for the Blind,

Clothworkers' Hall, 41, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Clerk - - O. ROBERTS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To grant pensions of £5.
2. When founded?—1718.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—331.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—50 years of age, and 3 years blind; preference being given to West's kin and natives of Newbury, Reading, Twickenham, Isleworth, Richmond, the City of London, and Henley-on-Thames; in default of these to others. For further particulars see under "Clothworkers' Company."
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?—When vacancies occur.
8. Subscriptions received (1869)?
9. Donations and Legacies received (1869)?
10. Income from Endowment (1869)?—£1,655.
11. General remarks?

WAKEFIELD.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind.

Honorary Secretary - - - JOHN E. DIBBS, Esq.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide a reader to visit the Blind at their homes, and teach them to read; also to supply them with books in Moon's type.
2. When founded?—1869.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—30.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?—Willingness to learn.
6. When do the managing Committee meet?—When required.
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received (1870)?—£16. 6s. 6d.
9. Donations and Legacies received (1870)?—£15. 7s. 6d.
10. Income from Endowment?
11. General remarks?

List of Books, &c., on the Subject of the Blind.

Date of Publication.

- 1747 *Life of Nicholas Sanderson*, Professor at Cambridge, by John Inghliff.—Publisher, “———,” Dublin.
- 1773 *An Essay on Blindness*, translated from the French of M. Diderot.—Publisher, Dymott, London.
- 1813 *Life of James Downing* (blind).—Publisher, Haddon, London.
- 1819 *An Essay on the Blind*, translated from the French of Dr. Guillié.—Publisher, Phillips, London.
- 1829 *Life of John Metcalf* (blind), by ——.—Publisher, Langdale Knaresborough.
Authentic Anecdotes and Biographical Sketches of Remarkable Blind Persons, by Gavin Douglas.—Publisher, Smeeton, London.
- 1834 *Literature for the Blind*, by James Gall.—Publisher, Gall, Edinburgh.
- 1837 *The Education of the Blind*, by James Gall.—Publisher, Gall, Edinburgh.
- 1837 *Observations on the Employment, &c., of the Blind*, by Thomas Anderson.—Publisher, Simpkin, Marshall, London.
- 1837 *Report on the Alphabets for the Blind*, in the Transactions of The Royal Scotch Society of Arts, by the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S.
- 1838 *Biography of the Blind*, by James Wilson (blind).—Publisher, Showell, Birmingham.
- 1839 *Blindness*, by Andrew Park.—Publisher, Smith, Elder, London.
- 1842 *An Account of the Institution for the Blind at Boston*, United States, in “*American Notes*,” vol. 1, page 74, by Charles Dickens.—Publisher, Chapman, Hall, London.
- 1843 *The Mental State of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb*, by R. Fowler, M.D.—Publisher, Brodie, Salisbury.
- 1843 *The Punctiuncula Stenographic System of Embossing*, by G. A. Hughes (blind).—Publisher, Hughes, London.

Books—*continued*.

- 1845 *The Lost Senses* (Blindness), by John Kitto, D.D.—Publisher, Knight, London.
- 1846 *The Education and Employment at the Asylum for Blind at Glasgow*, by Mr. Alston.
- 1852 *Report of the Jurors of the Great Exhibition of 1851*, page 413, "Printing for the Blind."—Publisher, Clowes, London.
- 1852 *An Account of the School for the Blind at Paris*, in "Faggot of French Sticks," vol. 1, page 430, by Sir F. Head, Bart.—Publisher, Murray, London.
- 1853 *Tangible Typography*, by E. C. Johnson.—Publisher, Whitaker, London.
- 1853 *A Lecture on the Education of the Blind in the Transactions of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, by the Rev. W. Taylor.—Publisher, Simpkin, Marshall, London.
- 1854 *An Article in the Edinburgh Review*, No. 201, page 61.—Publisher, Longmans, London.
- 1855 *The Musical Instruction of the Blind in France, Spain and America*, by E. C. Johnson.—Publisher, Mitchell, London.
- 1855 "The Blind," in "Biographical and Critical Essays," page 31, by W. H. Prescott (blind).—Publisher, Routledge, London.
- 1856 *Life of James Wilson* (blind), with an Essay, by John Bird, M.R.C.S. (blind).—Publishers, Ward and Lock, London.
- 1857 *The Land of Silence, and The Land of Darkness*, by the Rev. B. G. Johns.—Publisher, Longman, London.
- 1857 "Songs in the Night;" a Lecture on the Triumphs of Genius over Blindness, page 59, in "The Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags," by W. H. Milburn (blind).—Publisher, Sampson, Lowe, London.
- 1859 *The Sense Denied and Lost*, by Thomas Bull, M.D. (blind).—Publisher, Longman, London.
- 1859 *The Education of the Blind, and on the Establishment of a College for those in the opulent classes; a paper read before the Social Science Society at Liverpool*, September, 1858, by the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S.—Publisher, J. E. Taylor, London.
- 1859 *The Blind*, an article in *The English Cyclopædia*, reprinted, by Charles Baker.—Publisher, Knight, London.
- 1859 *On the Relation of Blind to the World around them*, translated from J. W. Klein's "Die Ausrasten für Blinden in Wien," by the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S.—Publisher, J. E. Taylor, London.

Books—continued.

- 1859 *A short Sketch of the Life of J. W. Klein, Founder of the Institution for the Blind in Vienna*, translated by Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S.—Publisher, J. E. Taylor, London.
- 1859 *Darkness and Light*, by Mrs. W. Fison.—Publishers, Wertheim and Co., London.
- 1860 *The Blind of London*, by E. C. Johnson.—Publisher, Mitchell, London.
- 1860 *The Irish Pauper Blind*, by E. C. Johnson.—Publisher, Mallett, London.
- 1860 *The Blind*, by A. Mitchell (blind).—Publisher, Moorish, London.
- 1861 *The Management and Education of Blind Children of J. G. Knie (Breslau)*, translated by Rev. W. Taylor.—Publisher, Simpkin, Marshall, London.
- 1862 *The present Condition and future Improvement of the Blind*, by J. W. Clare, Civil Engineer (blind).—Publisher,——— London.
- 1862 *What is doing for the Blind*, by James Gray (blind).—Publishers, Gall and Inglis, Edinburgh.
- 1862 *Social Pathology. The Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb*, by John Bird, M.R.C.S. (blind).—Publishers, Ward and Lock, London.
- 1862 *On The Number and Condition of the Blind in Ireland. A paper read before the Congres International de Beinfaisance*, by W. R. Wilde, M.D.
- 1863 *Report on Printing for the Blind in the Transactions of the British Association for the advancement of science*, by the Rev. W. Taylor.—Publisher, Simpkin, Marshall, London.
- 1863 *The Census of England and Wales for the year 1861. General Report, presented to Parliament*, vol. 3, pages 42 and 164, &c.
- 1863 *The Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; a letter to Rev. R. Maguire, M.A.*, by John Bird, M.C.R.S. (blind).—Publishers, Ward and Lock, London.
- 1864 *The Education of the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb. A Lecture*, by Alfred Payne.—Publisher, Tweedie, London.
- 1864 *Facts and Figures*, by E. Moore.—Publisher, Aylott, London.
- 1864 *Charity misapplied*, by Mrs. Hippolyte van Landeghem (blind).—Publisher, Bessy, Stockwell.
- 1865 *Exile and Home*, by Mrs. Hippolyte van Landeghem (blind).—Publisher, Clowes, London.

Books—continued.

- 1865 An Article in the Quarterly Review, No. 236, page 430.—Publisher, Murray, London.
- 1866 A Lecture on the best mode of Relieving the Blind, by T. J. Dunning.—Publisher, Taylor, London.
- 1867 Blind People, their Works and Ways, by the Rev. B. G. Johns, M.A.—Publisher, Murray, London.
- 1867 A few remarks on the Blind Industrial Exhibition, 1867. by E. Moore.—Publisher, Moore, London.
- 1867 The College at Worcester for the Blind sons of Gentlemen. Reprinted by request from the Worcester Herald of December 7th, 1867.
- 1867 An Account of the Blind School at Illzach, near Mülhausen, in the "Romance of Charity," page 395, by John de Liefde.—Publisher, Strahan, London.
- 1868 Paris Exhibition, 1867. Apparatus, &c., for the Blind. Report presented to Parliament by E. C. Johnson.—Publishers, Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.
- 1868 A Blind Inventor. The Life of Dr. Gale, M.A., F.G.S., F.C.S., inventor of the non-explosive gunpowder processes, by John Plummer.—Publisher, Tweedie, London.
- 1868 Education of the Blind. A Paper read at the Meeting of the Association for Promoting Social Science, at Birmingham, October, 1868, by Rev. R. H. Blair, M.A., London.
- 1870 A Plea for the Blind, and a reprint of Mr. Blackstock's Evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of inquiry into the working of the Poor Law Board of Scotland.—Publisher, Macrone, Glasgow.
- 1870 The Education and Literature of the Blind. Report of a Meeting at Worcester, reprinted from the Worcester Herald, December, 1869. London.
- 1871 The Education and Employment of the Blind; What it has been, is, and ought to be, by T. R. Armitage, M.D.—Publisher, Hardwicke, London.
- 1871 Piano Tuning as an employment for the Blind. A Paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts, January 6th, 1871, by T. R. Armitage, M.D.
- No date. The Claims of the Blind.—Publisher, J. Maxwell, Edinburgh.
- No date. The Condition of the Blind.—Publisher, T. Campbell, Edinburgh.
- No date. The Genius of the Blind.—Publisher, E. H. White, London.
- No date. An Article, "Blind," in the Encyclopædia Britannica, by Blacklock.

Books—continued.

- No date. An Article, "Printing for the Blind," in "Tomlinson's Cyclopædia of Useful Arts," part 32.—Publisher, Virtue, London.
- No date. An Article, "Blind," in Chambers's Encyclopædia, No. 62, page 155.—Publisher, Chambers, Edinburgh.
- No date. Anecdotes of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, in Chambers's Miscellany of Instructive Tracts, No. 44.—Publisher, Chambers, Edinburgh.
- 1749 Lettre sur les Aveugles. M. Diderot, a Londres.
- 1786 Essai sur l'Education des Aveugles. Haiüy, a Paris.
- 1817 Essai sur l'Instruction des Aveugles. Le Docteur Giullié, a Paris.
- 1837 Essai sur l'état des Aveugles-nés. P. A. Dufau, Paris.
- 1837 Le Sourd-Muet et l'Aveugle, 2 toms. L'Abbé C. Carton, Bruges.
- Lehrbuch zum Unterrichte der Blinden. Klein.
- Geschichte des Blinden Unterrichts. Klein.
- Anleitung Blinden Kindern, &c. Klein.
- Jakob Braun. Klein.
- Anstalten für Blinde. Klein.
- Blinden Lieder. Klein.
- Beschreibung eines gelungenen Versuches blinden Kinder zur
burg; Brauchbarkeit zu bilden. Klein.
- Nachrichten v einigen Blindgebornen, &c. Rotermund.
- An Règierungen, Eltern, und Lehrer, &c. Daniel.
- Ueber die Behandlung welche Blinden Kindern, &c. Jäger.
- Blinden Anstalt in Zürich. Oreill.
- Ansichten über die Erziehung der Zölinge einer Blinden
Anstalt, &c. Dolezálék.
- Ueber die Erziehung und den Unterricht der Blinden, &c.
Hienzsch.
- Geschichte der K. S. blinden Anstalt zu Dresden. Georgi.
- Kurzer Unterricht für Eltern und Lehrer der Blinden. Struve.
- Belisar, oder über Blinde und Blinden Anstalten. Zeune.
- Gründliche Hülfe für Blinde, &c. Freudenberg.
- Ueber mich selbst und meine Unglücks-gefährten, die Blinden.
Baczko.
- Ideen über Musik. Prince George of Denmark.
- Also the works of Knie, Müller, Niboyet, Hirzel, Nageli, Koch,
Wolke, Altorfer, Neudegg, Lachmann, Braille.

Books, in raised Roman Letters, for the use of the Blind, which are sold at the GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND, and may be had from the Institution through any Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

Genesis.
Exodus.
Do. and Leviticus.
Leviticus.
Numbers.
Deuteronomy.
Joshua, Judges, and Ruth.
Samuel.
Kings.
Chronicles.
Job, Ezra, and Nehemiah.
Psalms.
Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, and Esther.
Isaiah.
Jeremiah and Lamentations.
Ezekiel.
Daniel to Malachi.
Matthew's Gospel.
Mark's do.
Luke's do.
John's do.
Acts of the Apostles.
Romans.
1st and 2nd Corinthians.
Galatians, Ephesians, Philip-
pians, and Colossians.
1st and 2nd Thessalonians.
1st and 2nd Timothy.
Titus.
Philemon, Hebrews, James.

1st and 2nd Peter, 1st, 2nd and
3rd John, Jude.
Revelations.
The Church of England Cate-
chism.
The Church of Scotland Shorter
Catechism.
Selections from Eminent Authors
Selections of Sacred Poetry, with
Tunes
Todd's Lectures in 3 volumes.
The Psalms and Paraphrases, in
2 volumes.
The Morning and Evening Ser-
vice of the Church of England.
The History of the Bible.
Meditations on the Sacrament of
the Lord's Supper.
Description of London, by Cham-
bers.
Introduction to Astronomy, by
Chambers.
A Selection of Æsop's Fables,
with Woodcuts.
English Grammar.
First and Second Book of Les-
sons.
Lessons on Natural Religion.
Alphabet Cards, large and small.
Arithmetic Boards.
Writing Boxes, with Types.

**Books in embossed Roman Type for the use of the Blind, printed
at the Asylum for the Blind, Massachusetts, United States.**

Lardner's Universal History.	New Testament, small.
Howe's Geography.	Do. do. large.
Howe's Atlas of the Islands.	Old Testament
English Reader, parts 1, 2.	Psalms.
The Harvey Boys.	Book of Proverbs.
The Pilgrim's Progress.	Psalms in verse.
Baxter's Call.	Psalms and Hymns.
English Grammar.	The Dairyman's Daughter.
Life of Melancthon.	The Spelling Book.
Constitution of the United States.	The Sixpenny Glass of Wine.
Book of Diagrams.	Howe's Blind Child's Manual.
Viri Romæ	Do. do. First Book.
Pierce's Geometry, with Diagrams.	Do. do. Second Book.
Political Class Book.	Do. do. Third Book.
First Table of Logarithms.	Do. do. Fourth Book.
Second do. do.	Collection of Hymns for the Blind.
Principles of Arithmetic.	Milton's Poetical Works.
Astronomical Dictionary.	Diderot's Essay.
Philosophy of Natural History.	Combe's Constitution of Man.
Rudiments of Natural Philosophy.	Natural Theology.
Cyclopædia.	Writing Cards.
Common Prayer.	Maps, Globes, and other apparatus for Institutions at cost Price.
Guide to Devotion.	

There is published at Philadelphia, in common Roman letters, an English Dictionary, in 3 volumes, 4to.

**Books for the Blind, in Roman characters, Published at the School
for the Blind, St. George's Fields. London, S.**

The Book of Job.	Sunlight in the Clouds.
The Gospel of St. Mark.	English History.
The Acts of the Apostles.	

Books for the Blind, in Roman characters, Published at the Asylum for the Blind, Park Street, Bristol.

First Lesson Book.

Holy Thoughts.

The Sermon on the Mount.

The Life of Watt.

Elements of Geography.

Books, in Roman Characters, published by the Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind. (Offices: 33, Essex Street Strand, London. And High Street, Worcester.)

The Proverbs of Solomon:

The Epistle of St. Peter, 1 & 2.

Do. St. James.

Do. St. Paul to the Hebrews.

Chambers's Reading Book.

Miscellaneous Reading Book.
2nd Edition.

Easy Reading Lessons, 2nd Edition.

Virgil: Æn: Lib. IV.

French Grammar.

German Grammar.

Lives of Noted Men.

The Gospel according to St. Mark.

Prayer Book Psalms, vol. 1.

Do. vol. 2 & 3 (in the press).

Merchant of Venice (in the press).

Vocabulary in the Languages
English, French, German.

Cicero: Orations against Cataline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Diagrams of Euclid's Elements,
Books 1 to 6, by W. Pumphrey.

Diagrams of Euclid's Elements,
First Book, by Rev. W. Taylor.

Instruction Book for the Pianoforte, according to Hamilton, embossed in the ordinary system of musical notation, as used by the sighted, 2 vols., by W. H. Levy.

English Dictionary (in Roman letters), 3 vols. Published at the School for the Blind,

Philadelphia, United States.

Selection of Psalm Tunes, by Rev. W. Taylor.

Phrenotypic Primer for the Blind, by Major Beniowski.
London.

Morning and Evening Prayer, and Litany, also the Church Catechism (in Roman characters). Published by the Prayer Book and Homily Society, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

English Dictionary (in Roman letters) by ———.

Works for the Blind in Moon's Type, published by Mr. Moon, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton.—Any person who may wish to have a particular Chapter of the Bible, Hymn, or other Work Stereotyped, can do so, on terms which can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Moon, a perfect Copy of which will be presented to the Donor on the completion of the Work, but the Plates will be retained as the Property of the Charity.

ENGLISH LIST.

The Bible in 65 parts.

For Beginners and the Aged.

Alphabet with Instructions.

Spelling Lessons 1 and 2.

Lord's Prayer (as a First Lesson)

Texts for the Aged and such as have very hard hands, parts 1 and 2 (extra large type).

First Lesson Book.

John, chapter 3.

John " 14.

John " 15.

John " 16.

John " 17.

Life of Christ in Scripture words, in 3 vols.

The above in 9 parts.

Life of Christ, part 8 (extra large type).

Life of Christ, part 9 (extra large type).

[The above are all printed in wide lines for aged persons and learners.]

Spelling Frames.

Letters for ditto.

Set of Wire Letters.

Writing Frame, large.

" " small.

Religious Works.

Pilgrim's Progress, in 2 parts.

Scotch Metrical Psalms, in 3 parts.

Scotch Paraphrases, in 1 part.

Prayer-book Psalms, in 3 parts.

Morning and Evening Prayers and Litany, in 1 part.

Epistles in Liturgy, in 2 parts.

Sinner's Friend, in 2 parts.

Morning Watches, in 3 parts.

Holy Communion, in 1 part.

Collects, in 1 part.

Telling Jesus.

Lord's Supper (Preparatory Exercises).

Morning Portions (Bogatzky's).

Evening Portions (ditto).

Hele's Morning and Evening Prayers (selections from).

Texts of Consolation.

Scripture Truths.

Silent Comforter.

Sunbeams for Human Hearts.

The Glory of God.

Chapters and Psalms.

Matthew, chap. 5.

Matthew, chaps. 6 & 7.

Luke, chap. 11.

Luke, chap. 15.

Ephesians, chap. 2.

WORKS—continued.

Luke, chap. 18.
 John „ 1.
 John „ 3.
 John „ 6.
 John „ 10.
 John „ 14.
 John „ 15.
 John „ 16.
 John „ 17.
 John „ 18.
 Acts „ 9.
 1st Corinthians, chap. 15.
 2nd „ „ 5, 6.
 Hebrews, chap. 12.
 Proverbs, chap. 8.
 Psalms 34 and 86.
 Psalms 40, 42 and 84.
 Psalms 32, 51, 130, and 143.
 Psalms 91 and 139.
 Psalm 119.
 Isaiah, chap. 40.
 Isaiah, chap. 53.
 Psalms 32 and 125.
 Isaiah, chap. 55.
 Psalms 27 and 103.

Poetry.

Bull's Hymns.
 Hymn of the Blind.
 Morning Hymns (by a Lady).
 Evening Hymns (by a Lady).
 Hymns on Resignation.
 Hymns, Hours of Sorrow.
 „ Ashamed of Jesus.
 „ All is known to Thee.
 „ Precious Promises.
 „ Need of Jesus.
 Sacred Poetry, part 1.
 Sacred Poetry „ 2.
 Keble's Christian Year (selections from).
 Revival Hymns, part 1.
 Revival Hymns „ 2.
 Children's Hymns.
 World in the Heart.

Starless Crown.
 Christ our Example.
 Old, Old Story.
 Herbert and Quarles (selections from).
 Cotter's Saturday Night.
 A Hymn, by J. Anderson, Esq.

Educational Works.

History of England.
 Geography.
 Biblical Dictionary.
 Spelling Book.
 Grammar, part 1.
 Euclid, Book 1 (Diagrams).

Tales and Anecdotes.

Seaman's Leap for Life, &c.
 Tiger Hunt, &c.
 Falls of Niagara, &c.
 Anecdotes of Dogs.
 Sagacity of a Lioness.
 Blind Beggar.
 Blind Irishman.
 Dying Robber.
 Luke Heywood.
 Time Enough Yet.
 Too Late.
 Sabbath Breaking.
 Soldier of Lucknow.
 Praying Willys.
 Highland Kitchen-maid.
 Pious Teacher.
 Lost Prayer Book.
 Eyes and Ears.

REMARKABLE ANSWERS TO
PRAYER.

Brave Emperor, &c.
 Bristol Merchant, &c.
 Negress and Her Nurse, &c.
 Let him be Spared, &c.
 Paying for Praying, &c.
 Innkeeper's Family, &c.

WORKS—continued.

Prayer Meeting Abandoned, &c.
 Vessels Saved by Prayer, &c.
 Learning to Pray, &c.
 Two Praying Wives, &c.
 Philip Henry's Promise, &c.
 Irreverence Rebuked, &c.
 Condemned Soldier, &c.
 Loss of Family Prayer, &c.
 Son's Admonition, &c.
 King of Toobow, &c.
 Prayer for Lunatic Answered, &c.
 Prayer for Fine Weather Answered, &c.
 Guarded House, &c.
 Beggar's Prayer, &c.
 A Praying Mother, &c.
 A Written Prayer Answered, &c.
 Persecuting Father.
 Murderers Overawed, &c.

Memoirs.

Life of—

Capt. Cook.
 Zisca.
 G. Stephenson.
 R. Stephenson.
 Peter the Great.
 J. Vine Hall.
 James Watt.
 J. Metcalf.
 Christopher Columbus.
 Nicholas Bacon.
 Martin Luther.
 Sir William Herschell.
 Harriet Pollard.
 Eliza Cooter.
 Benjamin Franklin.
 Sir H. Davy.
 J. Ferguson, the Astronomer.
 Sir Isaac Newton.
 General Garibaldi.
 William Caxton.
 Rev. A. Murray.
 Cranmer (Last Hours of).
 Polycarp (Last Hours of).

Moon's Labours for the Blind.
 Early Years of H.R.H. the late Prince Consort.
 Queen's Journal, part 1, First Visit to Scotland.
 Queen's Journal, part 2, Visit Blair Athole.
 Queen's Journal, part 2, West Tour.
 Queen's Journal, Life in the Highlands.

FOREIGN LIST.

Danish.

John, chaps. 1, 2, & 3.
 John „ 14.

Norse.

John, chap. 14.
 John „ 1, 2, & 3.

Hindustanee.

Psalm 34.
 Matthew, in 2 parts.
 John, in 2 parts.
 John, chap. 3.

Irish.

John, chap. 3.
 Acts „ 9.

Armenian.

Psalms 34 and 86.
 John, chap. 3.
 Primer.

Gaelic.

John, in 2 parts.
 John, chap. 3.
 John, 1, 2, & 3 (Epistles).

Italian.

John, chap. 14.
 1 Peter.
 2 Peter.

WORKS—continued.

Spanish.

John, chap. 3.

Judeo-Spanish.

Psalm 51.

Ningpo.

Matthew, chap. 2.

Luke, in 2 parts.

Welsh.

John, chap. 14.

John's 1st Epistle

John, in 2 parts.

Dutch.

Genesis, in 3 parts.

Luke, in 2 parts.

Acts, in 2 parts.

John, in 2 parts.

John, chap. 3.

Psalm 34.

Galatians.

Ephesians.

First Lesson Book.

*The Dutch portions are sold
at the School for the Blind,
Rotterdam.*

German.

Genesis, in 3 parts.

Psalms, in 3 parts.

Psalms 34 and 86.

Psalms 37 and 39.

Psalms 90, 91, and 103.

Psalms 125, 126, &c,

Matthew, in 2 parts.

John, in 2 parts.

John, chap. 3.

John „ 14.

Mark.

Birth of Christ.

Galatians.

Ephesians.

Philippians.

Colossians.

John 1, 2, 3, (Epistles).

Luke.

Old, Old Story.

French.

Psalms, in 3 parts.

Luke, in 2 parts.

John, in 2 parts.

John, chap. 3.

John „ 14.

Acts, in 2 parts.

Romans.

Revival Hymns, part 1.

Attack of Wolves.

Eliza Cooter.

Arabic.

Luke.

John.

John, chap. 3.

John „ 14.

Sermon on the Mount.

Galatians.

Ephesians.

Philippians.

Colossians.

Hebrews.

James.

1 Peter.

2 Peter.

1, 2, 3 John.

Jude.

Psalms, (preparing).

Hymns.

Grammar.

Swedish.

Psalms 34 and 86.

Psalms 91 and 139.

John, in 2 parts.

John, chap. 3.

John „ 14.

Ephesians.

Hymn Book, part 1.

WORKS—continued.

Armeno-Turkish.

Matthew, in 2 parts.

Matthew, chaps. 5, 6, 7.

Tahitian.

John's Epistles, 1, 2, 3.

John, chap. 3.

Shanghai.

Sermon on the Mount.

Kaffir.

John, chap. 14.

Hymn.

Portuguese.

John, chap. 3.

MAPS.

Small Embossed Maps.

Moon's Biblical Pocket Atlas, in 2 parts.

The Maps in this Atlas may also be had separately, viz.:—

Canaan.

Ancient Jerusalem.

Plan of the Temple.

Journeyings of the Israelites.

Encampment.

Plan of the Tabernacle.

Golden Candlestick.

Breastplate.

SMALL MAPS NOT CONTAINED IN
THE ATLAS.

Italy.

Russia.

*Large Embossed Maps.*WITH NAMES OF PLACES IN BLACK
TYPE.Palestine, England and Wales,
Marching Order of the Israel-
ites, Map Illustrating Mr.
Moon's Missionary Travels,
St. Paul's Travels.*Large Embossed Maps.*

WITHOUT ANY NAMES OF PLACES.

Europe, Asia, Africa, America,
and Eastern Hemisphere.*Extra Large Embossed Maps.*

WITHOUT NAMES OF PLACES.

The World (Mercator's Projec-
tion).

The Northern Hemisphere.

Books printed in Braille's System of Embossed Type by the British
and Foreign Society for the Blind.

Honorary Secretary - - T. R. ARMITAGE, Esq., M.D.,

33, Cambridge Square, London, W.

John Gilpin.
Anecdotes of Dogs.

The Psalm of Life, and Village
Blacksmith (*Longfellow*).
Advent Hymns.

Publications of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, in T. M. Lucas's Embossed Stenographic Characters, sold at Upper Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

Genesis, in 2 vols.
 Exodus do.
 Leviticus.
 Numbers, in 2 vols.
 Deuteronomy, do.
 Joshua.
 Judges and Ruth.
 I. Samuel.
 II. Samuel.
 I. Kings.
 II. Kings.
 I. Chronicles.
 II. Chronicles.
 Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther.
 Job.
 Psalms, in 2 vols.
 Proverbs and Ecclesiastes.
 Solomon's Song, stiff cover.
 Isaiah, in 2 vols.
 Jeremiah and Lamentations, do.
 Ezekiel, do.
 Daniel, Hosea, and Joel.
 Amos to Malachi.
 Matthew.
 Mark.
 Luke.
 John.
 Acts.
 Romans.
 Corinthians to Ephesians, inclusive.
 Philippians to Hebrews, do.
 James to Revelation, do.
 Liturgy.
 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
 Occasional Services.
 Prayer-book Psalms, in 2 vols.
 The Church Catechism, with Scripture References.

A Selection of 100 Hymns, alphabetically arranged from the Book of Praise, by permission of Sir Roundell Palmer.
 An Inquirer and the Bible, in boards.
 Our Father's Care, in boards, by Mrs. Sewell.
 Ditto, stiff covers.
 Do. stiff covers.
 Mother's Last Words. By Mrs. Sewell.
 A Volume of Anecdotes.
 No Sect in Heaven: a Tract.
 Happy Nancy's Secret; or, Confidence in God: a Tract.
 The Fisherman's Child: a Tract.
 A True Story of Lucknow, do.
 The Collects, in stiff cover.
 Third Chapter of St. John, in Chinese.
 First-Class Book.
 Second-Class Book.
 Tin-Foil Alphabet.
 Card Alphabet.
 The Lord's Prayer: (a sheet of four).
 Outlines of English Grammar.
 English History, vols. 1, 2 & 3.
 Writing Exercises.
 Printed and Embossed Key to Lucas's System, new edition.
 MUSIC.—120 Tunes and 13 Chants, for the Organ, in four-voice parts, embossed in Lucas's characters, adapted to Musical Notation by Mr. Wood.

Books in Frere's Type for the Blind.

To be had of Mr. Weloh, 27, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

Genesis.
Exodus.
Joshua.
Judges.
Proverbs and Ecclesiastes.
Daniel, Esther, and Ruth.
Deuteronomy.
I. Kings.
II. Kings.
Psalms, Part 1.
Do. Part 2.
Isaiah.
I. Samuel.
II. Samuel.
Job.
Ezra and Nehemiah.
St. Matthew.
St. Mark.
St. Luke.
St. John.

Acts.
Romans to Corinthians, inclusive.
Galatians and Philemon.
Hebrews to Jude.
Revelations.
Prayer Book — Morning and
Evening Services and Cate-
chisms.
Selection of Olney Hymns.
Five Addresses to those who
wish to go to Heaven.
Hymns.
Grammar, with Rules.
The Two Shoemakers.
The Shepherd of Salisbury
Plain.
Joel, Jonah, Habakkuk, and
Malachi.
Musical Characters in common
notation.

Acts of Parliament relating to the Blind.

The Poor Law Amendment Act of 3rd and 4th William the 4th,
chap. 76, s. 56.

The 25th and 26th Victoria, chap. 83, sec. 7, empowers Boards of
Guardians in Ireland, in cases requiring special treatment, to send
inmates of the workhouses to any hospital or infirmary, the
managers of which shall be willing to receive such inmates, and
to pay the cost of their maintenance and treatment out of the poor
rates.

The 25th and 26th Victoria, chap. 43, empowers Guardians to send
blind children to special schools.

Apparatus &c., for the Blind.

- A Portfolio for the Blind to write with a style, by G. Spencer (blind) Rugby.
- A Machine for enabling the Blind to write in raised characters without types, by Mr. A. E. Hughes, 9, Mount Row, Westminster Road, London.
- A Machine to write with a pen or pencil in skeleton Roman capitals, by Mr. A. E. Hughes, 9, Mount Row, Westminster Road, London.
- A Machine to cast accounts, and make arithmetical calculations, by tangible characters, by Mr. A. E. Hughes, 9, Mount Row, Westminster Road, London.
- A Machine to copy and compose music on paper, by Mr. A. E. Hughes, 9, Mount Row, Westminster Road, London.
- Stenographical Treatise, by Mr. A. E. Hughes, 9, Mount Row, Westminster Road, London.
- An improved Noctograph, for persons who have become blind after having learned to write, by Mr. Wedgwood, Lombard Street, London.
- Ciphering Board for the Blind ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Maps for the Blind ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Geometrical Board for the Blind ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Music for the Blind ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Chess Board for the Blind ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Apparatus for enabling the Blind to emboss Lucas's characters ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London.
- Tangible Ink for the Blind, by Dr. Foulis ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Edinburgh.
- Manuscript music notation for the Blind, by Dr. Foulis ; to be had at the School for the Blind, Edinburgh.
- Typhlograph for the Blind, by Mr. James Gall, Myrtle Bank, Edinburgh.
- Apparatus for writing by and to the Blind, by Mr. James Gall, Myrtle Bank, Edinburgh.

APPARATUS—continued.

Arithmetic for the Blind, by Mr. James Gall, Myrtle Bank, Edinburgh.

A Writing Machine for the Blind, producing the characters in black or in relief, by G. B. Marchesi, Lodi, Austria.

A Portable Writing Machine for the Blind, by the late W. Hughes. Blind Asylum, Manchester; to be had at Mr. G. A. Wyld's, 47, Everton Road, Manchester.

Instrument for Teaching the Blind to Write, by W. B. Tollutt, Folkestone.

Writing Apparatus for the Blind, by Pierre Foucalt, 28, Rue de Charenton, aux Quinze Vingt, Paris. (Blind).

An Instrument for Teaching the Blind to Draw and Write, by Robert Thompson, Columbus, Ohio, U. S.

Writing Machine for the Blind, by John Martin, Alferton Road, Nottingham.

A System of Embossed Music for the Blind, by J. St. Clair, 13, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

Embossing Press for the Blind, by Mr. Harris, 3, Gratton Terrace, Cheltenham.

A Weather Guide.

Needles.

A Mariner's Compass, by Rev. W. Taylor and W. H. Levy.

Texin's Patent Mechanical Needle Threader.

A Pen Guide to enable the Blind to write with ink, by W. H. Levy (blind) 127, Euston Road, London.

Embossed writing copies, by W. H. Levy, 127, Euston Road, London.

A Card to enable the Blind to write with a pencil, by W. H. Levy, 127, Euston Road, London.

Apparatus to enable the Blind to write so that their letters may be read by either the blind or sighted, by W. H. Levy, 127, Euston Road, London.

Arithmetical Apparatus, by W. H. Levy, 127, Euston Road, London.

A Pocket Yard Measure, by W. H. Levy, 127, Euston Road, London.

Writing Desk for the Blind, by J. G. Calkin, 12, Clayton Street, Kennington, S.

Frame and letters for teaching the alphabet, by Von M. Pablasek, Imperial Blind Institution, Vienna.

Embossing Press on Braille's system, by Von M. Pablasek, Imperial Blind Institution, Vienna.

APPARATUS—continued.

Writing Frame for Braille's system, T. R. Armitage, M.D., 33, Cambridge Square, London.

Writing Machine, Mr. HebeM, Blind School, Barley, Prussia.

A Handguide for writing with a pencil in the ordinary caligraphy of the seeing, by Mr. C. E. Guldberg, Institution for the Blind, Copenhagen.

Embossing Frame and Roller for enabling the Blind to emboss. S. H. Murley, Esq., Cheltenham.

A Mechanical Contrivance for enabling the Blind to Print, by Mr. D. Nekols, Manchester.

Tangible Arithmetic Frame; Dissected Maps. The Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind, Worcester.

Various systems of Embossed Type in use by the Blind.

Alston's. Invented by Dr. Fry, of London. Full Letter. Roman Capitals. Books published at Glasgow Asylum for the Blind.

Braille's. Full Letter. Dots. Books published at 33, Cambridge Square, London, W.

Frere's. Phonetic. Arbitrary. Books published at 27, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

Gall's. Full Letter. Angular Roman. Books published by J. Gall, Niddry Street, Edinburgh.

Howe's. Full Letter. Angular Roman. Books published at Boston Institution for the Blind, United States.

Lucas's. Stenographic. Books published at St. John's Wood School for the Blind, London, N.W.

Mitford's. Full Letter. Roman characters placed vertically. Books published at — Mitford's Esq., Cheltenham.

Moon's. Full Letter. Modified Roman and Arbitrary. Books published at Mr. Moon's, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton.

Worcester. Full Letter. Ordinary Roman characters. Books published by the Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind, High Street, Worcester, and 33, Essex Street, Strand, London.

Stuttgardt. Full Letter. Roman capitals, formed of Dots.

Institutions for the Blind in Foreign Countries, so far as known to the authors.

Place.	When Founded.	Place.	When Founded.
Paris School ...	1784	Berlin ...	1806
Do. Asylum.		Barley, Prussia.	
Illzach, near Mulhouse.	1857	Munich.	
Colmar.		Vienna ...	1804
Marseilles.		Prague ...	1804
Lille.		Linz ...	1824
St. Petersburg.	1806	Pesth ...	1825
Zurich ...	1809	Brünn, Moravia.	
Lausanne		Fresingen ...	1828
Milan.		Bruchel ...	1828
Sienna.		Stuttgart.	
Naples...	1822	Neu Torney.	
Grenada ...	1823	Wien.	
Barcelona ...	1820	Gemund ...	1823
Madrid.		Missouri. U.S.	
Christiana.		Batavia, New York State. U.S.	
Copenhagen ...	1811	Virginia. U.S.	
Stockholm ...	1817	Ohio. U.S.	
Bruges.		Indianapolis. U.S.	
Liege.		Flint, Michigan. U.S.	
Amsterdam.		Jamesville, Wisconsin. U.S.	
Rotterdam.		Do. Minnesota. U.S.	
The Hague.		Jacksonville, Illinois. U.S.	
Brussels.		Louisville, Kentucky. U.S.	
Hamburgh ...	1830	Nashville, Tennessee. U.S.	
Leipsic.		Little Rock, Arkansas. U.S.	
Friedburg.		Baton Rouge, Louisiana. U.S.	
Kiel.		Jackson, Mississippi. U.S.	
Wiesbaden.		Macon, Georgia. U.S.	
Königsburgh.		Cedar Springs, S. Carolina. U.S.	
Frankfort.		Raleigh, N. Carolina. U.S.	
Dresden.		Staunton, Virginia. U.S.	
Gottenbourg.		Baltimore, Maryland. U.S.	
Cologne.		California. S.A.	
Hanover.		Boston U.S. ...	1831
Breslau.		New York City U.S. ...	1831
Brunswick.		Philadelphia U.S. ...	1833
Warfurt, near Gottenburg,		Columbus U.S. ...	1836
Utrecht.		Shanghai, China.	

The following Articles made by the Blind can now (1871) be seen in the International Exhibition at South Kensington.

Articles.	Where Made.
Basket-Work.—Bath, Birmingham, Leicester, London (St. George's Fields), London (St. John's Wood), and York Institutions.	
Basket.—Lausanne Institution.	
Bead-Work Articles.—London (St. John's Wood) Institution.	
Beehive.—Cheltenham Institution.	
Do. Delamere, Cheshire.	
Bottle Envelopes.—Norwich Institution.	
Bracelets made of Plaited Hair.—London (St. George's Fields), and York Institutions.	
Box for Matches.—London.	
Brushes and Brooms.—Birmingham, Leicester, London (Alexandra), London (St. George's Fields), and London (St. John's Wood) Institutions.	
Carpet.—Aberdeen Institution.	
Chair, made of Osiers.—London (St. John's Wood) Institution.	
Chair-Seats in Cane.—Birmingham and Leicester Institutions.	
Do. in Willow and Rushes.—Leicester Institution.	
Carpet Beater, made of Cane.—Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.	
Clothes Line.—Aberdeen Institution.	
Cup and Ball Turned in a Lathe.—Paris Institution.	
Dolls' Clothing.—London (Alexandra), London (St. George's Fields), and York Institutions.	
Hassocks, made of Straw.—Cheltenham and Plymouth Institutions.	
Do. made of Rush Matting.—Leicester Institution.	
Do. made of Braid and American Leather.—Worcester Institution.	
Hearth Rugs, made of Wool.—Birmingham and London (St. George's Fields) Institutions.	
Do. made of Listing.—Sheffield Institution.	
American-Leather Work Articles.—Worcester Institution.	
Mats of various kinds.—Birmingham, London (St. George's) and York Institutions.	
Mat, made of Straw.—Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.	
Mat, made of Rushes.—Reading.	
Mattress and Bedding.—Edinburgh Institution.	

Matting, made of Jute.—Edinburgh Institution.

Do. made of **Manilla Hemp.**—Aberdeen Institution.

Do. made of **Half-tarred Twine.**—Liverpool (Hardman Street) Institution.

Mittens.—Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.

Mops.—London (Euston Road) and Nottingham Institutions.

Needlework.—Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.

Neck Tie, Woollen.—Do.

Net, made of String (for Garden).—Brighton Institution.

Do. do. (for Game Bag).—Aberdeen Institution.

Pincushion, made of Plaited Straw.—Worcester Institution.

Do. of wood turned in a lathe, with screw to fasten it to a Table.—Lausanne Institution.

Purse, knitted with Beads.—Paris Institution.

Do. do. Newcastle Institution.

Riddles.—Glasgow Institution.

Rope.—Aberdeen Institution.

Do. made of **Plaited Hemp.**—Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.

Sack.—London (Spitalfields) Institution.

Sack-Cloth.—Glasgow Institution.

Shawl, knitted, of Pyreneean Wool.—Bradford Institution.

Ship's Fender.—Liverpool (Cornwallis Street) Institution.

Shoes, made of Listing.—Lausanne Institution.

Do. do. Illzach, near Mulhouse, Institution.

Skipping Rope Do.

Socks, knitted.—Southsea Institution.

Straw Plaited Articles.—Worcester Institution.

Tray, made of Wood.—London.

Twine, of various kinds.—Glasgow Institution.

Veil, for an Infant.—Southsea Institution.

Watch Guard, made of Plaited Hair.—London (St. George's Fields) and York Institutions.

Do. made of **Plaited Braid.**—Paris Institution.

Window-Blind Cord.—Liverpool (Hardman Street) Institution.

Window-Sash Line. do. do.

Wooden Articles Turned in a Lathe.—Lausanne and Paris Institutions.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

ALSTON, near CARLISLE.

Society for teaching the Blind to read, and providing them with books in various type.

Honorary Secretary, JULIA CALVIN.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND,

23, Commerce Place, North Brixton, London, S.W.

Honorary Secretary, Mr. G. BROWN.

Object.—To improve the moral, intellectual, and social position of the Blind.

LANE'S CHARITY FOR BLIND GOVERNESSES. Founded 1836.

Address

Secretary

L O N D O N.

Ebury Street Reading Class for the Blind.

188, Ebury Street, Eaton Square, W.

Honorary Secretary - - - - Captain CHAPMAN.

1. Object of Charity?—To provide instruction for the Blind.
2. When founded?—1857.
3. Number of Blind being benefitted?—70 on the books, average attendance on Sunday, about 20.
4. Number of applications on books?
5. Qualification of Candidates?
6. When do the managing Committee meet?
7. When elections take place?
8. Subscriptions received last year (1870)?
9. Donations and Legacies received last year (1870)?
10. Income from Endowment (1870)?
11. General remarks?—Tea is provided for the Blind every Sunday.
There is a Sick Club and a Penny Bank in connection with this Society.

APPENDIX.

*Extracts from the 20th and 24th Annual Reports of the Trustees
and Superintendent of the*

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., A.M., Superintendent.

On page 24 of the 20th Report (for the year 1866) under "Work Department," the Superintendent says—

"Under the efficient management of the present contractor, Mr. J. W. Bradshaw, who has been in charge of the shops since the 1st of April last, they have been carried on with more system, and with better results to the pupils, in the matter of their instruction, than ever before since the foundation of the Institution. He conducts them as an individual enterprise, upon the plan introduced some five years since, and we are more than ever convinced of the correctness of the system in its application to shops of this kind. The Institution is free from the trouble and expense of providing the raw materials and the necessary instructors, as well as from the care, sale, and delivery of the manufactured articles, together with the risk of accumulation and depreciation in prices when the market is dull; while the pupils are more thoroughly trained in skill, industry, and the economical use of materials than they are likely to be under the old system of salaried instructors. Whatever is to the advantage of the contractor, is likewise to the advantage of the pupil under instruction. If the self interest of the former impels him to require of the latter that he shall be promptly in his place at the proper time; that he shall work industriously, rapidly, and skilfully while there; and that he shall, in all cases, use his materials to the best advantage, without unnecessary waste, surely the learner is

"thereby made so much the better mechanic, and hence, put into
 "the best possible condition for obtaining employment after the
 "completion of his trade.

"Ours is, we believe, the only Institution of the kind where
 "this system prevails, and we should abandon it with extreme
 "reluctance, after our more than five years' experience.

"It is objected by some with whom we have conversed upon the
 "subject, that, under our plan, the instructor must be liable to
 "neglect the dull of learning, and give his special attention to the
 "more expert. But we have never found any difficulty upon this
 "head so far, and certainly believe that there is no more to be
 "apprehended than under the ordinary system. Moreover, this is
 "strictly provided against in our contract with the conductor of
 "the shops. The superintendent relinquishes nothing of his former
 "control in such matters.

"It is also objected that the contractor cannot sustain himself
 "under such an arrangement, inasmuch as no Institution has
 "been able to do so, without a more or less pecuniary loss; but
 "our contractor has done it for years, and thus the objection is
 "effectually set aside. Were he to confine himself to the labor
 "of the pupils alone, much of whose work is necessarily inferior,
 "as that of young apprentices, the plan might be less successful.
 "But such is not the case. We permit him to employ, in con-
 "nection with the pupils, as many skilful journeymen, either blind
 "or seeing, as his business will warrant, and find that the learners,
 "as well as himself, are the gainers thereby in several respects.
 "They are stimulated by the example of the finished workmen to
 "work better and faster, and their general character is favourably
 "influenced by intimate association with experienced seeing persons
 "from the outer world, a circumstance which should have con-
 "siderable weight with the intelligent educator of the Blind.

"For the contractor, the employment of additional workmen
 "possesses several advantages. It enables him to extend his busi-
 "ness, and give it the character of other establishments where the
 "same kind of work is manufactured; also, to work off the inferior
 "products of his inexperienced apprentices, in connection with the
 "better ware manufactured by the finished workmen; and when the
 "number of pupils in the shops is too limited to enable him to
 "supply the demand created by a judicious management of his
 "business, as is the case at present with us, it enables him to retain
 "his customers, by obviating the necessity of their going elsewhere

"for the time being, at the risk of losing them altogether. For example, we have, at this time, no pupils who are desirous of learning the carpet weaving business; yet there is a brisk demand in the market for this article, which must be supplied, or the trade is lost to the Institution. Hence the looms are kept at work by seeing *employees* for the time being, until some pupils are received who wish to learn the business.

"It need hardly be remarked that the contractor is in no case permitted to occupy the shops with seeing workmen, to the exclusion or detriment of our pupils."

Near the bottom of page 65 of the same Report Mr. Churchman says, in speaking of the "results" of instruction given in Schools for the Blind:—

"The masses have left school, after passing through a nominal course of instruction, greatly improved in many respects, it were useless to deny, but, nevertheless, without that thorough practical development of character which is necessary to put them in a condition for successful competition with others in 'the battle of life.'

"This may be an inevitable result, but after thirty years of practical experience with the obstacles, real and imaginary, which are strewn along the pathway of the sightless, all of which years, with slight exceptions, have been spent in connection with Institutions for the Blind, we cannot so regard it. Nor can we withhold an expression of our honest convictions upon the subject. Give to your blind children, in reality, as well as in profession, an equal opportunity with your seeing ones, for thoroughness of physical and mental training, and we are sure you will receive a more satisfactory return for your investment of time and money in establishments for their education.

"But in what direction must we look, you will naturally ask, for the causes of the disappointment adverted to? In answer to this inquiry, it may be affirmed, that with due deference to the *motives* of our co-laborers in the interesting field which engages our mutual attention, that the true bearings of the subject have not been thoroughly apprehended, and as a consequence, the real difficulties of the case have been but imperfectly provided for.

"Judging from the prevailing practice of Institutions, it has been virtually assumed by their founders and managers, that to take a blind child from his home among cruelly indulgent friends, with unawakened mental faculties and undeveloped physical

"powers, and place him with these unfavorable antecedents, in an Institution for a period of five, six or seven years, is to put him upon an equal footing with his seeing brother. In this brief time, the former is expected to acquire a thorough English education, commencing with his A, B, C's, and become a skilful performer and teacher of music, or perfect himself in one or more mechanical arts. While the latter, with the advantages of a very different sort of home training, excellent schools of every grade, and well appointed workshops or other places of business, is allowed all the years of his minority to prepare himself for the duties and trials of life.

"This assumption is palpably absurd. It might be less so, however, were our Institutions provided with facilities, in the way of apparatus, &c., equal to those of the best educational establishments for the seeing, which, unfortunately, is not the case. Most of these things have to be constructed especially for the blind student; and the demand for them is so small that, in the absence of the usual stimulus of competition in their production, they are quite expensive. Therefore, as their importance is not duly appreciated by those who furnish the pecuniary means, we are, as a general thing, but scantily provided with them. Moreover, such appliances as we have are mostly of rude construction, and but poorly adapted to the end in view.

"Again, as a consequence, perhaps, of the limited term for which pupils are usually received into our Institutions, or, it may-be, from lack of correct views as to the most effective methods of teaching, the minds of the pupils are distracted by imposing upon them a multiplicity of studies and occupations at the same time. Their ordinary school branches; their vocal and instrumental music; their mechanical employments, sometimes two or three of these, must, it is thought, be carried on simultaneously. Otherwise, their term of instruction will have expired ere they can make a passable show of having accomplished their object in coming to school. And, as to systematic physical culture, this generally receives little or no attention. Indeed, there is no time for it, consistently with the crowding system pursued; nor is its necessity appreciated.

"It seems never to have occurred to the managers of our Institutions for the Blind, that, in requiring their pupils to master a trade, or other profession, to be used as a means of gaining a livelihood, simultaneously with the acquirement of their school education, they are asking more of them than is expected of seeing

"youths, with their superior advantages. True, manual labor schools for the seeing have been tried in a few instances, but they have, in each case, been abandoned as unsuccessful experiments. It has been found that their graduates make neither good scholars nor good mechanics, much less both. Why, then, pursue this exploded system with the Blind."

Then on page 68 of the same Report:—

"Moreover, in the departments of music and handicraft, the only ones depended upon for preparing the pupils for self-maintenance, there is not usually that efficiency of drill which may be found in establishments for the seeing. Nor can it be otherwise, while the crowding system, above alluded to, continues to be pursued. Besides, the plan upon which the business of the work-shops is generally conducted, does not comport with the principle which we are striving to advocate in this communication. Were the parties in charge of them personally interested in the results, as is the case with ordinary manufacturing establishments, the apprentices would be better trained in all respects, and hence, better prepared to make their way in the world after finishing their course of instruction. But as this subject is elsewhere treated upon at some length, we forbear further comments here.

"Still further, the general policy of our Institutions, with regard to the employment of teachers, has not been such as to insure the best possible results to their pupils. It has been a 'penny wise and pound foolish' policy. Unlike schools for the deaf and dumb, we have not, as a rule, offered sufficient inducements in the way of salary for persons of the right kind of qualifications to prepare themselves for our peculiar work, and continue in it as a life-long business.

"The burthen of our teaching, having thus far been of an elementary character, it has apparently been thought that any one of moderate qualifications for teaching in seeing schools, should be competent to teach the Blind. Whereas, a proper examination into the subject will show that the rudimentary instruction and training of minds which suffer from the closing up of one of the principal avenues of knowledge, require even higher qualifications in the teacher, than the branches which are subsequently taught, after the faculties have been brought into a condition of full activity. It is gratifying to know, however, that there are of late years, some indications of improvement in this direction.

"Finally, the result of all these things is, that our graduates

"launch their frail barks upon the ocean of life in a condition but
 "ill calculated to weather the storms they must needs encounter,
 "and when they founder, as founder they must, a cry of necessary
 "incompetency salutes their ears. But whose fault is it? Surely
 "not theirs. Did they possess, instead of mere smatterings of
 "knowledge upon a few subjects, accompanied with fourth rate skill
 "in performing upon some musical instrument, or in plying some
 "half learned manual art, a thorough, harmonious development of
 "the mental and physical powers, such as results from the training
 "received by seeing persons, the case would be far different.
 ". By some of our co-laborers, we may be charged
 "with censoriousness, in giving expression thus frankly to our
 "honest convictions. If any such there are, we would assure them
 "that we are actuated by no other motive than an earnest desire to
 "promote the well-being of a class, for the amelioration of whose
 "unfortunate condition we have thus far spent the best years of
 "our life."—Indianapolis. *November 1, 1866.*

In the Report of last year (1870), after four more years' experience, Mr. Churchman remarks, on page 23:—

"The usual system of conducting the industrial department of
 "establishments like ours, is to employ salaried instructors and
 "other assistants, who are entrusted, under the general direction of
 "the superintendent, with the purchase of materials and sale of
 "manufactured articles, all of which is done without any pecuniary
 "risk or responsibility on the part of such *employees*. Under this
 "system the workshops are seldom or never self-sustaining, if the
 "salaries are reckoned with the expenses. On the contrary, they
 "are often a source of considerable expense. The reasons for this
 "are mainly as follows:—1. The shops being designed as places of
 "instruction merely, the workmen are mostly unskilled apprentices,
 "and therefore turn out much work which is unsaleable or must be
 "disposed of at a price which does not yield a profit. 2. The pur-
 "chases and sales are not made as judiciously by salaried *employees*,
 "as by persons who are doing business on their own account; and
 "3. Such *employees* are not as careful to exact of their operatives
 "the same quality and quantity of work, and the same economy in
 "the use of materials, as those who are interested in the financial
 "results of the shops under their charge.

"Following in the footsteps of the then existing Institutions,
 "our shops were commenced in 1847, under the prevailing system
 "of management, and so continued during the first fourteen years

“after the opening of the Institute. But, in 1861, it being thought
 “that greater efficiency and economy might be secured by a change
 “of plan, it was resolved to try our present system, which we have
 “continued from that time, without interruption. During an ex-
 “perience of over nine years, we have become more and more
 “convinced of the correctness of the principle involved, and could
 “be induced to return voluntarily to our original plan of manage-
 “ment. The principle adverted to, is that of pecuniary interest
 “and responsibility on the part of the conductor of the shops. We
 “furnish him the building and the tools, without nominal rent, and
 “he has the pupils instructed in their trades at his own cost,
 “as a compensation therefor. All purchases, sales, and other busi-
 “ness transactions connected with the shops, are made by him on
 “his own account, and he is therefore the sole gainer or loser by
 “the result. All the direct interest we have in the matter is, that
 “the shops be conducted in harmony with the general regulations
 “of the Institution, and the pupils faithfully instructed in the
 “trades assigned them by the Superintendent. These objects are
 “secured by a rigid contract and bond.

“As the labor of the apprentices alone cannot be made suffi-
 “ciently productive to meet the necessary expenses of the depart-
 “ment, or supply the demand for manufactured articles created by
 “an efficient management of its concerns, the contractor is allowed
 “to employ skilled workmen, either blind or seeing, as journeymen,
 “to supplement the unskilled labour of the pupils. In no other
 “way can the conduct of such an establishment be made to afford
 “sufficient inducement to any man of proper business qualifications,
 “to engage in it as a personal enterprise. And while this feature of
 “our system enables us to procure the instruction of our pupils
 “without cost to the Institution, it incidentally offers a valuable
 “stimulus to them, by bringing them into association with skilful
 “and dexterous workmen as exemplars.

“As illustrating the greater economy of the present over the
 “former system, your attention is asked to the following state-
 “ment:—

“During the seven years preceding its adoption, the expenses of
 “the work department were, according to the published reports of
 “the trustees, in excess of the receipts, to the amount of \$6,206.
 “63. showing an average loss of \$886. 66 per annum, and that
 “without reckoning the salaries of the instructors.

“Now, if we multiply this average annual deficit by nine, making

“\$7,979. 94 and add to the product the sum of \$5,400 as the salary
“of a competent instructor and manager for nine years, at \$600 the
“lowest rate of compensation for which the services of such an
“officer could have been secured, we will have \$13,379. 94 as a fair
“estimate of what it would have cost the Institution to carry on
“the shops under the old system during the past nine years.
“Whereas, under the present system, the actual outlay for the same
“period has been only \$519. 66 for tools and fixtures, most if not
“all of which are still on hand and worth their cost. Surely this
“saving of \$13,000, to say nothing of the superiority of the present
“plan of management in other respects, is worthy of serious con-
“sideration.

“In the above comparative statement, it is hardly necessary to
“say, no account has been made of the costs of keeping the shops in
“repair, or of fuel for warming them under either systems.

“It may not be amiss to state before leaving this subject that an
“examination of the reports of other institutions, whose industrial
“departments are conducted upon the plan first explained, will
“show equally unfavorable results.”

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Aberdeen	1	Goods made by the Blind	52
Acton	61	Grainger—Drapers' Company	64
Acts of Parliament	86	Gregory	64
Alston	93	Hastings	22
Annuities	58	Hetherington's	65
Appliances	87	Home—Eamont Terrace	66
Bath School	2	Hull	23
— Home	3	Humston	66
Belfast Institution	4	Indigent Visiting ...	67
— Workshops	53	International Exhibition	91
Birmingham	5	Ipawich	24
Bolton	9	Jews	67
Books on the subject of the Blind	72	Lane—Governesses, 1836	93
— for the Blind, Braille's	86	Leeds Institution ...	25
— Frere's	86	— Home Teaching	55
— Lucas's	85	Leicester	26
— Moon's	80	Limerick	58
— Roman's—		Liverpool—Hardman Street	27
— do. America	78	— Cornwallis Street	28
— do. Bristol ...	79	— Brunswick Road	29
— do. Glasgow	77	London—St. George's Fields	30
— do. St. George's		— St. John's Wood	31
— Fields	78	— Euston Road ...	32
— do. Worcester	79	— Queen Square ...	33
Bradford	6	— Spitalfields ...	34
Brighton	7	— Home Teaching	55
Bristol	8	Love's	68
— Books	79	Lucas's Books	85
British Association	93	Manchester School	35
British and Foreign Society	59	— Workshops ...	36
Came—Cordwainers' Company	59	Moon	80
Cardiff	10	Newcastle School ...	37
Cheltenham	11	— Workshops ...	38
Christian Blind Relief	60	— Home Teaching	56
City and East London	60	Newman	68
Clothworkers' Company	61	Norwich	39
Cordwainers' Company	59	Nottingham	40
Cornell	62	Painters' Company	69
Cork	12	Peckham	41
Cureton	62	Perth	56
Day	63	Plymouth	42
Devonport	13	Prayer Book and Homily Society	79
Drapers' Company	64	Preston	43
Dublin—Richmond	14	Protestant	70
— Molyneux	15	Sheffield Institution	44
— Merion	16	— Home Teaching..	57
— Simpson's	57	Simpson's	57
Dundee	17	Smith—Painters' Company	69
Ebury Street Classes	91	Southsea	45
Edinburgh School	18	Stock—Painters' Company	69
— Asylum	19	Stockport	46
— Home Teaching	54	Swansea	47
Exeter	20	Thwaytes	70
Farmer	63	Trowbridge	48
Foreign Institutions	90	Wakefield	71
Frere's Books	86	West	71
Glasgow Asylum	21	Worcester Institution	49
— Mission	54	— College... ..	50
— Books	77	Yeates—Painters' Company	69
Goldsmiths' Company	65	York	51

ERRATA.

Page 6, line 3, read "Mrs. Gale," instead of "Miss Gale."

Page 12, in the answer to question 5, read "26," instead of "21."

Page 22, line 4, read "school," instead of "workshops."

Page 33, in the answer to question 8, omit the word "mats."

Page 42, line 4 from bottom, read "£180," instead of "£280."

Page 51, in the answer to question 8, read "also sewing," instead of "the use of the sewing machine."

Page 55, line 2, read "Honorary Secretaries, Miss Scott, and W. Ewart Gott, Esq.," instead of "Honorary Secretary, W. Ewart Gott, Esq."

Page 69, line 8, read "Grainger," instead of "Grainer"—and after "1794" add, "and Miss Ann Rhodes Syddall."





