

Walking Grandma.

Mamma said Little one, go and see
If grandma's ready to come to tea
I knew that I must disturb her, so
I stepped so gently along tiptoe
And stood a moment to take a peep
And there was grandma fast asleep.

I knew it was time for her to wake
I thought I'd give her a little shake
Or tap at her door or softly call.
But I had hit the hear: for that at all
She looked so sweet and so quiet there
Lying back in her high arm-chair,
With her dear white hair and a little smile
That means "She's loving you all the while."

I didn't make a speck of noise
I knew she was dreaming of little boys
And girls who lived with her long ago
And then went to heaven - she had told me so.
I went up close, but did not speak
One word, but I gave her on her cheek
The softest bit of a little kiss,
Just in a whisper and then said this:

"Grandma, dear, it's time for tea"
She opened her eyes and looked at me
And said "Why, yes, I have just now dreamed
Of a little angel who came and seemed
To kiss me lovingly on my face -
She pointed light at the very place,
I never told but 'twas only me
I took her hand and went to tea."

Signs of Deafness.

Dr. D. Wright, in *British Deaf Monthly*:

I am moved to write you by the frequent instances that come to my notice in which a timely word from the family physician to the mother of a deaf child would have made him a genuine benefactor.

Every physician some time during his practice meets with a case of total deafness or imperfect hearing in a child. In nine cases out of ten the deafness, whether partial or total, was not noticed by him on first seeing the child, and was not accepted as a fact by the parents for a long time after the doctor's suspicions were aroused and expressed. I have known many cases in which the child was four years old and more before the parents were convinced that it was so deaf as to need special attention. The result is that much valuable time is lost which, if properly used, would have had a most beneficial effect upon the future welfare of the child.

It is not generally realized by either physician or parents how great a handicap even slight deafness is to a child in hindering the acquisition of language, and such general information as comes from the ordinary conversation of those around him. If the truth were known, it would be found that many so-called stupid children are only hard of hearing and have been so from infancy.

If the child's hearing is imperfect, the fact should be known as early as possible, and steps taken to determine the nature of the difficulty and what means should be employed to develop the hearing, when possible, or to train the other senses if there is little hope of improvement in the hearing.

The first step, of course, is to determine whether the suspicion of deafness is correct, and if so, to what extent the hearing is impaired, and this is not so simple a thing as it might seem. In fact, there are few more puzzling things than to determine satisfactorily those facts in the case of a child at the age of two years. Slowness in learning to talk may be an indication, but many children of normal hearing are slow in beginning to speak. Direct tests, such as calling when the child's back is turned, or clapping the hands, are apt to be misleading, for often a child with perfect hearing will pay no attention to such things if his mind happens to be occupied with something else, and I have frequently seen deaf children turn on such an occasion, either as a coincidence or from perceiving vibration, to which they often are surprisingly sensitive. Deafness also presents so many peculiarities in relation to pitch as to add difficulty to the task. I have had instances in which sounds of a certain pitch were entirely unheard, while for other notes the hearing was almost acute. I have known instances of inability to hear certain vowels, while others were heard with considerable distinctness.

There are also certain mental defects that simulate deafness very closely, but of course, require very different treatment. These and many other possibilities have to be known and taken into account in pronouncing upon the deafness of a child and in determining what course is best to pursue.

In general it may be said that if a child is slow in beginning to express itself in words, passes its second birthday, we will say, without having merely uttered any words except "papa" and "mamma," which words are generally spoken even by deaf children simply in

imitation of the movements of the mother's lips, then it is time to prove that deafness is or is not the cause.

In the case of even a totally deaf child, the laugh and cry are perfectly natural, a thing which often deceives both mother and physician. If the child is wholly or partially deaf, but in every other respect physical and mental is normal, there have probably been many little occurrences before its second birthday to cause the mother to wonder if there may not be something wrong. But this suspicion is seldom strong enough to lead to a consultation with a specialist, though the matter may be mentioned to the family physician, and he should either carefully test the child himself, or have the parents consult some one for the purpose.

It is no very unusual thing for an aurist to declare that a child is totally deaf when it really has only some form of tone deafness, and possesses enough perception of sound to be of great service if it were properly educated and developed. But the dictum of the specialist is accepted as final, and the latent hearing power is allowed to lie dormant until it is too late to do much in the way of awakening and educating it. But even if an aurist is not always of service in determining the state of the child's hearing, he certainly should be consulted at once in regard to the state of the child's ears as soon as the fact of deafness is suspected.

The Akoullifon.

An account was published on Feb. 1th in one of the New York papers of a series of interesting experiments with an electrical device for conveying sound to the brain of the deaf. The contrivance, which is similar in appearance to that worn over the head by telephone switch-board attendants, was clamped to the head of a deaf and dumb boy, who, the account stated, heard music and other sounds, and soon repeated audibly after his instructor such simple words as "mamma," "papa," "hello," etc.

It is claimed for the device that by its use 80 per cent. of all deafmutes can acquire a practical use of articulate language. It is maintained that there is not one case of deafness in 10,000 where all the organs of the outer and inner ear are so completely destroyed as to preclude the possibility of conveying sound preception to the nerve centres of the brain, provided only the sound waves can be conveyed with sufficient directness and intensity.

Dr. A. I. E. Crouter, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, said that while the contrivance may be of aid to those in whom there is some sense of hearing remaining, he did not believe it could help those totally deaf. "I am very sure that I know what the device is," said Dr. Crouter. "It is not new, but has been tried in several schools for the deaf. I have seen it used, though no experiments have been made with it in Philadelphia, so far as I know. The principle of it is that the electric current so greatly strengthens the vibrations of sound that, either through the bones of the ear or through what is remaining of the auditory nerve, the sound is conveyed to the brain. I do not think that any contrivance made renders it possible to reach by sound the brain of one totally deaf. Notwithstanding long continued effort to develop partial hearing in the deaf, there has been very little progress. Where hearing has been utterly destroyed it is generally held to be utterly useless to attempt to reach the brain by sound. The estimate that there is not one case of deafness in 10,000 where the organs are so completely destroyed that sound cannot be conveyed to the brain is greatly exaggerated. Among those whom we have in this institution the percentage of the totally deaf is very large. Of course, we have a good many, perhaps 20 per cent, who will distinguish sound if it is sufficiently intense or will take notice of a hand. I am convinced that to the totally deaf this device can be of no aid, whatever its value may be among those who have some sense of hearing remaining. I have extended an invitation to those who have it to experiment with it here, but there has been no acceptance." - *New York Deaf Mutes' Journal*.

If you would lift me up you must be on higher ground. - *Emerson*.

We often do more good by our sympathies than by our labors. - *Canon Farrar*.

At the Necktie Counter.

Black neckties, if you please.
Drummond, the salesman, stared across the counter at the speaker as if his thoughts were in Egypt.
"What is it?" he said at last.
"Black neckties. Silk."
Drummond threw a box down.
The customer opened it. "These are red—and not silk," he said quietly.
"Nobody wears black silk now," Drummond said yawning and looking indifferently at the plain old man before him.
Then he took up the box and threw it back into its place.
"Have you none of the kind I want?" asked the old man.
"No! That kind of goods went out years ago. We don't keep 'em," said the salesman absently.
"There are plenty of black ties," said Sanders, the man at the next counter, in an undertone.
"I know. But what's the good of bothering with an old back number like that? Methodist preacher, I'll bet five to one! But I was telling you about my cousins, the Haris. The three brothers all left the village and came up to town. One of them is now a railway boss, one a banker, and the third is a sugar man. All of them are millionaires."
"A lucky family! How was it?"
"They all had capital to start with. The man with the capital was every time."
"Perhaps you have neckties—black silk?" the old man said to Sanders. He had been lingering near the counter.
"I think there are some, sir," said Sanders, taking down some boxes. He opened one after another, but there were no ties of the kind the old man wanted.
Drummond, with a half-amused stare at the persistent customer, turned away to gossip with a salesgirl. Sanders anxiously took down box after box.
"I am afraid I'm giving you a great deal of trouble," said the old man kindly.
"That's what I'm here for," said the salesman pleasantly. "I am sure I shall find them in time."
The box was found at last and a necktie of the right width chosen, wrapped, and handed to the troublesome customer with a smile.
The next morning Sanders received a printed slip, notifying him of his promotion in the store. Drummond also received a slip, but it informed him that after the end of the next week his services would no longer be required by Colton & Co. Underneath the printed form were written the words: "Civility and efficiency are capital, as well as money. You will fail because you have neither."
"Who was the old bore?" demanded Drummond in a fury.
"It was John Colton, the silent partner of the firm," said one of the men. - *Youth's Companion*.

You will accomplish little in this world unless you work in a line with God. - *Mark Hopkins*.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION

West - 9:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 6:00 a.m. 11:15 a.m.
1:45 p.m. 6:10 p.m.
East - 1:45 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 12:07 p.m. 5:30 p.m.
11:00 a.m. 12:15 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 12:10 a.m. 3:45 p.m. 6:40 p.m.

Uneducated Deaf Children.

I WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY person who receives this paper send me the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward them particulars concerning this institution and inform them where and by what means their children can be instructed and furnished with an education.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows: Every Sunday.

West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m.
And Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill Streets, at 10 a.m.
General Central, 21 stairs at Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. 10 or 12 doors south of College Street, at 3 p.m. Leaders: Messrs. Samlith, Brigden and others.

Music Class - every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, and cor. Queen St. and Dovercourt Road.
Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable.
Miss A. Fraser, Missionary to the Deaf in Toronto, 24 Division Street.

Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE Education and Instruction of Blind children is located at Brentford, Ontario. For particulars address

A. H. DYMOND, Principal.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Classes:

SCHOOL HOURS - From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday of week.

GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASSES on Monday noon of each week from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.

EVENING STUDY from 7 to 8:30 p.m. for pupils and from 7 to 8 for juvenile pupils.

Articulation Classes:
From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 2 p.m.

Religious Exercises:
EVERY SUNDAY - Primary pupils at 10:30 a.m. senior pupils at 11 a.m. General Lecture 2:30 p.m., immediately after which the Class will assemble.

EACH SCHOOL DAY the pupils are gathered in the Chapel at 8:45 a.m., and the teacher in-charge for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards discuss the subject that may reach their respective school rooms later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet orderly manner.

REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. C. H. Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor J. J. L. V. Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A., B. D., Rev. J. W. Crothers, M. A., B. D., Rev. J. H. Covert, (Baptist), Rev. M. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. J. A. Shedy, Rev. C. W. Welch, Rev. T. H. Rev. Jos. H. Locke.

HELP CLASSES, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p.m. in the National Series of Sunday School, 1250 St. George Street.
Miss ANNIE MATHISON, Teacher.

Clergymen of all Denominations cordially invited to visit us at any time.

Industrial Departments

STITCH ROOM - Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 11:15 to 12:15 o'clock.

PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK AND LABEL SHOPS from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m., and from 3:30 p.m. for pupils who attend school; those who do not from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. at each working except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.

THE SPINNING CLASSES are from 10:30 to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. those who do not attend school, and from 3:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do not attend on Saturday afternoons.

The Printing Office, Shop and Sewing Rooms to be left each day when work is done in a clean and tidy condition.

Pupils are not to be excused from various classes or Industrial Departments except on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.

Teachers' reports and other matters of importance to the work in hand, will be discussed in the performance of the several duties.

Visitors:

Persons who are interested in visiting the institution, will be made welcome any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays except the regular chapel exercises at 2:30 p.m. on Friday afternoons. The best time for visits on ordinary school days is as soon after 11 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3:00 o'clock.

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents are advised not to linger and prolong leaving taking with their children. It only adds discomfort for all concerned, particularly the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and if left in our charge without delay will be quite happy with the observations of days, in some cases in a few hours.

Visitation:

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents may come, however, they will be made welcome to the classrooms and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish lodging or meals or entertain guests at the institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the Quilto Hotel, Hoffman House, Queen's Hotel, American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management:

Parents will be good enough to give suggestions concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. No correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission upon each occasion.

Sickness and Correspondence:

In case of the serious illness of pupils letters or telegrams will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE ABSENCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE OF THE INSTITUTION.

All pupils who are capable of doing so will be required to write home every three days. Letters will be written by the teacher for the little ones who cannot write, stating as far as possible, their wishes.

No medical preparations that have been used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by pupils except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of deaf children are advised against Quack Doctors who advertise their cures and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 99 cases out of 100 they will not only want money for which they do not return. Consult well known and experienced practitioners in cases of deafness and be guided by their sound advice.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.