

THE  
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,*  
AT  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,  
FOR  
1860.

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"He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."—MARK xii. 37.

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HALIFAX, N. S.  
PRINTED BY JAMES BOWES AND SONS.  
1861.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

Patron.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova-Scotia.

Patroness.

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF MULGRAVE.

Directors.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, Esq. (Chairman.)

HON. J. H. ANDERSON.

DR. COGSWELL.

JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.

JOHN DUFFUS, Esq. (Treasurer.)

Secretary.

REV. JAMES C. COCHRAN, M. A.

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.

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## REPORT.

THE Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, have much pleasure in presenting to the public their Third Annual Report.

They feel constrained to acknowledge, most thankfully, the blessing with which it has pleased the Almighty to favor their efforts for the education of the Deaf Mutes of our land, during the last year—for the continued health of all the inmates of the establishment—and for the large liberality with which He has vouchsafed to dispose the hearts of our people to contribute to the support of the Institution.

It will be seen by the full and interesting Report of the able and indefatigable Principal, dated 31st December, 1860, that there has been an actual increase of seven in the number of pupils over the preceding year, there being at present twenty-three males and nine females boarding in the house, and six day scholars,—in all thirty-eight.

It is also gratifying to find by the same report, that the interesting work of instructing these hitherto neglected "children of silence," has been diligently prosecuted and with encouraging success; and it may confidently be affirmed that the advancement of the pupils in religious and secular knowledge will bear favorable comparison with that of any of the same age, in any similar Institution in other countries. So creditable has this progress been, that a few of the earlier pupils, though only four years under instruction, will soon be qualified to go forth into the world and make their way, although seven years have generally been considered necessary in other Institutions, before such qualification can be attained.

The Directors record with great satisfaction the liberal grant of £500 by the Legislature, without a dissentient voice, towards the maintenance of the Institution, being an increase of one-fourth beyond 1859, as that also exceeded the grant of the preceding year. This humane and enlightened recognition of the claims of the Deaf Mutes of our country, to the protection and educational care of our rulers, reflects infinite honor on the Parliament of Nova Scotia, and sets an example to older

and more wealthy countries worthy of their imitation. It is hoped that the money thus munificently supplied by our Provincial Treasury will yield a rich return in the moral, intellectual and industrial improvement of a class of our population which would otherwise be a burden to the rest. The Directors also bear grateful testimony to the generosity of the public in sending in so freely their contributions, in the form of collections in churches, proceeds of bazaars, and private donations, amounting in all to the handsome sum of £531 6s. 2d., being £167 10s. 11d. more than in 1859.\*

This is the more gratifying, because these contributions have been entirely unsolicited, and have not been drawn forth, as on former occasions, by any personal visitation of the different localities, by the usual deputation of Principal and pupils. In the list of these highly prized contributions, will be found the result of the zeal and taste of the ladies of Londonderry, by which the large sum of £67 12s. 6d. was realised at their bazaar in September last. Nor have the Directors been less gratified by the smaller but very interesting tokens of remembrance given by the children of several schools here and elsewhere,—the juvenile bazaar at Fresh Water, Halifax,—and by the youthful “Band of Hope” in this city.

If the teachers and guardians of our youth would more generally stir up an interest for the Deaf and Dumb among their pupils, the results would be morally improving to themselves, and highly acceptable and useful to the Institution.

It will at once be perceived, that without all this generous aid, supplementary to the Provincial grant, the Directors could not have carried on the good work during the past year. And now, with increasing numbers, (and those of the poorer class,) they feel, more than ever, the necessity of a continuance of the like liberality, in addition to Legislative aid.

There are still large numbers of uneducated Deaf Mutes scattered over the Province, whom it is desired to bring within the reach of instruction. Moreover, the Directors are personally liable for £1,200 on account of the purchase money of the beautiful property of the Institution, which has proved such an invaluable acquisition. And besides, the immediate provision of a commodious school-room is rendered absolutely necessary, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, and preserve the health of its inmates.

From all which it will be manifest to those who wish well to our object, that not a diminished but an increased flow of their charity is called for by the enlargement of our expenditures.

\*The whole amount of Fees for Board and Tuition of Pupils, received during 1860, was £125,—being scarcely 1-9th of the yearly expenditure.

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While, therefore, they devoutly acknowledge the Providential care by which the wants of the Institution have thus far been graciously supplied; and while they humbly rely on the same bounteous source for the future, the Directors express the hope that none will grow weary in this species of well-doing.

And here they would respectfully state, that although several ministers of various denominations have been mindful of the Deaf and Dumb, and have made collections in their churches, many more have not as yet favored them with any remittances, to testify the interest which no doubt is felt by their people in the welfare of the Institution. The Directors respectfully hope that an opportunity for this may be afforded to them as early as convenient.

The Directors desire to record with heartfelt gratitude the munificent donation from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of £100 sterling, during his recent visit to this city, which was conveyed in the kindest terms by the Right Hon. The Earl of Mulgrave, the Patron of the Institution, who has always evinced a lively interest in its prosperity. The pupils were much interested in the Royal visit, and were greatly pleased at being allowed to take part in the welcome given to His Royal Highness by 3,000 of the school children of Halifax, among whom a foremost place was kindly assigned to them. Although they could not assist in the deafening cheers, with which these thousands of young voices rent the air on that memorable occasion, yet the motto on their banners fully attested the sincerity of their silent sympathies with the universal congratulations of the community,—“DEAF AND DUMB, OUR HEARTS WELCOME OUR PRINCE.” In the specimens of composition in the Appendix will be found some expression of this loyal feeling by one of the pupils, of the age of fifteen, which has been selected from several on the same subject.

The Directors are glad to renew their testimony to the ability and zeal of the Principal in the duties of his responsible office, during the suspension of which, on his recent visit to Scotland, his place was well supplied by his father, Mr. George Hutton, late of Perth, who has for years been connected with the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and has, since April last, been giving his gratuitous services to this Institution.

Mrs. Vinecove has conducted the domestic concerns of the establishment with economy, activity, fidelity and care, and to the satisfaction of the Directors.

The Directors would most respectfully acknowledge the kind sympathy which the Countess of Mulgrave has ever evinced for the inmates of the Institution, with whom, in her occasional visits, she has condescendingly conversed, much to their gratification.

The Ladies Visitors have kindly continued their valuable superintendence with beneficial effect. And to Dr. Parker, the physician, and Dr. Alfred Cogswell, Dentist, the Institution is under much obligation, for their valuable, gratuitous, and acceptable services.

The Directors have to acknowledge the compliance of the Government of New Brunswick, with an application which was made to them for pecuniary assistance, on the ground that five pupils from that Province were, in 1859, receiving education in this Institution. A grant of £10 per annum, each, for these, has accordingly been received, and it is hoped that there may be some arrangement made by which the sister Province may co-operate to a still larger extent in giving efficient support to our Institution, in the absence of any other in the lower Provinces. Should all these combine their resources for the purpose, a noble Institution may be reared—commensurate with the wants of all, and honorable to the Christian philanthropy of the respective Legislatures.

The Directors do not feel it necessary to add more to the very particular report of the Principal, which they hope will be carefully perused by all into whose hands it may fall; and they have only in conclusion now to commend their interesting charge to the constant prayers of Christians of every denomination—that the Divine blessing may be vouchsafed in the future as in the past, and that all concerned in the management of the Institution may be guided and assisted by Him who made the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak, and without whom their labor is but lost who attempt to build up this or any other undertaking, however noble and praiseworthy its object may be.

By order of the Board,

JAS. C. COCHRAN, *Secretary.*

Halifax, Dec. 31, 1860.

To THE DIR  
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## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31st., 1860.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION :

*Gentlemen*,—I have much pleasure in laying before you the following Report :

In entering upon the *fifth* year of our history I would take occasion, at the outset, shortly to review the past, and to note the way in which we have been led from the commencement. The history and progress of the Institution hitherto, while presenting many tokens of the Divine goodness, afford a remarkable illustration of how much may be accomplished, even in a comparatively short period, by patient, steady, persevering, and yet quiet and unostentatious effort. Obscure and humble in its origin, this movement was not ushered into existence amid the "pomp and circumstance" of public demonstration, the smiles of wealth, the patronage of rank, or the plaudits of enthusiastic multitudes.

Small, feeble and insignificant in its beginnings—appealing to none of those sentiments of national honor, or personal interest which exercise so large an influence in the inception and prosecution of many undertakings, even of a benevolent character—the Halifax Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has gradually emerged into the light of popular favor, and attained a position of respectability and usefulness such as its most sanguine friends could, perhaps, hardly have anticipated. Meeting as it does a most important and an acknowledged want in the community, it may now, I trust, be fairly regarded as an accomplished fact—one of the permanent institutions of the country.

Since the school was first opened, little more than *four* years ago, in a poor and meanly furnished room in a back alley in Argyle Street, with only *two* or *three* pupils, with a very imperfect stock of the means and appliances for carrying on the work of instruction—with the subject new to the great body of the people—we advanced, step by step, first to a front room in the same street, then to half of a house in Göttingen Street, where in the course of a few months, the increase of pupils rendered additional accommodation necessary, leading to the purchase of the entire property, the erection of a suitable schoolroom, and the engagement of a Matron to superintend the domestic concerns of the establishment, (the benevolent Founders of the charity meanwhile incurring the personal pecuniary risk connected with these transactions

until enabled by the proceeds of the Bazaar of November, 1858, so far to meet the same.)—and lastly to our present premises in the North end, which for beauty and healthfulness of situation and imposing appearance, would compare not unfavourably with many similar Institutions of greater note and pretensions, in older and wealthier lands.

Three years ago the subject was almost unknown, and attracted little attention. Now, it has been brought under the notice of the public generally, through the medium of the pulpit and the press, the circulation of our Annual Reports, as well as by my vacation tours with the pupils, so that a powerful and wide spread interest has been awakened in nearly all parts of the Province. The Institution has also received the stamp of Legislative approval and patronage in the increase each year of the Provincial grant, which, for the first two years amounted to \$1200, the next year \$1600, and the present year \$2000. The support received from voluntary contributions has also been sufficient, in connection with the Provincial grant, to meet the current expenses of the Institution, though unfortunately not adequate to defray the cost attendant on the purchase of the present premises, which the benevolent public ought to bear in mind, still remains a burden on the Institution, and a serious personal liability on the part of the Directors.—If only *fifty* persons could be found in Nova Scotia willing to contribute £20 or £25 each for this object, the Institution would be relieved of a heavy incubus, placed on a securer basis, and thereby enabled to extend its usefulness.

Since this Institution was organised no fewer than 55 Deaf and Dumb persons have been more or less benefited by it. Of this number 42 have been under instruction during the present year, and the remaining 13 are accounted for as follows:—

3 have been removed by death—one died in the Institution, the other *two* with their friends.

- 1 was expelled for improper conduct.
- 1 discharged as incapable of instruction.
- 2 unable to attend owing to delicate health.
- 3 ceased attendance owing to ignorance and indifference of friends.
- 1 removed to the States.
- 2 left after three months instruction to pursue their trade at home.

During the last twelve months *eleven* new pupils have been admitted. The number at present on the books is 28 males and 10 females, of whom 32 reside day and night in the establishment, the rest being day scholars. When I arrived in Halifax, in July 1857, to take charge of the school, there were only 3 boarders and 11 day scholars, so that the proportion of boarding pupils has increased nearly *eleven-fold*, a circumstance on which I am disposed to lay considerable stress. It is quite

impracticable, as the mental, morally, on the surface, unless we could during the port partially succeed have always insuring my desire. Since the day following for those been seven, as

No. at date of Since admitted.

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Boarders . . . .  
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From the list will be seen that proportion of Se



impracticable, as I have formerly had occasion to remark, to carry on the mental, moral, and religious training of the Deaf and Dumb effectually, on the system of an ordinary Day School, and I all along felt that unless we could have the majority, at least, of the pupils under one roof during the portion of the year spent in study, the work would prove only partially successful. I was therefore extremely anxious to secure this, have always insisted on its importance, and now feel much pleasure in seeing my desire, so far, realised.

Since the date of last Report the *actual* increase of the School, allowing for those who have not returned since the summer holidays, has been *seven*, as the following table will show :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
No. at date of last Report . . . . .	20	11	31
Since admitted . . . . .	9	2	11
	—	—	—
	29	13	42
Since left . . . . .	1	3	4
	—	—	—
Present number . . . . .	28	10	38

Or thus :—

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Boarders . . . . .	23	9	32
Day Scholars . . . . .	5	1	6
	—	—	—
	28	10	38

The pupils represented above as having left, are Henry W. Young, Mary C. Cook, Emma Jane Lucas, and Nancy L. Payzant. The first of these (from St. David's, N. B.) intimated his intention of returning, but he has not yet arrived, having probably been detained owing to the lateness of the season, the distance, and the expense of travelling overland, now that the steamer has ceased running between St. John and Windsor. No word has been received in reference to Miss Cook, but it is unlikely that she will return. Miss Lucas, was at the recommendation of Dr. Parker, sent home early in the summer owing to delicate health, arising from constitutional causes,—and Miss Payzant remains at home during the winter, but will likely join the School again in the Spring.

From the list of Pupils and Summary appended to this Report it will be seen that the Counties of Halifax and Pictou furnish the larger proportion of Scholars, amounting to about *one-third* of the whole at-



tendance, a circumstance very readily accounted for by the fact that these two counties constitute the most populous portion of the Province. Of the eighteen counties into which Nova Scotia is divided, *twelve* are represented in the school—the counties unrepresented being those of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Richmond, Victoria, and Inverness.

It is gratifying to observe that the interest of the community in our labours still continues unabated. The number of visitors to the school during the present year has been upwards of 400, being not only fully equal to, but even exceeding that of last year. Another encouraging feature is to be found in the increased aid received from *Congregational Collections* in this city and throughout the country. In not a few instances these contributions may be regarded as the commencement of a series of stated annual collections, which it is to be expected, will prove *one* regular and reliable source of support, and thus tend to give an aspect of greater stability and permanence to the cause.

We have had great reason for thankfulness to the Giver of all good, in the generally healthy condition of the establishment during the year. No deaths have occurred either among the boarders or day scholars, while with the exception of Miss Lucas already referred to, there has been no serious illness amongst us. Common colds and mild cases of sore throat have been (as usual) more or less prevalent, particularly in the Fall, but we have been most mercifully exempted from the visitation of that dreadful epidemic *Diphtheria*, which has made such havoc among the families of the land within the last two years,—as well as from Small Pox, some cases of which have recently occurred, even in our own neighbourhood. As a preventive against the latter disease, all the pupils have been vaccinated by Dr. Gossip, the medical officer appointed by the city for this purpose, and we would humbly trust that the same gracious Providence which has watched over us hitherto, will shield us for the future, and bless the means employed for the preservation of health in our midst.

I here renew, with much pleasure, my grateful acknowledgements of the unremitting attention and unwearied solicitude of our kind physician Dr. Parker, whose urbanity of manner and friendly interest in the welfare of the pupils have endeared him to every member of the establishment. Our best thanks are also due to Dr. A. Cogswell, Dentist, for his professional services.

The conduct and deportment of the pupils has been, with few exceptions, such as to meet my approbation. On the whole it would perhaps be difficult to find an equal number of young persons collected together in similar circumstances, among whom there existed fewer causes of dissatisfaction, or greater harmony and order than has been experienced here during the last twelve months.

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Work at  
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The following table presents the division of time and daily routine of the establishment at this season:—

Rise from .....	6½ to 7 o'clock, A.M.		
Breakfast, at.....	8	"	"
Recreation, till.....	9	"	"
Prayers, at.....	9	"	"
School, from.....	9½ to 1	"	"
Dinner, at.....	1	"	P.M.
Recreation till.....	2	"	"
School from.....	2 to 4 o'clock, P.M.		
School closes with Prayer at.....	4	"	"
Work and Recreation till.....	6	"	"
Supper, at....	6	"	"
Recreation, till....	7	"	"
Prayers, at....	7	"	"
Study, from.....	7½ to 9	"	"

The younger pupils retire to rest about 9, and the older ones at 10 o'clock.

There are no exercises on Saturday afternoon.

On Sunday the pupils assemble for Divine service in the school-room every forenoon at 11 o'clock, and every afternoon at 3 o'clock. Supper is half-an-hour earlier on Sunday. The evening, before and after prayers, is spent in studying the passages of Scripture explained on the previous part of the day, and these are recited on Monday morning.

*Industrial training* continues to be carried out so far as our circumstances permit. During the spring and summer the male pupils were occupied in repairing the fences, cultivating the garden, and such other out-door work as was necessary. The garden was worked and stocked without incurring a single penny of expense, the tools, seeds, &c., having been kindly furnished to the Institution *gratis*; and the potatoes and other vegetables raised served for the use of the house for a great part of the fall. In this connection, I am glad to say that we are now in a position to have the making and repairs of the pupils' boots and shoes done on the premises. One of the young men admitted within the year is a shoemaker by trade, and gives his labor in this way as an equivalent for tuition and board. We have been provided with the needful tools and material through the kindness of parties in the city, and one of our carpenters having made a seat furnished with drawers and everything requisite, the work can be as well done here as in a regular shop. This beginning may and should ultimately be expanded, when our means are less limited, into a provision for instruc-

tion in the trade of shoe-making to such of the pupils as may be desirous to acquire it. Meanwhile, as it is, the arrangement is a practical convenience and advantage to the Institution. The girls continue to assist in the household work as usual.

The annual vacation was postponed a few weeks later this summer, on account of the visit of the Prince of Wales, an event which the members of our little silent community hailed with the liveliest delight. My absence in Britain at the time prevented me from witnessing and sharing the general enjoyment, but I was kept duly informed on the matter while there, by letters received from some of the more advanced of the pupils. I understand they were greatly disappointed that the engagements of His Royal Highness prevented his visiting the Institution during his stay in Halifax, but they felt somewhat consoled by the fact that he left a substantial token of his interest in their welfare, in the form of a donation of \$500. Among the compositions in the Appendix will be found one relating to this subject, which I have no doubt will be read with interest.

#### STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

The general improvement of the pupils during the year has been gratifying. As a matter of course, some have made better advancement in their studies than others, but I have reason to be satisfied both with their diligence and proficiency as a whole.

In my report last year, and in subsequent communications addressed to you, I urged the necessity of some addition to our staff of instructors, owing to the increase of the school, and the impossibility of doing justice to the pupils with only two teachers. The great difficulty in the way of obtaining the desired addition I knew arose from the want of funds, but feeling that something must be done to maintain, and if possible increase, the efficiency of the school, and seeing no other resource in the present state of our finances, I, with your knowledge and consent, made an effort to induce my father, Mr. George Hutton, who had long been engaged in the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in Scotland, to come out and give us the benefit of his experience and assistance here. In this I am happy to think I was successful. My father arrived in April last, and since that time has been affording me invaluable aid, and I cannot, in justice to him or my own feelings, forbear expressing my deep sense of obligation for the sacrifice he has made in thus leaving his native land with his family, and joining us here in order to aid in advancing the interests of this Institution, and through it, the interests of a class, to whose welfare he has devoted the greater part of his life. I am also specially indebted to him for undertaking the superintendence of the establishment during my absence in

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The school master's sections. This division of the work, the class being at the second class, and the general way the

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Britain last summer, a circumstance which enabled me to leave with greater freedom, and relieved me of much anxiety which my absence would in ordinary circumstances have occasioned.

The school may, for the sake of convenience, be divided into three sections. This arrangement does not exactly correspond to the actual division of the work of teaching,—some pupils embraced in the first class being at certain times under the care of the instructor of the second class, and *vice versa*,—but it nevertheless represents in a general way the three stages of the course.

#### FIRST CLASS—11 PUPILS.

(Ages varying from eight to twenty-eight.)

William Webb Hill . . .	under instruction . . . . .	2 weeks.
Henry A. Fletcher . . .	“ “ . . . . .	1 month.
Emma Ann Morse . . .	“ “ . . . . .	5 weeks.
Alfred Abell . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	1 month.
Robert Crawford . . .	“ “ . . . . .	2½ months.
Emily Kempton . . .	“ “ . . . . .	3 “
Edward Morse . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	3 “
Franklin W. Young . .	“ “ . . . . .	3½ “
F. Peter Forbes . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	6 “
John McBurnie . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	7 “
Duncan Ross . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	2½ years.

With three exceptions the members of this class have been admitted since the beginning of the present term. Some of them show great promise, while all have made fair improvement for the time. They have learned the alphabet (including the finger alphabet, and the written and printed characters), besides the names of a considerable number of common things, their own names, and a few simple phrases, commands and questions.

John McBurnie is in advance of the rest, has a large vocabulary, and is commencing the composition of sentences.

Duncan Ross and F. P. Forbes progress, though slowly. They can, however, communicate their ideas by signs much better than formerly, and this is one indication of improvement.

#### SECOND CLASS—15 PUPILS.\*

(Ages varying from ten to twenty-seven.)

##### FIRST DIVISION.

Christy Ross . . . . .	under instruction . . . . .	1 year.
Mary Jane Musgrave . .	“ “ . . . . .	1½ years.
William Dixon . . . . .	“ “ . . . . .	1¼ “







Mr. Boles is advancing,—his progress now becoming more apparent, as he is in the *mechanical department of it* better able to express himself. He is very easily made to understand anything by signs.

J. F. Middlemass is making considerable advancement upon the previous year in his knowledge, and particularly in expressing his ideas in writing. In arithmetic he is learning simple multiplication.

### THIRD CLASS—12 PUPILS.

(Ages varying from eleven to twenty-five.)

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Robert Tupper	.....	under instruction	.....	3½ years.
F. W. Logan	.....	"	"	3½ "
Inglis Munford	.....	"	"	4 "
George Lemont	.....	"	"	3 years.
John McCarthy	.....	"	"	4½ "
Timothy Ruggies	.....	"	"	2 years.

(One at New York Institution and one here.)

#### SECOND DIVISION.

W. O. Barnaby	.....	under instruction	.....	4½ years.
William Ross	.....	under instruction	.....	4 years.
James R. Forbes	.....	"	"	4 "
Clifford Black	.....	"	"	3½ "
Thomas Murphy	.....	"	"	3 "
John C. Tupper	.....	"	"	3½ "

For instruction in *language* no particular text-book has been employed, though occasional use has been made of Part III. of Dr. Peet's Course. The comparison of adjectives and the tenses of the subjunctive mood of the verb have occupied the attention of the first division during a part of the year. They have had daily practice in composition, chiefly in the narrative style; and in letter-writing and in conversation, both with the teacher and each other; so as to extend their acquaintance with colloquial phraseology.

Each pupil in this division (as also in the second division of the second class) is furnished with three blank books. In one of these is kept a list of all new words occurring in their reading lessons or otherwise, so as "to keep the run" of all the words the pupil has learned, which he is required to go over regularly, forming a practical exercise on each. Another book is appropriated for the purpose of transcribing into it such compositions as may be deemed desirable to preserve for



of the newspapers has been found very serviceable, not only in fostering a taste for reading, but also in largely increasing their vocabulary.

W. O. Barnaby, in this division, has only lately joined the school. So far as I have had opportunity of judging, his proficiency gives evidence of great care and thoroughness in his previous training, and serves to confirm the impression I had already formed, derived from various sources, that in the art of Deaf Mute instruction the American teachers are unsurpassed by their professional brethren in any other part of the world.

#### EXPENDITURE.

Although this subject hardly comes within my province to discuss, I beg leave, before closing, to advert to it, for the purpose of correcting certain erroneous and contracted notions often entertained, and sometimes expressed, on this point. The importance and the exigencies of the case are too often, I fear, imperfectly appreciated. It is not understood, as it should be, that in order to carry out this work to its fullest extent,—in order to elevate the Deaf and Dumb to that position of intellectual, moral, and social equality, which is their right as members of the human family and of civil society, there will be required a larger expenditure of means, in proportion to the numbers benefited, than is incurred in perhaps any other department of philanthropic effort. Several reasons may be assigned for this:—

1st. Owing to the peculiar nature and requirements of Deaf Mute instruction, a *larger staff of teachers* is necessary in an Institution of this kind, than in an ordinary school, containing a like number of scholars. Moreover, in order to secure duly qualified instructors—persons able and willing to devote themselves to this laborious and trying department of education—more liberal compensation must be offered than is usually considered adequate for the services of those engaged in the lighter labor of educating children who have all their faculties.

2nd. The books and other helps and appliances needful for the Deaf and Dumb, are often more expensive than those employed in common schools; and this is an item of outlay which will increase, rather than diminish, with the progress of the art of instruction,—an art yet only in its infancy, and admitting of great expansion and improvement.

3rd. Another and most important consideration here is, that the *Deaf and Dumb require a much more lengthened term of instruction than any other class.* The universal experience of those best ac-

acquainted with this subject, establishes the fact that *SIX YEARS is the shortest period in which it is possible to give a Deaf and Dumb child a moderate English education*,—such an education as will enable him to make his way in life, and be independent and self-supporting,—such an education, indeed, as the majority of our mechanical and agricultural population may be supposed to possess. It is utterly unreasonable to expect, as is sometimes done, that *two or three* years instruction should be sufficient to fit the Deaf and Dumb for the business of life, when hearing children are generally allowed double that time, and more, to accomplish far less than *must* be accomplished by the former, in order to raise them to an equality with their more favored fellow-men. I would fain enlarge upon this, but at present forbear. The truth of these remarks must, however, be evident to any one who gives the matter the least consideration; and it must be equally apparent, that if our pupils are to be retained as long at school as their circumstances would require, the attendant expenditure will be proportionally increased.

To show, however, what is done elsewhere for the Deaf and Dumb, I subjoin the following table, compiled from the notices of Institutions in the number of the "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb," for the month of July last :—

Institution.	No. of Pupils.	*No. of Instructors.	Annual Expenditure.
New York.....	298	15	\$43,000.00
Connecticut ("American Asylum")	264	16	50,500.00
Pennsylvania.....	201	10	39,000.00
Ohio.....	158	8	21,000.00
Indiana.....	147	7	27,000.00
Kentucky.....	109	5	12,000.00
Louisiana.....	77	4	22,000.00
Wisconsin.....	73	4	13,000.00
Iowa.....	50	3	8,000.00
South Carolina.....	34	4	6,500.00
Texas.....	27	2	7,700.00
Columbia (Washington).....	21	4	6,500.00
Total.....	1459	82	\$256,000.00

\* Exclusive of Principals.

The above presents a noble example of national benevolence, showing upwards of *a quarter of a million of dollars* annually devoted to this one department of philanthropic effort. The Institutions enu-

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rated comprise the twelve leading Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States,\* embracing, as it is seen, no less than about 1,500 pupils, with a staff of about 100 instructors, at an average expenditure of over \$21,000 a year, or about \$175 a head for each pupil. The average cost per head in our Institution is considerably under this, being only about \$100 or \$120. Indeed the establishment is conducted at the lowest point consistent with decency and efficiency.

In conclusion, I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness of the Principals of the following Institutions in Britain and America, in sending us their Annual Reports, viz:—Those of Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Swansea, Belfast and Dublin; also those of Hartford, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Toronto. The continuance of these favors would be very acceptable.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

J. SCOTT HUTTON,

Principal.

Annual Expenditure.
\$43,000.00
50,500.00
39,000.00
21,000.00
27,000.00
12,000.00
22,000.00
13,000.00
8,000.00
6,500.00
7,700.00
6,500.00
\$256,000.00

\* There are several other large and important Institutions besides those here mentioned. The whole number of such schools in the States, is somewhere about twenty. Those of Louisiana, S. Carolina, and Columbia, combine the Institution for the Blind with that of the Deaf and Dumb.

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LIST OF PUPILS WHO HAVE ATTENDED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR 1860.

NO.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	AGE WHEN ADMITTED.	WHERE FROM.	REMARKS.
1	Abell, Alfred.....	Oct. 31, 1860..	8	St. John, N. B.....	{ Lost hearing 2 years ago; still articu- lates a little. [before coming here.
2	Barnaby, W. Odber ..	Oct. 29, 1860..	20	Digby.....	{ Had been 4½ years in American Asylum [little.
3	Black, Clifford.....	Sept. 3, 1857..	12	Sackville, N. B.....	{ Lost hearing in infancy; articulates a little.
4	Boles, Robert.....	Feb. 4, 1860..	11	Manchester, Guysboro'	{ Lost hearing at 2 years of age.
5	Crawford, Robert ..	Oct. 3, 1860..	14	St. John, N. B.....	{ Semi-mute; not returned since summer vacation.
6	Cook, Mary C.....	Oct. 28, 1858..	20	Portland, St. John, N. B.	{
7	Dixon, William.....	Sept. 3, 1859..	10	Dorchester, N. B.....	{ cher, deceased.
8	Fletcher, Henry A....	Nov. 26, 1860..	11	Londonderry.....	{ Born deaf; brother of Mary Jane Flet-
9	Forbes, James R.....	Nov. 7, 1856..	16	East River, Pictou ..	{
10	Forbes, F. Peter ..	June 9, 1860..	11	Cow Bay, C. B.....	{ Employed as shoemaker for Institution.
11	Harvey, Peter.....	Feb. 15, 1858..	8	Halifax City.....	{
12	Hamilton, Ellen.....	Oct. 19, 1858..	10	Scotch Hill, Pictou ..	{
13	Hamilton, Catherine S.	Oct. 19, 1858..	8	..... do. ....	{
14	Hill, William Webb...	Dec. 19, 1860..	22	Sydney, C. B.....	{ Semi-mute; lost hearing in childhood.
15	Kempton, Emily.....	Sept. 27, 1860..	16	Caledonia, Queen's Co..	{ [very irregular.
16	Latimore, Clara.....	August, 1856..	9	Halifax City.....	{ Day scholar—colored girl; attendance
17	Logan, Frederick W..	April 9, 1857..	10	Maitland, Hants.....	{ Born deaf; 3 deaf and dumb in family.
18	Lucas, Emma Jane ..	Sept. 7, 1859..	16	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	{ Lost hearing at 4½ years; left June, 1860, in delicate health.
19	Lemont, George.....	Dec. 31, 1857..	13	Billtown, Cornwallis...	{ Two deaf and dumb in the family.
20	McBurnie, John ..	April 16, 1860..	15	Wallace, Cumberland..	{ [months old.
21	McCarthy, John.....	Aug. 4, 1856..	8	Halifax City.....	{ Day scholar; deafness discovered at 15
22	McKegan, Annie.....	Dec. 6, 1858..	10	Louisburg, C. B.....	{ [whom hears and speaks.
23	Macpherson, Elizabeth	Nov. 3, 1858..	9	Albion Mines, Pictou ..	{ Born deaf—one of twins; the other of

24	Middlemass, James F.	Oct. 21, 1858..	25	Caledonia, Queen's Co..	{ Lost hearing at 6 years of age.
25	Morse, George H.....	Nov. 19, 1858..	15	Bridgetown .....	{ Born deaf; 4 deaf and dumb in family.
26	Morse, Edward .....	Sept. 20, 1860..	12	.. do. ....	{
27	Morse, Emma Ann....	Nov. 23, 1860..	10	.. do. ....	{
28	Mumford, Inglis.....	Oct. 7, 1856..	13	Halifax City.....	{ [age.
29	Murphy, Thomas.....	Sept. 7, 1857..	15	Antigonish Harbor....	{ Day Scholar; lost hearing at 5 years of
30	Musgrave, Mary Jane..	June 14, 1859..	13	Sydney, C. B.....	{ Born deaf; 4 deaf and dumb in family.
					{ 2 deaf and dumb in family; 1 deceased



## MEDICAL REPORT.

HALIFAX, December 31, 1860.

I AM happy to inform the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, that I have very meagre material for a medical report. The sanitary state of the Institution has been most satisfactory.

I have no deaths to report, and no cases of dangerous illness have occurred during the year.

Emma Lucas, one of the female pupils, having for some time suffered from a disease of the nervous system, and the attacks recurring with such frequency as to interfere with her studies, I advised Mr. Hutton to suggest to her friends the propriety of removing her, which suggestion has been acted on.

Colds, slight febrile attacks, and a mild type of Diphtheria, were all the complaints for which I have been called on to prescribe, during 1860.

Dr. Gossip kindly vaccinated all the inmates requiring it, so that but little danger may be apprehended from Small Pox, now prevalent in this city.

D. McN. PARKER.

FROM RE

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Rev. Secretar

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grant of £500  
the increased

"April 20

## EXTRACT

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

"We have also visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and felt much pleasure in witnessing the efficiency of that very interesting establishment, and the fidelity and enthusiasm of the Teacher and the Rev. Secretary.

"Appended is a copy of the Treasurer's accounts. There are now attending this Institution thirty-two pupils—twenty-one males and eleven females,—of whom sixteen males and ten females are boarders, and five males and one female are day-scholars. We recommend a grant of £500 to this Institution for the present year, to meet in part the increased outlay, consequent upon recent purchases.

"HUGH McDONALD, *Chairman*.

THOS. COFFIN,

LEWIS SMITH,

THOS. CALDWELL,

ALEXR. MCFARLANE.

"April 20, 1860."

## APPENDIX.

### SPECIMENS OF PUPILS' COMPOSITIONS.

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 teacher. In some instances, where the expression was either defective or incorrect, and when 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.

#### A STORY.

An eagle took a child up to a rock, and its mother told men, and they went up to the rock, and they took the child alive with their hands, and they killed the eagle, and they brought the child into its home.

C. H.

#### OF THE ROOKS.

My father rowed in a boat. He saw many rooks, and he shot them, and he killed them, and he took them, and he rowed in the boat, and he came to the wharf, and he walked and carried them in his right hand, and he went home, and my mother made the fire, and she cooked them, and she made them ready on the table. My parents had dinner, and my father walked in the wood, and he put down a string and some sticks, and he came again in a few days, and he saw a rabbit dead, and he took it and he went home.

P. H.

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window, and saw  
door and spoke  
and saw a large  
laughed at you

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with one anoth  
one pig stopped  
It would not eat

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wood, and he s  
shot it. It fell  
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away. My par  
our bibles, and  
went to our bed  
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tree. A snare  
my brother John  
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and she put th  
my parents and

Many years ago  
Scotland. The  
them to write a  
door was opened  
the passage-floor  
school, and Mr.



### STORY OF A RAM.

Many years ago in Scotland, in your school, you looked through a window, and saw boys running towards the school, you opened the door and spoke to them, What is it? and they told you, you turned and saw a large ram lying in under the window-shutters, and they laughed at you pulling it, and it went away. They had chased it in.

J. M. P.

### A STORY OF TWO PIGS.

Two young pigs were born in Britain, and they grew up and went with one another. They were pretty pigs. One pig was sold, and one pig stopped in the barn, and did not eat food some days, and died. It would not eat because it was sorry about the pig was away.

E. H.

### SQUIRRELS AND RABBITS.

One day my brother Robert carried his gun, and he walked to a wood, and he saw a squirrel on a tree, and he took his gun, and he shot it. It fell from the tree, and he went home, and he saw another squirrel and he took his gun, and fired at it but he missed it. It ran away. My parents and brothers and sisters ate bread, and we read our bibles, and we kneeled and prayed to God, and we rose up and went to our beds, and in the morning we rose from our beds, and we ate breakfast. My brother John went to a wood, and he hid behind a tree. A snare caught three rabbits, and the rabbits were dead, and my brother John carried them, and he went home, and he skinned the rabbits' hides, and he gave them to my mother, and she cooked them, and she put them on a large plate, and she put plates on a table, and my parents and brothers and sisters ate them.

F. T.

### STORY OF AN ASS.

Many years ago in summer, Mr. G. Hutton was in his school in Scotland. The pupils assembled and sat on the benches, he taught them to write and read books every day. It was very hot, and the door was opened to be cool in school, then an ass came and walked in the passage-floor, and the pupils wondered and laughed at an ass in school, and Mr. G. Hutton spoke to the pupils and said, Is that a new

pupil? The pupils said no, it could not read, it was very ignorant, then he pushed and beat the ass, and turned it round, but it was disobedient, and walked slowly to the door, and walked away.

G. H. M.

### A STORY.

Mr. Hutton told me that a man carried many eggs in a basket, and he put them in a nest in hay, and his hen sat on them a few days, and then another man's turkey hen came to the nest, and she pushed the hen off, and the hen went away; and then the turkey hen sat in the hen's nest herself till the chickens were hatched. Then the turkey hen carried them and ran away and the man saw not the eggs in the nest, and he said to the other man that his turkey hen had carried the chickens and ran away, and he desired the other one to give him money for losing the chickens, and he would not give him it, and then he went to the court, and he told the judge that the turkey hen had carried his chickens and ran away and the man would not give the other one money, and then the judge told him to tell the other one must give him it.

T. R.

### ABOUT THE VACATION.

Last August my brother and I went in the cars from Halifax to Windsor. Then we came out of them and walked from Windsor to Mount Uniacke, and went into Mr. Harvie's house and we got our supper. Then we went to bed. Next day we rose and got breakfast and after this we mowed hay for a week, and then Mr. Harvie paid much money to us, and then we returned from Mount Uniacke and we went in the cars to Windsor, and then we walked to Horton till night. Then we knocked at a door and Mr. Bishop opened it and we bowed to him, when we asked for dinner and after this we went up stairs to sleep. Next day we rose and took breakfast, and we shook hands with them and thanked them, and walked in the forenoon a long time, when we came to Mr. John Payzant's house, and we were glad to see Nancy and Jane Payzant, and we got our dinner in the house and we talked with them all the day. Next morning we rose and got our breakfast, when my brother and I and Isaac Payzant drove in a wagon away till the evening, and we got in Mr. Bishop's house, and we staid all night, and next day early in the morning we got breakfast and then we walked from Horton to Cornwallis about the orchards, and we were very glad to

see them. We  
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and mother and  
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home the dog ran  
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his shoulder and  
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mother drove in  
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and he led it to  
some hay. The  
into the house,  
in the skin, and  
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MY DEAR FA  
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away.

G. H. M.

see them. We went into Mr. John Lemont's, and we were walking and talking with Lemont till afternoon, and we shook hands with his father and mother and brothers and sisters, and then we came from there to Windsor. Then we got in the cars and returned from there to Halifax again.

R. T.

### A STORY.

One forenoon, three or four winters ago, my mother put crumbs of potatoes on a plate and carried them on her left hand and went to the door of the house and opened the door, and she saw a fox running from the barn near the house to the field when my father was reading a newspaper, and she threw on the garden the crumbs of potatoes immediately, and the geese and hens fed on them, and then she ran and told my father that the fox was running across the field, and we went to the window and saw the fox running past the house, and then my father took his gun and loaded it when the fox was running to the wood, and he carried the gun and ran to the wood, and saw the fox walking, and he shot it and it was not killed, but its leg was broken. My brother heard that he shot the fox and he ran there, and my father sent him to take the gun home again and my brother loaded it. When he was walking home the dog ran there, and the dog smelled and barked at the fox, and bit his neck and leg and killed it, and my father carried the dead fox on his shoulder and came back to the house again to show us it and it looked very pretty and he put the fox on a sleigh, and then my father and mother drove in the sleigh with his horse to my Aunt's house, and she went into the house, and my father tied the horse's neck with a rope and he led it to the stable with a man and the man fed the horse with some hay. Then my father took the fox off the sleigh, and they went into the house, and my grandfather skinned the fox and he put a board in the skin, and then my parents and Aunt and Grandfather and Uncle got their dinner, and after that they talked with each other about things till evening, and then my father took the horse out of the stable to the sleigh, and he tied harness on it, and took the skin out of the house, and put it on the sleigh and then my parents drove in it home again.

G. L.

*Deaf and Dumb Institution,  
Halifax, 3d January, 1861.*

MY DEAR FATHER,—I received a letter from you last September and I was very glad to see and read it. I was delighted to hear that you

all are well. There was no school last Tuesday and Wednesday as it was Christmas, and some of the pupils decorated the Hall with spruce branches and artificial flowers and it looked very pretty, and we had a first rate dinner last Tuesday, and we had goose and turkey and pork and plum-pudding and fowl and apples, and we had a merry Christmas. Somebody put sweet-meats into my stocking, and I was very glad to suck them, and they were very pretty. We had holidays last Tuesday and Wednesday. The Carpenters' Society came here two weeks' ago, and one of them gave £25 for the Institution to Rev. Mr. Cochran, and we were very glad to see them do so, and we were much obliged to them, and they came to see the pupils and our rooms, and then they went away from here. Had you a first rate dinner last Tuesday? The New Year began two days ago, and I wish you a happy new year, and I send my love to you and my mother. The pupils and teachers, and Mrs. Hutton, and Mr. G. Hutton's wife and daughter, are all very well at present. Miss Jane Cox came here two weeks ago to see me, but I did not know her, and she said to me she saw my mother in church often, but I never saw her before. We had holidays for the last two days, and some of the pupils skated on the lake near the mill at North-west Arm, and one of them skated best last Tuesday. I got the new clothes, and I was very glad to see them, and they fit me very well. Mr. Hutton got two new globes for us, and we learned about Geography last Saturday. I send my love to you and my mother, and brothers and sisters.

I am,

Your loving son,

F. W. L.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

On Saturday, the 27th of August last, when the Great Eastern was approaching the harbor the people went up the Citadel Hill to see it, and I saw them standing on it, and I wanted to go too, so I ran up it, and I was tired for running. When I was going up the Great Eastern arrived at Halifax, and I saw it lying on the harbor, but I did not see it approaching the harbor, and I sat on the Citadel Hill for several minutes for I was tired, and then I returned from it to Cunard's wharf. I ran down very fast, and I almost fell several times, and I went to Cunard's wharf and I stood on it, and the people went to give money to the Captain to see the parts of the Great Eastern. I wanted to go to see it, but I could not do so because it was too dark. Mr. George Hutton was in it, and many people went to see it. The Great Eastern staid in the harbor till next morning, and then it went away, and the people saw it going away, being Sunday, 28th

August last, and I was sorry about the harbor for some time, but when they saw it, and because he was the greatest vessel

The Bible is full of Scriptures, and we might read The Old Testament and the New Testament. The Bible teaches us about God's plan for Christ, and that we cannot do anything without God's will. God is willing to forgive our sins, and just to forgive us. When we understand about the Bible, we can read the Bible like very much about it. I read them, and of their sins, and they may always

When George Hutton rebelled against the American soldiers, he was fighting for the American soldiers, and he was on the north side of the south side



Wednesday as it  
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ty, and we had a  
turkey and pork  
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Sunday, 28th

August last, and it was sailing very fast. I was wondering at it, and I was sorry about it going away. I would have liked it to stay in the harbor for some weeks. Many of the pupils never saw it, but some of them saw it, and I saw it once. Mr. J. S. Hutton did not see it, because he was in Edinburgh at the time. It was very beautiful, and it is the greatest vessel in the world. I. M.

### RESPECTING THE BIBLE.

The Bible is the word of God. It is sometimes called the Holy Scriptures, and God inspired holy men to write it, and give us it that we might read it. The Bible contains the Old and New Testaments. The Old Testament was written before Christ descended into the world, and the New Testament was written after he ascended to heaven. The Bible teaches us about God and Christ, and tells us how we may flee from God's anger because we are sinners, and how we can obtain pardon for Christ's sake, who alone can save us from sin and hell. It tells us that we cannot save ourselves, but Christ is the only Saviour. God is willing to pardon us. If we repent of our sins he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. When I was ignorant I could not read the Bible, and did not understand about it, and never knew about God and Christ, because I was not instructed about it. Now I am happy to have knowledge, and can read the Bible a little, and know about heavenly things. I would like very much to be able to understand the Bible, and prefer to think about it. I hope Bibles will be issued to all nations that they may read them, and that they may know about heavenly things, and repent of their sins, and be forgiven their sins, and become good, and that they may always pray to God through Jesus, and love and serve him.

J. C. T.

### ABOUT THE UNITED STATES.

When George III. was the King of England the American Colonies rebelled against him in 1775, so the British soldiers came to them, and were fighting with them for some years, but after seven years' war the American soldiers defeated them, and their General Washington commanded their army, and the Colonies established their independence, and he was their first President. The United States are bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Old California, and on the

west by the Pacific Ocean. They consist of many States, containing a great multitude of cities and towns, and many of them are beautiful, and wonderful, and large. The United States belong to North America, which we live in, but we do not belong to the United States, for we were born in Nova Scotia, which belongs to Great Britain. There are about thirty-three millions of people in the United States, and most of them are able to read and write. They have books and newspapers, and schools, and a good many Deaf and Dumb Institutions, and churches, and teachers, and ministers to instruct them. They are industrious, intelligent, and ingenious. They have many different trades, and fine shops and stores where dry goods, and boots and shoes, sugar and tea, and many other things are kept and sold. They build nice houses, which they live in, and light them with gas. They also build ships, and steamers, and boats to sail on the sea, for putting cargoes in them to be taken to other places to sell them. They make roads and build railways, so they can travel about without difficulty. They build bridges over rivers, and have carts, and wagons, and coaches, and rail-cars, and omnibuses, and other carriages for riding in and taking things in to various other places to sell them. They plough, and sow, and reap. The United States produce excellent cotton, wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, and many other crops. Its cotton very often is taken to Great Britain and sold, and clothes are made from it. I understand that robbers frequently rob stores and shops and banks in the Western and Southern States. The land is noted for its lofty mountains, its great rivers and lakes, and its immense plains and forests. There are about four millions of negroes in the United States, and they are a great pity, owing to their being not free, and sold and taken for slaves. The people of the United States boast that their country is the freest in the world, whereas they do not let the negroes have a free country.

T. M.

THE Queen is the ruler of Great Britain, which is a country on the west of Europe. She resides in London, the capital of England, in Great Britain. British America, several of the islands in the West Indies, some of the countries of Africa, Australia, some islands and many of the groups of islands in Polynesia, and other possessions, belong to the Queen; and these places are inhabited by different kinds of people, who do not speak all the same language as we do, for they speak different languages in the world, but we speak the English language in Great Britain, British America, and a part of the States. They do not dress as we do because they are separated from us, and

they were born  
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they were born in these places. They love and respect our Queen because she is very benevolent to them, and gives them permission to speak freely to one another regarding anything they please. She allows them to purchase the Bibles to read them respecting God and our Lord Jesus Christ, who died to save sinners. The British Government is ruling over these places, and it regulates its people to keep them from evil and danger.

If any person commit a crime he will be hanged or imprisoned, or banished to an isle for life, for it is just to punish him, as he has committed a crime. It is said that Great Britain is a very free country, where there are no slaves working, because the people do not want to capture negroes from Africa for slaves, and they do not sell them like beasts, whereas the United States say that their country is very free, and that it is a freer country than Great Britain; but they are very boastful of its being the freest country in the world, whereas negroes who are very unfree in the southern part of the States, are tyrannized over and flogged to work very hard. Their masters have bought them for slaves like beasts, therefore their masters are idling when the slaves work very hard for their owners. The United States are joined together, nevertheless God will probably destroy them, and break them into pieces, on account of their cruelty to slaves. However, the slave owners do not mind Him, and do not care for them, when they are tired working very hard, though it is very sinful and wicked to be cruel to them, because God created the colored people as well as the white people. We should pity the slaves, and inquire of God to permit them to be rebellious for the freedom of the States, and we would like the negroes to be free as well as the white people. Notwithstanding Americans refuse to permit the slaves to be free, and like to make them work for their owners. Several ministers in the States conceal from the slave-owners about slavery, and advise the slaves that they should love and obey their owners, and that if they rebel against them they will be cast into everlasting punishment. These ministers are very unkind-hearted, owing to their advising them to do so. The British Government, which does not permit any one to take negroes and sell them to Great Britain for slaves, says that if any person do so he will be put in jail, or the Government takes the vessel from him and sells it, owing to his stealing the negroes; for it is right to watch for slavers, and arrest persons who steal negroes and sell them to the States. It gives the people much pleasure with Great Britain on account of its capturing the slavers. It is proper to cruise about in search of them,

T. M.

for negroes should be delivered from slavery, which is an awful thing.

W. R.

### THE HISTORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

Joseph was the beloved son of Jacob, who had twelve sons, and Joseph was a young and good-looking and cheerful lad, and his father loved him much more than all his other sons, and when he was seventeen years of age his father gave a coat of many colors to him, as he was the son of his old age; and while they saw that Jacob regarded him with greater affection than them, they hated Joseph, and they could not speak kindly to their father. One day they went to Shechem to feed and keep their father's flocks, and Jacob had not seen them there for a long time, and he told his beloved son to go and see how they were, and he went there, and they saw him, and they conspired to kill him, and they said, "Let us slay him;" but Reuben heard it and delivered him from them, and Reuben said, "Let us not kill him," but Reuben was ingenious, and said to them that they might put Joseph into a pit, and they took him and cast him into the pit, which was empty, and there was no water in it, though they did not know that Reuben might take him to his father's house again, but they sold him to a company of Ishmaelites as a slave for twenty pieces of silver; and when the Midianite merchantmen went away with him, Reuben returned to the pit, and he saw that Joseph was not in it, hence Reuben rent his clothes, and he went to his brothers and he said to them, "The child is not." They told him they had sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites, who had taken him away into Egypt. His brothers said they would be afraid that their father might be displeased with them for their having sold him and taken him away. They were deceitful, and killed a kid of the goats, and took Joseph's coat and dipped it in the blood, and went with it to their father that he might think that some evil beasts had devoured Joseph, and because they were afraid lest Jacob might be very angry with them, and send them away from him if he knew what they had done to Joseph; whereas Jacob did not know that they had sold him, and that he had been brought to Egypt, though Jacob rent his clothes and mourned for him many days. The Midianite merchantmen took Joseph and sold him to Potiphar for a slave, and Joseph was very obedient to his master and was a prosperous man, and his master favored him, but Joseph was afterwards put in prison, though he had been guilty of no fault. God was with him and blessed him, and afterwards Joseph was set free from prison to explain the dreams of Pha-

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W. R.

## BRETHREN.

twelve sons, and Joseph, and his father when he was seven-  
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ah, and showed the king's dream that there would be seven years of  
reat plenty over all the land of Egypt, and then there would be seven  
ears of grievous famine, and Pharaoh was greatly astonished, and  
ade Joseph governor over all Egypt. During the seven years of  
lenty Joseph stored up much corn, for the famine was sore in all the  
and, but there was corn in Egypt, and Jacob sent his sons to Egypt  
o buy corn for him; and Joseph knew his own brothers quite well,  
ut they did not know him, and he said to them that they were spies,  
nd put some of them in prison, and the others went to Canaan with  
he corn, and gave their father it, and it was afterwards finished in eat-  
ng; so they came the second time to Joseph, and he made himself  
nown to his brothers, whom he told that he was their own brother,  
nd they felt afraid of him, and fell down to the earth and bowed be-  
ore him, then he forgave them, and he gave them the corn again, and  
e told them to bring their father down to Egypt. After that they  
vent up to Canaan with the corn for Jacob, and it was afterwards done,  
nd Jacob and his family came down from Canaan into Egypt with all  
heir flocks and wagons, and Joseph met his father whom he kissed;  
nd Pharaoh heard that Joseph's father and brothers had come to Egypt  
rom Canaan, and Pharaoh was very kind to them, and he gave them  
he land of Goshen to dwell in. Before Jacob was going to die he as-  
sembled all his sons and blessed them, and he also blessed the two sons  
of Joseph, and then charged them to carry his body with them to Ca-  
naan, to bury him in the cave of the burying-place of Machpeleh,  
where his father Isaac and his grandfather Abraham were both buried;  
and they embalmed his body in Egypt, and they went up from thence  
to Canaan to put him in the burying-place, and then they returned into  
Egypt again. When Joseph was one hundred and ten years of age he  
died, and was embalmed and put in a coffin in Egypt, and the people  
of Egypt wept, and sorrowed for him many days on account of their  
having respected him very much, and loved him for his good govern-  
ment.

J. R. F.

## TWO ENIGMAS.

An enigma is an obscure saying, or a riddle, that makes one guess  
what it is. I give the following, that the whole is made up of four  
letters, viz:—The first is the initial letter of the meekest and gentlest  
animal; the second is that of the son or daughter whose parents are  
dead; the third is the initial of the most pure maid, who gave birth to  
our Saviour, in her nation; the fourth is the initial of the prophet, who  
was taken up into heaven without death.

I give the following other enigma. The whole is composed of three letters, that is:—The first is the initial letter of the good tidings all things; the third is the initial of the holy bird which descended on Jesus' head at baptism, saying, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Tell me what two words these are. This is to think on for improving the mind.

W. O. B.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO AMERICA.

The Prince of Wales, who is the son of our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, left England on the 10th of July, 1860, in a war-steamer for Newfoundland, and when he arrived at St. John's, the people had decorated the city and gave an enthusiastic reception to him. Next day he came from there to Halifax, and while his squadron was coming into the harbor many guns were fired at the Citadel and George's Island, and the Battery at Dartmouth, in honor of him, and they and the city were all gaily decorated with flags in honor of our future King. He landed at the Dockyard on Monday morning at half-past nine o'clock, 30th of July, 1860. Some of the older pupils held and carried the four banners of Deaf and Dumb between the four divisions of the Deaf and Dumb pupils, and we all marched together from the Institution to the parade to see him. He rode with his attendants from the Dockyard through many handsome arches, which were covered with green branches and flags; and when about four thousand children, and the Deaf and Dumb pupils were sitting at the platform at the Grand Parade, south of the Post Office, he was coming up the street to them from the corner of Granville street, they stood up immediately and gave him a very cordial welcome, and it gave us great pleasure to see him, because he was the son of our good Queen Victoria. Then he resided in the Government House till night, when many ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Province Building, in order to dance with him. Fireworks and an illumination also took place, and the people had a view of them. Next day he went to the Common with the Earl of Mulgrave, and generals and officers, and reviewed the troops and volunteers, and then in the afternoon the games came off on the Common. He took a ride about the country with the noblemen. He remained in Halifax three days, and then he went in the cars from here to Windsor, where he embarked in the steamer for St. John, N. B., where he landed at one of the wharves, which was decorated, and he went over the suspension bridge, and about the city,

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## AMERICA.

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about the city,

and then he visited Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. He returned from there to Nova Scotia, and he visited some towns which were embellished with beautiful things, and the people were filled with enthusiasm to see him. Then he also visited Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, and the inhabitants of that city were very happy to welcome him; and then he went on to Quebec in Canada, and many steamers were assembled and crowded with people to welcome him; and the steamers and ships were all finely decorated with flags and things, and they followed him about. Then he proceeded to Montreal, and some of his attendants and he were in the interior of the Victoria Tubular Bridge there, one of the most wonderful works in the world, and he closed the last rivet of it. Then he went on to Ottawa, the new capital of Canada, which was decorated for his visit. I understand that he laid the corner stone of the Parliamentary buildings in that city. There is a waterfall and suspension bridge and several islands diversifying the scene there. A grand canoe reception was given to our future King on the St. Lawrence river. Afterwards he visited Kingston, and the inhabitants of that place welcomed him. When he was entering Hamilton, the people of Hamilton were full of ardor and zeal to see him, and the water-works at Hamilton were opened by him. At that time he also visited Toronto, and the inhabitants of that large town received him with gladness, and there were handsome arches which were made in the streets. Then he journeyed to the Niagara Falls, the most celebrated in the world. Then he strolled about the Prairies in the far West, for shooting. Then he visited some of the large cities in the United States, and I understand that the inhabitants of these cities gave him a more enthusiastic reception than the people of Canada, where he visited. The former did it as well as the citizens of Halifax. I heard that he visited the New York Institution for Deaf and Dumb, but he did not visit the Halifax Institution for Deaf and Dumb; however, he gave \$500 here, and he was very kind to it. We believed that he would visit the Deaf and Dumb Institution here, but he did not visit us, because he was very busy, so we were much disappointed. He resided in the States some weeks, and he then visited Portland, Maine, where he waited for his squadron, which had been in the harbor at Halifax a few weeks, and we saw them here, and which left Halifax for Portland to meet him; and they arrived at Portland, where he embarked for England on the 20th of October last. The squadron made the passage between Portland and England in about twenty-six days, and they arrived at Plymouth on the 14th of November last. The people of England, and his mother the Queen, were much pleased that he arrived at home in safety.

C. B.

## COLLECTIONS.

1860.

St. Paul's Church, (after Sermon by the Lord Bishop) HALIFAX,	£30	9	11
St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. J. Scott.....do..	12	3	0
St. Luke's Church.....do..	9	9	0
Chalmer's Church, (Presbyterian) Rev. John Hunter.....do..	7	1	2
Poplar Grove Church, (Presbyterian) Rev. P. G. McGregor do..	9	10	3
Universalist Church, Rev. N. Gunnison.....do..	10	1	5
Brunswick street Chapel (Wesleyan).....do..	5	8	4
Grafton street Chapel.....do..	5	0	0
Granville street Chapel (Baptist) Rev. Mr. Humphrey.....do..	5	0	0
St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) Rev. Mr. Boyd.....do..	8	1	6
Female Schools.....do..	9	2	7
Temperance Hall.....do..	5	11	11
Sundry persons, by W. F. McKoy, for pupil McBirney.....do..	4	10	0
Rev. Mr. Gelling.....MAINADIEU, C. B.	2	0	0
Rev. A. McGillivray.....do..	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Moore.....do..	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Mackintosh.....SHELburne,	3	3	9
Mrs. Crews.....do..	1	0	0
Rev. W. Duff.....LUNENBURG,	4	0	7
Rev. H. L. Owen.....do..	5	1	10
Miss Halley.....do..	1	0	0
Rev. H. Pickard.....SACKVILLE ACADEMY,	4	7	6
Rev. J. Cameron.....NINE MILE RIVER,	12	10	0
Rev. A. Stronach.....AYLESFORD,	2	11	1
Rev. J. Moody.....BRIDGEWATER,	1	0	0
Rev. T. D. Ruddell.....SYDNEY MINES,	3	2	0
Rev. Mr. Currie.....MAITLAND,	6	0	0
Miss Peters.....ST. JOHN, N. B.	8	7	6
Miss Barlow.....do..	12	15	0
Rev. A. Pollock.....NEW GLASGOW,	4	0	0
St. James' Church, (by Rev. D. Roy).....do..	4	1	1
Rev. Mr. Jarvis.....GUYSBOROUGH,	1	19	3
Rev. Mr. Balcom.....AMHERST,	4	0	0
Rev. Gorge Townsend.....do..	4	0	0
Mr. Angus Cameron, Jr. ....EAST RIVER, ST. MARY'S,	0	15	9
Mrs. Musgrave.....NORTH SYDNEY,	15	0	2
Rev. J. Breeding.....EASTERN SHORE,	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Boyd.....PICTOU,	1	3	9
Rev. J. Storrs.....CORNWALLIS & HORTON,	3	0	0
Miss Scott.....LIVERPOOL,	1	17	6
Mr. Scott.....do..	1	3	10

Miss O'Brien  
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 Three sons of  
 Miss E. Walk  
 Rev. W. Keirs  
 Salem Church  
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 Black Mountai  
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 By A. C. McD  
 Rev. Mr. Mur  
 Rev. Mr. Yewe  
 Rev. J. J. Bax  
 By Miss Mack

H. R. H. Alber  
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 W. Murdoch, E  
 T. C. Kinnear  
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 A Lady.....  
 Do. ....  
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 A Friend, T. J.  
 Hon. Jon. McC  
 A Friend.....  
 Mrs. Capt. Pye  
 The Hon. Chief  
 L. B. ....  
 G. Mitchell, Es  
 Stranger.....  
 Mr. Barnaby  
 Mrs. G. H. Star  
 H. Yeomans, Es  
 Tigranes.....  
 Mrs. E. Boyd  
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 Judge Marshall  
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 Mr. J. Liswell  
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Miss O'Brien .....	TUSKET,	£0 13 9
Rev. Mr. McLeod .....	SHUBENACADIE & GAY'S RIVER,	2 10 0
Three sons of Rev. D. Fitzgerald .....	CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I.	3 12 11
Miss E. Walker .....	CHESTER,	0 16 3
Rev. W. Keirs .....	PRINCETOWN, P. E. I.	5 18 3
Salem Church .....	GREEN HILL,	3 0 0
Union Hall Sabbath School .....		0 16 6
Black Mountain, by Mrs. Ross .....	PICTOU,	4 0 0
Pupils of Mr. W. H. Waddell's School and Boys' Inst.,	SYDNEY,	7 5 8½
By A. C. McDonald, Esq. ....	PICTOU,	2 12 6
Rev. Mr. Murdoch .....	WINDSOR,	5 11 3
Rev. Mr. Yewens .....	KENTVILLE,	1 12 1½
Rev. J. J. Baxter .....	ONSLow,	4 7 2
By Miss Mack .....	MILLS VILLAGE,	3 0 0

### DONATIONS.

H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.....	125	0	0	
W. Cunard, Esq.....	HALIFAX,	5	0	0
Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart.....	LONDON,	5	0	0
W. Murdoch, Esq.....	HALIFAX,	5	0	0
T. C. Kinnear, Esq.....	do..	5	0	0
James Thompson, Esq.....	do..	5	0	0
Two Friends, 10s. and 3s. 9d.....	do..	9	13	9
A Lady.....	do..	0	5	0
Do.....	do..	0	3	9
Do.....	do..	0	5	0
A Friend, T. J.....	do..	5	0	0
Hon. Jon. McCully.....	do..	1	0	0
A Friend.....	do..	0	9	4½
Mrs. Capt. Pye, 63d Regt.....	do..	1	5	0
The Hon. Chief Justice Young.....	do..	10	0	0
L. B.....	do..	10	0	0
G. Mitchell, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Stranger.....	do..	0	12	6
Mr. Barnaby.....	do..	1	5	0
Mrs. G. H. Starr.....	do..	5	0	0
H. Yeomans, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Tigranes.....	do..	1	5	0
Mrs. E. Boyd.....	do..	1	5	0
Rev. Mr. Boutflower, H. M. S.....	do..	1	0	0
Micmac Band of Hope.....	do..	12	19	9
Judge Marshall.....	do..	1	0	0
Admiral Milne.....	do..	2	10	0
Mr. J. Liswell.....	do..	2	0	0
Friend, by Miss Lawson.....	do..	1	0	0
Friend of J. Barnaby.....	do..	1	0	0

Carpenters' Society, Halifax .....	do..	£25	0	0
Rev. Mr. McGregor, part proceeds of meeting on Sabbath Question, Temperance Hall.....	do..	7	10	0
Andrew Shiels, Esq. ....	do..	1	0	0
Mr. Scott (baker).....	do..	0	5	0
Hon. J. Locke, M. P. P.....	do..	1	0	0
A. M. Cooper, Esq. ....	do..	0	10	0
S. H. Holmes.....	do..	0	5	0
A. C. McDonald, Esq., M. P. P.....	do..	0	15	0
Rev. Mr. Patterson .....	do..	1	0	0
D. McDonald, E. River.....	do..	1	0	0
Literary Society.....	do..	2	13	9
Students Debating Club .....	do..	1	0	0
W. Dean, Senr., and wife .....	do..	1	0	0
J. Fraser Doane, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Judge Parker.....	do..	1	5	0
Friend.....	do..	0	10	0
A Lady.....	do..	0	10	0
Contents of Box at Institution.....	do..	2	3	2
J. Morton, Esq., M. P. P.....	do..	1	0	0

## BAZAARS.

Londonderry Bazaar, by several ladies .....	67	12	6
Childrens' Bazaar, Fresh Water, Halifax.....	3	5	0
Sale of articles from Bazaar of 1858, by Mrs. Duffus.....	1	12	6

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rt. Hon. Lady Mulgrave.....	HALIFAX,	2	0	0
Miss Cogswell.....	do..	5	0	0
Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.....	do..	2	0	0
A. Mackinlay, Esq.....	do..	5	0	0
J. Duffus, Esq.....	do..	5	0	0
Hon. J. H. Anderson.....	do..	5	0	0
Dr. Cogswell.....	do..	5	0	0
J. Naylor, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Mrs. Robie.....	do..	1	0	0
E. Binney, Esq.....	do..	2	10	0
R. Albro, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Mrs. John Silver.....	do..	1	0	0
Mrs. Duffus, Jr.....	do..	1	0	0
Mrs. Boyle .....	do..	0	10	0
J. Williamson, Esq.....	do..	1	0	0
Mrs. Williamson.....	do..	2	0	0
Miss Stairs.....	do..	1	0	0
H. S. McNeil, Esq.....	do..	1	5	0
Dr. Bell.....	do..	1	0	0
Miss Berton.....	HORTON,	0	10	0

DEAF AND D

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DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, *in account with the TREASURER, from*  
*December 31, 1859, to December 31, 1860.*

DR.

To balance on hand January 1, 1860.....	£180	0	1
Contributions.....	463	13	8
Do. from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	125	0	0
Board and Tuition.....	125	1	0
Proceeds of the Londonderry Bazaar.....	67	12	6
Provincial Grant.....	500	0	0
New Brunswick Government.....	50	0	0
Rents of old premises in Gottingen street.....	73	15	0
Sale of Currants.....	0	14	2
Interest on Deposit, &c.....	6	11	7

£1,592 8 0

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By salaries to December 31, 1860.....	£273	15	0
Monthly expenses, including Gas, Furniture, Bedding, &c.....	733	3	3
Interest on Mortgages, &c., on old and new premises...	99	9	6
Insurance.....do.....do.....	11	15	0
Cash paid Nova Scotia Insurance Company on account of property.....	400	0	0
Balance in bank.....	74	5	3

£1,592 8 0

JOHN DUFFUS,

*Treasurer Deaf and Dumb Institution.*

Halifax, Dec. 31, 1860.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

1. Applicants must be (except in special circumstances) between the ages of ten and twenty-five years, free from immoralities of conduct and from contagious and offensive diseases.
2. Application for admission should be made (post-paid) to the Secretary or to the Principal of the Institution.
3. The following is the scale of charges, payable half-yearly in advance:—

### I.—FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

£1 5s. per quarter, including school requisites—as pens, ink, slates, copy-books, &c.

### II.—FOR BOARDER PUPILS.

(Including tuition, school requisites, board and washing.)

Between the ages of 10 and 15.....	£20 per annum.
Do. 15 and 20.....	25 do
Do. 20 and 25.....	30 do

4. These terms will be modified according to the circumstances of the applicants at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
5. Every boarder is expected to have the following articles of clothing:—A week-day suit of dark cloth and a Sunday suit of ditto, two pairs boots or shoes, four day shirts and two night shirts, two towels, four sheets, two pillow cases, three night caps, four pocket handkerchiefs, one neckerchief, one cravat, four pairs dark worsted stockings, two pairs worsted gloves or mitts, one top-coat, one pocket comb, one fine-tooth comb, one cloth brush, one tooth brush, and a bag or box for clothes,—all to be distinctly marked.
6. The session commences on the first Wednesday of September and closes on the second Wednesday in 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 pupils cannot be permitted to leave before the specified time.
7. 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*.
8. 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. No deduction from the annual charge will be made on account of the vacation.

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9. In the case of each pupil who enters the Institution it is desirable to obtain a written statement, embracing the following particulars:—

1. The name of the pupil in full.
2. The year, month, and day of his birth.
3. The cause of deafness. If not born deaf, at what age, and from what cause did he become so?
4. Is the deafness total or partial. If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Is it of any practical benefit to him in his intercourse with others?
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, and post-office address of the parents?
10. The number and names of the children?

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## DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHING DEAF MUTES AT HOME.

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*(Reprinted from the Tenth Report of the Georgia Institution.)*

It is very important to the deaf and dumb that their friends should teach them the manual alphabet, to spell simple words, the name of their parents and friends, and of many familiar objects, before they enter the Institution.

Imitate the child's actions, or *signs*, and encourage him to use the language of pantomime.

As the child advances, his signs may be reduced and improved.

Imitate the actions for sewing, knitting, chopping, jumping, plowing, sowing, &c., and the mute child will readily understand them.

When anything is particularly pleasing to him, invent a sign for it, and by being often repeated, it will become a familiar representative of thought. For "good," kiss the hand; "bad," bring the hands to the lips, as for good, turn the palm down, and throw it from you. "Glad," pat the heart rapidly, with a cheerful countenance; "sorry," rub the heart with the clenched fist, with a sorrowful countenance. "To see," point from the eye towards the object. "To dare," shake the clenched fist with a threatening countenance. "To love," press both hands on the heart. "To hate," push the hands out from the heart, as if pushing something from you. "To disobey," throw the elbow out, forcibly, from the body. "To

obey," let the hands incline down, bowing the head slightly, with a submissive countenance. "Red," touch the lips with the forefinger. "Black," draw the end of the finger along the eyebrow.

Individuals may be represented by reference to some peculiarity of person.

These are only a few examples, merely as suggestions.

Spelling may be taught very soon, even before the manual alphabet is perfectly learned. Take the word "cat;" pick out from the alphabet the letters c, a, t, and teach the child to place the fingers in the right position, no matter how slow at first, by patience and a *good deal of repetition* the child will learn to spell the word; and as soon as he has learned what it represents, he will appropriate it to his own use in communicating his thoughts. A cat may be shown him, or the picture of one. After the ability to spell the word, a sign may be used—reference to the whiskers of the cat will be sufficient. In the same manner proceed with the words dog, horse, pig, chair, cow, sheep, &c.

At the same time, teach the child to write these words on a slate, and to form the letters as round as possible, not taking off the pencil till the word is completed. A good habit thus formed will be of great advantage to the writer, and save much time, enabling him to accomplish more in a given time than by any other method.

Writing words with *disjointed letters* is very objectionable.

If the parents wish to proceed further, and teach sentence-writing, write the name of the child, as, "James sees a cat." Point from the eye towards the cat. Let him copy this sentence till he is familiar with it. It will be a *model* for him to construct other sentences, as John sees a dog. —a horse,—a pig,—a chair, &c.

Encourage him to write as many sentences as he can. All this may be the work of years; but he who will take the trouble so to instruct his child, will be repaid a hundred fold. The advantage to the child can never be estimated.

A little attention every day will probably accomplish all this, and possibly much more.

Attempt the end; there is no mystery about instructing the children of silence. It is just as easy to teach a child to know the letters by the position of the hand, as to know them by their names or sounds.

Why should a mother devote hours and days to the instruction of her speaking and hearing children, while the *silent* one sits by in ignorance till his mind is stupid?

When the child has arrived at the proper age for admission into the Institution, *bring it at once*; the longer you delay it the worse it is for the child.

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## SOME OF THE WORK DONE BY THE PUPILS DURING THE YEAR.

### I.—CARPENTRY WORK.

- Raising Summer-house, and putting a new foundation—and new flooring and new-roofing the same.
- Making wooden borders for the garden walks.
- Turning posts for the stairs of the verandah in rear of the building—also repairing the verandah.
- Repairing fences all round the back-garden.
- Erecting out-house in the garden.
- Repairing steps at the hall-door.
- Making a large kitchen table,—also two smaller tables,—also lengthening dining-room table.
- Putting up platform in the school-room,—also making some benches and a footstool.
- Making book-stand for school,—and fitting box for the Globes.
- Fitting up presses in kitchen and pantry.
- Making ladder,—also a box for books, clothes-horse, &c.

### II.—GARDEN WORK.

- Digging, manuring, planting and weeding the Vegetable Garden.
- Trimming flower-beds, and keeping walks in order in the front garden.
- Mowing grass in lawn and orchard.
- Digging pit for drainage from the house.
- Levelling the road leading from the street to the rear of the premises, &c., &c.

### III.—SHOEMAKING.

- 12 pairs boots and shoes *made*, and
- 15 pairs do do *repaired*.

Besides, sawing and chopping all the fire-wood used in the house ; putting in and carrying coal ; whitewashing the fences and cellars ; going on errands ; lighting fires ; keeping the yard clean ; removing ashes, rubbish, &c.

## BY THE FEMALE PUPILS.

Making 13 bed-covers, 13 face towels, 8 slate towels, 6 sheets, 13 pillow-slips, footing 5 pairs socks, and knitting 4 pairs of stockings, making 4 shirts, 3 jackets, 1 dress, 2 aprons, 1 hood and 2 table-cloths.

Repairing all the pupils' clothing during the year.

Assisting in house-work, as scrubbing, sweeping, cleaning, making beds, washing dishes, laying the table, &c., &c.

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DONATIONS.

Among the Donations of various useful articles during the year 1860, were the following :—

LUMBER, from Messrs. Adams, J. Watson, and Donovan.

APPLES from Mr. Ackhurst.

SHOVELS and SHOEMAKER'S TOOLS, from Mr. E. Albro.

FLOUR, from Mr. McLean.

“ from late Mr. Boardwell.

LEATHER, from Mr. Letson.

SHOEMAKER'S IMPLEMENTS, from Messrs. McLave, and Verge & Morse.

COTTON, &c., from Messrs. W. & C. Silver.

NOVA SCOTIA FLAG, from Dr. Cogswell.

CARPENTERS TOOLS, from Messrs. Starr & Sons.

SUNDRIES, at Christmas, from Messrs. Hunter, Rennels, J. P. Mott, J. Liswell, Scott, and Duffus.

The Institution is under obligation to the proprietors and publishers of the following newspapers which are sent regularly *gratis*, and are read with great interest by the pupils, viz: *The Morning Chronicle, Evening Express, Morning Sun, Church Record, Presbyterian Witness, Provincial Wesleyan*, and *Christian Messenger*.

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NOTICE.

THE INSTITUTION may be visited by persons resident in the City on the *afternoons* of TUESDAY and FRIDAY, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. The parents and friends of the pupils, as also strangers from the country, will be admitted any day of the week, except Sunday.