

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. V.

BELLEVILLE, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

NO. 9.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:
THE HON. E. J. DAVEN, TORONTO

Government Inspector:
DR. F. I. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO

Officers of the Institution:

R. MATHISON, M.A.	Superintendent
A. MATHISON	Barber
J. J. EAKINS, M.D.	Physician
MISS ISABEL WALKER	Matron

Teachers:

D. J. GILMAN, M.A.	Head Teacher	Mrs. J. G. TRIMMILL
P. DUNN		Miss R. TRIMMILL
JAMES HALL, B.A.		Miss M. M. OSTRON
D. J. MURPHY		Miss MARY BULL
W. J. CAMPBELL		Miss FLORENCE MAYNOR
Geo. F. STRWART		Miss SYLVIA L. HALL
		Miss ADA JAMES
		Miss GEORGINA LIND

Miss ARMAND GIBSON, Teacher of Articulation.
Miss MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.
Mrs. J. F. WILDS, Teacher of Drawing.

Miss I. S. METCALFE, JOHN T. HURNA,
Clerk and Typewriter Instructor of Printing

Wm. DONOHUE, Bookkeeper & Associate	J. MIDDLMAN, Engineer
G. H. KEITH, Supervisor of Boys, etc.	JOHN DOWNIE, Master Carpenter

Miss M. DEMPSEY, Matron, Supervisor of Girls, etc.	D. CUNNINGHAM, Master Baker
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Wm. STRICK, Master Shoemaker	JOHN MOORE, Carpenter
MICHAEL O'MEARA, Farmer	

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province who are, on account of deafness, either partial or total, unable to receive instruction in the common schools.

All deaf mutes between the ages of seven and twenty not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious diseases, who are bona fide residents of the Province of Ontario, will be admitted as pupils. The regular term of instruction is seven years, with a vacation of nearly three months during the summer of each year.

Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay will be charged the sum of \$50 per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance will be furnished free.

Deaf mutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the amount charged for board will be admitted free. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

At the present time the trades of Printing, Carpentry, and Shoemaking are taught to boys; the female pupils are instructed in general domestic work, Tailoring, Dressmaking, Sewing, Knitting, the use of the Sewing Machine, and such ornamental and fancy work as may be desirable.

It is hoped that all having charge of deaf mute children will avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by the Government for their education and improvement.

The Regular Annual School Term begins on the second Wednesday in September, and closes the third Wednesday in June of each year. For information as to the terms of admission for pupils, etc., will be given upon application to the Superintendent by letter or otherwise.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go by post office at noon and 2:15 p.m. of each day (Sundays excepted). The messenger is not allowed to post letters or parcels, or receive mail matter at post office for delivery, for any person unless the same is in the locked bag.



The Little Woman.

Don't talk to one of Olympus' maids
"Divinely tall or fair
Of Cleopatra's imperial form,
Or Juno's stately air
Those mighty dames, with reboiled names,
Might have held their sway
Till the little woman "bless her heart"
Who rules the world to day

With her willful witching, winsome ways
Her artful, artless smiles
Her airy grace and her fairy face
Her wisdom, wit, and wiles
She mocks the pride, and she sways the strength
She bends the will of man
As only such a despotic elf
A little woman—can.

Though her pathway lead thro' the darkest way
She always finds a light
Though her eyes be dazzled by fortune's rays,
She's sure to see aright
Though her wisdom be of no special school
Her logic, "just because,
The first has settled a kingdom's fate
The last has made its laws

'Tis the little woman that goes ahead
When men would lag behind
The little woman who sees her chance
And always knows her mind
Who can slyly smile as she gives the word
To honor, love, obey
And mentally add the saving clause
In a little woman's way

Would the diamond seem such a perfect gem
If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose-leaf yield such a sweet perfume
If it covered yards of ground?
Would the dew drop seem so clear and pure
If dew like rain should fall?
Or the little woman seem half so great
If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling bird
That grips the grip of steel
'Tis the voice as low as the summer wail
That rules without appeal
And the warrior, scholar, saint, and sage
May fight and plan each day
The world will wag till the end of time
In the little woman's way



Dummy.

BY SYDNEY DAYRE.

"Hello—there's 'Dummy Ketchum'
A snow-ball flew and hit him, but on
the calf of his leg. Even in their mis-
chief 'ho boys had a little pity, mingled
with contempt, for Dummy.

He was small and thin and stooping,
Any one could see that the light heart
and quick step and bright eyes which
bless happy boyhood could never have
belonged to him.

The boys called him Dummy, and
no one took the trouble to remember
whether he had any other name or not.
Scarlet fever had some time ago laid its
cruel hand on him, injuring both his
sight and hearing. He was not dumb,
but spoke so little it seemed natural to
call him so, besides being easy to say.

"Let's fill his old sled-box with
snow."
"Or chunks of ice."
"Let's hook his oil can."
"That would be too bad."
"Only for a joke, I mean. We could
slip it into the box when he comes
poking back to look for it."

The half dozen boys stood at a corner
of the street of the small town on
Saturday morning. Spring was open-
ing. The snow was melting fast and
patches of grass and shoots of earliest
plants were peeping through it. People
were walking slowly, enjoying the soft
air and the sunshine, while men stood
about the store doors.

Amid it all Dummy Ketchum passed
without raising his dimmed eyes. It
was the way he always walked, in
winter usually dragging the sled with
one or two articles he was taking to his
wretched home.

He could really see more than most
people thought. Perhaps it was be-
cause of never having hope of seeing

any pleasant thing, any face beaming
on him with kindness that he walked
with cast-down eyes. There were
stretches of bare board walk in his way,
over which the sled dragged heavily.

Another snow-ball flew and knocked
over the oil can in the box. Then a boy
set his foot before the sled to overturn
it.

"I say—stop that! It's too bad."
A boy who had lately come into the
place to live took hold of the shoulder
of the last offender and gave him a little
spin across the walk.

"Six or eight of you against one—
Ain't you ashamed?"

"It's only Dummy."
Quickly Will Brown righted the can
and threw out the snow. Then, with a
sudden afterthought put in an apple,
large, red and shining.

"Don't that look better?" he asked,
turning with a smile.

"Well—it does."
Here's something to keep it com-
pany," said a man.

He took from a basket an orange and
aimed it at the apple.

"That was a good shot, Grove. Try
it again." Another orange followed.

"I can do as well as that," said the
next man.

He had no oranges, but quickly scoop-
ed some nuts into a paper bag and sent
it after the oranges. It burst as it fell,
scattering the nuts in the bottom of the
box.

"Hurrah! hurrah!" The boys shout-
ed and clapped their hands. One of
them was carrying home a small bag of
dried fruits.

"I'll make it right with mother," he
said, laying it in the box.

It was getting exciting. Boys felt in
their pockets. A pencil, a doughnut, a
stick of candy, a handkerchief went in.
One held a knife in his hand. It was a
treasure—could he give it? But the
infection was in the air. Every one was
watching Dummy's sled—that is, every-
one who was not looking for something
to put in it.

In went the knife.
The next man had notions, and he
tied a woollen muffler around one of the
sled posts.

A shoe dealer brought a pair of coarse
shoes, and all eyes turned to the wet,
ragged ones through which Dummy's
toes showed. A woman who had been
to the bakery stooped to smile at the
sport, and laid a bag of cakes beside the
shoes.

All the while Dummy slowly plodded
on, looking neither to right or left.
Always with the pathetic stoop to his
shoulders and the shut-out look on his
face.

And into the hearts of some came a
new thought, born of the glow which
comes with a kind act. Had they shut
him out, this pitiful, poverty-stricken,
disease-smitten into—shut him from
their help and sympathy, from being
sharers in all which goes to bless the
lives of happier boys?

It was hard pulling over the bare
sidewalk. Perhaps that was the reason
why Dummy did not appear to wonder
at the added weight to his sled.

Two or three men stopped after him,
waiting until he should have reached a
stretch of snow. As the clumsy runners
touched it they piled on their contribu-
tions—rice, coffee, flour and sugar.

"Hurrah! Three cheers! Tiger!"
Hats were flung up, hands clapped,
as a wild shriek arose from the boys.

It smote on even Dummy's dull hearing.
With a scared glance behind, not at his
sled but at the boys whose tricks he
feared, he trotted away as fast as he
could.

He came again in the afternoon. His
head was erect and there was a new
light in his eyes—a light shining from a
heart gladdened by kindness never
known before. And to every face he
met he glanced up in shy, appealing
inquiry as if wishing to ask—

"Were you one of 'em?"

Deaf-mute Education.

Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, the distin-
guished head of the great institution for
the education of deaf-mutes located at
Kendall Green, in this city, delivered
an address before the Social Science Con-
vention of Saratoga which is attracting
wide attention. It was devoted to recent
progress in the manner of educating
deaf-mutes, the work in which his father
won such celebrity in Hartford as he has
attained in Washington. The address
dealt mainly with the combination of the
sign method and oral teaching. He cited
the action taken by the school at Port-
land, Me. That institution followed the
oral method for sixteen years. At last
members of the school board suspected
from the result of examinations that the
system in use was insufficient. They
visited the Clark Institution at North-
ampton, Mass., which is usually consid-
ered the best purely oral school in the
country. They also visited the school in
Hartford, where the combined system is
used, and, after a careful examination of
both, decided to abandon the oral for the
combined system. This was more than
two years ago. Of the result Dr. Gal-
laudet says: "After an experience of
more than two years the board and all
friends of the school testify to the un-
questioned superiority of the combined
system over the oral method."

Dr. Gallaudet also cited the evidence of
parents of deaf children, of experienced
teachers, of adult deaf-mutes who have
been educated under the oral system and
who, in Germany especially, have spoken
to the government through conventions
and petitions asking a change from the
purely oral method, and declaring their
conviction that it is not satisfactory and
should give way to the combined method
in use here. He cited in particular the
utterances of Edward Walther, principal
of the institution for deaf-mutes at Ber-
lin, Germany, who says: "We must openly
and candidly confess that we cannot
bestow upon the deaf mute a power of
speech that approaches the speech of
living persons, nor a means of under-
standing the speech of others that is any-
thing more than a meager substitute for
hearing." Herr Walther approves a
certain use of the sign language and
says every teacher of deaf-mutes should
be acquainted with it.

As to his own opinion, Dr. Gallaudet
expresses himself very decidedly. He
said:

"One of the chief merits of the Ameri-
can combined system of educating the
deaf is its elastic adaptability. The
methods employed can be brought into
conjunction in a great variety of ways,
to suit conditions that are sure to vary
in different communities. Very large
schools can have separate manual and
oral departments. Others, where such
division is impracticable, can have oral
classes, and in small schools where
separate classes are out of the question,
instruction in speech can be given to
pupils individually by special teachers.
All these different arrangements are
now in successful operation in the
schools of this country, with results far
more satisfactory than are reached in
the generality of European schools."

Those of our readers—and there are
many of them—who are familiar with
the wonderful work performed by Dr.
Gallaudet and his staff in this city know
that he does not overestimate the value
of the combined system. They will,
therefore, be interested in his statement
that this plan is used now in four-fifths
of the schools for the deaf in the coun-
try, containing nine-tenths of the pupils
taught.—Washington Post, Sept. 6, '96.

"Who in the world can be cooking
supper at this time of night? It is nearly
12," exclaimed Mrs. Watts, sniffing the
air. "I think it may be that couple over
at Thomas's front gate, exchanging a
few burning kisses," said Mr. Watts,
and Mrs. Watts said: "You idiot!"



THE CANADIAN MUTE

Four, six or eight pages,
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION

1. To teach a number of our pupils may learn to write, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.
2. To furnish interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf mute subscribers.
3. To be a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the institution, the hundreds of deaf 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

Forty dollars for the school year, payable in advance. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Remit by money order, postage stamps, or registered letter.
Subscribers failing to receive their papers regular will please notify us, that mistakes may be corrected without delay. All papers are stopped when the subscription expires, unless otherwise ordered. The date on each subscriber's wrapper is the time when the subscription runs out.
Send correspondence on matters of interest to the deaf is requested from our friends in all parts of the Province. Nothing calculated to wound the feelings of anyone will be admitted—if we know it.

ADVERTISING

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

Address all communications and subscriptions to

THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE
ONTARIO.



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1896.

Christian Citizenship

In an address on "Christian Citizenship," delivered at the recent Christian Endeavor Association at Ottawa, Hon. G. W. Ross held up a high but quite possible ideal to be attained unto. After showing that the honor and privilege of civil citizenship varied according to the status of the nation, he emphasized the fact that Christian citizenship is subject to no such contingencies, since the Christian's Sovereign possesses infinite wisdom and justice, and is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. But there was also a practical side to Christian citizenship as related to every day duties. Legally the Christian enjoys exactly the same privileges and has imposed on him exactly the same duties as non-Christians, yet the fact of a man being a Christian placed upon him additional obligations. The Christian citizen should be large-minded and charitable towards his fellow citizens; moreover he should be ever aggressive. Christianity to-day is the most aggressive religion in the world—in fact the only aggressive one, for while all other religions are standing still or retrograding, Christianity is advancing with ever accelerating speed. "Christianity," said Mr. Ross, "has the largest standing army in the world. Brahma and Confucius may have more men in reserve, but Christianity has more men in the field. It has planted its forts and arsenals and trained soldiers on every continent on the globe. Its armies have fought more battles, won more victories and made longer marches than any other army known to us. Aspers worn and worn now the crown of royalty, it has occupied the Presidential chair, it has directed Parliaments and Congresses and Assemblies of the people's representatives. It has emptied jails and

filled churches it has poured upon many a land its horn of plenty and has provided many poor with bread. It has cared for the soldier on the field of battle and for his family long after he had filled a soldier's grave. It has brought the warm sunshine of heavenly hope to the shivering Greenland and the inspiration of a better life to the roaming savage in the plains of Hindostan. It has filled the literature of the last eighteen centuries with the purest thoughts, and has spoken to almost every nation and tribe and kindred with Pentecostal fervor as well as with Pentecostal tongues. The journalist, the novelist, the historian, the poet, the scientist and the philosopher are enlisted in its service and are proclaiming by ten thousand printing presses the glories of its mission. Universities and colleges and schools and teachers of greatest learning are its propagandists, while millions of ardent men and women in every part of the world assemble one day in the week to do their conviction of its intrinsic power. The speaker then pointed out the duty of Christians relative to the various social evils of the day, and specially emphasized the need of aggressive action in the direction of the cleansing of politics, and the importance of electing as representatives only men of pure minds and honorable motives, men filled with and actuated by that righteousness that exalteth a nation. The Christian citizen is also the truest patriot. True patriotism consists not in bombastic utterances nor jingoistic defiance, "it is the efflorescence of the purest lives, the crystallization of all that is disinterested and altruistic in humanity." The true patriot will always be an influence for peace. "Should internal discord threaten the unity and solidarity of his country, his voice will be heard above the din of faction and the babble of the demagogue saying peace, to wail. If a neighboring nation, through some misunderstanding or influenced for a moment by some temporary hallucination of imaginary wrong, scowls upon his country, he will be the last to cry havoc and to let slip the dogs of war. He will rather say, in the words of Abraham to Lot, "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, or between my herdsmen and thy herdsmen, for we are brethren. The true patriot never stirs up party or national strife. He never applauds the demagogue, or the religious or racial incendiary. He never joins in the fray of the pot-house against the restraints of the law or the punishment of the wrongdoer. The Christian citizen who is not a patriot has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. He is a non-strocity, having no place in the economy of civil government and no lot or parcel in the pleasures of that national spirit which clothes a people with power, and rejoices when their barns are filled with plenty and their flocks and herds bring forth abundantly. No, Christian patriotism is an ever expanding force. It grasps the greatness of an earthly kingdom as well as the boundlessness of a heavenly one. It rejoices in the prosperity of its own possessions, and turns no jealous eye upon the prosperity of its neighbors. It has no ill fears as to the future of its country or of its kindred, because it sees in nations as well as in society the constant evolution of a higher humanity, and so it says, in the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes

Build the more stately mansions of my soul
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past;
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Fill thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

To be anxious about tomorrow is evidence that we are not fully trusting God to-day.

Donations to Calcutta, India, School Fund.

Kindly insert the following notice in your paper.

In December last, 1895, I started a fund in behalf of the deaf of India, which is to go towards defraying the expenses of securing for them an education, which above all other things they sadly lack. My original plan was to appeal to every school for the deaf in America but owing to vacation being so close upon us, when the appeal had gained a fair headway, I found it impossible to reach all schools. Now that all have reopened, I once more push forward my appeal, urging earnestly that all charitably inclined persons connected with the various schools will contribute a little towards helping along this worthy cause. Among the first of the schools to respond to my appeal was the Ontario Institution of Belleville, contributing the liberal sum of \$5.27, thus setting a noble example over the other schools. Those that have followed the example set by the Ontario School are:—The Rochester School, \$5, Kentucky School, \$7.35, Ohio School, \$1.25, Michigan School, \$21.50, Minnesota School \$8.00. Since starting this appeal a good sum has been realized, as far as my own collections go I have a total sum of \$79.03 on hand to-day, while a still larger sum has been received by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet—a total of \$175.12. This is a work which cannot be justly called "easily accomplished." I find it impossible to complete the work wanted, so I have selected Mr. A. V. McIntosh, of Toronto, Ont., a most reliable and trustworthy gentleman, to assist me with my collections as far as Canada is concerned. All sending contributions to him for this fund will receive from him receipts acknowledging amounts in full. His address is 62 Collier St., Toronto, Ont. As far as the United States is concerned, all contributions as formerly may be sent either to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet or to me. As previously, all contributions will from time to time be reported in the columns of the deaf press.

Previously acknowledged June 16th 1896

A. W. Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y.	27
Miss G. H. Hastings, Aurora, N. Y.	27
Miss C. Avery, Iowa, Michigan	100
John P. Coulter, Buffalo, N. Y.	100
Rev. P. Hasenstet, Chicago	100
Total to date Nov 2nd 1896	279 00
Acknowledged by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet June 24th 1896	111 00
July 26th 1896	61 00
Total collected	221 00

GEORGE E. MAXWELL,
Collector.
1108 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
November 2nd, 1896.

New Diphtheria Cure.

According to some of the more advanced scientists, nature furnishes a cure for every known disease. Of course, we do not know what the cure is for most of them, but we are slowly progressing in that direction. Many remedies are found out by accident, and it is by the merest chance that a new cure has been discovered for diphtheria. Observing that milk rapidly absorbs disease germs, experiments have been tried with milk as a curative agent. A large sheet is saturated with milk, then the patient is wrapped in this and tightly covered with blankets, remaining closely wrapped for some hours. This treatment is followed by a warm bath, then the patient is wrapped in a dry sheet and put to bed. This course has been attended with great success and it is proposed that a special department in certain hospitals be set apart for this purpose.

A Cheeky Little Lamb.

The Rev. Dr. Meredith, a well known clergyman, tries to cultivate friendly relations with the younger members of his flock. In a recent talk to his Sunday school he urged the children to speak to him whenever they met.
The next day a dirty faced urchin, smoking a cigarette and having a generally disreputable appearance, accosted him in the street with
"Hallo doctor"
The clergyman stopped and cordially inquired
"And who are you, sir?"
"I'm one of your little lambs," replied the boy, affably. "Fine day."
And tilting his hat on his head he swaggered off, leaving the worthy divine speechless with amazement. *Peterson's Weekly*

Thanksgiving

The crisp, rosy apples are all gathered in. They wait for the winter in barrel and bin. And nuts for the children, a plentiful store. Are spread out to dry on the broad attic floor. The great golden pumpkins that grow so tall. Are ready to make into Thanksgiving pie. And all the good things that the children love. Have come round again with the first of the year.
Now what shall we do in our bright happy home. To welcome this time of good things as they come. And what, do you say, is the very best way. To show we are thankful on Thanksgiving day.
The best thing that hearts that are thankful do.
Is this to make thankful one other heart. For lives that are gratefully sunny and glad. To carry their sunshine to lives that are sad. For children who have all they want and spare.
Their good things with poor little children share.
For this will bring blessings, and this is the way. To show we are thankful on Thanksgiving day.

A Thanksgiving Story.

BY L. F. ARMITAGE, SAVERS, MASS.

"Oh, Rob! Isn't it dreadful! I can't go to grandpa's to-morrow."
"Can't go to grandpa's?" said Rob. "Who said so? Why, we always go. I wouldn't be any kind of a Thanksgiving without the visit at grandpa's."
"I know it," said Alice, "but we can't go. Mamma has had a letter from Aunt Kate, and she says grandma is sick and must be kept very quiet."
"There won't be any fun, then," said Rob.
"No," said Alice, "no good-time for us to-morrow."
"But," said mamma, "perhaps we can have another kind of a good time. Let's try to make some other boys and girls happy."
"How?" asked the children.
"There are many children who are too poor to have a nice Thanksgiving dinner. Would you not like to give something to some of these children? We are not rich, but we can give something to others. Grandpa has sent two barrels of his nice apples. We will fill two baskets at once and early in the morning you may take them to our poor people."
They began at once. They picked out the largest and reddest apples for their baskets. Mamma gave them potatoes, bread, and cake.
When papa came home he wanted help, too, so he went out and bought some oranges. Then mamma put a glass of jolly and a package of ten in each basket.
In the evening the children popped corn, and poured it into the baskets until they could hold no more.
Early in the morning they set out with papa to help them carry the baskets. They called at the homes of some poor children who went to their school. There were six children in one home and four in the other. How their eyes shone when the baskets were opened! And the mothers thanked them with tears in their eyes. It made Rob and Alice feel as happy as the ten children did.
Then they took a long walk with papa and when they reached home they found Uncle Fred and Aunt Nellie with their baby.
"As we couldn't go to grandpa's we thought we'd drive over and spend the day with you," said Aunt Nellie.
The day was a very happy one, and when they went to bed Rob said, "I had lots of fun to-day, after all, mamma."
"I don't know when I have been so happy," said Alice.
"I think," said mamma, "that must be because you have made others happy."
To Trust Woman.
There is no perfect meal without a woman to do the honors of the table. Water is as good as wine, and the following may serve as hints to the father, brother, husband or guest who is able to talk, yet needs a little aid to lift him out of the common rut.
Woman—The sweetest creature the Lord ever made.
Woman—The source of help, happiness and heaven.
Woman—She needs no eulogy, she speaks for herself.
Woman—A creature "nobly planned to warn, comfort and command."
Woman—Once there was a woman, sir and here she is!
Woman—The fairest work of the great Author, the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy.
Woman—The tyrant we love, friends we trust.
Woman—God bless her, the queen of all creation.—*Baltimore World.*

Report of Pupils' Standing.

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

NAME OF PUPIL.	HEALTH.	CONDUCT.	APPLICATION.	IMPROVEMENT.
Armstrong, Jarvis Earl	10	10	10	10
Annable, Alva H.	10	10	10	10
Arnall, George	10	7	10	7
Allon, Ethel Victoria	10	7	10	7
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	10
Atkin, Mary E.	7	5	8	8
Bracken, Sarah Maud.	10	7	7	10
Ball, Fanny S.	7	7	10	10
Brasier, Eunice Ann	10	10	10	10
Benoit, Rosa	10	10	10	10
Brown, Wilson	10	10	10	10
Burch, Francis	10	10	10	10
Bain, William	10	10	10	10
Burke, Edith	10	10	10	10
Blackburn, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Barnett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	10
Brown, Eva Jane	10	10	10	10
Bellamy, George	10	10	10	10
Burke, Mabel	7	7	5	5
Bourdeau, Benoni	10	10	10	10
Bartley, John S.	10	7	10	7
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	10	10	10
Babcock, Ida E.	10	10	10	10
Barnard, Fred	10	7	10	10
Billing, William E.	10	7	10	10
Baraga, George H.	10	10	10	10
Brown, Mary Louisa	10	10	10	10
Boomer, Duncan	10	10	10	10
Bissell, Thomas F.	10	10	10	10
Brackenborough, Robt.	10	10	10	10
Bembridge, Minnie M.	10	10	10	10
Brascombe, F. M.	10	10	10	10
Chantler, Fanny	10	5	7	10
Chantler, Thomas	10	5	10	5
Cunningham, May A.	10	7	10	10
Charbonneau, Louis	7	7	10	10
Carson, Hugh R.	10	7	10	10
Cornish, William	10	10	10	10
Carter, Melvin	10	10	10	10
Callen, Arthur E.	10	10	10	10
Crowder, Vasco	7	7	7	7
Oodidge, Herbert L.	10	10	10	10
Crough, John E.	7	10	10	10
Chuteau, Elizabeth E.	10	10	10	10
Corrigan, Rose A.	10	10	10	10
Clements, Henry	10	10	10	10
Cole, Amos Bowers	10	10	10	10
Cummings Bert	10	10	6	8
Cunningham, Martha	10	10	7	7
Clemenger, Ida	10	10	10	10
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	7	5
Crocker, John	10	10	7	7
Crocker, Cora	10	10	7	7
Cose, Benjamin D. C.	10	10	7	7
Countryman, Harvey B	10	10	5	5
Carter, Stella Jane	10	10	8	8
Dewar, Jessie Caroline	10	10	10	10
Delaney, James	10	5	7	7
Doyle, Francis E.	10	10	10	10
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	10	10	10
Dool, Charles Craig	10	10	10	10
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Dixon, Ethel Irene	10	10	10	10
Dand, Wm. T.	10	10	7	7
Derocher, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
DeBellefeuille, Aline	10	10	10	10
Duke, Etta	10	10	7	7
Duncan, Walter F.	10	8	7	7
Durno, Archibald	10	10	7	7
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	7	10	10
Elliott, Wilbur	10	5	7	7
Edwards, Stephen R.	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Mabel Victor	10	7	7	7
Escon, Margaret J.	10	10	10	10
Essminger, Robert	10	10	10	10
Essminger, Mary	10	10	10	10
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Harmudas	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Joseph	10	7	7	7
Fretz, Beatrice	10	7	7	7
Forgette, Marion	10	7	7	7
Fleming, Eleanor J.	7	10	10	7
Farnham, Leona	10	10	7	7
French, Charles	10	10	10	10
Ford, Charles Ray	10	10	10	10
Fleming, Daniel W.	10	10	7	7
Gilleland, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Gardiner, Dalton M.	10	10	7	7
Gray, William	7	7	5	5
Gray, William E.	10	7	10	10
Gerow, Daniel	10	10	7	5
Gies, Albert E.	10	10	7	7
Goetz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Goetz, Eva	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Harry E.	10	10	7	7
Goose, Fidelia	10	10	7	7
Gilliam, Walter	10	10	7	7

NAME OF PUPIL.	HEALTH.	CONDUCT.	APPLICATION.	IMPROVEMENT.
Green, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Gladiator, Isabella	10	10	10	10
Groy, Violet	10	10	10	10
Gelineau, Arthur	10	10	5	5
Gordon, Kathleen	10	10	3	3
Howitt, Felicia	10	10	5	5
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	7
Henry, George	10	7	10	10
Hensault, Charles H.	10	10	10	10
Hackbusch, Ernest	10	10	10	10
Harris, Frank E.	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, Ohio	10	10	7	7
Henderson, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Hill, Florence	10	10	10	10
Head, Hartley J.	10	10	10	10
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Holton, Charles McK.	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, James H.	10	7	5	5
Hensault, Honore	10	10	10	10
Harper, William	10	10	10	10
Henderson, Clara	10	10	10	10
Ireland, Louis Elmer	10	7	3	3
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	7	7
Justus, Ida May	10	10	7	7
James, Mary Theresa	10	10	10	10
Jones, Samuel	10	10	10	10
Johnston, Anetta	10	10	7	5
Kaiser, Alfred B.	10	10	10	10
King, Joseph	10	5	5	5
Kirk, John Albert	10	3	7	7
Kaufmann, Yveta M.	10	10	10	10
Kelly, James	10	10	10	10
Leguille, Marie	10	5	7	7
Leguille, Gilbert	10	5	10	10
Lemadelaide, M. L. J.	10	10	10	10
Leigh, Martha	7	10	10	10
Lightfoot, William	10	10	10	10
Leslie, Edward A.	10	10	10	10
Lett, Thomas B.H.	10	10	10	10
Loughood, William J.S.	10	10	10	10
Lyon, Leah	10	10	7	7
Labelle, Maxime	10	10	7	7
Lott, Wm. Putman	10	10	7	7
Lawson, Albert E.	10	10	5	5
Lowen, George C.	10	7	10	10
Little, Grace	10	10	10	10
Lowry, Charles	10	7	7	7
Laporte, Leon	10	10	7	7
Larabie, Albert	10	3	7	7
Laniell, Clophas	10	10	10	10
Love, Joseph F.	10	3	3	3
Lobsinger, Alexander	7	10	10	10
Law, Theodore	10	7	5	5
Muckle, Grace	10	10	10	10
Muckle, Elizabeth	10	10	10	10
Munroe, George R.	10	10	10	10
Mitchell, Colin	10	10	10	10
Moore, William H.	10	10	10	10
Mason, John Michael	10	10	7	7
Morton, Robert M.	10	5	7	7
Money, Ellen Loretta	10	7	7	7
Mason, Lucy Emma	10	10	5	5
Myers, Mary G.	10	10	10	10
Moore, George H.	10	10	5	5
Moore, Rose Ann	10	5	10	10
Miller, Annie	10	10	8	8
Moore, Walter B.	10	7	7	7
Miller, Jane	10	7	5	5
Munroe, Mary	10	10	5	5
Munroe, John	10	10	5	5
Major, Edith	10	10	7	7
Maitre, James	10	10	10	10
McBride, Annie Jane	10	10	10	10
McBride, Hamilton	10	10	7	7
McKay, Mary Louisa	10	10	10	10
McKay, Thomas J.	10	10	7	7
McLellan, Norman	10	7	5	5
McGregor, Maxwell	10	3	7	7
McCormick, May P.	7	7	10	10
McKenzie, Angus	10	10	10	10
McKenzie, Margaret	10	10	10	10
McCarthy, Eugene	10	10	10	10
McMaster, Robert	10	10	10	10
McKenzie, Herbert	10	10	10	10
McGuire, Lily Edna	10	10	5	5
Nahrgang, Allen	10	10	7	7
Nicholls, Bertha	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Orser, Orval E.	10	10	10	10
Orth, Elizabeth	10	10	7	7
Orr, James P.	10	10	7	7
O'Neil, Ignatius David	10	10	7	7
O'Connor, Mary B.	10	5	7	7
Otto, Charles Edward	10	10	7	7
Perry, Algo Earl	10	7	7	7
Pepper, George	10	10	5	5
Pinder, Clarence	10	10	5	5
Pilling, Gertrude	10	10	5	5
Perry, Frederic R.	10	10	5	5
Pilon, Athanase	10	10	10	10
Pierce, Cora May	10	5	10	10
Pringle, Murray Hill	10	10	5	5
Quick, August R.	10	10	10	10
Rebordie, William	10	10	10	10
Rooney, Francis Peter	10	5	5	5

When Company Comes to Our House.

When company comes to our house
Why that's the time I hate
I'm kept as quiet as a mouse,
And mother makes me wait
Till all the folks have gotten through
Their dinner and their talk,
And though I'm cross and hungry too
You bet I "walk the chalk."

When company comes to our house
Why that's the time I hate
Cause that old preacher, I'der know
Is there as sure as fate,
And one day when I went to church
He spoke right out and said
That oftentimes a rod of birch
To pious pathways laid.

When company comes to our house,
Why that's the time I hate
Cause in cold water then they douse
My dirty hands and pate,
And comb my hair and dress me up,
And tell me to keep clean,
And not to tease the cat or pup
I think it's real mean!

When company comes to our house
Why that's the time I hate
Cause then it takes the pickled nose
So long to reach my plate,
And I must die a staidish roun
A-swalling all them things
But when at last I do sit down
The "goodies" left takes wings!

-D. W. D., in Louisville Post

PUPILS' TALKS.

From the Girls' Side of the Institution

[BY KATH WYLLIE]

-We have had changeable weather lately.

-Fidelia Goose was much pleased to get a box from home containing some sweetmeats and clothing for the winter.

-Last Sunday night it snowed and in the morning we found that the sidewalk walks were covered, but it soon melted away.

-We heard that Eva Irvine, who is staying at home, is laid up with illness but we hope she will be all right in a few days.

-Last Monday Rose Corrigan received a letter from home saying that her little brother was dead. We all sympathize with her.

-We are very glad to have Mr. Douglas with us again. He has been sick for a month, but now has returned to the store again.

-Last week, Fannie Hall received a note of her sister Mabel, who was formerly a pupil of this school. We think it is a fine picture.

-On the 9th inst., the girls were allowed to go shopping in the city and we had an enjoyable time, although it was rather cold and windy.

-On the 11th inst., Beattie Woodley was glad to get a box from home, which was for her birthday, and she shared some sweetmeats with her little friends.

-The 13th inst. was one of our teachers, Miss Templeton's birthday. All her pupils wished her a very happy birthday and she gave them some talk.

-On the 9th inst. Gracie Little was glad to get a pretty picture from Maggie Hutchinson, who is now attending Gallaudet College. We wish her a successful college life.

-A few weeks ago Maud Thomas received a letter from her sister saying that she is going to England for the benefit of her health after Christmas. Maud says she will miss her very much.

-Miss Templeton was laid up with neuralgia for a few days. She was absent from her duties on Friday and Edith Wyllie taught her class. We are glad to say that she is all right again.

-About three weeks ago, Miss Anne Butler came down one Sunday afternoon to see her friends and schoolmates. We were all very much pleased to see her and would be glad if she would come oftener.

-One Sunday night Mrs. Sully and Miss Connolly came to see Miss Dempsey and the girls here. They brought a large box of candies with them for the girls, which we enjoyed very much and thank them for their kindness. They are learning to make signs. We would like to see them often.

-Last Saturday night the little boys and girls had a party in the girls' sitting room, but the big ones did not attend it, they only assembled in the chapel and had an enjoyable time seeing the others telling stories. The party began at 7:30 and broke up at 8:30. The little ones had a nice time too.

The man who goes only for himself couldn't be engaged in any smaller business now.

More Foot-ball.

Our boys played the High School again on the evening of the 12th. Our team took a goal just at the close of half time but the referee would not allow it, claiming that time was up, although it wanted several minutes. The city boys then managed to score by a chance shot taken in the darkness. Just as time was up Dubois made a run that has seldom been duplicated, passing three opponents around the left wing, he took the ball right to the mouth of the goal and shoulder to shoulder he and Chantler drove it through. There being no other witnesses close at hand, the city umpire and goal keeper took advantage of it and jollied the referee into believing it was no goal. Our boys all round put up a capital game and out-played their opponents.

Defective Hearing.

"A striking illustration of the influence of fatigue upon the nervous system," says *Modern Medicine*, "is afforded by an experiment conducted by an Italian physician some months ago. Twenty-four bicycle riders who had ridden thirty-two miles in two hours and a quarter were examined with reference to their hearing, and it was in nearly every instance found to be defective. After two hours' rest the hearing had become normal in most of them."

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

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THE CANADIAN MUTE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

When their sky is clear
and wholly bright to view
a small speck of dark appear
in their great heaven of blue
and with thankful love are filled
with one streak of light
a ray of God's good mercy, gold
in the darkness of their night.

Hallowe'en

The mischievous and destructive
tricks which usually accompany Hal-
lowe'en are incidents of the past around
us and the only trick we noticed was
tried to the hayracks and hoisted
to the top of the flag staff on the lawn.
The older boys instead of rushing around
the mud, raising sidewalks, tearing
down fences and making a pandemonium
generally were invited to a social in the
sitting room and here the two sexes
spent a couple of hours very pleasantly
in innocent amusements that annoyed
no one but afforded pleasure to all. The
time passed all too quickly and much
was expressed when the time
came to break up the party and the boys
went to their own side again. The
small boys, who were not included in
the invitation, enjoyed themselves to
their taste in their own sitting room
with a roaring game of "fox and goose."
They were permitted to make all the noise
they liked without restraint. Mr. Math-
ison showed that he had the fullest con-
fidence that the pupils would behave
themselves and was away filling an en-
gagement that evening. He found all
out on his return.

The Illinois school for the deaf is
said to store twelve hundred bushels
of apples for winter use of the pupils.
Apples should be plentiful there this
winter. In our own school we do not
get to go quite so deep, but as that
fruit is cheap around here we shall not
be all gone, but there is plenty wait-
ing to be brought in as we call for it.

The training of deaf children presents
not only all the difficulties which con-
front the instructor of the hearing, but
more, the natural result of their
deafness and a realization of the solu-
tion by men and women, educated men
and society and self-supporting citi-
zens that our schools are founded. It
is work requiring great energy and
with the habits of a thorough
in every person with whom the
deaf are brought into contact for pur-
poses of instruction or control. To our
deaf children a child who demands
constant attention and enthusiastic
and with it there comes the
of spreading around the
of those influences, instilling those
habits, and forming those habits
are to make him a living force in
the world and a lasting monument to
those who were instrumental in the
training. George H. Palumbo, in

HOME NEWS

Mr. Moon has raised a prepared
bed of soil around the work shops and
has planted it with the roots of Japan
ivy. He looks for a vigorous growth in
the Spring.

Our gentlemen officers and teachers
seem to have been unfortunate lately
for health. Mr Stewart, and Mr Dou-
glas and Mr Keith all being laid off at
the same time.

The stater windows are being got
out, cleaned and repaired and will be
put up at the first appearance of settled
winter weather. Those in the hospital
are already up.

During the few days Mr Keith was
off duty the supervision of the boys was
efficiently looked after by Miss Hale.
To the credit of the boys they behaved
themselves most becomingly.

The garden has been fertilized with
about 300 bushels of slack lime and fall
ploughed. The orchard which has been
in grass for a number of years, is now
being ploughed up which should benefit
the trees considerably.

The boys in the carpenter shop,
when not engaged on outdoor work and
repairs, are busy in making a number of
neat hard wood book-cases for the use of
teachers in the class rooms. It is ex-
pected that these will be very useful
adjuncts to the class room furniture.

Mr McHillip makes good use of his
bicycle, not only as a means of rapid
locomotion to and from the city, but
also on the score of health. Whenever
the weather will permit, he is off for a
spin before and after the confinement to
his class room. As there are no very
steep hills around here down which he
can tumble, we feel quite easy about
him while out on these excursions.

The beginning of last week found
all our officers at work again. Miss
Templeton and Miss James, who were
compelled to lay off for a day or two,
were back to their posts. Mr Douglas
felt himself so far recovered from his
illness as to be able to take up his duties
again and hopes soon to be in his usual
health. Mr Stewart, who had been ill
with an attack of quinsy, has also
recovered and is again in charge of his
class.

The Grand Jury after visiting the
County Institutions in the city, came
out to see us on the 11th. They were
conducted through the classes, buildings
and workrooms by Mr Mathison and
appeared to be very much interested in
every thing shown them. In their
report to Judge Rose they expressed
themselves as pleased with their inspec-
tion, having found everything clean and
in good order. The state of the weather
was unfortunate, raining steadily while
they were here, but that did not deter
them from visiting the different build-
ings.

The little boys and girls had their
social in the girls sitting room on Satur-
day evening, the 7th the room being
too small to accommodate them all at
the Hallowe'en social, which the older
pupils held in the same place the Satur-
day evening before. The seniors spent
the evening in the chapel and left the
rooms entirely for the little ones, who for
a couple of hours had the fullest liberty
to enjoy themselves in their own way,
and they played and otherwise amused
themselves to their hearts content. A
distribution of fruit was of course not
forgotten.

The High School and our boys play-
ed foot-ball last Saturday afternoon and
both teams made a poor exhibition of
the game. Except the work of two or
three individual players, there was no
vim or dash in any of them. At the
start, it was evident that our boys had
little respect for their opponents power
and looked for a soft snap with them.
From the desultory way our boys have
been playing lately their lack of training
soon showed itself. The players did
not play in concert, which was always
a feature of the game in the past when
our boys took the field, neither were
they quick to seize opportunities to
score. Our boys got one in the first
half by a neat shot by Leguillo and they
thought they had the game sure, but
in the last half our boys made a foul
near their own goal and a free kick was
awarded the city team. If our boys had
trained down properly the goal would
have been saved, but their indifference
was fatal here, and before they had
store-house.

pulled together on the defence, the shot
was taken and the game made a tie.
After that our boys woke up a little but
could not score again.

PERSONALITIES.

Elie Corbiers, of Barre, in renew-
ing his subscription to the CANADIAN
MUTE says he cannot do without it, it
reminds him of his happy school days
at the Institution. He sends his best
respect to Mr Mathison and his old
teachers.

Arthur Bowen, of Penville, should
feel proud of his success. He exhibited
his two year old mare at the Fall Fair
at Cookstown, Alliston, Beeton, Schou-
burg and Bradford and succeeded in
taking first prize for her at each place.
He had plenty of competition at all the
places but succeeded in coming out
ahead each time. He intends next year
to show the same nag in a different
class.

Dr Alice Bellows, of Chicago, has
been appointed to a position in the
Chicago Day Schools for the Deaf. Dr
Bellows will be remembered by many
as Miss Alice Christie, formerly of
Belleville, a valued teacher for several
years in the Iowa and Wisconsin Schools.
We are glad to welcome her back to the
profession which she once adorned and
which will be again benefited by her
work - Silent Echo.

We regret very much to announce
that the little son of Mr and Mrs Albert
Smith, of Brantford, was stricken with
diphtheria and after a short
illness died on the 30th ult. The little
boy was a bright little chap and the
pride and joy of his parents. In Brant-
ford much sympathy is felt for Mr. and
Mrs. Smith, and their friends through-
out the Province will also feel for them
in their great sorrow, when it becomes
known.

Since the above was written and just
as we go to press the following was
received - A E Smith and his wife,
two popular deaf mutes of this city, who
lost a little son a little over a week ago,
have been called upon to bear another
loss. Their little daughter, Pearl, died
last night. Her death was caused by
diphtheritic croup. Mr. and Mrs. Smith
have the heartfelt sympathy of a great
many friends in their sad double bereave-
ment. Brantford Exporter.

Deaf and Dumb.

To be deaf is to be unable to hear, and
to be dumb is to be unable to talk. The
lack of hearing is remedied by teaching
the child to use his eyes and understand
either signs or the motions of the lips,
and the lack of speech is remedied by
teaching the child to use his vocal
organs or his hands to make others
understand, and behold! the task is ac-
complished, and he is "just like other
folks." Not one thought is given to
language, to the wonderful medium of
exchange by means of which the busi-
ness of life is carried on, that is suppo-
sed to come by Nature, or instinct, or
miracle, but never by teaching. A
cultured lady, a literary woman, said to
me once, after seeing some deaf children
and hearing them go through certain
vocal exercises which included every
elementary sound in the English lan-
guage: "Now, if these children can
make all these sounds correctly, why
don't they go right on and talk? What
hinders them?" She was a bright
woman, and when a very short ex-
planation had been given her, the reason
flashed upon her, and she said: "Why,
what a fool I am! I see, they've got
something to say, and no language
ability to say it, but no language to say
it in," and in that one sentence she ex-
pressed the reason for being of all the
institutions and schools for the deaf in
the country. "No language to say it
in," that expresses the condition of a
deaf child's mind before he is taught
to think it in - should be added. Let
the reader try for himself and see how
much consecutive thought he can ac-
complish without words and if with his
mind trained by years of intelligent
thinking, he can do little until the words
come, let him imagine, if he can, the
state of mind out of from language.
Mabel L. Adams, in Appleton's Popular
Science Monthly.

Showers of blessings can always be
had by bringing the last title into the
store-house.

Thanksgiving Selections.

Thou crownest the year with thy goodness.

Thank God for rest where none molest,
and none can make afraid,
for peace that sits as plenty's guest
beneath the homestead shade!

The time of all the happy year
fullest of peace, of strength, of cheer
The joyful "harvest-home" is here!

Pudding nicely baked, surcharged with plums
and from the oven hot,
From his golden pumpkins, piled up high,
Is made our favorite, luscious pie.

Of Interest to Parents of Deaf Children.

One of the most difficult things that a
parent is ever called upon to do is to
put an afflicted child in the hands of
strangers. The misfortune of the little
one makes it doubly dear and its helplessness
calls for such special care as a
parent thinks no one but directly inter-
ested by ties of relationship could give.
We have often seen the struggle between
maternal or paternal love and a sense of
duty when little deaf or blind children
are placed in our care. While sympa-
thizing deeply, we could do little more
by way of comfort than to assure them
of our kind intentions and to remind
them of the future when the child, lifted
out of its ignorance, should be trained
and cultivated and made a useful citizen,
capable of self support and competent
to share both the pleasures and responsi-
bilities of life.

As a rule the sense of duty to the
child conquers, but there are some cases
in which the paternal love bears all be-
fore it to the everlasting ruin of the
child and the destruction of all his pros-
pects for the future.

Now, while a well appointed school
for the deaf and blind is in many cases
as good a home as many of the children
come from, still it cannot, in the very
nature of the case, present all the at-
tractions of home to a petted child. He
has not the reason to appreciate the
fact that the subordinating of his will,
which probably has been supreme in
the family, is the very best thing that
could happen to him. There comes a
time in after years when he can see this,
but it is only after he has been enlight-
ened by education. For the present he
finds work substituted for play - sugar
coated work, it is true, but still work.
He finds that whereas at home parents,
brothers and sisters all yield to his
impetuous will, in the school he is
surrounded by hundreds of other child-
ren, all yielding implicit obedience, and
nothing remains for him but to fall into
line with the others. This, of course, is
not altogether pleasant; but who shall
say it is not necessary to the best inter-
ests of the child? He is not yet capable
of judging what he should do and what he
should not do, and must be controlled
by those who have his interests at heart
and who know how to direct him so that
the future may be full of usefulness and
consequent pleasure.

In short there is no excuse for keep-
ing children who are entitled to the
privilege of the school at home, and
parents who do so must not be surprised
if their children, in later years, when
they realize of what they have been
cheated by misguided affection, "run up
and call them," something else than
"blessed." - Index.

They Way to Conquer.

"I'll master it," said the axe, and his
blow fell heavily on the iron, but every
blow made his edge more blunt, till he
ceased to strike.

"Leave it to me," said the saw; and
with his relentless teeth he worked back
ward and forward on its surface, till they
were all worn down or broken; then he
fell aside.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the hammer; I
knew you wouldn't do it; but I'll show
you the way." But at his first stroke
off flew his head, and the iron remained
as before.

"Shall I try?" said the soft, small
flame. They all despised the flame, but
he curved gently around the iron, and
embraced it, and never left it until it
melted under his irresistible influence.

There are hearts hard enough to resist
the force of wrath, the maces of
persecution, and the fury of the adver-
saries; but there is a power stronger
than any of these, and hard, indeed, is
that heart which can resist love. - Se-
lected.

We're Tenting To-Night.

We're tenting to-night on the old camp ground. Give us a song to cheer our weary hearts...

We've been tenting to-night on the old camp ground. Thinking of day-gone by, Of the last ones at home that gave us the hand...

We are tired of war on the old camp ground. Many are dead and gone. Of the brave and true who've left their homes...

We've been fighting today on the old camp ground. Many are lying near. Some are dead and some are ailing...

Not so Stupid as He Looks.

"That old Doctor Oldstick simply beats the band," laughed Bridgely to the friends gathered about him on the ferry boat.

"There was a sort of comic opera troupe here last winter and some of the women in the company desiring to be vaccinated, were sent to the doctor by the proprietor of their hotel.

"To be sure," replied Doc., with an elaborate salaam, "you have a remarkable memory. I was your younger sister's steady company thirty years ago."

"He never cracked a smile, the woman knocked over a screen as she broke from the office in a rage, and she was laughed out of the company inside of a week.

"Just last month that Mrs. Flippery, who weighs 200 and always appears with a wasp like waist wanted her husband to horse-whip the Doctor.

"Great thing! Great thing! It kills off the fool women, and spares us the sensible ones."

"Old Rummy, who is always imagining some mortal illness, went in one day and opened up by saying, 'I don't have any faith in you doctors, but my little dog bit me this morning. What had I better do?'

"The doctor mixed up some stuff, handed it to Rummy, and with his stiffest professional air, said: 'Give the dog a teaspoonful of this every hour. If he is not better by morning let me know.'

"His latest shot was at young Dudley who wanted to know if it was proper for him to wear a monocle. 'Certainly,' replied the doctor, 'you can't comprehend half what you see with one eye.' -Detroit Free Press.

A Sotenu Barber.

A western town has a barber who bit a talkative travelling man and a lot of the boys clear over the fence the other day. The barber doesn't say much and is, therefore, an anomaly in the town.

"I am deaf and dumb." Then the museum man was in spirits to whip the crowd. -Ex.

Royal and Viceroyal Visits.

BY WILHELM KAY.

The visit of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General of Canada, to your Institution two years ago and its four hours duration are, no doubt, still fresh in the minds of most of your readers...

Under the charge of the late superintendent, Mr. John B. McEgan, went up to town to see the royal procession from the station, composed of a red jacketed regiment marching past, followed by an enclosed coach which contained the royal party...

During the summer of 1871 Lord and Lady Dufferin were travelling in Northern and Western Ontario, and it was early in September when they reached Belleville. The fifth session of the school just opened that day and in the morning, after their arrival during the previous night, the pupils assembled in the chapel and were surprised to notice the decorations of evergreens and bunting there.

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Viceroyal party was in sight the fire boys range themselves in semi circle in equal numbers, perhaps ten each, at the sides of the main steps outside.

The Viceroyal party entered the front gate, which was arched with evergreens, and drove around the east road headed by a military gentleman in riding on horseback. Just as the Viceroyal carriage stopped at the front, the fire boys stepped off inside and stood along each side of the main halls from the front door to the chapel door so as to make room for the Viceroyal party to pass along, holding their right hands up toward their right ears.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION. WEST 11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 11:55 p.m. EAST 1:00 p.m., 6:30 p.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:25 p.m., 6:00 p.m.

Wanted-An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEBBERMAN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 office and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows: Every Sunday: West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m. General Central, up stairs at Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave., 10 or 12 doors south of College Street, at 11 a.m. or 12 hours. Nassau, Maiden and others.

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Classes:

SCHOOL HOURS: From 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1:30 to 5 p.m. DRAWING CLASS from 1:30 to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays...

Articulation Classes:

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 5 p.m.

Religious Exercises:

EVERY SUNDAY Primary Pupils at 10 a.m. Senior Pupils at 11 a.m. General Lecture at 12:30 p.m. immediately after which a Bible Class will assemble.

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

Industrial Departments:

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CARPETING DEPARTMENTS from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. and from 1:30 to 5 p.m. for pupils who attend school.

Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desiring to visit the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays...

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the Institution, they are kindly advised not to linger and prolong leaving with their children. It only makes discomfort for all concerned...

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 classroom and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school.

Clothing and Management:

Parents will be glad 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 of 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 ASSOCIATION OF LETTERS WRITERS OF THE WORLD MAY BE QUITE SURE THEY ARE WIFE.

H. MATHISON, Superintendent.