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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

V.

BELLEVILLE, MAY 1, 1896.

NO. 1.

FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
VILLE, ONTARIO,
CANADA.



Government in Charge:

J. M. GIBSON TORONTO

Government Inspector:

RAMBERLAIN TORONTO

Superintendent of the Institution:

Superintendent
Director
Physician
Matron

Teachers:

Mrs. J. G. Terrell
Miss S. Thompson
Miss M. M. Ostrom
Miss Mary Hill
Miss Florence Mayne
Mrs. Sylvia E. Hall
Miss Ada James
Miss G. Onda Linn

Teacher of Articulation

Teacher of Fancy Work

Teacher of Drawing

JOHN T. BURNS,
Printer, Instructor of Printing

J. MIDDLEMAN,
Engineer

JOHN DOWNIE,
Master Carpenter

D. CUNNINGHAM,
Master Baker

THOMAS WILSON,
Gardener

M. O'NEARA,
Farmer

The Province in founding and
Institute is to afford education
all the youth of the Province
of deafness, either partial or
complete instruction in the common
branches of knowledge between
the ages of seven and
seventeen, who are born with
deafness, or who have become
deaf from disease, or from
accident. The regular term of instruction
will be six months, with a vacation of nearly
the same length during the summer of each year.
Parents or friends who are able to
pay the sum of \$20 per year for
books and medical attendance

parents, guardians or friends
of the amount charged for
clothing, fuel, and other
expenses.

The trades of Printing,
Shoemaking are taught to
pupils are instructed in general
writing, Tailoring, Dressmaking,
the use of the Sewing Machine,
and fancy work, as may be

Having charge of deaf mute
themselves of the liberal
Government, for their edu-
cation.

Annual School Term begins
usually in September, and
closes in June of each year.
The terms of admission
will be given upon application to

M. MATHISON,
Superintendent
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

PAYMENTS RECEIVED AND
sent delay to the parties to
be made. Mail matter to go
through door will be sent to
the office and 2:15 p.m. of each
day. The messenger is not
responsible for parcels, or receive
any for delivery, for any
in the locked bag.



Over the River.

Over the river they beckon to me
Loved ones who've crossed to the further side
The gleam of their snowy robes I see
But their voices are drowned in the dashing
tide

There's one with ringlets of shining gold
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view

We saw not the angels who met him there
The gates of the city we could not see
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me

Over the river, the boatman pale
Carried another - the household pet
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale
Our darling Nautilus I see her yet

She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands
And fearfully entered the phantom bark
We watched it glide from the silver sands
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark

We know she is safe on the other side
Where all the ransomed and angels be
Over the river, over the river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me

For none return from those quiet shores
Who cross with the lamplight cold and pale
We hear the dip of the golden oars
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail

And lo they have passed from our yearning
heart
They cross the stream and are gone for aye
We may not under the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of the day

We only know that their bark no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon and wait for me

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river, and hill, and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water's side
And list for sound of the boatman's oar

I shall watch for a gleam of the dappled sail
I shall hear the boat as it cuts the strand
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land

I shall know the loved who have gone before
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be
When over the river, the peaceful river
The Angel of Death shall carry me



A Little Deaf Boy.

One day more than seventy years ago,
a mason named Kitto was engaged in
slating the roof of a house in the town
of Plymouth, England. He had his little
son helping him. The father was more
fond of drinking than he was of working,
and more desirous that the child should
help him to earn money to spend than
that he should go to school and get an
education, and so he gave the little
John the work of a man to do.

On this day in Plymouth then, the
little boy might have been found carry-
ing loads of slates up the steep ladder,
and so to his slates on the roof. Once
his last trip as it proved—the child had
just reached the top of the ladder, when
his foot slipped, and he fell to the ground,
a distance of nearly forty feet.

He was taken up unconscious, and
lay for two weeks in a state of continued
unconsciousness. Four months passed
before he was able to leave his bed, and
four more months went by before he
had regained his usual health. The
father thus lost the son's assistance,
and other from mability or neglect, he
failed to provide for the child, so the
little fellow led a homeless, unclothed,
uncared for, half-starved existence for a
while. His life was the more helpless
as well as the more pitiable, because
his accident had made him deaf. He
had so completely lost his hearing that
he never, so long as he lived, was able
to hear anything again.

Through his deafness, and probably
also to the added effect of his lonely
existence he forgot how to talk, so that
for a number of years he was both deaf
and dumb.

After a couple of years of vagabond

life he was placed in the work house
and was there taught the shoemaker's
trade. After he had learned how to
make shoes he was apprenticed to a shoe
maker in the town. But the shoe maker
treated the boy so unkindly that the
authorities interfered and he was return-
ed to the work house, where he remain-
ed plying his trade for four years.

In his soundless and speechless life
he was, however, steadily and uncon-
sciously developing an active mentality.
He loved, when he had the opportunity,
to wander off and study all the varied
phenomena of the myriad forms of life
in the fields and woods, all the wonder-
ful changes and phenomena of the earth
and air. He loved, too, dearly to stand
before the windows of the print sellers,
and on holidays frequently made excu-
sions to neighbouring towns in order to
look into the windows there, standing
quietly sometimes for hours thus engag-
ed.

Every penny he could possibly get
and save was spent for books. He read
everything he could get hold of. Two
of the "poor law guardians," who had
a few books of their own, seeing his
love for reading, lent him all they pos-
sessed.

One day when he entered a bookstore
and communicated with the bookseller
by means of paper and pencil, as was
his wont, he attracted the attention of
a gentleman who was standing beside
the counter. The gentleman, making
some inquiries, felt very much interest-
ed in the boy, and immediately began to
try and plan some way by which he
might be helped.

The gentleman a Mr. Harvy, a
member of the Society of Friends, was
a book lover and student himself, and
could appreciate the desire of the unfor-
tunate youth, and understand the boon
that the love of reading and of knowl-
edge might be to one so shut away from
all ordinary associations. He secured,
in a little while, a position for John
Kitto as an assistant in a public library,
and there the boy found himself sur-
rounded by the book friends in which
he had found such inestimable comfort
and delight.

Even before this appointment, how-
ever, the youth had made a slight entry
into the world of print. For some of
his articles embodying gleanings from his
studies, and their suggested thought
had been published in the local papers.
About the time of his entering on the
library work some of his interested
friends made a collection from these
publications and had them published in
collated form for his benefit.

After his entrance into the library his
progress in the studies was very rapid,
for he was able to pursue them with
all the eager ardour and devotion which
a love for them inspired. Among other
things he acquired the Latin, Greek, and
even the Persian languages.

After a time he became a tutor, and
travelled extensively with pupils, thus
adding to his knowledge the personal
acquaintance with the scenes, habits,
customs of other countries and peoples.
He visited in this way Malta, Bagdad,
and other places in the Orient, as well
as the more frequented countries of
Europe and the Bible lands, and he
wrote delightful books describing his
travels.

His facility and skill as a literateur
became such that he was able to support
himself wholly by the products of his
pen. He became widely known in liter-
ary circles for his scholarly acquirements,
for his Biblical studies.

To him his travels in the Holy Land
meant a great deal, for though deaf to
the usual sounds of ordinary life, he
heard in his soul "the wonderful music"
of the spiritual and divine life. He loved
intensely all humanity as God's child-
ren, and in everything, through every-
thing he felt and trusted in God's provi-
dence for had not the Divine Power
lifted him from darkness, led him into
the light, and given him rare gifts, and
also the power to use them under

circumstances especially trying, difficult,
and unpromising?

He was the founder and the editor of
"The Journal of School Literature,"
and he wrote among other things a
"Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature," a
"Pictorial Bible," and "Daily Bible
Illustrations."

He sought escape from his physical
imprisonment, unconsciously sought it
at first, perhaps by studying first nature
and life in their various phases; then
followed the study of books, and by
gradual and steady advancement he
came to seek knowledge and wisdom,
that he might advance the conditions of
humanity. And through it all he strove
to be a channel for the dissemination
of the holiness of the Divine love and
wisdom. A minister of our day says:
"To no one man are we more indebted
for the immense progress in Scriptural
study and the popularising of Biblical
knowledge than to John Kitto, the son
of a drunken mechanic, and the deaf
and solitary workhouse boy."

His life was not long, for he was but
fifty when he died; but the thought of
the trials and limitations under which
it was commenced, limitations which in
some degree lasted throughout its con-
tinuance, and its remarkable conquests,
requirements, and achievements should
induce all to do their utmost with cour-
age, unflinching diligence, and faith,
knowing that "with God all things are
possible."—H. J.

Do Your Best.

Say, Ben, let's pitch in and tidy up
the shop before one o'clock and give the
boss a surprise when he comes back."

"Did he say so?"

"No, but the shop needs cleaning up,
and I'll bet he would like to have it
done."

"Well, if you are green enough to go
to putting in your noon hour working for
old Markham without extra pay, go
ahead, but not any of it for me. You'll
never get any thanks for it, Tom, and if
you begin working over time that way,
you'll have to keep it up;" and the
speaker, a lad of some eighteen years,
stretched himself out on the work-bench
for a noon-time nap.

"All right," good-naturedly replied his
companion, a boy some two years
younger, "I'll do it myself then, for I
don't like to work in a place littered up
like this, and there won't be time after
the men get back, with all those frames
to get out this afternoon."

So saying he went briskly to work,
and by the time the one o'clock whistle
sounded, the carpenter shop was neatly
cleaned.

That was fifteen years ago. Those
two apprentice boys are men now. The
older one, who refused to help clean up
the shop for fear of doing something for
which he was not specially paid, is still
a journeyman carpenter in his native
village, barely able to keep his family
supplied with the necessities of life.

The other boy lost nothing by his
willingness and the interest he took in
his employer's business. Mr. Markham
noted his disposition and gave him an
extra opportunity to master the trade.
Soon he was given the superintendence
of small contracts, and his absolute
reliability caused him in a few years to
be made foreman of the little shop.
Then came those larger opportunities
and increased advantages that so often
fall in the way of men who can be trusted.
To day, Tom Archer is one of the
wealthiest and most reliable contractors
and builders of a large Western city.

When will our boys all learn that it
pays to be faithful in little things, and to
take a personal interest in their em-
ployer's business.

It is the boys who do this that climb
to the top in every line of business,
while the sulkers and growlers, who are
always afraid of doing too much, are
pretty certain to remain well down to
ward the bottom of the ladder.—Selected.



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. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Receipt by money order, postage stamps, or registered letter. Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly 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.

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 any one will be admitted—if we know it.

ADVERTISING.

Very 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



FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

Volume Five.

This issue is the first number of Volume Five of THE CANADIAN MUTE. We are naturally much gratified at the over-increasing success that has attended our venture and at the over-growing popularity and usefulness of the paper. However it is not necessary for us to be self-laudatory since the journal speaks for itself with sufficient eloquence. We have done as well as we could in the past and will try to do yet better in future.

Little by Little.

The buzz of the circular saw is again to be heard and the boys spend their leisure hours after school in reducing the large pile of cord wood sticks to the proper fire wood length and piling it, stick by stick, in its assigned place. This is to the thoughtful boy a fine object lesson on the grand result accomplished when many small units are aggregated. Many pupils and many teachers often feel quite discouraged at the close of a day's work when they see how very little has been accomplished. But this discouragement is due to a lack of a proper appreciation of the value of small things. For when to the little that is learned to-day is added what is acquired to-morrow and the next day and the next, and so on for the two hundred or more school days in the year, the total result is by no means insignificant. Primary class teachers, especially, can appreciate this fact, for the effect of this gradual but constant accumulation of the tiny fragments of knowledge is more readily realized with a class of beginners. It often takes weeks for a boy to learn to handle his pencil and to make a few letters. After that he laboriously acquires a word a day or even less and when Christmas comes he perhaps has obtained a vocabulary of only two or

three score words. It looks discouraging, but it is so only in appearance, for each word learned not only adds one word more to his vocabulary but increases his capacity for acquirement. Soon he is able to learn two words a day, then three and so on with over accelerating speed, till, at the close of the term, he will be able to write a list of three or four hundred words, and utilize many of them for the expression of his thoughts—a result, surely, that is most creditable and gratifying. Let the teacher, then, not despise the day of small things, nor forget that the stately structure is erected by laying one brick upon another, that the noblest literature is built up word by word and even letter by letter and that the mighty cosmos itself is composed of molecules too small for the eye to see or even the mind to conceive.

The Superintendent and staff of the Salt Lake Institution are just now in great danger of bumping their heads against the stars. During the last two years the Legislature cut down the appropriations to such an extent that the sessions of the school had to be considerably curtailed. This year, however, the Legislature has granted every dollar that has been asked for. But this is not all. Next session the school will occupy new and beautiful quarters in a building that cost some \$160,000, and furnished with every appliance that could be asked. We heartily congratulate our sister Institution on its good luck.

We regret to learn that Dr. J. H. Brown's health is so bad that he has, by order of his physicians, been obliged to retire from duty for a few months. He is a victim of that fell enemy of mankind, la grippe, and is now quite unfit for work in the class-room. On account of this ill health Dr. Brown has also been compelled to resign the Superintendency of the Belfast Institution for which he had been engaged. We hope that Dr. Brown will speedily recover his wonted health and strength.

In 1889 the British Royal Commission recommended that the Deaf and Dumb Schools in Ireland be given state assistance, but no action has yet been taken in that direction. A few days ago Mr. Young, M. P., asked Mr. Balfour if the Government intended to introduce a bill for the purpose of carrying this recommendation into effect. Mr. Balfour replied that he hoped at some time to do so, but not this session. He gave no reasons for the delay.

It is now said that thoughts can be photographed by means of the X rays. Of course, however, there must be some material to work on. We know of some people whose "thought photographs" would be mere blanks.

The Cornwall Freeholder comes to hand in enlarged form and printed from new type. Mr. Young knows how to make an interesting paper and the Freeholder is one of the very best local papers in Eastern Canada.

Teachers should ever be students. No teacher can succeed who is content to remain in a state of rest, or who stops to ask the cost of his labor or what will be his reward. The world owes nothing to its contented men and women. Contentment means decline. The only way to do well is to strive to do better. This law of growth through striving is an universal in its application as the law of gravitation. A teacher without an ideal—an over-movable ideal—is intellectually, if not morally, dead. *Patrick's Pedagogics.*

There are not unfrequently substantial reasons underneath for customs that appear to us absurd.—*C. Bronie.*

A Leaf from Experience.

I have read and heard that some prominent people are trying to do away with the sign-language of the deaf and teach only pure oralism. I believe it proper to do all that can be done to teach oralism, but, in my opinion, little can be done by such a way, from my own experience. I can talk as others do, and am considered a remarkable lip reader, but with these two combined I cannot get any help from the pulpit or from conversations held by others. And while I understand and some people well, others I cannot understand at all. I have tried for many years to understand a speaker in the pulpit, also a teacher of a class, but I can understand only a few words. I can understand only when spoken to directly.

I believe that to take away our language of signs would take away happiness, for we all honor the man who gave us a language that enables us to become intelligent beings, and that helps us to become independent of others. This language has also made us happy in one another's society, and has given us a knowledge of the Maker of mankind, and shown us Saviour's love for us, and through this means we have knowledge of that home above where we shall hear. And considering what our language has done for us, is it strange that we defend it with all the power we have at command? We love our language and to deprive us of it would take away our happiness.

I am not an oralist, but from my own experience I know oralism cannot do for us what the sign language does for us. I have been almost ten years trying to learn by the aid of oralism, or by lip-reading, but have failed. I can only get benefit from those who talk directly to me. I have been trying to learn by signs, and am happy to say that after only a year's stay with the deaf I am able to get the benefit of all that is being said, and am learning rapidly now. Praise God for this blessing to us who are deprived of hearing.

If those who feel inclined to take away our language should try to do the same with the blind, how would they feel? Practically the same as we do. They love the means they have of learning as well as we. God who comforteth his people puts in the hearts of wise men a way to help all who are afflicted, and so we find a language for the deaf, and a language for the blind. Every nation and class of people have a way to learn and make them an intelligent and happy people.

From my own experience I will show what a great blessing our sign language is to us. I had what is called changeable deafness from the time I was thirteen until I was nineteen years of age. Those who never had it cannot realize how miserable it makes a person. It is impossible to get used to such an affliction, as it changes so. Some times I could hear well, and would feel happy; then suddenly without warning, my ears would close up and I could hear nothing. I was not a lip reader then, and just imagine the misery it caused me! I will never forget my wretched life at that time. I often wished to be out of existence. I became a burden to others as well as to myself. After I became so I could not hear at all and stand thus, I became used to it, and was happier, and also at this time I found sweet peace in the Saviour's love, and was real happy for a year or more, and then again I was plunged into trouble which lasted a year. It was then I sought to rid myself of this sorrow and came to Minneapolis thinking I could forget it amidst the turmoil of city life. Who here I learned of the deaf holding a convention, and hastened to them. Oh the grand sight that met my gaze! It was so good to see so many who were afflicted like myself. I longed to stay with them, and was with them all I could be. My life seemed changed in a moment. Before that I had seen only one deaf person in all my life, and thought there were but few, but, oh the gladness that overwhelmed me when I discovered my mistake. I believe Providence led me to that meeting where those who were afflicted as I am were assembled. And I thank God from the bottom of my heart for leading me to them.

The change wrought in me by my association with them has been so remarkable that those who know me before that meeting have been commenting on the change in me. One lady recently told me that I was not a bit like I was two years ago, and asked me what had changed me so. I said,

"When you first became acquainted with me I had not seen one of the deaf people, but now I have associated with them so much I feel much better. She asked me if I was happy with them, and I said, 'Yes, very happy.' She was so surprised to see me changed so much, and so sociable. Others of us are getting lively and more pleased."

I love the language of the deaf and it would grieve me much if it should be taken away and oralism put in its place. I like oralism well enough with hearing people, but if one of my hearing friends takes an interest in the deaf, we want to sign and spell, my love grows deeper and stronger for that person than for others who do not care for the language of the deaf.

Some have spoken to me of being helped by the new device now being invented, but I stop them, and by saying "I would rather be what I am now than to hear. I have no desire whatever to become a hearing person. I do not miss my hearing now when I can associate with the deaf so much, and if I were healed I would lose my interest in the deaf. I would rather be what I am now."

From this on, the deaf shall be very near to me. What interests them shall interest me. My life is now bound up in them, and it shall be my one object to help them in every way I can. I shall always defend them wherever I can, since by them I have been made happier, and content with my affliction.

Minneapolis, April 13, 1896.

Art of Putting on a Stamp.

"When you put a postage stamp on an envelope," said a precise man to his son, "you should put it on square and true, in the upper right hand corner and as near as possible to the corner of the envelope. You put it in the right hand corner for the convenience of the stampers in the Post Office, that it may be uniform in location with the stamps on other envelopes, so that they may be stamped more conveniently and expeditiously; you should study the wishes of others as well as yourself. You should put it as near as possible to the corner, so that the canceling stamp will be less likely to deface and so perhaps obscure the address on the envelope."

"You should put it on square and true, because that is the methodical and proper way to do. Many persons are disturbed by the appearance of a stamp put on in a careless and slovenly manner. And I can easily imagine that such a practice might work positive injury to you. You might have occasion to write to a man on a matter of business that was of importance to you. You might compose and write this letter with faithful care and set forth what you had to say with commendable clearness and precision and yet upset it all by slapping on a stamp carelessly; the recipient might judge you by the one slight act done naturally rather than by the studied work done with a purpose."

"My son, don't do it, put the stamp on where it belongs, so that the blue touch of color will grace the envelope and not deface it."—*New York Sun.*

That Old Photo.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MUTE.—
DEAR SIR.—I was glad to see Mr. W. Kay furnish the missing names of those in the photo. I referred to in a former issue of THE MUTE. Their faces were quite familiar but I had forgotten their names. Mr. Kay seems to have a wonderful memory to remember dates and other trifling particulars. I was glad to see he intends writing some reminiscences of the old school. He is well qualified for the task and I am sure it will be interesting. One thing connected with the above school that I hold most dear to the present day is the life Mr. J. J. G. Torril, husband of Mrs. Torril, of the present Institution. I can never forget how I played and romped about with the boys and how he took me out to the mountain on Saturdays to shoot birds and so to stuff, and how he was loved by us all. Yours, etc.

WALTER OF OTHER DAYS.

"Yes," said the girl who collects, "it is one of the best autographs I have in my collection." "But are you sure it is genuine?" asked her friend. "Positive!" I cut it with my own hands from a telegram that his wife received from him."

PEEPS' LOCALS.

From the Boy's Side of the Institution.

From the Boy's Side of the Institution.
Hurray! Hurray! for home.
We are having very warm weather.
Mr. Barlow, formerly our messenger, is getting along very well at his new work.

TORONTO TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.
Miss Minnie Slater has a new bicycle. She is very proud of it.
Mr. Bridgen will hold special service every week for one month, previous to taking the sacrament.
Mrs. P. Fraser lost her favorite aunt by death last month. The body was sent to this city from Cal., U. S. for interment.

BRANTFORD NEWS.

From our own Correspondent.
John Currie, the shoemaker who painted our city red two years ago, is back again looking for work in Brantford.
R. McPherson and Arch. Smith make frequent visits to Preston on their bicycles. Goodbrand and McLaren also have wheels and two others are going to buy shortly.
There are a large number writing and asking if there will be any games played during the Convention? In reply to all, I will say that arrangements are being made for a picnic at Mohawk Park.

"A King's Daughter."

She is pretty as a picture,
Who is graceful as a fawn,
Who is radiant as the sunbeams
That kiss the lips of dawn.
She is fairer than the flowers
That bloom by tropic seas,
She is purer than the zephyrs
That woo the orange trees.

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION.

From our own Correspondent.
How rapidly time has flown! A very short time ago it seems since we resumed our work after the Christmas holidays.
Winter is already departing, and spring gently advancing upon us! The Easter season has come and gone and we are again in harness for the last term of the session, which is usually the most important part of the scholastic year.
The results of the Easter examinations having been so satisfactory to Mrs. Ashcroft, she felt encouraged to give a week's holiday at Easter; therefore on Thursday, April 2nd, school closed and the city pupils took their departure for their homes.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

From our own Correspondent.
The past few months have been very quiet in mute circles, and I could not think of anything of interest to write about, hence my silence.
The Misses Pettypiece, of Winnipeg, surprised us all by a visit a few weeks ago but their visit was so sudden and short they only had time to call on Mr. and Mrs. McClelland. Those who had not the pleasure of meeting them were greatly disappointed.
Miss Hawes, of Chester, was the guest of the Misses Gray, of Metcalfe, for a couple of weeks, while Miss Culligan, of Ashton, spent three weeks with Miss Borthwick, of Ottawa; she is the most proficient lip reader the writer has ever met, also we may say she is a great favourite with the hearing folks and enjoys their company best, as she finds manual spelling too slow. Whenever she returns to Ottawa she will be sure of a warm welcome from the many friends who have made during her stay.

MANITOBA NOTES.

From the Silent News.
The snow is not going fast enough. The weather is gradually getting warmer.
There are a good many foreigners in Winnipeg.
Theo. Wilkie can frame a picture as well as any professional.
We all enjoyed the "At Home" the officers gave us very much.
Archie McDonald spent the Easter holidays with relatives in the city.
We have some framed pictures and our school-room looks prettier than ever.
We expect a visit from His Honor Lieut.-Governor Patterson sometime during the month.
Friday, May 1st, has been proclaimed Arthur Day for Manitoba. School will likely be suspended and tree-planting be the order of the day here.
We are pleased to learn that our old friend Mr. McIntosh has secured a good situation in the Queen City. Angus has still many warm friends in the west.
Mr. and Mrs. Wu, lately have changed their residence from William to 383 Young Street. As they are only a few blocks from the Institute, we hope they will not find it inconvenient to see us occasionally.
The Principal distributed the pictures that came with the Christmas numbers of the illustrated papers among the teachers. We have some in our classroom, but Miss Williams has the prettiest of all, and she has it framed too. It is the "Landing of Champlain."
Miss Forster gave a most charming and delightful "At Home" to the pupils of the school on Saturday, April 11th, from five to eight o'clock. Neat invitations had been issued to each pupil, and the responses that were soon forthcoming expressed their pleasure at being able to be present. Perhaps none of them had ever been at an "at home" before, but the way in which the children acquitted themselves must have almost led their hosts to believe that such functions were a frequent occurrence in their lives. Miss Forster was ably assisted in receiving and entertaining the guests by Mrs. McDermod, Miss Spaight, Miss Furrill and Miss Williams. The girls' sitting-room in which tea was served, presented a beautiful appearance, there having been covers laid for every one, and in the centre of each little table was placed a jar of exquisite flowers, which lent an air of elegance. The ladies have been warmly congratulated on the success of this initiative affair.
A Deaf-mute, wishing to express the idea that boys like play more than girls, wrote:—"Boys play and girls display."

Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

OFFICERS

President: A. E. SMITH, Brantford.
 Vice-President: P. FRANK, Toronto.
 Secretary: H. C. BEATZ, Toronto.
 Treasurer: H. HAYNE, Mervale.
 Corresponding Secretary: D. J. McKillop, Belleville.
 Executive Committee: D. H. COLEMAN, Belleville.

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GLEANERS LITERARY SOCIETY
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 Treasurer: Ada James.

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1896.

As I think the things we see
 are shadows of the things to be,
 that what we plan, we build,
 that every hope that hath been crossed,
 that every dream we thought was lost,
 in heaven shall be fulfilled.
 —THOMAS CARP

CONVENTION.

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

BRANTFORD, April 27th, 1896.

DEAR FRIENDS: In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Belleville Convention in 1894, the next meeting of the Association will be held in Brantford and this circular is issued accordingly.

The sessions will commence at 2 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 18th of June, and continue over Friday, Saturday and Sunday 19th, 20th and 21st.

The Institution at Belleville will close for the vacation on the 17th of June, and the early date thereafter is chosen to give the officers, teachers and any of the pupils who may as desire, the opportunity to attend the meetings before going home, a course which we are sure will meet with your approval.

We especially request that so many of our friends as can find time and convenience will come prepared to contribute something for the interest and success of the Convention. A programme will be prepared, and if those who have any subject they wish to discuss will kindly let us know we will endeavor to set a time for all.

Special rates have been secured for board to delegates, good private board will be 50 cents a day, and first class hotel accommodation 75 cents per day. If you let us know which you prefer, our committee will arrange a place ready for you. The reception and comfort of lady delegates will be looked after by a committee of ladies:—Mrs. A. E. Smith, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. H. Gottlieb and others.

Arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways for a reduced return fare. Delegates are advised to purchase first-class tickets to Brantford when leaving home and showing this Circular to the Ticket Agent, ask for a Convention Certificate. The Certificate will be filled up by our Secretary, and the return fare will be one third, good only for coming three days before meeting, and returning three days after the close. The railway fare from any point may be obtained from the Ticket Agents at the stations.

All communications relating to the meetings should be addressed to ALBERT F. SMITH, 12 Market St., Brantford, Ont. Hoping to receive many favorable responses to this circular, and anticipating pleasant and profitable meetings.

Yours faithfully,

D. HAYNE, Secretary. A. E. SMITH, President.

The Convention circulars are being mailed this week and one is being sent to every deaf-mute in Ontario of whom the committee have trace. Should any fail to receive them it will be through the fault of the officers of the Association.

Drawing Near.

We are now on the home stretch. This is the first of May and only four weeks are left in which to prepare for the examinations. They should, and doubtless will, be four weeks of faithful, earnest work. All the pupils should do their very best for their own sakes, for the sakes of their parents, many of whom have made considerable sacrifice in order to enable their children to attend school, and for the sakes of the teachers who have labored so faithfully for their classes. Many of the pupils graduate this term, and these especially should put forth their best efforts to take the greatest possible number of marks in their examinations.

The Rev. Crawford Johnson.

On Monday, the 20th ult., the Rev. Crawford Johnson, of Belfast, Ireland, and Mrs. Johnson, visited the Institution. They were accompanied by Mrs. (Dr.) Eakins, Mrs. Wm. Johnson, of Belleville, and Mr. James Johnson, of Ottawa. Mr. Crawford Johnson is the fraternal delegate from Ireland to the General Methodist Conference in the United States, and stopped in Belleville for a few days' visit with his cousins, Messrs. J. W. and Wm. Johnson. On Sunday he occupied the pulpit in Bridge-Street Church and delivered two very able and eloquent sermons. Mr. Johnson was much pleased with what he saw at the Institution. The *Intelligencer* gave the following account of the visit and of Mr. Johnson's flattering opinion of us:—

"At the Deaf and Dumb Institute the visitors were cordially received by Superintendent Mathison. Class work in operation afforded them the opportunity of learning the nature of the instruction imparted and numerous expressions of surprise at the promptness and accuracy of answers indicated appreciation of the thoroughness of the teachers' work. The dormitories were visited, and the interesting sight of the children at dinner was witnessed. Mr. Johnson remarked that in the course of long experience in the old country he had never visited a philanthropic institution which impressed him so favorably. He regarded the Institution as a credit to the Province of Ontario."

Donations to Calcutta, India, School Fund.

Sent to Dr. Gallaudet from the teachers of the Rochester School

Previously acknowledged	\$20 77
C. N. Charles, Columbus, O.	1 00
Rev. and Mrs. Dantzer, Rochester	1 00
Dr. Jesse Goodley, Trenton, N. J.	2 00
"Ben Butler," Lowell, Mass.	1 00
Lee Gels, Brooklyn, Mass.	2 00
S. J. Shephard, Toronto, Ont.	5 00
A little friend, two years old	01
Cash	07

Total to date \$32 45
 April, 20th 1896.

In my first acknowledgement of subscriptions received in aid of the Calcutta, India, Deaf and Dumb School, I announced the donation of the \$5.00 from the teachers of the Rochester School which, as will be seen by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet's acknowledgement in last week's *Register*, has already been handed to him and now leaves me with a total balance on hand to date of \$32.45.

With the sum now in Dr. Gallaudet's hands and the present balance of \$32.45 I hold makes a total sum of \$80.45 collected to date.

GERTRUDE E. MAXWELL, Collector

1198 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

—On Sunday last, the boys and girls took a walk out to the cemetery in the afternoon after chapel and enjoyed it very much. The cemetery is not quite so attractive as it will be in a few weeks, as it is too early for flowers to be put out. As the pupils returned home, a kind gentleman, Mr. Johnson, who has shown many favors of the same kind to our children, stood at his garden gate with a box of nice apples and each pupil took one as they passed. His kindness was much appreciated and will not be forgotten.

HOME NEWS

—A ladies bicycle race down the side road attracted much attention the other afternoon.

The garden takes have been getting a "move on" lately and a general clearing up has been going on. A little more rain would soon bring out the lawn mowers.

—We are sure that our old pupils who have left us for 25 years past will be sorry to hear of the illness of our gardener, Mr. Wills, and hope for his speedy return to health again.

Last week, ground between the cemetery and the city was surveyed for the new electric railway and the work of construction will begin shortly. It is likely that the line will be completed and the cars running past the Institution within two months.

The pupils are enjoying the release from the indoor confinement of winter, and the building is nearly empty out of school hours. We have no doubt but that many of the boys would like to discard their foot wear and rush around barefooted if they were allowed.

On two occasions on Saturday night, the boys have been beaten in contests of word forming from a word given after all were assembled. In the last contest only ten on each side took part. Almo DeBellefeuille held the floor and added some words after all others had been ruled down. The boys still want another try and hope to do better next time.

The Madoc Foot ball Club sent our team a cordial invitation to attend and take part in a foot ball tournament to be held in that place on Queen's Birthday, for a silver trophy and other prizes. There will be a number of the best teams in central Ontario take part and if our boys went, we have no doubt they would be at or near the top. The invitation was, however, declined with thanks, as we do not care to have our boys go so far from home to play and we will likely have our own home sports on that date.

—Messrs. McIlhew and Shane, of the engineer's department, can take a little breathing spell. For five long months the steam has been forced through the pipes at high pressure, night and day, to warm the Institution. About 750 tons of coal have been wheeled in from the coal shed, shoveled into the furnaces, reduced to ashes and thrown out during that time. We think that the heating, even in the coldest weather has been satisfactory all around, which is saying much considering the size of the boilers and the distance apart of some of the buildings.

—Through the illness of our gardener, Mr. Wills, the work in the garden has been thrown somewhat backward, but Mr. Moore, who has taken up the work for the present, is now rushing it forward. The hot beds have been built and seeded and the more hardy vegetable seeds are being put into the open ground. On the farm the same activity prevails, Mr. O'Meara and his assistant, Mr. Barlow, are rushing operations. Charlie is often asked how he likes his job and we find that the change from the messenger's duties to the farm is an agreeable one to him.

—Our readers have been favored recently with several references to the black snow storm over some of the districts in the west. Nelson Wood, the other day, received a letter from a friend in Chicago which contained the following explanation:—"The black snow storm was six inches deep. Scientists who examined it gave as their opinion that the wind, which blew from the west, at a fearful velocity, caught up a lot of black loam from the prairie and carried it along with it and met a snow storm and down it all came together, and a nice looking mess it was."

One day at the Institution is very much the same as another, and any little break in the monotony is agreeable. Mr. McKillop, probably guessing how hard up we were for news, went to town the other afternoon and got a barber to clear the stubble off his face. He returned so changed that his great grandmother would not know him. If he expected compliments, he must have been disappointed, for we did not notice a single sign of approval at the reception he held next morning. But "Mac" did not care, he only had himself and, perhaps, another to please.

—The other morning at chapel the pupils felt something like a body of soldiers who had been dropped down upon suddenly by the general and lined up for inspection. After prayers, Mr. Mathison dropped in and with a pleasant smile told them the object of his visit. He then administered a sharp lecture on the duties of personal cleanliness and one and all from smallest to largest had to pass his critical inspection and those who did not pass muster were sent to clean up forthwith. There has been a run on soap and shoe-blacking since. That is right boys, keep it up, don't be caught again, he will probably be around again shortly.

—We suppose that our girls sometimes wish that they were boys, for the sake of enjoying more liberty. The boys can usually get off to the city on two Saturday afternoons, but not so the girls, they must go at stated intervals and under supervision and we are sure that the parents will see the wisdom of this course. There are crowds usually thronging the city streets on Saturday afternoons and it is much better for them to go some other day and avoid the jostling, so a special holiday is given them every little while and they make the most of it always. One of these occasions happened a few days ago and, with beaming faces, they went and got rid of their carefully hoarded pocket money.

PERSONALITIES.

We regret to hear that Mr. Byrne, through the failure of the firm by whom he was employed in Hamilton, has had to seek a new location. His present address is Milton, Ont. He has obtained work in a shoe-factory there. He will be much missed by the mutes of Hamilton.

—The Rev. R. Wallace, of the Marchmont Orphan Home in Belleville, and Mr. A. Sumner, of Oldham, England, were visitors to the Institution last week. They, however, arrived too late to see the classes in operation and only went through the building and industrial departments.

—From the *Eganville Enterprise* we learn that a deaf-mute named Hoover was knocked down by an O. A. & P. S. Railway train on Saturday the 18th ult. Luckily he fell away from the engine and escaped being killed. He was taken on a special train to Ottawa Hospital where, we learn, one leg had to be amputated.

Advice to Teachers.

A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April has this most excellent advice to give to teachers:—"A teacher does a better work only as he grows through experience, and as he broadens his mind by study and by intercourse with his fellowmen. First of all, the teacher needs to guard himself against the danger of not making acquaintances outside the school circle. He should seize every chance that offers itself to be social and excite sociability in those about him. He must not, out of an over-seriousness, believe it is his duty to have nothing to do with society. If the young teacher lives for himself alone after he leaves the school room he will not, when success comes, find it easy to meet on an equal social footing people outside his own line of work."

The teacher need not have the graces of a Lord Chesterfield, but as the instructor of boys and girls, he should possess good manners. Perfect self-possession, freedom from affectation, proper care for dress and the person, produce a subtle and insensible training in the school-room that is hardly less valuable than that which is given by direct instruction. Good manners are sadly wanting in children of all school grades above the kindergarten. Often the home pays too little attention to the cultivation of polite ways but the school itself is responsible in a large measure. Teachers have here a valuable opportunity that they cannot afford to neglect, but how can they teach politeness if they are not themselves polite?

Further, to make their social status in all respects as dignified as that of the profession it is the duty of each teacher to avail himself of the unusual opportunities for self-cultivation that this calling offers. Art, literature, and history should be regarded by him not alone from a teacher's, but from a student's point of view."

The May Queen.

You must wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; To-morrow will be the happiest time of all the glad New Year...

- Alfred Tennyson.

Make the Best of It.

Life is but a fleeting dream, Care destroys the rest of it; Swift it glideth like a stream - Mind you make the best of it...

If your friend has'er a heart, There is something five in him; Cast away his darker part, Cling to what's divine in him...

Happiness despises state, Tho' it's no disengagement; When the man that a wise and great Has both joy and torment...

Trusting in the Power above, Which sustains all of us, In one common bond of love, Hurdle great and small of us, Then, whatever may befall, Sorrows, or the rest of it, We shall overcome them all...

- C. J. Murphy.

A Clear Case.

A bright clergyman once worked upon a guilty conscience in his congregation in the following way:-

"Last Sunday," said the clergyman to his congregation, "some one put a button in the collection bag. I won't mention names. I will merely say that only one individual in the congregation could have done so, and I shall expect the same individual, after the service, to replace the button with a coin of the realm."

After church, a well-to-do but closeted individual sought an interview with the clergyman in the vestry.

"I--er," he began, hesitatingly, "must apologize, sir, for the--er--button incident, which I can assure you was an accident. I happened to have the button in my waist-coat-pocket together with a shilling, and took out the former by mistake. However, sir, here is the shilling."

"Thank you," said the clergyman, taking the shilling and gravely handing him the button.

"By the by, sir," said the man, "I can not understand how you should know that it was I who--er--committed the--er--much-to-be-regretted mistake."

"I didn't know," replied the clergyman.

"Didn't know! But you said, sir, that only one individual in the congregation could have done so."

"Just so. You see, sir, it is scarcely possible that two individuals could have put one button in the bag; is it not?"

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead he would draw his hat over his eyes.-Gray.

Nothing is impossible; there are ways which lead to everything; and if we had sufficient will we should always have sufficient means.-Rochefoucauld.

Marriages of Deaf in America.

The first question of our inquiry, then, must be answered in the affirmative. Marriages of deaf persons, one or both of the partners in marriage being deaf (taken as a whole, without regard to the character of the deafness), are far more liable to result in deaf offspring than marriages in which both of the partners are hearing persons.

On the other hand, these records show that marriages of deaf persons, one or both of the partners being deaf (taken as a whole, without regard to the character of the deafness), are far more likely to result in hearing offspring than in deaf offspring. At least 75 per cent. of the children reported could hear, and since, (1) the hearing children are probably less fully reported than the deaf children, and (2) a large majority of the 10 per cent. "unreported whether deaf or hearing" could probably hear, the proportion of hearing children is doubtless considerably higher than 75 per cent.

The above conclusions, it may be remarked in passing, seem to be in accordance with the generally accepted law of heredity. It is one of these laws that a physical anomaly, or an unusual liability to certain diseases, existing in the parent tends to be transmitted to the offspring. Deafness, it is true, is neither a physical anomaly nor a disease, and such expressions as "transmitted deafness," "inherited deafness," etc., are inaccurate and misleading. When the deafness of the parent reappears in the offspring, what is really transmitted and inherited is not deafness, but some anomaly of the auditory organs or of the nervous system, or the tendency to some disease, of which deafness is but the result of the symptom. It would be strange, indeed, if the anomaly of the auditory organs or of the nervous system, or the disease, that caused the deafness of the parent were never transmitted to the offspring.

One the other hand, the fact that a large majority of the children born from deaf parents can hear seems to accord with the law of heredity that the offspring tend to revert to the normal type.-E. A. Fay, in Annals.

What Makes a Boy Popular.

Chief Justice Waite, in his boyhood, was very popular among his associates. He had no money, but had what was better than a golden purse, a heart that could feel. He sympathized with everybody, with even the beasts and birds. This sympathy with others grew. Once walking under the shades of the elm tree at Maumee, in company with some friends, he heard some birds crying, and found that a young bird had fallen from the nest. He stopped and replaced the bird in its nest. That instance of universal sympathy made him a popular boy and yet a more popular man. There are many Toledo lawyers who recall the warm words of advice he would cheerfully give to his client, and many troublesome cases submitted to him were amicably settled without a lawsuit.

Popularity is the recognition that the world gives to sympathy and unselfishness. It cannot be bought with money. Politeness makes a boy popular. A gentleman knows another gentleman by instinct, and nothing pleases a true gentleman more than to recognize a gentleman in the soul and manners of a boy. A popular boy is a lover of sports, or out-door exercise. That is right.

But he looks upon the play ground as a place for the pleasure of his fellows, and he goes there to the end that he may help them enjoy themselves. A kind boy is always popular. Affection is a manner of expressing sympathy with others. A generous boy is popular, while a spendthrift proves himself in time to be very unpopular. A boy whose high sense of honor is a regard for the rights of others, is always popular.

Manliness, in all its true meaning, makes a boy popular. The boy who is careful of his sister is popular. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will one day become a hero among the strong. A boy who loves, honors and obeys his parents will always be popular among all classes of men. All that tends to promote the good that is in our boys and to lift the ideas of our youth above the level of mere physical success and happiness contributes to their well being and the public welfare. The Pathfinder.

A Little Lame Boy.

About SIXTY years ago a lame boy, named Erastus, left a humble home in New England, and entered a hardware store in Troy, N. Y. Besides being lame, he was slender and sickly, and his prospects in life seemed anything but promising. He knew little of the sports and pastimes that his companions enjoyed in their childhood; his face, even in the freshest years of life, bore the marks of suffering and care, and his friends pitied him, and said that he was very unfortunate.

But he had a quick, active mind, full of right aspirations, and a heart full of generous impulses. His mind was at work, preparing for usefulness in the future, and fondly dreaming of bright days to come, even in the solitary hours of sickness and suffering. He did the best he could, though his lot was so circumscribed, and God had a life-work, full of honor, for the poor, little lame boy.

When he first applied for work in a store, he was so small that the proprietor looked into his earnest face with some surprise and said, "Why, my boy, what can you do?"

"I can do what I am bid," was the manly answer.

There was the right ring in this reply, and the proprietor recognized it.

"Well, my little fellow," said he, "that is the kind of a boy we want; you can have the place."

That boy was Erastus Corning, the millionaire. The neglected, solitary lame boy made himself so useful to his employers, by his willingness to do "what he was bid," as to secure for himself the highest positions of responsibility and trust. He became a bank president, a railroad president, a canal company president, was three times elected Mayor of Albany, was a member of the State Legislature, and for three terms a member of congress. In 1863 he retired from business with a fortune estimated at five millions.

The Bible says that "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted," and the boy who would become successful in life must, like this man, begin by showing a willingness to do anything that he is bid. A conceited, hesitating, over-nice clerk comes to nothing; but the lad who is earnest and resolute, whose aims and purpose are his motive power, who is not turned aside from an object in life by false pride; in short, who, in any honorable calling, "is willing to do as he is bid," is almost certain, other things being equal, to rise to reputation; and to be richly rewarded with success.-Youth's Companion.

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TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

DELICIOUS SERVICES are held as follows

1. Every Sunday, 11 a.m. to 12 noon, at the General Central Y. M. C. A., Cor. Spadina Ave. and College Street, at 3 p.m. - Ladies' Messrs. Namath, Brighton and others.

Last End meetings, Cor. Parliament and Oak Street, service at 11 a.m. every Sunday. Daily Class - Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street, and Cor. Queen Street and Dovercourt Road. Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable. Address, 271 Clinton Street.

HAMILTON DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION

MESSRS GRANT AND DEFF conduct religious services every Sunday, at 11 a.m. in Trade Hall, John St. north near King.

The Literary and Debating Society meets every Friday evening at 7.30, in the Y. M. C. A. Building, corner Jackson and James Sts. President, J. R. Byrne, Vice-President, Theo. Thompson, Secy. Treasurer, Wm. Bryce. Street-carfare, J. R. Meetings are open to all notes and friends interested.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION.

West Albany, 12.15 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 5.0 p.m. East 1.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. 11.00 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 6.00 p.m. Miles and Passengers Branch - 3.15 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 12.45 a.m. 5.10 p.m. 5.15 p.m.

Classes :

SCHOOL HOURS - From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. DRAWING CLASS from 3.30 to 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week. GOLF FANCY WORK CLASS on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. JUNIOR TEACHERS on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 3.15 to 6. EYE AND STUDY from 7 to 8.30 p.m. for single 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 at 10 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 dismiss them so that they may reach their respective schools before 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble, and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner. List of LADY VISITING COMMITTEES: Mrs. Cassin Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrell, Rev. T. J. Thompson, M.A. (Presbyterian), Rev. L. S. Baker, (Methodist), Rev. A. H. Cowart, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Lutheran), Rev. J. H. Carson. DINNER CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 1.15. International Series of Sunday School Lessons; Mrs. ANNIE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments :

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOE AND CARPENTER SHOPS from 7.30 to 9.30 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5.30 p.m. for pupils who attend school. For those who do not from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 5.30 p.m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.

THE SEWING CLASSES HOURS are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. For those who do not attend school, and from 3.30 to 5 p.m. for those who do so on Saturday afternoons.

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

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

Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in any way 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 p.m. on Friday afternoons. The last time for visiting on ordinary school days is as soon after 12 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3.30 o'clock.

Admission of Children :

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

Visitation :

It is not beneficial to the pupils to frequently visit them frequently. If parents 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 lodgings for or entertain guests at the Institution. Accommodation may be had in the various Hotels, American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management :

Parents will be good enough to give attention concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. Correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission on each occasion.

Sickness and Correspondence :

In case of the serious illness of pupils, notice or telegram will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE ABSENCE OF FRIENDS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SEVERELY AND WELL.

All pupils who are capable of doing so are required to write home every three weeks. Letters will be written by the teachers for those who cannot write, to the best of their own wishes.

No medical preparations that have not been used at home, or prescribed by the physician, will be allowed to be taken, except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of Deaf children are advised against Quack Doctors who sell cheap and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 99 cases out of 100 they do not return. Consult well known and successful practitioners in cases of a doubtful nature and be guided by their professional advice.

H. MATHISON, Superintendent.