

THE

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,

AT

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

FOR

1863.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT, APRIL, 1852.

"Who hath made man's mouth? Or who maketh the dumb, or deaf, or the
being, or the blind? Have not I the LORD?"—Exodus iv. 11.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES & SONS.

1864.

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

Patron.

Patroness.

Directors.

ANDW. MACKINLAY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HON. J. H. ANDERSON.
CHAS. COGSWELL, Esq., M.D.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
JOHN DUFFUS, Esq., *Treasurer.*
REV. JAS. C. COCHRAN, M.A., *Sec'y.*

Principal.

J. SCOTT HUTTON, Esq.

Assistant Teacher.

MR. WILLIAM GRAY.

Matron.

MRS. VINECOVE.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

DR. ALFRED COGSWELL.

Visiting Ladies.

MRS. COCHRAN.
MRS. DUFFUS.
MRS. J. W. JOHNSTON.
MRS. SILVER.
MRS. NEWTON BINNEY.
MRS. E. CUNARD.

MRS. MACKINLAY.
MRS. J. H. ANDERSON.
MRS. C. MURDOCH.
MRS. BARSS.
MRS. ALFRED JONES.

TERMS

1. Applicants must be *twenty-five* * of sound mind, free from contagious and offensive diseases.
2. Applications for admission to be made to the Secretary, or to the Principal.
3. The following are the rates: BOARDER PUPILS, \$80 a year. These rates include tuition, board, and clothing. Reduction will be made on account of distance. DAY PUPILS are received on the following terms:
 4. These terms may be modified at the discretion of the applicant, at the discretion of the Principal.
 5. The session commences on the first of September. Pupils must be duly notified of the day on which the session closes on the second Wednesday of the month. Arrangements for conveying pupils to and from the Institution, or other unavoidable business, or other unavoidable circumstances, must be made before the specified time.
 6. The opening of the session is on the first of September. Pupils must be punctual in their attendance at this period. Every pupil must be ready for term, and continue to the end of the term.
 7. Pupils are expected to be well behaved and to be friends. This arrangement will be promoted by the Institution.
 8. Every boarder is expected to be well dressed. All to be distinctly marked.

- 1 Week-day suit.
 - 1 Sunday suit.
 - 2 pairs of Boots or Shoes.
 - 2 pairs of Drawers.
 - 4 pairs of Woolen Socks.
 - 5 Shirts.
 - 2 Flannel Shirts.
- Also, for small boys, 2

* Applications in behalf of pupils must be considered by the Directors, and approved.

F AND DUMB,
X, N. S.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants must be Deaf and Dumb, between the ages of *ten and twenty-five* : * 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 the 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 this period. Every pupil should come promptly the first day of the term, and continue to the close; but *none will be refused at any other time*.

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

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

FOR MALE PUPILS.

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

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

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

Chairman.

D.

rer.

A., Sec'y.

sq.

M.D.

L.

HACKINLAY.
H. ANDERSON.
MURDOCH.
ARSS.
LFRED JONES.

FOR FEMALE PUPILS.

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

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES FOR BOTH SEXES.

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

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

1. The name of the pupil in full.
2. The year, month, and day of his birth.
3. The cause of deafness.
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing?
5. The natural capacity: is it bright and active, or dull, stupid or idiotic?
6. Has the pupil had small-pox? scarlet fever? measles? mumps? whooping cough? Has he been vaccinated?
7. Were the parents related before marriage? If so, in what manner?
8. Are there any persons in the family entirely or partially deaf. 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.
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)

THE Directors of the putting forth their SIXT knowledge the continued hearts on their humble e our country. The kind unabated, and their un month, cheering the hear the Institution, and enab necessities. Sometimes that it seems doubtful w can be punctually met. arrive at the critical time It is humbly hoped th indication that a kind I Institution under His gr forsake it, but will still d assist, to the utmost of th of a long neglected portic The Legislature of this duty in this respect, and h the Empire, to take care have pleasure in recordi increased appropriation dition of \$1000 to the g confidently hope that in the country, and the man for the current year will of the Deaf Mutes, on the the beginning, were calcu gate of all the grants to ti tion of their dues. It is not fail to have its due ef coming, a large share of t some measure for past ne fuse more widely the ben The amount of contribu

REPORT.

The Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in putting forth their SIXTH annual report desire thankfully to acknowledge the continued blessing of the Almighty Ruler of all hearts on their humble efforts for the benefit of the Deaf Mutes of our country. The kind sympathy of all classes seems to be unabated, and their unsolicited bounty pours in from month to month, cheering the hearts of all concerned in the management of the Institution, and enabling the Directors to meet its increasing necessities. Sometimes the funds are permitted to run so low that it seems doubtful whether the demands of the coming month can be punctually met. But then unlooked for contributions arrive at the critical time, and anxiety is at an end.

It is humbly hoped that this may be taken as a comfortable indication that a kind Providence has vouchsafed to receive the Institution under His guardian care and will not leave it nor forsake it, but will still dispose the hearts of our favored people to assist, to the utmost of their power, in providing for the education of a long neglected portion of our people.

The Legislature of this Province have nobly acknowledged their duty in this respect, and have been the first, among the Colonies of the Empire, to take care of the Deaf and Dumb. The Directors have pleasure in recording that their application in 1863, for an increased appropriation was generously responded to by an addition of \$1000 to the grant of the preceding years; and they confidently hope that in view of the unprecedented prosperity of the country, and the manifold blessings we enjoy, the appropriation for the current year will not be less. If arrears of the just claims of the Deaf Mutes, on the educational grants of the Province, from the beginning, were calculated, it would be found that the aggregate of all the grants to this Institution would be but a small portion of their dues. It is to be hoped that this consideration may not fail to have its due effect, in securing for this object in all time coming, a large share of the revenues of the Province, to atone in some measure for past neglect, and to enable the Directors to diffuse more widely the benefits of the Institution.

The amount of contributions for 1863, as compared with that in

the previous year, exhibits a slight diminution, which is accounted for by the fact that in 1862 several special donations for the building fund were made amounting to about £180.

The Directors refer for the usual particulars regarding the Institution, to the very full report of the Principal, which will be found annexed, from which it will be seen that another tour was undertaken by him, in the last Summer, the immediate results of which shew the importance of such deputations; and no doubt much prospective advantage also may be expected from them. The Directors most cordially thank all those friends in the various localities visited by Mr. Hutton, for the large hospitalities and assistance extended to him and his charge, in every portion of his journey. Surely He who made the deaf, and the dumb, and the blind, will favorably regard all their kindness to his poor and afflicted members. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."*

Among the numerous efforts spontaneously made for the Institution all over the country, the Directors regard with peculiar interest those made by the young, in the shape of Bazaars, or collections by card, or school contributions. They earnestly recommend the continuance of such praiseworthy efforts, which are not less beneficial to those who make them than to the object for which they are made. A very considerable addition to our funds would accrue, if the pupils in every school would annually make even the most trifling contribution. While acknowledging most gratefully the exertions of many of the ministers and their congregations throughout the Province, the Directors would very respectfully remind those who have not contributed anything, how much their hands would be strengthened, and the usefulness of the Institution increased, if only once a year a collection were taken in each place of worship. The amount would probably exceed £500 a year, and would never be felt as a diminution of means for local objects, as is sometimes erroneously supposed. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."† The habit of giving to worthy objects, increases the willingness to give. The minister who acts on this principle will soon find that both he and his people will fare better, than if they decline to contribute for fear of lessening their means of meeting home demands. The Directors again commend this matter with much respect, to the favorable notice of those who have not hitherto contributed to an object, the value of which it is believed they fully appreciate.

In the last report a donation towards the expense of a printing press for the use of the pupils was noticed, and the sum thus given having since been supplemented, the article has been procured

* Matt. xxv, 40.

† Proverbs xi, 24.

and will forthwith be sent, and made not only a source of amusement, and of profit to

The Directors have to thank the Patron and Patroness, the Ladies who have ever shewn their interest in the Institution. Her Ladyship's frequent visits, and affable demeanour, and the recollection of her, and the affectionately cherished by the pupils of their silent lives.

There are at present 100 families, in each of which there is one deaf and dumb. One of the pupils is at Pope's Harbour, nineteen miles from the Institution. Two of the latter have left the Institution.

As years roll on, it is to be expected that the direct benefits of the Institution will be more and more manifest. Those pupils who are communicating their acquirements to their families, and attending the Sunday School, will be a great improvement of the juvenile population.

Although it is not permitted to interrupt the health of the pupils, the cause for thankfulness that the Institution is surrounded, this is a great blessing. Under Providence, this is a great blessing. The sick, which have been afflicted, while lamenting the dearth of the Principal's report, and the dispensation. Though it is believed that light beamed upon the Institution, it was called away to that which is not mute; and, humanly speaking, had she remained in connexion, the Directors believe that Messrs. Wesley & Sanborn would have had marble tombstones, with the names of Ellen Musgrave and her children, alluded to above.

The Directors have much to thank the zeal, fidelity, and

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and will forthwith be set up. It is hoped that in time it may be made not only a source of amusement, but of advantage, to the inmates, and of profit to the establishment.

The Directors have to regret the loss, by removal, of their noble Patron and Patroness, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, who have ever shewn a marked interest in the welfare of the Institution. Her Ladyship, in particular, by her more frequent visits, and affable demeanor, and special notice of each individual of the school, had greatly endeared herself to them all, and the recollection of her, and of her noble Lord, will no doubt be affectionately cherished by the pupils, during the remainder of their silent lives.

There are at present in the School 11 members of 6 different families, in each of which there are no less than four who are deaf and dumb. One of these families is that of a poor man at Pope's Harbour, *nineteen* in number, four of whom are deaf mutes. Two of the latter have lately been received into the Institution.

As years roll on, it is satisfactory to find the indirect as well as the direct benefits of the instruction here given, developing themselves. Those pupils who have finished their course, are communicating their acquirements to others, who have not had the same advantages. Some of those resident in the city, also, regularly attend the Sunday School, and assist in the instruction and religious improvement of the juniors.

Although it is not permitted to the Directors to record the uninterrupted health of the inmates, for the past year, they have yet cause for thankfulness that during a period of prevalent and fatal sickness around, the Institution has been so mercifully dealt with. Under Providence, this is owing to the facilities for isolating the sick, which have been afforded by the increased accommodation. While lamenting the death, by diphtheria, of the pupil mentioned in the Principal's report, there was plainly mercy mingled with the dispensation. Though but a short time at the Institution, it is believed that light beamed in upon her soul, while there, before it was called away to that world of spirits where she is no longer deaf nor mute; and, humanly speaking, that light she would not have received, had she remained under the roof of her parents. In this connexion, the Directors beg to acknowledge the kind consideration of Messrs. Wesley & Sandford, in furnishing gratis, two handsome marble tombstones, with suitable inscriptions, now placed over the graves of Ellen Musgrave, who died in 1859, and of Anne Forrest, alluded to above.

The Directors have much pleasure in renewing their testimony to the zeal, fidelity, and untiring perseverance, with which the

Principal continues to discharge his onerous, but most interesting duties, in which he has been ably assisted by the voluntary labors of his venerable father. The Matron, Mrs. Vinecove, likewise sustains the reputation she has earned during the last six years, for judicious and economical management of the household department, and careful attention to the personal comfort of the pupils, in sickness and in health. The warmest acknowledgements are due to Dr. Parker, the gratuitous Physician to the establishment, for his kind, unremitting, and skilful attention to every call, early and late, and in all weather. The Dentist, Dr. Alfred Cogswell, has on various occasions kindly attended to the wants of the establishment in the line of his profession.

In conclusion, the Directors, rejoicing in the measure of success hitherto vouchsafed, again commend the Institution to the continued care of Him who has so manifestly blessed it hitherto, and they ask the prayers of christians of every name for its future prosperity.

By order of the Directors.

J. C. COCHRAN, Secretary

HALIFAX, February, 1864.

REPORT

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
INSTITUTION FOR

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the bye-laws, I respectfully offer for your consideration the report for the year now closed.

As will be seen from the whole attendance for the year, *twenty-eight* were males and *10* pupils* have been returned after the vacation. *10* ones have been added, *12* for instruction, *21* males and *10* females boarding in the Institution. *10* pupils in the school, making a total of *31* compared with the same period last year, *28* accounted for by the fact that *3* recently left us, after being in the Institution for *1* year. Within the past two years, *12* admissions. Though the deaf-mutes throughout the year, the proportion is smaller than could be desired, but that this proportion will be improved by the numbers actually under instruction in the countries of Europe. No doubt in the sight of the fact that we

* *Namely*,—John Wyse, (deceased), Jane M. Payzant, (deceased), son, and John McCarthy, (deceased), Tupper (gone to trades).

† James Ross, Henry Fle

‡ Janet Cameron, John C. Sylvester Glawson.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31st, 1863.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB:

Gentlemen,—In accordance with my duty at this season, I beg respectfully to offer for your consideration the following report for the year now closed.

ATTENDANCE.

As will be seen from the tabular statement hereto appended, the whole attendance for the year 1863 has been *forty-two*, of whom *twenty-eight* were males and *fourteen* females. During the year 10 pupils* have been removed from the roll, 3 others† expected to return after the vacation have not yet come forward, while 5 new ones have been added,‡ making the number, at present under instruction, 21 males and 13 females, all, with a single exception, boarding in the Institution. At this time last year there were 38 pupils in the school, making a difference of 4 at present, as compared with the same period last year,—a deficiency which is easily accounted for by the fact of so many of our older pupils having recently left us, after being prepared, by a course of valuable instruction, for acting their part as useful members of society. Within the past two years there have been 21 removals, and only 12 admissions. Though, for the sake of the numerous neglected deaf-mutes throughout the Lower Provinces, who might be enjoying the benefits of the Institution, the present attendance is much smaller than could be desired, it is so far satisfactory to know that this proportion will compare not unfavourably with the numbers actually under instruction in the older and more populous countries of Europe. Nevertheless we ought, by no means, to lose sight of the fact that we are yet far from realising the grand object

* *Namely*,—John Wyse, Margaret McKay (sent home on account of her health), Jane M. Payzant, Christy Ross, Ann Forrest (deceased), T. Acheson, and John McCarthy, J. F. Middlemass, John Tupper and Robert Tupper (gone to trades).

† James Ross, Henry Fletcher, John McBurnie.

‡ Janet Cameron, John Cameron, Alexander Ross, William Glawson, and Sylvester Glawson.

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CHRAN, Secretary

of our efforts—the instruction of every deaf-mute of the proper school age throughout the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island; and that, taking the average usually adopted in such cases, viz. *one sixth* of the whole number in the three Provinces, there ought to be about 100, instead of only 34, of these poor children receiving education at the present time.

In connection with the subject of attendance I would take occasion to remark that the want of *punctuality* in assembling at the appointed time after the summer vacation, is a drawback on our exertions exceedingly to be regretted. This evil has been experienced more or less every year since I entered on my duties here; but this year we have had more than usual reason to complain. Though the re-opening of the school, after the holidays, was fixed for the 2nd of September, and the friends of our pupils were duly notified of the time, some of the scholars did not return till the middle of November, while others have not only not yet come forward, but have failed, though earnestly requested to do so, to send any explanation of the delay.

Were parents and relatives only aware of the serious inconvenience, trouble, and loss of time to which the teachers and other officers of the Institution are thereby subjected, as well as the great disadvantage to the scholars themselves, arising from not being present at the commencement of the term, when the classes are formed, and the whole arrangements, both educational and domestic, for the year, require to be made, I cannot but think that an effort would be made to yield a more careful compliance with the rule of the Institution on this point.

In every school regularity and punctuality of attendance are necessary to proper order and progress, but in none are they so absolutely essential as in an Institution for the deaf and dumb. By want of attention to this all-important principle the welfare of the whole school is injuriously affected, the plans of the Teacher interfered with or frustrated, his labour to a large extent wasted, naturally leading to disappointment and discouragement on his part; while some of the most precious opportunities of improvement the learner can ever enjoy are irretrievably lost. I therefore earnestly hope, in future, to witness such an improvement in this respect as justice to the Teacher himself and faithfulness to the best interests of his charge alike require. And in cases where from sickness or other necessary cause, the pupils are unable to join their classes at the time appointed by the rules of the school, common courtesy would suggest that intimation of the fact should be forwarded to the Institution without delay.

During the latter half of the year, the health was generally good; but in the months of April and May, it prevailed to a considerable amount of sickness throughout the Institution. Besides the usual affections of the throats, almost inevitable in this climate, several were attacked by *diphtheria*, which had hitherto been marvellously sparing. It was a blessing of God on the Institution, that the kind attentions, and the skill of the physician, Dr. Parker, coupled with the improved sanitary arrangements of the Institution, with one lamented exception, were successful.

Miss Ann Forrest, who had been at the Institution, died on the 15th of May, of a severe illness of eight days, which was attended by a loss of strength and skill, and kindness of heart, which was not unto death, if she had otherwise ordered. The death of Miss Forrest was a sad and mournful event, and a quiet disposition had been her usual respect. To those in charge of the Institution, by the fact that, owing to the illness, from the first appearance of the malady, she had deceased, residing in a remote part of the late to enable them to be formed the last offices to be performed, she remains were followed to the Cemetery by the Trustees, and several of the Directors of the Institution. Parliament for the court, in order that the affliction of learning from the loss of her beloved daughter had been conducted with all due religious solemnity, and rounded by the sad and solemn and impressive.

HEALTH.

During the latter half of the present year, I am thankful to be able to report, the health of our large household has been generally good; but in the spring, particularly during the months of April and May, it pleased Providence to visit us with a larger amount of sickness than at any previous period in the history of the Institution. Besides the cases of common colds and sore throats, almost inevitable at that season, several of the pupils were attacked by *diphtheria*,—a disease from which we had heretofore been marvellously and mercifully preserved. With the blessing of God on the means employed, the vigilant, unremitting, and kind attentions, and skilful treatment of our esteemed physician, Dr. Parker, coupled with careful and judicious nursing, and the improved sanatory arrangements of the Institution, they all, with one lamented exception, recovered.

Miss Ann Forrest, who had been only six months an inmate of the Institution, died on the 15th of April last, after a brief but severe illness of eight days, during which, all that anxious care, and skill, and kindness could suggest was done to stay the progress of the disease, and for some time we were hopeful that the "sickness was not unto death," but Infinite Wisdom and Mercy had otherwise ordered. This solemn dispensation threw a cloud of sadness and awe over the entire household,—the pupils sincerely mourning the loss of their deceased schoolfellow, whose kindly and quiet disposition had already won their attachment and respect. To those in charge of the household the sense of responsibility and trial, in connection with the bereavement, was heightened by the fact that, owing to the shortness of the time that elapsed from the first appearance of alarming symptoms till the fatal termination of the malady, our communications to the parents of the deceased, residing in a remote part of Queen's County, reached too late to enable them to be in Halifax in time even to assist in performing the last offices of affection for their departed child. Her remains were followed to the burying-ground of the Institution in the Cemetery by the Teachers and male pupils, accompanied by several of the Directors of the Institution, and the members of Parliament for the county of Queen's, who were invited to attend, in order that the afflicted parents might have the melancholy satisfaction of learning from their lips that the mortal remains of their beloved daughter had been consigned to their last resting place with all due religious care and decorum. The funeral service conducted at the grave by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, M.A., surrounded by the sad and *silent* group of mourners, was peculiarly solemn and impressive.

As regards the spiritual condition of our departed pupil, I would desire to speak with becoming caution. Having been only a few months under instruction, and being, at the time of her admission, in that sad state of mental and moral darkness, so painfully characteristic of the untaught Deaf and Dumb, as contrasted with all other classes or races of mankind, however ignorant and benighted, her knowledge of religious truth was necessarily very limited and imperfect. Nevertheless, we would cherish the humble hope that the religious instruction imparted to her, while in health, and the efforts made during her last hours, to prepare her mind for the unseen and eternal world to which she was fast approaching, were blessed by the Spirit of God, so that she was enabled even in the faint spiritual twilight of her being, in some measure to discern the way of salvation, and to lay hold, though with feeble and infantine grasp, on the outstretched hand of a merciful Saviour. Having committed her in believing confidence to the care of Him who "breaks not the bruised reed," and "quenches not the smoking flax," may we not fondly trust that, loosed at length from the bonds of physical privation, and rejoicing in her new-found faculties and powers, her freed and ransomed spirit winged its flight to the happy throng around the Throne of God and of the Lamb? We know that in the sight of Infinite Justice and goodness, "a man is accepted according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not;" and who can limit the efficacy of the Saviour's atoning blood, or doubt the power and the willingness of the Divine Spirit, even in the last moment, to pour the flood of heavenly light and joy and peace, into the dark and fettered soul of the dying child of silence?

THE SCHOOL.

The work of instruction, during the past year, has been steadily prosecuted on the system referred to in the last two annual Reports, but with more frequent interruption, than formerly, from the sickness of pupils, especially in the Spring of the year. Taking this into consideration, together with the fact of the school being composed of a *younger set* of pupils than in previous years, and looking at the difficulties and disadvantages, both necessary and incidental, with which the teacher, in this department of education, has to contend, we have reason to regard the progress of the different classes, as, on the whole, gratifying.

One of the most serious difficulties with our professional labor, is the want of Deaf and Dumb, a large *expense* of publishing, and the small market they necessarily find, no use whatever to our profession, and very few books are published, and these are of little use and benefit of the kind, in view of the high price of cost—in itself, to procure even a few copies do not exist. As an illustration, to obtain *half a dozen* copies of the Peet of the New York edition for the same, during the last few years, at a loss to account for, the work is always out of the Institutions for the Deaf that has been published.

In these circumstances, the lessons for our pupils are copied for daily use. This system may be better than that of our Common Schools, where a superabundance of superfluous copies were obliged not only to be printed, but to be distributed, in the study of Grammar, Arithmetic, and other branches, are called on to teach, and are obliged to copy, with manuscript copies, and a supposition illustrated, that a copy should be placed for years past, of being devoted to the use of the pupils, and absorbed in the compilation of the regular school time with the knowledge, unavoidable, that the Teacher, in the use of blank books the lesson is not learned.

A more powerful and efficient system can hardly be conceived for the Deaf and Dumb.

WANT OF BOOKS.

One of the most serious disadvantages, under which, in common with our professional brethren in other countries, we in Nova Scotia labor, is the want of Text books adapted for the use of the Deaf and Dumb, a want arising, among other causes, from the expense of publishing works of this kind, and the very limited market they necessarily command. Ordinary school books are of no use whatever to our pupils in the earlier stages of their course, and very few books of the description required have hitherto been published, and these chiefly by individual Teachers for the special use and benefit of their own schools, so that apart from the question of cost—in itself an important one—it is by no means easy to procure even a few copies of any really useful work that may exist. As an illustration of this I may mention that I have failed to obtain *half a dozen* copies of the "Elementary Course" by Dr. Peet of the New York Institution, notwithstanding repeated application for the same, through various channels, at different periods, during the last few years. In this instance, however, I am quite at a loss to account for the difficulty, as I have reason to believe the work is always on hand, being perhaps more extensively used in Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb than by any similar book that has been published.

In these circumstances we are compelled to prepare manuscript lessons for our pupils, and furnish each of them with (written) copies for daily use. The laborious and unsatisfactory nature of this system may be at once perceived by supposing that the Teachers of our Common Schools, instead of having, as at present, a superabundance of suitable books from which to make a selection, were obliged not only to compose elementary treatises on Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, and the other branches they are called on to teach, but also to provide each of their scholars with manuscript copies of the various class-books required! Such a supposition illustrates precisely the position in which we have been placed for years past. The spare hours of the Teacher, instead of being devoted to needful relaxation or private study, are almost absorbed in the compilation of text-books, and a large portion of the regular school time which should be spent in directly acquiring knowledge, unavoidably occupied by the pupils, under the direction of the Teacher, in the mechanical operation of copying into blank books the lessons they require to learn.

A more powerful drawback to comfort and success in teaching can hardly be conceived. Indeed it has been calculated that in schools for the Deaf and Dumb, *one-fifth* of the whole period of

instruction—far too brief as that period unfortunately is at present—is practically lost, wasted, from this cause, so that out of a course of *five* years, one complete year is in effect deducted from the period of tuition, the pupil being nominally *five*, but really, not more than *four* years under instruction.

It is, however, matter of congratulation that this difficulty is being gradually removed in our School. The printing of the "Elementary Catechism," the "Primary Vocabulary," and the "Arithmetical Tables," and the recent gift of two dozen copies of Lovell's *Easy Lessons in Geography* (which I have, most thankfully, to acknowledge, as supplying a text-book on this subject, better adapted to the peculiar wants of our pupils, than any similar work with which I am acquainted,) have been of the greatest service both to Teacher and pupils; while the addition of a small Printing Press and material, through the kindness of an anonymous friend, will, so soon as we have secured a proper place for a Printing Office, enable us, in future, to a certain extent, to print our own lessons, thus effecting an important saving of time, labor, and expense.*

The "*Arithmetical Tables*" above mentioned, which owe their compilation to the pressure of necessity, in the absolute want of anything of the kind at all suited to our purpose, are designed chiefly to guide our scholars through the intricacies of the Provincial Currency, which has always proved a source of great difficulty and perplexity, retarding the progress of the pupils in this most necessary branch of study, to a degree not experienced in the schools of the mother country, where one uniform monetary system prevails, and where the various coins in circulation correspond exactly in value with the monies of account. It is exceedingly difficult, for example, to make a Deaf and Dumb child comprehend the practical import of the terms *sixpence*, *shilling*, and *dollar*, when we have in Nova Scotia no single coins corresponding to these denominations.† All children naturally require

* I may mention, in this connection, that in some of the best British Institutions, such as those of EDINBURGH, BELFAST, and DONCASTER, (Yorkshire) a well-equipped Printing Office, superintended by a duly qualified tradesman, is an indispensable adjunct to the establishment, not only for the purpose of meeting the difficulty under consideration, but as part of the industrial training given to the boys, many of whom are thus partially prepared for earning a livelihood at the trade on leaving the Institution.

† To make "confusion worse confounded" the British coins passing current for *sevenpence-halfpenny* and *fifteen pence*, bear on the face of them the inscriptions "Sixpence" and "Shilling" respectively, so that whenever

something definite and distinct of the meanings of the words is particularly dependent on signs and real objects present to the understanding of the simple mind, this unusual difficulty felt in this Province, where signs without the things they signify, the normal system has added to the difficulty, and is surrounded with darkness and imperfectly developed, and increasing two-fold the necessity of endeavoring to overcome both with the old system and the new, practicable by the *British* system referred to was in fact the object, and has already

The following is the list of subjects of study being pursued in last Report, on the present occasion, to serve to show the progress

MR.

(A)

I.

John Cameron

William Gibson

Sylvester Gibson

Janet Cameron

Caroline Spence

*James Ross

In this class Wm. Gibson have but recently joined Janet Cameron, admitted as part of the spring session

the pupil sees the words and associates them with the sixpence before he becomes able to understand a shilling and a shilling only fully understood by real

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something definite and tangible to aid them in their first concep-
tions of the meanings of words, but the Deaf and Dumb are pecu-
liarily dependent on such practical exemplification, on actual facts,
and real objects presented to the sense of sight, for their under-
standing of the simplest and most elementary ideas, and hence the
unusual difficulty felt in familiarising them with the currency of
this Province, where we have the *names* without the *coins*, the
signs without the things signified. The introduction of the deci-
mal system has added fresh complications to a subject previously
surrounded with darkness and confusion to the limited powers,
and imperfectly developed minds of our interesting charge, thereby
increasing two-fold the labor of the instructor, as he is under the
necessity of endeavoring to give the learner some acquaintance
both with the old system and the new, a task rendered almost im-
practicable by the *brevity of the term of instruction*. The little man-
ual referred to was intended to aid in the accomplishment of this
object, and has already proved of considerable service.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

The following is the present arrangement of the classes. The
subjects of study being with little or no change, the same as de-
tailed in last Report, it appears unnecessary to recapitulate them
on the present occasion, and the accompanying specimens will
serve to show the progress made in penmanship and composition.

MR. GRAY'S CLASS—12 PUPILS.

(Average standing, 1 year and under)

I.

John Cameron,
William Glawson,
Sylvester Glawson,
Janet Cameron,
Caroline Spidel,
*James Ross,

II.

Caleb Morton,
Samuel Stanton,
James Hodges,
Alexander Ross,
Laughlin McKay,
John Logan,

In this class *Wm. Glawson, Sylvester Glawson,* and *John Cameron*
have but recently joined the school. The sister of the latter,
Janet Cameron, admitted in March last, was absent the greater
part of the spring owing to acute rheumatism. *Alexander Ross*,

the pupil sees the words *sixpence* or *shilling* written, he inevitably associ-
ates them with the sixpence and shilling STERLING, and it is a long time
before he becomes able to distinguish between a Nova Scotia sixpence or
shilling and a shilling or sixpence sterling. This difficulty can only be
fully understood by real experience.

brother of *William* and *Christy Ross*, two of our former pupils, though admitted only last month, was able at once to take his place with a class of a year's standing, having under the tuition of his brother learned a large portion of the "Primary Vocabulary," as well as acquired some knowledge of Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division,—a gratifying illustration of the value of the Institution, in qualifying its pupils to become in their turn useful in instructing their companions in misfortune.

SECOND CLASS—11 PUPILS.

(Average standing, about 2 years.)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| W. W. Hill, | Henry A. Boutilier, |
| T. Murray McGhee, | Margaret McLean, |
| Robert Crawford, | Emma Ann Morse, |
| Edward Morse, | Gertrude Dakin, |
| *Henry Fletcher, | Mary Jaue Musgrave. |
| *John McBurnie, | |

FIRST OR SENIOR CLASS—14 PUPILS.

(Average standing, about 4 years.)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| I. | II. |
| Ellen Hamilton, | Emily Kempton, |
| Catharine Hamilton, | Lizzie Bentley, |
| Annie McKegan, | Ruth Lemont, |
| Timothy Ruggles, | Elizabeth Macpherson, |
| George H. Morse, | Franklin Tupper, |
| *F. W. Logan, | William E. Dixon, |
| Alfred H. Abell, | Peter Harvey, |

FIFTH ANNUAL TOUR.

Having in former jurnies, on behalf of the Institution, visited *twelve* out of the eighteen counties of Nova Scotia, together with a large portion of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, it was deemed advisable this year to overtake those parts of the Province that yet remained to be visited. Accordingly, during the vacation, accompanied by the three pupils, F. W. Logan, Willian. E. Dixon, and Alfred H. Abell, I travelled through the counties of Antigonish and Guysborough, and the Island of Cape Breton, holding meetings in the principal localities, thus bringing the benefits and claims of the Institution directly under the notice of thousands of our fellow-countrymen previously comparative strangers to the subject. Our reception everywhere was of the most cordial and hospitable character, as will appear

strikingly evident from the list of names left Halifax, on the 1st of August—with a sum of \$1000, either for conveyance to the halls, &c. for our meetings. The generosity and results of the mission gratifying, amounting to \$1000 dollars, of which I have a detailed statement, amount received from

Collection at meeting
Bishop McKinnon
Miss Brown
Cape George Presby. Co

Collection at meeting
J. Bourinot, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Dr. McLeod
E. P. Archbold, Esq.
C. H. Harrington
Rev. R. J. Uniacke
T. C. Hill
D. McKenzie
D. McKenzie
R. J. Ingraham
W. Buchanan
T. LeCross
D. McDonald
J. C. Dumaresq
J. Carline
Mrs. Bracken
J. L. Hill
J. Ferguson

Collection at meeting
Mrs. Scott
Per Mr. T. Kerr
*Contributors of \$15.75, not
brooke Diggings, included
above :*
Joseph May
A. C. Dechman
Mr. A. McLean
Ananias May
Jas. Cutchin
W. Thomas

strikingly evident from the fact, that from the time the deputation left Halifax, on the 30th July, until our return on the 30th of August—with a single trifling exception—*no expense was incurred either for conveyance from place to place, for board, or the use of halls, &c. for our meetings*,—a circumstance that speaks volumes for the generosity and hospitality of the people. The pecuniary results of the mission, both immediate and subsequent, were also gratifying, amounting nearly to the sum of *four hundred and thirty dollars*, of which I have much pleasure in presenting the following detailed statement, giving the different places in the order of the amount received from each.

ANTIGONISHE.

Collection at meeting.....	\$27.60	Antigonishe Presby. Congreg'n	\$6.33
Bishop McKinnon.....	2.00	Baptist Church, per T. M. King	6.50
Miss Brown.....	1.04	Juvenile Bazaar, in November.	81.00
Cape George Presby. Congreg'n	6.86		
			<u>\$131.33</u>

SYDNEY, C. B.

Collection at meeting.....	\$18.60	R. Dobson.....	\$1.00
J. Bourinot, Esq., M.P.P.....	5.00	M. Hill.....	1.00
Rev. Dr. McLeod.....	5.00	P. Caddigan.....	2.00
E. P. Archbold, Esq.....	4.00	J. Anderson.....	1.00
C. H. Harrington.....	2.00	W. R. Blair.....	1.00
Rev. R. J. Uniacke.....	2.00	J. E. Burchell.....	1.00
T. C. Hill.....	1.00	J. Dobson.....	1.00
D. McKenzie.....	1.00	E. S. Outram.....	1.00
D. McKenzie.....	1.00	C. McDonald.....	0.25
R. J. Ingraham.....	1.00	H. LeCross.....	0.50
W. Buchanan.....	1.00	E. Liscount.....	0.25
T. LeCross.....	1.00	H. E. Maloney.....	0.50
D. McDonald.....	1.00	A. Matheson.....	0.25
J. C. Dumaresq.....	0.50	D. McQueen.....	0.50
J. Carline.....	0.25	J. Blacket.....	0.25
Mrs. Bracken.....	0.50	Mrs. Blacket.....	0.25
J. L. Hill.....	0.50		
J. Ferguson.....	1.00		<u>\$58.10</u>

SHERBROOKE.

Collection at meeting.....	\$32.87	A. Leslie.....	\$0.50
Mrs. Scott.....	1.04	J. McDonald.....	1.00
Per Mr. T. Kerr.....	15.75	S. Johnson.....	0.50
<i>Contributors of \$15.75 at Sherbrooke Diggings, acknowledged above:</i>		John McLean.....	0.25
Joseph May.....	4.00	Joseph Thomas.....	0.25
A. C. Dechman.....	2.00	Alexander Sutherland.....	0.50
Mr. A. McLean.....	1.00	W. Pierce.....	0.50
Ananias May.....	2.00	Additional, from friends.....	1.00
Jas. Cutchin.....	2.00	A young man, Wine Harbour,	
W. Thomas.....	0.25	"part of the Lord's tenth",	5.00
			<u>\$49.66</u>

BADDECK, C. B.

Collection at meeting.....	\$20.00	A Friend.....	\$0.75
A Friend.....	5.00	A Friend.....	0.25
A Friend.....	2.00		
			\$28.00

PORT MULGRAVE.

Collection at meeting.....	\$6.05	By R. C. Fliieger.....	\$0.50
<i>Remitted by Mr. Jas. Stafford,</i>		“ Augusta Wylde.....	0.50
<i>P.M., collected by cards, af-</i>		“ Louisa Hadley.....	1.71
<i>ter our visit:</i>		“ Rachel Hadley.....	0.50
By Fanny S. White.....	2.00	“ Peter Wallace.....	0.12½
“ Sarah Hattie.....	1.75		
“ Lizzie Wylde.....	1.64		
			\$14.57

GUYSBOROUGH.

Collection at meeting, £3 5s. 3d.; Rev. J. Forsythe, 5s. \$14.05

MABOU, C. B.

Collection, £3 4s.; Hon. Mr. McKean, 5s. 18.80

THE BAR, SYDNEY, C. B.

Collection at meeting, 18.04½; Rev. M. Wilson, Sydney Mines, 4.00.. 17.04½

WHYCOCOMAGH.

Collection at meeting, £3 4s., inclusive of L. McDougal, Esq., 17s. 10½d.
John McKinnon, 12s. 6d.; A. S. Hart, 15s. 12.80

GOSHEN.

Collection at meeting, \$9.50; Dec. 28—Miss C. J. Hattie's card, 3.80;
and Miss Margaret Sinclair's card, 1.60, (less postage) 14.75

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.

Collection at meeting..... 8.70

PORT HOOD, C. B.

Collection, £1 5s. 1d.; Sheriff Lawrence, 10s.; Dunsier Tremaine,
Esq., 5s. 2½d. 8.05½
Received, in December, from Mrs. Lawrence, 4 yards superior Homespun.

HAWKESBURY, C. B.

Collection at meeting..... 7.00

GLENELG, ST. MARY'S.

Collection at meeting..... 6.52½

PLAISTER COVE, C. B.

Collection at meeting 6.00

N. E. MARGARIE, C. B.

Collection at meeting..... 6.58½

MARGARIE HARBOUR.

Angus McKinnon, 25c.; Norman Thomson, 25c.; Alfred Taylor, 25c.;
Laug'lin McKinnon, 17c.; — Taylor, 25c.; Henry Taylor,
75c.; John Campbell, 65c.; James Lawrence, 62½c.; Catherine
Taylor, 62½c.; Isabella Thompson, 20c.; Christy McIntosh, 25c.;
Angus McKay, 25c.; Rory McDonald, 40c.; David Taylor, 50c.;
Miss Thomson, 25c.; a little girl, 9c. 5.87½

Collection, 13s. 7d.; Is

Collection, 3.35; Miss

Rev. Jas. Fraser and fr

Collection at meeting.

No collection.....

Our visit to St. the minister to give unable to get up a aware of the time fi as to arrive too late who had assembled ing some time, disp ing however, in the remittance above m as the result.

At Sherbrooke, A ney, and Sydney T influential and deep tives of all classes a erally, the attendan year (harvest time) to the great body of of the fruits of the ANTIGONISHE, realis contributions from LOCHABER, and dou localities will ere lo results.

Our mission was cases of uneducated of urging on their re sending them to the hood I found 3 you near Plaister Cove;

* Here we received a lady of A. Munro, Esq.

BROAD COVE, C. B.	
Collection, 13s. 7d.; Isaac McLeod, Esq., 15s	\$5.72
LOCHABER, (ANTIGONISHE Co.)	
Collection, 3.35; Miss McNaughton's card, 2.30.....	5.65
BOULARDARIE, C. B.*	
Rev. Jas. Fraser and friends, per Mr. McDougall, £1 2. 10d.....	4.57
CALEDONIA. (GUYSBOROUGH Co.)	
Collection at meeting.....	4.00
ST. ANN'S, C. B.	
No collection.....	.....
Total.....\$427.79	

Our visit to St. ANN'S was fruitless, as, owing to the neglect of the minister to give the desired intimation beforehand, we were unable to get up a meeting. At BOULARDARIE, also, not being aware of the time fixed for the meeting, we were so unfortunate as to arrive too late, thus causing disappointment to the people, who had assembled in the church in the forenoon, and, after waiting some time, dispersed to their homes. We had a small gathering however, in the school house, in the evening, of which the remittance above mentioned, recently received, may be regarded as the result.

At Sherbrooke, Antigonish, Guysborough, Baddeck, North Sydney, and Sydney Town, we were specially encouraged by large, influential and deeply interested meetings, comprising representatives of all classes and creeds in the community; and indeed, generally, the attendance was gratifying, considering the season of the year (harvest time) and the circumstance of the subject being *new* to the great body of the people. We have already witnessed some of the fruits of the interest awakened, in the Juvenile Bazaar at ANTIGONISHE, realising the handsome sum of \$81, and the recent contributions from PORT MULGRAVE, SHERBROOKE, GOSHEN and LOCHABER, and doubt not that the Collecting Cards left in other localities will ere long be forthcoming with similar encouraging results.

Our mission was also useful in bringing to light a number of cases of uneducated deaf mutes, and in affording the opportunity of urging on their relatives and friends the duty and advantages of sending them to the Institution. In Guysborough and neighborhood I found 3 young deaf mutes; 1 near Port Hood: 1 aged 20, near Plaister Cove; 3 or 4 in one family, at Lake Ainslie; 1 at

* Here we received a box of clothing for the use of our poorer pupils, from the lady of A. Munro, Esq.

Barassois Brook, near St. Ann's, and various others, mostly in poor circumstances. How desirable that these should be rescued from moral and intellectual darkness, ere they have passed the age when they are admissible to the benefits of the Institution!

It is to be regretted that we were unable to fulfil our appointment at Sydney MINES (where I had anticipated a large and successful meeting) owing to the early arrival of the steamer, in which, by the kindness of Wm. Cunard, Esq., we obtained a free passage to Halifax. In closing this part of my Report, I have much pleasure in making the following

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- to those kind friends, who by gratuitous conveyance from place to place, by their hospitable attentions, and other good offices, contributed to the comfort and success of our mission:—
- HALIFAX—J. McDonald, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Railways; Wm. Cunard, Esq.; Mr. T. Archibald, (coach-proprietor); H. Blanchard, Esq., M. P. P., (for letters of introduction to Cape Breton.)
- MUSQUODOBOIT—Mr. Kent Archibald; Mrs. Timothy Archibald.
- CALEDONIA—Mr. Nelson, (of the hotel); John Hattie, Esq.
- GLENELG—Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. McKenzie.
- SHERBROOKE—Rev. John Campbell; A. McDonald, Esq.; and Messrs. Cumming, and Mr. T. Kerr.
- GOSHEN—Mr. Charles McKeen; Messrs. D. & A. Sinclair.
- LOCHABER—Rev. A. Campbell, and Messrs. Stewart & Kenny.
- ANTIGONISHE—Rev. Thomas Downie; R. Trotter, Esq., and Mr. Lindsay, stage proprietor.
- GUYSBOROUGH—S. Campbell, Esq., M. P. P.; C. Jost, Esq., Mrs. Moir and other friends.
- PORT MULGRAVE—W. O. Feffernan, Esq., M. P. P.; Mr. James Stafford, P. M.; Mr. Hatley, Pirate Cove.
- HAWKESBURY—Peter Paint, Esq.; Capt. Beattie, of "*Experiment*".
- PLAISTER COVE—Rev. Mr. Forbes; J. G. McKeen, Esq.
- PORT HOOD—Sheriff Lawrence; Dunsier Tremaine, Esq.
- MABOU—John Murray, Esq.; D. McL. McDonald, Esq., of Gledyer Mills; Rev. A. McDonald.
- BROAD COVE—Isaac McLeod, Esq.; Mr. Campbell.
- MARGARIE HARBOUR—Mrs. Thomson; Messrs. Lawrence and Taylor.
- N. E. MARGARIE—John Crowdis, Esq.; Messrs. Burton & McDonald.
- BADDECK—Rev. K. McKenzie; Angus Tupper, Esq.; A. Cameron, Esq.; Alfred Haliburton, Esq.

WHYCOCOMAGH—L. ST. ANN'S—J. Robt BOULARDARIE ISLAN zie.

NORTH SYDNEY—L. THE BAR—Hon. T. SYDNEY TOWN—Rev. J. Ward, Esq.,

The cultivation of the objects of our care only in importance to religious improvement.

THE BOYS have done cultivating the garden, attending to the fowls required for the house, in the cellar, making miscellaneous work.stantial board fence, ground, thus securing hours of recreation. young men, such as M try and gardening pro former years, is felt a in the school being to service, for a long time in future, to employ such needful repairs. do among ourselves. tution.

In the DOMESTIC D making beds, sweeping and mangling is done taught sewing and kn under-clothing, and th is the Matron's report her direction, during "Eight sheets, 6 pi pairs of drawers, 12 c 9 comb-bags, 9 table-kerchiefs, 3 jackets, 4 sheets and 12 pillow-s

WHYCOCOMAGH—L. McDougal, Esq.; A. S. Hart.

ST. ANN'S—J. Robertson, Esq.

BOULARDARIE ISLAND—A. Munro, Esq.; Messrs. Ross & McKenzie.

NORTH SYDNEY—L. Robertson, Esq.; Mrs. Musgrave.

THE BAR—Hon. T. D. Archibald; Rev. M. Wilson; Mr. Lawlor.

SYDNEY TOWN—Rev. Dr. McLeod; J. Bourinot, Esq., M. P. P.,

J. Ward, Esq., Rev. R. Morton, &c.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The cultivation of habits of industry, order and cleanliness among the objects of our care has always been felt by us as a duty, second only in importance to the great primary work of intellectual and religious improvement. During the past year

THE BOYS have done the usual amount of out-door work, in cultivating the garden, keeping the yard and grounds in order, attending to the fowls, sawing and chopping all the fire-wood required for the house, (probably about 20 cords), storing the coal in the cellar, making fires, repairing gates and fences, and other miscellaneous work. Last Spring they also erected a very substantial board fence, 67 ft. by 6½, to enclose a space for their playground, thus securing a better separation of the sexes during the hours of recreation. The removal of some of our more advanced young men, such as Mr. J. F. Middlemass, whose skill in carpentry and gardening proved so serviceable to the establishment, in former years, is felt as a practical loss, most of the lads at present in the school being too young and inexperienced to be of much service, for a long time to come. It will thus become necessary, in future, to employ tradesmen, more frequently to execute such needful repairs, &c., as we have hitherto been enabled to do among ourselves, without trenching on the funds of the Institution.

In the DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT much of the household work, as making beds, sweeping rooms, washing dishes, scrubbing, ironing, and mangling is done by the deaf and dumb *girls*. They are also taught sewing and knitting, and required to keep all the pupils under-clothing, and the household linens in repair. The following is the Matron's report of the needle-work done by the girls, under her direction, during the year:—

“Eight sheets, 6 pillow-slips, 2 little coats, 2 pairs of pants, 2 pairs of drawers, 12 dresses, 6 under-clothes, 7 pairs of stockings, 9 comb-bags, 9 table-cloths, 6 aprons, 9 window-blinds, 8 handkerchiefs, 3 jackets, 4 shirts, trimming 5 hats, mending twenty sheets and 12 pillow-slips, and bed-ticks, quilts and other things.”

RECREATIONS, &c.

The laborious nature of the work of Deaf-mute instruction, and the close application and confinement connected with it—spending as we do, in this Institution, between 7 and 8 hours daily,* in the business of the school-room, besides 3 hours on the Sabbath afternoon and evening, specially devoted to religious instruction—renders occasional relaxation indispensable both for Pupils and Teachers. On this ground, but especially for the sake of familiarising our pupils with the various objects, scenes, and events of real life that tend to develop the mind, expand the narrow circle of their ideas and enjoyments, and thus elevate them in the scale of intelligence,—we endeavor to take advantage of Exhibitions of various kinds, Panoramas, Military Reviews, Public Celebrations, Religious Ordinances, and every sight or spectacle that can be made subservient to the grand end of enabling them to surmount the peculiar difficulties and disadvantages of their lot, so as to reach a level of intellectual and moral equality with the rest of mankind; and we feel thankful to all who aid us in realising this object, by free admission to public places of entertainment or otherwise.

During the past summer we have been twice indebted to the kindness of Dr. Dewolf, Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, for a delightful steamboat excursion on the harbor, in company with the officers and inmates of that establishment; also to the proprietors of the Panoramas of Ireland and the American war, respectively, for free admission to these interesting exhibitions; likewise to the Committee of the Exhibition of Pictures for a similar indulgence; and to Andrew Downs, Esq., for throwing open his Zoological Gardens at the N. W. Arm, to our pupils, at all times, *gratis*,—a privilege which they cordially appreciate, and one of great educational value, as affording the opportunity of acquiring a taste for the study of Natural History, a subject possessing peculiar attractions for the Deaf and Dumb. Our pupils, also by invitation, attended the Tea-meeting of the Sunday School of Poplar Grove Church, on the occasion of the return of the Rev. P. G. McGregor, from his tour in Britain, in October last, an entertainment with which they were greatly gratified. An excellent Christmas Dinner, generously provided at the expense of John Silver, Esq., was another source of enjoyment which they were not slow to appreciate; and the festive season was signalised, as usual, by decorating the hall, schoolroom, dining room and girl's room with evergreens, in a manner highly creditable to the taste, skill, and perseverance of the pupils,—the

* Except on Saturdays, when there are no lessons after 12 o'clock, noon.

whole being designed for instruction or assistance for

As it must be in the Institution to know and training bestowed, instruction is sustained, I account of those of years.

Of the 75 deaf-mutes, 10 were commencing, for long from the roll. Of 10 friends, and 2 in the intellect; 18 are employed, the rest residing with home.

Of the 18 engaged, 10 were employed as Carpenters, 2 as Coopers, 1 as a brotypist, 1 as a Carriage-maker, all of whom, so far as themselves in a regard to several of the ment of recording a *five* of them being in connection with the Presbyterian Church of this city. The circle of deeply interesting extracts to them, extracted from the Bible, be read with feeling, *begun*, as we trust, of silence, will, according to the day of Jesus, hearts ascend on behalf of those unable to keep them from less, before the presence

* Omitted here for want of space.

whole being designed and executed by themselves, without suggestion or assistance from any one.

FORMER PUPILS.

As it must be interesting to the Directors and friends of the Institution to know something of the practical fruits of the care and training bestowed on the class for whose benefit the Institution is sustained, I beg, in closing this Report, to give a brief account of those of our pupils who have left within the past few years.

Of the 75 deaf-mutes, in attendance at the school, from its commencement, for longer or shorter periods, 38 are now removed from the roll. Of this number 5 are deceased—3 died with their friends, and 2 in the Institution—2 were expelled, 2 deficient in intellect; 18 are engaged in various branches of handicraft, and the rest residing with their friends, or assisting in farm work at home.

Of the 18 engaged in earning their own livelihood, there are 7 employed as Carpenters or Joiners, 1 Cabinet-maker, 1 Block-maker, 2 Coopers, 1 Farmer, 1 Fisherman, 1 Lumberer, 1 Ambrotypist, 1 Carriage-maker, 1 Harness-maker, and 1 Dress-maker, all of whom, so far as we have been able to learn, conducting themselves in a creditable and satisfactory manner. And in regard to several of them we have the higher delight and encouragement of recording an intelligent and consistent Christian profession, *five* of them being now united in fellowship with the Church—*two* in connection with the Bishop's Chapel, *two* with Poplar Grove Presbyterian Church, and *one* with the North Baptist Church in this city. The circumstances attending these cases were of a deeply interesting character, and the enclosed documents* relative to them, extracted from some of the publications of the day, will be read with feelings of humble thankfulness to Him who *having begun*, as we trust, *the good work*, in these once benighted children of silence, will, according to His own promise, *carry it forward unto the day of Jesus Christ*. May the prayers of many Christian hearts ascend on behalf of these young disciples, to "Him who is able to keep them from falling, and to present them, at last, faultless, before the presence of his glory, with exceeding joy."

Respectfully submitted,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,

Principal.

* Omitted here for want of space.

LIST OF PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR 1863.

NO.	MALES.	AGE	TIME UNDER INSTRUCTION	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
1	John Tupper	28	6 years.	Up. Steviacke, Col. Co.	Left at Vacation—working as a Carpenter in Halifax.
2	Robert G. Tupper	26	6 years.	do.	do.
3	Jas. F. Middlemas	31	4½ years.	Caledonia, Queen's Co.	do.
4	John McCarthy	15	7 ys. (nom)	Halifax City.	do.
5	Thomas Acheson	24	2 years.	St. Patrick's, N. B.	do. Cabinetmaker do.
6	James Ross	18	2 years.	St. David's, N. B.	Left at Vacation—learning to be a Carpenter.
7	John McBurnie	18	3½ years.	Wallace, Cumberland Co.	Left at Vacation—labour required by a widowed mother
8	Henry A. Fletcher	13	2 years.	Londonderry, Col. Co.	—2 Deaf and Dumb in the family.
9	William E. Dixon	14	4½ years.	Dorchester, N. B.	do.
10	Alfred H. Abell	11	3 years.	Saint John, N. B.	do.
11	Peter Harvey	13	5½ years.	Halifax City.	Born Deaf.
12	T. Murray McGhee	16	2 years.	Sussex Vale, N. B.	Lost hearing 5 years ago, from Scarlet Fever—speech since also lost.
13	Robert Crawford	17	2 years.	Saint John, N. B.	Born Deaf—2 Deaf and Dumb in the family.
14	Samuel Stanton	16	16 months.	Portland, St. John, N. B.	Lost hearing at 14 months old, from fits in teething.
15	Henry A. Boutlier	10	2½ years.	Hagret's Cove, Mar. Bay.	Supposed to have lost hearing at 1 year old.
16	John Logan	11	1 year.	Five Mile River, Hants.	Born deaf, deafness not total—two second cousins D & D
17	Franklin Tupper	13	6½ years.	Up. Steviacke, Col.	Born deaf, brother of No. 27—four D & D in the family.
18	Laughlin McKay	9	14½ months	Princeton, P.F. Island.	Born deaf, brother of Nos. 1 & 2—had 2 cousins D & D
19	George H. Morse	20	4½ years.	Bridgetown, Annapolis.	do.
20	Edward Morse	15	2½ years.	do.	do.
21	Timothy Ruggies	19	4½ years.	do.	do.
22	James Hodges	10	1 year.	Aylesford, King's Co.	brother of Nos. 19 and 40.
23	Caleb Morton	10	1 year.	Cornwallis, do.	Lost hearing in infancy, from Scarlet Fever.
24	Alexander Ross	12	2 months.	Blue Mountain, Pictou.	Deaf from infancy—2 Deaf and Dumb in the family.
25	William W. Hill	25	2 ys. 4 ms.	Sydney, C. B.	Brother of Wm. and Christy Ross, former pupils.
26	John Cameron	34	2 weeks.	West River, Pictou.	Semi-mute—lost hearing in childhood from accident. Brother of 41—beyond regular age, anxious for instruc.

27	F. W. Logan	16	5½ years.	Five Mile River, Hants	Brother of 16—was necessarily absent from Vacation to December 21.
28	William Glawson	12	Just admitted	Pope's Harbor, Halifax Co	One of a family of 19, four of whom are Deaf and Dumb.
29	Ann Forrest	25	5 months	Grafton, Kempt, Queen's	Deceased, April 15th, 1863.
30	Caroline Spidel	19?	2½ years.	Mahone Bay	Born Deaf in all likelihood.
31	Annie N. Aegun	18?	5 years.	Louisburg, C. B.	Mother now resides in Halifax.
32	Emily Kempton	19	2½ years.	Caledonia, Queen's Co.	Lost hearing from Typhus Fever, at 2 years old.
33	Mary Jane Musgrave	17	4½ years.	Sydney, C. B.	Born Deaf—2 Deaf and Dumb in the family.
34	Lizzie Bently	13	2 years.	Billtown, Cornwallis.	Lost hearing at 3 years—speaks a few words.
35	Eileen Hamilton	15	4½ years.	Scotch Hill, Pictou.	do.

MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, Feb'y 22nd, 1864.

The health of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, during the past year, has been, with few exceptions, satisfactory.

A young woman, Miss Forrest, since the date of my last report, died from Diptheria. Constitutionally delicate, the disease, which attacked her in its most virulent form, soon prostrated and removed her,—with this exception, the cases of illness have been comparatively unimportant, and for the most part of short duration.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to call the attention of the Managing Committee to a want that has been seriously felt ever since I have been professionally connected with the Institution. I refer to the absence of a Bath Room, which, in a building containing so many inmates, is always looked upon as a medical and sanitary necessity. I trust that early measures may be taken to supply this want.

D. McN. PARKER, M.D.

REPORT

OF COMMITTEE OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 1863.

THE necessity which has for some time existed for additional school room, has been met by the erection, during the past season, of a fine commodious building, which will add greatly to the comfort and health of the inmates, as well as the efficiency of the Institution.

To enable the Directors to meet the expense incurred in the erection of the building, your Committee recommend that an extra grant of one thousand dollars be allowed them.

Your Committee, in visiting this Institution, were highly gratified by the promptness with which many of the pupils answered, in writing, questions on the various branches of their education, creditable alike to themselves and their teachers; while the domestic management, under Mrs. Vinecove, is a pattern of order and cleanliness.

A. W. McLELAN, *Chairman*.
JOHN V. N. HATFIELD.
COLIN CAMPBELL, JR.
HENRY PRYOR.
A. CAMPBELL.

Committee Room, April 17, 1863.

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December 28th, 186

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PARKER, M.D.

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APPENDIX.

SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITION.

Most of the following specimens have undergone no correction, except such as their respective authors may themselves have made, when the errors were pointed out by the teachers. In some instances, where the expression was either defective or incorrect, and where the pupil was unable to suggest the necessary improvement, the teacher has taken the liberty of amending it. These alterations do not, however, materially affect the original character of the composition.

ABOUT MARGARET'S BAY.

(By a little boy 10 years old, 2½ years at school.)

Last August my father often rowed a boat, and he cast the net down in the bay, and he hauled it out of the bay with fish in it, and he put it out on the ground to dry, and he bade me go, and I went, and cut branches, and my stepmother cooked fish at a fire, and I and my father, and my stepsister, and my stepmother's baby eat herrings, potatoes, tea, and bread.

I made a little waggon, and I played with it, and put stones in it, and it was heavy, and I drew it, and two little wheels broke, and I made them good again.

My father and I hooked fish in his boat, and came home from fishing, and threw them to two pigs and they ate them.

I asked my father to give me a little schooner. He would make it he said when he had time, and I was happy; but I was disappointed, as he did not make it; but I found a little schooner, and I made two masts to it, and my sister broke it.

H. A. B.

December 28th, 1863.

was very angry at him, and cast him into a prison, and he was in prison for two years, but God was with him, and blessed him, but he was brought out of prison and interpreted the dreams of Pharaoh the king of Egypt, and Pharaoh made him the governor of the land of Egypt, and the people took all the food and Joseph kept it in the large store; and there was famine in the land of Egypt and in the land of Canaan seven years.

Jacob sent his ten sons to buy corn, and they took ten asses and went to Egypt, and went into the store, and Joseph knew his brethren, but they knew him not, and he put Simeon into the prison, for he wanted his brethren to go back to see him, and he said they should bring his brother Benjamin into Egypt and they did so, and they told their father that the governor sent them to bring Benjamin, and Jacob said he would not let him go, and Judah said he would surely keep him and bring him back, and Jacob let him go, and they took him into Egypt, and Joseph saw Benjamin and he loved him; and Joseph told them he was Joseph their brother, and they bowed down, and he sent for his father and his brother's families to live in Egypt, and Joseph was very glad to see his father Jacob, and Pharaoh sent them to live in Goshen.

When Jacob was about to die, he blessed Joseph's sons, and spoke of their return to Canaan. He charged them to bury him in Canaan. After the death of Jacob, his son's sons and their families and Egyptians went with his funeral to Canaan and buried him.

Joseph charged them to carry his bones into Canaan, when God should bring them out of Egypt, and died at one hundred and ten years of age.

Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

L. B.

E. A. M.

OF JESUS CHRIST.

(By a girl 12 years old, born deaf, 2 years at school.)

Jesus Christ was born in a stable and cradled in a manger. Jesus Christ is the son of God, and the Virgin Mary was the mother of Jesus Christ. When he was twelve years of age he sat in the midst of the doctors, and they asked him questions, and they were astonished at his understanding.

A man had the legion of devils was in the mountains and in the tombs crying and cutting himself with stones, and he cried with a loud voice, and Jesus Christ cast out the legion of devils, and the devils asked him to send them into the swine, and Christ gave them leave, and the unclean spirits went out, and entered into the swine, and the swine ran violently down a steep place in the sea, and were drowned. Jesus Christ told the man who was cured to go home to his friends, and tell them that he had cast out the legion of devils.

Jesus Christ took the five loaves and the two fishes and he looked up to heaven and blessed and broke the loaves, and gave them, and they ate the loaves and fishes and were filled, and they took up twelve baskets full of the fragments and of the fishes.

The disciples walked with Jesus Christ and they plucked the ears of corn in the field on the Sabbath day, and the Pharisees accused them for doing so, and the Pharisees said to them it was wrong to eat the ears of

corn, but Jesus Christ said to the Pharisees, This is His own Holy Day. Jesus Christ went out in a boat with the disciples, and the winds blew in the sea, and the boat was covered with waves, and Jesus Christ was sleeping, and his disciples came to him and he awoke, and they said, "Lord save us, we perish," and he rose up and rebuked the winds and the sea, and there was a great calm, and the sea obeyed him. Jesus Christ healed a leper, and he believed in him, and Christ healed every sickness among the people.

Jesus Christ sat and bade the little children come to him, and he blessed them.

Christ prayed in agony in the garden, and Judas betrayed Christ, and the Jews carried him away to Pontius Pilate, and then the Roman soldiers clothed Jesus Christ with purple, and platted a crown of thorns and put it on his head, and Jews mocked him, and they took off the purple from him, and put his clothes on him, and they led him out to crucify him, and it was the third hour, and they crucified him. The sun became dark, and the earth quaked, and the saints arose from their graves, and Joseph of Arimathea laid Jesus in a new tomb, and after three days Christ rose from the grave.

Jesus Christ remained forty days on earth after his resurrection, and he blessed the disciples, and then he ascended up into heaven, and he dwells in heaven for ever and ever, and sitting at the right hand of God, and Jesus Christ will come again at the last day to judge the world.

R. L.

OUR STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.

(By a girl, deaf from childhood, 23 years at school.)

On Wednesday afternoon the 24th of last September, Dr. DeWolf invited the pupils to come in the steamboat with the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, so we went to the Queen's wharf, and stood till the steamboat came there, and he invited us to come on board, and the Artillery band went in it, and the steamboat went away from the wharf, and sailed up and down the harbour with the patients and the pupils. We saw the Artillery bands playing on their musical instruments, and the pupils were very glad to see the patients and the Artillery band in the steamboat.

We saw a tall man dancing on the deck, and we were astonished to see him a beautiful dancer, and then he danced with young insane ladies a long time. Mr. Hutton told us that we must not laugh at the patients of the Lunatic Asylum, because we must pity them.

We heard that a black man had fainted and fallen on the deck, and we saw him that his nose was bleeding, and Dr. DeWolf bade some men take him into the cabin, and they did so. We saw some young speaking girls laughing at the man dancing a long time. We saw the tall man taking hold of Annie McKegan, but she said that she would not go to dance with him, for she was afraid, and she went away from him.

We looked at the Admiral's ship and two war ships lying in the harbour, and we saw the sailors walking and playing on board of the ships,

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and they waved their caps and handkerchiefs to the patients and the pupils. The pupils walked on the deck with the patients a long time. Some ladies took a basket of apples and pears, and plums, and cakes, and gave them to the patients and the pupils, and we thanked the ladies, and we ate them all, and we said that the steamboat excursion was very good, and then the steamboat came back to Dartmouth, and the patients went from the steamboat up to the Lunatic Asylum again, and Dr. DeWolf shook hands with the pupils, and the patients waved their hats and caps and handkerchiefs to us, and then the steamboat came back to the north ferry wharf from Dartmouth, and we went up the town from there, and came back to the Institution.

E. K.

WARS OF THE ISRAELITES.

(By a little boy 11 years old, 3 years at school.)

1. The Israelites came to the Amalekites, and Moses said to Joshua that he would choose strong men to fight, and he did so, and Moses stood upon a rock and held his hand up, and when he let them down Aaron and Hur took some great stones and put them one above another, and Moses held his hands on them till the Amalekites were defeated, and Joshua and the Israelites discomfited them with the edge of sword; and Moses built an altar and offered sacrifice to God for helping the Israelites to defeat the Amalekites, and he called the altar "Jehovah-nissi."

2. The Canaanitish king Arad heard that the Israelites came to his land, and he fought against the Israelites, and took some of them prisoners, and the Israelites asked the Lord, "Deliver the Canaanites to the Israelites, and destroy their properties," and the Lord hearkened unto them, and the Lord delivered the Canaanites to the Israelites, and the Israelites utterly destroyed the Canaanites and their cities, and called the place "Hormah."

3. Israel sent a messenger to the king, saying, "Let us pass through thy land, we will not turn into the fields or into vineyards, we will not drink water of the wells, but we will go along by the king's highway till we be past thy land;" but the king Sihon refused to let them pass through his borders, and he gathered his people to fight, and he and they came into the wilderness, and fought against the Israelites, and the Israelites defeated them, and took possession of his land and their cities.

4. The Israelites turned and went by the way of Bashan, and Og, king of Bashan, and his people went out against the Israelites, and went out to battle at Edrei, and God said to Moses, "Fear not, for I will deliver the Amorites to the Israelites, and they will destroy the Amorites," and the Lord delivered the Amorites to the Israelites, and the Amorites were defeated, and the Israelites destroyed their cities, and left none alive, and they took possession of their land.

A. H. A.

said, he kept seven sons, and the youngest son was a shepherd, and he was keeping the sheep, and Jesse bade one of his sons go for David, and he did so, and he went into his father's, and Samuel anointed him king over Israel, and he was appointed to be king, and his brothers were envious of him.

Samuel died and was buried. Saul prayed to God to give him strength to fight against the Philistines, and God refused him, and then he went to a witch. Samuel came out of the grave with his mantle, and the witch and Saul were afraid of him and fell down on the ground, and trembled, and Samuel told Saul that he must die, and be with him in the grave tomorrow.

Next day Saul and his army fought with the Philistines, and they killed his son Jonathan, and his two sons, and Saul was wounded, and he told some men to kill him, and they would not kill him, but he took his sword, and fell down upon his sword, and he was killed. The Philistines found him, and his three sons, fallen dead in Mount Gilbod.

E. H.

December 22nd, 1863.

MY NATIVE PLACE.

(By a boy 14 years old, born deaf, 4½ years at school.)

I was born in my mother's house, on March 28th, 1848, in Dorchester, N. B. My sisters and brother were born in Dorchester; but my mother was born at Peticodiac River, and I do not know where my father was born, and they are all Wesleyans except him, and he is dead in the burying place at the church.

Dorchester is a town, and is colder than Halifax; but Halifax is a larger town than Dorchester, and it has a finer harbor than Dorchester. There are some ships, and many boats, and some shops, and schools, and churches and water-mills, and grist-mills, and tanneries, and streets in Dorchester. Dorchester has a Court House. There are many trees in the woods, and apple trees, and plum trees in the gardens in Dorchester.

The steamer was plying between St. John and Dorchester a long time ago; but now it does not go from St. John to Dorchester. The car makers built the Railways, and they go from St. John to Shediac, 115 miles. The mail coach goes from Moncton to Dorchester, and to Sackville, and to Amherst, 41 miles. The ship-carpenters built some large new ships in the yards in Dorchester, and they are launched, and sent to England. The carpenters and joiners built some new houses, and barns. There are a number of carriage makers, and shoemakers, and blacksmiths in Dorchester. People said that there will be volunteers in Dorchester some time soon, and if the Americans will come to New Brunswick to battle they could destroy the Americans. The vessels come with barrels of flour, and sugar, and molasses, and apples, and iron, and coal, &c., from St. John to Dorchester. There was a large new bridge built over the river at Dorchester, and beautifully painted, and the people often walk along it to the Corner.

I learned to draw pictures on my slate in the school at my mother's house, with the little boys in Dorchester, before I came here.

W. E. D.

LETTER.

(By a young man, born deaf, 4½ years at school.)

*Deaf and Dumb Institution,
Halifax, 23rd December, 1863.*

MY DEAR CHARLES,—I have much pleasure in writing you a few lines. My brother Edward, and our sister, Emma, and I have been enjoying good health since last October. We are very glad to learn our lessons to be fixed in our minds. Our father came to the Institution very unexpectedly the middle of this month, and we were very glad to see him, and he handed a letter to my sister to give to me, and I cut it open, and we were very glad each to get our own letters from you. We were happy to hear that you are all in good health. We smiled to read our little brother Jonathan's letter that it is nicely written, and so he has much improved, and we hope he will be a good boy. I heard that you and my brother Leander rode in the waggon to Annapolis to witness Norton's execution in Hog Island. I would not have liked to have seen the execution. He gave poison to his wife, and he was an awful murderer. He belonged to Bridgetown.

Last October Mr. Downs kindly invited us to go out to the Northwest Arm to see his beasts, poultry, and flowers, which were very nice, and we were much interested to see them all, and we thanked him very much for his great kindness to us, and returned to the Institution.

Last November we went to the drill room to see the exhibition of pictures, which was very beautiful, and we were happy to see it all, and we came here again. The gentlemen had a collection at the door, and they divided it, and gave £10 to the Institution, and we were much surprised they were so kind to us. I would like very much to see you all, not having seen you since last October. I hope you will write a letter as soon as you can. With kindest love to you all, and also best regards to all friends,

I remain,

Your affectionate brother,

G. H. M.

ABOUT MY FATHER'S SURVEYING.

(By a lad 16 years old, born deaf, 5½ years at school.)

On the 3rd of last September I went with my father to the Railway Depot, and got in the cars to Shubenacadie Station, about 5½ o'clock. Then we went to Mr. Archibald Nelson's house and got tea. Next morning we went home together in the waggon of Capt. James McDougall. Some days after my father and I got ready our food in our bag,

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and he asked Mr. G., Mr. F., and M. D., if they would go with us to the woods to survey the Canal land, and they did so.

We went through the woods to the camp, and I kindled the fire, and put water in the kettle, and when it was boiled I made the tea for us. After tea the men climbed up a very high tree and they took a view of Stewiacke and Five Mile River, &c., and when they were seeing about the places I cut down a Hemlock tree, and then the boy imitated me to do so, and the tree fell on the compass and its pole, and the glass of it broke, and the boy was afraid about it and he told my father that the compass was broken, and he was very sorry about it, and he told me that he must go to Halifax to have it mended, and next day we got up in the morning, and then we went home for dinner. After dinner he went away to Halifax to have it mended. I think that he was very glad to see my brother John in the Institution, and I heard that my father was coming back home at 9 o'clock next night, and he arrived at home safely.

Next day we went to the camp in the woods again, about 4 miles, and we got dinner, and my father was surveying the canal land for 17 days, and it was all 28,000 acres of land by my father's surveying. I saw many moose tracks, and many partridges, &c., in the woods. One afternoon I saw five partridges on the roof of a tree, and I threw a stone at them, and struck one of them on the head and knocked it down, and I caught it, and then my father wrung its neck, and so it died, and I took it home and showed it to my mother and all the rest of the family. I plucked the feathers off it, and my mother cooked it for dinner.

F. W. L.

A LETTER.

(By a young man 19 years old, 4½ years at school.)

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,
HALIFAX, Dec. 29, 1863.

My dear schoolfellow,—I have been anxiously looking for word from you since I sent a letter to you last October. I wish you had written me a few lines before this Christmas, but I am sorry that it is so long since I have heard from you. I suppose you would forget to write me. I take the liberty of writing you to let you know that I am enjoying good health.

It gave us much pleasure to have our Christmas holidays. The younger pupils were happy on Christmas eve, thinking that St. Nicholas would come down the chimney to put sweets in their socks, and Mrs. Vinecove hung their socks up after they went to bed, and they were pleased to get their sweets on Christmas morning, and the school room and hall were nicely decorated with spruce. I wished the pupils a merry Christmas, and we had a very pleasant time on Christmas day. Mrs. Vinecove distributed the sweets and cakes to them for Christmas boxes. I did not sit at dinner with the pupils as I was invited to dine with my uncle and aunt at Dartmouth on Christmas day.

I heard that the Tuppers, Mr. James Forbes, and Mr. John Ross would come up to the Institution, and I told George Morse to tell them that I wished them a happy Christmas. They were delighted to have a tea party with the pupils on Christmas night, and they all enjoyed the evening very much. Next day I returned here, and then I took the steamboat to Dartmouth again. In the afternoon I went to skate on Maynard's lake; there was a great number of people there enjoying the pastime of skating, and it was very nice to see them.

Last October we were invited to go out to visit Mr. Downs' ground at the North-West Arm. We were very much interested to see the different kinds of beasts, poultry and flowers.

We went to the drill room to visit the exhibition of pictures last November, and it was very pretty to see it all. The gentlemen collected £10 for the Institution, which was exceedingly kind.

If you had come here we would have been happy for you to take your Christmas dinner with us, but I am sorry that you could not be here.

I hope you will write me as soon as you can. I send my kindest love to you.

I remain your attached schoolfellow and friend,

T. R.

COLLE

- Maitland, by Rev. J.
- Do. (in Dec.)
- Collections for speci
- Pugwash
- Brunswick St. Chap
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- N. Baptist Church..
- Bishop's Chapel....
- Poplar Grove Church
- Granville St. Church
- Chalmers' Church..
- St. John's.....
- Grand Jury Fines..
- Rev. Mr. Grant....
- Vice Admiral Sir Ale
- Major-General Doyle
- Mr. Tremain
- Mr. Hogg
- Miss Muller
- St. James' Church..
- Presbyterian Church
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- Children's Bazaar. . .
- W. Murray, Esq.
- Mrs. Musgrave
- Female Sewing Circle
- W., Lot 19
- Miss Barlow
- Berwick Collection . .
- Ladies Benevolent Soc
- Children's Razaar, H
- Port Mulgrave
- Boularderie, C. B. . . .
- Young man, Wine Ha
- Jno. Monroe
- A Friend
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John Ross would
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you to take your
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my kindest love

friend,

T. R.

COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Maitland, by Rev. J. Currie.....	£3 15 2
Do. (in Dec.) by Rev. J. Currie.....	8 15 0
Collections for special object.....	11 10 0
Pugwash.....	1 12 6
Brunswick St. Chapel.....	HALIFAX. 9 13 9
Do. (in Dec.).....	do. 9 13 9
Grafton St. Chapel.....	do. 3 15 0
Do. (in Dec.).....	do. 4 16 6
N. Baptist Church.....	do. 2 7 6
Bishop's Chapel.....	do. 8 5 0
Poplar Grove Church.....	do. 10 3 3
Granville St. Church.....	do. 3 15 3
Chalmers' Church.....	do. 8 6 6
St. John's.....	do. 1 17 0
Grand Jury Fines.....	HALIFAX. 5 12 6
Rev. Mr. Grant.....	do. 0 5 0
Vice Admiral Sir Alex. and Lady Milne.....	do. 6 5 0
Major-General Doyle.....	do. 2 10 0
Mr. Tremain.....	do. 0 12 6
Mr. Hogg.....	do. 0 5 0
Miss Muller.....	do. 1 5 0
St. James' Church.....	DARTMOUTH. 1 0 0
Presbyterian Church.....	NEWPORT. 2 0 0
Do. Primitive Church.....	NEW GLASGOW. 11 0 0
Wesleyan Church.....	TRURO. 1 10 0
Presbyterian Congregation.....	BEDEQUE. 0 10 7
Do. Do.....	ANTIGONISH. 1 11 7
Baptist Church.....	do. 1 12 6
Children's Bazaar.....	do. 20 5 0
W. Murray, Esq.....	SYDNEY. 1 0 0
Mrs. Musgrave.....	do. 1 5 0
Female Sewing Circle.....	BEDFORD. 1 5 0
W., Lot 19.....	P. E. I. 0 5 0
Miss Barlow.....	ST. JOHN, N.B. 7 10 0
Berwick Collection.....	4 0 0
Ladies Benevolent Society, Prince St. Church.....	PICTOU. 4 0 0
Children's Razaar, Halifax, by Misses McDougall.....	20 12 3
Port Mulgrave.....	2 2 6
Boularderie, C. B.....	1 2 5
Young man, Wine Harbour, "part of the Lord's tenth".....	1 5 0
Jno. Monroe.....	0 5 0
A Friend.....	0 12 6
A Friend.....	1 0 0
A Friend.....	0 3 8
Contents of house contribution box.....	2 14 7
Temperance Hall, meeting of Pupils.....	3 6 5

Mrs. Macara.....	1 5 0
Rev. R. S. Patterson, P. E. I.....	1 5 0
F. W.....	0 5 0
T. Clay.....	0 5 0
A. Shaw.....	0 5 0
Rev. J. Scott.....	1 0 0
Mrs. Dr. Brown.....	2 0 0
Gold Diggings, Sherbrooke.....	3 18 9
Picture Exhibition, Capts. Lyttleton, Hardy, and Chearnley.....	10 0 0
Miss S. Christie.....	0 5 0
Miss Oliphant Christie.....	0 5 0
Rev. W. Murray.....	1 0 0
West River, Pictou.....	1 13 9
Goshen—Miss Sinclair and Hattie.....	1 6 3
Mrs. Symonds.....	0 10 0
James Murray, Jr., Esq.....	NEW BRUNSWICK. 2 0 0
A Friend.....	YARMOUTH. 0 5 0
Mrs. C.....	SHERBROOKE. 0 5 0
A Friend.....	do..... 0 5 0
	BADDECK, C. B. 1 5 0

For particulars of Collections made by the Principal, on his Eastern tour, August, 1863, and credited in Treasurer's account, see his report—pages 17, 18 and 19.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Dr. Cogswell.....	HALIFAX. 5 0 0
J. Duffus, Esq.....	do..... 5 0 0
The Hon. the Chief Justice.....	do..... 5 0 0
Miss Cogswell.....	do..... 5 0 0
Hon. J. H. Anderson.....	do..... 5 0 0
E. Binney, Esq.....	do..... 5 0 0
W. Cunard, Esq.....	do..... 5 0 0
John Stairs, Esq.....	do..... 5 0 0
A. Mackinlay, Esq.....	do..... 5 0 0
Judge Stewart, C. B.....	do..... 2 10 0
J. W. Barss, Esq.....	do..... 2 10 0
Hon. T. D. Archibald.....	do..... 1 5 0
Dr. Avery.....	do..... 1 5 0
J. C. W. Wilkie, Esq.....	do..... 1 0 0
J. Williamson, Esq.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mrs. Williamson.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mrs. J. Duffus, Jr.....	do..... 1 0 0
Judge Marshall.....	do..... 1 0 0
A. Shiels, Esq.....	do..... 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. Milner.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mrs. Milner.....	do..... 1 0 0
E. Albro, Esq.....	do..... 1 0 0
J. Naylor, Esq.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mrs. John Silver.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mr. J. Wiswell, (2 years).....	do..... 3 0 0
Miss Stairs.....	do..... 1 0 0
Rev. Mr. Gilpin.....	do..... 1 0 0
Mrs. Gilpin.....	do..... 0 10 0

A. C. Macdonald, Esq.
 Geo. P. Mitchell, Esq.
 James Donaldson, Esq.
 Mrs. Dr. Brown.....
 Mrs. G. H. Starr.....
 W. Purvis, Esq.....
 Thos. Kenny, Esq.....
 Alfred Jones, Esq.....
 S. N. Binney, Esq.....
 Nepean Clarke, Esq.....
 Mr. Henry Clarke.....
 Sir Samuel Cunard,
 Mrs. Sprott.....
 R. McGregor, Esq.....
 J. Cameron, Esq.....
 T. Fraser, Esq.....
 Miss Miller.....
 John Crerar, Esq.....
 Jas. Fraser, Downie,
 John L. Brown.....
 J. K. Handley.....
 Mr. Sargent.....
 Miss M. A. Burton.....
 Rev. Wm. Neales.....
 Miss Elder.....
 Mrs. Patterson.....
 J. McAllister, Esq.....

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A. C. Macdonald, Esq..... HALIFAX £1 0 0
 Geo. P. Mitchell, Esq..... do.... 2 10 0
 James Donaldson, Esq..... do.... 1 5 0
 Mrs. Dr. Brown..... do.... 2 0 0
 Mrs. G. H. Starr..... do.... 1 5 0
 W. Purvis, Esq..... do.... 1 0 0
 Thos. Kenny, Esq..... do.... 5 0 0
 Alfred Jones, Esq..... do.... 5 0 0
 S. N. Binney, Esq..... do.... 2 10 0
 Nepean Clarke, Esq..... do.... 1 5 0
 Mr. Henry Clarke..... do.... 0 12 6
 Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart..... LONDON. 5 0 0
 Mrs. Sprott..... MUSQUODOBOIT. 1 0 0
 R. McGregor, Esq..... NEW GLASGOW. 1 0 0
 J. Cameron, Esq..... do.... 1 5 0
 T. Fraser, Esq..... do.... 1 0 0
 Miss Miller..... ALBION MINES. 0 5 0
 John Crerar, Esq..... PICTOU. 1 5 0
 Jas. Fraser, Downie, Esq..... do.... 1 5 0
 John L. Brown..... WOLFVILLE. 1 0 0
 J. K. Handley..... do.... 1 5 0
 Mr. Sargent..... do.... 0 5 0
 Miss M. A. Burton..... do.... 0 10 0
 Rev. Wm. Neales..... GAGETOWN, N. B. 0 10 0
 Miss Elder..... FALMOUTH. 1 0 0
 Mrs. Patterson..... P. E. ISLAND. 1 0 0
 J. McAllister, Esq..... MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK. 2 0 0

JOHN DUFFUS, *Treasurer, in ac. with the* DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.*Abstract of Accounts from Dec. 31, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1863.*

DR.

To Contributions	\$1389.39
Board and Tuition	236.00
Proceeds of Mr. Hutton's tour	326.77
Provincial Grant	3000.00
New Brunswick Grant.....	\$360.00
Premium 2 per cent.....	7.20
	<u>367.20</u>
	<u>\$5319.36</u>

CR.

By Amount overdrawn at Dec. 31, 1862.....	\$263.24
Salaries to Dec. 31, 1863.....	1150.00
Cash paid Mr. George Hutton.....	200.00
Monthly expenses.....	3063.52
Interest on mortgage on new premises.....	240.00
Discount on note \$400.....	6.00
Insurance on house, \$6000, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	30.00
Printing Press.....	97.93
Balance in hand, Dec. 31, 1863.....	268.67

E. and O. E.

\$5319.36JOHN DUFFUS,
Treasurer.

Newspapers sent g

Mornig Chr

Morning Sun

Evening Exp

Christian M

Provincial W

Church Reco

Illustrated Papers

Two dozen copies

W. T. McGra

Reports of the T

Edinburgh, G

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ARTIC

Three Barrels App
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Barrel Sugar—Geo

Two Boxes Raisin

Cakes—Mrs. Lisw

Twenty bunches fis

Pair Geese and on

Clothing—from M

Taylor, and M

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4 yards Superior l

Christmas Dinner—

Flower Roots, Plan

dens,) Bouque

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Newspapers sent *gratis* to the Institution :—

Mornir g Chronicle.	Presbyterian Witness.
Morning Sun.	Pictou Chronicle.
Evening Express.	Yarmouth Herald.
Christian Messenger.	Illustrated London News
Provincial Wesleyan.	and "Punch" from
Church Record.	Friends.

Illustrated Papers and Magazines from G. E. Morton & Co.
Two dozen copies Lovell's "Easy Lessons in Geography"—from
W. T. McGrath, Esq.

Reports of the Toronto, Hartford (Conn.), Ohio, Wisconsin,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast and Newcastle Institu-
tions for Deaf and Dumb.

DUMB INSTITUTION.

ec. 31, 1863.

.....	\$1389.39
.....	236.00
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.....	\$263.24
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\$5319.36

N DUFFUS,
Treasurer.

ARTICLES PRESENTED IN 1863.

Three Barrels Apples—from Messrs. G. H. Starr, Richard Starr,
(Cornwallis,) and J. H. Anderson.
Barrel Sugar—George H. Starr, Esq.
Two Boxes Raisins—Mr. Rennels.
Cakes—Mrs. Liswell.
Twenty bunches fish—from a gentleman.
Pair Geese and one carcass Mutton—Mr. Samuel Tupper.
Clothing—from Mrs. John Silver, Miss Stairs, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs.
Taylor, and Mrs. Brown. Also, from Mrs. A. Munro, Boul-
arderie, C. B.
4 yards Superior Homespun—Mrs. Lawrence, Port Hood, C. B.
Christmas Dinner—supplied by John Silver, Esq.
Flower Roots, Plants, &c., from Mr. Hutton, (Horticultural Gar-
dens,) Bouquets from Mr. Harris.

ON ENUMERATIONS OF THE
DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND,
IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF B. N. AMERICA.

NOTE.—The following pages, prepared originally for another purpose, are here printed for wider circulation, and in the hope of directing more general attention to a subject intimately connected with the social well-being and progress of these provinces.

AMONG the circumstances which have hitherto operated to deprive the Deaf and Dumb of that measure of attention, sympathy and practical aid, which a condition, so sad as theirs, demands from their more favoured fellow-men, I believe not the least important to be the want of correct information as to the number of this afflicted class. A general impression prevails that the number of Deaf mutes in the community is comparatively small, and hence much of the apathy existing on the subject. The silent and unobtrusive nature of this misfortune causes the sufferer to be overlooked, while Blindness and Insanity at once challenge attention and interest. From the morbid delicacy of parents and relatives, leading them to conceal the existence of this deprivation in their families, it also not unfrequently happens that Deaf mutes grow up from childhood to maturity, unknown in their immediate neighbourhood, save by their intimate friends. When the idea of establishing an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the North of England was first suggested, and brought under the notice of the Archbishop of York, that prelate expressed his opinion that the movement was unnecessary, as he had never met, in the whole course of his life, with more than one or two persons so afflicted, whereas subsequent enquiry elicited the fact that there were actually 800 within the bounds of his own diocese.

Since the commencement of my labours among the Deaf and Dumb of Nova Scotia, nearly seven years ago, I have had frequent occasion to remark the absence of correct conceptions on this point, as well as on the whole subject, even among persons of great general intelligence. Although our school in Halifax has never at any one time numbered much over *forty* pupils, it is, almost uniformly, matter of surprise to visitors that there are so many Deaf mutes in the whole Province, while in truth, the portion under instruction, forms but a fraction—less than *one-eighth* part—of the actual number of these children of silence; and I have seen the same ignorance exemplified, repeatedly, in my journeys through New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

The importance of diffusing information on a subject so little understood, and affecting the temporal and eternal well being of a large portion of our fellow subjects in these British North American Colonies will be acknowledged by every friend of humanity and of science. One obstacle, hitherto, has been the difficulty of procuring accurate statistics; for, until the Census of 1851, I believe, neither in Britain nor in the American Colonies, had any separate enumeration of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind been attempted; so that any estimates of their number, made from scientific or benevolent motives, were drawn from inferential approximations, based on the returns of some European countries and the United States of America. Fortunately, both in the mother country and the colonies, this subject now receives its share of attention in the preparation of the Census returns; though from the mistakes incident to first attempts, as well as from special causes, these returns have been unavoidably imperfect, if not also, in some respects, inaccurate and unreliable. Moreover, from the fact that such statistics were entombed in Legislative Blue Books, rarely accessible,—besides, being ill-adapted to serve the purposes of party, unlikely to attract the attention of Parliamentary GRADGRINDS,—their value in a humanitarian or philosophic aspect would continue unknown to the great mass of the community. It is therefore performing a service to society to publish the facts, in such a way as to arrest general attention and awaken deeper interest in this long neglected class; and thus lead to more decided practical measures for the alleviation and prevention (as far as *that* may be possible) of a great social calamity.

Through the kindness of several gentlemen occupying official positions in this and the neighboring Provinces,—who have furnished me with the Census returns of these Provinces for 1861,—I have been enabled to compile the following Tables, which, possessing the peculiar interest of being the first of the kind made in connection with the Lower Provinces, may be useful as a standard of comparison in future decennial enumerations, to aid in judging of any periodic varieties in the statistics of DEAF-DUMBNESS to which the growth of population, and the general progress of the colonies, may, in course of time, give rise.

In the Census returns of Nova Scotia, for 1861, the whole number of Deaf and Dumb is set down as 300, of which 100 are represented as being in Halifax County (city included); but, as this embraced all the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, it was necessary to correct the returns of each county, by distributing the number of pupils over their respective counties, which I have accordingly done. A deduction of *five* from the *three hundred* must also be made for the New Brunswick Deaf-mute pupils resident in the Institution at the time the District Schedules were filled up, making the exact number of Deaf and Dumb in Nova Scotia *two hundred and ninety five*.

STATISTICS OF DEAF

Counties.	
1	Richmond . . .
2	Halifax . . .
3	Pictou . . .
4	Digby . . .
5	Annapolis . . .
6	Victoria . . .
7	Hants . . .
8	Guysborough . . .
9	Inverness . . .
10	Yarmouth . . .
11	King's . . .
12	Colchester . . .
13	Queen's . . .
14	Shelburne . . .
15	Lunenburg . . .
16	Cape Breton . . .
17	Cumberland . . .
18	Sydney . . .
Totals . . . 3	

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TABLE I.
STATISTICS OF DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND, IN THE PROVINCE
OF NOVA SCOTIA, 1861.

Counties.	Popu- lation.	D. Mutes.			Blind.			Proportion to Pop.	
		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	D. Mutes.	Blind.
1 Richmond . . .	12,607	8	10	18	1	5	6	1 in 700	1 in 2101
2 Halifax . . .	49,021	37	29	66	15	13	28	1 in 742	1 in 1751
3 Pictou . . .	28,785	15	16	31	10	8	18	1 in 928	1 in 1085
4 Digby . . .	14,751	7	8	15	4	4	8	1 in 983	1 in 1844
5 Annapolis . . .	16,753	11	5	16	7	6	13	1 in 1047	1 in 1289
6 Victoria . . .	9,643	7	2	9	6	3	9	1 in 1071	1 in 1071
7 Hants . . .	17,460	10	6	16	3	8	11	1 in 1091	1 in 1587
8 Guysborough . . .	12,713	7	4	11	2	2	4	1 in 1155	1 in 3178
9 Inverness . . .	19,967	8	9	17	6	6	12	1 in 1174	1 in 1664
10 Yarmouth . . .	15,446	7	6	13	5	3	8	1 in 1188	1 in 1931
11 King's . . .	18,731	7	8	15	6	6	12	1 in 1248	1 in 1562
12 Colchester . . .	20,045	6	9	15	8	3	11	1 in 1336	1 in 1822
13 Queen's . . .	9,365	4	3	7	1		1	1 in 1338	1 in 9365
14 Shelburne . . .	10,668	4	2	6	2	6	8	1 in 1781	1 in 1333
15 Lunenburg . . .	19,632	5	7	12	1	5	6	1 in 1636	1 in 3272
16 Cape Breton . . .	20,866	5	6	11	8	3	11	1 in 1897	1 in 1897
17 Cumberland . . .	19,533	6	4	10	4	4	8	1 in 1953	1 in 2442
18 Sydney . . .	14,871	6	1	7	4	7	11	1 in 2124	1 in 1352
Totals .	330,857	160	135	295	93	92	185	1 in 1122	1 in 1788

REMARKS ON TABLE I.

The counties have been arranged in the order of the proportion of Deaf and Dumb to the population. From this table it appears that there are in the Province of Nova Scotia 295 deaf and dumb, and 185 blind persons, being an excess of Deaf and Dumb, over Blind, of 110, or about 37 per cent.

VARIATIONS AND COINCIDENCES IN NUMBERS.—In Digby, King's and Colchester counties the number of Deaf and Dumb is equal, viz. fifteen each; also in Cape Breton and Guysborough eleven each; and Annapolis and Hants sixteen each. Two counties contain, each six blind persons; four other counties eight: four others eleven; and two others twelve, respectively.

VARIATIONS AND COINCIDENCES IN PROPORTION.—The proportions of Deaf and Dumb vary from 1 in 700, in the county of Richmond, to 1 in 2124, in the county of Sydney, the average of the whole province being—of Deaf and Dumb 1 in 1122,—and of Blind, 1 in 1788, of the po-

pulation. In the county of Victoria the proportions of deaf and dumb and blind are exactly the same, viz. : 1 in 1071,—also in Cape Breton county 1 in 1897, for both classes. In Richmond, the deaf and dumb are to the blind as 3 to 1, *i. e.* three times more numerous. The three highest averages of deaf and dumb are in the counties of Richmond Halifax, and Victoria; the lowest in Sydney, Cumberland and Cape Breton. The highest averages of blind are found in Pictou, Victoria, and Annapolis; the lowest in Queen's, Lunenburg, and Guysborough,—the first of these (Queen's county) containing only 1 blind person in a population of over 9000.

In two counties the proportion of deaf-mutes is about 1 :	700
“ two others “ “ “	1 : 900
“ three others “ “ “	1 : 1000
“ three others “ “ “	1 : 1100
“ two others “ “ “	1 : 1300

and in the remaining six counties, 1 in 1200, 1 in 1600, 1 in 1700, 1 in 1800, 1 in 1900, and 1 in 2100, respectively. There is a remarkable similarity between these averages and the variations found to exist in 83 out of the 86 departments of France. The proportions in Halifax and Richmond counties are exceeded, so far as I am aware, only in Switzerland, Corsica, and the Upper Rhine; and in both cases, I believe local and special causes, which I shall subsequently notice, exist, probably sufficient to account for this peculiarity.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES.—The number of male Deaf-mutes throughout the Province exceeds that of the females by *twenty-five*, or, about *nine* per cent; while there is only a difference of *one* between the sexes, among the Blind. In the counties of Annapolis, Victoria and Shelburne the male Deaf-mutes are to the females as 1 to 2, and in Sydney, as 6 to 1. The variations in the other counties are too unimportant to call for remark.

In five out of the eighteen counties of the Province, the numbers of male and female Blind are exactly equal, viz., in one county 2 M. and 2 F; in two others 4 M. and 4 F; and in two others 6 M. and 6 F, respectively.

AGES. On this point the Census affords no information so far as the classes under consideration are concerned. I am, therefore, left to inference from other sources for an approximation to the probable number eligible for instruction. Of *seventy* deaf-mute pupils who have attended the Halifax school, since its commencement in 1856, *forty-five* have been of the ordinary school age (*i. e.* between 7 and 15)—*twelve* between 15 and 20, *fourteen* between 20 and 30, and *two* over 30 years of age. Taking the deaf and dumb in Nova Scotia in round numbers as 300, and assuming, as is generally done, that 16 per cent of these are of the ordinary school age, there ought always to be, (taking no account of natural increase of population) nearly *fifty* under instruction. If to this we add one half, or 8 per cent.—which, from the figures of the Halifax school just given, is probably not much beyond the mark—for persons above the proper age (*i. e.* between 15 and 25), for whom something might nevertheless be done,—we shall

have a total of 72 necessary allowance disqualification, usual still have about 65 (sic). The number actually *thirteenth*s of the who

Reserving observance to a closing count to give the statistics of the Deaf and previous to the census I shall arrange the following the ratios in

STATISTICS OF T

Counties.

1	Victoria
2	Kent.....
3	Westmorland
4	Charlotte
5	St. John.....
6	Albert
7	Queen's
8	Gloucester
9	Northumberland
10	York
11	Restigouche.....
12	Carleton
13	King's
14	Sunbury

Totals...

From the above it deaf and dumb, and being 1 in 1518; and number (166) does not the Halifax Institutioning these, we have th

* Obtained through the of New Brunswick.

have a total of 72 who ought to be at school. Or making some necessary allowance for cases of idiocy, mental imbecility, or other disqualification, usually found among the deaf and dumb, we should still have about 65 (sixty five) in the Province eligible for instruction. The number actually at school at present is *forty*,—not more than *eight-thirteenths* of the whole.

Reserving observations as to the local prevalence of deaf-dumbness to a closing comparative view of the Lower Provinces, I proceed to give the statistics of New Brunswick, premising, that as no enumeration of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind was taken in that Province, previous to the census of 1861, these may be in some respects imperfect. I shall arrange the counties on the principle adopted in Table I. of following the ratios in a descending scale from the highest to the lowest.

TABLE II.
STATISTICS OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,* 1861.

Counties.	Population.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Proportion to Population.	
				Deaf Mutes.	Blind.
1 Victoria	7,701	11	6	1 in 700	1 in 1283
2 Kent.....	15,854	21	23	1 in 755	1 in 689
3 Westmorland	25,247	24	13	1 in 1052	1 in 1942
4 Charlotte	23,663	22	24	1 in 1076	1 in 986
5 St. John.....	48,922	36	25	1 in 1359	1 in 1957
6 Albert	9,444	6	4	1 in 1574	1 in 2361
7 Queen's	13,359	8	3	1 in 1670	1 in 4453
8 Gloucester	15,076	7	7	1 in 2154	1 in 2154
9 Northumberland...	18,801	8	12	1 in 2350	1 in 1567
10 York.....	23,393	10	16	1 in 2339	1 in 1462
11 Restigouche.....	4,874	2	4	1 in 2437	1 in 1218
12 Carleton.....	16,373	6	17	1 in 2729	1 in 962
13 King's	23,283	4	13	1 in 5821	1 in 1791
14 Sunbury	6,057	1	5	1 in 6057	1 in 1211
Totals....	252,047	166	172	1 in 1518	1 in 1465

From the above it appears that there are in New Brunswick 166 deaf and dumb, and 172 blind persons,—the proportion of the former being 1 in 1518; and, of the latter, 1 in 1465 of the population. This number (166) does not include the New Brunswick deaf-mute pupils in the Halifax Institution at the time the Census was taken, so that, adding these, we have the true number 171, which is remarkable, as show-

* Obtained through the kindness of R. Fulton, Esq., Deputy Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick.

ing a difference of *one* only, between the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. We also gather from this table that

In two counties the proportion of deaf-mutes is about 1 : 700
 " two others " " " 1 : 1000
 " five others " " " 1 : 2000

The rest varying from 1 in 1300, to 1 in 1500, 1 in 1600, 1 in 5000, and 1 in 6000, in Sunbury county, which contains only *one* deaf-mute.

Highest average of deaf and dumb 1 : 700, Victoria county.
 Lowest " " 1 : 6057, Sunbury county.
 Highest average of blind . . . 1 : 689, Kent county.
 Lowest " " . . . 1 : 4453, Queen's county.

In Gloucester county the proportions of the two classes are exactly alike; and in Queen's and Northumberland the number of Deaf-mutes is equal. It is also a curious circumstance that though the proportion of Deaf and Dumb is larger in Nova Scotia than New Brunswick, the highest county average is the same for both Provinces, viz. : 1 in 700,— while it is noticeable that for *one* Deaf-mute in the county of St. John, N. B., there are nearly *two* in the county of Halifax, N. S., though there is little difference in the population of the two counties, both being somewhat under 50,000.

I have no means of ascertaining the proportion of male and female deaf-mutes and blind in New Brunswick, or their ages, as no abstract of these is given in the census returns. I therefore proceed to give the statistics of Prince Edward Island, kindly furnished me by the Hon. C. Young, LL.D., of Charlottetown.

TABLE III.
 STATISTICS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1861.

Counties.	Population.	Deaf Mutes.	Blind.	Proportion to Population.	
				Deaf Mutes.	Blind.
1 Queen's County.....	39,525	41	21	1 in 964	1 in 1406
2 Prince County.....	21,401	20	12	1 in 1070	1 in 1783
3 King's County.....	19,931	7	10	1 in 2847	1 in 1993
Totals....	80,857	68	43	1 in 1189	1 in 1880

Here the Deaf and Dumb exceed the Blind by 25, or at the rate of 37 per cent.; almost coinciding with the rates of difference between the two classes in Nova Scotia. The general average of Deaf-mutes is

somewhat less than New Brunswick; while the high corresponding average

STATIST

Districts.

- Conception Bay.
1. St. John's (e)
 2. St. John's (w)
 3. Harbor Maine
 4. Port de Grave
 5. Harbor Grace
 6. Carbonear . .
 7. Bay de Verdis
 8. Trinity Bay .
 9. Bonavista . . .
 10. Twillingate an
 11. Ferryland . .
 12. Placentia & St
 13. Burin
 14. Fortune Bay
 15. Burgeo and L

16. French Shore

From the above table it is seen that the number of Deaf-mutes in Newfoundlard, (excluding French Shore, 1 in 1426 inhabitants. There are 5233, in CARBONEAR, found in the latter dis

* Collected from the of Island, through the courtesy of Halifax, N. S.

somewhat less than in Nova Scotia, but greater than in New Brunswick; while the highest county average (1 : 964) is lower than the corresponding averages in the latter Provinces.

TABLE IV.

STATISTICS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.*— CENSUS 1857.

Districts.	Population.	D. & D.		Blind.		Totals.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	D. & D.	Blind.	
1. St. John's (east).....	17,352	11	6	6	5	17	11	
2. St. John's (west)....	13,124	5	3	3	3	8	6	
3. Harbor Maine.....	5,386	..	2	2	5	2	7	
4. Port de Grave.....	6,498	..	3	2	3	3	5	
5. Harbor Grace.....	10,067	7	3	4	3	10	7	
6. Carbonear.....	5,233	1	..	2	..	1	2	
7. Bay de Verds.....	6,221	..	..	3	2	..	5
8. Trinity Bay.....	10,736	5	..	6	6	5	6	
9. Bonavista.....	8,850	8	10	6	2	18	8	
10. Twillingate and Fogo.	9,717	7	2	7	10	9	17	
11. Ferryland.....	5,228	4	5	2	1	9	2	
12. Placentia & St. Mary's	8,334	7	3	2	2	10	4	
13. Burin.....	5,529	5	10	2	3	15	5	
14. Fortune Bay.....	3,493	1	..	..	..	1	..
15. Burgeo and La Poile..	3,545	..	2	..	..	2	..
16. French Shore.....		119,304	61	49	41	45	110	86
		3,334	..	1	1	..
Totals....		122,638	61	50	41	45	111	86

Conception Bay.

REMARKS ON TABLE IV.

From the above table it appears that the number of deaf-mutes in Newfoundland, (exclusive of the French Shore,) is *one hundred and ten*, being an average of 1 in every 900 of the population; or, including the French Shore, 1 in 1100. The blind number *eighty-six*, or 1 to every 1426 inhabitants. The local proportions of deaf-mutes vary from 1 in 5233, in CARBONEAR, to 1 in 368, in BURIN, the largest percentage being found in the latter district, and in BONAVIDA.

* Collected from the official returns, obtained from the Colonial Secretary of the Island, through the courtesy of Mr. J. M. Ross, of the Provincial Secretary's office, Halifax, N. S.

Two districts, FORTUNE BAY and BURGEO AND LA POILE, contain no blind, and 1 district, BAY DE VERDS, contains no deaf-mutes. FORTUNE BAY, CARBONAR, and the FRENCH SHORE each give but 1 deaf-mute to the whole population.

In the city of ST. JOHN'S proper, with a population of 13,261, there are 7 deaf-mutes,—4 male and 3 females,—being an average of 1 in 1894 of the inhabitants.

While an Asylum for the Insane exists in St. John's, there is no Institution in the Island for the education either of the Blind, or of the Deaf and Dumb, nor, so far as I am aware, any charitable or Legislative provision for sending them elsewhere for instruction; so that this large and interesting class of unfortunates must necessarily be passing their lives in a condition of deplorable and hopeless ignorance, if not destitution,—burdens to themselves, to their friends and to society,—unable to discharge aright the duties of this life, and unprepared for a coming eternity.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Having thus dwelt on the more interesting details connected with the returns of each Province, I propose to offer a few observations suggested by a comparison of the general results obtained, and, with this view, I group these results in a tabular form below. In so doing, however, I deem it necessary,—guided by the experience of those best acquainted with the subject, both in Great Britain and the United States,—to make some allowance for errors in the Census. There are peculiar difficulties in securing accurate enumerations of the deaf and dumb, arising, partly, from the uncertainty in the case of very young children as to whether they hear or not; and, partly, from the reluctance of relatives to acknowledge the fact of deafness even when established beyond reasonable doubt, particularly, in cases where hearing has been lost during the first quinquennial period, while speech is still partially retained. Some deduction must likewise be made for instances of *cretinism* erroneously classed with Deaf-mutes proper. Allowing then 5 or 6 per cent. for the former of these causes, and 3 or 4 per cent. for the latter, the statistics of deaf-dumbness in the Lower Provinces will stand nearly as follows. I add a column for the Blind, though my attention is mainly occupied with their companions in misfortune—the Deaf and Dumb.

STATISTICS OF DEAF

Provinces.

- 1 Nova Scotia
- 2 New Brunswick
- 3 P. E. Island
- 4 Newfoundland

Totals.

Thus within the we have a population containing *six hundred* round numbers, of inciding with the a Scotia, and P. E. I in other countries with the *causes* of f

- United Kingdom (
- England
- Scotland
- Ireland
- Wales
- France
- Prussia
- United States

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TABLE V.

STATISTICS OF DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND IN THE LOWER PROVINCES, 1861.

Provinces.	Population.	Deaf Mutes.	Blind.	Proportion to Population.	
				Deaf Mutes.	Blind.
1 Nova Scotia	330,857	300	185	1 in 1100	1 in 1788
2 New Brunswick	252,057	175	172	1 in 1500	1 in 1465
3 P. E. Island	80,857	70	43	1 in 1150	1 in 1880
4 Newfoundland	122,638	120	86	1 in 1000	1 in 1426
Totals	786,409	665	486	1 in 1182	1 in 1618

Thus within the bounds of the Lower Provinces (including Nfld.) we have a population of considerably over *three quarters of a million*, containing *six hundred and sixty-five* deaf-mutes, or an average, in round numbers, of 1 in 1150,—a proportion remarkable as almost coinciding with the averages of *two* out of the four Provinces, viz.: Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island. A comparison of this result with the ratios in other countries may bring out some points of interest in connection with the *causes* of this infirmity.

United Kingdom (genl)	1 in 1790	Highlands of Scotland	1 in 1150
England	1 in 1700	Switzerland (general)	1 in 500
Scotland	1 in 1300	Do. (local)	1 in 190
Ireland	1 in 1200	Canada	1 in 1300
Wales	1 in 1500	Nova Scotia	1 in 1100
France	1 in 1200	New Brunswick	1 in 1500
Prussia	1 in 1350	Prince Edward Island	1 in 1150
United States	1 in 2000	Newfoundland	1 in 1000

Here it appears the highest averages are in Switzerland and Newfoundland, the lowest in England and the United States; Scotland, Prussia and Canada are about equal; Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Highlands of Scotland closely approximate, while Ireland and France almost coincide. As a whole the Colonies show a larger per centage than the mother country or the United States. To what are we to attribute the difference?

Deafness is either *congenital* or *acquired*, the proportions probably being *two-thirds* born deaf to *one-third* deaf from disease or accident. In the latter case it is generally induced in infancy or early childhood through fevers, scarlet fever, measles, and colds. Among the ascertainable causes of *congenital* deafness, *climate, occupation, social habits, and consanguineous marriages* are generally acknowledged as exercising an important influence. In cold, damp, or mountainous countries deafness is also found to be more prevalent than elsewhere, and in

rural districts than in cities. The length and severity of the winters in our North American Colonies,—the discomforts, hardships and exposure incident to the toiling settlers of a new country, especially of the fishing population, which forms so large an element in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland,—the ignorance of the laws of health characteristic of an agricultural and fishing people,—want of proper medical attendance and of comfort to mothers during pregnancy and after childbirth, insufficient care in the treatment of the diseases of infancy and childhood,—and especially intermarriages among blood relations, almost inevitable in sparsely populated settlements, planted originally by one or two families:—all these circumstances combined are, in my opinion, sufficient to account for the disparity in question; but I regard the two last mentioned as the chief causes. So far as I am able to judge, deafness *runs in families* more frequently here than in the old country. In 14 out of 42 families represented in the Halifax school, there are 42 deaf-mutes, an average of 3 to each family; and in 20 other families known to me, there are 33 deaf and dumb children; and I have reason to believe that in many, if not most, instances, the parents are related in the degree of first or second cousins.* Loose notions prevail on this point, and the marriage law is but imperfectly understood and enforced. In the interest of propriety, humanity and religion, should not our Colonial Legislatures place such unions under the ban of the statute book, as they already are under the ban of the laws of nature and of heaven?

Before leaving the subject I would present the following additional considerations by way of accounting for the difference between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,—the former containing 125 Deaf-mutes,—an excess of nearly 42 per cent. over the latter, in a population only *one-fourth* greater.

1st. In Nova Scotia according to the report of the Board of Statistics 1861, the number of persons born out of the Province, in other words, the *emigrant* portion of the population is smaller than in New Brunswick, by *ten* per cent.; and as it has been found in the United States† that the per centage of Deaf-mutes is higher in a given *native* population than in a corresponding emigrant population, I think we may regard this as *one* modifying element in the present instances.

2nd. The other causes affecting the result may probably be looked for among the Acadian French, the Scotch Highland, and the Irish elements of the population. In the county of Richmond, where the average is highest (1 in 700) half the people are of French extraction; and in one district of Halifax county (Cheztecocook), among the Acadian French, there are 11 deaf-mutes in a population of 1763, or 1 to every 160, and of these *six* belong to one family. It is well known that consanguineous marriages are more frequent among this class (and I believe also among the Scotch Highlanders) than others, and cases of idiocy, imbecility and other defects are more numerous in consequence.

* In the State of KENTUCKY it has been ascertained that 20 per cent. of Deaf and Dumb children are the offspring of cousins. The Census Commissioners of Ireland for 1861, also report the conviction expressed in 1851, "that congenital deaf-muteism is chiefly caused by the intermarriage of near relatives, and by hereditary predisposition, so that of the 4744 cases enquired into, only 648 became deaf after infancy."

† Dr. Peet's paper on Statistics of the Deaf and Dumb, New York, 1852.

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In the county of Pictou, mainly settled by Highlanders and their descendants, some of the local averages are very high, as will be seen below. It is also singular that the city of Halifax, with a population of 25,000, has 25 deaf-mutes, or 1 in 1,000, while St. John, N. B. has only 9 in a population of 27,000, being a difference of three to one. I am hardly prepared to account for this, but I may mention that *three* at least have emigrated to Halifax from the old country, and some have possibly come from the rural districts of the Province; and that most of the deaf-mutes I have met with in Halifax are among the Irish, who constitute nearly a *fifth* part of the population of the city.

In support of some of the above remarks, I subjoin a few of the most striking local averages in Nova Scotia.

TABLE VI.

Districts.	Population.	Deaf-mutes.	Proportion.
Chezetcook, Halifax County.....	1763	11	1 in 160
Petite Degrat, Richmond County...	1875	10	1 in 187
Merigomish, Pictou County.....	1544	6	1 in 257
Pope's Harbour, Halifax County ..	1141	4	1 in 285
Mount Thom, Pictou County.....	1242	4	1 in 310
W. side River John, Pictou County.	1315	3	1 in 438
New Glasgow, Pictou County.....	2288	4	1 in 572

In Pope's Harbour the four belong to one family consisting of 19 children! The proportion in Petite Degrat is the same as that of two of the cantons of Switzerland. In the Chezetcook family, already mentioned, consisting of 12 children, half of them are deaf and dumb.

Similar remarks will, I presume, apply to Newfoundland, and will account, with other local circumstances, for the extent to which this infirmity prevails among the scattered seaboard settlements of that Island.

DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Looking at the *six hundred and fifty* deaf-mutes scattered over the Lower Provinces of B. N. America, who by their misfortune are shut out from the precious opportunities of instruction, and of moral and social improvement, enjoyed by others, two questions naturally arise, 1st. How many of these are susceptible of education? and 2nd. What has been done to ameliorate their condition?

In answer to the first of these queries, taking my experience in Nova Scotia as a fair standard, I am disposed to think it would not be overstepping the mark to suppose that 21 per cent. of the whole—about 130 or 140 individuals—ought at this moment to be at school, sharing the educational advantages to which they are surely entitled by every consideration of justice and humanity, and of which their more favored hearing and speaking fellow countrymen have so long enjoyed the monopoly.

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The answer to the second question is embraced in the history of the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the only establishment of the kind within the limits of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. To Nova Scotia belongs the honor of being the foremost among the British Colonies to enter on this work of philanthropy; for, although the Canadian Parliament as early as 1854, voted a sum of \$80,000 for the erection of Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, the money has not yet been applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated; while during the last six years the Nova Scotia Legislature has aided the Halifax Institution to the extent of \$10,000, and for years previous to the opening of our School enabled a number of parents to send their deaf-mute children to Institutions in the States.

It is but justice, however, to the larger and wealthier sister Province to acknowledge, that private enterprise and benevolence have partly supplied the lack of Legislative liberality, and that there are now two schools for the Deaf and Dumb in Canada,—one in Toronto,* and another in Montreal—both receiving an annual subsidy from the public chest. It is also anticipated that during the present session of Parliament (1864), provision will be made for the training of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, on a scale commensurate with the resources of the Province, and the magnitude and importance of the work.

The Halifax Institution owes its origin to Mr. William Gray, a deaf-mute emigrant tradesman, from Scotland, who attempted to form a school for this class, as a means of subsistence, when out of employment, during the Fall of 1856; but its success and present position are mainly due to the disinterested and untiring exertions of a few philanthropic gentlemen in the city, among whom the names of the Rev. James C. Cochran, M.A. and Andrew Mackinlay, Esq., must ever occupy a prominent place. Through their patronage and instrumentality the undertaking was brought under the notice of the public, and received the support of the Legislature and the community. The first Legislative aid was a grant of \$1290 in the spring of 1857, the grant in subsequent years being enlarged to \$1600 and \$2000. This with the voluntary contributions readily obtained, enabled the promoters of the infant Institution to secure better accommodation for the school, and to engage the present writer,—then, and for ten years previously, connected with the Edinburgh Institution,—as Principal, Mr. Gray being retained as assistant. Since that time (August, 1857), the Institution has been steadily growing in usefulness and popularity, and has, up to the present time, (December, 1863,) admitted *seventy-four* neglected deaf-mutes, who would otherwise have been in a great measure lost to themselves, to their friends, and to society, and many of whom have received substantial benefit through its agency. In August 1859, the present beautiful, healthful, and commodious premises, formerly known as Brunswick Villa, commanding a magnificent view of the noble harbour and surrounding country, were purchased for the sum of \$6,400, in the opinion of competent judges, a decided bargain; and during the Legislative Session of 1862, an Act of Incorporation was obtained, thereby ensuring the stability of the Institution. With-

* Established through the indefatigable exertions of J. B. McGann, Esq., its able and enthusiastic head master.

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in the history of the only establishment of the kind in Prince Edward Island, the honor of being the first to do this work of philanthropy was voted in 1854, and the purpose for which the Nova Scotia Legislature voted \$10,000, and enabled a number of institutions in the States.

The sister Province of New Brunswick have partly supported, and are now two schools in the Province, and another in Montreal. It is also the case in the Province (1864), provided for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and the Province, and the

William Gray, a deaf-mute, was appointed to form a school for the employment, during the winter months, of the deaf-mutes, and are mainly due to the philanthropic gentlemen of the Province, Messrs C. Cochran, M.A., and others, who took a prominent place in the undertaking was brought before the Legislature, and a grant of \$1290 in 1864, which was being enlarged to \$2000, and the amount readily obtained, and the school better accommodated, and a better teacher,—then, and for the purpose of the Institution,—and the amount. Since that time the school has been growing in usefulness, and at the present time, (December, 1864), the number of pupils, who would otherwise have been idle, and to the benefit of their friends, and to the benefit of the Province, through its philanthropy, and commodiousness, and commanding a magnificent view of the country, were purchased at a high price, and at a decided advantage, by an Act of Incorporation, and the Institution. With-

McGann, Esq., its able

in the last six years Nova Scotia has expended *Twenty Five Thousand Dollars* on the instruction of her deaf mutes, half of this sum having been raised by the spontaneous liberality of the people,—an example worthy of imitation by countries of greater pretensions.

The annual expenditure of the Institution, including salaries of Principal, Matron and assistant teacher, is about \$5000, being an average cost of only \$120 to \$125 per head for each pupil, while in all similar Institutions on this continent the average is from \$150 to \$175 per head; so that, in respect of economic management, the Halifax Institution may challenge comparison with any in America. The sources of income are the following:—

1. An annual grant of \$2,000 from the N. S. Legislature.
2. An allowance of \$40 per annum from the New Brunswick Government for every pupil received from that Province.
3. Voluntary Contributions (about \$2000 annually.)
4. Payments of Pupils, amounting only to one-eighth or one-ninth part of the whole receipts.

The course of training is intended to extend over *six years*, and embraces both an Intellectual and an Industrial Department,—the latter, however, but imperfectly developed, as yet, for want of funds. In the Intellectual Department the system adopted is similar to that pursued in the best Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in Great Britain and the United States. *Natural Signs* and the *Finger Language* (both single and two handed) are the chief instruments employed in the communication of knowledge to the pupils. The antiquated method of *Articulation* and *Reading on the Lips* is deliberately set aside, being *as a system* inapplicable to a mixed school—of practical value only in a comparatively small number of exceptional cases, where the hearing and speech may be but partially impaired, or where the voice retains some naturalness and flexibility of tone,—and, in any circumstances, involving an expenditure of time and labour, altogether disproportioned to its results,—besides seriously retarding the mental and moral improvement of the Deaf and Dumb, and their acquisition of *written language*, which, after all, must constitute for them the grand medium of intercourse with society, and the key to every department of knowledge.

The pupils are led by successive steps, from simple names of objects, qualities, and actions, up through the various difficulties of the English language, until they are able to express their ideas in connected sentences, and consequently to understand the thoughts of others, both in ordinary conversation, and in books. They also receive instruction in Arithmetic, Geography, History, and the Bible, in short, in all branches of a common education,—the object being to give the pupils such an education as may place them on a level with the majority of hearing persons in the same rank of life, to fit them for the right discharge of all moral, social, and relative duties, and thus prepare them for usefulness in time and happiness in eternity.

Since assuming the duties of my present position I have undertaken several tours through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, accompanied by some of our pupils, and have been successful in diffusing information and in awakening considerable interest in the subject, in the various localities where our meetings were held; and as part

of the fruit of these efforts we have had nine pupils from New Brunswick, for whom we receive the government allowance already mentioned; and in Prince Edward Island an association under the auspices of the Governor, and other influential parties, has been formed for the purpose of aiding the eligible deaf-mutes of the Island in obtaining the advantages offered in the Halifax Institution. We have had two pupils from the Island partially supported by this society. It is fondly to be hoped that more important results may yet be realized from these small but hopeful beginnings.

In bringing this hastily prepared and imperfect sketch to a close, I would call attention to the following table, exhibiting the comparative proportion of deaf-mutes under instruction in different countries.

TABLE VII.

Countries.	No. of Deaf and Dumb.	No. under instruction.	Percentage.
1 France	29,512*	1642	5½ per cent.
2 United States	12,000	2000	About 16 per ct.
3 England and Wales..	9,543*	816	8 per cent.
4 Ireland	4,747*	234	5 per cent.
5 Scotland	2,155*	250	11½ per cent.
6 Upper Canada	900	27	3 per cent.
7 Nova Scotia	300	40	About 14 per ct.
8 New Brunswick.....	175	9	" 5½ per ct.
9 Newfoundland	120	None	None.
10 P. E. Island.....	70	2	

From this it appears that *Nova Scotia*, "little though she be among the thousands of Judah," and comparatively insignificant among the nations of the world, or even among the numerous and flourishing dependencies of that vast empire, "on which the Sun never sets," is nevertheless entitled to the noble distinction of having a larger proportion of her deaf-mute population under instruction than any country in Christendom, with the exception of the United States of America; and, I would express the hope that, ere long, the example thus set to the sister Provinces will be worthily imitated, and that the several governments may combine their resources, and their efforts, so as to make adequate provision for the intellectual, moral, and social elevation of the benighted "children of silence," within their borders, and thus a new era dawn upon the Deaf and Dumb of these lands.

J. SCOTT HUTTON.

* I am indebted for these figures to the article "Deaf and Dumb" in Chambers' Cyclopaedia. They are drawn from the returns of 1851, but since that time there has doubtless been a considerable increase in the number at school both in Britain and France.

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SCOTT HUTTON.

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*"He hath done all things well: He maketh both the deaf to hear,
and the dumb to speak." — ST. MARK vii, 37.*

WHERE scented Linnia's shiver
A down the green wood's belt,
And winds the sunny river,
A child of silence dwelt;
Deaf to the tenderest pleading
A mother's voice can own,
Dumb to God's interceding—
A living human stone;
Mute to each sweet emotion,
A dead leaf on life's tree,
Lost in its mighty ocean,
Wrecked for eternity.
The Master's servants found her,
Her hushed lips made no sign,—
But God's compassion round her
Lifted a shield divine.
From valley, land, and river,
They brought the wanderer in,
Where love toiled to deliver
The soul from chains of sin,
Until the darkened casement
Let in the light from heaven,
On gloom of earth's debasement
And healed its evil leaven.
Her deaf heart heard the story
Of Him whose touch restored;
Her dumb soul learned the glory
Of Christ the living Lord.
Led by His grace and spirit,
Ere half life's day was done,
God called her to inherit
The Kingdom of His Son.
There with the saints forever,
The crowned and the strong,
Beside the crystal river,
She sings the first-born's song.

M. J. K.

Halifax, February, 1864.