

The Tyrant of the House.

While baby sleeps—
We cannot jump, or dance, or sing,
Play folly games, or do a thing
To make a noise. The floor might creak
If we should walk! We scarcely speak
Or breathe, while baby takes a nap,
Lest we should wake the little *clap!*
A strict watch Nurse always keeps
While baby sleeps!

When baby wakes
But little gratitude he shows
When other people want to doze!
At night, when folks have gone to bed
He rouses them all up instead,
To wait on him! He lights the lamp,
And warms milk for the "little scamp!"
He walks him up and down the floor
Sometimes two hours and sometimes more!
And nurse comes running, in a stew,
To see what she, for him, can do!
And Will and Harry, at the row,
Call, "What's the matter with him now?"
And I'm waked up at all the clatter
To wonder what on earth's the matter
Such uproar in the house he makes
When baby wakes!

So if asleep or if awake,
The house vibrates but for his sake,
And such a tiny fellow he,
To be boss of this family!

Little Literary Lights.

Surely this is the day of small things and the very existence of large innumerable combinations makes this day possible. For why are these gigantic mounds and combines formed if it is not to eventually strengthen the weak individual and his work and unfold possibilities to his listless sleepy state?

As we note growth and progress in one industry, whether it be educational, mechanical, or along lines in any city life, we see at once new impetus getting into some other industry, it may be of kindred nature or decidedly other. We may look into the printing rooms, think of the presses, per se, and the little Linotype, abstractly. What do all these mechanical motions mean? More newspapers, more posters, more books, more reading. The demand for reading becomes greater, satisfying attractive productions must be offered, and who is to furnish editor and publisher with sufficient material, unless it be those writers who possess the qualities of style sought for.

There is much amateur writing at present, fresh and good in the sense of pure motif and original expression, and this modern impulse on the part of youth and unprofessional persons is gaining strength, because of the encouragement that comes through the liberality of the average person in reading that which strikes his fancy, at most, regardless of the author.

No one is placed on a pedestal of fame or popularity and allowed to stand there alone unchallenged and unchallenged by the reading public or even the amateur writer, a much lesser light in letters.

In the home there is no discipline that will deal more kindly with the young mind than that which insists upon industry from the mere babe to the oldest child. That books and papers may take the place of idle talk and spare moments be filled with delightful stories and educational games, and the mother should be a lively member of the family as leader.

Writing only to read to one's little family is no mean service for mankind, as better thoughts and new impulses come at the same time to the writer and listener. Among young people a very healthy mind is noticeably so, when that mind has been trained at home, refreshed and strengthened by healthy reading, simple writing and all round book talk. It's a great accomplishment after all to fill somewhat the place of the now "poster," to portray some particular work, using few details, and yet have the representation strikingly suggestive. It is to be deplored that so many young people of school age are unwilling to do the small amount of literary work required of them, for herein lies the opportunity of securing a good grip on fundamental knowledge pertaining to verse and prose.

This reticence or paresis is only a matter of habit which has been growing since early childhood. And just here let us not forget that inactivity is the source of ignorance.

With so many periodicals who could help reading or who could help thinking, and then writing for instance about a sculptor who did his first work as a modeler with his fingernails, in his own little pantry, while mother scolded her bread?

A teacher in parting with her class in literature said, "Read, young ladies; I say read, and having read, read." And if we all do read and read well some of us will write, along some line, our own line, as this is the only natural way

of gaining the heart and attention of readers.

For women especially this opportunity of reading and writing is a mine of literary wealth, the development of which must be wrought with much care and careful study that pure gold may be procured—so pure that as a nation of mothers and teachers in this art we shall stand high up on the pinnacle of fame. Famous for the sons we bear, revered for the daughters who go from our hearths to form new homes, loving books, knowing books, teaching books. "Read, young ladies," I say, and having read, write.—ELIZABETH HILDARD HENRI.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

Small Courtesies.

One evening last week I entered a room where several young people, with books and work, were sitting around the lamp. The young man with the lexicon and grammar on the table before him was the busiest of the group, but he instantly arose, and remained standing until I had taken my seat. The little action was automatic; the habit of his family is to practice small courtesies, and the boys have been trained from childhood to pay deference to women. They always rise whenever a lady, their mother, sister, friend or the guest of the house, comes into the room where they are at work, they place chairs gallantly and gracefully for ladies at the table, they take off their hats when they meet their mother on the street, and they never kiss her with a hat on, in saying good morning or good evening to her, it is with hat in hand. Her bundles are carried, her way is made easy, a beautiful politeness waits for her word in the domestic discussion, and refrains from interrupting her even in the most heated argument.

Neither mother nor sister goes out after dark without an escort.

One of the boys can always go out of his way, or find it in his way, to see her safely to a friend's door, or to the meeting which she wishes to attend. Most soothing and sweet is the air of good breeding which these young men have acquired, which they wear with an unconscious grace.

Equally charming are the manners of the girls in the home I speak of. Gentle, soft-spoken, appreciative, considerate, reverential. Old people they are tender, to children kind, to each other lovely.

One cannot too solulously look after the small courtesies in one's own conduct, and, if one be charged with the management of a household, in the accustomed ways of the family. Habits count for everything here, and example is better than precept.—*Ex.*

A Good Driver.

A simple but significant scene occurred in Devonshire street the other day, which we witnessed from our "saucum" window. A heavily loaded wagon, drawn by a pair of large horses, stopped for a moment's rest. The driver, a rough and hardy looking man, went about the animals, lifting the broad harness here, and adjusting it in another place, spreading the head stall blinders and shifting the saddle bearings. It was a warm day and the horses were very wet with perspiration. He patted them about the head kindly—first one, then the other, and there seemed to be a perfect understanding between man and beast. We felt a little annoyed to see the heavy load too heavy, but the driver had no whip, and when he was ready and spoke to the horses, they responded with all their power, and the great weight was moved steadily along to its destination.—*Boston Globe.*

A Stitch in the Side.

A servant who believed in letting his head save his hands, figures in an incident published in *Harper's Round Table*. It seems he was a lazy rascal, and his master one day remonstrated with him about his neglect of duty.

"But, massa, I's am not equal to do occasion as I once wuz."

"Why, George, what on earth in the matter with you now?"

"I's got a stitch in my side, sir, dat troubles me a powerful lot, and I's not able to do as much as I hab been doin'."

"A stitch in your side! O come, George, that won't do. Where did you get such a thing as a stitch in your side?"

"De oder day, sah. You see, I wuz hemmed in by a crowd."

Right Habits of Finger Spelling.

BY LAURA C. SHERIDAN.

All who have witnessed the finger spelling of Prof. Westervelt of the Western New York Institution must have been impressed by the unusual clearness of that spelling and perhaps the character of the spelling practiced there has much to do with the splendid results obtained in that school through the exclusive use of the manual method.

The matter of starting new pupils exactly right in the use of the manual alphabet is one that should receive special attention from our teachers, while it will be in order for all of us to see if we cannot improve personally in this respect. There is as much difference in the character of finger spelling as there is in that of hand writing. Both are susceptible of great improvement by care and effort and both owe their defects to the same causes—imperfectly formed letters at the beginning, followed by such constant use of the defective characters that perpetuity becomes an impossibility through the law of habit; yet not an impossibility to the one who determines to remedy personal defect by beginning all over again and writing or spelling just right until the proper habit is formed.

But let us as teachers see to it that every pupil started by us in the use of the manual alphabet is required to make every letter exactly right as to the position of hand, and fingers, not only once but constantly until the habit is formed. It will be more difficult for some to do this than others, but we can do much to prevent slovenly or defective habits of finger spelling, on our own part as well as that of our pupils.

Who has not watched some finger spelling with wonder as to what could be the mental habits of the speller. Two syllables tumbling on a third as though the weight of the first two was more than the hand could bear, letters cleaving the air clear and bold at the start, when out drops one or more, producing the same kind of catastrophe as to the sense as happens to a vehicle when a coupling pin flies out. "What was that word?" Nobody knows.

It is not rapid spelling but defective spelling that makes the trouble in reading finger spelling. Only practice is needed to learn to read the former, but when you do not know what the speaker means to say and signs are omitted, that are germane to the thought or letters are dropped out of words or so slurred as to be unreadable what brain is active enough to supply the missing links?

One suggestion may not be amiss as to the manner of our spelling. Hold the hand so that the palm will be in clear view of the spectator and make as many right angles as possible in the process of spelling, remembering to punctuate by proper pauses and to emphasize by vim in spelling.—*New Era*

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:

WEST—3:15 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 4:45 p.m., 5:20 p.m.
EAST—1:20 p.m., 10:47 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 6:50 p.m.
MADOC AND PETERBORO BRANCH—5:40 a.m., 12:10 a.m., 3:55 p.m., 6:50 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 their 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.
General Central, at 11 a.m.
Spadina Ave. 10 or 12 doors south of College Street, at 1 p.m. Leaders Messrs. Nasmith, Hildren and others.
Last End meetings, for Parliament and Oak Street, Service at 11 a.m. every Sunday.
Home Class—Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner Spadina Ave and College Street, and at Queen Street and Dovercourt Road.
Lectures, etc. may be arranged if desirable.
Miss A. Fraser, Missionary to the Deaf in Toronto.

Institution for the Blind.

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

A. H. DYMOND, Principal.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Classes:—

SCHOOL HOURS—From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p.m. DRAWING from 3 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.
GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday afternoon of each week from 3:20 to 5.
EVENING STUDY from 7 to 8:30 p.m., for senior pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes:—

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

Religious Exercises:—

EVERY MONDAY.—Primary pupils at 9:30 a.m. senior pupils at 11 a.m. General Lecture at 3:30 p.m., immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble.

EACH SCHOOL DAY the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8:45 a.m., and the Teacher in-charge for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards discuss them so that they may reach their respective school rooms not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.

REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN. Rev. Canon Hurk, Rev. Monsignor Parrotto, Rev. F. J. Thompson, M. A. (Presbyterian), Rev. Chas. J. McIntyre, (Methodist), Rev. A. H. Cowart, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. Father Connelly, Rev. C. W. Watch, Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. N. Hill.

BIBLE CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 3:15. International Series of Sunday School Lessons Miss ANNE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments.

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

THE SEWING CLASS HOURS are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.

The Printing Office, Shoe and Sewing Room to be left each day when work ceases in a clean and tidy condition.

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

Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays except to the regular chapel exercises at 2:30 on Sunday afternoons. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 1:30 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3:00 o'clock.

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the Institution, they are kindly advised not to linger and prolong leaving with their child. It only makes discomfort for all concerned, particularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and if left in our charge without delay will be quite happy with the others in a few days, in some cases in a few hours.

Visitation:

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

Clothing and Management:

Parents will be good enough to give all directions 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 LETTERS FRIENDS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SURE THEY ARE WELL.

All pupils who are capable of doing so, will be required to write home every three weeks. Letters will be written by the teachers for the little ones who cannot write, stating, as nearly 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 warned against Quack Doctors who advertise their cures and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 999 cases out of 1000 they are frauds and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in case of adventurous deafness and be guided by their counsel and advice.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.