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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Published to teach Printing to some Pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

VOL. II.

BELLEVILLE, JUNE 1, 1893.

NO. 7.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO,
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:
THE HON. J. M. GIBSON

Government Inspector:
MR. F. F. CHAMBERLAIN

Officers of the Institution:

MRS. M. A. SUPERINTENDENT
MRS. S. M. BURNETT, BURNETT
MRS. S. M. D. PHYSICIAN
MR. J. WALKER, MATRON

Teachers:

MRS. J. O. TERRILL
MISS S. TEMPLETON
MISS M. M. OSTRUM
MISS MARY HULL
MISS FLORENCE WATKIN
MISS SYLVIA L. BAKER
MISS ADA JAMES

Teacher of Articulation

Teacher of Fancy Work

Teacher of Drawing

JOHN T. BURNS,
Instructor of Printing

FRANK FLYNN,
Master Carpenter

WM. NURSE,
Master Shoemaker

D. CUNNINGHAM,
Master Baker

THOMAS WILLY,
Gardener

JOHN O. MERRA,
Farmer

The Province in founding and
the Institute is to afford education
to all the youth of the Province
of deafness, either partial or
total, instruction in the common

between the ages of seven and
deficient in intellect, and free
diseases, who are born free
of the Province of Ontario, will be ad-
mitted. The regular term of instruc-
tion is three years, with a vacation of nearly
one year during the summer of each year.

Parents or friends who are able to
contribute the sum of \$20 per year for
board, books and medical attendance
will be free.

whose parents, guardians or friends
pay the amount charged for
admission. Clothing must
be provided by parents or friends.

The trades of Printing
and Shoemaking are taught to
pupils are instructed in gen-
eral work, tailoring, Dressmaking,
and the use of the Sewing machine,
and all kinds of fancy work, as may be

will have charge of deaf mute
pupils themselves of the liberal
Government for their edu-
cational improvement.

The Annual School Term begins
on Wednesday in September, and
will close in June of each year.
The terms of admission
will be given upon application to
the authorities.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND
sent without delay to the parties to
be addressed. Mail matter to go
to the office door will be sent in
the afternoon and 2:15 p.m. of each
day. The messenger is not
responsible for letters or parcels, or receive
at post office for delivery, for pupils.



THE SONG MY MOTHER SINGS.

O sweet unto my heart is the song my mother
sings
As overhills is brooding on its dark and
noiseless wings
Every note is charged with memory—
every memory bright with rays
Of the golden hours of promise in the lap of
children's days
The orchard blooms anew and each blossom
scents the way
And I feel again the breath of eve among
the new mown hay
While thro' the halls of memory in happy
notes there rings
All the life-joy of the past in the song my
mother sings.

I have listened to the dreamy notes of
Mendelssohn and Liszt,
As they dripped and dripped about my heart
and filled my eyes with mist
I have wept strong tears of pathos near
the spell of Verdi's power,
As I heard the tender voice of grief from out
the donjon tower
And Gounod's oratorios are packed with
notes sublime
That stir the heart with rapture thro' the
sacred pulse of time
But all the music of the past, and the wealth
that memory brings
Seem as nothing when I listen to the song
my mother sings.

It is a song of love and triumph It is a song
of toil and care,
It is filled with chords of pathos and it is set
in notes of prayer
It is bright of dreams and visions of the days
that are to be
And as strong in faith a devotion as the
heart beat of the sea
It is linked in mystic measure to sweet voices
from above
And is starr'd with ripest blessing thro' a
mother's sacred love
O sweet and strong and tender are the
memories that it brings
As I list in joy and rapture to the song
my mother sings

Waterloo THOMAS O'HAGAN.



A Beautiful Dream.

There was a little boy whose father
and mother had died. All his relatives
were far away. He was poor and did
not know what was to become of him.
He said his prayers and went to bed.

In his sleep he dreamed that he had
started to walk to his grandparents,
many miles away. But he came to
where the roads forked and he did not
know which was the right one. As he
stopped and thought and wanted to know,
he saw a hand above him, in the sky,
and it pointed to one of the roads. He
said to himself "That is the hand of
God," and he went the way it pointed.

By and by he came to a deep river.
There was no bridge and no ferry-boat.
As he waited and prayed, two hands
came down out of the sky and lifted him
up and carried him across. He went on
through flowery fields for a while, but
soon the road led through a deep, dark,
forest. He heard the howling of wild
beasts and was afraid.

But the two hands came down again
and went along with him, one on each
side, like two moving walls, and the
beasts could not get near him. He was
as safe as Daniel was in the den of lions.

Night came, and there was no house
for the tired boy to sleep in. But the
hands stopped and folded into each other
so as to make a tent, and he crept under
it, and was safe from all harm.

When the boy awoke and remembered
his dream, his trouble was all gone. He
felt that God was around about him
always, and that if he trusted and obeyed,
no evil could befall him. Adapted

The complete name of Princess Kanu-
tam of the Sandwich Islands is Victoria
Kawokin hanauna Lunallo kalamula
hilaqalapa Cleghorn. She is not a
typical Kanaka, but looks and acts more
like an English girl.

HomeSick.

Near one of our large cities there is a
small asylum for aged blind men. It is
a quiet, airy house and stands inside of
an orchard and old-fashioned garden.
Under the trees and in the shaded alleys
you may see the gray old pensioners
sitting together telling the same stories
for the thousandth time, feeding the
poultry and playing with the janitor's
little child. They have found rest and
friendly quiet in which to wait until
Death that silent, kindest friend of all,
comes to lead them home.

Among these old men was one Sandy
McFarquhar, an old timer who had belong-
ed to a Highland regiment and had
strayed in his old age to this country to
join his son. The son had died, his wife
married again and poor old Sandy,
nearly eighty, crippled and blind, had
been placed by some kind souls in this
asylum. As he grew more feeble and
nearer the end, old memories woke with-
in him. "If I could only see the house
where my mother lived?" he would
complain perpetually. "If I could throw
my line in the Tay, again."

As time passed the homesickness grew
intolerable. He babbled all day of his
home and woke from his sleep crying
out familiar names. "If it were possible
for him to bear the voyage, said the
superintendent to some visitors one day,
"it would only be right to send him and
let him die in his native village." One
of the visitors was a gay young fellow
of the town with kind heart under his folly.
He listened with dim eyes while Sandy
talked of the glory of his regiment.

"They'll be going home soon. You'll
hear the bands play as they march down
the streets a the old tunes, 'Roy's Wife,
'The Campbells are Comin', an' the
girl'll rin out an' the bonnie children,
an' they'll a be there but me!"

The young man asked a question as
they left the room.

"He will hardly last till midnight,"
was the answer of the physician.

At dusk that evening one of the best
orchestras of stringed instruments in the
city quietly entered the garden of the
asylum, took their places beneath the
windows and began to play. The dying
man raised himself in bed.

"What's that? 'Young Lochinvar?'
Hark! Be still! 'The Campbells are
Comin' It's the regiment comin' home
the regiment to Scotland!"

The music rose higher. It was an
old martial strain of triumph, to which
he had marched many a day. He threw
off the clothes and stood on the floor
trembling, his arms raised high.

"It's the regiment! We're at home!
We're at home!"

They caught him as he fell. Sandy
was at home.—Selected

"I Say What I Think."

There is a class of people who pride
themselves on their honesty and frank-
ness because, as they tell us, they "say
just what they think," throwing out their
opinions right and left just as they
happen to feel, no matter where they
may strike or whom they may wound.
This boasted frankness, however, is not
honesty, but is rather miserable imper-
tinnence and reckless cruelty. We have
no right to say what we think unless we
think kindly and lovingly, no right to
unload our jealousies, envies, bad humors
and miserable spite upon the hearts of
our neighbors. If we must be bad
tempered we should at least keep our
ugliness locked up in our own breasts
and not let it out to wound the feelings
and mar the happiness of others. If we
must speak out our dislikes and prej-
udices and wretched feelings, let us go
into our own room and lock the door and
close the windows, so that no ear but our
own shall hear the hateful words. If
any man seemeth to be religious, or even
morally decent, and bridleth not his
tongue, that man's religion is vain and
his character is unprincipled and base.

Longenecker Tells A Story.

ABOUT A WOMAN SAVING HER LIFE BY
KNOWING THE DEAF MUTE ALPHABET.

"A friend of mine had an odd experi-
ence at New Orleans not long since,"
said ex-State Attorney Longenecker.
"My friend's wife has a deaf and dumb
sister, and in order to converse with this
afflicted one the whole family has learn-
ed the method of deaf mute conversation
with the fingers. From his wife my
friend acquired the art, and this know-
ledge saved both their lives. One even-
ing he was kept from home until quite
late. Shortly before midnight the lady,
who had retired, was awakened by a
noise in the room and opened her eyes
to look into the face of a burly negro who
was leaning over her. Almost at the same
moment both woman and burglar heard
the street door being opened. The
negro, who held a revolver to the terri-
fied woman's head, asked her who was
at the door. She replied that it was
her husband. Would he come to that
room? he next inquired. She answered
yes. "If you want to save his life make
no outcry," said the burglar. "I will
hide here behind the head of the bed.
He cannot see me, but I can see him as
he comes in the door. If you make the
least noise or tell him I am here I will
kill him as he comes and then I will kill
you. I want to get out of here and I
will kill you both to do it."

The villain hid behind the bedstead.
The woman moved as far away as pos-
sible from where he stood, so that he
might not see her. As her husband
entered the room she feigned sleep till
he stood in such a position that he could
see her while the concealed burglar could
not see his face. Then with the fingers
of one hand she told him silently but
rapidly the situation. He had presence
of mind enough to restrain his anger.
Acting as though he suspected nothing
he left the room and soon returned with
help, and the negro was captured after
a desperate fight.

A Sympathetic Heart.

"Never refuse a beggar on the street,"
said a dear old gentleman yesterday,
whose heart beats in close sympathy
with the unfortunate of the big city.

"I know there are those who will say
that I am old and foolish," he went on,
"and that by my indiscriminate alms I
do more to spread the curse of poverty
and vice than I do to relieve privation
or want. But these little acts of
charity," he continued softly, "are very
dear to me. Shall I tell you why?
Out in the great world, somewhere,
where I do not know, I have lost a boy.
Years ago he left the old man's home,
and where he is to day, or whether he is
alive or dead, I do not know. Sometimes
I think he will come back to me, but the
time is so long gone now that I fear my
fancy is but an alluring dream. He
must be a man by this time, although I
always picture him as a boy. And so it
is that no beggar ever turns from my
door unsatisfied. That boy of mine,
somewhere out in this great world, may
need the kindly offices of stranger hands,
and I somehow fancy that the bread I
cast upon the waters in the name of the
unknown, may in like manner be accord-
ed to my lost and wandering boy, by
those whom I can never know. No, I
never refuse a beggar on the street, for
if I did I would be expected to be con-
fronted by him one day at the judg-
ment seat above."

And the noble old man took up his
burden of life and passed on, distribut-
ing love, mercy and justice to the un-
fortunate and to the unknown on every
hand.

Labrador, a country which we always
associate with arctic snowdrifts, icebergs
etc., has 900 species of flowering plants,
59 ferns and over 250 species of mosses
and lichens.



THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Four, six or eight pages.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OUR MISSION

First—That a number of our pupils may learn type-setting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.

Second—To furnish interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf-mute subscribers.

Third—To be a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the Institution, the hundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the past, and all who are interested in the education and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty (50) cents for the school year, payable in advance

ADVERTISING

A very limited amount of advertising, subject to approval, will be inserted at 25 cents a line for each insertion.

ROY V. SOMERVILLE, 105 Times Building, New York, is our agent for United States advertising.

Address all communications and subscription to

THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE,
ONTARIO



THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

IS IT HONEST?

There are few persons of ordinary intelligence, in these days of educational expansion, who are not more or less familiar with the deaf as a class, and the reasonable defects in their command of language. It requires several years of patient, unremitting labor on the part of competent teachers to prepare even the brightest deaf-mutes for the task of writing or otherwise expressing common English in a correct form. Those who have devoted years of earnest teaching to this work know how to estimate an effort that does not reach perfection. We are, therefore, a little suspicious of some specimens of "original compositions" that are occasionally published, as the unaided productions of deaf-mute children. They too nearly approach the flexibility of style and redundancy of words that characterize similar efforts by hearing children of like age. If such productions are submitted to the teachers' corrections before appearing in print, which is generally the case, they cannot honestly be called "original compositions," nor held up as specimens of deaf-mute precocity. We do not arraign all such alleged compositions. There are really deaf-mutes, as well as semi-mutes, who are capable of writing correct English, and expressing intelligent ideas in connected form, but few of them are juniors in the school-room. We have seen essays and compositions by pupils of schools for the deaf, dealing with historical and even scientific subjects, that were a trifle too pedantic and formal to be the genuine productions of such pupils. There is no need of deception in this matter. Intelligent persons, whose judgment is worth considering, are not ignorant of the capabilities of the deaf, and consequently they will not believe that children so seriously handicapped in the acquirement of language can, in a comparatively brief time, be taught to rival the brightest of hearing children in thought and expression. Any teacher is justified in exhibiting

meritorious work by pupils, but sometimes we are asked to believe that some deaf-mute of tender years and limited schooling has produced an "original composition" of such merit as to challenge the admiration of scholars. This is asking more than we are willing to accept. It is not honest.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The most successful efforts in educating the deaf can reach but a little beyond the limits of elementary work. It is imperatively necessary, then, to have this work well done,—a thoroughly practical and serviceable foundation laid upon which superstructures may be built with confidence. There is a tendency, in schools for the deaf, as in public schools, to introduce too much technical work, and consume a large part of the pupils' time at school in a vain attempt to master theories and memorize definitions of questionable utility. We have a too great diversity of subjects burdening the course of study. The real objection, however, is not so much to the subjects taught as to the mode of teaching them. It generally happens that, when a subject is placed on the programme there must also be a text-book dealing with this subject, and then, to quote a recent writer, this book "must be pored over, names and definitions memorized,—a dreary path, at the end of which is heard the sullen roar of the cold, dark waters of an examination." This is not teaching. It is only a deceptive system of cramming. There is too much memorizing of the text-book definitions with the intention of meeting the requirements of an examination. It is possible for a pupil to pass such a test successfully, who is deficient in the very essentials of an elementary education. Teachers should depend less upon technicalities as defined by the text-books, and more upon familiar talks with his pupils about nature and phenomena. There is so much with which even a deaf child is familiar by observation and association, a live teacher can find an inexhaustible supply of interesting subjects. He need not attempt a systematic survey of the three kingdoms or divisions of nature. Animals, birds, insects, reptiles, and fish, which the pupils have seen, or are more or less familiar with, can be made subjects for valuable lessons in the form of talks or written explanations. In the vegetable and mineral kingdoms as much can be found to interest and instruct the young mind hungering for knowledge, and fresh, keen and unclouded. To a pupil thus instructed the diversities of nature, as seen in the life, habits and uses of the elementary parts, are no longer a mystery. All creation is an open book, and he can find "Sermons in stones, books in the running brook, and good in everything."

Mr J. L. Smith, editor of *The Companion*, and manager of the proposed editorial meeting at Chicago next July, has issued a circular letter to his "brothers of the press," soliciting answers to certain questions, in order to determine what arrangements to make. He will pardon us for this delay in answering his questions. The circular was overlooked, owing to "a press of business," until too late for notice in previous issue of this paper. We have no suggestions to offer. There will be little time at the disposal of editors, or others concerned, to attend more than one session, in view of the number and importance of other attractions and engagements. Plan III would be preferable if it were possible to carry it out. We do not think sufficient time will be found for doing so.

On Saturday afternoon, May 20th, at a few minutes past five, in the chapel of the National College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C., Miss Grace Worden Gallaudet and Prof. Francis Lockwood Kendall were made one by Rev. Dr. Checkering, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of New York. The six bride's maids were all dressed in white, and each carried a large bunch of marguerites in their hands. The bride was dressed in a pure white dress, while the groom was in the conventional black. The chapel was artistically decorated and there were about 300 in attendance. Right after the ceremonies a reception was given at the house of the bride's parents. This is said to be the first wedding that has ever taken place in the college chapel. Canadian friends join in congratulations and hope the happy couple may live long and prosper.

The American Association to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf will meet in Chicago, the sessions continuing from July 14th to 28th. The buildings of the University of Chicago have been secured as its head-quarters during the meeting. The annual meeting will be held on the evening of July 19th, at which time the directors will be elected. The buildings are located directly adjoining the Midway Plaisance, and within a few minutes walk from Jackson Park. The association has provided accommodation that will more than suffice for its present membership, and cordially invites all persons interested in the education of the deaf, to become members, and thus avail themselves of these provisions.

We understand our Inspector, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, purposes visiting some of the Schools for the Deaf in the United States at an early day. He goes to see how the good work is carried on by our neighbors being genuinely interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the Deaf. The Doctor occupies the position and has as much power in directing affairs here as a whole Board of Directors have in most of the State Institutions. We commend him to all Superintendents—he may find time to call on

Our good friend, Mr. Harris, of Simcoe, has kindly arranged to meet and take charge of the pupils living between Harrisburg and Simcoe and who travel on the Grand Trunk branch between those points on the 21st.

Our next paper will be the last one for this school term. Letters from correspondents to secure insertion, must reach us not later than the 8th or 9th.

Pupils who go through to Ottawa on the 21st will arrive in that city at 15 p. m. All interested will please govern themselves accordingly.

The exceedingly wet, chilly weather lately has caused some sickness, the pupils catching cold and being troubled with a disagreeable cough.

The *Bobcaygeon Independent* of the 19th ult. has the following complimentary notice:—"The CANADIAN MUTE published at the Belleville Institution for the Dumb, by some of the pupils, displays its usual excellence in mechanical make-up. Miss Luella Robinson furnishes a column of chatty items, and on the 5th inst, under the leadership of Miss Robinson, a little surprise-party was given to celebrate the birthday of Miss Mabel Ball. The report states that the Superintendent and the Matron kindly lent their assistance, Miss Luella acting as hostess. A pleasant evening was spent in games, and several speeches were made, to which Miss Luella replied in a most becoming manner. The present term closes on June 21st, on which day the pupils return home."

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT THE INSTITUTION.

HIS MAJESTY HONORED BY THE SONG—A DAY FULL OF PLEASURE AND JOY.

From the *Bellefleur Intelligencer*.

To say it was fully enjoyed by all but to feebly express the general sentiment. Invitations had been sent to various clergymen of the city and number of other prominent citizens, as to Col. Lazier and officer in command of the 15th and No 1 Company of the 19th under command of Major Harrison. Many responded, and about one hundred of the grounds were alive with the full strains of the Oddfellows and Masons' band, the glittering armor of the officers, the tread of the men and the happy faces of the ladies and children. Mr. Matheson was there to receive the guests, and when once in his hand all were made to feel that urbanity and tact blended strikingly in their host and that a welcome could not be more warm and cordial. The efforts of himself and staff to entertain their guests were duly appreciated, as was fully demonstrated in the pithy addresses by some of the visitors. Time did not permit but for short addresses, but the gentlemen called upon, entering into the spirit of the day—doing honor to Her Majesty—Gracious Majesty—and realizing the cordiality of the reception were all happy in their remarks, the robust and genuine pleasure to their many listeners. The tables had been set by Miss Walker and her assistants and the tasty arrangement of flowers as well as of the substantial, drew forth many words of commendation. Once was asked by the Rev. Mr. Marshall who in half a dozen words seemed to have included all that the day the heart could suggest. The man once appeared, the list of names was proceeded with, Mr. Matheson proposing the same in that unique and catching way all his own, which elicited a hearty response in the applause and merriment his felicitous words repeatedly elicited. The various replies by the following gentlemen to the effect which means that oratory was held high away for a time. B. Flint, Rev. Mr. Edmanson, J. W. Edmanson, Capt. Halliwell, Rev. Mr. Baker, Dr. Dineen, Dr. Wright, Thomas, Colonel Lazier, Major Harrison, William Johnson, Mayor Wallbridge, Capt. Benton, and Prof. Denys.

Due homage was paid to the noblest of our royal lady, who, with so much grace presides to day over the British Empire, her social and domestic virtues deserving no less praise than her royal lineage. Canada having been honored the day "Our guests" was next in order and received heart-felt greetings. Her education and her educational interests were in for a share of attention and attention like little city and superior schools and establishments being fittingly referred to. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and family, and staff drew words of advice and warm feeling, and if good wishes, golden opinions and fervent friends may add to the success already attained, the future of the school is as bright as her present and proud and meritorious!

The State appropriates money to educate the deaf, neither for sympathy, nor charity, nor christianity, but for economy. The uneducated deaf person is a burden as long as he lives. He knows no law. He is dangerous to the State, must be watched. He cannot be the cost of feeding, clothing and housing him. The educated deaf man, on the other hand, knows that he will be punished if he steals, or kills, or does wrong. He is intelligent. He knows the value and use of money, and works for it. He is no longer a burden. He supports himself. He produces wealth. He pays taxes. He returns to the State more than it cost to educate him. He has become a useful citizen. We want our pupils to bear in mind that they are not here to enjoy free bread and butter and a penny, but to be educated and to become honorable, intelligent, industrious men and women. We hope they will make the best of the opportunity afforded them and discharge their obligation to the State, no matter what their lot in life may be to grub for gold or to reveal genius with the artist's chisel, or sculptor's chisel.—*Oregonian*

THAT'S THE WAY.

That's the way! That's the way! That's the way! That's the way!

TORONTO TOPICS.

A rather quiet but interesting wedding took place last Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mason. The contracting parties were Miss Jessio Reid and Mr. Wm. Wilson of Harkaway.

Institution Reports.

The great Illinois School is fittingly represented by the 20th biennial report, which we have received. This report is of unusual interest, inasmuch as it is the last one prepared by the venerable superintendent, Dr. P. G. Gillett, who has been the controlling spirit of the school for thirty-eight years.

pamphlet which is unique in form, suggestive and instructive in matter. It purposes to give a brief review of the rise and fall of peoples, and the causes, from Adam to the present time.

THE AGE OF IRON.

Iron bridges span our rivers. Iron pens are used for writing. Iron ink our thoughts indelibly.

PUPILS' LOCALS.

From the Girls' Side of the Institution. [BY MARY LYNCH.] We have a new type-writer, Miss Lillie Metcalfe. We think she is a very nice young lady, and hope she will stay a long time.

PUPILS' LOCALS.

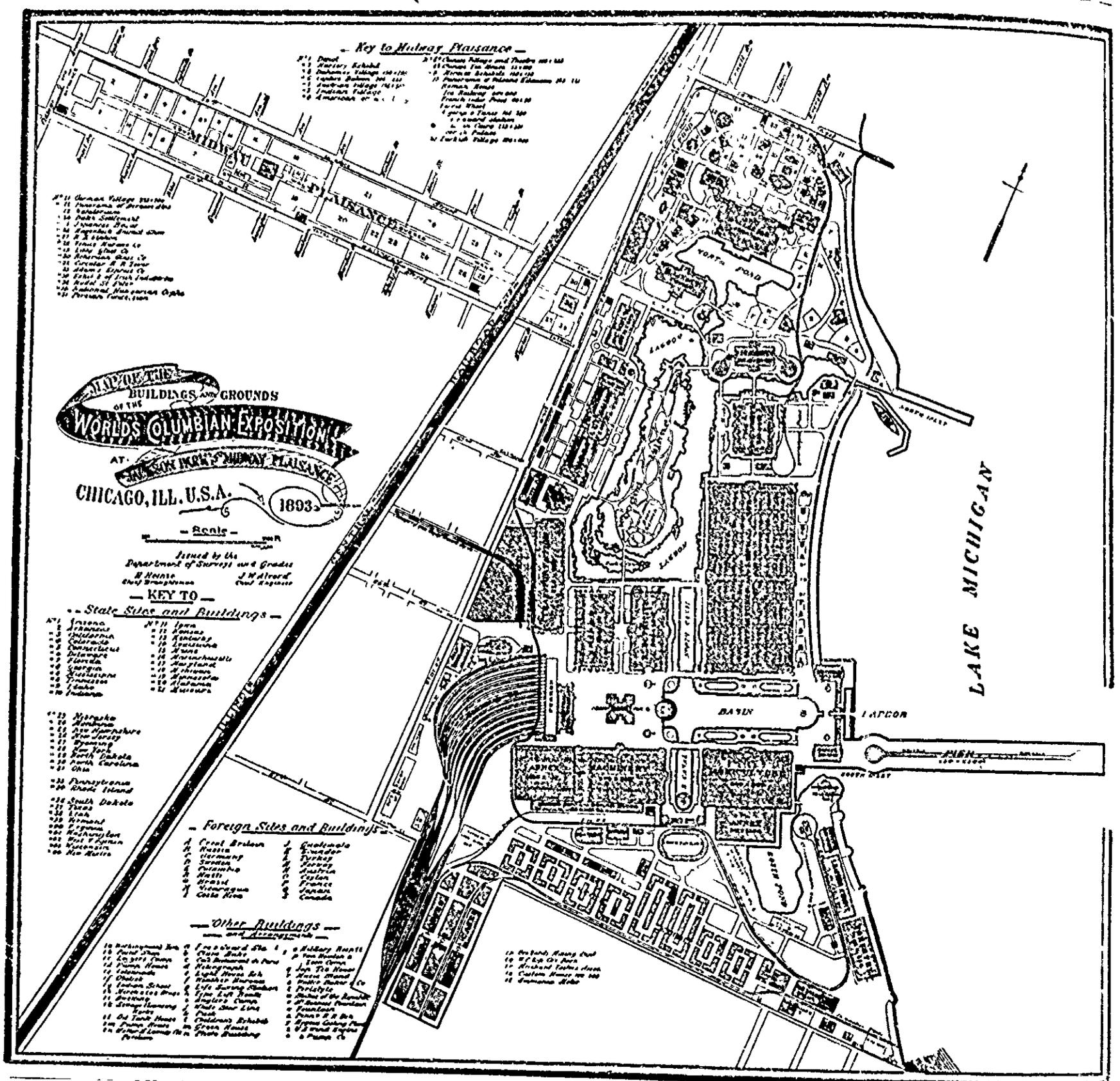
From the Boys' Side of the Institution. [BY DAVID LUDY.] Oh! How quick the time is passing. It is only 21 days till we go home. The flowers are in bloom, and the grass and trees are very green.

The Editor's Table.

We have received No. 1 volume of the "Story-Reader," compiled by Ida V. Hammond, and published by the American Asylum, at Hartford, Conn. This is a work somewhat resembling "Keep a Language Lessons."

A Dove Jealous of a Baby.

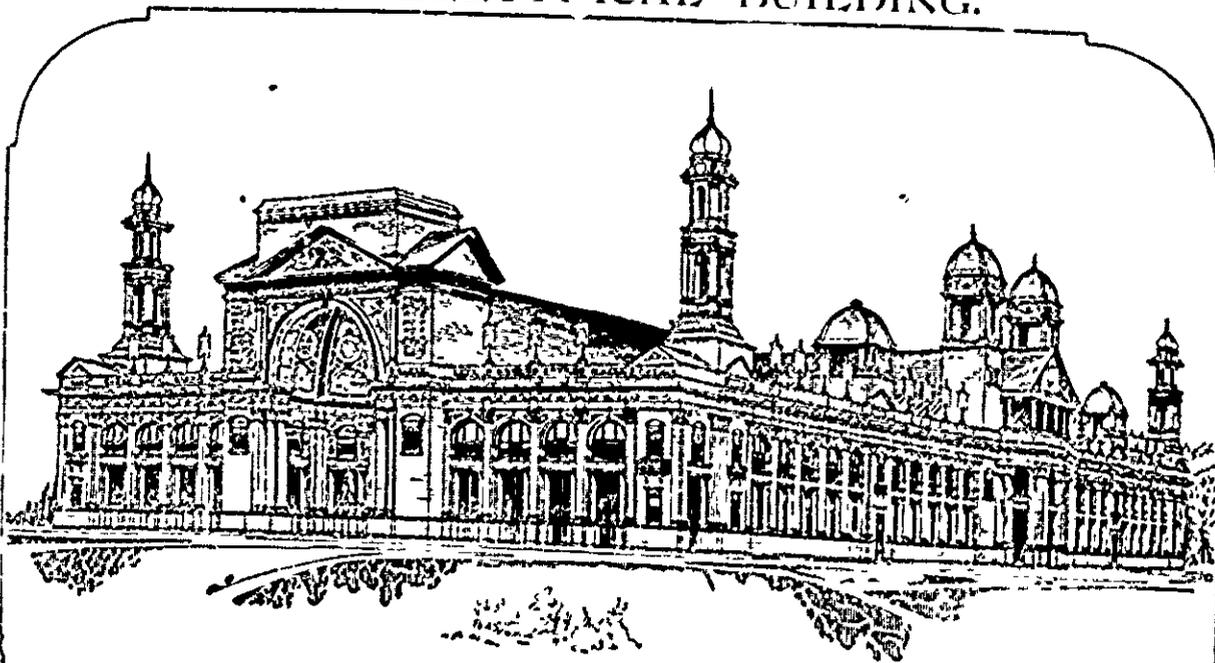
Andrew Thornhill of Fallersburg, Mich. owned a tame dove that was a favorite pet of his wife until a child was born to them. Since then the dove has refused to have anything to do with the child.



THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

The Electrical building, the seat of perhaps the most novel and brilliant exhibit in the whole Exposition, is 345 feet wide and 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. The south front is on the great Quadrangle or Court; the north front faces the lagoon, the east front is opposite the Manufactures Building, and the west faces the Mines Building.

The general scheme of the plan is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The nave and the transept have a pitched roof,



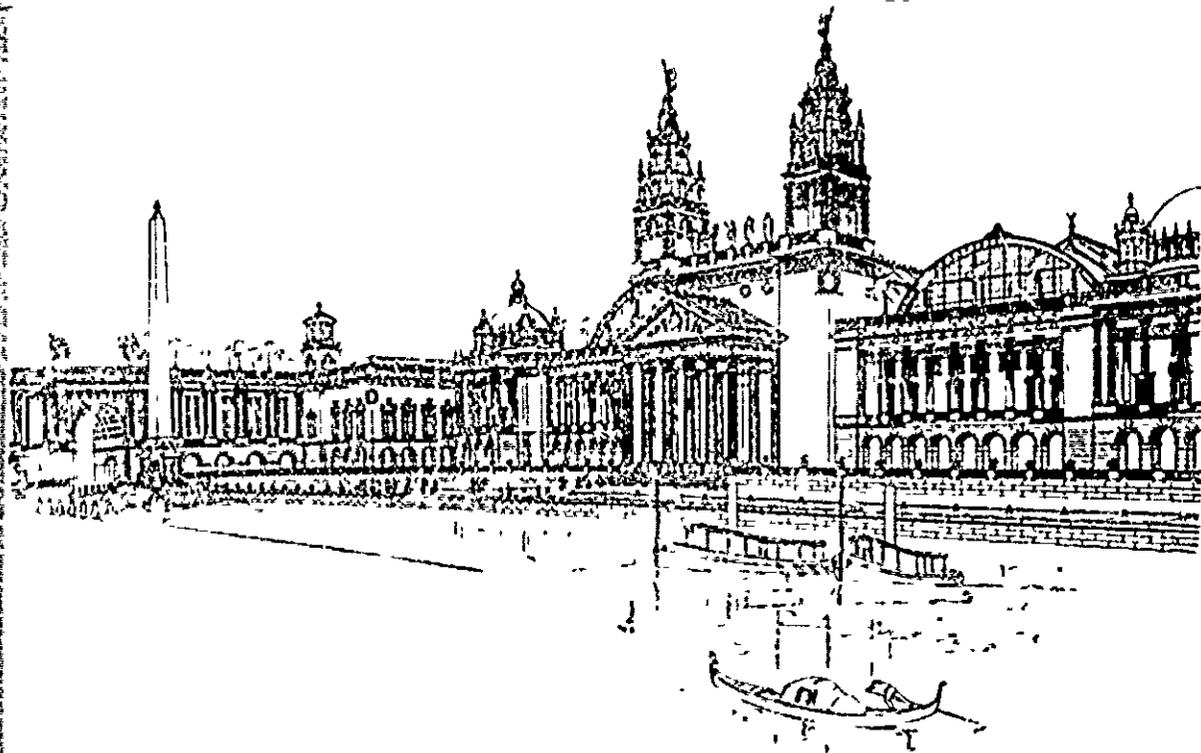
with a range of skylights at the bottom of the pitch, and two-story windows in the rest of the building, covered with a roof, averaging 60 feet in height, and provided with skylights.

The second story is composed of a series of galleries, one across the main transept, with four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story is 118,546 square feet, or 2.7 acres.

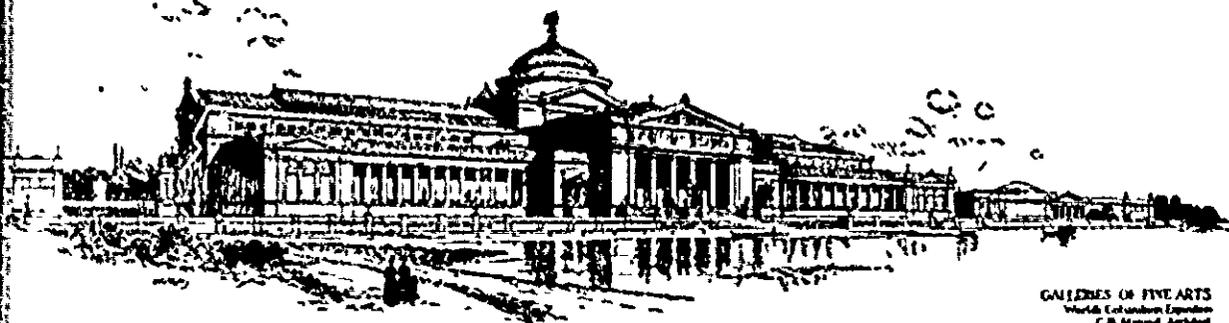
The exterior of this building is composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters, feet 6 inches high, and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature.

At each of the four corners of the building there is a pavilion, above which rises a light open spire or tower 160 feet high. Intermediate to these corner pavilions and the central pavilions on the east and west sides, there is a subordinate pavilion bearing a low square dome upon a lantern.

The Electrical Building has an open portico extending along the whole of the south facade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen of it. The various subordinate pavilions are treated with windows and balconies. The details of the exterior orders are richly decorated, and the purposes of the building. The appearance of the exterior is that of marble, but the walls of the hemicycle and of the various porticos and lanterns are highly enriched with color, the pilasters in these places being decorated with scagliola, and the capitals with metallic effects in bronze. Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, are the architects. The cost is \$375,000.



THE ART PALACE.



GALLERIES OF FINE ARTS
World Columbian Exposition
C. B. Atwood Architect

In classic style, the Fine Arts Building is a type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, 150 feet by 120 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of famous figure of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above.

On either side of the galleries 20 feet wide and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls both of the ground floor and of the galleries are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with all the fine galleries.

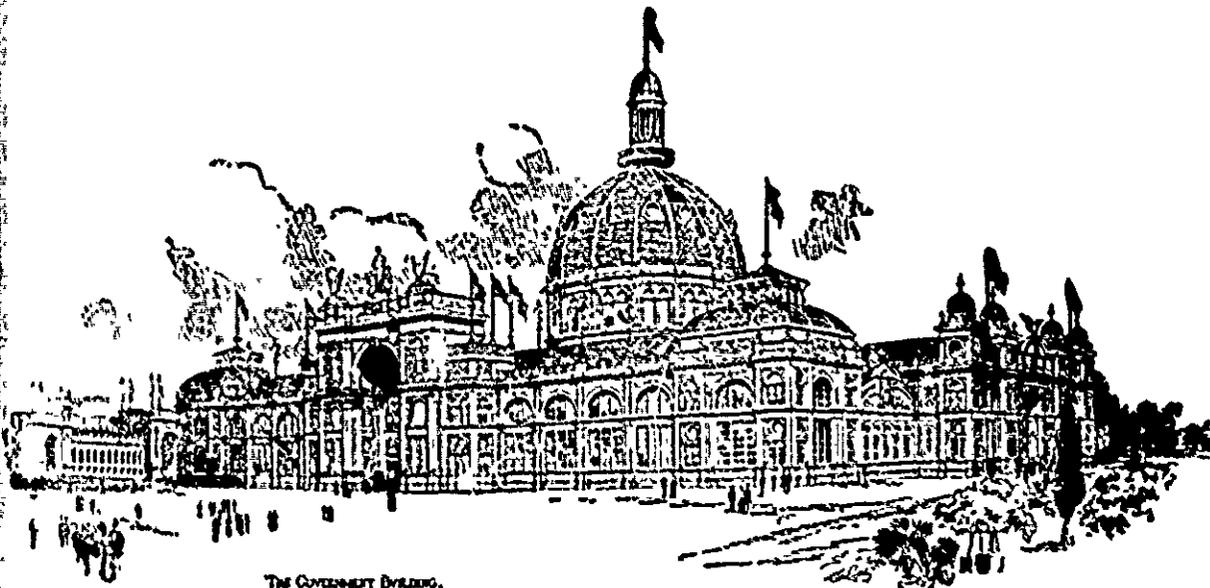
Around the entire building are galleries 10 feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are utilized by various art exhibits.

The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

The construction, although of a temporary character, is necessarily fire proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with a stucco architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron.

The building is located beautifully in the northern portion of the park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is approached from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down to the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of other buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, such as the Choric monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The decoration also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Beautifully located near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the foreign nations and the United States, and east of the Woman's Building and of Midway Plaisance, is the Government Exhibit Building. The buildings of England, Germany and Mexico are near by to the northward. The Government Building was designed by Architect John Root, now succeeded by W. J. Edbrooke. It is classic in style, and bears a strong resemblance to the National Capitol and other Government buildings at Washington. It covers an area of 350 by 120 feet, is constructed of iron and steel, and cost \$100,000. Its leading architectural feature is an imposing central dome 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, the interior of which will be kept free from exhibits. The building fronts to the west and connects on the north, by a bridge, with the building of the Fisheries exhibit.

The south half of the Government Building is devoted to the exhibits of the Postoffice Department, Treasury Department, War Department and Department of Agriculture. The north half is devoted to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, State Department, State Institute and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit extends from the rotunda to the east end of the building. The Department of Justice from the rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the exhibits is: War Department, 25,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Postoffice, 21,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000, and Smithsonian Institute, balance of space.

Keep up with the Procession.

There's an old and truthful saying,
Worth keeping in our mind,
Keep up with the procession
Or you'll be left behind.

The world admires the men in front
And greets them with a cheer
But very little notice takes
Of those who're in the rear.

Although the ranks be crowded,
There's always room in front
If you expect to win the fight
Then you must bear the brunt.

If you'd observe this precept
And keep it well in mind,
When Gabriel blows his trumpet
You'll not be left behind.

Good Advice.

Dr. W. H. Latham, of the Indiana School, recently read a paper before a Teachers' Meeting on "Training the Ability to Think," from which we clip the following two pertinent items—

"The aim of the teacher should always be the advancement of his class, *as a whole*, and not, as is sometimes the case, to put forward the brighter members, to the neglect of others. The truly conscientious teacher may justly pride himself more on the advance of the dullards than on the showy work of the brighter ones, for the latter will often learn in spite of the teacher's demerits.

"As an aid to observation, or perception, effort should be made to have everything carefully and neatly done, for habits are early acquired, and habit is education. Great care should be taken with the hand writing of the pupil. If there is failure in this respect, the pupil will never outgrow the defect. Careless habits in penmanship are almost always associated with carelessness in expression. So true is this that facts will verify it in many cases out of ten."

To Religious Organizations.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MUTE

SIR,—The undersigned will be glad to have all additional information for his paper (for the coming Congress of Instructors of the Deaf) on the moral and religious condition of the deaf after leaving school, that friends interested in the work of that kind can give.

All over our country and in other parts of Christendom there are societies, associations, missions and churches formed for the spiritual welfare of the deaf, in addition to those organized for their intellectual and social culture.

Also church and mission services, prayer-meetings, Bible-meetings, both small and large, are being held at stated dates.

From such sources the writer solicits a comprehensive statement of their work covering the following points:—

- (a) Object of Organization.
- (b) Membership (number and qualifications.)
- (c) Manner and Plan of Work.
- (d) Stated Dates of Meetings and Services.
- (e) Results Accomplished.
- (f) Influence (moral and spiritual) upon Members and Outsiders.
- (g) Means of Support.

PHILIP J. HASENSTADT,
838 West State Street,
May, 1893. Jacksonville, Ill.

Sometime ago, Mrs. Bico was here and told this story about her little deaf daughter Reno. Her father was saying grace at the breakfast table, and Reno bent her head and said "I love brother, I love mother, I love book." The parents were very much affected. They felt like thanking God for making the dumb to speak.—*Silent Worker.*

Boys, most all of you live on farms, when you get home, you are expected to go to work. All farmers' boys have to hustle. The hustling is what makes men of you. You have been here nine months, and have been looked after carefully. You have been told what to do, and what not to do, and as Dickens would say, "How not to do it." Now when you get home, remember these things, and do what is right. You know what is right well enough. Do it. Keep your-elves clean inside and outside. Don't be so disagreeable that your mothers will be glad for you to come back. Be manly and helpful and good tempered and industrious. Make your training while here mean something at home, and when you come back, let us see that you've had some home training. "Be strong. Quit you like men"—*Oregon Sign.*

Report of Pupils' Standing

Excellent, 10 ; Medium, 5 ;
Good, 7 ; Poor, 3.

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Andrew, Maud	10	10	10	10
Armstrong, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
Armstrong, Jarvis Earl	10	10	10	7
Annable, Alva H.	10	10	10	10
Arnall, George	10	10	10	10
Allen, Ethel Victoria	10	10	10	10
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	10
Bracken, Sarah Maud	10	10	10	10
Ball, Fanny S.	10	10	10	10
Ball, Mabel	10	10	10	10
Ball, Ernest Edward	10	10	10	7
Brazier, Eunice Ann	10	10	10	10
Burr, Annetta	10	10	10	7
Brown, Jessie McE.	10	5	10	7
Burk, Jennie	10	10	10	10
Bradshaw, Agnes	10	10	10	7
Butler, Annie	10	10	10	10
Barclay, Christina M.	10	10	10	5
Borthwick, Margaret E.	10	10	10	10
Baizana, Jean	10	10	10	10
Braithwaite, John A.	10	7	7	10
Bloom, Duncan	10	10	10	10
Benoit, Rosa	10	10	10	10
Brown, Wilson	10	10	10	7
Burch, Francis	10	10	10	10
Bain, William	10	10	5	5
Burke, Edith	10	7	7	7
Burk, Walter Fred	10	10	10	10
Ballagh, Georgina	10	10	10	10
Beatty, Donella	10	10	10	10
Blackburn, Annie M.	10	5	10	7
Barnott, Elmer L.	10	10	10	10
Blashill, Margaret	10	10	5	5
Brown, Eva Jane	10	5	10	10
Baragar, Martha	10	10	10	7
Chantler, Fanny	10	10	7	5
Chantler, John	10	10	10	10
Chantler, James	10	10	10	10
Chantler, Thomas	10	10	10	7
Coutts, Margaret	10	10	5	5
Cunningham, May A.	10	10	10	7
Crosby, Eliza A.	10	10	10	5
Calvert, Frances Ann	10	10	10	7
Culligan, Maud	10	10	10	10
Chauvin, Eugenio	10	10	10	5
Chambers, James	10	10	10	7
Corbiere, Eli	10	10	10	10
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	10	7
Clench, William, H.	10	10	10	7
Crozier, Frederick W.	10	10	10	8
Carson, Hugh R.	10	7	7	7
Cornish, William	10	7	10	10
Cartier, Melvin	10	10	10	7
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Cullen, Arthur E.	10	10	10	7
Crowder, Vasco	10	10	10	10
Coolidge, Herbert L.	10	10	7	7
Crough, John E.	10	10	10	10
Croucher, John	10	7	7	8
Chatten, Elizabeth E.	10	10	5	5
Dowar, Jessie Caroline	10	10	10	10
Dudley, Elizabeth A.	10	10	10	7
Delaney, James	10	10	7	7
Doylo, Francis E.	10	10	10	10
Douglas, John A.	10	10	10	7
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	10	10	7
Dool, Charles Craig	10	10	7	7
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Davidson, Howard	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Wilbur	10	7	5	5
Eames, Ina Fay	10	10	10	10
Espin, Charles E.	10	10	8	8
Edwards, Stephen R.	10	7	10	10
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	10	10	10
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	10	7	5
Forgette, Harmudas	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Fisher, John Francis	10	10	10	10
Fretz, Beatrice	10	10	10	10
Fenner, Catherine	10	10	10	7
Gilleland, Annie M.	10	10	10	7
Gilbert, Margaret	10	10	7	5
Gardiner, Florence A.	10	10	10	10
Gardiner, Dalton M.	10	10	10	10
Goroux, Eliza	10	10	10	5
Gregg, William J. S.	10	7	5	5
Goult, William H.	10	10	10	10
Gray, William	10	7	7	10
Gray, William E.	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Herbert M.	10	10	10	10
Garden, Elsie	10	10	10	10
Gillam, Christopher	10	10	7	3
Gorow, Daniel	10	10	10	7
Gies, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Goetz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Goetz, Eva	10	10	10	10
Gillam, Walter F.	10	10	7	7
Howitt, Felicia	10	10	10	10
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	7
Hodgson, Clara Mabel	10	10	10	7

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Hutchinson, Margaret	10	7	10	10
Hayward, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
Hoggard, Hepziboth	10	10	10	7
Hires, Emily L.	10	10	10	10
Herrington, Isabella	10	10	10	10
Harold, William	10	10	10	5
Henderson, Jonathan	10	5	7	7
Hence, Henry A.	10	10	10	10
Hesner, Jacob H.	10	10	7	5
Hanson, Robert	10	10	10	10
Henry, George	10	3	10	10
Hennault, Charles H.	10	10	10	10
Hackbusch, Ernest	10	10	10	10
Harris, Frank E.	10	10	10	7
Hartwick, Olive	10	10	5	5
Henderson, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Hill, Florence	10	10	10	7
Head, Hartley J.	10	7	5	5
Hunter, Wilhemina	10	10	10	10
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Holton, Charles McK.	10	7	7	7
Henry, Lotta J.	10	10	10	10
Irvine, Ethel M.	10	10	10	10
Irvine, Eva G.	10	7	10	7
Isbister, John A.	10	10	10	10
Jameson, Eva L.	10	10	10	10
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	10
Justus, Mary Ann	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	10	10	10	10
Kavanagh, Matthew	10	10	10	7
King, Robert M.	10	10	10	7
Kenser, Alfred B.	10	10	7	10
King, Joseph	10	7	5	5
Leguille, Marie	10	7	3	8
Leguille, Gilbert	10	10	7	7
Leandeleine, M. L. J.	10	10	10	7
Lentz, Henry	10	10	7	3
Leigh, Martha	10	10	10	7
Luddy, David S.	10	10	10	10
Labelle, Noah	10	10	10	10
Leathorn, Richard	10	10	10	7
Lightfoot, William	10	10	10	10
Lesho, Edward A.	10	10	10	7
Lett, Stephen	10	5	10	7
Lett, Thomas B.H.	10	5	10	10
Lynch, Mary	10	7	10	7
Loughood, William J.S.	10	10	10	10
Leggatt, Rachel	10	10	10	5
Lewis, Levi	10	10	10	10
Lyns, Isaiah	10	10	10	7
Labelle, Maximo	10	10	10	10
Lett, Wm. Putman	10	10	10	10
Major, Edith Ella	10	7	7	7
Muckle, Grace	10	10	10	7
Muckle, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Mitchell, Bertha May	10	10	10	10
Munro, Jessie Maud	10	10	10	10
Morrison, Barbara D.	10	10	10	10
Mooto, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Munroe, George R.	10	10	10	7
Mitchell, Colin	10	10	10	10
Moore, William H.	10	10	10	7
Minaker, William I.	10	7	10	7
Matheson, Aggie	10	10	10	10
Mapes, John Michael	10	7	7	7
Morton, Robert M.	10	10	10	7
Mosey, Ellen Loretta	10	10	7	7
Mason, Lucy Ermina	10	10	7	5
Miller, Jane	10	7	5	3
McBride, Annie Jane	10	10	10	7
McGregor, Flora	10	10	10	10
MacPhail, Annie L.	10	10	10	10
McGillivray, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
McFarland, Aggie	10	10	10	10
McDonald, Ronald J.	10	10	10	7
McDonald, Hugh A.	10	7	5	5
McGillivray, Angus A.	10	10	7	7
McKay, William	10	10	10	10
McBride, Hamilton	10	10	10	7
MacMaster, Catherine	10	5	7	7
McKay, Mary Louisa	10	10	10	10
McKay, Thomas J.	10	10	10	10
McLellan, Norman	10	3	5	5
McMillan, Flora E.	10	10	7	7
McGregor, Maxwell	10	10	10	10
Nahrgang, Mary	10	10	10	10
Nahrgang, Allen	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Catherine M.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Emily W.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Michael E.	10	10	10	7
Noonan, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Mary T.	10	10	10	10
Newton, Agnes	10	10	10	7
Newton, Joseph	10	10	10	7
O'N. l, Mary E.	10	10	10	10
O'Brien, Richard	10	10	10	10
Orser, Orva E.	10	10	5	5
Orth, Elizabeth	10	7	3	3
Patrick, John	10	5	10	10
Perry, Alge Earl	10	10	7	7
Pierce, Cora May	10	10	10	10
Pepper, George	10	10	7	7
Phillimore, Margaret	10	10	10	10
Reeves, George	10	10	10	10
Ross, James	7	10	10	10

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Rowe, George	10	10	7	5
Riviere, Donald James	10	5	5	5
Roberts, Herbert W.	10	10	10	10
Robinson, Lucilla	10	10	10	10
Roushorn, George H.	10	7	3	3
Robinson, Maggie T.	10	10	10	7
Rebordie, William	10	10	10	10
Rooney Francis Peter	10	7	10	10
Randall, Robert H.	10	10	10	10
Smith, Maggie	10	10	10	7
Schwartztruber, Cath	10	5	3	3
Scott, Elizabeth	10	10	7	7
Swayze, Ethel	10	10	10	10
Skilling, Ellen	10	10	10	7
Smith, Louisa	10	10	10	7
Sicard, Moses	10	10	10	7
Swanson, Alexander D.	10	10	10	10
Siess, Albert	10	10	10	7
Sager, Mabel Maud	10	10	10	10
Sager, Phoebe Ann	10	10	10	10
Sager, Matilda B.	10	10	10	10
Sager, Hattie	10	10	10	7
Simard, Emile	10	10	10	7
Smalldon, John W.	10	7	7	5
Shilton, John T.	10	10	10	7
Scott, Henry Percival	10	5	7	5
Shannon, Ann Helena	10	10	7	7
Shermshaw, James S.	10	7	5	5
Thomas, Blanche M.	7	10	10	10
Thompson Mabel W.	10	10	10	7
Todd, Richard S.	10	10	10	7
Toulouse, Joseph	10	7	7	3
Thompson, Ethel M.	10	10	10	10
Vance, James Henry	10	10	10	7
Woods, Alberta May	10	10	10	7
Warwick, Emily F. M.	10	10	7	5
Wilson, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Woodward, Edwin V.	10	10	10	7
Wright, Thomas	10	10	10	7
Wallace, George R.	10	10	10	7
Watt, William R.	10	10	10	10
Wood, Nelson	10	7	10	10
Wilson, Murville P.	10	7	7	7
Watson, Mary L.	10	10	10	10
West, Francis A.	10	7	7	7
Wyhe, Edith A.	10	10	10	10
Warner, Henry A.	10	10	10	7
Wickett, George W.	10	5	5	3
Young, Sarah Ann	10	10	10	3
Yack, Lena	10	10	10	7
Young, John C.	10	10	10	7
Young, George S.	10	7	10	10

Mr. Chas. A. Locke, a deaf artist of more than ordinary distinction, and now a resident of Omaha, Neb., is a Canadian, hailing from Oshawa. He is very clever, and has a large number of pupils, some of whom are married women with family cares.

The friends of manual training, who believe that teaching the use of tools will eventually create a bond of sympathy and a common interest among "all sorts and conditions of men," will be gratified to hear of the work done at the Belleville School for Deaf Mutes. Boys between the ages of ten and twenty, are taught printing, carpentry, and shoemaking; and girls of like age are instructed in general domestic work, dressmaking, tailoring, sewing, knitting, and such ornamental and fancy work as may be desirable. This training is an inestimable boon to those who are shut out from "the concord of sweet sounds," and who have felt "the sense of uselessness," which Huxley says is the severest shock the system can sustain.—*Pratt Institute Monthly, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet has an interesting article in the *Ladies' Home Journal* for April. The following will be interesting:—"Many deaf-mutes possess high intellectual and moral attributes. Many have risen in the face of the most adverse and trying circumstances to positions of emolument and honor. They marry—sometimes with hearing persons, but more often among their deaf-mute sisters—and only in a very few instances are their children born deaf and dumb. There would be more interest awakened in deaf-mutes if the public possessed a more accurate conception of their actual condition and peculiar circumstances attendant on their affliction. There is a tendency to exaggerate their misfortune. Most people think that they are good for nothing in the world, that when they once learn the sign language that is all. Far from it. Their minds are trained and their individual tastes encouraged. My experience, reaching through a life time, convinces me that there are few avocations which a deaf-mute cannot pursue with comparative success."

PERSONALITIES

John Emerick, a deaf-mute, six years old, and a graduate of the Ohio School, was instantly killed while walking on the railway tracks at West Carrolltown, in that State. Another victim to this folly.

Dr. P. G. Gillett, the new superintendent of the Colorado Institution, paid his respects to the late Colorado recenly. He will be in Jacksonville until the end of the school term, and take charge of the Colorado school in the fall.

Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, formerly of the Alabama School, died on the 15th of May, after a prolonged illness. He was the founder of the Alabama School, and had been at its head for nearly 30 years. A memorial number of the *Journal* will be issued on the 8th inst.

It is rumored that Mr. R. P. McGregor, retiring from the superintendency of the Colorado School, will be appointed to Dr. Gillett's vacated post in the Illinois Institution. As Dr. Gillett will be in Colorado in a similar capacity, a change may be no robbery in such a case.

At the concluding session of the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, last Saturday, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell gave an interesting biography and description of Helen Keller. Specimens of her handwriting and original stories and papers were presented by Dr. Bell.

Prof. R. P. McGregor and his wife have the sympathy of many in the death of their youngest child, a deaf girl of three years. The little one was playing with other children in the street opposite her home in Columbus, Ohio, when she was run over and terribly mangled by a motor car that was passing.

Geo. McDonald writes from Longford Mills that he has a good situation there, which is eight miles from his home. His brother William died on 14th of April of consumption. George took care of him from last October till his death, and in doing so he lost a good deal of time and considerable money, but he will be rewarded for brotherly kindness.

The election of a new board of trustees of *Buff and Blue* resulted as follows: Editor-in-chief, Divine, '91; associate editors, Sheridan '94, and Misses Moran '95, and Daly, '97; local, Ashmun '94, alumni, Merrill, '96; athletics, Kane '95; exchanges, Howard, '95; (local club), business manager, Marcossou, '96; assistant business manager, Grinnell '96.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal* writes: Mr. and Mrs. Norman V. Lewis, formerly of Toronto, Canada, have probably the prettiest and most cosy home of any deaf-mute couple in California. Their garden is a little Eden full of rare flowers, shrubs and fruit trees of all kinds—from the orange and pomegranate to the humblest useful

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1893.

With a view to borrow of men, men
 who take the work.
TIMON OF ATHENS III &.

CLOSING OF SCHOOL.



SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
 Belleville, May 30th, 1893.

To Parents and Guardians.

The present term will close on Wednesday, June 21st, 1893, and our pupils go to their homes on that day. An officer of the Institution will accompany those who are to travel on the Main Lines of Railway, taking care of them and their baggage, to the points agreed upon.

At the close of this session a number of pupils will have completed their term, but those who can be benefited by one or two extra years will be allowed to come back. If you know of any deaf and dumb children of school age in your neighborhood, kindly send the names of the parents, with their post office addresses, to me.

The Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and Central Ontario Railway Companies have liberally arranged to return tickets for one first-class fare good until September 25th, 1893.

The pupils will leave Belleville by the only train, under the charge of Officers of the Institution, arriving at the various stations named in circulars and parents and friends must meet them, and be standing on the platform of the Station when the train arrives. This is important. The officer in charge cannot leave the pupils on the car to hunt up careless or careless parents on the platform of stations.

Is he good enough to remit the money for tickets to the Bursar without delay.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, the 27th September, and I hope the pupils will be sent back in a plenty.

With kind regards,
 Yours faithfully,

R. Mathison
 SUPERINTENDENT.

Annual Written Examination

AT LONG PULL, A STRONG PULL, AND A PULL ALTOGETHER.

The annual written examination of the literary classes began on the 8th ult., and continued a week or longer. As usual, this was the great test of the work of the session, as the questions prepared covered the whole course of study, and the answers were written on paper, no corrections or erasures by the pupils being permitted. In nearly all the senior classes an average of not less than twenty sheets of foolscap were used by each pupil, and as there are twenty or more pupils in each class the aggregate sheets of paper used can be estimated. The junior classes did not require so much, as they had fewer subjects for examination. The work of each class was carefully corrected by the teacher, the errors being marked with red ink, and the results, duly recorded, were handed to the Superintendent with the examination questions and answers. By this means a correct report of the standing of each pupil is prepared for ensuing classification purposes, and the Superintendent is ready when school opens in September to place the pupils where their previous records entitled them to go. All the classes did very well, the teachers expressing themselves satisfied with the results obtained, although expectations were not always fully realized. The regular departmental examination will soon follow. Mr. A. Brown, Public School Inspector of Dundas County, again being the examiner. These tests, involving as they do an unusual mental effort on the part of the pupils, fittingly close the work of the session, and the relief from study and discipline is welcomed with zest that only those similarly circumstanced can appreciate.

The Champions.

AND WINNERS OF THE TROPHY.

We congratulate the Senior Foot ball Team of this school on the splendid work done on the field during the continuance of the League games. An unbroken series of victories has given them the championship of this section, and also the beautiful trophy donated by H. Corby, Esq., M. P. This coveted prize they will hold until school opens in September next, when, according to regulations, they must again contest its possession in a second series of League games. As several of the best players do not expect to return to school next autumn, the other clubs will have a chance to retrieve their fortunes on the field. The boys who will return however, express themselves as being quite confident of sustaining the reputation of the school. They can recruit their ranks with good players from the junior clubs, and are determined to maintain the proud position they hold as the champion foot ball players of the Bay of Quinte district. We believe they will succeed.

Each of the boys working all day in the industrial departments has received an order on the shoe shop for a pair of new boots. The baker might have been given a loaf of his own bread, the carpenter something that he might fashion with his hammer and saw, or the printer a few copies of the "C. M.," but all recognize that there's nothing like leather, so our crispies will fit them out with a long lived pair of boots each.

We have received a copy of the Astoria Trade Journal, published at Astoria, Oregon, by Messrs. J. J. Peake and A. R. Carruthers. Mr. Peake is a deaf-mute, a graduate of this school, and learned the printing trade in the office of the Belleville Ontario, when Mr. Ashloy, one of our teachers, was editor of that paper. He is a good workman, and a young man of steady habits. The Trade Journal is a good specimen of "the art preservative." We wish him and his partner success in their journalistic venture.



SPORTING NEWS.

CONCLUSION OF THE SERIES OF LEAGUE FOOT BALL MATCHES.

On the 13th ult., the Albert College team met the Belleville Business College players. All expected that the latter would prove a soft snap for the Alberts, but the Business College boys showed unexpected grit and fight. They stubbornly contested the match, giving the Alberts quite a pull to down them. During the first half the honors were about even, but after that the Alberts' forwards drew up and made it warm for their opponents, but the B. B. C. men stuck to their work and kept them well at bay. The Alberts ultimately got the ball through, Mr. Ward being the scorer. Mr. Douglas was referee.

Tuesday the 16th ult., was the day set for the match between our boys and the City Team, but a steady down-pour of rain all day caused a postponement, and it was not till the Thursday following that the weather cleared sufficiently to allow a meeting. It is always a matter of difficulty for the city players to get their men together for a match as some find it hard to leave business on certain days, so they have to do the best they can. If they are able to gather the men they want they would prove dangerous opponents. This our boys know, and they could scarcely feel safe for first place in the League until after a meeting. The city sent a strong team but they showed a want of practice, and were no match for our litho and well trained "forwards."

Our defence stood firm giving very few chances on our goal, but we had two or three very close calls. John Chantler scored the first goal from a free kick, Henderson the second, John Chantler, by a run down centre and passing two men, again scored. Chambers scored the last goal, making four for us, none for our opponents. All our players except Gillam put up a capital game, Gillam was evidently out of condition and should not have played at all. Good feelings existed throughout the match between the two teams, which all were glad to see. With the close of this match our boys thought they clinched their hold on the cup and could now turn their attention to base-ball practice.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

The concluding games in the scheduled League foot-ball matches were played on Saturday, 20th ult., on our grounds. We should have said they were to have been played, as only one of them was called, and it proved a half-hearted affair on the part of Belleville Business College Club. The Institution Club were in the usual form, and entered into the match with a vim that soon disheartened their opponents who, after losing three goals in a short time, throw up the sponge and good naturedly retired from the field. This match gave the mutes the championship, and entitled them to the trophy presented for competition. The other scheduled games did not materialize, the competing clubs defaulting. A friendly match was subsequently played between the mutes and Ontario Business College, which went the usual way, our boys easily scoring three goals before the rain put an end to further sport.

SWEEPING THE GREEN.

As a solace to the wounded feelings of their vanquished opponents, the deaf boys offered to play a picked team from all the other clubs, on Queen's birthday. The offer was readily accepted, and the best players from Albert College, the City, High School, Ontario Business College, and Belleville Business College were brought on the field. They were all young men of superior physique and muscular powers, and began the game with hopes at a high pressure. The result was a crowning victory for our noble boys, the score at the close being two to nil.

Following is the standing of the clubs.

	GAMES		GOALS	
	WON	LOST	WON	LOST
D. A. D. Institute	1	0	15	0
Albert College	4	1	5	1
O. B. College	1	2	1	6
City	2	1	2	5
B. B. College	1	4	1	5
High School	0	5	0	4

HOME NEWS

Mrs. Terrill was unable to attend to her duties here for several days, being confined to her room with something like "grippe."

Mr. Nurse, foreman of the shoe shop, was taken seriously ill on the 21st ult., with heart trouble, and was confined to his bed for several days. We are glad to know that he is now able to be out again.

The most of the visitors we have had lately were those who come to see the foot-ball matches. As the examinations have been going on, nobody misses them. With advent of fine weather we may expect a rush.

Mr. Balis went home through the rain last Tuesday afternoon, feeling quite ill. The additional wetting and chilly wind increased his indisposition, and as a consequence he was confined to his room for a few days.

An unbroken record of triumphs on the foot-ball field this spring has made the members of our senior club somewhat vain. They can be pardoned for showing a little vanity, as they are, indeed, "monarchs of all they survey" in that capacity.

Mr. Douglas, our boys' supervisor, was called home to Brantford on the 20th ult., as his mother was dangerously ill. At the time of writing his mother had not improved. We hope to hear better news soon. All here sympathize with Mr. Douglas.

Farm and garden work must go with a rush now. Nothing but a most favourable growing season will retrieve the delay and save the harvest. Mr. Green has been employed to assist Mr. Willis in the garden, and the work will be pushed on with vigor.

John Earl, a former pupil of this school, and an average graduate of the shoe-shop, paid us a flying visit on the Queen's birthday. He is now a successful shoemaker in Brockville, and enjoys life as well as most people. Those who knew him were glad to see him.

Mr. Douglas has resumed the duties of boys' supervisor, which he relinquished for a few months to take charge of the books in the store. The boys know he is "on deck" again, and that there can be no attempt to trifle with rules governing their conduct. Firmness and kindness ensure good order with little friction.

The attendants have moved into their new sleeping apartments. The rooms are nicely fitted up with steam heating, lavatory with hot and cold water on tap, &c., a comfortable and nicely furnished sitting room also forms a part, which all can use in common. The girls are highly pleased with their rooms, and the extra convenience they enjoy now.

When school closed on Tuesday afternoon, 23rd ult., it was raining heavily, the wind was blowing "great guns", and the dark clouds rolled from the southwest in threatening form. The outlook was somewhat gloomy, but nearly everybody had faith in the usual "Queen's weather" for 24th. They were not disappointed. The day was fine and cool.

Mr. R. O'Meara does not purpose being idle. As soon as his time was up at the Institution, he at once enrolled at the Ontario Business College for a course in penmanship. The world is wide and has a niche waiting for him some where. At present that little place is at home with pa and ma, as he is the only one whom fortune and ambition have not coaxed away.

We have received the first volume of THE CANADIAN MUTE neatly and substantially bound, which makes a fine appearance. The Superintendent thought the merits of the paper justified its preservation in this form, and recommended the binding of a few numbers. Mr. C. J. Howe, a deaf mute of Toronto, did the work, and it is well done, as Mr. Howe is an expert workman.

Some time ago a prominent magazine published in Quebec solicited contributions on the Columbian Exposition, the conditions being that the one considered the best by a committee of competent literary persons would be published. We are pleased to state that our co-laborer, Mr. P. Denys, had the honor of securing his contribution published, with a highly eulogistic editorial reference thereto. He wields the pen of a ready writer.

WHAT HE SAID.

In school the day sat little Ned
A sweet faced child with curly head
And bright brown eyes that looked at me
"Death lashes brown as brown could be"

As at the childish face I gazed
A tiny hand was shyly raised
And with a flush upon his cheek
He said "Please teacher may I speak"

Of course I thought he wished to say
Something about his book or play
So with no further thought said "Yes
And then—ah—you could never guess"

Out to the middle of the floor
He walked the little boy of four
And with a look so sweet and wise
He turned on me those bright brown eyes

Then with a bow dear little Ned
Began, and this is what he said
"The rose is red, the violet blue,
The pink is sweet, and so are you"

Letters.

Letters! Who doesn't like to have a letter from home—from father and mother, the dearest friends we have on earth? With what tender feelings the children here hail the leather mail bag as it is brought from the postoffice brimful of letters—letters from home and friends far away—can be better imagined than expressed. Then comes the scramble, a crowd of eager and expectant children who seem to have faith in the saying: "First come first served." The joy which the receipt of a letter causes knows no bounds while the disappointment of the unfortunate ones is sometimes enough to move a heart of stone. If the parents of the latter could see them, they would remember them better. Sometimes letters come so seldom as to make some feel forsaken, and if you see a despondent face, it can be very frequently traced to the above deficiency.

The other day we saw a small boy sitting alone in a dark corner crying. On seeing us, he came up sobbing and said: "Father and Mother are dead." He could show no letter, and when we asked him why he thought so he said because he had not heard from them for a very long time and as he could not understand their failure to write he concluded that they must be dead.—F. C., in *Kentucky Deaf Mute*.

Worth Trying.

"When you rise in the morning, says Sydney Smith, 'form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done, a left off garment to the man who needs it, a kind word to the sorrowful, an encouraging expression to the striving, trifles in themselves as light as air, will do it at least for twenty-four hours.' By the most simple arithmetical sum look at the result; you send one, happily through the day; that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year, and suppose you live only forty years after you commence that course of medicine, you have fourteen thousand six hundred human beings happy, at all events for a time. Now is not this simple? It is too short for a sermon, too homely for ethics, too easily accomplished for you to say 'I would if I could.'"

Talk on Their Fingers.

The other day while rambling through several hundred of papers that find their way into our sanctum, we ran across the item appended hereto—which, though containing nothing strange to deaf-mutes, is peculiar in itself: "Twenty years ago John B. Stetson, of Ottawa, Kansas, fell out with his wife about correcting a child, and vowed he would never speak to her again. She in turn vowed never to speak first. They are both superstitious about the effect of breaking their vows, and years ago learned to talk on their fingers and make signs freely to each other. To their seven children they talk as much as ever. This has been going on now for twenty out of forty years of their married life."—*D. M. Journal*.

Morning and Evening.

Speak kindly in the morning, it will lighten all the cares of the day, turn sorrow into gladness, make household, professional and all other affairs move along more smoothly, giving peace to the one who thus speaks, and grateful joy to the one who hears. Speak kindly at the evening hour, for it may be that before the dawn of another day some tenderly loved one may finish his or her span of life for this world, and then it will be too late to recall an unkind word, or even to seek forgiveness for an injury inflicted upon the heart of a loved friend departed.

Eyes Bright and Clear.

HOW TO KEEP THEM SO—AN ENGRAVER'S RECEIPT

Engravers, designers and workers of fine embroidery are apt to be troubled with congestion of the corner of the eyes and inflamed lids. Generally this does not interfere materially with their power of vision, but it gives them a most unpleasant expression. An old engraver told a Philadelphia *Record* writer his experience with his eyes, and how he cured them.

"Occasionally," he said, "my eyes would become so inflamed that I could not use them. Then I tried applications of cold tea leaves, extract of witch hazel and sometimes went to a physician and had my eyes leeched. If I went to sleep with cold tea leaves on my eyes the leaves would become dry, act as a poultice and make my eyes worse. Leeching, while affording a temporary relief, increased the tendency to congestion. Witch hazel was the best remedy, but often would afford no relief whatever. Nearly every engraver in our establishment was afflicted as I was, some of them losing three weeks' work in a year. Some went to eminent oculists others remained in darkened rooms for days at a time.

"Finally, about five years ago, one of our engravers went to a leading New York oculist paid him \$15 and received a prescription which cost him five cents to have a druggist put up. It cured his eyes like magic and he told us about it. We all laughed, for we had grown tired of hearing about remedies and had no faith. The prescription called for a 'saturated solution of boracic acid, or what we call 'powdered borax.' For five cents you can buy enough at a druggist's to last you for months. Put a heaping tablespoonful in an ordinary tumbler of pure water and let it thoroughly dissolve. Then apply to the eyes with the fingers; never use a sponge or cloth. Let it dry on the eyes. Use it first before retiring and after rising, or at any other time.

"I was induced to try it and have used it freely, sometimes four or five times a day, for four years. It is no exaggeration to say that it acts like magic. I have no further trouble with congested eyes and haven't lost a day from work in four years. My daughters and their young lady companions use it before going to parties and after their return, and their eyes sparkle. The borax is a mild astringent, contracts the congested blood vessels and sends the blood into its natural channels."

Poor Girls.

The poorest girls in the world are those not taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them, and they have been taught to despise labour and to depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. The most forlorn women belong to this class. It is the duty of parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living, the rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around—the rich are likely to become poor and the poor rich. Skill added to labour is no disadvantage to the rich and is indispensable to the poor. Well to do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.—*Es.*

Blue Eyes and Great Men.

In a recent article *The London Opinion* says: Blue eyes have always predominated among the great men of the world. Socrates, Shakespeare, Locke, Bacon, Milton, Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon, and Renan all had blue eyes. The eyes of Bismarck, Gladstone, Huxley, Nirehow, and Buchner are also of this color, and all the presidents of the United States except General Harrison enjoyed the same cerulean color as to their optics.

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GENERAL INFORMATION.

Classes

SCHOOL HOURS: From 9 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 4 p. m.
DRAWING CLASS from 1.30 to 4 p. m. on Tues. day and Thursday afternoons of each week.
GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASSES on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 1.30 to 5.
SIGN CLASS for Junior Teachers on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 1.30 to 4.
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 4 p. m.

Religious Exercises:—

EVERY SUNDAY - Primary pupils 9 a. m., senior pupils at 11 a. m. General Lecture at 2.30 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 1 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.
REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V. G., Rev. J. L. George, (Presbyterian), Rev. F. N. Baker, (Methodist), Rev. R. Marshall, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. Father O'Brien.

1.—Clergy men of all Denominations are cordially invited to visit us at any time.

Industrial Departments:—

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CARETENER SHOPS from 7.30 to 8.30 a. m., and from 1.30 to 3.30 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 4 p. m. for those who do not attend school and from 5.30 to 7 p. m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.

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

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

3.—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 4.00 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-taking with their children. 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 or meals, or entertain guests at the Institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the 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 OR 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.

1.—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 medicines and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 99 cases out of 100 they are frauds and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in cases of deafness and be guided by their counsel and advice.

H. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

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Nasrith and Bridgen.
The Literary Society meets on the
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Dovercourt Road at 8 p. m. The
Howe Vice Pres. A. W. Mason, Secy.
Slater, Treas. W. J. Ferrell. The
with P. Frank form the Executive.
All resident and visiting deaf mutes
invited to attend the meetings. His
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