Lines Dodleated to the Deaf.

BY CLIRA 4. MILER, POR THE "ADVANCE."

Any are we thus afflicted? O. I cannot see why find's finger lays thus heavily on me.

i it for some great sin to atoms
that we are doomed to live in allence and alone?
If it is to quench show great ambitions fires
which burn within our souls and will not let

them test?

In is t to lead us to greater, nobler deeds

in is t to lead us to greater, nobler deeds

it start more secred throughts within our breast?

is these questions for I cannot see

Why field hath thus affileted inc.

far from the fold of God, that we in durance vile in 1st lay itenestly the chartening rolf itenests the reasoning ross
in set to separate the gold
rom impurities of wicked thought for me in nature thus cost down
re life our spirite up for
ask these questions for I cannot see
Why God hath thus afflicted thee.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

is it to unteil our darkened eyes.
That we more of nature's beautics may behold that we might dire more deep within her and read the story which the flowers unfold?
Sweet samples of a poor life tain would for thee, a jesson learn, within our fonely wals of strife.
Should we beneath addiction mount?
Sector all to take examples west finders from thes.

ted bear our trials in meek humility

th I not alone are we shilled if rients, took at the half, the blind, the lame, Where e're this great round globe extends. There will we first them just the same stay patience in the jones just, and cheerfully thy cross still bear, it may be but a disquond dropped Upon the crown for you to wear. And when in Heaven we may know Why we were thus afflicted so.

Speech for the Deaf.

It takes about eighteen months for a child to sequire the faculty of speech under this the oral system. Two years of education is quite as Deleni to enable a dash muse pibli to mechanically speak and to hear with the eyes. After a few years' practice in the world you unich to de conversation without ever suspecting that he or she had been at one time deef, and dumit, unable to hear a spoken word and unable to ejecak.

The most serious fault we have to find with the advocator of pure oral instruction is that they do not publicly and on all proper occasions denounce such falso and misleading statements as are contained in the above extract. Just now the papers of the country are being supplied with an immense amount of this sort of stuff, and our oral friends, so far from protesting against it, aroup, arent-ly rather disposed to congratulate themselves upon the trumpeting abroad of their methods, even if the results accomplished by those motheds are somewhat exaggerated. The general public is likely to be grossly deceived by what appears in widely circulated and influ-ential papers, and to feel that if such marvelous results can be attained under any system of matenation that system should be universally adopted. not pleasant to tell parents plainly the facts in the case, but it will save bitter disappointment to know the truth at the outset. A child born deaf or losing its hearing in early childhood will never speak as well as it would if it had retained its hearing. It is more than likely that, under the most favorable conditions, its voice will be peculiar and oven unpleasant; while the claim that the pupil will ever become so preferent in speech and lip-reading as to pass for a hearing person, is simply preposter-ous. The position held by the majority of teachers of the deaf, the world over, is that every child should be given instruction in articulation but that from the very condition of things the results must fall far short of normal speech and that such power of speech as is acquired will be used principally in the family circle or among intimate friends who have that interest in the deaf one which will lead them to study his imperfect utterances and make every effort to understand him and acquaint him with the convenction going on about hun, something which it is needless to say the busy outside world will not do. One fact deserves to be noted and dwelt upon: Other things being equal, that pupil will articulate best and become most expert at speech-reading who receives the most aid and encouragement from his relatives, but as stated above without the car to guide, modulate, and correct the articulation, it will over be vory imperfect and in most instances will be largely unintelligible to strangers. The most blatant advocates of the "new system," as outlined above, are usually persons of but little if any practical experience in the work of teaching the deaf, and any teacher of the deaf who would advance such claims as those mentioned in the extract quoted won'l justly lay himself under suspicion of charlatanism, -California News.

A lazy person always talks much about how hard ho has to work.

TORONTO TOPICS.

From the facile pen of Mr. Angus McIntosli, of Toronto, a very interesting letter appears in the last issue of the Silent Reho, Winnipeg, from which the following extracts are taken :-

It is a fortunate thing to live in a city whore social and educational opportuni ties are ample; where the beauties of nature and salubriousness of climate are blessings enjoyed to the full. That city la Tóronto, the Queen City of Ontario, also of the Dominion, indeed. The deaf community, as a class, are sociable and agreeable; no doubt, the education they received at school has not been a failure. They assemble together at certain times in some Y. M. C. A. hall for the purpose of mutual entertainment and improvement. The Terento Deaf Mute Associa tion exists from a necessity felt by them for that purpose. A branch of that association, called the literary society, meetson the first and fourth Wednesday evening of each mouth alternately at two places, viz. in one of the T. M. C. A. rooms at the corner of Queen street west and lovercourt Road, and at the corner of Spadina Avenue and College street.

The double-hand alphabet is mostly. if not exclusively, used at the Toronio association for all purposes, and oven in homes of those graduated from Canadian deaf schools. When you happen to be in a crowd of these mutes at any time and see the conversation carried on in the double-hand alphabet, you can ima gine yourself to be in England. Though it may be a good medium of communica tion anywhere, the single hand is the modium adopted in all deaf schools on this side of the Atlantic, therefore we in Toronto should follow suit. The English way of finger-spelling became a practice for the convenience of the large number of old country mutes reading

At the Sunday afternoon meeting on Spadina avenue Mr. Nasmith and Mr. Brigden furnish religious instruction gratuitously, much appreciated by those attending. Miss Fraser, sister of Mr. attending. Miss Fraser, nister of Mr. P. Fraser, who has for some time been studying in a city missionary college, as fairly conversant with sign-language, and assists in the instruction occasionally.

Mr. C. E. T. Clarence will remember two of his old English classmates now living in Toronto, namely Mr. J. Wm. Boughton and Mr. James Darney, both in good health.

Mr. Charles Elliott and his sisters, Misses Laura and Lva, are well in their comfortable home on Sherhorne St. Charlie hopes his old chum, Mr. James Duncan, will visit Toronto this summer when they can have some bicycle rides together. "Jim" will have to look out for his laurels when competing with Mr. Pickard in long bicyclo rides.

Mr. A. W. Mason executes designs in crayon, we ar colors and photographs at the Ford saudio on Queen Street West. Mrs. Mason, known in school days as Fanny Levis, is very popular on account of being such an entertaining hostess.

Mr. Harry Mason and Mr. Bradshaw work in the celebrated Massoy-Harris foundry. Mrs. and Mr. Mason's family was increased by a son being born or Jan. 29th.

Mr. R. Slater sets type and makes up the pages and forms in the McLeau job office on Lombard Street. He married a sister of my first teacher, Mr. John Needham, Her sister, Mrs. Ogilvic, lives in a block near by.

Mr. Chas, Wilson owns a handsome brick dwelling on Delaward Street. Ho was educated in Montreal and is an expert artist and engraver in Mr. Brig-den's employment. His wife (nee Miss Eva Swift) and two bright, laughing children form a happy family.

Mr. Chas. Howe assumes the foreman-

Mr. J. T. Smith has been setting type in the different publishing offices here for twenty years. He is the proud father of three boys and two girls.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore reside on Nassau street, and their home is the scene of many an enjoyable social evening with the deaf. Mr. Moore's sisterin-law and her limband, Mr. and Mrs. Biddell, live next door. Riddell, live next door.

Mr John Flynn works m a leather factory and is doing well. He and his wife were collected at Bolleville.

Mr. P. Fraser lives at the farthest

westerly extremity of the city, and seems very happy with his wife and four little children.

HAMILTON HINTS.

From our own Correspondent

In answer to a few correspondents the cause of my prolonged silence, with the usual supply of "hints" from this locality. I wish to assure them, through your paper, that the delay is not at all due to any neglect on my part. My time is most fully occupied with more pressing matters. Otherwise I would fain contribute my "mite" more regularly.

Mr. James Reid was in the city lately. He is the same old boy that he was

when graduating.

Mr. Hedly Grant is away at present to Western points as far as London, in the interest of the Cospel.

Mr. Sutherland, a gentleman of Dun-day, ir carnestly interested in the spiritual welfare of the inutes of that place, about 10 in number.

With a couple of exceptions, all the mutes here are working and seem happy and content as usual.

James Goodbrand, of Ancaster, con templates going into partnership with Henry Gotilieb, of Brantford, in the laundry business shortly. This seems the latest venture among mutes.

While quietly walking to work, your writer was bitten in the leg by a very cheeky, little Scotch terrier dog. Though I now carry a scar as a reminder of the event, I feel thankful that it is not so bad as it might have been under different circumstances

Mr. Jas. O'Noil has just completed an oil painting 18x11 of his " Alma Mater." Apart from the surrounding grounds, which are not as represented, the build i g can immediately be recognized and is a credit to the producer's efforts. Mr. O'Neil is an artist of considerable ability. though he does not follow the profession.

The Gospel meetings held in Treble Hall, every Lord's Day, at 3 p. m. are, on an average, well attended, and the workers, in God's vineyard, have cause to repote of uthe name of Jesus, in seeing some fruits of their labors. Mutes from afar or near are heartly welcome. Whosever will, may come to the meet-

The death of Mr. D. M. Beaton is, indeed, a great loss to the deaf, at home and abroad, whose interest he had co much at heart. To his sorrowing friends and relations, may these fow lines console them

thry thy tears and scothe thy sorrows, He weepeth not, but happy walts, With the throng, the Lond bredermed ones, Safe within the greatly gates.

"God commendeth His love toward us, in that while we were yet sunners, Christ died for us."—Rom. 5:8. "To day if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."—Heb. 3: 15. "Theart is deceifful above all things. Jer. 17:9.

The Surshine of Pruse.

Why is it that even, with the nearest and dearest, praise is so begrudged, while blame is always so freely bestowdoes infinitely more good and incites to far greater exertion than the latter. Novoithcloss, as a rule, the fondest parent, the kindest teacher, the most faithful friend, often hesitates to praise. while seldom failing to consure when the occasion calls for it. There is over the feeling latent that the recipient will be much like the same annual time to unduly clated by any approbation to stowed, and parents and teachers some times hesitate on that account to express unstinted commendation, while brothers and sisters, and oven friends, often at heart really begrudge the satisfaction and, porhaps, self-complacency they might make by giving expression to the admiration they may honestly feel. While flattery is over profuse and easy ship of the bookbinding department of Messrs. Gago & Co. His mother has been in ill-health for a long time, and much sympathy is being felt for him.

Mr. J. T. Smith has been setting type the distance and feels "there is no use trying" simply because this feels offerty for the right. cause his feeble efforts for the right cause his feeble efforts for the right obtain no recognition, while his faults are constantly recapitulated: how often the weak endeavors of a selfish nature to "give up" pass unnoticed, while the original sin is constantly commented upon! Many a puny plant has deed for the want of kindly nourisburent that might have grown strong and vigorous under favorable conditions, and it is said to think that in many a household where to think that in many a household where children are apparently brought up under the best anspices the germs of better things constantly wither away for the lack of the sunshine of loving praise and commendation.-Ex.

Elevate the Industrial Department.

We agree with the Mirror that there should be more careful training in the trades, and that instructors should be throughly qualified both in a knowledge of their trade and an ability to impart it

to the pupils. Too often boys leave our schools with so little knowledge of a trade that coupled with their protensions, it is of meagro benefit to them-selses and brings contoupt upon the cause of deaf-muto instruction. teaching of trades in many justitutions is done in a slip shod, prefunctory way. That high state of proficiency which implies thorough training in the mechanical operations and systematic inatruction of technical phrascology is not reached. We do not believe, however, that better results in the shops should bo secured at a loss to the literary training of our pupils. A ready command of colloquial and idiomatic language is the very basis of success in any of the trades taught at our schools for the deaf. Unless this is secured a deaf person labors under difficulties that are insurmount able. A workman must know the language of his foreman; the latter will hardly fearn the sign language that he may give intelligent directions to a deaf person working under him. Not a year ago we learned of a deaf young person losing his place because his foreman could not make him understand what he wanted. His short coming however was not the fault of the schools. He possessregards as so desirable—a fair know-ledge of his trade, but rather a meager command of language. This was due citier to his own choice or to a natural bent. He was a good shoo maker, as far as the manual part of the trade went, and he applied himself zealously to his work, but seemed to have little ability or juclination for learning the King's inglish. Many others similarly situated have no doubt met with a like fete. Literary training should not be made to suffer that there may be more time for manual training and there is no need of adopting such a course. Another thought occurs to us in this connection. The deaf-mute speaks of securing happiness. There is no doubt that plenty of bread and butter is essential to happiness, but the happiness emanating from such a source alone is certainly of a low

Beautiful Things in The Bible.

order. Opportunities for intellectual pleasure must be afforded. We do not believe in turning out well-trained animals.—Lone Star Weekly.

A "Student," who had evidently just begun to read the Bible, complained to the editor of the duliness of the Chronicles, and asked him to turn his "electriclight reflector" on something more poe-tic. The editor's answer will serve as tic. The editor's answer will serve as an excellent guide to those who are searching for the beautiful things that the Bible contains. He writes: "Why did you turn to Chronicles, when you might have turned to Ruth or the poetry of the Psalms? Why didn't you read the book of Esther? If you want a poem, read the seventh book of Job. No hexameter verse over written a more stately. Where ear you find more rhythm than is found in the twenty-third Psalm or in the 163d? Read the third Padin or in the 103d? Read the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes. Take the first and second Counthians of the New Testament and follow out the beautiful lessons taught there, and you will need no law to govern you. The criminal code, whether mild or sovere, will have no influence on your future actions. Wind up your examination of the Bible's beauties by reading its last chapter, which begins with "And ho showed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb,' and you will never again want a guide to the literary ocauties of the Bible." The rebuke to "Student" is well deserved and admirably expressed. It recalls the story about the pious and saintly though alliterate old lady and flippant grand-daughter. The latter was turning the leaves of the Bible, when she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, grandma, here is a granumatical error!" "Kill the pesky thing!" was the prompt reply of grandma. The beauties of the Bible are apparent to all appreciative minds. on will nover again want are apparent to all appreciative minds. The errors must be sought for with irroverent zeal .- Cincinnati Times Star.

God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold. We must not tear the close shut leaves apart.