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HALIFAX, N. S.

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THE
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1857.)

AT

HALIFAX, N. S.

FOR

1873.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1862.

"Looking up to Heaven, he sighed and saith unto him, EPHPHATHA, that is,
Be opened.—*Mark* vii. 34.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SONS, BEDFORD ROW.

1874.

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1874.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
COTTINGEN ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

Patron.

HIS HONOR ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, &c., &c., &c.

Directors.

CHARLES MURDOCH, Esq.
CHARLES COGSWELL, Esq., M. D.
HON. D. McNEIL PARKER, M. D., & M. L. C.
GEORGE H. STARR, Esq., *Treasurer.*
CHARLES ROBSON, Esq.
C. H. BLACK, Esq.
P. C. HILL, Esq.
REV. CANON COCHRAN, D. D., *Secretary.*

Principal.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, M. A.

Assst. Teachers.

J. C. TUPPER.
W. ODBER BARNABY.—(temporary.)

Matron.

MRS. VINECOVE.

Physicians.

HON. D. McN. PARKER, M. D., M. L. C.
ANDREW J. COWIE, M. D.

Dentist.

DR. ALFRED COGSWELL.

Solicitor.

FITZGERALD COCHRAN, Esq.

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4 pairs of
5 Shirts.
2 Flannel
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* Application considered by th

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 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 that 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.

2 Week-day suits (dark colour.)	4 Pocket Handkerchiefs.
1 Sunday suit. do.	2 Neckerchiefs
2 pairs of Boots or Shoes.	1 Muffler.
2 pairs of Drawers.	2 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 4 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 Summer Dresses. | 2 Night-gowns. |
| 2 Winter Dresses. | 3 or more changes of underclothing. |
| 1 Sunday Hat or Bonnet. | 2 Pairs of Shoes or Boots. |
| 1 Week-day Hat or Hood. | 1 Pair of Rubbers. |
| 4 Pocket Handkerchiefs. | 1 Shawl or Cloak. |
| 5 Pairs of Stockings. | |

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR BOTH SEXES.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 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? rickets? 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? If so, at what age, and from what cause, did they become so?
9. The names, residence, occupation, and post-office address of the parents.
10. The number and names of the children in the family.
11. Are the parents (or guardians) in circumstances to contribute to 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 for the information of the Legislature and the public, their *sixteenth* Annual Report, the Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have great satisfaction in recording its continued prosperity and usefulness. By the blessing of God the year 1873 has been one of uninterrupted health, and the number of pupils in attendance has been larger than on any former occasion, as will be seen by the Returns in the Appendix. All the duties of the Principal and assistants, as well as of the Matron have been discharged with accustomed faithfulness.

During the summer vacation interesting and profitable visitations were made of the various towns on the S. W. coast of the Province, as well as of some to the eastward, and it is hoped that permanent beneficial results will follow the liberal contributions which were there made. There is reason to believe that a deep and lasting interest in the Institution remains in all the places visited by the deputation. It had hitherto been the subject of regret, that the western section of the Province had not come up to the liberality of the eastern, in support of the Institution. But that can no longer be said, in the face of the noble contributions made in Yarmouth and the other places visited in 1873.

The Directors take this opportunity of tendering their warmest thanks for these gifts for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb, as well as for the hospitalities everywhere extended to Mr. Hutton and his interesting companions, as also for their free transport from place to place. Mr. Fishwick, proprietor of the Steamer M. A. Starr, has the credit of commencing that good work, by conveying the party from Halifax to Yarmouth free of charge.

It is with much pleasure that the Directors record the arrival of the first pupil from Newfoundland, Gardiner by name, who came early in December under the kind and personal care of Bishop Field, who

evinced a deep interest in the lad. The Rural Dean of Trinity Bay, had also interested himself in sending him on to the Institution. Thus, in this first pupil from the ancient colony we have the connexion of all the Maritime Colonies with the Institution completed. All that is wanting now is, to follow up this beginning by sending on more of their deafmutes, and by adding a liberal Legislative Grant for their support.

The Directors are glad to acknowledge an addition to the grants from New Brunswick and P. E. Island. They would also urge the necessity of more congregational and individual contributions in every locality. They have never made a personal canvas for subscriptions, preferring to let the claims of the good work speak for themselves, under God's blessing.

Many former contributors have ceased to give, while the wants of the Institution annually increase, to say nothing of the necessity for larger accommodation, if the desired numbers of the still uneducated deafmutes in the several provinces should apply for admission.

A legacy of \$200 from the late Rev. Dr. Roy, of New Glasgow, and another of \$400 from the late Mrs. Macara, have been received during the year, examples which it is hoped may be followed by all who have the means, and are about making their wills, preparatory to giving account of their stewardship. Better still, however, to give while life remains to us, and we can enjoy the "luxury of doing good."

The Directors earnestly commend this Institution to the continual prayers and support of Christians of all denominations.

By order of the Board,

J. C. COCHRAN, D. D.,

Secretary

Halifax, March 1874.

TO THE DIR

Gentlemen,—

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REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Gentlemen,—

In accordance with annual custom I beg to lay before you the following Report for the year 1873 :—

The past year has been on the whole one of quiet usefulness and general prosperity. The health of our large household has been remarkably good, no case of serious sickness having occurred among the pupils or others officially connected with the Institution, a happy experience for which we desire gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of an over-ruling Providence.

Of the personal loss sustained at the beginning of the year in the death of a widowed mother, this is not the place to speak, farther than to remark, that, in her removal, we have lost the presence and the sympathy of one, who, during her three years residence under this roof, took the deepest interest in our work, whose earnest prayers ascended daily to the throne of grace for a blessing on the Institution and all connected with it, and who, we doubt not, has followed her husband to that land where faith is lost in sight, and hope gives place to the fruition of unending bliss.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils continues undiminished and has reached the limits of convenient or comfortable accommodation at our disposal, one of the boys having to occupy the same room with one of the Teachers, and another to sleep out with friends in the city. The whole attendance for the year has been *fifty-three*, four only of these being day-pupils. The number in the School at the 31st December, 1873, was *forty*—27 males and 13 females—being *five* more than at the same date last year. The usual catalogue of the pupils with their names, ages, residences, &c., will be found annexed. The following is an analysis of the year's attendance :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pupils of last year still in attendance	17	11	28
New pupils admitted during the year	9	1	10
Former pupils re-admitted	1	1	2
Absentees expected to return.	3	2	5
Absentees who have probably left school.	5	3	8
	—	—	—
Total for the year	35	18	53

For convenience of reference I insert again the following Table given in last report:—

TABLE,
showing the yearly attendance, &c., of the School since its commencement:

Year.	Admitted.	Left School.	Attendance for year.	Remaining on 31st. Dec.
1856-7.....	23			
1858.....	12	6	23	15
1859.....	7	2	27	27
1860.....	12	4	34	30
1861.....	9	4	42	38
1862.....	8	3	47	44
1863.....	4	10	52	38
1864.....	13	10	42	34
1865.....	6	5	46	36
1866.....	9	9	47	34
1867.....	7	5	47	38
1868.....	14	16	49	31
1869.....	11	6	46	36
1870.....	11	14	50	30
1871.....	11	8	49	38
1872.....	6	5	54	45
1873.....	10	12	53	35
		8	53	40

I may remark that our pupils too often leave school without notice being given us to that effect. They go home at the vacation in July, and perhaps that is the last we hear of them until well on in the following term, when sometimes after repeated enquiry we learn that they are not to return, while in other cases we are left merely to infer it. Such thoughtlessness and want of courtesy frequently occasions serious inconvenience to our domestic and scholastic arrangements.

During the year we have admitted a pupil from Newfoundland, the first received from that Island. Enquiries have been made on behalf of others from Newfoundland, and it is hoped that that ancient colony will hereafter avail itself more largely of the benefits of this Institution for its many uneducated deafmutes, than has hitherto been the case. The Institution now embraces in its operations the four Maritime Provinces, including pupils from *twelve* out of eighteen counties of our own Province, as will be seen from the following list of the

LOCALITIES

to which they belong :

Newfoundland.....	1	Colchester Co.....	1
New Brunswick.....	14	Kings Co.....	6
P. E. Island.....	8	Hants Co.....	2

Halifax City
Halifax County
Digby County
Richmond County
Annapolis County

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Halifax City... ..	4	Inverness Co.....	3
Halifax County.....	1	Pictou Co	5
Digby County.....	1	Cumberland Co	2
Richmond Co	2	Lunenburg Co	1
Annapolis Co	1	Guysboro Co.....	1

As one of the fruits of the Institution it is interesting to notice the establishment of an

EVENING AND SUNDAY SCHOOL, ST. JOHN N. B.,

for the Deaf and Dumb, by one of our former pupils, Mr. A. H. Abell, a deafmute of ability and intelligence. This praiseworthy enterprise, undertaken in the face of considerable difficulties, is not intended as a rival Institution, but to provide the means of instruction for the uneducated mutes of St. John, and of further improvement for those partially educated, who, from age or other circumstances, are unable or unlikely to avail themselves of the benefits of the Halifax Institution. This School was opened in October last, and has an attendance, more or less regular, of some twenty pupils, most of whom would probably have been neglected but for this effort to promote their welfare. Mr. Abell devotes his entire week evenings and Sundays *gratuitously* to the work, and certainly deserves the countenance and support of the Christian community of the sister Province in his labours to advance the intellectual and religious interests of the Deaf and Dumb in their midst.*

“THE SCHOOL.”

The work of instruction has been carried on during the year with a fair measure of success, considering the difficulties inseparable from this department of education in any circumstances, and the drawbacks arising from local and other causes incident to our particular field of labor. Among these may be mentioned the great disparity of ages among the pupils (ranging from eight to eight and twenty) and the consequent difficulty, in a comparatively small school, of securing proper classification,—the irregular manner of admission, new pupils dropping in by ones or twos at any time during the term,—the want of punctuality in returning to school after the summer vacation, some not arriving until months after the opening of the session,—the premature removal of pupils, often, as already noticed, without the slightest intimation of their intended absence,—and the want of an efficient hearing and speaking teacher besides the principal, who, for the last six months has been the only speaking instructor in the school.

The School is divided into three classes, embracing five or six divisions, representing as many grades of advancement. The subjects and method of instruction do not differ materially from those of last year. The vacancy unexpectedly occurring in the staff of teachers at the

* Since the above was written, I understand the movement has assumed the form of a Day School, and that Mr. Abell now gives his whole time to the work.

Following Table

its commence-

Remaining on
31st. Dec.

- 15
- 27
- 30
- 38
- 44
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- 34
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- 35
- 40

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commencement of the term in September last, has been temporarily filled by the appointment of Mr. W. O. Barnaby of Digby, an old pupil of the Institution, who has entered on his work with commendable earnestness and diligence. Mr. Tupper continues to discharge his duties with his usual faithfulness.

I append a few specimens of the pupils' penmanship and composition. These will serve to illustrate the progress they have made in the use of written language, which constitutes at once *the grand object* and *the grand difficulty* of deafmute instruction. Few have any correct conception of the condition and wants of the Deaf and Dumb previous to instruction, and therefore fail to realise the terrible disadvantages under which they labor in acquiring even "a smattering" of language and the mere rudiments of a common school education, or to appreciate the results of years of painful and laborious effort. Results which seem small and trivial to the uninitiated are hailed with delight and gratitude by those who know what is involved in their achievement.

On this point I commend to careful perusal the following extract from the last annual report of the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which puts the matter so clearly and forcibly that I prefer embodying these weighty words of another to any further observations of my own. Speaking of the

DIFFICULTIES OF DEAFMUTE INSTRUCTION,

Mr. Wilkinson remarks:—

"Visitors to the Institution frequently ask, 'Dont you find the blind and deaf and dumb much more clever than other people?'... But there is no greater fallacy than this idea of mental superiority in the blind or deaf. These misfortunes as obstacles to intellectual growth are simply appalling. Judicious and skilful teaching, united with indomitable energy, ability, and pluck on the part of the pupil, may, and often does, produce admirable results, but this is only obtained by the expenditure of great mental and nervous force on the part of teacher and pupil.

The difficulties besetting the progress of the deafmute are chiefly in the way of language. He comes to us at the age of eight or ten years with the elements of thought existing in his mind simply as pictures. His means of expressing wants and emotions are those which Mr. Darwin has shown to be common with the brute creation. His pantomimes are no more like words than is the chatter of birds or the grimaces of a monkey. When his motions have been directed into the defined expression of thoughts, his signs indicate ideas rather than the arbitrary symbols of speech. He therefore has none of the benefits of comparative philology. All spoken languages have certain semblances by which knowing one language the acquisition of others is facilitated. Yet, Mr. Hamerton, in his 'Intellectual Life,' says: 'A language cannot be thoroughly learned by an adult without five years residence in the country where it is spoken, and without habits of close observation, a residence of twenty years is insufficient.' This is not encouraging, but it is the truth. What, then, shall be expected of a

deafmute, who is limited to the use of signs with intelligence.

"It does not even after he is ignorant, although able to express French or German to write or to read of deafmute in his own ideas, and for expecting seventeen hundred pupils. Do not imagine, our language satisfied that languages, within a year, he said French any language we could sit for institution of and moral perhaps, in quick indicating a

"The first devoted to him the pursuit it is to confuse the which the simply on

"Take taught that responds with morning's last night, and house mime how the late m 'mug.' He he must draw a p sigh,' his criticism of 'draws,' he finds no il One must but when a fowl, 'a

deafmute, whose only opportunities for the acquirement of English are limited to the formulas of the class-room and occasional conversations with intelligent friends by pen or pencil?

"It does not follow, from this inability to express himself idiomatically even after he has finished his course of study, that the deafmute is ignorant, although Thucydides declares, 'to know a thing and not be able to express it, is all one, as if he knew it not.' A person may read French or German, Latin or Greek, with great facility and not be able to write or think in either language. Indeed De L'Épée, the founder of deafmute instruction, did not hope to make his pupils express their own ideas, and chided his colaborer and successor, Sicard, as chimerical for expecting such results. In a letter dated twenty fifth of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-five, the venerable Abbe says, 'I fear lest you be led away by the desire of making metaphysicians of your pupils. Do not expect that they can ever express themselves in writing, our language is not theirs, theirs is the language of signs. Be satisfied that they know how to translate as we translate foreign languages, without knowing how to think or express ourselves in those languages.' And under date of December eighteenth, of the same year, he says: 'Don't flatter yourselves that your pupils will write French any more than I can write Italian, although I translate that language very well?' The good Abbe would be much surprised if he could sit for an hour among the advanced classes of any well regulated institution of the present day, and read the exercises in history, natural and moral philosophy, chemistry, and similar studies, rendered, perhaps, in queer, unidiomatic, yet perfectly intelligible phraseology and indicating a clear mastery of the subjects.

"The first five or six years in a deafmute's school life must be devoted to the study of language,—to obtaining the key that unlocks to him the stores of human learning, as contained in books. In this pursuit it is not the hundred thousand words of the dictionary that confuse the pupil and dishearten the teacher, but the different uses to which the same words are put, and the different ideas depending simply on conjunction.

"Take as a simple illustration, the word, 'draw.' The pupil is taught that a horse draws a wagon. The pantomime is clear, and corresponds with his daily observation. But to his surprise the next morning's paper, in its notices says: 'The concert drew a large house last night,' and he has to learn that in this use draw means to attract, and house means 'a number of people.' After being taught by pantomime how to 'draw a mug of cider,' the Clipper informs him that in the late mill Mike McCooole drew the first blood from his opponent's 'mug.' He is told if he is ever so fortunate as to have money on deposit, he must draw a check before he can get it. He has seen a schoolmate draw a picture, but when the heroine of a modern novel 'draws a sigh,' his admiration for the capacity of art is increased. A magazine criticism commends the scenes of innocence and content which Milton 'draws,' but on reference to the parlor edition of 'Paradise Lost,' he finds no illustrations, or only those which Gustave Dore has made. One must confess that the pupil has enough already to confuse him, but when in addition he is told that 'a ship draws water,' 'a cook draws a fowl,' 'a waiter draws a cork,' 'money draws interest,' and 'a minister

draws comparisons and references,' he concludes in despair that the conundrums of language like poor Dundreary's 'widdles,' are things which no 'fellah,' especially a deafmute 'fellah,' can find out. When to these numerous significations the modifying adverbs 'in,' 'out,' 'off,' 'on,' 'up,' 'back,' etc., are added and when it is remembered that every peculiar use of a word must be made a special subject of instruction and retained by a special effort of memory, a keyhole perception may be obtained of the work involved in the education of a deafmute."

OUR TOUR.

Having already reported very fully in regard to the tour taken last summer on behalf of the Institution, I shall only now briefly refer to it. Accompanied by four of the boys, I started from Halifax on the 29th of July for Yarmouth, commencing our series of meetings there on the 31st, thence proceeding through Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg to Halifax; hence through Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland to Amherst; then crossing the border into Westmorland, N. B., holding meetings at Sackville, Dorchester, and Moncton, where we held the last meeting of the series, having, during an absence of six weeks, travelled over 800 miles and held and addressed *thirty* public meetings, the net proceeds of which, to this date, amount to *Thirteen hundred and eleven dollars and six cents*. This was in every respect the most successful journey of the kind we have yet undertaken. Our meetings were largely attended and generally crowded, sometimes to excess. A lively interest seemed to be awakened in the cause of Deafmute Education, as was evidenced by the liberality of the contributions. In the township of Yarmouth alone we realised over \$400, while the average proceeds for each meeting held was over \$40, a sum much beyond the highest average of other years. We were generally conveyed from place to place free of charge and everywhere received with the greatest hospitality and kindness, our expenses *on the journey* only amounting to the small sum of forty-five dollars, nearly one half of which was paid as railway fare between Halifax and Moncton, the new regulations on the Government Railway depriving us of the privilege of *free* travel heretofore enjoyed.

It may be interesting to glance at the following table showing what has been done in this way since the commencement of the work sixteen years ago, as illustrating the steady growth of public interest and liberality towards this important branch of philanthropic effort.

Year.	M
1858.....	
1859.....	
1860.....	
1862.....	
1863.....	
1864*.....	
1865.....	
1866*.....	
1867.....	
1868.....	
1869.....	
1871....	
1873.....	

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* The tour
Hutton.

Year.	Miles travelled.	Meetings held.	Expenses.	Net Proceeds.
1858.....	700	16	\$116.45	\$111.57
1859.....	450	18	59.75	255.95
1860.....	700	21	83.70	277.60
1862.....	320	15	11.24	179.00
1863.....	650	22	Nil	430.00
1864*.....	340	19	Nil	400.00
1865.....	400	31	Nil	750.00
1866*.....	380	26	12.40	400.00
1867.....	1250	24	178.00	400.00
1868.....	720	21	19.12	318.71
1869.....	700	25	44.90	454.05
1871... ..	700	22	16 13	542.00
1873.....	800	30	45.91	1311.06
Totals	8110	290	587.60	5829.94

[During the last sixteen years, *fifty nine weeks*—a year and 7 weeks—have been voluntarily devoted to the public advocacy of this cause in these Lower Provinces, during which upwards of *eight thousand miles* have been travelled, nearly *three hundred meetings* held, and about *six thousand dollars* collected for the funds of the Institution. Our first journey (in 1858) extended over 700 miles, embracing Charlotte-town, P. E. I. St. John, N. B., and several of the leading towns in Nova Scotia, occupied about a month, cost \$116, and resulted in the small sum of \$111 to the infant cause. The net proceeds of our last journey, in 1873, have swelled to *twelve times* that amount, affording an interesting and striking illustration of the gratifying progress that has been made in the development and manifestation of a philanthropic and liberal spirit in the community.

Respectfully submitted,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,

Principal.

January 6th, 1874.

* The tours for 1864 and 1866 were undertaken by my father, the late Mr. George Hutton.

LIST OF PUPILS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1873.
I. - PUPILS OF LAST YEAR STILL IN ATTENDANCE.

NO.	NAMES.	AGE.	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.	WHERE FROM.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS. - REMARKS.
1	Charles F. Cooke	13	About 4½ yrs	Halifax City	Cause of Deafness, "enlargement of the head."
2	William Rhindress	11	" 2½ yrs	Tatamagouche, Colchester.	Born deaf. Has 2 cousins deaf and dumb.
3	John G. Willey	14	" 2 yrs	Tower Hill, St. David's, N.B.	Deafness attributed to "a fall on the head at 12 mos. old"
4	William A. White	10	" 1 yr. 3 mos.	Near New Glasgow, N. S.	Deafness caused by scrofula and weakness of glands.
5	Minnie Mosher	12	" 4 yr. 10 mos	St. Croix, Hants Co.	Probably born deaf.
6	Graham P. Logan	11	" 4 yrs	Halifax City	Born deaf—4 mutes in family. All been in Institution.
7	Ewen McKay	13	" 2 yr. 10 mos	Malpeque, P. E. Island	Brother of No. 44. Born deaf—4 mutes in family. All been in Institution.
8	Catherine DeYoung	14	" 3 yrs. 3 mos	Eastern Passage, Dartmouth	Deafness caused by brain fever.
9	George Seward	14	" 4 yrs	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Deafness attributed to "bowel complaint and running of the ears" when about 15 mos. old.
10	James McAtee	9	" 4 yrs	"	Born deaf.
11	Robert W. McDonald	12	" 6½ yrs	Halifax City	Lost hearing at 5 yrs. "from fever after influenza."
12	Dow Chisholm	11	" 3 yrs	Lot 5, Cascopeque, P. E. I.	Is being taught to articulate. Totally deaf.
13	Ella S. Burt	18	" 1 yr. 3 mos	Jacksonville, Carleton, N. B.	Supposed to be born deaf.
14	Louisa Bell	11	" 2 yrs 4 mos	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Deafness caused by water on brain at 11 mos. old.
15	Maggie S. McDonald	13	" 4 yrs. 5 mos.	Sherbrooke, Guysboro' Co.	Deafness caused by scarlet fever.
16	Catherine Ross	14	" 5 yrs	Blaine Mountain, Pictou	Deafness partial. Has been taught to speak considerably.
17	Charles Matheson	11	" 1 yr. 4 mos.	Whitehill, Middle R., Pictou	Born deaf—4 mutes in family. All been in Institution.
18	William J. Murray	16	" 2 yrs. 2 mos.	Dorchester, N. B.	Probably born deaf. 2 mutes in family—1 deceased.
19	James Lord	17	" 1 yr. 10 mos.	Deer Island, Charlotte, N. B.	Always deaf.
20	Martha Lord	21	" 1 year	"	Brother of No. 20. Born deaf.
21	Julia A. Kinread	16	" 2½ yrs	Moncton, N. B.	Sister of No. 19. Deafness caused by "fever and gathering in the head" when 19 months old.
22	S. Rose Kelly	19	" 14 yr.	"	Deafness caused by "severe illness in childhood."
23	Otis L. Payzant	14	" 5 years	Black River, Horton, Kings	Deaf from birth. Has one mute brother. Probably born deaf. 4 mutes in family.

24	George H. Payzant	12	About 3 yrs. 8 mos	Black River, Horton, Kings	Probably born deaf. Brother of No. 23.
25	Thomas McLean	13	" 1 yr. 8 mos.	Out Lot, Lake Ainslie, C. B.	Born deaf—5 mutes in family, 3 of them in Institution.
26	Julia McLean	17	" 1 yr. 10 mos	"	Born deaf. Sister of Nos. 25 and 35.
27	Ada Hodges	15	" 2 yrs. 7 mos	Morristown, Aylesford	Lost hearing at 3 years from "gathering in the head." Is being taught to articulate. 2 mutes in family.
				Mill Village, Cornwall	Lost hearing at 16 months old from scarlet semi-deaf.

V. -- ABSENTEES WHO HAVE PROBABLY LEFT SCHOOL.

NO.	NAMES.	AGE	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION.	WHERE FROM.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS. -- REMARKS.
46	Jane M. Payzant ..	23	About 6 yrs. 4 mos	Black R., Horton, Kings..	Born deaf
47	James W. Cameron .	18	" 4 1/2 yrs.	St. Paul's, East R., Pictou.	Sister of Nos. 23 and 24.
48	William A. Shaw....	18	" 3 yrs. 8 mos	Lower Free town, P. E. I.	Born deaf
49	William Teed	28	" 7 months....	Near Shediac, N. B.	Brother of No. 45.
50	Deborah Banks.....	21	" 9 months....	Hanley Mt., Annapolis....	Born deaf.
51	*Lydia Thomas.....	13	" 1 yr. 8 mos.	Cornwallis, Kings Co	No definite information regarding him.
52	*Luke Doyle.....	16	" 1 yr. 10 mos.	St. Stephens, N. B.	Deafness supposed to be caused from a heavy fall in childhood.
53	*Thomas L. Boyd....	18	" 2 yrs. 9 mos.	Marysville, Fred'cton, N. B.	Deafness caused by "black scarlet rash" at 5 years old. Totally dumb now. Lost hearing from scarlet fever between 2 and 3 years old. Speaks none.

* These three pupils have not been in attendance at any time during the year, but having been expected back, their names were retained on the roll.

NOTICES

The annual the Deaf and Argyle Hall. and other gen greater part of Hon. Dr. Parl Mr. J. Scott Hutton made statistics of th he said, 152 p Brunswick, 10 Pupils have b from every co number 6 ha persons; 12 a married in H the close of th 15 girls. Th present numb except Shelb during the ye At the c exercises pro

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS RESPECTING THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

The Deaf and Dumb Examination, July 8th, 1878.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this city took place yesterday afternoon in Argyle Hall. The Superintendent of Education, several clergymen, and other gentlemen interested in education, were present, but the greater part of the large audience was composed of ladies and children. Hon. Dr. Parker, one of the Directors of the Institution, presided, and Mr. J. Scott Hutton, Superintendent, directed the exercises. Mr. Hutton made a few introductory remarks, giving some very interesting statistics of the Institution's work. Since the school was established he said, 152 pupils have been admitted, of whom 33 were from New Brunswick, 10 from Prince Edward Island, and 109 from Nova Scotia. Pupils have been received from New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and from every county in the Province except Shelburne. Of the total number 6 have died, 10 have been married, 4 of them to hearing persons; 12 are settled in Halifax, and 2 on McNab's Island; 4 are married in Halifax; and all, with one exception, are doing well. At the close of this the fifteenth session, there are 40 pupils—25 boys and 15 girls. The number at the close of the last session was 53. The present number include representatives from every county in Nova except Shelburne, Antigonish and Yarmouth. There was one death during the year.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hutton's remarks, the examination exercises proceeded as follows:—

First or Junior Class.

(Standing 9 mos. to 3 years—Average 1 year, 10 mos.)

1. Names, ages and places of residence; names of objects; simple phrases.
2. Construction of sentences; writing from actions. 3. Easy common questions.

Second Class.

(Standing 2 mos. and 8 mos. to 4 years—Average 18 mos.)

1. Common questions, as to Pupils' names, ages, residences, families, &c.
2. Scripture History—Leading Bible characters.

Third Class.

(Average standing about 2 years and 10 mos.)

1. Exercises on various topics of familiar interest, illustrating their ability to use written language. 2. Arithmetic—Multiplication Table.

Fourth Class.

(Average standing about 4½ years.)

1. History of Animals. 2. Geography. 3. Arithmetic. 4. British and Roman History, (only one pupil has been studying these.)

Articulation Class.

1. Powers of letters. 2. Syllables. 3. Words (numbers, days of week, &c.)
4. Sentences. 5. Reading. 6. Oral recitation of some verses of poetry.

All these exercises were highly creditable to the pupils and to the school. It is doubtful if in any of our public schools a more creditable exhibition of knowledge could be given. The articulation exercises were especially interesting, quite a number of the pupils being able to articulate words distinctly, and three of them reading (each taking a verse in turn) in a tolerably distinct manner the first chapter of John. The exercises over, rewards were distributed to meritorious pupils as follows:—

Mr. Tupper's Class.

1. Highest number of good marks, no bad ones (25)—John G. Willey.
2. Best written and cleanest copy book—Thomas MacLean.
3. Greatest number of Scripture Texts (42)—Cath. DeYoung.

Mr. Downing's Class.

1. Highest No. good marks, no bad ones (58½)—Julia Kingread.
2. Highest No. good marks, 2nd division, (60)—Ella Burt.
3. Highest No. school marks, but conduct otherwise not commendable (62½)—John Kavanagh.
4. Best written and cleanest copy book—Ella Burt.
5. Highest No. Scripture texts (62)—Ada Hodges.
6. Second prize for Scripture texts—Julia McLean.

Mr. Hutton's Class.

1. Highest No. good marks, no bad ones (63)—Ewen McKay.
2. Best written and cleanest copy book—George Seward.
3. Greatest No. Scripture texts (214)—Cath. Ross.

Second Division.

4. Greatest No. Scripture texts (131)—William J. Murray.
5. Second prize for Scripture texts (113)—Rupert Reid.

Special Rewards.

6. For general proficiency as the most advanced pupil—Jane Payzant.
7. For articulation—Maggie McDonald.

In regard to the prize for the most scripture texts from memory Mr. Hutton said it was customary to have a text for consideration every morning. To stimulate the pupils' memory, the reward was offered to the one, who, at the end of the year would sit down and, under the teacher's eye, without the aid of books or notes, write out the most of these texts. The winner of the reward sat down and from memory entirely wrote 214 of 365 texts. As Rev. Dr. Cochran remarked, it is doubtful if there is a pupil in the public schools of the city, blessed with speech and hearing, who could equal this performance.

Hon. Dr. Parker adverted to the fact that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, though contributing a large proportion of the pupils (about one third), contributed a very small proportion of the expense. If there were any persons in the audience from these provinces, he hoped they would think over that fact, and endeavor, so far as their influence went, to present the claims of the Institution to public support. The Nova Scotians also he urged to continued and liberal support of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, with a view to having the present building enlarged, or new ones erected, to meet the great and growing necessity of deaf-mute education.

The proceedings then closed with the Lord's Prayer by signs, Mr. Tupper leading and all the pupils taking part.—*Chronicle.*

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EXAMINATION OF DEAF AND DUMB.—A very interesting and highly satisfactory examination of the pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was conducted in Argyle Hall yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Dr. Parker presided, and the audience, which embraced many ladies, was unusually large, completely filling the great room of the building. After a brief interesting address, regarding the progress and present condition of the Institution, the Principal, Mr. Hutton, by means of the blackboard, examined the pupils in spelling, local geography, mental arithmetic, construction of sentences, &c., and the readiness with which the farthest advanced of them in most cases answered the questions put to them, would have done credit to youths of the same age having like opportunities and possessed of all their senses, while the younger ones, of both sexes, acquitted themselves in a highly praiseworthy manner. Copybooks containing specimens of the pupils' penmanship and samples of their composition were shown to the audience, and only a brief inspection was requisite to convince one that while the teacher possessed a rare faculty of imparting instruction in these important branches, the scholars diligently devoted their time and attention to their studies.

The examination afforded abundant evidence of the excellence of the system of imparting instruction pursued by Mr. Hutton, and of a disposition on the part of the pupils of all ages and grades to embrace the excellent opportunities afforded to acquire information in the several branches of learning presented at the Institution. The untiring zeal and unwearying exertions of Mr. Hutton in his endeavors to improve the condition of the "children of silence" under his charge, and impart such instruction as will enable them to make their way in the world when their days of tutelage shall be over, is worthy of all praise.—*Colonist*.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Public Examination of this Institution was held at Argyle Hall on Monday afternoon. Hon. Dr. Parker presided. There was a highly respectable attendance of spectators interested in the education of the "children of silence." The pupils acquitted themselves even better than on former occasions. Their manifold attainments—their power of communicating ideas—their stock of information—their articulation—their reading aloud—combined to delight and astonish the audience. Passages of the Gospel by John were read by several of the pupils with a distinctness of articulation and a correctness of emphasis that were really marvellous. Here we saw the Dumb speaking and reading!

Mr. Hutton is evidently engaged in a labour of love to which he devotes all the energies of a superior mind. He receives valuable assistance from Mr. Downing, and from Mr. Tupper (who is deaf and dumb.) The tidiness and comfort of the scholars testify to the motherly care of Mrs. Vinecove, the House Keeper. Hon. Dr. Parker put in an earnest and powerful plea for a new building for the Institution. The present premises are over-crowded. Who will come forward with a few thousands of dollars to be the permanent benefactor of the Deaf and Dumb?—*Pres. Witness, July 12, 1873.*

MR. HUTTON'S TOUR.—NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Yarmouth Herald*, August 7, 1873)

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—In accordance with the notice published in our last issue, meetings in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb Institution have been held in various parts of this Township during the past week, and we are happy to learn have been numerously attended and have been in every way a "success." The first of the series of meetings was held in the First Baptist Church, in this town, on Thursday evening, which was well filled. Mr. Hutton, who is accompanied by four of his pupils, forcibly presented the claims of the Institution over which he presides, and showed that it was the duty of the Legislature to provide for an unfortunate class of our fellow beings, the inestimable privilege and blessing of such an education as these institutions were designed to afford. In the meantime this Institution had to rely for support largely on the voluntary contributions of charitable friends. The good which it had already accomplished was very great as was evident from the facts related by Mr. Hutton, but more especially from the examination of the pupils which followed his address.

The proceedings were peculiarly interesting, impressive, and, at times, even affecting. No one present could doubt that Mr. Hutton is eminently qualified for the noble work in which he is engaged.

The amount of collections and subscriptions in aid of the Institution as a result of these meetings in Yarmouth, so far as we have yet ascertained, is upwards of \$400. We have been handed a list of the subscriptions, which we intend to publish next week.

Mr. Hutton will hold a meeting this evening at Tusket, to-morrow evening at Argyle, Saturday evening at Barrington, and each evening next week as already advertised.

The following is extracted from the Report of the Committee on "Humane Institutions," in reference to the Deaf and Dumb Institution adopted by the House of Assembly in the session of 1873:—

"The committee have much pleasure in once more recording their unqualified admiration of the Deaf and Dumb School, and its efficiency and management. Mr. Hutton, its Superintendent; the Rev. Canon Cochran, its Secretary, and its teachers deserve our highest ecomiums. We respectfully recommend that, when the finances of this country will permit, this Institution shall be made provincial in its nature, and sustained by provincial funds aided by its present endowments, and by the contribution of the charitable. And with this in view, the government should immediately open negotiations with the provinces of New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, asking their aid to establish an institution here which will be creditable to the Maritime Provinces. The present buildings are entirely too small and crowded, and unsuited for enlargement and extensive improvement. They could be sold with the land attached

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"The committee offer these recommendations in the earnest hope that when the Legislature shall again meet the Government will be enabled to submit a proposition to the Legislature, by which they can be effectively carried out. In the meantime they recommend that a sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the present grant, should be voted by this House to purchase improved works, and apparatus for the use of the pupils."

The annexed interesting particulars in reference to the Institution, is printed on the Collection Cards issued by the Directors:—

"This Institution was established in 1857 with the view of providing the means of education for the neglected Deaf and Dumb of the Maritime Provinces for whom, previous to the organization of this School, no such provision existed. The number of this most unfortunate class of our fellow-creatures is much larger than is generally believed. In Nova Scotia there are no less than 350; in New Brunswick 200; P. E. Island 80; and in Newfoundland 120; belonging mostly to the humbler classes of life, who, unless assisted by the charity of the community, must remain in a state of melancholy ignorance and helplessness—a burden to themselves, to their friends and to society.

"Since the establishment of this Institution over 150 Mutes from the Lower Provinces have been under instruction within its walls, many of whom are now engaged in earning their own livelihood, and conducting themselves as useful and respectable members of society. The Directors, therefore, confidently appeal to the sympathy of a benevolent public to aid them in carrying on this work."

(From the Yarmouth Tribune, August 6, 1873.)

We are pleased to learn that the meetings which are being held in this vicinity by Mr. Hutton, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (who is accompanied by four of his pupils), have proved, thus far, a gratifying success. The first of these meetings was held on Thursday evening, in the Baptist Church in town, which edifice, spacious as it is, was filled with an intelligent auditory, who manifested the deepest interest in the address of Mr. Hutton, as well as in the examination of the pupils under his charge, and who at the close testified their sympathy with the objects of the meeting by a most liberal contribution. At the meetings at Milton, Hebron, and other places in the vicinity which have been held, there has been a numerous attendance, a genuine interest in the subject, and a generous response to the appeal made by Mr. Hutton. We understand that, thus far, upwards of \$400 have already been collected. The next meeting takes place this evening, at Acadia; the next, at Tusket, on Thursday; and another, at Argyle, on the following day. Mr. Hutton has our best wishes for the success of his mission, and we doubt not that he and his interesting charge will everywhere be received with the same hearty and sympathetic welcome which has thus far been extended to them.

(From the Moncton Times, September 11, 1873)

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—A large and respectable audience, assembled in the Union Meeting House on Monday evening last, gave undivided attention to the very interesting illustrations of the work of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Halifax afforded by Mr. Hutton, the Principal, and four of his pupils. Mr. Hutton's opening speech was a convincing argument in support of the claims of the Institution, but not so convincing as the subsequent exercises in which the pupils proved conclusively their ability to receive and profit by the means of instruction afforded them. Every one present must have felt that our Legislatures but poorly appreciate their duty when they except the Deaf and Dumb from the number for whom they provide the means of free education.

The boys who accompany the Doctor on the present tour are Wm. Murray, of Dorchester, (formerly of Moncton), Ewen McKay, P. E. Island, Robt. McDonald, Halifax, and Otis Payzant, Horton, N. S.

One of the boys, McDonald, was made deaf by sickness at three years of age and soon after, of course, lost the use of what language he knew. Mr. Hutton, with wonderful patience, has taught this boy to speak and his repetition of the Lord's Prayer and other oral exercises was not the least interesting part of the evening's entertainment. Mr. Hutton remained in town over Tuesday and with the collection at the meeting received contributions in aid of the Institution to the amount of \$46, making about \$140 received in this County, which sends no less than six of the forty pupils under his care.

(From the Liverpool Advertiser, August 21, 1878.)

The public meeting in aid of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was duly held on Saturday evening last, in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, Masonic Temple. The large Hall was crowded to overflowing with quiet and attentive listeners. J. N. Freeman, Esq., High Sheriff in a few appropriate remarks announced the objects of the meeting and introduced to the audience Mr. Hutton, the efficient manager and Teacher at the Institution.

In a lengthy address Mr. Hutton gave an interesting account of the origin, progress and future prospects of his school. He also explained shortly the method employed in instructing these "children of silence" and illustrated some of the difficulties under which he labored in doing so. We were pleased to learn of the success of his efforts. Truly his is a God-honoring mission—that of teaching these poor ignorant deaf-mutes to understand that which pertains to their Temporal and Eternal welfare.

The speaker told us how nobly Yarmouth responded to his call for assistance—we have always considered that the people of Yarmouth are ready and willing to aid the deserving, and we were the more quite prepared to hear of their liberal contribution to this deserving object.

Mr. Hutton was accompanied by four of his pupils—bright intelligent little fellows whose powers of mimicry are very remarkable.

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They delighted the audience for upwards of an hour by the ready and correct answers which they gave upon the blackboard to the questions asked of them by their Tutor. At the close of the meeting the Chairman again spoke and impressed upon all present the necessity of giving what they could to assist so praiseworthy an object. One of the pupils being asked by Mr. Hutton what sum he expected the collection to amount to quietly wrote \$35. We believe that his prediction was more than realised. We have not learned the amount raised by subscription but presume it was large, judging from the interest manifested at the meeting.

We must not omit to mention that the Liverpool Brass Band under the able leadership of Prof. Wall discoursed sweet music at intervals during the meeting and largely helped to render it interesting. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able services and to the Band for the music furnished gratuitously by them, the meeting dispersed. We wish Mr. Hutton God-speed in his labor of love.

(From the Maritime Sentinel, Oxford, Cumberland Co, Sept. 4, 1873.)

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Mr. Hutton's meeting on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, was very largely attended. Mr. Hutton gave a sketch of the history of the Institution and forcibly set forth its claims to the Patriotic and Christian Public. The black board and other exercises of the pupils who accompanied the Superintendent were highly interesting, and illustrated the success of the praiseworthy efforts which are being made to educate and elevate this unfortunate portion of our population. We heartily concur with the opinion expressed that of all the charitable purposes urged upon our people, the education and the salvation of the 350 deafmutes of this Province occupies a foremost place.

The Superintendent appears to be an enthusiastic worker in the cause and we bespeak for him full houses and liberal contribution wherever he goes.

(From the Chignecto Post, Sackville, N. B., Sept. 11, 1873.)

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—Mr. Hutton, Principal of the Institution in Halifax for the Deaf and Dumb, was in Sackville last week, according to announcement. Four boys, pupils, were with him. On Friday evening they gave an exhibition in Lingley Hall, and a most instructive and entertaining exhibition it was too. Rev. Mr. Hart opened the performance of the evening with prayer. Mr. Hutton then delivered a few remarks on the educational capabilities of deafmutes and the difficulties encountered in instructing, &c. He also gave some statistics of the Institution over which he presides. It has been in operation over sixteen years, and at present numbers forty pupils. The average time of attendance per pupil is about four and a half or five years. The number of pupils sent forth by the Institution is about one hundred and fifty.

At the close of his remarks, Mr. Hutton introduced his pupils. First came oral performances by a little boy named McDonald, who gave the powers of most of the letters, answered several questions, and said the Lord's Prayer. The tones of his voice, unguided as they were by the ear, were singularly tuneless and monotonous, and it might almost be said unearthly. Yet the sounds he uttered were distinct enough to be understood by all present. This was the most instructive and affecting part of the evening's performances, and will not soon be forgotten by the audience. Next the four boys took their places before the "black-board" on which they answered with great facility and accuracy the various questions propounded by Mr. Hutton and members of the audience. Occasional touches of humour appeared in their answers. This feature in their characters came out in still greater force in the next part of the entertainment, which consisted of pantomimic representations of various employments,—shoe making, baby-nursing, butter making, tooth drawing, &c. The audience appeared to enjoy immensely this feature in the programme. The next and last exercise of the evening was as solemn as the pantomimic had been amusing. It consisted of the Lord's Prayer given in the sign language by the four mutes, lead by Mr. Hutton, and was rendered all the more impressive by the profound silence which reigned until the prayer was ended. Rev. Mr. Roberts then pronounced the benediction. After the benediction a collection was taken up, the amount of which we have not heard, but which we hope was something handsome. The value of the services Mr. Hutton is rendering the Provinces cannot be well estimated. He deserves to be encouraged and sustained by every possible means in his career of arduous and self-sacrificing toil. We wish him continued success.

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EXTRACT

FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS, 1873.

"The Committee have much pleasure in once more recording their unqualified admiration of the Deaf and Dumb School, and its efficiency and management. Mr. Hutton, its Superintendent; the Rev. Canon Cochran, its Secretary, and its teachers deserve our highest encomiums. We respectfully recommend that, when the finances of this country will permit, this Institution shall be made provincial in its nature, and sustained by provincial funds aided by its present endowments, and by the contribution of the charitable. And with this in view, the Government should immediately open negotiations with the provinces of New Brunswick, P. E. Island and Newfoundland, asking their aid to establish an institution here which will be creditable to the Maritime Provinces. The present buildings are entirely too small and crowded, and unsuited for enlargement and extensive improvement. They could be sold with the land attached for a very considerable sum which would largely aid in the construction of new buildings. It is true that at the present time this Institution belongs to Trustees, but the committee believe that they would accede to any reasonable proposition for securing the increased benefit of these unfortunate persons. In all the States of the Union and Australia, such institutions as this are owned, managed and largely subsidized by the Government.

"The committee offer these recommendations in the earnest hope that when the Legislature shall again meet, the Government will be enabled to submit a proposition to the Legislature, by which they can be effectively carried out. In the meantime they recommend that a sum of five hundred dollars in addition to the present grant should be voted by this House to purchase improved works, and apparatus for the use of the pupils."

(Signed)

H. BLANCHARD, *Chairman.*
J. McDONALD.
D. CAMPBELL.
M. MCKAY.
A. J. WHITE.
M. B. DESBRISAY.
ROBERT ROBERTSON.
DANIEL MOORE.
D. C. LANDERS.

MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, March 10th, 1874.

Gentlemen,

I am happy to report that the health of the pupils at the Institution has been uniformly good during the last twelve months.

The city being threatened with an epidemic of Small Pox in the months of March and April, a general and thorough vaccination of the pupils was effected.

I remain,

Your ob't. servt.

ANDW. J. COWIE, M. D.

To the Directors of the
Deaf and Dumb Institution.

SPECI

NOTE.—Most of
as the pupils then
pointed out by the

My Dear Friend

I received your letter
that you were very
was dead. I got
am going to write
Will you come
am quite well,
pupils—twenty
will write me
to get a new m

On Xmas
and wished each
got some sweet
the girls and I
bottle. Some
We had a good

On New Year
Some of the old
had tea together
ing at pictures
very much. I
great snowstorm
to you and your
friends. Write

On Tuesday
Halifax City,
William Mur
Hutton for th

APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITION.

NOTE.—Most of the following pieces have undergone no correction except such as the pupils themselves may have made on careful review, or when errors were pointed out by the teacher.

I.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
Halifax, Feb. 11th, 1874.

My Dear Friend,

I received your welcome letter two weeks ago, and was glad to hear that you were well. I was very sorry to hear that Alice's grandmother was dead. I got two letters from Alice and Cassie McLean last week. I am going to write to them very soon—I would like to see you very much. Will you come to see me in Halifax very soon? I am glad to say that I am quite well, and so are all the rest here at present. There are forty pupils—twenty-seven boys, and thirteen girls. I hope Anna Murdock will write me very soon. I send my love to her. I suppose you are glad to get a new minister. I will be very happy to see him when I come home.

On Xmas morning we shook hands with the teachers and each other and wished each other a merry Christmas. The younger boys and girls, got some sweeties and raisins, and apples in their stockings. Some of the girls and I presented Mr. Hutton with a beautiful red double scent bottle. Some of the boys presented him with a bible and a picture book. We had a good time.

On New Year's Evening the older boys and girls and I had a party. Some of the old pupils were invited to spend the evening with them. We had tea together and after tea they amused themselves talking and looking at pictures, and dancing, and playing games. We enjoyed ourselves very much. I go to see Libbie every Saturday afternoon. There was a great snowstorm last week. I have no news to tell you. I send my love to you and your mother, and father, and Bessie, and all the rest of my friends. Write me a good long letter. Good bye.

Your loving Friend,

M. McD.

(4½ years at school.)

II.

ABOUT OUR TOUR WITH MR. HUTTON

On Tuesday 29th of July last, three boys named Robert McDonald of Halifax City, Ewen McKay of Malpeque Darnly, P. E. Island, and William Murray of Dorchester, N. B., and I, went on a tour with Mr. Hutton for the benefit of the Institution. We were travelling with him

through the western shore counties and Halifax Co., Hants Co., Colchester Co., and Cumberland Co. and Westmorland, N.B., for six weeks. We held thirty meetings and visited the thirty places as Yarmouth, Milton, Sand Beech, Beaver River, Hebron, Acadia, Tusket, Argyle, Barrington and Clyde River, in Yarmouth Co.; Shelburne and Lockeport in Shelburne Co.; Liverpool, Milton near Liverpool, Port Medway and Mill Village in Queen's Co.; Bridgewater, Lunenburg, Mahone Bay and Chester in Lunenburg Co.; Windsor in Hants Co.; Truro, Great Village and Folleigh Village in Colchester Co.; River Philip, Macan and Amherst in Cumberland Co., N. S.; Sackville, Dorchester and Moneton in Westmorland, N. B. (which was the last we had visited). We came back to the Institution safely on Wednesday, 10th of September last. We saw two little deaf-mute girls in Shelburne. There is a deaf-mute boy here at present, we saw him in Bridgewater. We saw a poor crazy deaf-mute boy in Lockeport. We were kindly received by the people who invited us to enter their houses. We should be grateful to them for their kindness to us. We should be thankful to God for preserving us in health and from accidents all the time. We had many pleasant times. We collected over \$1300, we had held thirty meetings and our expenses was in amount about \$70.

I think I like Yarmouth the best. It is the greatest shipping place in Nova Scotia. It is the second town in the Province. The people of Yarmouth are very liberal. I liked to live in Yarmouth. We thank God for mercifully preserving us in our tour with Mr. Hutton from accidents and bringing us back to Halifax safely. We will long remember the people's kindness to us.

O. L. P.

(Born deaf, 5 years at school.)

III.

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the Saviour of sinners. He came from Heaven to the world. He came to Mary the Virgin, and she had her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in an inn. One night when the shepherds were watching their flocks, the Angel of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid. The Angel said "Fear not," and told the shepherds the Saviour has come from Heaven to the world. He shall save his people from sin and Hell. The Angel told them to go and find him, they shall find him wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger. They ran to find the babe and saw the babe lying in the manger. Then they went home. After a few days Herod told the wise men go and see the babe and come and tell him about the babe. He said he would see and worship him but it was not true. He wanted to kill Jesus. Then the wise men went far to Bethlehem for a few days by the star. They saw Joseph and Mary and the babe lying in the manger and fell down and worshipped him and presented to him their gifts, gold, frankincense, myrrh. Then they went into their own country, but they did not tell Herod about him for they knew Herod wanted to kill Jesus by the Angel. Herod waited on them to come back to him, but they went another way into their own country and did not come and tell Herod

about Jesus. and they ran babies in the co until Herod die lehem again. instead of his f and lived there

The United America. The New York, Ph States. New times the size six hundred p world. Phila Deaf and Duncated countrie the world. W at Washingto the principal between Cana wide the great ghany Mount

The United about 100 year king or queen four years. mountains all You can cross weeks or mon from the wild their houses

America i in it. About Europeans s Long ago it gardens, beat the European

Halifax Co., Hants Co., Col-
 orland, N.B., for six weeks.
 thirty places as Yarmouth,
 Acadia, Tusket, Argyle,
 Shelburne and Lockeport
 Liverpool, Port Medway and
 Newburg, Mahone Bay and
 Truro, Great Village
 Philip, Macan and Amherst
 Moncton in
 (visited). We came back
 of September last. We saw
 here is a deaf-mute boy here
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(Born deaf, 5 years at school.)

ST.

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 an inn. One night when
 angel of the Lord shone
 The Angel said "Fear
 me from Heaven to the
 Hell. The Angel told
 eped in swaddling clothes
 e and saw the babe lying
 few days Herod told the
 him about the babe. He
 not true. He wanted to
 them for a few days by
 be lying in the manger
 to him their gifts, gold,
 own country, but they
 d wanted to kill Jesus
 back to him, but they
 ot come and tell Herod

about Jesus. Early in the morning the Angel awoke Joseph and Mary
 and they ran away with the babe to Egypt safe and Herod killed all the
 babies in the country but he did not kill Jesus. They lived in Egypt
 until Herod died. When Herod died they moved from Egypt into Beth-
 lehem again. After a few days he heard that Archelaus reigned in Judea
 instead of his father Herod and he moved from Bethlehem to Nazareth
 and lived there.

M. A. M.

(4 years and 10 months at school.)

IV.

UNITED STATES.

The United States are in America. They lie alongside of British
 America. The Dominion of Canada is larger than the United States.
 New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and Portland are in the United
 States. New York is the largest city in America. I suppose it is ten
 times the size of Halifax. It has a Deaf and Dumb Asylum with over
 six hundred pupils in it. It is one of the greatest shipping places in the
 world. Philadelphia, Hartford, Baltimore, Ohio and other places have
 Deaf and Dumb Institutions. The United States is one of the best edu-
 cated countries in the world. Baltimore is the greatest flour market in
 the world. Washington is the capital of the United States. The Capitol
 at Washington is an immense and splendid building. The Mississippi is
 the principal river in the United States. The Falls of Niagara are
 between Canada and the United States. It is 165 feet high and 1900 feet
 wide the greatest and most magnificent cataract in the world. The Alle-
 ghany Mountains and Lake Michigan are in the United States.

The United States once belonged to British America, but rebelled
 about 100 years ago and set up an Independent Republic. They have no
 king or queen. They are ruled by a President chosen by the people every
 four years. There is a railroad now, through the prairies, forests and
 mountains all the way across North America, New York to San Francisco.
 You can cross the continent now in seven days. Formerly it took many
 weeks or months to travel across it by coach and often with great danger
 from the wild Indians. Sometimes they attack the white people and burn
 their houses and kill or scalp the men, women and children.

E. McK.

(Born deaf; about 3 years at school.)

V.

AMERICA.

America is situated between the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean. We live
 in it. About 400 years ago it was discovered by Columbus. Some
 Europeans sailed across the Ocean for some months to discover America.
 Long ago it was peopled wholly by the Indians. They had not farms,
 gardens, beautiful houses, and cities, but lived by hunting. Afterwards
 the Europeans came across the sea in ships, fought against the Indians

and cut down the woods and made farms and built cities. The Euro-Indians are after that I cle
peans came from Europe to live in America. Now the poor Indians are after that I cle
few, and fast dying out. They live in the prairies and forests of the far I went messag
West. They sometimes kill the people and burn their houses. But our wrote letters to
Indians are harmless and peaceable in our countries. We often see their sometimes co
wigwams. They come to our houses to sell baskets. The United States errands. I sav
fought against the British in 1776, and set up an independent Republic. when I was go
It has a part of the land of America and it does not belong to England, in Maynard St
but the Dominion of Canada belongs to England. About one hundred very good tim
years ago the Frenchmen entered the Bay of Fundy in ships and and \$2.63 in
discovered Annapolis, Nova Scotia, where they built the chief town. wristlets, &c. i
When they had settled at Annapolis the English came in ships and des- Christmas Boo
troyed the Frenchmen and the chief town. Columbus discovered America here, and met
before the Frenchmen's settlement. The French stood on the fortress of the boys came
Quebec and shot and threw down stones at the British, some fell down and talked wit
and conquered Quebec. The Governor-General rules over the Dominion tea I amused r
of Canada for the Queen. Hon. Mr. Archibald is the Governor of Nova with my sled,
Scotia. Hon. Mr. Tilley is the Governor of New Brunswick, and Sir R. sled, and he dr
Hodgson is the Governor of P. E. Island. There are not Cathedrals and tea-time. I w
Castles in America, but they are common in Europe. The Parliament Last Thursday
Building at Ottawa is a very fine large building in the Dominion. In stitution again
Ottawa the Governor-General resides. The Capitol at Washington is skating on Gr
very very beautiful large building in the United States. The United to the Commo
States is one of the best educated countries in America. There is now I skated there
railroad across North America, from New York to San Francisco. Some- Lantz's house
times there is danger from the wild Indians. There is a railroad of Canada, Street a little
through Ontario, from Quebec to Sarnia. It is longer than the Inter- came back to

Monday, Ja

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quered the Br
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W. J. M.,

(Born deaf; two years and two months at school.)

VI.

WHAT I WAS DOING WHEN I WAS NOT HERE FOR TWO WEEKS.

I was not here for two weeks, because my little sister had the Scarlet Fever. If I had been here perhaps some of the pupils would have taken it from me. I often sawed and chopped the sticks for the fire, after that

nd built cities. The Euro-
 Now the poor Indians are
 airies and forests of the far
 burn their houses. But our
 untries. We often see their
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 es not belong to England,
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 y of Fundy in ships and
 they built the chief town.
 sh came in ships and des-
 umber discovered America
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 e British, some fell down
 and defeated the French
 l rules over the Dominion
 is the Governor of Nova
 ew Brunswick, and Sir R.
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 is a railroad of Canada,
 longer than the Interco-
 lonial Railway is not
 The trains go and come
 go to Quebec from Hali-
 e Intercolonial Railway
 s passengers and mails
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 vrence is a very beauti-
 is the largest river in
 agara Falls are a very
 Canada. There is the
 Lake Superior. It is
 d together. America
 ericans.

W. J. M.,
 and two months at school.)

HERE FOR TWO

ter had the Scarlet
 s would have taken
 the fire, after that

I sometimes cleaned the hen-house, and fed the hens every meal, and after that I cleaned the yard and then I helped my mother often and then I went messages. After tea I often learned my lessons and I sometimes wrote letters to my brother George. I enjoyed myself pretty well, and I sometimes coasted down the Citadel Hill. I went down town some errands. I saw a policeman holding fast a drunkard across the Parade, when I was going an errand. I sometimes was skating on the sidewalk in Maynard Street. On Thursday 25th was Christmas Day. I had a very good time. In the morning I got sweeties, and nuts, and an apple, and \$2.63 in a letter from Yarmouth, and two Christmas Books and wristlets, &c. in my sock. I had a nice dinner and tea. I read in the Christmas Books and felt very happy to read. In the afternoon I came here, and met James Hodges in the Schoolroom and talked with him till the boys came back from skating on Griffin's Pond, and saw Wm. Dixon, and talked with him till tea-time, and then I went home to tea. After tea I amused myself with my little sister. After Christmas I came here with my sled, and I fastened Nero's collar with a rope, and tied it to my sled, and he drew my sled, and some of the boys and I played with him till tea-time. I went home to tea, I sawed, and chopped the sticks again. Last Thursday was New Year's Day. In the morning I came to the Institution again, and staid there till dinner-time. After dinner we were skating on Griffin's Pond. It was too rough, so I left there, and came to the Common and it was not very rough, better than Griffin's Pond, so I skated there a good while, then I left there and went down to Mrs. Lantz's house to tea. After tea my friend and I coasted down Gerrish Street a little while, and then I went home. After New Year's Day I came back to school.

R. W. McD.
 12½ years old.
 (About 6 years at school.)

Monday, Jan. 5th, 1874.

VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

The little island called Great Britain is in Europe. The ancient inhabitants of England were called Britons. The Britons were formerly ignorant savages. They were clothed in skins, and painted their bodies. They worshipped idols. Their priests were called Druids. They often offered human beings to their gods. Their temples were called Druidical Temples. England was invaded by Julius Cæsar fifty-five years before Christ's birth. He fought against the Britons for a few months but he did not conquer the country. He left it, and went to Rome, and after a hundred years the Romans came, and invaded the country again, and conquered the country, and taught the Britons gardening, and farming and also to make roads, and bridges, and watermills, and also taught them Christianity. After 400 years the Romans were obliged to leave Britain to defend Rome against their enemies. When the Romans left the country, the Picts and Scots came, and broke through the northern wall and oppressed the country. The Britons were in great fear, and asked the Saxons to come to their assistance, and they soon after conquered the Britons, and divided the country into seven kingdoms. This continued about 250 years when Egbert become king of the whole country

After that there were many kings of it. The most of them were bad kings. We live in the reign of Queen Victoria. England is governed by a good queen and wise laws. There are many churches where God is worshipped, and many schools where the children are taught, but in the large towns of England there is much poverty and misery. Many people who never go to Church and many children who never go to school. This is sad. Yet England is a pleasant country, it is neither too hot nor cold. Pretty wild flowers grow in the hedges and fields, and nice fruits grow in the gardens. There are some deaf and dumb Institutions there. London is the capital of England. It is the richest city in the world. It has the largest church in the world except St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome, called St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a very splendid church. London is the place where the Queen lives. It is three times larger city than New York. It is the largest city in the world. It has a very large deaf and dumb Institution. The northern part of Great Britain is called Scotland. It is colder than England. The lakes and mountains in Scotland are much larger than in England. There are four deaf and dumb schools in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and it is one of the finest cities in the world. My teacher taught the deaf and dumb in it ten years before he came here. Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland.

Ireland is a pretty country. There is a good deal of rain in Ireland which makes the grass very green. The Irish are very quick, clever, merry and warmhearted and affectionate, but many of them are very poor and dress in rags, and are compelled to live in miserable cottages, and many of them come to America for America is better off. Dublin is the capital of Ireland.

C. R.

(About 5 years at school.)

VIII.

MY IDEAS BEFORE I WAS INSTRUCTED.

(Somewhat corrected by the Teacher.)

Before I came to school my brother William was educated in the Institution, and he taught my mother to spell on the fingers, and she taught me to spell God on the fingers, and she signed to me that he was in the sky, and that he made me, and I supposed the world was flat, and fell down from the sky by God commanded it. I supposed men and animals, and plants grew from the earth as hay and grain. I thought the trees and other things grew themselves.

My mother signed to me that God who is in the sky made me, and I thought he was a great, large, and strong man, who sat on a great throne or chair in the sky and was looking on the earth.

I was often thinking how the rain came from the sky, and I thought there are many people in the sky, and that they poured down water on the earth from many pails, and also that they made the snow from flour, and spread it over the earth. I thought the wind blew itself. I did not know what it was. I thought the moon was a large, bright, gold button. I thought the sun was fire because it was hot, and I was thinking how it

went round the
it went round the
earth. I thought
sheet of blue pa
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went round the earth, and I thought it was a fire in a tin vessel, and that it went round the earth, and I thought somebody carried it round the earth. I thought the stars were sparks. I thought the sky was a vast sheet of blue paper above our heads, and I thought the clouds were cotton wool that rose from far far away and spread above our heads by the wind. My sister signed to me that there are many angels in the sky, and I thought the thunder was the angels beating their drums and playing their music like a band of soldiers, and I thought the lightning was caused by one of them holding a vessel of fire in his hand, and flying quickly from place to place shaking it as he flew.

When I saw any person lying dead in his coffin, I was very much afraid to look at them for they were lying so still, and not speaking. I thought I would die as they died, but I thought I would not like to die. I thought they would stay in their graves for ever and ever. I never supposed they would come from their graves again. I did not know Jesus would come to the world again to judge it. I did not know that people will be judged after death. I had not any idea of the soul. I did not know the soul would live for ever and ever after the body died. I did not know that we have souls in our bodies. I had not any idea of a future state. I did not know that we would enter into a future state. I thought we would stay in the graves for ever and ever after death like the animals. I never supposed we would come from the graves again and enter into a future state. I am very glad that I know about all these things now. I am thankful that I have been sent to school, and taught to know better.

C. R.

(Born deaf:—about 5 years at school.)

STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, 1871.

THE second volume of the Census of the Dominion for 1871 has just been issued, from which the following Tables have been compiled, showing the statistics of the Deaf and Dumb for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the time the Census was taken three years ago, compared with the results of the Census of 1861. The returns for 1871 having only come to hand while the last sheet of this report was passing through the press, allows little opportunity for remark on the figures here submitted, which present many points suggestive of interesting investigation and comment.

The returns show that during the last decade the number of Deaf-mutes in Nova Scotia has increased *forty-eight per cent.*—and that while in 1861 there was *one* Deafmute to every 1122 of the population, in 1871 there was *one* Deafmute to every 879 of the population—being a ratio twice as high as is found in the Mother Country, and nearly *two and a half times* higher than in the United States.

The increase in New Brunswick seems to have been even greater than in Nova Scotia—rising from one in 1518 in the year 1861, to 1 in 933 in the year 1871.

These facts, and the strange disparity in some counties between the returns of 1861 and 1871—the numbers of Deafmutes in some counties being doubled and even trebled—are so remarkable as to suggest a doubt as to the accuracy of the Census tables on this point. If the returns of 1871 are accurate, those of 1861 must have been largely inaccurate; otherwise the ratio of increase of Deafmutes to the general population, as revealed in the statistics of 1871, presents a phenomenon that ought to command the immediate and serious attention of the scientist, the philanthropist, and the statesman, to investigate the causes and to devise adequate measures for the relief, and, as far as that may be possible, for the *prevention* of this great social calamity.

The counties in the following Tables are arranged in the order of the ratios of Deaf and Dumb to the general population, in a descending scale from the highest to the lowest. Many of these ratios are paralleled only in some exceptional districts on the Continent of Europe, as, in Piedmont, Savoy, Berne and the Vaudois Alps, where Deafmutism is not unfrequently found complicated with *cretinism* and other forms of physical and mental defect.

Hants and Yarmouth show a *decrease* in the number of their deaf-mutes, while there is an increase in all the other counties of Nova Scotia. The decrease in Hants may be explained by the removal of four or five deafmutes from that county to the City of Halifax. The comparatively slight increase in Halifax City is probably due to the removal of a number of the city mutes, included in the Census for 1861, to the United States.

Of the Deaf and

COUNTIES.

1	Richmond . . .
2	Inverness . . .
3	Victoria . . .
4	Pictou . . .
5	Halifax . . .
6	Cape Breton . . .
7	Digby . . .
8	Shelburne . . .
9	Annapolis . . .
10	Guysboro . . .
11	Lunenburg . . .
12	Antigonish . . .
13	Colchester . . .
14	Cumberland . . .
15	Kings . . .
16	Queens . . .
17	Yarmouth . . .
18	Hants . . .

Totals

City of Halifax
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STATISTICS

Of the Deaf and Dumb in Nova Scotia compiled from the Census for 1871,
compared with the Census of 1861.

COUNTIES.	Population.	DEAF MUTES.		Totals 1871	Totals 1861	Ratio to Pop. 1871.	Ratio to Pop. 1861.
		Males.	Females.				
1 Richmond . . .	14,268	16	11	27	18	1 in 528	1 in 700
2 Inverness . . .	23,415	20	18	38	17	1 in 616	1 in 1174
3 Victoria	11,846	9	9	18	9	1 in 630	1 in 1071
4 Pictou	32,114	20	30	50	31	1 in 642	1 in 928
5 Halifax	56,963	45	34	79	66	1 in 721	1 in 742
6 Cape Breton . . .	26,454	15	18	33	11	1 in 801	1 in 1897
7 Digby	17,037	10	11	21	15	1 in 811	1 in 983
8 Shelburne	12,417	8	7	15	6	1 in 828	1 in 1781
9 Annapolis	18,121	12	7	19	16	1 in 954	1 in 1047
10 Guysboro	16,555	14	3	17	11	1 in 974	1 in 1155
11 Lunenburg	23,834	14	10	24	12	1 in 993	1 in 1636
12 Antigonishe . . .	16,512	7	9	16	7	1 in 1032	1 in 2124
13 Colchester	23,331	7	13	20	15	1 in 1166	1 in 1336
14 Cumberland	23,518	17	3	20	10	1 in 1176	1 in 1953
15 Kings	21,510	10	7	17	11	1 in 1265	1 in 1248
16 Queens	10,554	5	2	7	7	1 in 1508	1 in 1338
17 Yarmouth	18,550	3	7	10	13	1 in 1855	1 in 1188
18 Hants	21,301	6	4	10	16	1 in 2130	1 in 1091
Totals	387,800	238	203	441	295	1 in 879	1 in 1122
City of Halifax } separately }	29,582	15	12	27	25	1 in 1095	1 in 1000

An important defect in the Census tables of the Deaf and Dumb of the Maritime Provinces, is the absence of any record of their *ages*, or of the numbers of the educated or uneducated respectively—thus rendering it difficult to ascertain the precise number who ought to be under instruction. This is the more singular as the census of the Blind by ages is fully given. The following approximate estimate of the number of Deafmutes in Nova Scotia who might be under instruction, drawn from personal knowledge and observation, will probably be found not far from the truth:—

Total No. of Deaf and Dumb in Nova Scotia, according to Census for 1871	441
No. educated or under instruction, about	120
Total number uneducated	321
No. too old or too young, or otherwise unfit to go to school	245
Probable average number fit for instruction	76

The number belonging to Nova Scotia (exclusive of the other Provinces) under instruction in the Halifax Institution during 1873 was little more than *one-third* of this number, showing nearly two-thirds of

the schoolable mutes of the Province left to grow up without instruction—a state of matters which can only be remedied by the Legislature taking up the education of the Deafmutes as a Provincial enterprise—providing, *first*, for the free education of all our Deafmutes, and, *secondly*, making attendance at the Provincial Institution *compulsory* for such a term as may be needful to fit the Deafmute for the duties of citizenship. Sixteen years experience of the combined method of *voluntary* and *Legislative* effort has proved the inadequacy of the system as a means of securing the blessings of education to ALL.

STATISTICS
Of the Deaf and Dumb in New Brunswick.

COUNTIES.	Population.	DEAF MUTES.		Totals 1871	Totals 1861	Ratio to Pop. 1871.	Ratio to Pop. 1861.
		Males	Females				
1 Restigouche ...	5,575	14	16	30	2	1 in 186	1 in 2437
2 Carleton.....	19,938	19	12	31	6	1 in 643	1 in 2729
3 Westmorland ..	29,335	24	17	41	24	1 in 716	1 in 1052
4 Kings	24,593	15	17	32	4	1 in 768	1 in 5821
5 Victoria.....	11,641	8	6	14	11	1 in 831	1 in 700
6 Gloucester.....	18,810	14	8	22	7	1 in 855	1 in 2154
7 Kent	19,101	13	7	20	21	1 in 955	1 in 755
8 Charlotte.....	25,882	19	8	27	22	1 in 958	1 in 1076
9 Sunbury.....	6,824	5	2	7	1	1 in 975	1 in 6057
10 Northumberland	20,116	8	11	19	8	1 in 1059	1 in 2350
11 St. John Co ...	52,120	20	17	37	36	1 in 1408	1 in 1359
12 York	27,140	8	8	16	10	1 in 1696	1 in 2339
13 Queens	13,847	4	2	6	8	1 in 2307	1 in 1670
14 Albert.....	10,672	1	3	4	6	1 in 2668	1 in 1574
Totals	285,594	172	134	306	166	1 in 933	1 in 1518
City of St. John } separately ... }	.....	10	6	16	9		
Fredericton.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	

The above figures present some curious results, which, as in the case of Nova Scotia, throw suspicion on the accuracy of the returns either of 1861 or of 1871. The probability is however in favor of the later Census, as the efforts to promote the education of the Deaf and Dumb since 1861 have brought the subject more prominently before the public mind than formerly, a circumstance which might reasonably be expected to lead to greater interest and care on the part of the Census officials in obtaining and preparing their statistics on this head.

From the above table it appears that since 1861 the number of Deafmutes in some counties has increased at an astonishing rate:

- In Westmorland the number of Deafmutes has nearly doubled.
- “ Northumberland the increase has been nearly 250 per cent.
- “ Gloucester 3 fold.
- “ Carleton 5 fold.
- “ Sunbury 7 fold.
- “ Kings..... 8 fold.
- while in Restigouche the increase has risen to.. 15 fold!

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March 17

Did space permit, it would be interesting to enquire into the causes of so remarkable a phenomenon.

The following is an approximate estimate of the probable number of Deafmutes in New Brunswick who might be under instruction:—

Total number of Deafmutes in New Brunswick, according to Census 1871.....	306
Probable number educated, partially educated, or under instruction	60
<hr/>	
Total number uneducated	246
Number too old, or too young, or otherwise unfit to go to school	186
<hr/>	
Probable number fit to go to school.....	60
<hr/>	

Similar remarks are applicable here to those already made in reference to the work of Deafmute Education in our own Province.

J. SCOTT HUTTON.

March 17th, 1874.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

COLLECTIONS IN 1873.

Amherst, 3 friends per Miss Logan.....	\$ 5.00
Baddeck, Week of Prayer per Rev. K. McKenzie.....	14.70
Cow Bay, C. B., Thanksgiving, per Rev. D. McDougall.....	11.20
Digby, Miss Hinsman.....	20.00
Fairville, St. John N. B., Sarah Floyd, former pupil.....	20.00
Londonderry, Riverside Congregation, per Rev. A. Cameron.....	13.41
Maitland, Thanksgiving, per Rev. L. McNeill.....	14.00
Milton, Queens, Rev. J. K. Black.....	3.30
Newport, Thanksgiving, per Hiram Smith.....	6.11
New Glasgow, Primitive Church.....	95.62
Pictou, Knox Church.....	10.18
" Salem Church, Green Hill, Pictou.....	10.00
" West River Congregation per Rev. G. Roddick.....	7.00
" Stellarton, per Rev. A. D. Morton.....	3.00
" Westville, N. S. Coal Co., collected by Geo. Hattie, Esq. Jr., from employees.....	47.50
Salt Springs, Congregation Pictou, per W. McDonald.....	15.50
Tatamagouche, Presb. Congregation, per Rev. T. Sedgwick.....	17.70
Truro, Week of Prayer, per J. K. Blair.....	61.00
Upper Stewiacke Cong., per J. E. Dickie & Co.....	15.75
Whyoccomah, C. B., Thanksgiving, Rev. M. Stewart.....	12.75
Wallace and Pugwash F. C. Pres. Church, Rev. Mr. Munro.....	10.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 1873.

Halifax.		Miss M. Brenton.....	1.00
Sir W. Young, Halifax.....	\$20.00	Miss Ellen Fisher.....	1.00
Mrs. Thomson, Senr.....	20.00	H. H. Fleming.....	4.00
John Stairs.....	20.00	Baddeck.	
C. H. Black.....	20.00	Jas. Hart, (Thanksgiving)...	20.00
Edw. Albro.....	9.00	Don. McRae, (M. River)....	2.50
C. Murdoch and Lady.....	49.00	Cornwallis.	
Edw. Binney.....	20.00	Rev. W. Somerville.....	1.50
Geo. H. Starr.....	20.00	Mabou.	
Miss Cogswell.....	20.00	J. Murray.....	5.00
James Donaldson.....	20.00	Walter McDonald, (Glendyer)	4.00
Lord Bishop.....	8.00	New Glasgow.	
Dr. Avery.....	5.00	J. Fraser Downie.....	5.00
Thos. Bayne.....	20.00	Mrs. Blanchard.....	5.00
Mrs. S. N. Binney.....	10.00	Friend (Thanksgiving for large family blest with hearing)..	5.00
Mr. Shields, S. M.....	5.00		
C. Robson.....	5.00		
Judge Marshall.....	8.00		
Duncan McGregor.....	2.00		
Mrs. John Naylor.....	4.00		
Mrs. R. Pickford.....	1.00		

J. Fraser
Mrs. Primrose...
Miss Miller, Roge
G. H.....

Par
Rev. T. Johnston

St.
Mrs. W. Urquhar

Wo
J. W. Barss...

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Collection at m
Additional fro
Mrs. Keiver...
Mrs. Bond...
Rev. J. D. H...
Miss Smith, F...
Rev. M. Allen...
A. Moffat, Es...
Rev. Dr. Clar...
John George

Collected

W. A. D. Mor...
R. Berry...
Cyrus Black...
John White...
Robt. McCul...
C. E. Ratchf...
C. J. Townsh...
David Quig...
Fredk. Bent...
W. G. Pater...
Walter Fowl...
Dan. McLeo...
Name illegit...
Robt. Lamy...
Samuel Tay...
W. Sleep...
Philander S...
Robt. Shar...
Elisha Emb...
Martin Bla

Pleton.

J. Fraser	5.00
Mrs. Primrose.....	4.00
Miss Miller, Roger's Hill	2.50
G. H.....	1.00

Parrsboro'.

Rev. T. Johnston.....	5.00
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St. Peter's.

Mrs. W. Urquhart.....	2.00
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Wolfville.

J. W. Barss.....	10.00
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Whycocomah.

Friend	1.00
Friend	50
New Year's Day, 1874.....	2.00

Weymouth.

C. Campbell.....	5.00
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P. E. Island.

Mr. Cundall.....	5.00
Rev. R. Patterson, (Bedeque).....	3.13
Friend per " ".....	5.87

PROCEEDS OF MR. HUTTON'S TOUR.

Amherst.

Collection at meeting.....	65.68
Additional from a friend.....	.46
Mrs. Keiver.....	.86
Mrs. Bond	1.00
Rev. J. D. H. Browne.....	1.00
Miss Smith, Halifax.....	1.00
Rev. M. Allen.....	.75
A. Moffat, Esq.....	4.00
Rev. Dr. Clarke.....	1.00
John George.....	1.50

Collected by Colonel Stewart.

W. A. D. Morse.....	2.00
R. Berry.....	.50
Cyrus Black, jr.....	.50
John White.....	.50
Robt. McCully.....	.50
C. E. Ratchford.....	1.00
C. J. Townshend.....	1.00
David Quigly.....	.50
Fredk. Bent.....	1.00
W. G. Paterson.....	1.00
Walter Fowler.....	.50
Dan. McLeod.....	.50
Name illegible.....	.50
Robt. Lamy.....	1.00
Samuel Taylor.....	.50
W. Sleep.....	.50
Philander Stevens.....	.25
Robt. Sharp.....	.50
Elisha Embree.....	1.00
Martin Black.....	1.00

Jas. Layton.....	.20
W. D. Barclay, C. E.....	2.00
----- Chipman.....	.50
C. E. Short.....	1.00
Mrs. R. B. Dickey.....	2.00
Dr. Mitchell.....	1.00

Collected by Mrs. W. G. Paterson.

Somebody.....	.50
Dr. Howard.....	.70
James Logan.....	.25
A friend .....	.20
J. E. Bliss .....	.50
C. A. Black.....	1.00
Augusta Bliss.....	.50
E. Crafts	1.00
W. Rogers.....	.50
D. Smith.....	.25
S. Pride.....	.25
D. F. Quigley.....	.25
M. Pride.....	.50
E. A. Smith.....	.50
J. R. Fletcher.....	1.00
J. H. Griffen.....	.25
A friend .....	.25
W. C. Hewson.....	.25
James Anthony.....	.25
Sam Slick.....	.10
S. B. Andrews.....	.50
Thos. B. Church.....	.50
J. H. Morrison.....	.25
A friend.....	.25
B. L. Black.....	1.00

R. Embree.....	.25
James Lamy.....	2.00
A friend.....	.25
W. Crow.....	.25
George McFarlane.....	2.00
E. Bent.....	.50
W. H. Tighe.....	.25
Albert H. Gould.....	.20
Joseph Gouden.....	.25
W. G. Towser.....	.25
D. Ross.....	.50
Capt. Steves.....	.25
A. E. McKean.....	.50
David Spence.....	.25
M. Logan.....	.25
John Porter.....	.17
Mrs. Thomson.....	.10

\$117.87

Arcadia.

Collection at meeting.....	20.58
Mrs. Briggs.....	2.00

\$22.58

Argyle.

Collection at meeting.....	7.50
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Athol (Maccan.)

Collection at meeting.....	15.82
Coll. by Ernest H. Donkin.....	2.50

\$18.32

Beaver River.

Collection at meeting.....	16.35
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Barrington.

Collection at meeting.....	19.41
" in Wesleyan Church.....	10.24
" Free Baptist.....	1.70
Mrs. Jas. Cox.....	2.00
Mrs. Rufus Crowell.....	1.00

\$34.35

Bridgewater.

Collection at meeting.....	25.00
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Subscriptions.

J. Levi Oxner.....	2.00
Rev. P. Morrison.....	2.00
Capt. C. A. Allan.....	1.00

S. Ernst.....	.50
W. C. Woodbury.....	.25
Robert West.....	2.00
Miss Bailey.....	.50
J. W. Hyson.....	1.00
Angus McDonald.....	1.00
B. W. C. Manning.....	.50
John Hebb.....	.50
Mrs. John Hebb.....	1.00
Burgess McMahan.....	.50
Henry E. Cook.....	.50
Mrs. McMahan.....	2.00
Jas. A. Deal.....	.50
A. Gow.....	4.00
A friend.....	.80
A. A. Vysey.....	1.00
Thos. Green.....	.50
B. H. Porter.....	.50
A. L. Orpin.....	1.00
John Artz.....	.50
Thos. W. Welton.....	.50
Mrs. Shrader.....	.50
Miss M. Stoddart.....	.50
T. K. Kregg.....	1.00
Mrs. Joshua Cooke.....	1.00
E. D. Crowse.....	1.00
Frank Davidson.....	1.00
Alex. Stewart.....	.50
J. J. McLean.....	.50
C. Goddard.....	5.00
Mrs. Alex. Stewart.....	.50
Capt. Wolff.....	1.00
Mrs. B. Ramey.....	.25
J. R. Wyman.....	.50
James A. Curl.....	1.00
E. D. Davidson & Sons.....	5.00
James Ramey.....	.50
Dr. Calder.....	2.00
C. H. Vail.....	3.00
Mrs. Vail.....	2.00
Robert Dawson.....	2.00
Abram Hebb.....	2.00

\$80.80

Clyde River.

Collection at meeting.....	17.00
Mr. Henry Sutherland.....	4.00

\$21.00

Chester.

Collection at meeting.....	7.31
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Subscriptions.

Rev. Mr. Ross.....	2.00
Mrs. Atkinson.....	1.50

Coll. by Mrs. D.
" " Miss L.

Dorche

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Capt. Morrison
John Fraser..

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Rev. M. P. F.
A. W. McLea
Mr. John Fl
Rev. Alex. C

Coll. by Miss
" " Mrs.
" " Bess

Collection a
Mrs. R. T. C
H. and R. C

Collection a

Collection
Sundry d

A. N. Fis
E. Churc
Thomas J

Coll. by Mrs. Dimcok.....	11.00
“ “ Miss Laura Shreve... ..	5.40
	<u>\$27.21</u>

Dorchester, N. B.

Collection at meeting.....	33.62
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Folleigh Village.

Collection at meeting.... .	20.27
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Subscriptions.

Capt. Morrison, M. P. P.....	4.00
John Fraser.....	1.00
	<u>\$25.27</u>

Great Village.

Collection at meeting.....	12.34
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Subscriptions.

Rev. M. P. Freeman.....	1.00
A. W. McLelan, M. P.....	5.00
Mr. John Fletcher.....	2.00
Rev. Alex. Cameron.....	1.00

Coll. by Miss Isabella Fletcher	14.00
“ “ Mrs. John Fletcher..	5.95
“ “ Bessie & Ella Fletcher	3.42
	<u>\$43.71</u>

Hebron.

Collection at meeting.....	23.25
Mrs. R. T. Crosby.....	2.00
H. and R. Crosby.....	5.00
	<u>\$30.25</u>

Sand Beach.

Collection at meeting.....	11.85
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Lockeport.

Collection at meeting.....	19.75
Sundry donations.....	2.86

Subscriptions.

A. N. Fisk.....	2.00
E. Churchill.....	1.20
Thomas Johnson, M. P. P....	4.00

J. R. Churchill.....	3.00
James G. Allan.....	2.00
Lewis Johnston.....	1.00
Howard Locke.....	4.00
Austin Locke.....	5.00
Samuel Locke, jr.....	4.00
Enos. C. Locke.....	2.43
A. D. Patten.....	2.00
Colin Locke.....	2.00

\$55.24

Less Hotel expenses.....	5.00
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50.24

Additional.....	.68
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Net proceeds.....\$50.92

Liverpool.

Collection at meeting.....	25.45
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Subscriptions.

Robie Sterns.....	5.00
Miss Sterns.....	5.00
T. P. Calkin.....	1.00
S. T. N. Sellon.....	1.00
C. Appleton.....	1.00
Miss Jane McLean.....	1.00
Capt. Bartling.....	1.00
B. O. DeWolf.....	1.00
A. McNutt.....	1.00
Edward McDonald.....	1.00
Thos. R. Patillo.....	1.00
J. D. McClearn.....	1.00
Thos. Rees.....	1.00
M. Cutler.....	1.00
L. A. Sponagle.....	1.00
F. W. Collins.....	1.00
G. T. Moore.....	1.00
F. Forbes.....	1.00
Jos. Cullenen.....	1.00
Rev. Jos. Gaetz.....	1.00
S. T. R. Bell.....	2.00
John Delhanty.....	1.00
Wm. Anderson.....	1.00
J. N. Freeman.....	1.00
Miss Nichols.....	1.00
Friend.....	1.00
Sums under one dollar.....	13.94

\$74.89

Deduct expenses.....	9.12
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Net Proceeds.....\$65.26

Lunenburg.

Collection at meeting 29.68

*Subscriptions.*Miss Fairbanks..... 5.00
Rev. Wm. Duff..... 5.00
Miss Duff..... 2.00
R. Lindsay, Esq..... 2.00

Coll. by Miss Susan Owen.... 12.50

" " Miss Rudolf..... 8.80

\$64.98**Milton, (Queens)**

Collection at meeting.... 22.00

" Baptist Church ... 5.26

" Congregational Ch. 3.65

Miss Libbie Kempton..... 1.00

Additional, per Rev. J. Black. 3.20

\$35.21**Mill Village.**

Collection at meeting..... 7.80

Mahone Bay.

Collection at meeting..... 17.37

Subscriptions.

Margaret McDonald 2.00

Arabella McDonald..... 2.00

Coll. by Mrs. E. B. Hyson ... 9.00

" " Miss Annie Zwicker.. 5.35

" " Miss Ella Spearwater. 3.14

" " Miss Ada Kedy..... 2.91

" " Miss Louisa Andrews. .94

\$42.71**Moncton, N. B.**

Collection at meeting..... 22.60

Subscriptions.

Jas. McAlister..... 4.00

Friend 2.00

A. Wright..... 1.00

A. McLean..... 1.00

John Livingston..... 2.00

W. C. Fleming..... .50

R. Abercromby..... 1.00

Alex. Girvan..... .50

D. P. McLaren50

Friend60

McSweeney Bros 1.00

J. C. Harris..... 2.00

Dr. Baxter 2.00

John Murphy 2.00

W. Pitfield 1.00

Friend 1.00

Wm. Robertson..... 2.00

Friend25

\$46.95**Oxford.**

Collection at meeting..... 27.06

Port Medway.

Collection at meeting 11.54

E. C. Seely, Esq..... 5.00

Asa Morine 1.00

A Friend40

\$17.94**Shelburne.**

Collection at meeting..... 20.31

Geo. H. Snow.. .75

\$21.06**Sackville, N. B.**

Collection at meeting..... 27.85

Tusket.

Collection at meeting..... 19.85

J. V. N. Hatfield, Esq 4.00

\$23.85**Truro.**

Collection at meeting..... 27.32

Mr. Moncriff..... 1.00

Mr. Sanderson50

Mr. Yuill..... .69

Mr. Wm. Ross (former pupil). 1.00

\$30.51

Truro sends annually a contribution of about sixty dollars to the Institution. This collection therefore brings up the amount to *ninety* dollars for 1873.

Windsor.

Collection at meeting.....

Subscriptions.

Mrs. Murdoch.....

Gay Allison, Esq.....

M. H. Goudge, M.....

Additional.....

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth Public

Milton Public

Subscriptions.

J. W. Lovitt.....

W. H. Townsend.....

Geo. B. Doane.....

A. C. Robbins.....

Young, Kinney.....

L. E. Baker.....

Killam Bros.....

S. M. Ryerson.....

B. P. Ladd.....

G. H. Porter.....

J. E. Clements.....

G. S. Brown.....

John H. Haley.....

T. M. Lewis.....

Samuel Brown.....

John Lovitt, Jr.....

Samuel Killam.....

Samuel Killam.....

Geo. H. Lovitt.....

Jas. J. Lovitt.....

H. A. Parr.....

A. Lovitt.....

William Roger.....

Moses & Cross.....

N. Utley.....

G. J. Farish.....

Joshua Hueston.....

Stephen Patte.....

T. B. Dane.....

Friend.....

S. A. Crowell.....

E. M. Viets.....

N. Moses.....

F. Dennis.....

W. B. Lewis.....

J. Murray.....

Windsor.

Collection at meeting..... 33.86

Subscriptions.

Mrs. Murdoch..... 1.00
 Gay Allison, Esq..... 1.00
 M. H. Goudge, M. P..... 5.00
 Additional..... 1.00

\$41.86

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth Public Meeting... \$56.61
 Milton Public Meeting..... 24.70

Subscriptions.

J. W. Lovitt..... 6.00
 W. H. Townsend..... 8.00
 Geo. B. Doane..... 5.00
 A. C. Robbins..... 1.50
 Young, Kinney & Corning... 10.00
 L. E. Baker..... 10.00
 Killam Bros..... 5.00
 S. M. Ryerson..... 5.00
 B. P. Ladd..... 5.00
 G. H. Porter..... 2.00
 J. E. Clements..... 5.00
 G. S. Brown..... 2.50
 John H. Haley..... 6.00
 T. M. Lewis..... 4.00
 Samuel Brown..... 4.00
 John Lovitt, jr..... 5.00
 Samuel Killam, senr..... 6.00
 Samuel Killam, jr..... 5.00
 Geo. H. Lovitt..... 4.00
 Jas. J. Lovitt..... 2.00
 H. A. Parr..... 5.00
 A. Lovitt..... 10.00
 William Rogers..... 2.00
 Moses & Crosby..... .50
 N. Utley..... 4.00
 G. J. Farish..... 1.00
 Joshua Huestis..... 1.00
 Stephen Patten..... 1.00
 T. B. Dane..... .50
 Friend..... 1.00
 S. A. Crowell..... 1.00
 E. M. Viets..... 5.00
 N. Moses..... 4.00
 F. Dennis..... 2.00
 W. B. Lewis..... 4.00
 J. Murray.....

J. W. Moody..... 4.00
 W. H. Moody & Co..... 5.00
 J. T. Hutchinson..... 1.00
 Hugh Caan..... 4.00
 Bowman Corning..... 4.00
 Dennis Horton..... 4.00
 A. S. Murray..... 5.00
 R. Ellenwood..... 2.00
 J. Killam..... 2.00
 Geo. M. Lewis..... 1.50
 B. E. Rogers..... 1.00
 H. Lewis..... 1.00
 B. Murphy..... 3.00
 N. Hilton..... 1.00
 Dodds & Jolly..... 2.00
 Lyman Cann..... 2.00
 Joseph Burrell..... 10.00
 Thos. W. Hilton..... 1.00
 J. G. Allen..... 2.00
 Edward Allen..... 2.00
 Henry Burrell, jr..... 1.00
 Charles E. Broan..... 5.00
 W. A. Cann..... 2.00
 W. Burrell & Co..... 4.00
 G. W. Johnson..... 2.00
 Wm. D. Lovitt..... 3.00
 William Law..... 2.00
 N. W. Blethen..... 2.00
 W. K. Dudman..... 4.00
 Hon. Stayley Brown..... 5.00
 J. L. R. Webster..... 2.00
 Churchill, Davis & Co..... 2.00
 Simeon Gardner..... 1.00
 Alexander Sime..... 1.00
 Kinney, Haley & Co..... 10.00
 G. Sanderson..... 1.03
 A. F. Stoneman..... 5.00
 William Crosby..... .50
 Sheldon Lewis..... 1.00
 J. H. Goudey..... 1.00
 W. W. Lewis..... 1.00
 Jos. R. Rogers..... 2.50
 Dennis Holleran..... 1.00
 T. O. Geddes..... 2.00
 Mrs. Geddes..... 1.00
 Andrew Mack..... 4.00
 H. A. Grantham..... 2.00
 John Flint..... 4.00
 Aaron Goudey..... 4.00
 Blair Davison..... 5.00
 Joseph R. Wyman..... 5.00

Total for Yarmouth & Milton. \$386.59

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, *in acct. with* GEO. H. STARR;

1873.		DR.	
Jany. 1.	To Balance		\$ 194.08
May 16.	" This Sum placed on Mortgage		\$8000.00
28.	" " " Int. People's Bank 4 p. c. 2400.00		
			\$10400.00
Sept. 9.	" " " " " 5 p. c. 7500.00		
15.	" " " " " 5 p. c. 500.00		
			8000.00
Nov. 29.	" Insurance on Building		37.50
Dec. 31.	" Disbursements for the year		4099.41
	" Salaries		1634.65
			5734.06
	" Balance in hand		581.29
			\$24946.93

1873.		CR.	
May 14.	By Grant from New Brunswick \$800 at 4 p. c. dis		\$798.00
15.	" Mortgage paid off.		2400.00
16.	" do do		8000.00
			11198.00
July 25.	" Grant from P. E. Island		400.00
Sept. 1.	" Special Grant from this Province		500.00
9.	" Deposit in People's Bank drawn out.		2400.00
	" Amount loaned upon personal security pd. off.		4400.00
15.	" Proceeds of Mr. Hutton's Tour		1213.50
	" Bequest from Estate Mrs. Macara		389.34
			9802.84
Dec. 30.	" do do Rev. Dr. Roy		200.00
	" Grant from the Province in quarterly payments.		2000.00
	" Interest on Loans		1445.19
	" Subscriptions and public collections.		681.02
	" Fees from Pupils		119.88
			4446.09
			\$24946.93
	" By Balance		\$581.29

E. E.

Halifax, Jany. 1st, 1874,
GEO. H. STARR, *Treasurer.*

FUNDS OF DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION DRAWING INTEREST ON 1ST JAN., 1874.

In People's Bank at 5 p. c., (temporarily)	\$8000.00
Mortgage	\$8000.00
do	3600.00
	\$11600.00
Mortgage old Currency	2000.00
Reynolds bequest, do on Mortgage	2000.00

To the Institution

William Murdoch
W. K. Reynolds
F. Charman, F.
Hon. W. A. I.
John Duffus, I.
Mrs. McKenzi
Hon. W. B. A.
Mrs. Angus C.
S. N. Binney
Mr. Goreham
Mrs. Dr. Bro
Robt. Noble,
Mary Crick.
David Evans,
Rev. Dr. Roy
Mrs. Macara
John Naylor,

N. B.—I
occasion of
Institution.

I give at
for the Dea
to be paid
charge with
by the said
management
said Corpo

(Date)...

LEGACIES.

To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—from 1857 to the present time.

	William Murdoch, Esq.	\$20,000.00
	W. K. Reynolds (interest of)	2,000.00
	F. Charman, Esq.	500.00
	Hon. W. A. Black ..	400.00
	John Duffus, Esq.	400.00
	Mrs. McKenzie, of New Glasgow	400.00
	Hon. W. B. Almon	200.00
	Mrs. Angus Chisholm, New Glasgow	160.00
	S. N. Binney, Esq.	100.00
	Mr. Goreham	100.00
	Mrs. Dr. Brown	40.00
	Robt. Noble, Esq.	40.00
	Mary Crick	40.00
	David Evans, Chester	400.00
	Rev. Dr. Roy, New Glasgow	200.00
	Mrs. Macara	400.00
	John Naylor, Esq., (a liberal reversionary Legacy not yet ascertained.)	

N. B.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented, on the occasion of his visit to Nova Scotia in 1860—the sum of \$500 to the Institution.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

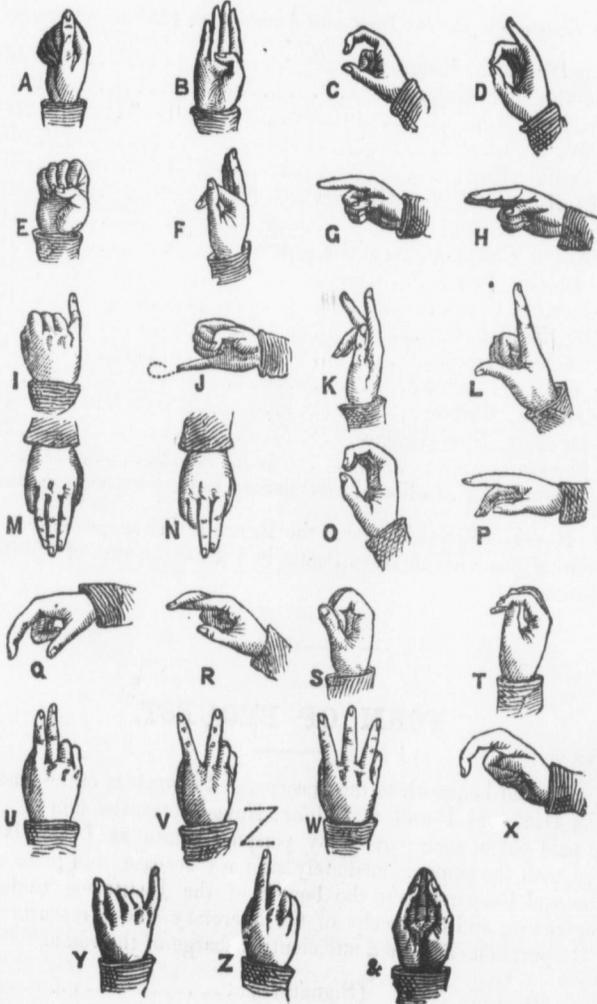
I give and bequeath to the Incorporated Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the sum of to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as I can lawfully charge with the same, immediately after my decease, and to be applied by the said Corporation to the benefit of the Institution under their management; and the receipt of the Secretary and Treasurer of the said Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge of the same.

(Signature)

(Date)

MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

ONE HAND ALPHABET.



Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.

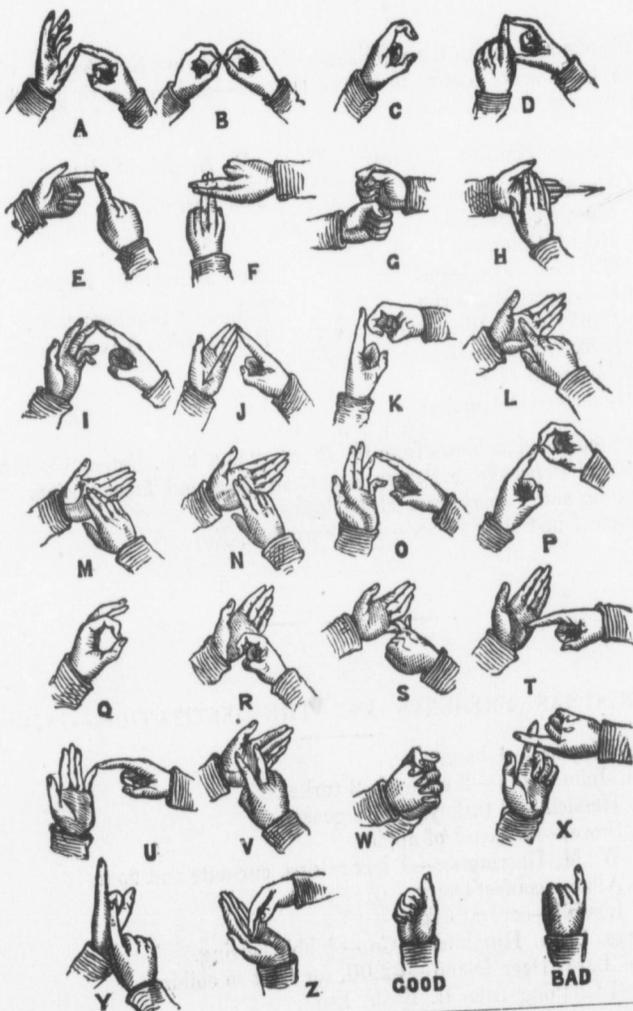
MANUAL ALPHABET



UMB.

MANUAL ALPHABET FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

TWO HAND ALPHABET.



Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Halifax.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

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

Nova Scotian Papers.

Evening Express.
Morning Chronicle.
British Colonist.
Christian Messenger.
Provincial Wesleyan.
Presbyterian Witness.
Eastern Chronicle.
Yarmouth Herald.
Liverpool Advertiser.

P. E. Island Paper.

The Patriot.

New Brunswick Papers.

Religious Intelligencer.
Presbyterian Advocate.

Illustrated London News from G. H. Starr and Rev. Canon Cochran.
Illustrated Papers from British American Book and Tract Society.
Magazines and Papers from Mrs. Duffus.
Canadian Illustrated News—Jas. Farquhar, Esq.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE INSTITUTION.—1873.

Mrs. Naylor—1 ham.
Mrs. John Esson—2 cakes & 2 turkeys.
Mr. Hesslein—2 turkeys and 1 goose.
Mr. Storey—1 barrel of apples.
Mr. W. M. Harrington—1 box raisins, currants and flour.
Mr. Allan—confectionary.
Mr. Liswell—several cakes.
Messrs. C. A. Hutchins & Co.— $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. herring.
Miss. Lord, Deer Island—\$2.00, for treat to children.
Parcel Clothing from R. Boak, Esq
Woollen Socks from Mrs. Stewart, Whycomagh.

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CHILDREN OF SILENCE.



PLAYING in the sunshine,
Sitting in the shade,
Wandering through the meadow,
Or down the mossy glade;
Yet in shade or sunshine,
Together or alone,
Silent, silent ever,
Deaf to every tone.

Watching those who listen,
With earnest brow and eye,
Drinking in the wisdom
Of ages long gone by;
Seeing how they mingle
In converse sweet around,
Yet doomed to dwell in silence,
Deaf to every sound.

Waiting, waiting silently,
Life's journey almost o'er;
Waiting for the hand of death
To burst the prison door.
Waiting for the angels
To bring his spirit home.
To his Father's house in heaven,
Where there are no deaf and dumb.

O poor child of silence,
A lonely lot was thine.
As silently thy childhood passed,
Thy youth and manhood's prime.
But now the dawn is breaking,
The night is almost o'er
And with the angels thou wilt soon
Be singing evermore.

W. T.