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nguishing mark with prominent over the eyes; a ge of and forms man who wears and putting the own by his wig, the right hand merits of a case if drilling with ag; a doctor, by ding a plough; a as if conveying something to the minds of others; a drunkard, by putting two fingers of the right hand on the open palm of the left and working them from side to side to show instability; a prisoner, by closing the two hands and putting the wrists together.

Words denoting the qualities of objects are indicated in the same way. Short, by putting the hand out palm downwards; tall, by raising the hand high; stout, by putting the hands over the shoulders and drawing them down at right angles to the face, making a semicircle; thin, by pressing the hands against the sides downwards; hard, by knocking the knuckles together; soft, by pressing the cheek with the forefinger; heavy, by attempting to lift an object which tries your strength; light by doing it easily: flat is shown by rubbing the palm of right hand over the left; strong is represented by clenching the fists and keeping the body erect; weak, by apparently lifting something and letting it fall.

Verbs are expressed by the action indicated, as walking, running, leaping swimming, drawing, writing, etc.

Abstract ideas as faith, hope, piety, justification, goodness, virtue, vice, crime, etc., generally need a combination of signs to convey the exact idea represented by the word.

So full and comprehensive is this language of signs that a sermon or lecture may be conveyed by its means to a class of intelligent deaf mutes with the same facility with which it is being delivered orally to a hearing and speaking audience. The use of signs is not limited to the deaf and dumb. It is adopted to some extent by railway employees in the shunting of trains, and might be used in signalling with advantages in many of the various walks of life.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

I would again call the attention of our Legislature to the claims which the deaf and dumb have equally with speaking children to an education within the borders of their native Province.

The Government of the United States, as well as other countries, actuated by considerations of policy and humanity, have fully recognized this claim, and now every deaf mute child throughout the Union has the privilege of acquiring a good and liberal education at the expense of his native State. The wisdom of this policy is shown