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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. II.

BELLEVILLE, APRIL 15, 1893.

NO. 4.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,
CANADA.



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

Government Inspector:
MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN

Officers of the Institution:
 A. WALKER, Superintendent.
 A. WALKER, Director.
 A. WALKER, Physician.
 A. WALKER, Matron.

Teachers:
 Miss J. G. TRIBBLE, Miss M. TEMPLETON, Miss M. M. OSTRUM, Miss MARY BULL, Miss MARY ANN MATHIAS, Miss SYLVIA L. HALL, Miss ADA JAMES, Miss ANNA CALVERT, Miss ANNA CALVERT, Miss ANNA CALVERT.

Teachers of Poetry:
 Miss J. G. TRIBBLE, Miss M. TEMPLETON, Miss M. M. OSTRUM, Miss MARY BULL, Miss MARY ANN MATHIAS, Miss SYLVIA L. HALL, Miss ADA JAMES, Miss ANNA CALVERT, Miss ANNA CALVERT, Miss ANNA CALVERT.



THE SIN OF OMISSION.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
Which gives you a bit of headache
At the setting of the sun
The tender word forgotten
The letter you did not write
The flower you might have sent, dear
Are your haunting ghost- to-night

The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heart-ache counsel
You were hurried too much to say
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time nor thought for,
With troubles enough for your own

These little acts of his
So easily out of mind,
These chances to be angels
Which even mortals find
They come in night and silence,
Each chill reproachful wealth
When hope is faint and lagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great
To suffer our slow companion
That tarries until too late,
And it - not the thing you do, dear
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you the bitter headache
At the setting of the sun
Christina Intelligence



An English School.

THE MIDLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The annual meeting and prize distribution in connection with this excellent and valuable institution, took place recently at the Temperance Hall, Derby. There was also an interesting display of the work accomplished by the pupils during the year. The exhibition included excellent specimens of writing, which showed that penmanship received great attention; admirable drawings; and of that most desirable and useful accomplishment, needlework, the last named department being specially commended by the ladies who inspected the sewing done by the girls, and displayed for the criticism of the visitors. The children occupied positions on the orchestra, their bright, clean, healthy, and happy appearance being the subject of general remark. At intervals during the proceedings the pupils gave a display of gymnastics, military drill, Swedish drill, etc., as well as an exceedingly clever imitation of a summer shower.

The educational work, as reported by the Government Inspectors, has been admirably done, whilst in the higher branches of learning considerable skill and intelligence are invariably displayed. This year, for the second time - to give an instance - the children have been presented for the drawing examination in connection with the South Kensington Science and Art Department, and have obtained the "Excellent" grant.

A Knowing Dog.

There is a great big dog at the deaf mute school in this city that knows a thing or two. If you visit the grounds and keep your mouth closed he maintains an exuberant friendliness, but as soon as you speak the hair on his back rises up like the quills on the fretful porcupine. The sound of a stranger's voice he conceals, seemingly as a declaration of war. Whether this is because he is unaccustomed to hearing the human voice among his associates, or whether he regards the power of speech as inimical to his master's interests has not been determined, but it is definitely known, however, that he allows no talk up on the school grounds. - *Stour Falls Press.*

A Marvel of the Age.

MARVELOUS RESTORATION OF SPEECH AND HEARING.

If congratulations, sincere heartfelt and profound, were ever showered upon a man, that man must be Dr. Lewis Livingston, thoroughly well known all over this section of the State as the "deaf and dumb doctor."

For sixty-five years, Dr. Livingston has been totally deaf and dumb, the inseparable companion of his slate and pencil as mediums of communication.

Dr. Livingston resides in Bennettsville a hamlet situated in the town of Bainbridge, about nine miles from Sidney. He came to Sidney last Thursday and filled the whole community with astonishment at the change that had taken place in his case. A reporter of the *Record* promptly interviewed and heartily congratulated Dr. Livingston.

It appears that at the age of six years, Dr. Livingston suffered from a severe attack of scarlet fever. He gradually lost his speech and hearing. He is 71 years old and has been deaf and dumb nearly sixty-five years. People who have known him from their infancy to old age, never heard the sound of his voice.

The great change took place on the night of February 20th. He was asleep and hearing a sharp report, with acute pain at the base of the brain. Dr. Livingston imagined he had been shot. He was astonished to hear his wife speak for the first time after a married life of forty years, while his wife could hardly credit her senses upon hearing the voice of her husband. The long sufferer cried glad tears of joy when he realized that these two senses were restored to him. The news spread like wildfire. Neighbors, friends, acquaintances rushed in to congratulate him. Occasionally, Dr. Livingston would forget, and when spoken to would draw out his slate and pencil to reply, through force of habit. The pain in the head which restored his sense of speech and hearing followed the spinal cord, terminating in his legs. At first while trying to walk, he staggered like an inebriate, but has now fully recovered the use of his limbs.

Dr. Livingston was born in Chataqua Co. in 1822, and located in Bennettsville in 1848. He is widely known throughout the State and is highly esteemed everywhere. - *Sidney, N. Y., Record.*

Pen Picture of the Christ.

The following is a correct translation of an epistle sent by Publius Lentulus to the Roman Senate.

"There appeared in these days a man of great virtue named Jesus Christ, who is yet among us of the Gentiles accepted for a prophet of the truth, but his disciples called him the Son of God. He raised the dead and cured all manner of diseases. A man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a reverend countenance, such as the beholder must both love and fear. His hair is the color of a chestnut full ripe, plain to the ears, whence, downward, it is most orient, curling and waving about his shoulders, in the midst of his forehead a stream or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazaries, forehead plain and delicate, his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful, with a lovely red, his mouth or nose so forked as nothing can be represented his beard thick, in color like his hair, not over long, his look innocent and mature, his eyes gray, quick and clear. In reproving he is terrible, in admonishing, courteous and fair spoken, pleasant in conversation mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep, in proportion of body most excellent, his hands and arms delectable to behold, in speaking, very temperate, modest and wise, a man of singular beauty surpassing the children of men.

A Touching Experience.

I had a very touching experience recently at Berlin, Ont. I was out riding with a friend. In front of us in the carriage sat his little five-year old boy. We stopped at a place of business and the father left me alone with the child. I began chatting with him, asking his name, etc., but he seemed embarrassed and kept silent. I said, "Have you no name? poor little boy, and so you have no name. What a pity that such a nice lad has no name." No response, and the thought flitted through my mind that children should be taught not to fear strangers, as they appear to such disadvantage when mute. Soon we crossed the G. T. Railway track, and the eyes of our little companion brightened with intelligence. He uttered a peculiar sound, and made his arms rotate quickly to indicate the rapid revolution of wheels. Then I ascertained that the ear was deaf and the childish lips were sealed; he was deaf and dumb. The reader can, perhaps, imagine how anxious I was then to tell the little fellow all that was in my heart, and how gladly I would have apologized for the injustice I had done him.

I then learned from Mr. Gardner that he had another child, a girl, a few years older, also similarly afflicted. She is an exceedingly bright and beautiful girl, and is a pupil at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville. She has been there only two terms, and yet she writes a fine clear hand, and expresses herself very intelligently. She was given the exercise of summing up the character and peculiarities of her classmates, and the following is the result. The reader will notice how she speaks of herself: Sweet Flora McGregor; Ugly Flossy Gardner; Smart May Mitchell; Pleasant Mary McGillivray; Golden Maggie Hutchinson; Pretty Mary O'Neil; Nice Ina James; Bad Maggie Phillimore; Lame Fox Mary Justus; Every Scream Jessie Munro; Proud Maggie Robinson. The others were styled "Tall," "Funny," "Wise," "Willug," "Often Laugh," etc.

Speaking of these children one is naturally led to think of the unspeakable boon provided for such in the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Only for the instruction imparted there these and hundreds of others would be shut out from the world of thought now open to them. Mr. Robert Mathison, the Principal, is perfectly fitted by temperament for his responsible position, and the pupils entertain for him the warmest affection. These deaf and dumb children are doubtless peculiar in temper and disposition, as a general rule, but they are also peculiarly susceptible to kindness, are very strong in their affections. It must, therefore, be a great comfort for parents to know that their dependent offspring are sure to be lovingly encouraged in their studies at this excellent institution. - *The Rambler.*

A Strange Being.

There died at Boyerstown, Pa., last week, of acute pneumonia, Jefferson Krause, a man who has been a puzzle to the medical profession. He was thirty-six years old and had been an invalid all his life. From birth until death he occupied a small cradle. He was born deaf and dumb, and to all appearances blind, and was so utterly helpless that he had to be fed like a child. At the time of his death, the upper portion of his body was fully developed and he wore a heavy moustache, but his legs from the knees down were sadly deformed and not two inches in diameter. Death came as a happy relief. - *Silent World.*

Opportunity is the flower of time, and as the stock may remain with us when the flower is cut off, so time may remain with us when opportunity is gone.

of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford education to all the youth of the Province in manual business, either partial or complete instruction in the common trades between the ages of seven and twenty, and to those who are free from physical diseases, who are lowly situated in the Province of Ontario will be admitted. The regular term of instruction is three years, with a vacation of nearly six months during the summer of each year.

Guardians or friends who are able to furnish the sum of \$20 per year for board, books and medical attendance are allowed free.

Some parents, guardians or friends may pay the amount charged for board, books and medical attendance, but the parents or friends must be notified.

At this time the trades of Printing and Shoemaking are taught to the pupils are instructed in general work, Tailoring, Dressmaking, and the use of the sewing machine manual and fancy work as may be desired.

All having charge of deaf mute pupils should apply to the Minister of the Government for their enrollment.

The Annual School Term begins on Wednesday in September and continues in full of each year. The terms of admission will be given upon application to the Superintendent.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED WITHOUT DELAY TO THE PARTIES TO WHOM ADDRESSED. Mail matter for the Institution will be sent to the office at noon and 3.30 p.m. of each day. The messenger is not responsible for parcels, or receive at post office for delivery for pupils.



THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Four, six or eight pages

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION

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

ADVERTISING

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

Box 5 BELLEVILLE, 105 Times Building, New York, is our agent for United States advertising

Address all communications and subscriptions to

THE CANADIAN MUTE,

BELLEVILLE,

ONTARIO



SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1893.

A NEW METHOD.

We observe that Superintendent Gillespie, of the Nebraska Institution, claims to have introduced into that school a new method of teaching language to the deaf. He calls it the "complete thought" or "sentence" plan, and believes it will soon revolutionize deaf-mute instruction on this continent. Instead of teaching children the formation of words with letters, and sentences with words, as now practiced in schools for the deaf, he presents complete thoughts to the children as soon as they can form the letters. His method of proceeding is to write a short sentence on the board, and after allowing the pupils about one minute to look at it, a blind is pulled down, shutting off the view, and the pupils are asked to write on their slates what they saw on the board.

From what a correspondent of the Omaha Bee has said about this language exercise, as witnessed by him recently, we conclude that the tests were made with the junior pupils only. In that respect it is a novelty with us, but the identical method has been in use here for some time in the senior classes. Better results, we think, at "complete thought" and sentence making must be expected from those who have passed the initiatory grades of language instruction. It is quite probable, however, that the method is good in all the grades, and that Superintendent Gillespie will be able to vindicate his claims by the results obtained.

We practice the method in this manner: A story or now-statement is written on the board, its length and construction depending on the ability of the class to comprehend the meaning of words and phrases used. A few minutes are allowed for reading the story, and then it is erased. (We have no blackboard blinds.) The pupils are requested to reproduce the story, using their own language and ideas as much as possible, so long as the main facts are retained. Some produce quite a different article, so far as the form of construction is concerned, and also introduce new ideas

that the story has suggested. Many of the pupils adhere closely to what was written on the board and repeat the whole *verbatim et literatim*. This, as mentioned by the correspondent above referred to, is a remarkable power of the deaf child's mind, though the medium of the eye. A story containing one hundred or more words seems to be photographed on the mind almost instantly, and can be reproduced with slate and pencil. We find, however, that some of those who can perform this remarkable feat soon forget a good many of the connecting links and after being engaged with other studies for a few hours, cannot repeat the task so accurately. The object aimed at is to have the pupils get the ideas and facts presented, and use them as a framework for the construction of a story. In other words, they are encouraged to change the sentences and order of expressing facts, so as to give the substance of what was written in another form. Sometimes the reproduced article is considerably condensed, and again it is increased in length by the introduction of new ideas. It is an excellent method.

WORDS! WORDS!!

It has been stated, on the authority of some one who knows, that the average man has only about 2,000 words in his social and business vocabulary. This being a fact, we have only to state another, with the authority of the Century Dictionary, that the English Language contains more than 200,000 distinct words, to have an interesting subject for consideration. To the most favored student of "our mother tongue" what an Herculean task he confronts when he seriously begins a thorough study of that language! The further he delves into the hidden mysteries of its derivation and expansion the greater are his perplexities. He finds roots, prefixes, and affixes that are allied with the Latin, Saxon, Danish and original Anglian forms of speech, and then he discovers that this dominant language is an idiomatic tangle of almost endless ramifications. He is convinced, too, that its supremacy is owing more to its comprehensiveness than to the facility of its use. We do not need so many words in conducting the ordinary affairs of life. Most people get along very well with a vocabulary of not more than 500 words; and many illiterate persons, we are told, use even less,—perhaps 200. This limited command of language may suffice for actually necessary purposes in cases of unusual deprivation and ignorance, but a modicum of intelligence and responsibility demands much more. Just here we may remark that the most illiterate persons, if possessing all their faculties, have a decided advantage over the deaf, and especially the congenitally deaf. Their associations, however limited and vulgar, are sure to give them a wider range of knowledge and a greater variety of words to express ideas. The deaf hear no conversations nor sounds of nature's elements. They must be taught what action and motion, which they see, mean, and what words are used to express or describe those scenes. Here is a key to the difficulties that environ the cause of deaf-mute education. The present age demands a good deal from a person of only ordinary intelligence. The literature of the day is preeminently idiomatic. If the deaf are expected to read books and newspapers, and appreciate what they read, their command of language must not be limited to the necessities of life. Not even a knowledge of 500 words will suffice to satisfy their needs. They must be initiated into the mysteries that perplex scholars and gratify the researches of savants. We say initiated into these mysteries, be-

cause the longest and most successful instruction can only lead the mind of a congenitally deaf person to the portal of such a vast structure as the English Language.

Dr. Gillett, the veteran principal of the great Illinois School, has passed his 60th anniversary. Thirty-seven years of his life have been spent in a zealous and successful effort to build up, and develop the school over which he presides with so much tact and ability. From an "inglorious and unenviable beginning" he has made the institution "an honor to the state of Illinois," and an object of commendation where known. The *Advocate*, referring to Dr. Gillett's eminent services, says: "Byron addressed men as animals, Emerson as inferiors, Longfellow as critics, but the words and thoughts of Dr. Gillett will live and linger with deaf and dumb children in immortal power for good, a perennial inspiration to their noble manhood, giving a new splendor to their earthly home, a new dignity to their career, a new luster to truth on their part, a new sanctity to virtue, and a new attraction to goodness."

Hon. William R. Stewart, of the New York State Board of Charities, has made some recommendations, in his last report of the board to the legislature, that excite much comment in the institution papers. He has, through some means or influence, incurred a prejudice against deaf teachers of the deaf, and his report is, therefore, unfavorable to their employment. The *Silent World* and other journals of influence handle Mr. Stewart and his recommendations "without gloves," and give him some facts that he must find difficult of reconciliation with his published statements.

There are eight schools for the deaf in New York State, including the Roman Catholic schools at Buffalo and Fort Ham. Omitting the latter, the teachers of which belong to religious orders, the average per capita cost is nearly \$202. That is far above the per capita cost of the Ontario School, which is about \$160. The average size of the classes in the New York State schools is 12 pupils. The total attendance of all the schools is 1,278, and the total cost of maintenance and education was \$388,042. The Empire State is certainly liberal in educational matters.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

The *Annals* for April contains the usual full and interesting bill of fare. There are several articles to which we may refer in future issues of *THE CANADIAN MUTE*, as want of space precludes our doing so now.

He is Deaf and Dumb.

AND LET HIM APPEAR AS COUNSEL AT OSGOOD HALL.

The unusual spectacle of a deaf and dumb lawyer appearing with a case in court was witnessed to-day at Osgood Hall. The lawyer was Duncan MacLellan, of Trenton.

Mr. MacLellan appeared in the Court of Appeal on behalf of the plaintiff in *Lemercier v. McCauley*, an appeal from Trenton in an objection suit that commenced in 1867.

The deaf and dumb disciple of the forum was assisted by Mr. Morodith, Q. C., and F. A. Hilton. As the case progressed Mr. MacLellan wrote out pointers for the two lawyers, who addressed the Court.

Judgment was reserved in his case.—*Trenton News*, 28th March.

Duncan MacLellan and his brother Archibald have practiced their profession in this city and Trenton for more than twenty years. They are both deaf-mutes, and were educated in Scotland.

THE MUTE SERVICE

The following from A. J. A. Detroit, written expressly for *The Canadian Mute*, will be published with pleasure.

Profoundly devout they are,
Voiceless, speechless, not
Blindly expressing inward
A pureness of heart, sincere

They pray and repeat their
As the Priest to them from
read

In language silent, gath
Which makes their service

Attentive devout, they worship
Watching and praying, not
Yet truly sincere they worship

Although not a word they write
January 25th, 1893

Institution Reports

The 35th annual report of the New Scotia Institution for the deaf has been received. We congratulate the energetic and capable Principal of the institution for his satisfactory showing of his management under the circumstances. The total enrolment for the year (1892) was 72 boys and 20 girls, and the total expenses were \$10,058.31. The best part of the donations from charitable persons are considerable; and, in addition, class gifts made that festive season were merry to the inmates of the school. Principal Fearon and his chosen set of instructors are doing a good work.

We have been favored with a copy of the "Notes Historiques" upon the Mille End (Montreal) School for the deaf-mutes. We confess we are much pleased with the general get-up of the sketch, the printing and illustrations being particularly good. From a perusal we observe that since the establishment of the Institution in 1816 some 700 children have received the benefit of an education, the present number of pupils being 115. A much larger attendance could be had, we believe, if the funds were abundant and the building accommodation more suitable. The report says there are 300 Catholic deaf-mutes of school age in the Province, and it justly deprecates the lack of means that preclude a fuller admittance. It is contended that with all due regard to economy, proper board, tuition and actual training cannot be given to 250 under a sum varying from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year per capita. The Government annual subsidy (\$9,500) is quite insufficient and much uneasiness is the result. The combined method is the one pursued, and the school seldom retains its pupils more than five years. Rev. Abbe Marceau in the present head and is supported by an able staff. Rev. Brothers Yon and Gros are veteran teachers of the deaf and dumb, and come from France. Brother Charost looks like the "bag" and is very popular. Whether they like him because he has the stars, or he has the stars because they like him, is not quite clear. Many will be pleased to see the genial face of Abbe Belanger in one of the cuts, but he has done so much, not only for the deaf-mutes of Quebec, but of the State where he is still working. From accounts, the Mille End Institution is doing good work and we, as a deaf school, wish it continued usefulness and increased consideration and support.

A Word to Parents

It quite frequently happens that parents send their children away to school in the summer months. This money is spent in many cases, not for candy and sweet-meats, but for other amusements, whatever it may be, and very few days. The result is almost invariably a sick child, with a headache, toothache and a day or two out of school, and additional worry to those who have the care of the children. Several of our young children have about ruined their teeth with candy. Unless they are put in the hands of a dentist very soon their teeth will be beyond repair and before they are a year ago they will be toothless. Do you wish to gratify a child's appetite at such a cost?—*Dr. E. H. Bayle*.

A school for the deaf will be established at Boulder, Montana, the site having been appropriated for that purpose.

An "unknown friend" recently sent \$10,000 to the Gallaudet Home for the Deaf and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. This money will be held as the beginning of a permanent fund. The same "unknown friend" sent \$1,000 to the Church for Deaf-Mutes in New York City with a like amount



THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION

BY PAUL DENYS, BELLEVILLE.

Here is in every human heart
Some expectant, workable part,
Where seeds of love and truth might grow,
And flowers of generous virtue blow,
To plant, to watch, to water there—
This be our duty—be our care!

It boasts its own special achievements. Whether in the fields of valor or the avenues of art and learning, whether in the chemical progress or scientific discovery, what man's hand uncovers, unravels, unfolds, the annals of time in their good time, proudly proclaim. And whilst we gaze with wonder, dwell upon dauntless daring, pause before the solemn, endless march of human genius, watch with keenest interest all the developments of modern research and study, there is one attainment, one exploit, one triumph which today stands out in single, sublime splendor—one that lifts itself high above all that this century, rich as it has been in skilled accomplishments, can show—one that the humane, the good, the noble shall not cease to exalt in, rejoice in and give praise for: the emancipation, deliverance, redeeming, by heroic efforts of the great silent family from the prison of darkness, the shackles of forced isolation, the slumbers of an intellectual night, the famine of a hungering and thirsting soul.

The sun that first broke upon the humble home of Montmartre, that later touched our shore with one of its beams and is now shining full over both continents has, it is conceived, brought glad hope to many an anxious, loving heart. And why so glad? Ah! Have we, upon whom nature has lavished all her choicest gifts, ever given a thought to the poor dear ones from whom the unspeakable blessings of speech and hearing were withheld? Have we not time and again seen the big, warm tear rolling down a parent's cheek in the sight of the afflicted offspring? Has not the bright eye of some silent child as his glance, full of appeal, rested upon you, awakened an echo in your inmost being? Has not your heart gone out to those poor, innocent little ones as their tiny hand was extended to you at, perhaps, a father's bidding? There they were bright, young, art-captive, and you would almost imagine—imploping with their look your reclaiming action in their behalf—awaiting the reply that was to open their mind to light, loosen their chains and bring them to our society and companionship. Yes, we have seen and felt all that and rejoiced this generation could boast the grandest conquest christian heroism and love, philanthropy and zeal could inscribe upon their standards. And if the light brought was in proportion to the darkness that hitherto prevailed, one will easily understand the joy with which the breaking beams of hope were sought.

We need not here recall how Greece and Rome, Aristotle and Platonius looked upon these disinherited of nature, nor indeed the causes which in biblical times, were believed to preclude speech. . . . Was it not the late General Pitt-Rivers that said that a deaf-mute at best was but *half a man*. Add to that the early testimony of Augustine, who would make faith depend on the possession of hearing and all the other negative appreciations that, at various times, were passed upon these ostracised beings and you will not wonder at the world rejoicing when, as in the days of miracles, the news was not less wonderfully proclaimed, "the Deaf are and the Dumb speak."

Contentment, says Locke, will carry us through many a difficulty, and when that persuasion is supported by power of mind and fed with noble impulse, be the task ever so arduous, it eventually must yield. It was no doubt under the influence of similar reflections heightened by burning clarity that the great De L'Epée, rising equal to his sublime mission, "built himself an everlasting name" when he severed, as with Orlando's sword, the thousand ties of just probabilities from the car of future triumph. Skill and benevolence made one, brought forth the regenerative principle that obtains to-day throughout the civilized world, and has set 100,000 or more interesting fellow-beings free. Alas!

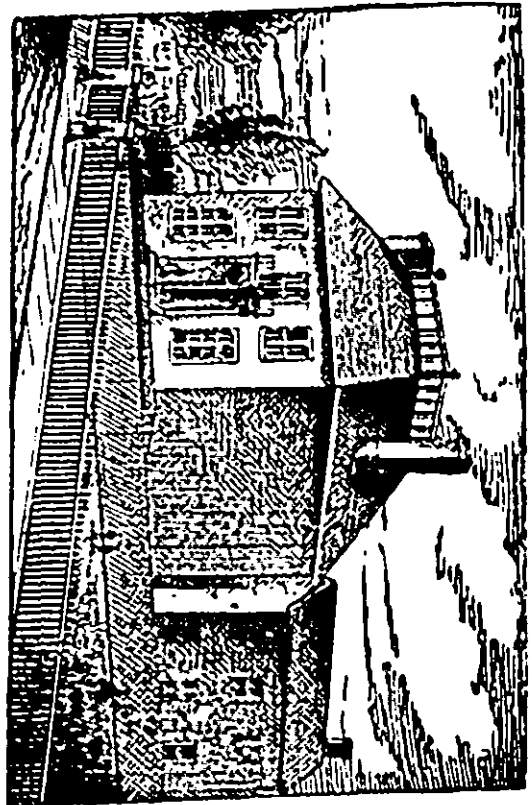
Let us see the great Abbe at work. . . . Dr. T. H. Gallaudet across the water in quest of the processes used in the art of teaching the deaf. England is closed. France opens wide her arms. He returns with Clerc and in 1816, opens, at Hartford, the first school of the kind in America. In Quebec, Canada's eldest daughter, soon follows, opening an establishment in 1831. Forced to suspend after five years when children are excluded from the benefits of instruction until 1847 when the Mile-End Institution, now so

prosperous, is started in Nova Scotia, whose school began in August 1856, comes next for the honor of a step in the laudable direction. And here we may well ask why the sum of \$80,000 voted some years before by the old Canadian Parliament towards the erection of an asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind in Upper Canada, was never expended? The only apparent reason may be sought in the complications and political changes of those times and the engrossing of the public mind therewith. It was not long, however,



JOHN BARRETT MCGANN.

before a better day dawned for the cause in this part. Mr. John Barrett McGann, a man of scholarly attainments and benevolent nature, in 1858, opened, at great personal sacrifices, a school in Toronto, in which many prominent citizens soon became interested. As the commencements of a work of this kind are always trying, many were the difficulties encountered. In 1864, Mr. McGann removed his school to Hamilton, where he met with more generous support. Public attention had now been aroused and a grand move, one worthy the Banner Province of the Dominion, was made, which resulted in the establishing at Belleville in 1870, of the Ontario Institution which stands to-day a monument of the liberality of the people as well as a credit to the profession. Ontario does nothing by halves.



THE FIRST SCHOOL BUILDING DEVOTED WHOLLY TO DEAF-MUTES. INSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO.

Less prompt than her sister-provinces, when she realized that the time for her had come to execute the grand work, she set to it with a will, a munificence that rivalled similar efforts in any clime. A large tract of land was purchased in the immediate vicinity of Belleville—a pretty, young city with a fair name and larger people—and a majestic building was seen to rise on a commanding spot, casting its imposing proportions upon the placid waters of far-famed Quinte.

The 20th of October of that year witnessed the opening of the school, which was done amid pageant pomp and ceremony. Lieut.-Governor W. P. Howland, Attorney-General John Sandfield McDonald, Hon. Treasurer E. B. Wood and a host of other distinguished visitors were present. J. W. Langmuir, Esq., Government Inspector, installed the following officers, W. J. Palmer, Principal; Mrs. M. A. Keegan, Matron, Angus Christie, Bursar. Teachers, J. B. McGann, D. R. Coleman, S. T. Greene and Mrs. J. G. Terrill.

Others who have been associated in the education of the

deaf in this province, since the establishment of the Institution in 1870, are:—

- PHYSICIANS:—Drs. Dorland, Hope and Murphy.
 TEACHERS:—Jas. Watson, Miss Annie Perry, Miss M. E. Johnson, Miss Annie Symes, D. W. McDermid, R. Wallbridge, Miss M. Smith, Gilbert Parker, Miss M. Coady, Miss M. Lorenzen, Miss Horkins, Miss Annette Bolster, Miss Kate White, Miss M. Sawyer, J. H. Brown, Miss A. Mathison, Mrs. McGillis, Miss N. L. Herault and Miss C. Coleman.
 DRAWING.—Mr. and Mrs. Ackermann, Mrs. and Miss Walker, A. W. Mason and James Hadden.
 BURSARS.—A. Christie, and A. Livingston.
 MATRONS:—Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Spaight, Miss Robinson and Mrs. Craig.



W. J. PALMER, PH. D., FIRST PRINCIPAL OF BELLVILLE INSTITUTION—1870—79.

The *three* pupils who made their appearance that day were: Duncan Morrison, Ettie Grace and Sarah Earl. The same term closed with 100 children. Having marched from prosperity to prosperity, the Institution, as to number of pupils, now ranks but seventh among the eighty-seven establishments of the kind in the United States and Canada, whilst in effectiveness, generous provision, careful management and general results we have the ambition to believe ourselves second to none.

In 1879, Dr. Palmer resigned, being succeeded by Mr. R. Mathison, the present Principal of the School. A ship, however gallant and trim, shall not long ride the waves unless properly manned. At the first wind she shall be dashed on the rocks if a helmsman prudent, wise, vigilant stand not steadfast at his post. Modesty, therefore, will not deter a word of appreciation. The now fourteen years of Mr. Mathison's rule over the Institution have completely, unreservedly been devoted to the public trust ruling confidence was pleased to assign him—a trust to the discharge of which he, be it said here, has brought unswerving loyalty, talent and credit. The bows of the ship were, with no deviation,



R. MATHISON, PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT, APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1879.

kept pointing to the port of the children's good. Storms, torn sheets, battered sides never yet hindered a sailor bold from landing his men in the desired haven. Not to speak of others who have given no uncertain sounds, the hundreds of children who took passage with us on the ever perilous scholastic voyage will bear pleasing testimony to the exceptional sailing qualities of our brave craft, her steadiness and speed and general efficient command.

But if the captain is brave, are not his men? A late distinguished visitor, vividly impressed with what he saw, paid the school this very high tribute. "From time to time

the staff has been changed until now it seems impossible to improve it." Sweet as this is to our ears, we shall not pass our arms content with past laurels, or sit down and weep at no more worlds to conquer. Amphion with his lyre could charm the stones into the walls of Thebes, but there is no such magic for a teacher of the deaf. Unsparring industry, constant toil, method, patience, such are the ingredients with which the sublime edifice, is reared. The success of to-day and the success of to-day should not be the only consideration of to-morrow, a reason for continual effort. Should we not be all heart and mind and spirit in the glorious movement? Caesar took 800 towns and the world was dazzled, but what if I unfetter a captive, if I could save one immortal soul? The divine eloquence of the Eagle of Meaux, the songs of the Swan of the Mermaid, the less joy to a mother's ear than does that sweet music of heretofore sealed lips of the child of her bosom. Let us be heartened. Venus gave Galata life at the melting of Pygmalion. Our work is arduous, but the recompense will not be beneath Him who dispenses rewards in the heavenly mansions.

As sorrows bring friends together, so often do joys. At this particular time we know not of a land that has greater reason to entertain thoughts of thankfulness and to derive pleasure than this broad American soil and its host of noble schools. Geographically, we may be two peoples. In soul and heart, we are one, whilst in proud results we stand peerless!

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICE YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION

	Male	Female	Total
From October 27, 1870, to September 30, 1871	64	9	100
" 1st, 1871, " 1872	97	2	119
" " 1872, " 1873	180	6	186
" " 1873, " 1874	145	7	211
" " 1874, " 1875	155	8	291
" " 1875, " 1876	160	9	248
" " 1876, " 1877	167	10	271
" " 1877, " 1878	166	11	277
" " 1878, " 1879	164	10	299
" " 1879, " 1880	162	11	281
" " 1880, " 1881	164	12	286
" " 1881, " 1882	165	13	283
" " 1882, " 1883	168	13	288
" " 1883, " 1884	168	14	284
" " 1884, " 1885	168	14	284
" " 1885, " 1886	161	12	273
" " 1886, " 1887	151	11	262
" " 1887, " 1888	150	10	260
" " 1888, " 1889	153	10	264
" " 1889, " 1890	159	10	269
" " 1890, " 1891	166	10	276
" " 1891, " 1892	158	10	268

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS

Abcess	5	Gathering in the head	1
Accident	9	Inflammation of the brain	6
Affectiou of the ear	8	" " ear	9
Bronchitis	1	" " lungs	1
Burns	1	" " pulmonary organs	1
Catarrh	8	Inflammation spinal marrow	1
Canker	1	Measles	27
Corobro spinal meningitis	22	Mumps	1
Cholera	1	Paralytic stroke	1
Cold	87	Rickets	1
Congenital	108	Scabs	1
Congestion of the brain	7	Scald	1
Diphtheria	3	Scald head	1
Dysentery	1	Shocks	1
Drank carbolic acid	1	Sickness, undefined	27
Falls	10	Spinal disease	16
Fever, bilious	4	Swelling on the neck	1
" brain	24	Toothing	16
" intermittent	2	Water on the brain	7
" scarlet	67	Whooping cough	10
" spinal	10	Worms	6
" malarial	1	Causes unknown or undetermined	24
" typhus	6	Stroke	1
" typhoid	9	Vaccination	1
" undefined	24	Bealing	1
Fits	8		
Gathering of the ears	8		
Total			441

NUMBER OF DEAF MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED

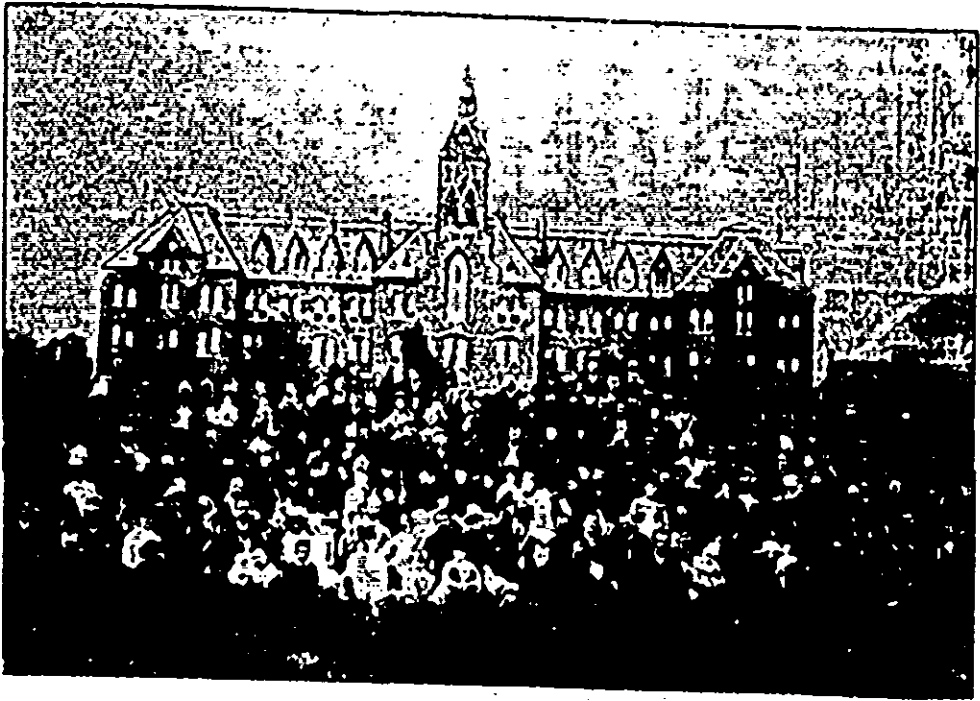
2 families contained 5 mutes	10
4 " " 4 " "	16
11 " " 3 " "	33
62 " " 2 " "	124
760 " " 1 " "	760

Total

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

First cousins	27
Second " "	16
Third " "	16
Distantly related	2
Not related	40
Unknown	25

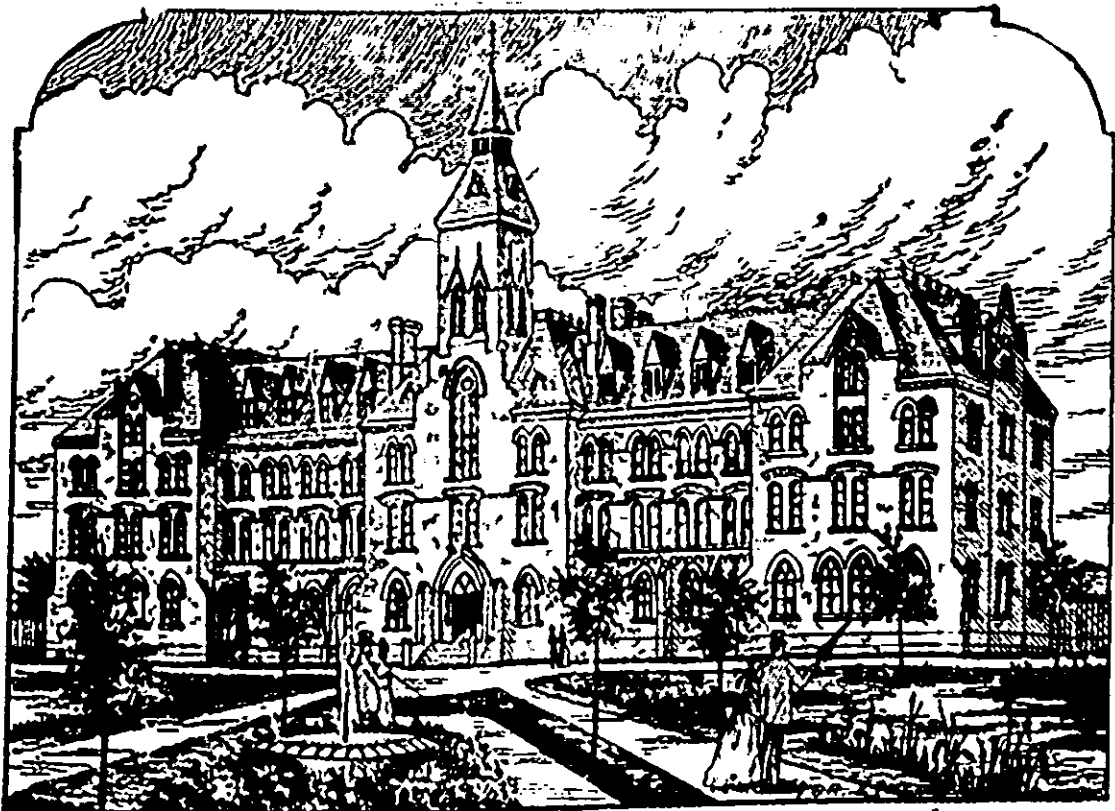
Number of pupils from date of opening to Sept. 30th 1892



CONVENTION OF GRADUATES OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION.
(Photographed by a Deaf Artist.)

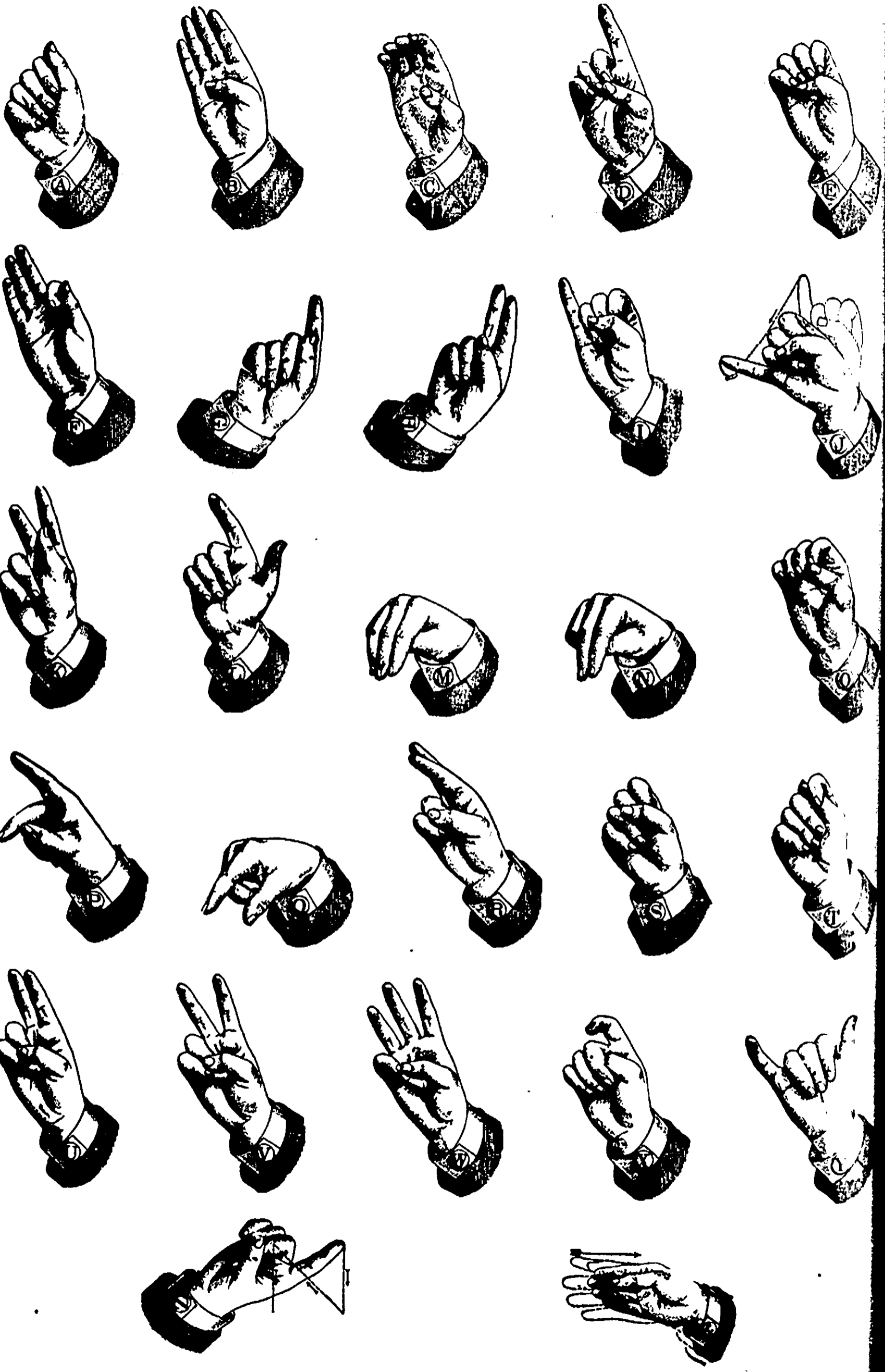


DUNDURN CASTLE—THE HAMILTON SCHOOL—1869.



THE PRESENT INSTITUTION AT BELLVILLE, ONTARIO—1893.

SINGLE-HAND ALPHABET.



Report of Pupils' Standing.

Excellent 10 Medium 7
Good 7 Poor 3

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICABILITY	IMPROVEMENT
Andrew Maud	7	10	10	7
Armstrong, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
Armstrong, Jarvis Earl	10	10	7	7
Amable, Alva H.	10	10	10	10
Amall, George	10	10	10	10
Allen, Ethel Victoria	7	10	10	10
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	10
Bracken, Sarah Maud	10	7	10	7
Ball, Fanny S.	10	10	10	10
Ball, Mabel	10	10	10	10
Ball, Ernest Edward	10	10	10	10
Brazier, Eunice Ann	10	10	10	10
Burr, Annetta	10	10	7	7
Brown, Jessie McE.	10	7	10	7
Burk, Jennie	10	10	10	10
Bradshaw, Agnes	10	10	10	7
Butler, Annie	10	10	10	10
Barclay, Christina M.	10	10	10	5
Borthwick, Margaret E.	10	10	10	10
Baizana, Jean	10	10	10	10
Brathwaite, John A.	10	7	7	7
Bloom, Duncan	10	10	10	10
Benoit, Rosa	10	5	10	7
Brown, Wilson	10	10	10	7
Burtch, Francis	10	10	10	10
Bain, William	10	7	5	3
Burke, Edith	5	10	7	7
Burk, Walter Fred.	10	10	10	10
Ballagh, Georgina	—	—	—	—
Beatty, Douella	10	10	10	10
Blackburn, Annie M.	10	10	10	7
Barnett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	10
Biaschull, Margaret E.	10	10	7	5
Brown, Eva Jane	10	10	7	10
Biragar, Martha	10	10	10	10
Chantler, Fanny	10	10	7	7
Chantler, John	10	10	10	10
Chantler, James	10	10	10	10
Chantler, Thomas	10	10	10	7
Coutts, Margaret	10	10	5	5
Cunningham, May A.	10	10	10	7
Crosby, Eliza A.	10	10	10	5
Calvert, Frances Ann	10	10	7	5
Culligan, Maud	—	—	—	—
Chausin, Eugene	10	10	7	3
Chambers, James	10	5	7	7
Corbiere, Eli	10	10	10	10
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	10	10
Clench, William, H.	10	10	10	7
Crozier, Frederick W.	10	10	10	3
Carson, Hugh R.	10	7	7	7
Cornish, William	10	7	10	10
Cartier, Melvin	10	10	10	7
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Cullen, Arthur E.	10	10	10	7
Crowder, Vasco	10	10	10	10
Coolidge, Herbert L.	10	10	7	7
Crough, John	10	10	10	10
Croucher, John	7	7	5	3
Chatten, Elizabeth E.	10	7	5	5
Dewar, Jessie Caroline	10	10	10	10
Dudley, Elizabeth A.	10	10	10	7
Delanoy, James	10	10	10	7
Doyle, Francis E.	10	7	10	10
Douglas, John A.	10	10	10	7
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	10	10	7
Dool, Charles Craig	10	10	7	5
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Davidson, Howard	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	7	10	10
Elliott, Wilbur	10	7	5	5
Eames, Ina Fay	10	10	10	10
Espin, Charles E.	10	10	3	3
Edwards, Stephen R.	10	5	10	7
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	7	7	7
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	5	5	3
Forgette, Harmudas	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Joseph	10	7	10	7
Fisher, John Francis	10	10	10	10
Fretz, Beatrice	10	7	10	7
Fenner, Catherine	10	10	7	7
Gilletand, Annie M.	10	10	10	7
Gilbert, Margaret	10	7	7	5
Gardiner, Florence A.	10	7	10	10
Gardiner, Dalton M.	10	10	10	10
Geroux, Eliza	10	10	10	5
Gregg, William J. S.	10	3	5	5
Gould, William H.	10	10	10	10
Gray, William	10	5	5	7
Gray, William E.	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Herbert M.	10	10	10	10
Garden, Elsie	10	10	10	10
Gillam, Christopher	10	10	7	3
Grow, Daniel	10	10	7	7
Gros, Albert E.	10	10	10	7
Goetz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Gott, Eva	10	10	10	7
Gillam, Walter F.	10	10	7	7
Howitt, Fehela	10	5	5	5
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	7
Hodgson, Clara Mabel	10	10	10	7

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICABILITY	IMPROVEMENT
Hutchinson, Margaret	10	7	7	7
Hayward, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	10	10	10	7
Hues, Emily L.	10	10	10	10
Herrington, Isabella	10	10	10	10
Harold, William	10	10	10	5
Henderson, Jonathan	10	7	7	10
Hence, Henry A.	10	10	10	7
Hesner, Jacob H.	10	7	7	7
Hanson, Robert	10	10	10	10
Henry, George	10	3	7	7
Hengault, Charles H.	10	10	10	10
Hackbusch, Ernest	10	10	10	10
Hafnis, Frank E.	10	10	10	7
Hartwick, Olive	10	10	7	7
Henderson, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Hill, Florence	10	10	10	7
Head, Hartley J.	7	3	5	5
Hunter, Wilhemina	10	10	7	7
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Holton, Charles McK	7	7	7	7
Henry, Lotta J.	10	10	10	10
Irvine, Ethel M.	10	7	10	10
Irvine, Eva G.	10	7	10	7
Isbister, John A.	10	10	10	10
Jameson, Eva I.	10	10	10	10
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	10
Justus, Mary Ann	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	10	10	10	10
Kavanagh, Matthew	10	10	7	7
King, Robert M.	10	10	10	7
Kaiser, Alfred B.	10	10	7	7
King, Joseph	10	7	7	7
Legault, Marie	10	10	5	3
Legault, Gilbert	10	10	7	7
Leinadeleme, M. L. J.	10	5	7	7
Leutz, Henry	10	10	7	3
Lough, Martha	10	10	10	7
Luddy, David S.	10	10	10	10
Labelle, Noah	10	10	10	10
Leathorn, Richard	10	10	10	7
Lightfoot, William	10	10	10	10
Lesche, Edward A.	10	10	10	7
Lett, Stephen	10	10	10	10
Lett, Thomas B.H.	10	5	7	7
Lynch, Mary	10	7	5	5
Lougheed, William J. S.	10	7	7	7
Leggatt, Rachel	10	10	10	7
Lewis, Levi	10	10	10	10
Lyonis, Sarah	10	7	7	7
Labelle, Maxime	10	10	10	10
Lett, Wm. Putman	10	10	10	7
Major, Edith Ella	10	5	5	5
Muckle, Grace	10	10	10	7
Muckle, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Mitchell, Bertha May	10	10	10	10
Munro, Jessie Maud	10	10	10	10
Morrison, Barbara D.	10	10	10	10
Moote, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Munroe, George R.	10	10	10	7
Mitchell, Colm	10	5	10	10
Moore, William H.	10	10	10	7
Minaker, William I.	10	10	10	7
Matheson, Aggie	10	10	10	10
Mapes, John Michael	10	5	7	7
Morton, Robert M.	10	7	7	5
Mosey, Ellen Loretta	10	10	7	7
Mason, Lucy Emma	10	10	5	5
Millar, Jane	10	7	5	3
McBride, Annie Jane	10	10	10	5
McGregor, Flora	10	10	10	10
MacPhail, Anne L.	10	10	10	10
McGillivray, Mary A.	10	10	10	10
McFarland, Aggie	10	10	10	7
McDonald, Ronald J.	10	10	10	7
McDonald, Hugh A.	10	5	5	5
McGillivray, Angus A.	10	10	10	7
McKay, William	10	10	10	10
McBride, Hamilton	10	10	7	7
MacMaster, Catherine	10	7	7	7
McKay, Mary Louisa	10	10	10	10
McKay, Thomas J.	10	7	10	10
McLellan, Norman	10	5	10	10
McMillan, Flora E.	10	10	10	7
McGregor, Maxwell	10	10	10	10
Nahrgang, Mary	10	10	10	10
Nahrgang, Allen	10	5	10	10
Noonan, Catherine M.	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Emily W.	—	—	—	—
Noonan, Michael E.	10	10	10	7
Noonan, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Noonan, Mary T.	10	10	10	10
Newton, Agnes	10	10	10	7
Newton, Joseph	10	10	10	7
O'Neil, Mary E.	10	10	10	10
O'Brien, Richard	10	10	10	10
Orser, Orval E.	10	10	7	7
Orb, Elizabeth	10	7	3	3
Patrick, John	10	10	10	10
Perry, Alge Earl	10	10	7	5
Pierce, Cora May	10	7	10	10
Pepper, George	10	5	5	5
Phillimore, Margaret	10	10	10	7
Reeves, George	10	10	10	10
Ross, James	10	7	10	7

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

PUPILS' LOCALS

From the Boys' Side of the Institution

BY ALEXANDER SWANSON

Chas Ryan is looking for Toronto. We hope he will succeed in getting it.

Many pupils got boxes from L. Good Friday. They were glad of them on that happy but sad day.

On the 28th ult., the boys kicked foot ball. The ice is now so thin we can see the blue water again.

The ground has been soft since frost began to go out, and when they play foot ball they get their boots very wet. Sometimes they forget to clean their well before going to the classes, and the teachers scold them.

On the 1st inst., my mother and I went to Kingston, to have a visit with my cousin. We had a good time around the city, and seeing the sights as I never was in Kingston before. We returned home on the 14th inst.

Willie McKay got a letter from Miss Goodbrand, saying that Thos. Bradshaw went to Berlin to spend a week with his friend, and had a good time. George Bridgeford moved to Dundas, about two weeks ago, and works in the knitting factory. James Headerson had a piece of ice fall on his foot, and it was badly hurt.

PUPILS' LOCALS

From the Girls' Side of the Institution

BY ELLI ROBINSON

Donella Beatty's parents came to see her and brought a lot of maple sugar and syrup.

Lillie Watson went down to the city with Miss Walker one day recently and had her photo taken.

On Good Friday Lotta Henry went down to Mrs. Bab's to spend the afternoon. She says she had a very nice time.

The girls are trying to have all their fancy work finished before the winter weather sets in, so they can go out to play.

Little Lucy Mason goes in the sewing room every afternoon and tries to sew doll's clothes. We think she will soon get tired and begin to run out.

Miss Hodgins has been allowing a few girls to take lessons on her type writer. We are sorry she is going away, because we won't take any more lessons than that.

On Easter and Good Friday boxes came pouring in, and some little ones thought it was Christmas again, and the cakes had not such nice sugar icings.

Miss Gallagher was the one to get the first tulip this spring. She got it on the 7th inst. A good many flowers are out along the southern part of the institution.

The girls belonging to the Church of England went down to the city on Easter Sunday and took the Sacrament, and on the 9th, those of the Presbyterian Church went down.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Baptist Church in the city, asked Aggie McI to land to go down and spend a day or two with them. She went down on Saturday and returned Monday morning.

Anno Butler's father came down here the day before Good Friday and took her and her companion, Martha Lough, out to her place and returned Monday morning. They report having had a fine time.

Miss Purdy, the physical culture teacher, has just coming here. She has taught the girls all she could and all that was necessary. We think the girls learnt quickly. They practice in the evenings.

We were sorry to hear of the death of Mary Lynch's father. He died on the 10th inst. Mary's home was burnt down not long ago, and her father became sick and was removed to an hospital where he died. Mary has our sympathy.

Emily Warwick's father has gone to the old country to stay for a while under the parental roof. Emily came here from England some seven years ago. She used to go to a Deaf School also, but we are proud to say she thanks the school most.

The mind is never right but which is at peace with itself.



It is estimated that there are about 10,000 deaf mutes in the Turkish Empire. No provision is made for their education.

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893.

It is not in never falling but in every time we fall

We have mailed a few sample copies of this issue of 'The Canadian Mute' to friends in the Province. If any of them desire to become regular subscribers, we shall be glad to put their names on our list at the subscription rate, viz., 50 cents a year in advance

ABOUT OURSELVES.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ONTARIO SCHOOL.

Promptly upon the assembling of the Provincial Legislature, reports of all the public institutions of the province were laid upon the table. We have received the 22nd annual report of this school, which contains a good deal of interesting matter. The government Inspector, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain, made the usual visits, and familiarized himself with the work in every department of the Institution. We take the following extracts from his report to the Education Governor

It is a pleasure to know that the work done in the Institution report affords evidence of substantial progress having been made in training the deaf-mutes.

It is a pleasure to note the favourable mention made of the Institution by the various periodicals published for the interest of the deaf-mutes, reflecting credit upon its management and progress.

A number of the Institution were visited—class-rooms, dining rooms, sewing room, chapel, workshop, etc., and were found in good order. The Bureau and other departments were being carried on as usual. The books of the Institution were found in good order.

The teachers and instructors appeared to be very deeply interested in the welfare of the Institution. The printing department is providing for the printing of the Institution, affording an opportunity for a number of the inmates to be employed.

Superintendent Mathison, in his report to the Inspector, refers to several subjects of interest to himself and the public generally. We can only give a few extracts therefrom in this issue. He says

It is a pleasure to me to testify to the zeal and industry of the officers and teachers perform their duties, and labor together harmoniously. The progress of the work accomplished has been that of any previous year since the opening of the school. Our average number of pupils is about 200. We are at present crowded to the point where every bed is filled, there is no room to put in other beds and we have on hand a number of deferred pupils to come in September. The addition of a building to which reference is made above to relieve the pressure and give room for all applicants. We do not have an institution as a refuge for the pupils at that point where we have no room for them in mental and moral training they are written off the books of the Institution. The good that has been done by this Institution since it was founded is a two-pronged arrow pointing to the future.

It is a pleasure to say that during the year the work of the pupils has been most successful, and it unnecessary to punish them on a few occasions and then for minor offenses.

Institution without exception. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 11th of March, 1893, the following resolution was passed: That the following be the motto of the Institution: 'We cannot make them hear, but we can teach them to read.' The motto of the Institution is growing in popularity and it is hoped that our progress will be such as to justify the motto of the Institution.

The Government Examiner, Mr. Arthur Brown, Public School Inspector for Dundas County made a full and interesting report of his examination. We quote therefrom as follows

The course of study having in view, a steady and continuous development of language power is very judiciously framed. Spelling is the grad- ing and covers. In the highest grade a very satisfactory amount of commercial arithmetic and English. In some of the higher classes the style of writing the compositions and the solution of problems in arithmetic was most excellent and in several instances would have been creditable to the pupils of the fourth class of the best public schools.

Although the duty assigned me by more particularly with the pupils yet the success of their training is so intimately connected with and closely dependent upon the general management that I may be allowed to refer to the marks of qualifications of the Superintendent for the position he occupies. His kindness, sympathy, careful supervision, his wise and firm control, and withal his intellectual turn of mind are evidenced in every detail of the business of the Institution. I have to express my personal obligations for the pleasant way in which he placed every facility at my disposal for a close and impartial examination of the pupils. In this he was cordially seconded by the whole staff.

The sympathy and affection existing between the teachers and the children, the friendly relations among the teachers and the very evident respect and good will of all toward the Superintendent, are evidence of the excellent moral tone pervading the entire Institution.

Exhibits for the World's Fair.

The following named exhibits were sent to the World's Fair from this Institution

LITERARY DEPARTMENT Examination papers from pupils in nine of the classes

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT Shoe Shop, Wm. Nurse, Instructor. Men's Light Sewed Boots, Duncan Bloom. Men's Heavy Sewed Boots, Jno. A. Ishister. Farmer's Heavy Kip Boots, J. B. B. B. Farmer's Light calf Boots, Duncan Bloom. Boy's School Boots, John A. Ishister. Girl's School Boots, John A. Ishister. Women's Lace Boots, Duncan Bloom. Instructors' Jas. Chantler. Slippers, J. B. B. B.

SEWING CLASS Miss Gallagher, Instructress. Suit of Clothes, Robert Hanson. Suit of Clothes, Hepzibath Hogcard. Girl's Dress, Agnes McFarland. Lady's Apron, Frances Calvert. Child's Pin-fur, Mabel Hall. Pair Mittens, Lorraine Smith. Pair Drawers, Lottie Henry. Pillow Shams, Maggie Gilbert.

PRINTING OFFICE J. T. Burns, Instructor. Two volumes of CANADIAN MUTE.

ART DEPARTMENT Mrs. B. B. Teacher. Oil Colors. Spring Time. Miss Ade James. Lake Scene. Miss A. James. Cow Study. Miss Lottie Henry. Water Colors. Autumn Landscape. Miss B. B. Herrington. Bird Study. Miss Lottie Henry. Arab. Miss A. McPhail. Canyon Drawings. Hebe. Miss Minnie Hayward. Clive. Miss Jessie Munro. Hand. Miss Jessie Munro. Baby's Face. Nelson Wood. Leaves. Miss L. L. Pratt. Laughing Face. Miss M. Northwick. Greek Vase. Joseph Daniels. Group. Miss Ethel Irvine.

The Toronto papers recently contained articles descriptive of the proposed educational exhibit at the World's Fair from Ontario. The following brief reference was made to the exhibit from this school: 'A collection of articles from the industrial departments of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Belleville, for the World's Fair, shows the result of the work of the pupils in the various departments. The arts department displays play from this institution, consisting of sketches in crayons and good work in oil and water colors, reflects great credit on the management, as does the neat and newsy little paper, which is set up and run off by the pupils. -Toronto World.'

The Athletic Association held its first meeting for organization at noon on the 5th inst., and preliminary arrangements were made for the season. The football clubs will remain as before, no change in the Captaincy taking place. Jas. Chantler was re-elected captain of the senior base-ball nine, Jno. Patrick of the second, and Willie McKay of the juniors. This is the first year that we have had three regular base-ball clubs, the youngsters being generally fonder of kicking the pig-skin than playing ball. The base ball teams will begin practice as soon as the weather gets warm, and will be ready to meet any club that would like to meet them. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for our senior foot-batters to meet the Kingston team, when a good match would be put up, as the Kingstons are well organized, and our boys would have to hustle. What ever the results of such a match might be, we are confident that our boys would do themselves no discredit. We also hope that the Stirling team will arrange to play the return match that they owe us. If the spring is warm and dry we look for several interesting matches before school closes on the 21st June.

HOME NEWS

The next holiday that looms up in the distance is the Queen's birthday May 24th which falls on Wednesday this year.

The grass is showing green above the brown earth, and the hardy spring flowers are cheering the sight about the walks and drives.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Hart, who acted as Clerk here for several months last year has been appointed assessor of the city of Quebec.

Mr. Arthur Brown, Public School Inspector for Dundas County will again be the departmental examiner of our school. He will be welcomed by teachers and pupils.

There is a look of business about the Institution before and after school hours. The boys are cleaning up and carting away the dirt and debris of a long winter.

Each of the teachers and officers received bound copies of the Institution report, also a copy of the History of our Institution. Both will be valuable for preservation.

Easter Time brought the usual one day's relaxation from school duties, and other favors, which were appreciated by the pupils. A pleasant party on the evening of the 3rd concluded the pleasure.

The Industrial Printer for March, in referring to this institution, says: 'Specimens of general jobwork and copy of the institution's publication, the CANADIAN MUTE, received. The work is neatly and creditably executed.'

The pupils are watching for the appearance of blue water in the bay. There is now considerable open space in front of the city, but the great thickness of the ice elsewhere renders its demolition by wind and sun a slow process.

The ground is still too wet for general farm and garden work, but Mr. Willis is very busy and his hot beds are in full blast. His 24th of May potatoes are up and will, no doubt, be ready as usual for the Superintendent's table on our Queen's natal day.

At the Bridge Street Methodist Church, on a recent Sunday evening, the pastor, in announcing that Mr. Burns would take the lead of a class, paid a high tribute to his worth as a member and a Christian worker. Mr. Burns is no laggard in the Master's cause.

The Industrial School Courier says: 'An industrial school can be run on so cheap a plan as to make it little better than a cheap prison, it can be run on a liberal plan so as to make it a school of industry and education. We try to manage this school on the latter plan.'

Belleville church-goers were treated to two sermons by the Rev. Dr. Potts, of Detroit, on Sunday the 9th. Dr. Potts has been totally deaf for thirteen years, but his clearness of pronunciation is remarkable. Belleville's largest church was filled to overflowing both morning and evening.

Mr. Chas. A. Elliott of 295 Sherburne Street Toronto, when sending his renewed subscription to THE CANADIAN MUTE says: 'I think the paper is much better than it was last year, and I wish it increased prosperity. We like to receive such words of encouragement from our subscribers.'

The boys are glad to learn that the three Belleville Colleges are bubbling over with football, and are completing their organizations with a big flourish. We hope they will keep up their enthusiasm, and that every Saturday will see a spirited, manly match played between their teams and ours.

Our good friend Mr. R. M. Thomas, of Chicago, writes that the admission fee of fifty cents will entitle visitors to see and enter all the Exhibition buildings at the World's Fair, and that there will be plenty of good drinking water, seats and other accessories on the ground which may be had free gratis, for nothing.

Our World's Fair exhibit is now on the way to Chicago. It was sent with the exhibits from the Colleges and High Schools of the Province, the whole being gathered and arranged at the Educational Department in Toronto. It is not very long since that the superintendent, 'The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Belleville,' was quite common, even now a letter occasionally turns up so directed.

To the Members of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

DEAR FRIENDS: The Executive Committee, after carefully considering the matter have decided to postpone the meeting of the Association until 1894. This decision has been come to from the result of the ballot, which was very largely in favor of postponement. With the attraction of the World's Fair the prospects of a successful meeting this year were not encouraging, and the Committee judged that many would be disappointed in not meeting old friends and former school mates. We hope that next year a very successful meeting will be held, and that all will endeavor to be present.

A. E. SMITH, Secretary. Wm. Nurse, President.

The last relic of winter near the Institution is a bank of snow in the yard between the bakery and main building, where Old Sol cannot get a fair chance to do his work. It is 'growing smaller and beautifully less' daily, however.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mary Lynch's father, which recently occurred in Chatham. She has been sorely afflicted during the session. Her mother died last autumn, and now she is made an orphan indeed. She has the sympathy of all here.

Judging from the big pile of fence posts that are being gotten ready, quite a lot of fencing will be done this spring. Our farm fences used to be much too high and the heavy winds often did great damage. Since being cut down they are both more stable and sightly.

During the noon hour, it is now a relief to get rid of our boys and girls from the sitting and reading rooms. On fine days, from the time dinner is over until the signal for school is raised, the building is almost deserted. All are out on the playground, each amusing themselves according to their taste. The teachers can now prepare the afternoon and evening lessons in something like peace.

The Rev. Canon Burko, of St. Thomas church, is very constant in his ministrations to the pupils of his denomination. Every Tuesday, rain or shine, finds him at the Institution prepared to instruct and minister to his children's spiritual good. As a result of his labor, several are gathered into the church every session. Mr. Burko has been in Belleville so long that he is getting familiar with the deaf and the means of communicating with them by finger spelling.

George Davidson McLean, son of Rev. M. W. McLean, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Belleville, died in California on 18th ult., where he had gone with his father in search of health, or to ward off an insidious disease. A few days before leaving home last Autumn, he visited the Institution in company with a friend, and though not cheerful, was not without hope of finding relief. He was a young man of noble qualities, and much beloved by all who knew him. His body was brought home for interment. The bereaved friends have the sincere sympathy of many.

Miss Edith Terrill, only daughter of Mrs. E. Terrill of this school, who has been a successful teacher of the deaf for several years, lately severed her connection with the McKay Institution at Montreal, and retires from the profession. She received many beautiful and valuable presents from her friends in Montreal, and also a silver Lemonade Pitcher from the teachers and pupils of the school. Miss Terrill is gifted with rare qualities as a teacher, and her retirement is much regretted by many who knew her worth. We wish her a happy future.

Since the above was in type we have learned that Miss Terrill has received from the Board of Management of the McKay Institution a solid silver Toilet Service, accompanied by a letter expressing regret at her retirement from the school, and wishing her much happiness in the future. Surely she has reason to be gratified with the tokens of friendship and good will so generously expressed.

PUSSY'S QUEER KITTEN.

Once a tiny little rabbit strayed from home away.
Far from woodland haunts she wandered little
rabbit it was.
Our old Tabby cat, w. sitting by the kitchen
door
Thought she saw her long lost kitten home re-
turned once more
Gave a pounce and quickly caught it with a
happy mew
Ere the frightened little wanderer quite knew
what to do
Gently Tabby brought her treasure to the old
door-mat
Purred and rubbed and licked and smoothed it
motherly old cat
But what puzzled pussy truly and aroused her
fears,
Was the length to which her crown her kitten's
once small ears
Most amazing, most alarming was that sight
to her
Green and round her eyes were swelling stiff
and straight her fur
"Poor, weak kitten, what a pity you're deformed
thought she
"Surely this has somehow happened since you
went from me
But you're welcome home, my kitten mother's
love is strong
Though I will confess I wish your ears were
not so long"
So the tiny little rabbit grew contented quite
And, my children, I can tell you it was a pretty
sight
When nice old Tabby and her rabbit-kitty
stayed
Would frolic in the sunshine and so merrily
would play,
And when by and by it happened that some
new kittens came
Dear old mother cat, she loved her rabbit kitten
just the same.
But she's never yet discovered, spite of all her
doubts and fears,
How it happened that one kitty had such extra
lengthy ears.

Don't Fret.

There is just so much of fuming and fretting for every one, and the number or degree of external irritations do not have much to do in producing it. One can avoid a great deal of mental suffering by a resolute exercise of the will, aided by the reasoning faculties. If you find yourself irritated and unhappy—and with fairly good reason for being so—take hold of yourself by the collar and set yourself down, hard, and say to yourself: "Well, what of it? Supposing that it is so, how long will it be so? What difference will it make at a time short from now? A good night's sleep will dissipate the most of it. If not, you will soon become accustomed to it. If nothing else will remedy it death will, and that it not for away. Why should I allow the brief time that I have to be happy in this life to be turned to misery? I will not do it. I will not permit myself to be fretted and chafed and embittered." Then go and dash cold water over your head, and take hold of some sort of work.—*The Interior.*

Try, Try Again.

Boys and girls, you can obey this text by trying to do well to-day, to-morrow, and the next day. It is the same as learning to skate. You fall, rise again. You fall, but try again. After a little while you can stand, and then can push out one foot, and by and by the other, until at last away you go, gliding over ice like the wind.

Learning to do well is like learning to swim. You wade into the water but not very far, for fear you will drown. You try to swim, but sink. You try again, and do a little better. You swallow a good deal of water. It gets in your ears, eyes and nose, but you keep on splashing, and finally you can swim. So you must keep on doing well until you learn how, and it has become a habit. A habit is that which we have. That is what the word means. It often becomes something which has use.—*Ex.*

Kind Deeds.

There is a story told of a little beggar boy who was found, one morning, lying asleep upon a pile of lumber, where he had passed the night. A laboring man, passing by on his way to work, touched with a spirit of kindness, stopped and, opening his dinner pail, laid beside the sleeping boy a portion of the good things in it, and then went on. A man, standing not far off, saw the kindly act, and, crossing over to where the boy lay, dropped a silver half-dollar near the sandwich the laborer had left. Soon a child came running over with a pair of shoes; and thus the good work went on, one bringing some clothing and another something else. By-and-by the boy awoke, and, when he saw the gifts spread around him, he broke down, and, burying his face in his hands, wept tears of thankfulness. Thus did one kind deed inspire others to acts of kindness, and sow the seed of much happiness.

World's Fair Notes

A writer in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* of March 4th has figured out what it will cost a person who may wish to visit the fair, and stay from one to ten days. As a fair average we select the six day period for illustration. He says: "As an example, take the man of ordinary means living 500 miles distant. He decides to devote one week to it, (the Fair.) At a rate of one fare and a third his railroad ticket will cost him \$13.50 for the round trip. If he wants a room without meals there will be plenty of comfortable quarters to be had for \$1.00 a day, with breakfast and dinner or supper, \$2 will cover that item. Other wise, say his meals cost him \$1.50 a day, he stays six days and has expended

1 R. Ticket	41.50
Shipping car (each way)	4.00
Rooming at 1 day	6.00
Meals in Chicago \$1.50 a day	9.00
Admission to Exposition grounds one day	1.00
Side shows if he takes the rail in	2.50
Pressure rules on electric boats elevated sliding and ice railroads	3.00
One trip to and from the grounds on lake steamer	52
Five row traps on street car	70
Total	142.00

The only difference to persons living 800 or 1000 miles away will be the difference in R. R. fare. These are not the lowest figures. Liberal allowances are made for respectable as well as comfortable accommodations. The side-shows referred to include among other things, the Esplanade, German, Irish, Dahomian, Austrian, East Indian, American Indian, Chinese, Lapland and Turkish villages; the Hagenbeck animal show, circular railroad tower, the Ferris Wheel, Algeria, Tunis and model of St. Peter's, science of animal locomotion, panorama of volcano of Kilauea (Sandwich Islands) and the Moorish palace. Twenty-five cents will be the established price of admission to most of these, but in some of them, the great expense and rarity of the contents may justify the charge of 50c, and some with articles for sale may not charge "gate money." There are several optional items in this bill of expense, such as the \$1. for a berth, the lake ride, the view of all the side shows \$5.25, the daily admission fee of 50c. Some days can be profitably spent in the city for a loss amount spent on cable cars. Light chairs will be for rent on the grounds for 10c per day, the renters to be allowed to carry them about with them and rest when they please. Single men who can "rough it" a little, but respectably, will be able to do all this for a much smaller sum, but for a man of fair means the bill as stated will be found to be about right, and can be lessened or increased, as he pleases to economize or sample everything from the cable car to the Turkish Attar of Roses at "a dollar a sniff." But for the average teacher to do all this and take in the Conventions, in the same week, he'll need Jensonian mental powers and Gladstonian vitality.

Any person desiring to arrange dates for lodging in private families or hotels during the exposition can do so by addressing C. C. Colby, 5958 Wallace St., Englewood, Ill., or James E. Gallagher, Chairman Reception Committee, 317 S. Toboy St., Chicago, Ill.

President Cleveland has consented to press an electric button that starts the machinery of the World's Fair in motion Monday morning, May 1, and to make a short speech suitable to the occasion.

Wheel chairs in which visitors may view the big exposition will be operated by college students in uniform, who will push the visitors about the fair at the rate of 75 cents an hour.

Admission to the grounds will cost 50c, and this will enable the visitor to see the contents of every one of the fair buildings. Only the side shows will be an extra charge.

A person not disposed to expensive habits can inspect the big show, and live comfortably, at \$1, or 75c a day. That is reasonable enough.

The great temple erected by King Solomon is to be reproduced at the World's Fair.

Every man has three characters—that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.

The old legend of the youth who went here and there and up and down, looking for happiness, and found it after searching for years in the duty that confronted him right there in the old home, is a type of all our lives. He who is false to a present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find a flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Classes

WINTER HOURS: From 10 to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p. m.
DRAWING CLASS: from 12 to 1 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week.
TALKS: Every Week Class on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 12 to 1.
SIGN CLASS: for Junior Teachers on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 4 to 5.
EVENING STUDY: from 7 to 8 p. m. for senior pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes

From 10 to 12 noon and from 1.30 to 3 p. m.

Religious Exercises

VERY SUNDAY: Primary pupils 9 a. m., senior pupils at 11 a. m. General Lecture at 2.30 p. m. immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble.
EACH SCHOOL DAY: The pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 9.45 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 school rooms not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.
SPECIAL VISITING CLERGIES: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V. G., Rev. J. L. George, (Presbyterian), Rev. E. S. Baker, (Methodist), Rev. H. Marshall, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. Father O'Brien.

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

Industrial Departments

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOP AND CARPENTER SHOPS: from 7.30 to 8.30 a. m. and from 3.30 to 5.30 p. m. for pupils who attend school; for those who do not from 7.30 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 5.30 p. m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.
THE SEWING CLASS HOURS are from 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1.30 to 5 p. m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3.30 to 5 p. m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoon.
The Printing Office, Shops and Sewing Room to be left each day when work ceases in a clean and tidy condition.
PUPILS are not to be excused from the various classes or Industrial Departments except on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.
Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

Visitors

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays, except to the regular chapel exercises at 2.30 on Sunday afternoon. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 1.30 in the afternoon as possible as the classes are dismissed at 3.00 o'clock.

Admission of Children

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

Visitation

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

Clothing and Management

Parents will be good enough to give all directions concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. No correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission upon each occasion.

Sickness and Correspondence

In case of the serious illness of pupils letters or telegrams will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE AGENCY OF LETTERS PARENTS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SURE THAT ARE WELL.

All pupils who are capable of doing so, will be required to write home every three weeks, letters will be written by the teachers for the little ones who cannot write, stating, as nearly as possible, their wishes.

No medical preparations that have been used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by pupils except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of deaf children are warned against Quack Doctors who advertise medicines and appliances for the cure of Deafness. In 999 cases out of 1000 they are frauds and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known, medical practitioners in cases of auditive deafness and be guided by their counsel and advice.

R. MATHISON, Superintendent

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TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION

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The Literary Society meets on the
Wednesday evening of each month
in the Y. M. C. A. Building, corner of Queen
and Bovercourt Road, at 8 p. m. Free
Home: Vice-Pres., A. W. Mason, Secy,
Slater, Treas., W. J. Terrell. The
with P. Fraser, form the Executive
All present and visiting deaf members
invited to attend the meetings. The
address is 19 Garden Avenue.

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ORANGE JUDD FARM
328 Dearborn St.