

THE
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

AT

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

FOR

1866.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1862.

Who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the seeing, or the blind? Have not I the
LORD?—*Exodus* iv. 11.

HALIFAX:
PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SONS.
1867.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COTTINGEN ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Matron.

HIS EXCELLENCY LT.-GENL. SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS, Bt.

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Directors.

ANDW. MACKINLAY, Esq., *Chairman.*

HON. J. H. ANDERSON.

CHAS. COGSWELL, Esq., M.D.

JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.

JOHN DUFFUS Esq., *Treasurer.*

CHARLES MURDOCH, Esq.

REV. JAS. C. COCHRAN, M.A., *Sec'y.*

Principal.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, Esq.

Assistant Teacher.

MR. WILLIAM GRAY.

Matron.

MRS. VINECOVE.

Physician.

D. McN. PARKER, Esq., M.D.

Dentist.

DR. ALFRED COGSWELL.

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1. Applicants must be under fourteen;* of sound mind and free from contagious and offensive diseases.

2. Applications for admission should be sent to the Secretary, or to the Matron, at the Institution.

3. The following are the rates for BOARDER PUPILS.

These rates include board, clothing, and tuition, but no deduction will be made for board.

4. DAY PUPILS, are admitted on the following terms:

1. The applicant, at the time of admission, must be under the age of 18 years.

2. The session of the year commences on the 1st of September and closes on the 31st of August.

3. Pupils will be duly notified of the date when they may make arrangements for their admission.

4. In case of sickness, or other emergency, pupils are permitted to leave before the expiration of their term.

5. The opening of the Institution is on the 1st of September, and pupils, and punctual attendance is required at this period.

6. Pupils are not to be admitted after the term, and continue to be admitted at other times.

7. Pupils are expected to be industrious and obedient. This arrangement will be promoted by the assistance and convenience of the Institution.

8. Every boarder is expected to be industrious and obedient, and all to be distinct in their conduct.

1 Week-day suit.

1 Sunday suit.

2 pairs of Boots or Shoes.

2 pairs of Drawers.

4 pairs of Woollen Ties.

5 Shirts.

2 Flannel Shirts.

Also, for small boys

* Applications on behalf of deaf and dumb persons are considered by the Directors.

DUMB.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants must be Deaf and Dumb, between the ages of *ten* and *fourteen*;* of sound mind, free from immoralities of conduct, and from contagious and offensive diseases.

2. Applications for admission should be made in writing (post paid) to the Secretary, or to the Principal of the Institution.

3. The following are the charges, payable *half-yearly* in advance:—
BOARDER PUPILS, \$80 and \$100 per session, according to age. These rates include tuition, board, washing, and medical attendance, but no deduction will be made on account of vacation.

DAY PUPILS, are received for \$20 per session.

4. These terms may be modified according to the circumstances of the applicant, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

5. The session commences on the first Wednesday of September, and closes on the second Wednesday of July. Parents and guardians will be duly notified of the day on which the school closes, that they may make arrangements for conveying their children home. Except in a case of sickness, or other unavoidable cause, pupils cannot be permitted to leave before the specified time.

6. The opening of the session is the proper time for the admission of pupils, and punctuality is *necessarily required*, as new classes are formed at this period. Every pupil should come promptly the first day of the term, and continue to the close; but *none will be refused at any other time*.

7. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home or with their friends. This arrangement is as desirable for the health of the pupils—which will be promoted by a change of air, and exercise—as for the convenience of the Institution.

8. Every boarder is expected to have the following articles of clothing, all to be distinctly marked with the pupil's name in full:—

FOR MALE PUPILS.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Week-day suit. | 4 Pocket Handkerchiefs. |
| 1 Sunday suit. | 2 Neckerchiefs. |
| 2 pairs of Boots or Shoes. | 1 Muffler. |
| 2 pairs of Drawers. | 3 pairs warm Gloves or Mitts. |
| 4 pairs of Woollen Socks. | 1 Overcoat. |
| 5 Shirts. | 2 pairs of Suspenders. |
| 2 Flannel Shirts. | 1 pair Rubber Shoes. |

Also, for small boys, 2 or 3 Check or Gingham Sacks or Overalls.

* Applications on behalf of persons more or less than the required age will be considered by the Directors, and dealt with on their special merits.

FOR FEMALE PUPILS.

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| 2 Calico Dresses. | 2 Night Gowns and 3 Night Caps. |
| 2 Woollen or Worsted Dresses. | 3 pairs of Shoes. |
| 1 Sunday Hat or Bonnet. | 1 pair of Rubber Boots. |
| 1 Week-day Hat or Hood. | 1 Shawl or Cloak. |
| 4 Pocket Handkerchiefs. | 2 or more changes of Under-clo- |
| 5 pairs of Stockings. | ing. |

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR BOTH SEXES.

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| 1 Small-tooth Comb. | 1 Clothes-brush. |
| 1 Common or Pocket comb. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 1 Hair-Brush. | 1 Box or Trunk. |

SERIES of QUESTIONS to be answered in writing on behalf of each pupil previous to admission.

1. The name of the pupil in full.
2. The year, month, and day of his birth.
3. The cause of deafness.
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing?
5. The natural capacity; is it bright and active, or dull, stupid, or idiotic?
6. Has the pupil had small-pox? scarlet fever? measles? mumps? whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, in what manner?
8. Are there any persons in the family entirely or partially deaf, and so, at what age, and from what cause, did they become so?
9. The names, residence, occupation, and post-office address of parents.
10. The number and names of the children in the family.
11. Are the parents (or guardians) in circumstances to contribute the support of the pupil in the Institution, and to what extent? If unable to contribute, the same to be certified by minister or magistrate.

CERTIFICATE to accompany the Answers to the foregoing, and to be signed by a Medical man and a Minister or Magistrate.

"This is to certify, that to the best of my knowledge, I believe, to be of sound mind, generally healthy, and free from any contagious disease or vice which would render his residence with other pupils undesirable. The statements above are also, in my opinion, correct."

(Signature).....

(Date).....

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REPORT.

In presenting to the numerous friends and benefactors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, a Report of its condition and working during the year 1866, the Directors feel it to be their bounden duty, in the first place, once more to record their humble and hearty thankfulness to Almighty God, from whom alone cometh every good and perfect gift, and the manifest evidence of His Divine blessing and favour, which the past year has afforded.

Health and comfort have been vouchsafed to all the members of the silent household, as well as to their teachers. The temporal wants of the Institution have been bountifully supplied, through the liberality of our Legislature, and the continued benefactions of christian friends of all denominations. The public interest in its welfare appears to be diminished, and it is hoped that its permanency is now secured, with all the benefits which sound and thorough instruction can confer on the interesting class of our fellow creatures for whom the Institution is designed. It is still a matter of regret, however, that parents and guardians of the deaf-mutes of these Provinces are too backward in placing their children within reach of these advantages. And the Directors would re-iterate former remonstrances on this subject, in the hope that, where the immediate friends or relatives of this unfortunate class may be too indifferent on the subject, they may exercise a salutary influence, and urge the uninstructed to press forward and share the benefits of the Institution, which are free to all.

Perhaps it may stimulate some who are from various causes, and who are yearly coming from year to year to take advantage of the Institution, to hear of the case of a poor boy in one of the counties of this Province, who had long been desirous of coming to the Institution, but whose parents had postponed his departure from one time to another.

At last it was decided to send him,—his mother made the needful preparations, to the great delight of her deaf and the intelligent mute son. He was eagerly watching for the hour when he would set off for that desired Institution, from which he had seen others of his kind, once dark and ignorant as himself, return full of light and knowledge beyond his comprehension.

But alas! he was never to mingle in that happy number who are seeking and finding that acquaintance with things human and divine, which is imparted within the walls of our Institution. The hand of God was laid upon him just when all things were ready. He was taken ill and died, after a few days, in his native home. He needs no instruction now: he has gone to Him who in the days of his flesh made the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. He that made the ear hard in some degree blessed the imperfect efforts of his parents to impart light to his young mind. His afflicted father thus wrote to the Principal:—

“I am not able to describe the agony he was in for three weeks but for about twelve hours before he died he was calm and sensible and died without even a sigh. I am very sorry you had not the satisfaction of training him, for he would have made a fine scholar. He could work any sum up to single rule of three, as quick as he could put down the figures. He was also very ready at imitation. He was greatly delighted at the thought of coming to see all the deaf and dumb boys and girls, and the fine place where they are. I must say with Job, ‘the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.’ I shall ever feel a great regard for your Institution. I also return my sincere thanks to you and the Directors, for your liberal offer and may God prosper your cause.”

If these touching words meet the eyes of any who are procrastinating the time of sending their deaf-mute children to this place for their education, let them do so no longer, lest death should step in to bar the door, and leave them to self-reproach and unavailing regrets.

The Directors have now the unprecedented pleasure of recording the largest donation that has yet been made to the Institution under their care. William Murdoch, Esq., long known as an upright, intelligent and successful merchant in this City, died on the 21st June, last, in London, whither he had removed a few years ago, and has left, by will, the sum

is mother made a bequest of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be securely invested, and the interest applied to the annual support of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in all time coming. Wherever this noble benefaction has been made known, it has awakened feelings of deep satisfaction on account of the worthy object for which it was given; and also of honor and respect for the memory of the man who has done so much to perpetuate the benefits of instruction to the Deaf-mutes of our land. Nor was this the only mark left by Mr. Murdoch of his remembrance of the country in which Providence had blessed his industrious life. To other charities and benevolent Institutions he devoted the large sum of \$52,000. May such an example be followed by every steward of the Master's goods, according to their respective ability.

Providential as this addition to the yearly income has been, and without it the Directors could not have met the expenditures of the current quarter,) it would be wrong to omit the mention to the friends of the Institution, not to slacken their exertions in aid of the funds, in the way of their usual subscriptions, and collections. For, even counting in the yearly interest of Mr. Murdoch's bequest, and calculating on at least the usual grant of \$2,000 from our enlightened Legislature, we shall still, at the present limited and economical scale of expenditure, require at least \$1,200 additional, every year, to keep up the Establishment.

Let not, then, our ministerial friends and others grow weary of well doing of this nature. When a poor pupil is to be sent, let collections be made, if possible, to aid in his maintenance, the cost of which is very small,—but let none be kept back because of their poverty. They are the children of their country, and their country will provide for them. Let it also be known that contributions in kind, of whatever can be made useful for food or raiment, will be gladly accepted. During the past year some most valuable donations of this nature have been sent in.

During the past summer, Mr. Hutton, Senior, made a short tour through portions of the Eastern section of the Province, accompanied by some of the pupils, and was everywhere

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received with the kindness and attention which have uniformly marked the progress of previous deputations. The details of this tour will be found in the Appendix.

For minute particulars of the working of the Institution, during the past year, the reader is referred to the comprehensive report of the Principal, hereunto appended. Attention is also called to the specimens of composition by the pupils, which are deserving of special admiration.

The Directors desire again to record their thankfulness to the kind Physician of the Institution, Dr. Parker, who, as in former years, has been always attentive to every call, without fee or reward, other than that arising from the "luxury of doing good."

Dr. A. Cogswell, dentist, also deserves the thanks of the Directors for his ready and gratuitous attention to numerous demands in his department.

To those who carefully peruse the Principal's Report, it will seem superfluous to add that his laborious duties have been faithfully, and successfully discharged, although no written document can fully describe the amount of labor, anxiety, care and responsibility which devolve upon the Superintendent of such an Institution. From his venerable father, who devotes himself daily and hourly to the assistance of his son, in the care and instruction of the pupils, the Institution derives valuable advantages.

The internal domestic branches of the Establishment continue to be duly attended to by the Matron, Mrs. Vinecove, who looks after the comfort of the pupils in sickness and in health, with unremitting care.

His Excellency Sir F. W. Williams has not forgotten, amid the manifold engagements of his high position, to shew, in various substantial ways, his sympathy with the objects of our care.

The Directors, in conclusion, commend the Institution to the unceasing regard and support of the benevolent of every religious name, for as there is nothing sectarian in the misfortune which has called such establishments into being, so there is nothing sectarian or denominational in the management of ours. It is hoped that from every heart the prayer will

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ascend that God may continue to this Institution that blessing which has been so clearly enjoyed up to the present time.

By order of the Directors.

J. C. COCHRAN, M.A.

Secretary.

Halifax, Feb., 1867.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

TO THE REV. CANON COCHRAN, M. A.,

Secretary of the Deaf and Dumb Institution :

REV. SIR,—I beg to offer for the information of the Directors, the following condensed statement from my report for 1866, already submitted.

1. HEALTH OF HOUSEHOLD.—During the past year the health of the pupils has been generally good. One girl, suffering from the nervous affection known as *St. Vitus' Dance* had to be sent home in May last, and three other pupils are at present absent owing to a cutaneous complaint, which renders it necessary for a time to exclude them from the Institution. There have, however, been no cases of serious illness among us, and, with the above exceptions, the sanitary condition of the establishment has been very favourable—a result largely due, under Providence, to the improvements effected in the house last year.

2. ATTENDANCE.—The present attendance is *thirty-eight*—21 boys and 17 girls—being more than at any previous period, excepting the summer of 1860. We have 32 boarders and 6 day pupils. The whole attendance for the year has been *forty-seven*, accounted for as follows :

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Removed from the roll during year 1866..	4	1	5
At present absent, but expected to return.	2	2	4
Admitted, or re-admitted within the year.	4	5	9
Pupils of last year still in attendance.....	17	12	29
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There have been *nine* additions to the school this year, against *six* last year; but we have *six* day-pupils now against *three* in 1865—an element which it is desirable should diminish rather than increase. Generally speaking, the day-pupils do not make as good progress as the boarders, because they lose necessarily the benefit of much valuable supervision and instruction enjoyed by those who reside in the Institution.

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3. AGES OF THE PUPILS.—Our pupils are of all ages from 32 to 5 years—the average being between 15 and 16. It is deeply to be regretted that so many mutes are allowed to grow up to maturity before being sent to the Institution. From *ten to twelve* years is the best age to send them here. When they are either much younger or much older, the difficulties of instruction are greatly increased and the results far less satisfactory, a fact which I would earnestly urge upon the serious consideration of parents and relatives, and others interested in the deaf and dumb. It is sad to think that not a few who might have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of education, within the last ten years, have been neglected until too late, through the ignorance, or apathy, or culpable dilatoriness of those who ought to have been most anxious to embrace the advantages of education for their silent charge, placed within their reach in this Institution, by the combined instrumentality of private and Legislative bounty. The benefits of the Institution are open to all Nova Scotian deaf-mutes of a proper school age, irrespective of creed or class—mutes from the sister Provinces being also admitted on most favourable terms. While payment is expected from those who can afford it, none are excluded on the score of poverty. There is therefore no valid excuse for any parent in the Province, allowing his deaf-mute child to grow up in ignorance—in a state of mental, moral and spiritual darkness that has no parallel among rational humanity.

4. LOCALITIES.—As will be seen from the catalogue appended, our pupils are from all the Lower Provinces, except Newfoundland, and from nearly every county in Nova Scotia. We have had, during 1866, from New Brunswick 6, P. E. Island 4, Pictou 6, Halifax 11, King's County 4, Annapolis 4, Hants 4, Cape Breton 2, Colchester 1, Cumberland 1, Lunenburg 1, Digby 1, Queen's 1, and Yarmouth 1. The Institution is thus not a mere local one, but, in the widest sense, PROVINCIAL in its benefits and claims.

5. THE SCHOOL.—The school is divided into three classes, assembled in the same room, with a Teacher to each. Our classification is regulated not by age, or nominal standing, but actual attainment. Accordingly, an adult of 30 years and a child of 8 years may be seen sitting at the same desk, learning the same simple lesson. From 6 to 8 hours are daily spent in the business of instruction. On Sabbath, besides the ordinary Sunday School work, we have a special Bible Class for adult mutes resident in the city.

The progress of the pupils in their studies during the year has been about average. We have had a larger number than usual of pupils both *above* and *below* the regular age, as well as a rather

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larger proportion of dull capacities to deal with, so that, on the whole, there has been harder work, with perhaps less apparent fruit than in some former years. Nevertheless the labours of the year has not been in vain, and the accompanying specimens of penmanship and composition will show what improvement has been made by some of the more advanced pupils.

Our efforts have been much facilitated by the printing of some of our M. S. lessons, enabling us to place a book in the hand of every pupil, and thereby securing an important saving both of time and labour. For this boon, we are indebted to the liberality of the Legislature, in its special grant of \$200 for printing, made on the recommendation of the Committee on Humane Institutions. Our special thanks are due to the chairman of the committee HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esq., M. P. P. for this, among many other proofs of his intelligent and heartfelt interest in the welfare of the Institution.

6. WORK DONE BY THE PUPILS.—While the institution is not what is commonly understood as an “industrial school”—the intellectual and moral training of our charge being the prime object of our labours—we do not lose sight of the importance of cultivating, industrious and useful habits among the pupils. The *Boys* are employed in attending to the garden, sawing the wood, repairing the fences, and other outdoor work. The *Girls* do a large part of the household work—only two paid servants being kept in the establishment—and are taught to make themselves useful in various ways. The following are some of the items, as furnished to me by the Matron. Making 4 Window curtains, 4 Blinds, 5 Table-cloths, 12 Towels, 17 Sheets, 3 prs. Trowsers, 2 Vests, 3 Coats, 8 prs. Stockings, 18 Handkerchiefs, 2 quilted Petticoats, 8 Dresses, 5 flannel Dresses, 2 Quilts, 6 Mats, 2 Carpets, and a considerable amount of repairs, &c.

7. FRUITS OF THE INSTITUTION.—Within the last ten years about *one hundred* mutes from Nova Scotia and adjoining Provinces have been, for longer or shorter periods, under instruction here. Of these about 60 have left, some prematurely removed from school, without deriving substantial or permanent benefit, but many after receiving an education and training by which they are now enabled to earn their own bread in various branches of handicraft, and conduct themselves as honest, sober, steady and industrious members of society. About *eighteen* per cent. have been admitted to the privileges of Church-fellowship, in connection with various evangelical denominations.

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8. OCCUPATIONS OF FORMER PUPILS.—Being frequently asked what occupations the deaf and dumb are fitted for, and how our pupils are employed after they leave school, the following particulars may not be uninteresting. As far as our information at present extends, there are engaged as Carpenters or Joiners 5, Waggonmakers 4, Cabinetmaker 1, Coopers 2, Blockmaker 1, Ship-carpenter 1, Shoemaker 1, Tailoresses 2, Shoebinder 1, Dressmaker 1, in Farm-work 9, and as Fishermen 2. *Three* of our pupils have removed to the United States: one young man being at Boston employed as a Cabinetmaker, another at Portland, Me., in an oil factory; and one girl at Providence, R. I., learning tailoring under the care of a relative. *Five* are deceased, and *two* married.

9. MR. GEORGE HUTTON'S TOUR.—As the Directors are aware, during the last vacation, my father, accompanied by some of the pupils, kindly undertook a five weeks' tour, on behalf of the Institution, in the counties of Hants, Colchester and Cumberland. The deputation was everywhere received with the usual kindness and hospitality, and a considerable sum realized for the funds of the Institution. For further particulars I beg to refer to my father's own report hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,

Principal.

February 15th, 1867.

LIST OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1866.

NO	NAMES.	AGE	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
I. PUPILS REMOVED FROM THE ROLL DURING THE YEAR.					
1	Timothy Ruggles.....	22	About 6 yrs	Bridgetown, Annapolis Co.....	Lost hearing in infancy from scarlet fever.
2	Margaret S. McLean.....	22	4½ yrs	McLellan's Mountain, Pictou...	Born deaf.
3	Alfred H. Abell.....	14	5½ yrs	Saint John, New Brunswick...	Deaf from scarlet fever at 5 years old.
4	William W. Hill.....	28	4½ yrs	Sydney, Cape Breton.....	Semi-mute. Deaf from accident in childhood.
5	George H. Morse.....	23	6½ yrs	Bridgetown, Annapolis Co.....	Born deaf. Brother of Nos. 44 and 45.
II. PUPILS NOW ABSENT, BUT EXPECTED TO RETURN.					
6	Laughlan McKay.....	12	About 3½ yrs	Malpeque, P.E. Island.....	Brother of No. 40. Born deaf.
7	Henry C. McKay.....	10	19 mos	Do. do.....	do.
8	Mary A. Murphy.....	10	16 mos	Waverly, Halifax Co.....	Deaf from typhus fever.
9	Ruth Lemont.....	15	2 yrs. 10 mos	Billtown, Cornwallis, King's Co	Born deaf. 2 deaf and dumb in family.
III. NEW PUPILS ADMITTED, AND OLD ONES RE-ADMITTED.					
10	William F. Young.....	13	6 years.	Boston, Massachusetts, U.S....	Day pupil. Been 5 yrs. at Hartford Asylum.
11	John A. Scott.....	9	About 3½ mos	The Gore, Hants Co.....	Born Deaf.
12	Robert W. McDonald.....	5	8½ mos	Halifax City.....	Hearing lost at 2 yrs. from fever aft'r infl'za.
13	Elizabeth Campbell.....	20	8 mos	Inganishe, Cape Breton.....	Born deaf. 2 D. mute bro. and 1 mute siste.
14	Emma George.....	22	(Uncertain)	Halifax City.....	Day pupil. Attends only occasionally.
15	James Grier McAuley.....	16	1 mon	Portland, St. John N.B.....	Supposed cause of deafness. Illness at 2 yrs.
16	Diana Whelpley.....	20	2 wks	Mispeck, Simond's Parish, N.B.	Cause of deafness unknown. Probably born D.
17	Margaret Whelpley.....	15	2 wks	Do. do.....	Do.
18	Mary McKenna.....	20	2 wks	Near Charlottetown, P.E. Island	3 D. & D. in family.

IV. PUPILS OF LAST YEAR, STILL IN ATTENDANCE.

19	William J. McDonald..	12	2 yrs. 2 mos.	Nine Mile River, Hants Co....	Cause of deafness not known.
20	John Dixon.....	11	1 yr. 4 mos.	Halifax City.....	Day pupil.
21	Alfred Harvey.....	7	Abt. 12 mos	Do.	Do. 2 deaf and dumb in the family.
22	Alexander Ross.....	15	2 yrs. 8 mos.	Blue Mountain, Pictou Co....	Born deaf. 4 deaf and dumb in the family.
23	John Logan.....	14	3 yrs. 4 mos.	Five Mile River, Hants Co....	do.

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21	Alfred Harvey.....	7	Abt. 12 mos	Do.....	Do. 2 deaf and dumb in the family.
22	Alexander Ross.....	15	2 yrs. 8 mos.	Blue Mountain, Pictou Co....	Born deaf. 4 deaf and dumb in the family.
23	John Logan.....	14	3 yrs. 4 mos.	Five Mile River, Hants Co....	Do.
24	Clarence E. Logan.....	9	1 yr. 2 mos.	Do.....	Do. Brother of No. 23.
25	Henry A. Boutlier.....	18	5 yrs. 4 mos.	Margaret's Bay, Halifax Co....	Do. Has 2 cousins deaf and dumb.
26	Caleb Morton.....	18	3 yrs. 4 mos.	Sheffield's Mills, Cornwallis....	Cause of deafness unknown. Eyesight bad.
27	Sarah Jane Floyd.....	15	1 yr. 2 mos.	Fairfield, St. John Co. N.B....	Lost hearing at 14 mos. from fits in teething.
28	T. Murray McGhee.....	19	About 4½ yrs.	Saint John N.B.....	Born deaf. 3 deaf and dumb in the family.
29	Trustum Spinney.....	16	" 2 yrs.	Argyle, Yarmouth Co.....	Deafness caused by abscesses in throat & ear.
30	William T. Redman.....	13	" 2 yrs.	Lower Ward, Margaret's Bay.	Day pupil. Attendance very irregular.
31	Mary Dunn.....	23	1 yr. 7 mos.	Halifax City.....	Born deaf. 3 deaf and dumb in the family.
32	Sophia Macpherson.....	22	About 2 yrs.	French River, Pictou Co.....	Do. Sister of No. 32.
33	Ann McPherson.....	32	1 yr. 10 mos.	Do.....	Deaf from infancy. 2 D. & D. in the family.
34	James H. Hodges.....	13	About 2½ yrs.	Aylesford, King's Co.....	Lost hearing from "water on the brain."
35	Charles Glover.....	9	" 2½ yrs.	Pictou Town.....	Probably born deaf. 4 D. & D. in the family.
36	William Murphy.....	20	" 2 yrs.	Victoria, by Pugwash, Cumb.	Born deaf. 3 deaf and dumb in the family.
37	William Wyse.....	13	" 8 mos.	Musquodoboit, Halifax Co....	Do. Sister of No. 37.
38	Margaret Wyse.....	11	" 8 mos.	Do.....	Do. 2 D. & D. in the family. 1 dead.
39	Henry A. Fletcher.....	14	" 2 yrs. 10 ms.	Folly Mountain, Londonderry.	Do. Sister of Nos. 6 & 7.
40	Margaret McKay.....	14	About 11 mos.	Malpeque, P. E. Island.....	Do. 3 deaf and dumb in the family.
41	Janet Cameron.....	16	" 12 mos.	Salt Springs, West River, Pict.	Deaf from typhus fever, at 2 yrs.
42	Emily Kempton.....	22	" 5 yrs. 2ms.	Caledonia, Queen's Co.....	Semi-mute. Lost hearing at 3 yrs.
43	Lizzie Bentley.....	16	" 4½ yrs.	Billtown, Cornwallis, King's Co	Born deaf. Sister of No. 5. 4 D. & D.
44	Emma A. Morse.....	16	" 3 yrs. 8 ms.	Bridgetown, Annapolis Co....	Do. Brother of No. 5.
45	S. Edward Morse.....	18	" 5 yrs.	Do.....	Deafness discovered at 1 year old.
46	Gertrude Dakin.....	17	" 4½ yrs.	Mahone Bay, Lunenburg Co....	Probably born deaf.
47	Caroline Speidel.....	—	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY.—Males 27; Females 20. Total 47. Average Age.—between 15 and 16 years.
 LOCALITIES.—From New Brunswick, 6; P. E. Island, 4; Pictou, 6; Halifax, 11; King's, 4; Annapolis, 4; Hants, 4;
 Cape Breton, 2; Colchester, 1; Cumberland, 1; Lunenburg, 1; Digby, 1; Queen's, 1; and Yarmouth, 1.

Day pupil. Arenous only occasionally.
 Supposed cause of deafness. Illness at 2 yrs.
 Cause of deafness unknown. Probably born D.
 Do. 3 D. & D. in family.

REPORT OF TOUR IN 1866.

It affords me much satisfaction to state that in my late tour, with three of the pupils, in the counties of Hants, Cumberland and Colchester, we were kindly received wherever we went, hospitably entertained and conveyed from place to place free of charge. Our meetings were on the whole well attended and the collections good, all circumstances considered, amounting to £84 2s. which after deducting £3 2s. for incidental expenses, left £81 for the benefit of the Institution. To those friends who so generously attended to the comfort of my young charge and myself, I would here tender my cordial thanks; but it deserves to be particularly noticed that during the greater part of the tour, the weather was wet, interfering with the labours of the hay-harvest, and the attendance at our meetings; yet notwithstanding all these drawbacks the attendance generally was very gratifying, and the readiness manifested to convey us from place to place, when time was so precious, and the hay work so critical, was worthy of all praise.

In most of the places visited the greater part of the people had never before seen any exhibition of the benefits conferred by education on the deaf and dumb, and a good many had not even seen a deaf mute. It was therefore very encouraging to see the interest taken in our proceedings, and to hear the expression of their satisfaction, and their intention to do more for the deaf and dumb than they had yet done, having now seen for themselves what could be done for them in the Institution.

Collecting Cards were left in the various localities.

The following is a summary of the Tour, in the order of the meetings, with the additional proceeds of such Collecting Cards as have been returned.

SHUBENACADIE.

Collected at the Public Meeting	\$7.84½
Donation by Mrs. Mary Johnston, Upper Stewiacke	4.00
<i>Subsequently with Collecting Cards.</i>	
Collected by Miss. McHefey £2 10 7½—or	10.12½
“ “ 2 6 3 —or	9.25
“ “ Mrs. J. Parker 11 3 —or	2.25
“ “ Mrs. Joan Pollock, Lower Stewiacke	4.50
	\$37.97

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GAY'S RIVER.

Collected at the Public Meeting.....	3.13½
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FIVE MILE RIVER.

Collected at Public Meeting	29.62½
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MAITLAND.

Collected at Public Meeting	22.00
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LOWER SALMAH.

Collected at Public Meeting	6.19
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NOEL.

Collected at Public Meeting	11.25
Donation of worsted, subsequently, for two pairs of socks, by Mrs. Davison O'Brien	

WALTON.

Collected at Public Meeting	12.00
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CHEVERIE.

Collected at Public Meeting	6.02
Subsequently, per card, by Miss Sanford	5.00
			<hr/> 11.02

LOWER KENNETCOOK.

Collected at the Public Meeting.....	....	....	4.70
Donation next day, by Mr. N. Marsters	1.00
			<hr/> 5.70

AVONDALE.

Collected at Public Meeting	5.30
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WOODVILLE.

Collected at Public Meeting	4.53
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RAWDON.

Collected at the Public Meeting.....	18.00
“ on a Thanksgiving Day (previous)	2.00
“ subsequently, per card, by Miss Emily Smith, South Rawdon	5.00
			<hr/> 25.00

BROOKLYN.

Collected at Public Meeting	12.90
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PARRSBOROUGH.

Collected at the Public Meeting.....	14.25
Additional next day, by Mr. McCabe:....	1.25
			<hr/> 15.50

Besides \$5.75 to pay expenses of hotel, and conveyance to Five Islands.....

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\$37.97

FIVE ISLANDS			
Collected at Public Meeting	10.00
ECONOMY.			
Collected at Public Meeting	20.00
BASS RIVER.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	18.00
PORTAUPIQUE.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	9.15
GREAT VILLAGE.			
Collected at the Public Meeting.....	....	....	20.00
“ per card, by Miss Phebe E. Dill next day, at Great Village and Acadia Mines .....	...	12.12½	
“ subsequently, by the same.....	....	4.00	
“ also by Miss Mary J. McKim, Great Village..		5.10	
		41.22½	
FOLLY VILLAGE.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	10.87½
“ subsequently, per card, by Miss Ruby Faulk- ner—Hardwood Hill, Upper Londonderry		3.00	
		13.87½	
DEBERT.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	6.48
ONSLow.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	10.25
CLIFTON.			
Collected at the Public Meeting.....	....	....	16.12½
Donation next day, by James Crow, Esq.		5.00	
		21.12½	
ELMSDALE.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	11.50
NINE MILE RIVER.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	12.00
RENFREW.			
Collected at Public Meeting	....	....	9.00

Collected per card
By Miss Isabell
“ “ Matilda
“ “ Jessie A
“ Mr. Alfred B.
“ Mr. Wm. Cru

Proceeds of

The greater part
Tour have not yet
account will yet be
that have already

Received during
Subsequent

Total

FEBRUARY 187

P.S.—Since the
received from Clifton
and Mr. Bradley,
dollars, forty eight

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOUR.

Collected per cards given to the Rev. Mr. McCurdy, at Shubenacadie.

10.00	By Miss Isabella Bayers..	2.82
	" " Matilda Gaetz, Petpezwick Harbour.....	3.37½
20.00	" " Jessie Anderson, do. do.	3.25½
	" Mr. Alfred B. Dickey, Meagher's Grant	2.20
18.00	" Mr. Wm. Cruikshanks, Musquodoboit....	1.35½
		<u>13.00½</u>
9.15	Proceeds of Tour to this date	<u>\$397.73</u>

The greater part of the Collecting Cards left with friends in my Tour have not yet been returned. It is to be hoped that as good an account will yet be made of them, ere long, as has been made of those that have already come to hand.

2.12½	Received during the Tour	\$336.50
4.00	Subsequent to the Tour, per cards...	61.23
5.10		<u>61.23</u>
41.22½	Total proceeds to this date, as above	<u>\$397.73</u>

GEORGE HUTTON.

FEBRUARY 18TH, 1867.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the following additional has been received from Clifton Congregation. Collected by Mr. John Dart, \$8., and Mr. Bradley, \$2.75—making a sum total of *four hundred and eight dollars, forty eight cents.* G. H.

16.12½	
5.00	
21.12½	
11.50	
12.00	
9.00	

EXTRACT FROM REPORT

OF COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1866.

The Committee having visited and carefully examined this Institution, again beg leave to express their unanimous opinion that it continues to deserve the liberal support, not only of this Legislature, but all humane and charitable persons. Mr. Hutton, the Principal, is a most zealous and indefatigable Teacher, and has done much to improve the minds of the unfortunate persons under his charge. The Committee recommend that the usual grant should be continued, with the addition of \$200 to be appropriated in providing books.

(Signed,)

HIRAM BLANCHARD.

JAMES FRASER.

CHAS. ALLISON.

THOMAS COFFIN.

WM. M. RAY.

JAMES W. KING.

WM. LAWRENCE.

To the Directors of
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MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, March 5, 1867.

To the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution :

Gentlemen.—The Institution under your charge, I am glad to say, has been healthy during the past year. No serious disease has occurred, and I have only been called on to prescribe for a few cases of trifling indisposition.

Referring to my last communication, on the subject of increased accommodation, and the necessity that exists for early measures being taken either to enlarge the present building, or to procure another better adapted for the purpose—I trust the Board may be enabled, ere long, to adopt and carry out the suggestions contained therein.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

D. McN. PARKER.

APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITIONS.

MOST of the following specimens have undergone no correction, except such as their respective authors may themselves have made on careful revision, or when the errors were pointed out by the teacher. In some instances, where the pupil was unable to suggest the necessary improvement, the teacher has done so; but these alterations do not materially affect the original character of the composition.

ABOUT HOME.

Last summer my brother and I reaped the buckwheat all day. After we reaped it, next day in the morning after breakfast, my father, my brother, and I cut the bushes till noon, and at 12 o'clock my mother took a horn, and blew in it, and my father heard it, and he told us to come to dinner. In the afternoon, my brother, and I cut bark with two axes in the barn.

Another day in the morning, I went to my grandmother's house, and my brother and I put the cows in the pasture. After we drove them, my brother and I thrashed wheat in the barn till noon. My father came to the barn and met us, and he looked at us thrashing the wheat.

After I thrashed it, I was glad to lie under the straw. Another day my brother was thrashing it in the barn himself. I rode on my grandfather's horse to the creek to water it, and came back again and I put it in the stable.

My brother Boardman asked my father to let him ride in a buggy with me one night, and we did so. In the afternoon my brother walked with me to the field, and we were seeking for my grandfather's horse, and we rode on horseback to the barn.

Next day in the morning after breakfast my brother and I yoked the oxen and they drew the waggon, and we lifted some short logs on it, and my brother whipped the oxen with a rod, and I walked after the waggon to our home from the field. After we lifted down the logs out of the waggon, I took the oxen out of the waggon, and they grazed in the pasture. In the afternoon I picked the strawberries, and ate them in the field and I lay on the grass before the sun.

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Next day in the afternoon my father cut the corn-grass with his knife and he brought it to me, and I carried it to the fence, and it stood on the ground near it and I wheeled a boy's little cart on the road, and I saw another boy gathering potatoes in his basket in the field in the evening.

J. H.—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ years at school.

ABOUT THE COW.

The cow is an useful animal. She gives much milk. She has a large bag and teats. Some of father's cows sometimes kicked over the pail of milk, and my father whipped them. My brother and I often drove the cows to the pasture in the morning, and in the evening we walked along the road and we turned the cows, and then drove them from the pasture to milk them in the yard, and the calf sucked the cow before my mother milked it, and I took the calf, after it sucked, from the cow, to the field, and my mother milked the cow.

Butter and cheese are made from milk. My brother and I drove the cows, oxen, sheep to the yard at night, and my parents and brothers and sisters slept in our beds in the house, and some of the cows and oxen jumped over the fence into the field, and ate the potatoes in the field at night, and we rose in the morning before sunrise, and my brother ran and he drove them away to the pasture, and my father, and my brother made the fence in the yard. After breakfast my mother churned cream, and made butter.

The cow has four feet and is called a quadruped. It has two horns.

She cannot plough; but an ox can plough. I sometimes saw a cow fighting with an ox. Some of father's cows ran away through the woods, and my father and I looked for them, and we found them, and we drove them from the woods to the barn. In winter cows are kept in the stable; but in summer they would not like to be kept in the stable, but they would like to eat grass in the fields, and hay, and potatoes, and cabbages.

I saw my father's calf walking after the cow last summer. The cow can kick somebody. She can open the gate with her horns.

Last Summer the cow was fat and large, and my father killed her on the floor in the barn, and he sold the beef in Halifax. I sometimes saw the cow chewing her cud. She lies down on the ground. My father bade me go and drive some of the cows to the creek to water them, and I drove them back again, and then put them in the stable, and they ate the hay in it.

H. A. F.—2 years and 10 mos. at school.

THE OX.

An ox is useful to draw a cart, and plough the ground. I often drove the oxen at home. I was fond of driving the oxen. My uncle Isaac bade me drive the oxen, and I did so. I drove them into the stable, and then Mr. Hubley yoked them. They drew a hay waggon, to the little hay-cocks in the field, and my uncles Albert, and Isaac put the hay in the waggon. It was a large load, and it was very heavy. The oxen could not draw it up the hill, and Mr. Hubley whipped them to try to

draw it but they could not draw it up so my uncle Isaac asked a man to bring his two oxen, and then Isaac brought them, and Peter's oxen, and the man's oxen drew it altogether, and then Isaac took the man's oxen to him again. The oxen drew it to my grandfather's barn, and then Mr. Hubley, and my uncles John and Isaac put it in the barn.

One day when I was ignorant before I went to the school my uncles Peter, and Isaac, and I put stones in a cart, and I was careless, and threw a stone on the ox, and it kicked and cut me on the head. I got blood over my head, and I ran to my grandmother, and she put a plaster on my head.

I sometimes saw an ox fighting with a bull. I saw an ox scratching the ground, and bellowing loud. Bad oxen pushed down the fence and jumped over the fence, and ate the grass in the field, and my uncle Albert's dog came and barked and drove the oxen out of the field. There are many oxen in Lunenburg County. An ox is stronger than a horse.

A man told me about an ox throwing a dog with his horns because he barked at him, and the dog fell on the field. It is not good to put a yoke on an ox's forehead. It is better to yoke him round his neck. He could kill me with his horns very easy.

H. A. B.—5 yrs. and 4 months at school.

MY IDEAS BEFORE EDUCATION.

Before I came to the Institution I thought that the stars were like candles, and the moon was like a person. I thought that there were many people in Heaven like the earth, and houses in it like it, and that boys and girls were playing in it. I thought that some persons poured the water and made the rain from the sky, and that some men struck the sky and made the thunder and that a man fired with his gun and made the lightning and some men fired with their guns and made the rainbow behind the woods. I thought that the people would no more rise from the dead when they were dead.

I did not know about God and Christ, and that Christ will judge the world, and there were God and Christ in Heaven. I did not know how to read the Bible and talk with the people by writing. I did not know that God made me and all the people and the moon and sun and stars and sky and the world. I did not know that God gives me and all the people food and clothing, and that he preserves me and all my friends and all the people at all times. I know better now; because I have been taught in the Institution.

J. L.—3 years and 4 months at school.

OUR QUEEN.

Our gracious Queen is the daughter of the Duke of Kent, and she was born in Hanover. She was eighteen years old when she came to the throne, and she left her home there for England. She was appointed to be Queen by the Parliament. Her uncle was William the fourth, who died in 1837, and then Victoria succeeded to be Queen though she was obliged

to do so, because she asked the king to give her the crown.

We are a Queen and Queens Queen is! She is our, and kind, and wondered to be a good Queen. Some say that she teach the deaf.

We wish to be respected by Brunswick, and to our Queen. We have been made Victoria. She is in different places, in different she lost her family and all daughters. over England.

I left for my sisters and went to Aunt Ada was in and cousin. other aunt's and after we sin's, and we had tea. was invited few days and

Last Aunt home to Bro of Digby, and his wife after dinner evening after down to see minutes we few days. days, we can Then after

to do so, because she feared that she did not know how to reign well; so she asked the Archbishop of England to pray the Lord to help her, and give her knowledge and wisdom for her to rule over England.

We are all very proud that she is the best Queen of all the Kings and Queens of England. How merciful, free and humble our noble Queen is! She humbly teaches the poor in their houses about the Saviour, and kindly gives them food, clothes, coal and other things. We wondered to hear of her, she is not a proud Queen. She is a kind and good Queen who is greatly beloved by all her subjects. My three teachers say that they saw her in Scotland before they came to Nova Scotia to teach the deaf and dumb of the Institution—not long ago.

We wish to see her very much. Our Noble Queen should be highly respected by all, and we hope God will protect her. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince E. Island, Newfoundland and the Canadas &c. belong to our Queen. We will keep Her Majesty's Birthday every year. There have been many wars in Europe and America during the reign of Queen Victoria. She lives in England where she has a number of beautiful palaces, in different parts of the country. The Queen was very grieved that she lost her noble husband Prince Albert who died in 1861, and her family and all her subjects mourned with her. She has several sons and daughters. Some of them were married to Princes. She has charge over England, and all the provinces which belong to England.

E. K.—About five years at school.

ABOUT MY VISITS AT HOME.

I left for home on the 11th of last July, and afterwards on Saturday my sisters and I went to see our friends in Marshalltown. My sisters went to aunt's house except me in our uncle John's and a little while after one of my sisters returned up to uncle John's again. One of them named Ada was in our aunt's and Annie and I took our dinner with uncle, aunt, and cousin. After dinner I asked my aunt if she would let me go to another aunt's house elsewhere and I went down to aunt's with Annie, and after we staid there a few hours Annie and I went down to our cousin's, and we were very glad to see her and her family. In the evening we had tea. After tea we returned our ways home except Ada for she was invited by her aunt Sophia who wanted her to stay in her house a few days and to make a visit. We had a nice time in Marshalltown.

Last Autumn my sisters and I went about three or four miles from home to Broad Cove by foot which is one of the settlements of the county of Digby, and we went to Mr. D——'s house and we were glad to see him and his wife and their family there. At noon we got our dinner and after dinner I sat on a rocking chair with my work till tea time. In the evening after tea some of Mrs. D——'s family took me a walk with them down to see their sister's house and her only two children. After a few minutes we returned home to Mrs. D——'s with my sisters and staid a few days. After my sisters and I had been staying there for five or six days, we came home. We had pleasant times in Broad Cove.

Then afterwards before I came back to school last month Annie and I

went down again to Marshalltown and staid there about two or three days in Mrs. W——'s our cousin, and then I said good bye to them for I was going away and soon after I came back to the Institution again. I was very glad to see the old pupils who had returned here again. and also my teachers and the rest.

G. J. D.—About five years at school.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF OUR TOUR.

On Monday the 6th of August Mr. G. Hutton left Halifax, with Henry Boutilier and me, for Shubenacadie. John Logan our schoolfellow came there, and we were glad to see him, and talked with him. He was to go on our tour with us. Mr. G. Hutton, John and we went on our tour through three counties named Hants, Cumberland, and Colchester for five weeks for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

We held our meetings and examinations at Shubenacadie, Gay's River, Five Mile River, Maitland, Lower Selmah, Noel, Walton, Cheverie or Kempt, Kennetcook, Newport, Woodville, Rawdon, Brooklyn, Parrsborough, Five Islands, Economy, Bass River, Portapipue, Great Village, Folly Village, Debert, Onslow, Clifton or Old Barns, Elmsdale, Nine Mile River, and Renfrew, where the last meeting was held. All these places were 26, where we were examined. Mr. G. Hutton addressed 26 meetings.

The people of Five Mile River made the largest collection of all the places, its amount was \$29 62½; And the meeting of Maitland made the second collection; its amount was \$22.00. I think that Great Village is the largest place of all these places where we were examined. I think that I like Great Village better than the other places where we held our meetings. Acadia Iron Mines about 4 miles from Great Village are noted for their iron. We saw a steam hammer which was very large.

It hammered melted iron which had been in a fiery furnace. We heard it very loud when it was hammering. Kempt is noted for its Plaister Quarries. We were invited to go through the Quarries, and there were many large blocks of plaister lying about in them. One of the Quarries is about 80 feet deep. Renfrew is noted for its gold mines. We saw a gold-crusher which was crushing gold quartz. It made a great noise.

From Renfrew we returned to Halifax by railway in safety on Saturday the 8th of September. The amount of money was about \$400 which our meetings had collected for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

A. R.—2 yrs. and 8 months at school.

ABOUT THE WORLD.

The Earth is shaped like an orange. It is a globe or a ball, on which all people and animals live. The climate of some parts of the earth is unpleasant and unhealthy; but some are pleasant for people. We live in the temperate zone, which produces agricultural productions well for food; the climate of it is best for the health. It is not too cold, nor too hot there. The North and South frigid zones are very dreary; the inhabitants in these zones are dwarfs, and they are clothed in skins and live in

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huts, or in holes in the ground. They do not live near the North Pole, because they would be frozen to death. We would not like to live at all in these dreary regions; but we like indeed to live in this zone which is one of the best because the climate of it is good for the health. It is better than some parts of the world. The people in the arctic regions live on the meat of bears and seals, and other animals, and they are fond of them.

The snow lasts a few months in winter. It is useful to keep the ground warm till spring comes, the snow will go away, so the ground yields grain, grass, trees, and other things fast. The water of the Oceans is not covered with ice, except the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. There is more Water than Land on the earth. The Earth is hollow in the interior and it is supposed to be filled with fire and inflammable gasses.

We dont know for certain where hell is. The extent of the Earth is 197,000,000 of square miles. The torrid zone is the warmest part of the earth. The sun is very hot there. Snow is never seen. The tropics supply the people with fruits, bread fruits, sugar, coffee, and other tropical productions, and are noted for their gold, silver, and diamonds. We would be very warm if we should go there. Africa has the fewest rivers and lakes of any part of the world. America on which we live, was formerly inhabited wholly by Indians. It is noted for its immense forests and lakes and its mighty rivers. The population of the world is about 1000,000,000. Almighty God holds the earth, when it goes round the sun every moment. How powerful and kind He is! So we must be grateful to him, for his great protecting us. The sky seems to be near the earth when we look up; but it is very far off from here.

There are stars, moon and sun in the sky which shine over the world that we may see the way in which we walk. God is kind that he made them to give light upon the world. God is everywhere and can see us all and preserves us at all times. God so loved the world that he let his only begotten Son come into the world. Jesus Christ died on the cross for us with a great deal of patience. The Angels in Heaven never quarrel with each other. If we repent of our sins and trust in Jesus, He shall let us go to Heaven and be with him and the Angels forever.

E. A. M.—3 years and 8 months at school.

THE ROMANS.

The Romans were the people of Rome which formerly was the mistress of the whole world, as Great Britain is now. After our Lord's ascension the Romans with a large army under General Titus invaded the land of promise, and besieged Jerusalem for several months. The Jews could not go out or come in to get provisions for themselves, and they were in terrible want of it, therefore they killed their sons, and daughters and also killed rats or mice for food. There was an awful famine. One of the Romans set fire to the Temple, which was at Jerusalem. This was foretold to the disciples by our Saviour, and it was fulfilled. Afterwards the Jews were scattered over the earth,

Before the Christian Era the Romans went to Great Britain, to see what sort of land it was, after finding that it was very good, they came with an army under Julius Cæsar, and invaded it, but they could not con-

quer England, for the Britons were strong men. About 100 years after our Lord, the Romans came again under Agricola, and invaded England. The Britons struggled long and bravely resisted the Romans. Their queen was Boadicea, but when her army was totally routed, she put an end to her life by poison, then the country was conquered. Sometimes they treated the Britons cruelly, but they greatly improved England, and taught the people useful things. They taught them to make brick, and build houses, roads, bridges, and other buildings. The Britons also learned from the Romans how to weave cloth, and wear clothes instead of skins, and to live on bread, and meats, instead of living by hunting, and nuts and acorns. The Romans taught the Britons how to write and read. The Romans remained in England about 400 years, but they could not stay any longer, for they had to go to Rome to defend it; for the enemies had come, and attacked it, which the Britons greatly regretted.

Subsequently the Saxons conquered England but they were not so civilized as the Romans, they were pagans; but St. Augustine the first archbishop of Canterbury came from Rome with forty missionaries, and instructed them in Christianity. If the Romans had not come to conquer England, the people there might have been still benighted barbarians, and England would not have been cultivated, and be mistress of the whole world as it is now.

L. B.—4½ years at school.

OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia is the country where we live. It is bounded on the North by the Northumberland Strait, New Brunswick, and the Bay of Fundy, and on the South, East, and West by the Atlantic. From the extreme point of Victoria County to the extreme point of Digby County the length is about 370 miles, and from the Atlantic to the Bay of Verte the breadth is about 100 miles. The area of Nova Scotia is 18, 600 square miles.

Nova Scotia was first discovered by the Cabots from England in 1497. The French visited this province in 1598; and in 1605 DeMonts and the French established a colony at Port Royal or Annapolis, and they called this country Acadie or Acadia. But it does not belong still to the French because the British were long fighting with them to take it, and the Province was finally ceded to the British by the French in 1713, so they took possession of it. Nova Scotia means New Scotland, it was so called by the first settlers who came from Scotland. Nova Scotia and Cape Breton were once separate provinces, but Cape Breton was united to Nova Scotia in 1819.

Nova Scotia is famous for its gold, coal, iron and other minerals, for its extensive coast, its fisheries and its shipping. It is divided into 18 counties, and 57 townships. There are 5 colleges in Nova Scotia, two at Halifax, one at Windsor, one at Wolfville, King's, and one at Antigonish.

Halifax is the capital and largest city in Nova Scotia, and is situated on the west side of the fine harbour, once called Chebucto Bay. It was found-

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ded by Governor Cornwallis in the year 1749. Halifax Harbour is considered to be the finest harbour in America. It is remarkable for the Dockyard and naval station for the North American fleet. The Admiral resides in the Admiral's house during the summer. Its population is about 30,000.

Albion Mines in Pictou County and Sydney Mines in Cape Breton are famous for their extensive coal. Pictou County is settled by Scotch people and their descendants. It is my native county. Pictou is the most important town in the eastern part of the Province. It is connected with Quebec by steamer during the summer. Truro is the principal town in Colchester County and connected with Halifax by railway. It is celebrated for the provincial Normal College and Model Schools. Windsor is noted for its gypsum quarries. Cumberland County is famous for its grindstone quarries. Annapolis formerly called Port Royal, is the ancient capital and oldest town in Nova Scotia. Yarmouth, Shelburne, Liverpool and Lunenburg are the most important seaports on the Atlantic coast, except Halifax.

A. R.—2 yrs. and 8 months at school.

Extracts From Letters of Former Pupils.

I.

MY DEAR TEACHER. * * * * Your esteemed letter of July 3rd, which duly reached me, now demands a reply. I was much pleased to hear from you and that you were all in good health since my return home. I am to inform you how I am and my foot is. I am very well at present, and in the enjoyment of good health, hoping you are enjoying the same sure blessing, therefore we have to be thankful to our good Providence daily. My foot is getting much better now, and the wound will soon be well, and the first old sore will get dry and quite well too. I have used crutches for the last nearly six weeks, as my foot has been sore and very weak. I have left the crutches now. I am able to walk pretty well, but I cannot work well, and yet I hope I shall be able to work at our hay in some days, as it will be good for the foot to travel well. I must always feel grateful to the Lord for healing the leg mercifully and I earnestly hope I should praise and glorify Him continually.

* * * * We had two funerals this summer, perhaps we shall have another burial soon. We have an old friend who has been very sick for some weeks. He is sick with the inflammation of the bowels. His neighbours said they were afraid he would never get better. We have often heard many deaths in many parts of the county. I have understood of many people being sun struck in the States. It was a solemn and dreadful affair. We must fear God's mighty power and remember Him. I have also heard regarding the battles between

Prussia and Austria. I believe the Prussians gained victory over their enemies.

*** I shall be glad to hear from you soon. May God have you all in his holy keeping through Christ. With my kindest respects to yourself, I remain your affectionate scholar.

J. R. F.

II.

MY DEAR TEACHER.—I promised you that I would write to you if I had time. I am going to write to you to-day. I have much pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know that I have been enjoying good health since last June, and I hope you have enjoyed the same. Please excuse me for I have not written you for a long time. I think that you and the pupils will be very surprised to see L.—B.—come back unexpectedly. I am sorry that I am not going to Halifax this winter and I am anxious to go there to learn more and more. I will be lonesome without Lizzie. But perhaps I will go to school next spring. I have been anxiously waiting for word from M.—V.— since I sent a letter to her last month. Please give my love to Mrs. Hutton, and I hope she is well.

***** I am going to inform you that there are some men building a new drill-shed in Billtown for men to have to drill. On Thursday we went to see the Fruit Growers' Exhibition, and [it] was attended by a large number of people. Nearly one thousand persons were admitted to the large drill-shed in which the Exhibition was held. We saw some big turnips and beets and other [also] fine large apples, and many other vegetables. Lizzie B. did not go to Somerset, as her father had not time to go. I am sorry that I have no good news to tell you, so I must stop. Good bye. I remain

Your affectionate pupil,

R. L.

III.

MY DEAR TEACHER,—With much pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know that I am getting well and stronger. I was very glad to get a letter from you last month. I hope you are still in good health. I guess there are not many pupils in your school yet.* I hope they will get back to the Institution in good health and safety.

Last month I was in N— G— with my aunt nearly three weeks, and I had a good time. I saw Miss H— and A— Mc—, and they were very well, and I was very glad to see them.

My mother and the rest of the family are quite well. I am getting on well with the Compound Rules of the Arithmetic, and I learn the Geography-book you gave me, and I learn my other books at night. Please, sir, tell Lizzie and my other old friends to write to me when

* September, 1866.

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they have time. I did not get letters from them since last May. I expect to hear word from them soon.

* * * Please give my best respects to the Rev. Mr. Cochran, your lady, Mrs. Hutton, and Mrs. and Miss Vinecove. I send my love to all the pupils in school. I have no more news to tell you. My kind regards to you. I hope you will be pleased to read this letter. I must bid you "Farewell."

I am, your loving pupil,

E. H.

IV.

DECEMBER 24th, 1866.

DEAR RESPECTED* SIR,—I am quite well since ever I left the school and should feel real thankful to God for his goodness to me, and it is God's will. Oh! God is good to me. I often think of you, and I would like to see you again. I would like to go and see you when I have plenty of money, if I am spared by God's will. * * * I wish you and your pupils a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Please, sir, tell them that they will remember Christ's birthday at Bethlehem now, and he died for sinners, and they must thank God for sending him to come into the world to die for us. I read in a newspaper about revivals in Scotland, that people are turning to God. I suppose you read in that paper. I want to be prepared for death before Christ's coming.

I am angry about the Fenians going to invade Canada and Great Britain. I believe Great Britain is able to conquer them because God chose the nation, and it is a powerful nation. * * * I am contented to stay here and work with A— J—, and I feel more happy than I did last year. I can put on casings of windows, and doors, and do it well. I am putting them on in a house of Mr. L—'s now. * * * I expect to stay here and learn the trade for three years, if I am spared by God's will. I want to try and learn fast, and I must have patience.

Please tell John that I got a letter from G— last Thursday, and he said he was glad to hear from me, and he was going to Navigation School at Glasgow, G. B., and he was learning well. He expects to be home next spring, if he is spared by God's will. Tell him that he must pray to God often that God would keep G— from death while he is sailing over the ocean. I must draw to a close, so I could not tell you more news now. Give my best regards to Mrs. Hutton, Mr. G. Hutton and his wife. Give my love to John and Clarence. †

I am, your affectionate

F. W. L.

* The original has "respectful."

† Brothers of the writer, now under instruction in the Institution.

AN ADDRESS.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

May it please you:

We take the opportunity of writing an address to you. We hope you will be much pleased with your visit. You are cordially welcomed to come. We are highly pleased with you. Every year we have a visit from a Committee of the House of Assembly, and we address the visitors and they have been much pleased with us, and they make a favorable report to the House. We expected you would visit us, which you have done.

We had two visits from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, accompanied by his Staff, and they felt interested in the welfare of the Institution. We chose one of us to be our representative by vote, who presented the general address to the Governor. We had some great enjoyments through their Excellencies General Williams and Doyle. Through the kindness of General Williams we had a sleigh-ride, in which we drove up the road as far as the Three Mile House. The kindness of General Doyle was in paying M. D. B. St. Jean, the Wizard, to perform the sleight-hand-tricks which the Magician performed in the presence of us and visitors, and also in the sight of the Governor and some other Officers. Also Mr. Ward, the Schoolmaster of the 17th Regiment, exhibited the views of the Magic Lantern, which we were greatly amused at seeing. We are exceedingly glad that the Hero of Kars is our Governor.

We are exceedingly grateful to you for your kindness. We hope you will grant money for the Institution more than you had granted last year, and also to grant money for printing new books for the Deaf and Dumb, because our teachers have a great deal of trouble in writing our lessons on the blackboards, and then we have to copy them into our blank books. There are thirty-five pupils, including four new pupils and five who had been absent for a long time. The Institution is greatly altered and improved this year. The school-room is not large enough, so we hope you will grant money to make it larger. We hope you will visit the Institution again next year. Mr. Blanchard invited us to see through the Province Building. Would you have the goodness to invite us again? We hope this Institution will belong to the Parliament bye and bye.

In the places where Mr. Hutton travelled, accompanied with four of his pupils, the collections were made up to about \$750, which is the largest collection we ever had when Mr. Hutton travelled in aid of the funds of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. We hope you will make a favorable report to the House. Fare you well.

On behalf of our fellow-pupils.

(Signed)—Alfred Henry Abell, George Morse, S. Edward Morse, T. Murray McGhee, William W. Hill, Alexander Ross, Henry A. Boutillier, John Logan, Lizzie Bentley, Emily Kempton, Margaret S. McLean, Emma Ann Morse, Gertrude J. Dakin.

Tuesday, March 13, 1866.

His Excellency
Anderson, Ho
Avery, Dr. .
Akins, T. B. I
Archibald, S.
Archibald, Ho
Albro, Edw. .
Barss, Mrs. S.
Binney, Edw.
Blaney, S. N.
Brown, E. K.
Brown, Mrs. L.
Black, C. H. I
Chief Justice,
Cogswell, Mis
Campbell, Cha
Clarke, N. Esq
Cunard, W. . .
Campbell, Col
Dyer, Rev., M
Doyle, his Exc
Dickey, Hon. I
Duffus, John,
Donaldson, Jas
Duffus, Mrs. J
Friend, A. . . .
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Fraser, James,
Fraser, Donald
Fraser, (Down
George, W. Esq
Hebb, Abraham
Jost, E.
Jones, Mrs. A.
Jenning, Dr.,
Kinnear, T. C.
Lady.
Lowden, Mrs.
Mackinlay, A.
Mitchell, G. P.
Middlewood, M
Milner, Rev. E.
McKay, A. . . .
Murray, H. S.
Macdonald, W.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & DONATIONS.

His Excellency Sir F. W. WILLIAMS, Bart., (3 years).....		\$60.00
Anderson, Hon. J. H.....	HALIFAX.....	20.00
Avery, Dr.....	".....	5.00
Akins, T. B. Esq.....	".....	4.00
Archibald, S. G.....	".....	5.00
Archibald, Hon. T. D.....	".....	5.00
Albro, Edw.....	".....	4.00
Barss, Mrs. S. F.....	".....	4.00
Binney, Edw. Esq.....	".....	20.00
Blunney, S. N. Esq.....	".....	10.00
Brown, E. K.....	".....	5.00
Brown, Mrs. Dr.....	".....	8.00
Black, C. H. M.....	".....	10.00
Chief Justice, the Hon.....	".....	20.00
Cogswell, Miss.....	".....	20.00
Campbell, Charles, Esq., M.P.P.....	".....	5.00
Clarke, N. Esq.....	".....	5.00
Cunard, W.....	".....	20.00
Campbell, Colin, Esq., M.P.P.....	".....	5.00
Dyer, Rev., M.....	P. E. I.....	2.00
Doyle, his Excellency Major-General.....	HALIFAX.....	10.00
Dickey, Hon. R.B.....	".....	20.00
Duffus, John, Esq.....	".....	20.00
Donaldson, Jas., Esq.....	".....	5.00
Duffus, Mrs. J., Jr.....	".....	8.00
Friend, A.....	".....	5.00
".....	".....	5.00
" Unknown.....	".....	5.00
Fraser, James, Esq., M.P.P.....	".....	5.00
Fraser, Donald, Esq., M.P.P.....	".....	4.00
Fraser, (Downie), Jas., M.P.P.....	".....	5.00
George, W. Esq.....	LUNENBURG.....	4.00
Hebb, Abraham, Esq., M.P.P.....	".....	4.00
Jost, E.....	HALIFAX.....	10.00
Jones, Mrs. A. G.....	".....	20.00
Jenning, Dr., Inquest fee.....	".....	2.50
Kinnear, T. C., Esq.....	".....	20.00
Lady.....	P. E. I.....	2.00
Lowden, Mrs.....	MERIGOMISHE.....	1.25
Mackinlay, A., Esq.....	HALIFAX.....	20.00
Mitchell, G. P., Esq.....	".....	10.00
Middlewood, Mr.....	".....	20.00
Milner, Rev. E. W. and Mrs.....	".....	8.00
McKay, A.....	".....	2.00
Murray, H. S.....	MABOU, C.B.....	4.00
Macdonald, W.....	".....	4.00

McKay, Mr. A.....	Lot 118, P. E. I.	\$1.62
McCabe, Alex.....	"	1.00
McDougall, J.....	WHYCOCOMAH	5.00
McDonald, Hugh, Esq.....	ANTIGONISH	4.03
Marshall, Judge.....	HALIFAX	4.00
Moren, J. A., Esq.....	"	20.00
Murray, John, Esq.....	MABOU, C.B.	5.00
Nova Scotia, Lord Bishop of (2 years).....	HALIFAX	12.00
Naylor, John, Esq.....	"	20.00
Noble, Robt., Esq.....	"	10.00
Ray, W. H., M.P.P.....	"	4.00
Robie, Mrs.....	"	4.00
Stairs, John, Esq.....	"	20.00
Starr, Mrs. G. H.....	"	5.00
Stairs, Miss.....	"	4.00
Smith, Edw.....	"	2.50
Silver, Mrs. John.....	"	4.00
Stewart, Mrs. Judge.....	"	2.00
Shiels, A., Esq., S.M.....	"	4.00
Sprott, Mrs.....	MUSQUODOBOIT	4.00
Storrs, Rev. J.....	CORNWALLIS	2.00
Vass, Miss.....	HALIFAX	4.00
Wier, Joseph.....	"	5.00
Wilkinson, Miss.....	"	4.00
Yeomans, H., Esq.....	"	4.00

COLLECTIONS, &c.

PICTOU CO.

Thanksgiving day, Rev. Mr. Roddiek.....	\$10.00
Central Congregation, West River.....	16.00
Salem Congregation, Green Hill.....	12.00
Collections, by Rev. W. Stewart.....	40.00
W. H. Davis, Esq.....	5.00
Miss Cameron, New Glasgow..... (Annual).....	4.00
" M. J. Cameron, " Do.....	2.00
" L. Cameron, " Do.....	2.00
Rev. D. Roy, Collection, New Glasgow.....	20.00
Primitive Church, " by R. McGregor, Esq.....	48.00
Knox Church, Pictou.....	10.00
Barney's River, Rev. D. Blair.....	5.00

Yarmouth, collection.....	14.75
Pugwash, Thanksgiving.....	6.25
Upper Londonderry, Presbyterian Church.....	12.22
Baptist Congregation, Canard.....	5.00
Cornwallis, Rev. W. Murray.....	5.00
Rev. A. L. Wyllie's Congregation, Londonderry.....	22.00
Union Prayer Meeting, Truro.....	30.90

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Sarah Carter
Mrs. Sinclair
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Miss Eaton,
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Miss Louisa
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" Jane M
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Cornwallis, Rev. W. Somerville.....	\$6.50
Digby, Rev. H. L. Yewens.....	5.06
Children's S. S., Grand River, C.B.....	1.00
Lunenburg, Rev. C. Cossman.....	4.50
Students of Presbyterian College, Halifax.....	7.40
Economy, Rev. G. McKay.....	8.57
D. Lyons, Esq., Cornwallis.....	4.00
Ardoise, C. B., Mrs. Mattheson.....	10.25
Temperance Hall, Halifax, at meeting.....	27.00
Box at Institution.....	20.07
Dorchester, N. B., by W. Dixon, former pupil.....	11.00
By Miss Phoebe Dill, Colchester.....	4.00
Middle Stewiacke, Thank offering.....	12.00
Rev. J. Storrs, Cornwallis.....	7.00
Brookfield, Presbyterian Congregation.....	5.32½
Lower Salmah, Church Congregation.....	4.00
Granville St. Church, Halifax.....	24.50
Glenelg, St. Mary's, Thanksgiving, Rev. Mr. Pitblado.....	12.00
Sarah Carter, her own savings.....	1.00
Mrs. Sinclair.....	2.00
Anna Sinclair, child's bazaar.....	2.00

BY CARDS.

Miss Eaton, Cornwallis.....	\$8.00
“ A. Forsythe “.....	1.87
“ Vroom, Aylesford.....	4.00
Mrs. Foster, Annapolis.....	5.00
Misses Skinner, Graves, and Mrs. Laurence, Berwick.....	13.27
Miss Louisa Veno, Mahone Bay.....	5.25
“ McHaffey, Shubenacadie.....	19.00
“ Jane Morse, Clarence, Annapolis.....	1.67
“ W. Smith, Rawdon.....	5.00
Musquodoboit Harbor, Rev. Mr. McCurdy.....	13.00
Parrsboro'. Rev. D. McKinnon.....	2.15
Great Village, Mary McKeen.....	5.10
Upper Londonderry, Ruby Falkner.....	3.00
Lower Stewiacke, Mrs. Joan Pollock.....	4.43
Mrs. S. Parker, Shubenacadie.....	2.25

LEGACIES.

The late W. Murdoch, Esq., London.....	\$20,000.00
“ Mrs. McKenzie, New Glasgow.....	400.00
“ Mr. Goreham, Halifax.....	100.00

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, *in account with JOHN DUFFUS, Treasurer.*

DR.

To	Amount overdrawn.....	\$252.74
	Cash paid Salaries.....	1158.00
	" Mr. Hutton, Senior.....	250.00
	" Monthly Expenses.....	3305.60
	" Insurance.....	80.00
	" Deposit Receipt.....	400.00
		\$5,396.34
To	Balance.....	\$654.77

CR.

By	Contributions.....	\$1163.70
	Fees.....	168.00
	Legacy left by the late Mrs. Jno. McKenzie, New Glasgow....	400.00
	" " Mr. Goreham.....	100.00
	Proceeds of Mr. George Hutton's tour.....	323.62
	Provincial Grant.....	2000.00
	" Extra for Printing books of instruction.....	200.00
	New Brunswick Grant, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ pr. ct., premium.....	308.25
	Prince Edward Island Grant on account.....	80.00
	Overdrawn.....	654.77
		\$5,396.34

E. and O. E.
Halifax, Decr., 31st, 1866.

JOHN DUFFUS,
Treasurer.

DEAF &

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As soon as it yourself familiar first on a slate, a teach it to write t they are fixed in know anything o

Treasurer.

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reasurer.

DIRECTIONS

FOR TEACHING AND TRAINING

DEAF & DUMB CHILDREN AT HOME

Previously to their being brought to the Institution, and for their future instruction after they have left it.

MUCH may, and ought to be done, by the parents of deaf and dumb children, from infancy, for their improvement, previously to their entrance into the institution. We therefore hope to be able, by some plain and simple directions, to influence the parents of these children, by a course of home education, to prepare them to enter the institution with a vantage ground equal at least to one year's instruction in it. Indeed, an intelligent parent might profit his child perhaps even to a greater degree than this. For his home education and training would prevent the mental faculties from sinking into that wretched state of ignorance, inactivity, and imbecility, from which it is difficult to arouse many of them. It has been observed that where a child has received any instructions, if only to write mechanically, and to write his name and the names of his friends, and a few simple objects around him, his mental condition is generally far superior to that of ordinary deaf and dumb children. A proper moral training of deaf mute children, which is almost universally neglected, would prevent the growth and development of their passions, which are often enormous, sometimes difficult to repress, and always a certain source of misery to themselves and family.

Do not yield to a false and morbid sympathy and affection for your child; do not indulge its wayward passions. Such morbid affection and indulgence are a bane to the unfortunate child's welfare and happiness. Treat it as you do your other children; check and restrain its passions, and bring it up to regular habits of industry; teach and require it to do something.

As soon as it is old enough, teach it the manual alphabet, and make yourself familiar with its use. Teach it to write a fair and legible hand, first on a slate, and then on paper. Present the objects around, and teach it to write their names on a slate and spell them on the hand, until they are fixed in the memory. It is not necessary that the child should know anything of the sounds of the letters of the alphabet, or of the

words taught. There is no mystery nor any great difficulty in beginning the education of deaf mutes, as is commonly supposed; the difficulty lies in the after progress. The first steps are easy and simple enough, and within the ability of any person who will attempt it, to master them.

There is no more difficulty or mystery in a deaf mute learning to distinguish the letter *a* from the letter *b* (teach the small letters first, the capitals they will learn of themselves), by the two positions of the hand made for these two letters, than for a speaking child to learn to distinguish them by their names or sounds. The mute child as readily learns that the three written letters *h-a-t* (hat) represent, or are the name of the object *hat*, when the object is shown to them in connection with the written name, as an ordinary child learns to associate the spoken name with the same object. The cases are precisely analogous, and the mystery or difficulty is no greater in the one than the other. Repeat the presentation of the object, if necessary, until the association becomes fixed and permanent. The object seen recalls to the mute the written name, and the written name recalls the object. This is all the spoken name does; neither more nor less. So of any other object. Get picture books, and extend the child's knowledge of words by them from year to year.

The names of sensible actions are also easily taught; as for instance, to *walk*. Write the word *walk*, and at the same time make a movement with the hand imitating the action of the feet. This movement of the hand becomes the significant and permanent *sign* for the word. All similar words may be readily taught; as run, swim, cut, eat, stand, lie, sleep, awake, &c. Sensible qualities may be communicated in the same manner; *hard*, for example, striking the knuckles of the clenched fist on the back of the left hand, with a suitable and natural expression of countenance accompanying the action; *soft*, by pressing the fingers of the right hand into the fleshy palm of the left. And so of many others, which any person who will watch the signs of the child, may learn from him. As his age and intelligence increase, he will invent gesticulations to express his ideas, or rather, use such as nature prompts. Observe and adopt these by which to instruct him; they are precisely those used in all institutions. The language of signs is the language of nature; in institutions for the deaf and dumb, it is extended and systematized upon natural and philosophical principles.

Enlarge his vocabulary of words from year to year. Your ability to teach will increase with the efforts made. Make it your business to teach and develop the mind of your child. Moral and religious ideas may be communicated within a limited, but very useful degree. Express abhorrence of wrong doing by an appropriate frown of the face, and gesticulation of the hands, and turning away with disapprobation, and by discipline if necessary. *Good* is expressed by holding up the thumb with an expression of pleasure and approbation; *bad* by holding up the little finger, with an expression, in the manner of the gesticulation, and in the face, of disapprobation. *Right* is expressed by moving the lower edge of the right hand, erected and pointing forwards, over the extended palm of the left, in a straight or right line, accompanied by the sign for *good*, and an approving expression of countenance. *Wrong* by a crooked and zig-zag course of the hand, with the sign for *bad* added, with an expression

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of disapproval, The sign for *God* is simply pointing and looking upwards in a reverential manner. His attributes of goodness, wisdom, and power may be easily taught by pointing upward for God, with the signs of good, wise, and strong—signs which the child, by this time, will himself have acquired—made in connection.

Some idea of future rewards and punishments, the ingenious and diligent mother, who, perhaps, will alone have the patience to pursue, for a series of years, the directions here laid down, would easily enough teach by the time the child has reached the stage of progress and age now contemplated.

At ten or twelve years of age, a deaf mute child thus taught and trained, would enter the institution with an immense advantage over those neglected children now brought to us; ignorant, stupid, and bad as they commonly are. We entreat every parent into whose hands these directions may fall, if his or her child is under ten years of age, to commence following them immediately. But if he has arrived at the age of ten to send him (or her) at once to the institution. The longer you delay the worse.

After a pupil has finished his course at the institution, whether he shall continue to make advancement in knowledge, and the use of language, will depend very greatly upon the course his friends pursue towards him. He should be supplied with suitable books, simple and easy in style; and if illustrated with pictures, the better, and encouraged to read them. His friends should communicate with him chiefly by writing, or by using the alphabet on the hand. His errors should be corrected, and it would often be easy, by signs or definitions, to make him understand words or phrases, with which he may not be acquainted. If such a course is patiently pursued, his further progress, in a few years, will be considerable. In communicating with mutes by writing, it must be remembered that words erroneously spelled are no longer to the eye the same, however identical in sounds. They often fail to understand a communication on this account. The fault is in the ignorance and bad spelling of their friends.—*Adapted from the Forty Second Annual Report of the Kentucky Institution.*

ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

It affords us much pleasure to call the attention of parents and others to the above extracts, as a correct representation of our views, and we feel solicitous that the very appropriate remarks and suggestions be carefully considered and reduced to practice.

The remarks in regard to the treatment of Deaf-mutes at home cannot be too deeply pondered. They should be trained to prompt obedience from the very first, as the easiest and best course to be adopted, and then their wayward propensities would be checked, their future progress facilitated, and *prejudices against them removed*: prejudices which are engendered by the wilful conduct, or suspicious character of the Deaf and Dumb, arising from parental neglect or sympathy woefully misdirected

in their training, while, in reality, they are not more wayward than other children, when under proper restraint. Let parents on no account do anything that would render them *suspicious* or *jealous*—two states of mind that are superinduced, in their peculiar circumstances, by conveying to them false impressions of your actions or motives, and causing them even to lose confidence in the parents, or friends whom they love. Treat them dutifully, just as your other children should be treated, with integrity of purpose and of conduct.

We would simply offer, in addition, the following practical hints:

1. Instead of giving, at first, the name of their *Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, &c.*, it is better to accustom them to the relative words—*My father, My mother, My brother, My sister, &c.*, as appellatives or names. And when there are brothers and sisters, &c., let them say—*My brother John, or John, My sister Jane, or Jane, &c.*, as the case may be, and not their full names, as is often done with the Deaf and Dumb. The full names of parents, for example, could be shown them in the address of a letter; and they could be made to understand that others spoke of them by these names, but that it was not proper for *them* to speak of their parents in the same way. In speaking to *them* use their Christian name only, and cause them to use the pronoun *I* to designate themselves individually.

2. In leading them to know the names of objects, it is also better, for instance, to say—*A cat, or, The cat, A dog, or, The dog, A chair, or, The chair, &c.*, rather than say—*Cat, Dog, Chair, &c.*, because when the Deaf and Dumb are taught, at first, to use the mere names, instead being taught to use them with the articles, as we generally do in speaking, it is long before they use them readily, even when they know very well how to use them;—and this simply arises from the habit of learning the words singly at the first. This remark also applies to the proper names noticed above. It is therefore better to accustom them from the beginning with the use of the articles *A, An, or The*, along with the name, rather than otherwise.

As far as possible, in every case, they should be taught to use language, just as children who hear and speak are taught to use it—the only difference being the use of the fingers, or the pen, instead of the tongue. This course of training them will be a subsequent saving of time and labor to all parties; for it is very easy to teach them the meaning of single words after they know the practical use of them.

HALIFAX, N.S., March, 1867.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Thanks are due to the publishers for the following Newspapers, which have been sent *gratis*, to the Institution—and read with much interest by the pupils.

Halifax Reporter.
Evening Express.
Morning Chronicle.
Sun and Advertiser.
Christian Messenger.
Provincial Wesleyan.
Church Monitor.
Presbyterian Witness.

Eastern Chronicle.
Digby Weekly Examiner.
Yarmouth Herald.
Liverpool Transcript.
Ross' Weekly, P. E. I.
The Patriot, P. E. I.
Deaf-Mute Casket, Raleigh, N. C.

The continuance of these, and the addition of similar favours from other members of the press, are respectfully solicited.

From the Middle Stewiacke Ladies' Sewing Circle, by Mr. Andrew Croker:—10 lbs. woollen yarn; 8 pairs socks; 1 pair stockings.

From Mrs. G. C. Lawrance, Port Hood, C.B.:—1 pair woollen gloves; 2 pairs woollen mits; 4 pairs woollen socks; 6 yards grey homespun.

From Mrs. W. Murray and Mrs. John Sears, Lochaber, Antigonishe Co.:—16 yards dyed homespun.

BOOKS, &c.

From Mr. C. S. Stevens—2 dozen small gift-books for the pupils.

From Miss Katzman—Provincial Bookstore—1 bound set "British Workman"—and various Illustrated Papers.

From a Friend—The "Illustrated London News."

PRESENTS.

1 barrel Sugar, G. H. Starr, Esq.

Clothing from Mrs. J. Silver, Miss Starr and others.

Christmas gifts from Mrs. Esson, Senior, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. McKenzie (Confectioner.) Mrs. Liswell; from "a friend," 1 box Soap, 1 do. Candles, 1 do. Broma, 1 do. Chocolate.