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CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. III.,

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 15, 1895.

NO. 19.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge 1 THE HON, J. M. GIBSON.

> Government Inspector : DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Officers of the Institution 1

Iŧ	MATHIBON, M. A.	Superintensen
	MATHESON	
i	E. BAKINS, M. D.	Physician.
ĸ	184 IBABEL WALKER	Matron.

Teachers :

D R COLEMAN, M. A. J. SHR. J. G. TERRILL (Hend Teacher). Miss H. TEMPLETON MISS H. M. OSTROM, MISS M. M. OSTROM, MISS JANYS G. J. G. MISS JANYS BULL. MISS JANYS BULL. MISS JANYS BULL. MISS JANYS BULL. MISS JANYS MISS AD JANYS MORITOR.

Mena Annin Mathemon, Teucher of Articulation, etemporary).

Mins Many Hull, Teacher of Funcy Work. MISS EDISH M. YARWOOD, Teacher of Driveing

Miss L. N. Murcaten, John T. Bunns, Clerk and Typescriter, Instructor of Printing WM. DOUGLAND

Storekeeper it stanctiste Supervisori O G. Kutrii.

Supervisor of House. WM. NURSE. Muster Shoemaker,

J MIDDLEMASS.

Engineer.

Master Carpenter

D. CCNNINGHAM. Master Haker

THOMAS WILLS. Ganlener.

MICHAEL O'MEANA. Farmer.

The object of the Province in familiar and maintaining this institute is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province who are, on account of declarate, either partial or total, mable to receive fastruction in the common schools.

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

l'arente, guardiane or friends who are able to pay, will be charged the sum of \$30 yer year for board. Tultion, books and inclical attendance will be furnished tree.

Deaf inutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the about charger for soand with he abitty by Pare. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

the present time the trades of Printing.
Using the female pupils are instructed in sense rai domestic work. Tailoring, Pressmaking and swing, Knitting, the use of the Rewing machine and such ornamental and fancy work as may be desirable.

It is hoped that all having charge or dear much bildren will avail themselves of the interal terms offered by the dovernment for their edu-cation and improvement.

asson and improvement.

1.5 The Regular Annual School Term begins on the accound Wednesday in September, and riowe the third Wednesday in Jone of each year. Any information as to the terms of admission for jupils, etc., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.

R. MATHISON.

Superintendent.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

RTTERS AND PAPEITS RECRIVED AND I distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go want if put in box in office door will be sent to rity jest office at noon and \$45 p. in. of each day (Sundays excepted). The messenger is not allowed to post letters or parcels, or receive mail matter at post office for delivery, for any one, unless the same is in the locked bag.



What is Noblo?

What is noble? to inherit
Wealth, estate, and proud degree? —
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than these for me!—
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span
Pitted to create and center
True nobility in man.

What is noble? 'tis the finer
I'ortion of our mind and heart,
Linked to something still diviner
Than inere language can inpart,
Ever grompting ever seeing
Some improvement jet to plan.
To uplift our fellow being,
And, like man, feel for ment

What is noble?—se the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?—
There's a dignity in labor
Truer than e'er jetn's arrayed?
He who reeks the mind a improvement
Aids the world, in aking mind!
Every great commanding movement
Reries not one, but all mankind

O'er the forge's heat and ashes— O'er it 'ngine's fron head— Where it 'rapid shuttle flashes, And the opticalle white its threat There is labor, lowly tending Each requirement of the hour— There is remus, attil extending becence, and its world of power

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor.
Of the loun-shed and the tall.
'Midst the clink of wheel and hammer,
threat results are growing still!
Though ton oft, by fashion's creatures,
Work and workers may be blaned,
Commerce need not hide its features—
Industry is not ashamed!

What is noble?—that which places
Truth in its enfranchised will.
Leaving steps, like angel-traces.
That mankind may follow still?
E'en thouch scorn's malignant glances
I'rove him poorest of his clan.
Its a the Noble—who advances
Freedom, and the Cause of Man?

S. -Swiin



Deafand Dumbi an Inoffensive Wandorer.

From The Deaf-Mules' Journal.

It was in the bitter winter of 18-It was in the bitter winter of 18—, which fortunately none of you can remember, when poor Timothy Scott sat before the remains of a fire which he had made from sticks gathered in the woods, near Macclesfield. His head was buried in his hands, and large tears were dropping through his fugers. He looked most abjectly misorable; for his looked most abjectly misorable; for his cost was one of his dead father's, and was mended with patches of various telescope has the history and his fabrica, his shirt was in holes, and ho had no boots or stockings. He had walked ten miles through roads covered with snow, and his feet were raw and bleeding, but he was quite unconscious of any physical suffering, for his heart was breaking. During the night Tim's mother had been taken ill, and Tim had gone into the room where she was lying to see if he could do anything for her, and then had run off to a village five miles away for a doctor. The doctor had just come, and poor Tim was waiting miserable; he know his mother was very would live; but he could not think of any way of asking the doctor, for poor Tim was deaf and dumb, he could not read or write, and the way of talking on fingers was not then in uso; the only person who understood him at all was his mother, and all good mothers understand oven a baby's wants. Dr. James came down to the room where the poor lad was sitting, and laid his hand softly upon the boy's shoulder. Tim sprang up and gazed into the dector's eyes to see if he could get any information as to his mother's condition, he caught hold of Dr. James hand, and then fell back into his chair convulsed with sols; he could not hear angining or ask questions

from the doctor's eyes. The doctor was a kind man, and very anxious to befriend the poor lad, whom he had known from his birth; but he found it impossible to make Tim understand what he wanted to do for him, so he called at the cottage next door, and saw the wife of a laborer living there, and asked her if she would see to the funeral of Tim's mother, and afterwards take care of Tim. Dr. James told the woman that he would pay her for looking after the lad, and that she was to come to him for what she wanted. The woman was an old friend of Tim's The woman was an old friend of 'Aim's mother and gladly underbook to do all she could. Tim sat thinking for tou minutes after the doctor had left, and then got up and went to his mother's room, looked for a moment at his mother's pinched, worn, weary face and then throwing hunself half frantically on the floor, hoped that death would seen come to him and that he might go soon come to him, and that he might go to his mother. Worn out he fell asleep, and was aroused by some one coming into the room; he could not hear, but he could feel the vibrations of the floor. Poor Tim had always felt horribly afraid of strangers, as no one but his mother could understand him, so he get up at once, and ran out of the room without waiting oven to get his cap, and went out into the cold winter night. Little caring whether he lived or died, ho walked on to Prestbury; feeling faint and weary, he called at cottage after cottage, but could not make himself understood, and so at last went into a larn to sleep. You are aroused easily but the aroung of a half but no belief by the ringing of a bell, but no bell could wake poor Trim—he could not have heard a cannon; but an Angel came that night to the poor deaf lad, and whispered ever so seftly. "Come unto Mc, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." and seer Tim councel. will give you rest," and poor Tim opened his oyes, smiled, and thought he had seen his mother; he heard the soft whisper, although he had never heard anything before, and then he fell askep and dreamt - but only God knew Tim, a dream, as He hold out His arms and welcomed Tim, and the lad found at last that he could speak and could hear, and one of the first things he heard was the one of the first things he heard was the glad atrains of angel voices singing. "Welcome Home." In the afternoon the farmer was passing who owned the barn where Tim had been sleeping, and looking in, said, "Hallo, that little chap looks iff," he put his hand on Tim's forchead, and know he was icy cold. The farmer sent for a doctor, and asked everybody in Prestbury if they knew anything of the lad. The doctor came and saw that the lad had been dead for hours; and all the villagers could say and saw that the lad had been dead for hours; and all the villagers could say was, that a deaf and dumb lad had called at their houses, but they could not understand him or what he wanted. Next day the lad was buried, but no one know anything of him, and all the clergymen could put on his grave was

"Deaf and Dumb.
an inoffensive wanderer."

It appears that animated talking machines are not the results of modern conditions. Even as far back as the time of Bacon, that eminent writer noted the following truism: "Some talkers are like large rivers; weak at the head and ever pouring forth much from the mouth."

Boys, the world is wide. If you wish to be somebody, "pitch in." The brave always have friends. Where others have gone, you can go. If the old tracks don't suit, make new ones. Success is nover obtained without effort. If you fall once, try it again. If you fall down, got up again. If it's dark, strike a light. Are you in the shade? move around : for if there's shado on one side, there is sun-shine on the other. Take time, boys, don't hurry too fast. Go slow, especially till you know the road or become acquainted with your team. Mind your own business. Don't stop to retail gossip-but go right on, straight ahead, but he saw that his mother was dead and you'll get there. - Exchange.

A Faithful Shepherd Boy.

Corhardt, a Cerman shepherd, was Gerhardt, a German shepherd, was one day watching his flock, which was feeding in a valley on the borders of a forest, when a hunter came out of the woods and asked: "How far is it to the nearest village?" "Six miles, sir," answered the boy, "but the read is only a sheep track, and very easily missed." The hunter looked at the crooked track and said: "My lad, I am hungry and thristy; I have lost my companions and missey my way. Leave your sheep and

thraty; I have lost my companions and missed my way. Leave your sheep and show me the read; I will pay you well."

"I cannot leave my sheep, sir," rejoined Gerhardt, "they will stray into the words, and may be eaten by the wolves or stolen by robbers." "Well, what of that?" queried the hunter. "They are not your sheep. The loss of one or two would not be much to your master, and I'll give you more than you have carned in a whole year." "I cannot go, sir." replied Gerhardt very firmly. "My master pays me for my time, and he trusts me with his sheep. If I were to sell my time, which does not belong to me, and the sheep should get lost, it would be the same as if I had stolen them."

them."
"Well," said the hunter, "you will trust your sheep with me while you go to the village and get some food, drink and a guide? I will take care of them for you.

The boy shook his head. "The sheep," said he, "do not know your voice and—" He stopped speaking.
"And what? Can't you trust me?" asked the hunter armity.

the hunter angrily.
"Sir," said the boy, "you tried to
make me falso to my trust, and tried to
make me break my word to my master.
How do I know that you would keep

your word?" The hunter laughed, for he felt that the lad had fairly cornered him. He said, "I see, my lad, that you are a good, faithful boy. I will not forget you. Show the the read, and I will try to make it out myself."

General these offered the contents of

make it out myself."

Gerhardt then offered the contents of his acrip to the hungry man, who, coarse as it was, ate it gladly. Presently his attendants came up, and then Gerhardt, to his aurprise, found that the hunter was the Grand Duke, who owned all the country around. The Duke was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he sent for him shortly after that, and had hun educated. In after years Gerhardt Beame a very great and powerful man, became a very great and powerful man, but remained honest and true to his dying day .- Sel.

Lucy.

"I love you, Lucy; but I cannot cat these biscuits."

these biscuits."

So said a young married man to his wife in the early days of their married life. Lucy was a fine planist; she understood the art of embroidery and crochet and knitting; she was quite skillful in water colors, and she took high honors when she could not cook. That part of her education had been neglected. When she married because she That part of her education had been negliceted. When she married because she loved him, a young physician, just getting into practice, and undertook to do her own work, how she regretted that some of the hours she had spent over the understant frame or at the case! the embroidery frame or at the casel had not been given to a more thorough acquaintance with culinary art. All day long, after those words of her husband were spoken, she seemed to hear: "I love you, Lucy; but I cannot cat these biscuits."

So Lucy set horself diligently to work to "conquer biscuit," and then bread and meats. After many failures, sho was happy in seeing the relish with which her husband ato the food sho set before him, and resolved inwardly that no daughter of hers should over undergo the pain of hearing her husband say: "I lovo you, my dear; but I cannot cat

these biscuits.



Four, six or eight pages. PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY At the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OUR MISSION:

Piret.—That a number of our pupils may learn type-setting, and from the knowledge ob-tained be able to carn a livelihood after they lears school.

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

population that indead betters.

in the To be a include of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the institution, the hundreds abovero pupils at one time or other in the past, and all who are interested in the clucation and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION .

Pifty (Solcents for the school year, payable in advance. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Hemit by money order, postage stamps, or registered letter.

Subscribers failing to receive their payers regularly will please notify us, that mistakes may be corrected without delay. All payers are stopped when the subscription expires, unless otherwise ordered. The date on each subscribers wrapper is the time when the subscripton runs out.

out.

Art Correspondence on matters of interest to
the dest is requested from our friends; nall parts
of the Province. Nothing calculated to wound
the feelings of any one will be admitted—if we
know it.

ADVERTISING.

A very limited amount of advertising, subject to approval, will be inserted at its central line for each insertion.

Address all communications and subscriptions to THE CANADIAN MUTE,

BELLEVILLE.

ONTARIO



FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1895.

A Word In Reply.

The North Dakota Banner honors the CANADIAN MUTE with a lengthy reply to the brief comment we made in reply to Mr. Clarke, of Michigan, as to the age at which deaf children should be admitted to school. Mr. Clarke thought it might be an advantage to have them admitted at five years of age, or under. This opinion, we, in a very respectful manner, differed from. We said, and new repeat, that soven years is quite young enough. The place for babies is at home with their mothers. What little a child of four or five years of age would learn would be entirely incommensurate with the less it would sustain by being deprived of its mother's care and love for nino months of the year. Let one child be admitted to school when five years old, and let another child of equal ability be admitted when seven or eight years old and we venture to say that at twenty the latter would know as much as the former. We asserted that Mr. Clarke's contention would equally prove the need of admitting a child at one or two. Mr. Clarko based his opinion, we understand, on the argument that since a hearing child learns much from its surroundings before it enters school, a deaf child, in order to be on a plane of equality, should nave a similar advantage, which it can get only at a school for the deaf. Now a hearing child begins to learn when but a few months old, and before it is five it is said that it has learned our-half of what the average person over learns, So if a deat child entered at five it would still be at a very great disadvantage as compared with a hearing child. and the only logical conclusion from Mr. Clarko's argument was that, to have an equal advantage, the deaf child should than to urgo them to study. But there enter school at the age at which a hearing child begins to learn anything.

Mure favors Mr. Currier's "bombastic proclamation of hypnotism as a power to restore hearing to the deaf." . This is absolutely and inoxcusably falso, a Wodon't know anything about that subject, consequently we have enough respect for logic and good sense not to have any opinion about it. We infer that the Banner has a very decided opinion regarding Mr. Currier's suggestion. Yot wo venture to say that it also knows absolutely nothing about it. Might we venture to suggest that the evidence points very strongly to the conclusion that the Banner has very empathic opinious about a great many other things concerning which it knows absolutely nothing. Our position relative to Mr. Currier's proposition is this: We are inclined very much to doubt that hypnotism can sid the deaf in this way, or at most in but very rare cases. But still it may be able to do so. There is no evidence on which to base any opinion. Therefore judgment should be suspended until such ovidence is forthcoming, and then let the decision be favorable or unfavorable according to the nature of that evidence. We are so constituted that we are averse to forming a conviction on any matter without evidence on which to have it. But the Banner is fortunate. It is away above such vulgar things as facts. What has it to do with ovidence, or what has ovidence to do with it? Nothing at all. It possesses the capacity to form infallible conclusions without reference to facts, and can dash off a dozen convictions on the spur of the moment about any mortal subject; and the less it knows about a matter the easier for it to arrive at a conclusion.

Will the Banner bear with a couple of suggestions, made with the deepest humility. In the first place, would it not be well for it to study the rudiments of nowspaper eliquette, and refer to a contemporary by name, and omit all reference to the name of the editor? In the second place would it not be well for it to give its deaf-mute readers a lesson in ordinary etiquetto by speaking of people as "Mr." Brown, "Mr." Jones, or whoover it may be? We poor benighted Canadians are so far behind the Banner that we still venture to speak of each other in a respectful manner and to teach our children to do the same.

Time is Passing.

The school term is flitting past with almost incredible velocity, and less than two months are left in which to prepare for the written examinations. Earnest, faithful efforts are being made by all the teachers to advance their classes as far and as fast as they can consistently with thoroughness, and we are glad to know that, with scarcely an exception, the boysand girls are applying themselves to their lessons with admirable real and persoverance. In this respect teachers of the deaf have one great advantage over teachers of hearing children. A considerable proportion of the latter are indifferent, in many cases even adverse to study, and have to be driven along. But deaf children, with rare exceptions, are eager to learn. This doubtless is due largely to the fact that they see so many things transpiring about them which they cannot describe in words and Mo so many familiar objects on all sides the very names of which they do not know-things which all hearing children learn and know without any study or effort on their part during their inter course with others. Whether this is the explanation or not, cortain it is that teachers of the deaf have rather to repress the too great arder of their pupils are oven among the deaf a few indifferent g child begins to learn anything.

The Banner says that the Canadian possible benefit out of their school life.

A Bootless Discussion.

The discussion that is being carried on so warmly in a number of our contemperaries as to whether "pure oral" "pure-oral" or "purely oral" is correct, is comowhat amusing as well as throsomo. " What fools these mortals be" says one who understood human nature well, and one would have thought that the author was referring to learned editors who essay to demonstrate their great wisdom by wasting columns of space, which might have been filled with instructive and entertaining matter, with this ridiculous splitting of hairs. This bookless contest seems to have been begun by the pure oralists in order to divert attention from the weakness of their position relative to methods of teaching. Now what difference does it make which of the three above forms is adopted? Judging from this discussion one would suppose that rules of grammar are divine flats, and existed from the beginning, and that language was instituted for the mere purpose of exemplifying and giving effect to these laws. As a matter of fact the science of grammar simply states what the laws of language actually are according to the way in which it is used by standard authorities; and a rule of grammar merely expresses established usago in a concise form. It is usage that determines the correctness of a word or expression. As regards the compounding of words, no two rood authorities agree on any system, and what some excellent authorities regard as compound words other authorities equally good say should not be compounded. "Pure oral" is a new word or expression coined for a specific purpose and usage relative to its cupleyment must fix its form. "Pure oral" is the simplest and most convenient form. and why not lot it rest at that? In that case "pure" is an adverb, which it frequently is-made so by usage,-the court of final appeal in deciding all such questions. The best way to end this controversy, however, is to abelish both the expression and that which it signifies.

Number of Pupils In a Class.

A bill, which will probably be passed, has been introduced into the Missouri Legislature, which empowers the board of managers of the School for the Deaf in that State to appoint such number of teachers as may, in thoir judgment, be for the best interest of that Institution. Under the present law the school is allowed one teacher for every twenty pupils in actual attendance, and it is felt that classes of twenty are cutirely too large. In referring to this bill the Missouri Deaf-Mute Record, says:-

"We have taken some pairs to learn the number of popisin the classes of similar schools in this and other countries and nowhere do we find that there is a law requiring twenty pupils to a class. In fifteen of the localing states whose schools are about the same site as ours the number to a teacher varies from eight to fifteen in naclass, the average being eleverantle fraction. Taking all the schools in the United History (dissouri being included in the number, the coneral average is a fraction over thirteen to a teacher.

The primary object of every institution of this sort is education and whatever retards the progress of the work of the school room makes the highest attainments impossible, and, in a sense, defeats the most injuriant purposes for which the institution was established."

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature to change the name of "The American Asylum for the Deaf and Domb" to "The American School of Hartford for the Deaf." It is quito time the change was made. It is | third birthday. a gross travesty to call such a school a place of refuge. The deaf have suffered not a little obloquy because the state has classed them among the mentally unsound, and has designated as a charity what is simply a right

The Dear and Dumb,

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE IN Korrutite

The following is the delailed estimate as presented to the Legislature, for the salaries and expenses of the Institution for the Deaf and Damb for 1895

(for 238 pupils.)

SALARII S. Ruperintendent ... man ...
Physician ... man ...
Biorear in the state ... man ...
Biorekeeper and Clerk ... man ...
Rushner ₹LNOT IN tjun a, Rugiueer Parmer. \$60 (g) \$60 (g) \$60 (g) \$40 (g) \$40 (g) T#1 (4) 200 m 1992 m 1993 m 1994 m 1994 m 490 m 244 m **#21,**27∈ m 🐫 Kītenaus. Grocerios Services of the services of th

itedding, clothing and shoes
Fuel according to the control of the This is a decrease of \$578 from last year. Contracts for flour, meat and coal are less this year than last which account for the less sum asked for

1,2 s . fi 3 s s . s s 93) 3;

There are 49 officers and employed in the Institution, and the sam of \$3000 is to be voted for repairs.

A Deaf-Muto Artist.

From the New York Sun we take the following brief account of the career of Miss Surali Adams, who died recently at Farmington, Vermont. Miss Adams us a de-f-mute, made so by a sovere illuwhich destroyed her hearing when sho was four years old. The little speed sho then had sho speedly forgot. Her father, the Roy, E. P. Adams, of Dun kirk, New York, sent her to an institu tion in Rochester, where she learned to read conversation by watching the motions of the lips, and gained some power of speech by imitating them. She showed remarkable aptitude in other stellars and articles are stellars. other studies, and such a talent to drawing that it was decided that she should seek further artistic instruction in New York. There some of her crayou sketches foll under the notice of Augustus St. Gaudens, who was so much impressed with their merit that he offered to give her lessons in modeling in clay. Mos-Adams became one of the most carnest and most promising pupils of the well known sculptor, who devoted careful attention to her and predicted a future for her. She worked so hard that her health was affected, and change of air was onlered.

It imprened at this time that the principal of an out of town school, need ing an art instructor, asked Mr St. Gaudens to recommend some one. Au appointment was made, and she was in troduced to Miss Adams. She was amazed to find that the young models was a deaf-nute. "How can a person who can neither speak nor hear teach so art class?" sho asked.

"I do not wis's to argost," replied the culptor, "but I have brought to you the

most competent person I know."
Finally it was arranged that Me-Adams should take the place for a beweeks on trial. From the first day then was no doubt of her thorough comps to a oy, and success as a tencher was followby many commissions for portraits bright career was opening before between an attack of phoumona resulted in her death, shortly after her twenty

Go to bed early-wake up with jor Go to bed late-cross girl or bey

Go to bed early—ready for play Go to bed late-moping all day

Go to bed carly—no pains or ills Go to bed lato—doctors and pills

Lines Dodleated to the Deaf.

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

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

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

them test?

In is t to lead us to greater, nobler deeds

in is t to lead us to greater, nobler deeds

it start more secred throughts within our breast?

is these questions for I cannot see

Why field hath thus affileted inc.

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

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

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

ted bear our trials in meek humility

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

Speech for the Deaf.

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

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

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

TORONTO TOPICS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Chas. Howe assumes the foreman-

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

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

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

Mr. P. Fraser lives at the farthest

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

HAMILTON HINTS.

From our own Correspondent

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

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

when graduating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Surshine of Pruse.

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

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

Elevate the Industrial Department.

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

Beautiful Things in The Bible.

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

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

Report of Dunilel Gto. 1:
Roport of Pupils' Standing. Same or Pupil. F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F
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during the winter skating but we were some and deep digging for pure with shown one you come to the pure they but where skating but where some and deep digging for pure with the winter skating. The show is quickly they rise up and meet you.

Ontarlo Deaf-Mute Association. OFFICIERS

PRESIDENT A. B. SMITH, Braniford in Vice-Unes B. Fraser, Toronto. Syn Vice-Unes B. R. G. Hater, Toronto. Recreater B. Blane, Bleivale, Theastren B. H. Coleman, Belleville, Interpreter B. B. Coleman, Belleville. INSTITUTION ATHRETIC ASSOCIATION

STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

POOT-BALL AND HOCKEY CLUBS. Captain First Rieven. J. Chambers.

- Second Flerence D. Luddy,
Hockey, First Team. C. Olllain.

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THE CANADIAN MUTE

FRIDÁŸ, MARCH 15, 1895.

Kindness is the volden chain by which society is bound together. Goether

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date after your name on your paper tells when your subscription expires. If yours has expired, we would like you to continue taking the paper. Our terms are in every case STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, which plan is the best for subscribers as well as ourselves. Should you desire to renew, kindly remit your subscription at once, so that you will not miss any papers.

The Winter Sport---Hockey.

OUR BOLK GET BEATEN IN THE BACE FOR THE CUP-

Our team was drawn to play against the "Bellevilles," formerly the Y. M. C. A, club, aud the match came off on the city rink on the avening of the 2nd inst-While we expected our boys to make a closer run, yet they put up a game that, all things considered, did them credit. Our lads have not had the opportunities for practice enjoyed by the city clubs. Each member of our opponents' team was a veterau and had the benefit of the training gained in many matches with outsido clubs: l'aving only been defeated once this winter. They were all full grown athletic young men, our lads being only eligible in size and weight for a junior team. When the game started. the Relievilles at ones made a rush for our goal but were driven back and Smalldon getting the puck, rushed the left wing, and although closely checked by two or three opponents he managed to score in less than three minutes from the start. This was encouraging, but the Bellevilles made the score even, and soon after scored again placing them one ahead. One of the city team having kicked the rubber, Gillam held up his hards for a foul and several of our boys scopped play, the city taking advantage of it to score. The referee, however, did not see the foul so the claim was not noticed. At half time the city had gained three to our one. During the next half an hour Dubois scored again, so did the city, making the score at the close four to two. Tho game throughout was played in a very gentlemanly wanner, being almost entirely devoid of rough play, and had the ice been in good condition it would have been a good exhibition of hockey. Our boys lost the game, not from lack of individual skill but from a failure to keep their positions, quite a number of chances being lost in the last half from our centro not being filled up; our opposents, on the contrary, were nover out at that point. The following composed our team:—Geal. J. Chambers; point, W. McKay; cover point, S. Lutt; forwards, Gillam, Labelle, Small-dop. Dubot.

don, Dubois,

The Late Mr. Flynn.

Onco more death has faid its hands upon the staff of this Institution and removed from our midst our master carpenter, Mr. Frank Flynn. The deceased contracted a heavy cold last summer while in the maritime provinces. This settled on his lungs and in his throat. and the trouble grow gradually greater until a couple of mouths ago he was obliged to confine himself to the house. Here he was filled with alternate hope and depression, as the disease fluctuated. but despite the jest medical care he grow weaker and weaker until the end

The deceased was born in Rochester. N. Y., fifty-four years ago, and served gallantly in the 28th Regiment of New York Volunteers during the civil war. After the close of the war he came to this city, where he had over since rerided. Four years ago ho was appointed instructor of carpentry at this Institution, which position he filled in the most satisfactory manuer until his illness forced him to desist. His genial, wholehearted disposition made him a favorite with all connected with the Institution, and his former occupations brought him into contact with a large number of people whose friendship Le retained till his death. He was an carnest, faithful member of the St. Michael's Church. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Flynn was married to Miss B. Perkins, who with four boys and four girls survive him. The remains were interred on Friday last, under the auspices of the C. M. B. A.. of which the deceased was a prominent member.

About Mr. Coleman.

Tuosday, the 12th test, was Mr. Coleman's hirthday and he was the recipient of many hearty congratulations and kind wishes. Mr. Coleman has been connected with this Institution for twenty-five years, and it has been a quarter of a century of earnest, faithful, successful work, as can be testified to by hundreds of pupils who have graduated from his class and gone forth to take their places as useful, intelligent and progressive citizens. Desputo his long term of service he is appare thy as young as over he was and of him it may well be said that 'age cannot wither nor custom stale" his genial disposition and unfailing good humor. The pupils of his class, who hold him in high regard, presented him with the following address:-

TO PROY. CULTMANT

To Prov. Colemans

Dran Takene.—It is with great pleasure that we salute you on the anniversary of your birth You have done many things to help us reprove and make us useful when we grow up, and we could not allow the occasion to pass without offering you our most hearty congratulations as well as the expression of cur gratified. May you live yet many more years for the advantage of the pupils confided to your care, as well as the confect of your family.

Wishing Mrs. Coleman and your family as well as yourself every success and happiness in life, we remain, your grateful pupils, fine Garden. Jewie Monro, Maggie Hutchinson, Annie Builer. Benells Beatty, Flora McGreeor, Many O'Neil, Mary Justia, Florase Gardiner, W. C. McKay, A. If grangen, James Delanoy, Willie Watt.

**Yetho close of the school Mr. Mathison

At the close of the school Mr. Mathison called Mr. Coleman into the chapel where he spoke a few kind words and added his congratulations, to which M Coleman mado a felicitous response.

Visit of the Grand Jury.

We had the Grand Jury to see us last week, and in their presentment to the judge they speak of their visit here as follows :- " We visited the Deal and Damb Institution and beg to express our high appreciation of the careful and efficient management of that most excellent institution under its present principal, Mr. Mathison. We writed the classes from the lowest to the highest | (as the classes are the earefully graded) each affording the most practical evidence of the throughness of their train ling. The rapid and easy manner in away to see the sights of the city.

which many of the younger pupils constructed and wrote sentences on the black board, was not only a matter of pleasure but of great surgrise, and we were especially pleased with the industrial department of the Institution consisting of boot and shoe department, printing, laundry and sowing, thus fitting its pupils to fill the various pursuits of



-There is now a clean health bill on the boys' side of this Institution. Not one of the 141 boys now in attendance is on the sick list. This is most gratify-

-The boys and girls are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to Easter, when they will have their next party, with its accompaniment of games and of good things to cat.

-A cold suap one day last week caused Miss Ostrom and her class to vacate their school-room for the morning, and adjourn to the library for comfort. Her class room, which is on the second floor, was more exposed to the northern blasts than the others on that

-Most of our elder pupils sat up to view the eclipso of the moon Inst Sunday night. It was the first really good eclipso that many of them had ever see n, and formed a subject for conversation next day. The teachers were plied with questions on the cause of the plicuomena.

The girls are auxiously looking for the day when there will be a clear walk to the city so that they can go down. Some of them have a number of sweet teeth that have not been filled for a long time, and it is said that the confectionery stores are laying in an extra supply of tally in readiness for the expected visit from the girls.

-One of our intle boys, L. L. Smuck, received a severe injury from a large piece of ice being loosed from the roof of Wood Hall and dropping down on hum. The chief weight fell on his shoulder. grazing his head, and he had to keep to his bed for some time. Under earcful treatment he is now around again.

-During the past two weeks the boys have managed to get a little fun out of their 100-boats. The few warm days we had melted much of the snow and the subsequent cold snap gave sufficient good ice to enable the boats to glide along fairly well. But taken altogether the winter has been a failure so far as feeboating is concerned.

-The boys are rejoicing over the prospect of there being no more snow to shovel this season. They have had some pretty heavy jobs to dispose of the past few weeks, but they cut through the big drifts most manfully. Some of the boys grambled a little about it, but most of them rather enjoyed it. Such exercise is good for the health and gives a hearty appetite, though we must say that the appetites of most of our boys need no extra incentive.

The 12th inst was a gala day in Belloville. The Hon. McKenzie Bowell. Promier of the Dominion, was given a public reception and banquet. Belleville felt proud that one of her citizens should be honored with the Premiership, and set a day to do him honor. In the afternoon, school closed here at 2 p. m. When the pupils assembled in the chapel for atternoon prayers, Mr. Mathison told them that he had closed the lessons early to allow the teachers and elder pupils to visit the city and join in the reception, which was an unmalified success in overy respect. Mr. Coleman was present, and Mr. Mathison took advantage of the occasion to wish him many congratulations on his hirthday, and hoped that he would here to see as many thoro again, in which the pupils heartily joined. Mr. Coleman in reply, thanked all for their wishes, but he did not want to live the same number of birthdays over again. As long as he had health and strength to do his work and instruct the deaf, so long he would like to live if it was God's will, but when he became too old to work rud take care of himself he should think it time to leave this mandane sphere. Thanking them again for their kind remembrances he sat down amid applause. The meeting then closed and the elder pupils hied

PERSONALITIES.

-A letter from Miss Annie McPhail, of Buffalo, came too late for this issue, but will appear in our next paper.

-Mr. John Dowle, of Hamilton, has been appointed carpenter at this Institu-tion in place of the late Mr. Flynn.

-Mr. Douglas assisted at the entertainment given last week by the Belleville Humano Society, and gave a number of fine magic lantern views.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland and children have moved to Guelph, Ont., on account of the hard times, as he was unable to secure work for a long time. National Exponent.

-Mr. R. Mathison, fr., has arrived home for the holidays from the Philadelphia School of Dentistry. Ho received a hearty welcome from the pupils, with thom he is a great favorite.

Mr. N. V. Lowis, of Los Angelos, California, in renowing his subscription for the Mure, remarks:—"I hope the paper may prove a blessing to scattered graduates and all who are interested in tho deaf at large."

-Dr. Bell, of telephone fame, very sensibly remarks:-"The teachers of the deaf muto must have more qualifications than the teachers who instruct hearing pupils, and their salaries should be in proportion to the better service that is needed.

-Mrs. Swain, of Chicago, Ill., and Andrew Noyes, of Denfield, have been visiting their sister, Mrs. E. V. Gustin, of Forest. Accompanied by Misses Alico and Lucinda Gustin, Mrs. Swain afterwards spent a week in Loudon with her mother and other relatives.

-Mr. Burns was on jury duty last week at the assize court, so the boys in the printing office were left to their own resources. The fact that they were able to go on with their work so successfully speaks well both for their own reliability and for Mr. Burns' success as instructor.

-Miss James, after being treated in the Belleville Hospital for three weeks, has so far recovered as to be able to return to the Institution again. She is atili very weak, and too much indisposed to take charge of her class, which has been in Mr. Nurso's care during her absence, but all hope for her a better established state of health shortly.

-Mr. Campbell, of our staff, received an offer of a situation as teacher of the Pernin system of shorthand in the Boys' High School at Brooklyn, N. Y. The principal qualification required in addition to a knowledge of shorthand was, the ability to manage large classes of boys. The offer, while it was declined with thanks, is a compliment to Mr. Campbell, who never applied for the position. He is interested in his work here so the offer of a large salary did not lead him to accept it.

—The Copper Country Beening Notes, Calumet, Mich., of Jan. 80th, says:— "Miss Mary A. Betzler and James Hen-derson, both of Red Jacket, were united in marriago yesterday. The ecremony was performed at Sacred Heart Church, the Roy. Father Angelus officiating. Mr. Henderson is a well-to-do carpenter and is said to be a skillful mechanic. Both bride and groom are deaf-mutes." Miss B. is a graduate of the Michigan School for the Deaf and Mr. Henderson, it is understood, was a pupil at Belloville, Out.

-Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Watson, who are well known in Belleville and now con-nected with the Washington State school for the deaf and feeble-minded, are being freely praised for the good work they are doing for the afflicted ones under their care. The Portland and Vancoumembers of a Legislative Committee or pressed their pleasure with everything that came under their notice during a recent visit. Mr. Watson was a teacher here for a number of years and took with him a varied experience gained in On-tario. Canadians secure recognition wherever they go.

DHED.

TALLOR.—At Singhampton, Ont., on the 8th inst., of capeer, Mr. Joseph Taylor, aged 61 years, 5 months and 3 days.

Mr. Taylor was the father of one of our old pupils, John T. Taylor, and was very much respected and exteemed by his friends and neighbors as an honest upright man. His relatives have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

SAY "NO."

Whenever you are saked to drink,
Pause a moment, my boy, and think;
Think of the wrecks on life's ocean tossed
Who answered "Yes" without counting the costThink of the mether who tore you in pain;
Think of her lears that will fall like the rain.
Think of her hears, how cruel the blow;
Think of her love, and then answer "No!"

Think of dear hopes that are drowned in the

Think of the danger of body and soul.
Think of the sai lives, once pure as the snow.
Look at them now, and then amover. "No?"
Think of a menhood's runntainted breath:
"In that the glass leads to sorrow and death.
Think of the homes that are shadowed with woe,
That might have been heaven had some one said

Think of lone graves, unwept and unknown, Hiding life's hopes, once fair as our own: Think of lowed forms forever istd low, Who still would be here had they learned to say

Think of the deinon who lurks in the bowl.
Whose touch is ruin to body and soul;
Think of all this as life's journey you go.
And when the foul templer assails you, say "Nor

An Indian Legend.

An Indian chief, growing old and weary oflife, determined to set out for Paradise, or the place of rest, which he believed to lie beyond the winding river and blue

hills in front of his dwelling.

He started, accompanied by his wife, his son, and two faithful followers—his favorite dog keeping close at his heels.

The way was long. The track lay up steep hill-aides, and across parching

plains, then through the deep snow of mountains.

Atter a time the chieftain's wife left his side and returned. The dog, after looking back with a low whine, followed his master.

The way grow more difficult, till at length the son too faltered, fell back, and left his father.

The chieftain's dog and two of the scryants still remained; but after a while their courage failed. They be ought him to turn homeward. But the chieftain turned toward the brilliant light stream. ing from the setting sun, where he thought he could already see the pearly gater of the Golden City, and said:

"Roturn if you will; I will atruggle onward alone!"

The men turned back, sorry to leave their chief, yet glad to have his permission to go; but the faithful dog lifted his wistful eyes to his master's face, nestled his rough head under his hand, and refused to leave him.

Day by day, night after night, the pair went on together over crag and swainp and hill and valley, till at length there lay but one snow-capped peak between the chief and his long desired journey's end. The resy and golden light from the Heavenly City streamed over the snow; butthatdid not make it less cold and deep.

As he bravely ploughed a passage across the chill height, against the freezing blast laden with snow-tlakes, he fell

overpowered by the wind's icy breath.
But the dog, which had kept close to him all the while, now sprang forward; and lying on his breast kept the warmth in his feeble heart, and licked his beloved in his feeble and hands making above. master's face and hands, making sharp cries to rouse him from the drowsiness which was crooping over him.

The chief awoke, and stumbling to his feet, patted the good dog, which by joy-ful gambols and cheerful barking tried to

lead him onward.
In another half hour the chief stood knocking at the gate of Paradise, and a shiping winged-one looked over the glit-

tering door.
"I wish to come in," said the chief.
"Willingly," replied the angel of the gate. "But what is that in the shadow behind you?"

"It is my faithful dog," said the chief-

tain. "He cannot enter here," replied the angel. "You may come in, but you must leave him outside."

The chief pleaded angel, begging that his companion might be admitted; but all in vain.

"It is forbidden—it must not be," said the keeper of the gate. "Enter; but the

dog must remain without."
"Thou I will stay with him!" said the

Indian. "This creature has been faithful when all others for ook mo! He has saved my life; where he goes I will go! I will share his fate as he shared mine!"

The chieftain was turning to leave the gate when lo! at his side, instead of the trembling limbs of the frightened dog with upturned timid face, there stood a bright form with white wings and a radiant countenance, but with clear eyes full of just such mild love as the creature's keep the furrows away from their had been. Smiling, this fair vision took the hand of the chief; and leading him difficult task straightening out the pat the open gate said, "I was your furrows."—Christian Observer.

guardian augel. If you had not been true to me I could never have guided you within these gates. We will enter togother and be happy forever."-Our Dumb Animals.

"Straightening out the Furrows."

"Boys," he said, "I've been trying overy day of my life for the Lat two years to straighten out furrows, and I can't do it."

One boy turned his head in surprise toward the captain's neatly kept place.

"Oh, I don't mean that kind. lad. I don't mean land furrows," continued the captain, so soberly that the attention of the boys became breathless as he went on:

"When I was a lad about the age of you boys, I was what they called a hard case'; not exactly bad or vicious, but wayward and wild. Well, my dear old mother used to coax, pray and punish—my father was dead, making it all the harder for her—but she never get impatient. How in the world she bore with my stubborn, voxing ways so patiently will always be to me one of the mysteries of life. I know it was troubling her, knew it was changing her pretty face, making it look anxious and old. After awhile, tiring of all restraint, I ran away, went off to sea-and a rough time I had of it at first. Still I liked the water, and I liked journeying around from place to place. Then I settled down to business in a foreign land, and soon became prosperous, and now began sending her something besides empty letters. And such beautiful letters as she atways wrote me during those years of absence At length, I noticed how longing they grow -longing for the presence of the son who used to try her so—and it awoke a corresponding longing in my own heart to go back to the dear, waiting soul.

"So when I could stand it no longer, I came back, and such a welcome, and such a surprise! My mother was not a very old lady, but boys, the first thing I noticed was the whiteness of her hair and the deep furrows on her brow, and I knew I had helped to blanch that hair to its snowy whiteness, and had drawn those lines in that smooth forchead. And those are the furrows I've been

trying to straighten out.

"But last night, while mother was sleeping in her chair, I sat thinking it all over, and looked to see what progress I had made.

"Her face was very peaceful and the expression contented as possible, but the furrows were still there! I hadn't succeeded in straightening them out--l-nover-shall-nover!

"When they lay my mother-my fair old sweetheart-in her casket, there will be furrows on her brow; and I think it a wholesome lesson to teach you, that the neglect you offer your parents' counsel now, and the trouble you cause them, will abide, my lads, it

will abide!"
"Hut," broke in Freddie Hellis, with great troubled eyes, "I should think if you're so kind and good now, it needn't matter so much!"

"Ah, Froddie, my boy," said the quavery voice of the strong man, "you cannot undo the past. You may do touch to atono for it, do much to make the rough path smooth, but you can't straighten out the old furrows, my laddies, remember that!"

"Guess I'll go and chop some wood mother spoke of; I'd most forgotten, said lively Jimmy Hollis, in a strangely

quiet tone for him. "Yes, and I've got some errands to do!" suddenly remembered Billy Bowles.
"Touched and taken!" said the kindly captain to himself, as the boys transped off, keeping step in a thought-

ful, soldier-liko way.
And Mrs. Bowles doclared, a fortnight afterward, that Billy was "really getting to be a comfort!"

Then Mrs. Hollis, meeting the captain about that time, remarked that Jinney always meant to be a good boy, but he

was actually being one.
"Guess your stories they like so much have morals to them now and then,' sided the gratified mother, with a smile.

As Mrs. Hollis passed, Captain Sam, with folded arms and head bent down, said softly to himself:

"Well. I shall be thankful enough if a word of mine will help the dear boys to The Tree of Knowledge. The

Biblo con-tains 3,556,480 letters, 810,697 words, 81,175 versos 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The longest chapter in the 119th Pasin; the shortest and middle chapter is the 117th Paalm. The middle is the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 5th of the 118th Psalm. The longest word is in the 8th chapter of Isaish. The word "and" occurs 46,527 thmes. "Lord" cocurs 1,855 times. The 87th chapter of Isaish and the 19th chapter of the second book of Kings are slike. The longest verse is the 19th of the 8th chapter of Esther: the shortest the 8th chapter of Esther: the shortest is the 85th of the 11th chapter of John. In the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra is the alphabet.

The flucat piece of reading is the 20th chapter of Acts.

God's name is not men-tioned in the book of Esthor. It contains knowledge, Wisdom, Holiness and Love.

What Is It Worth.

What is in a name? Much if it be a good one; and much if it be a bad one. Take all else that I have but leave me my good namo.

It is more than wealth, more than health, more than fame-

It is wealth. It is moral health.

It is famo.

We presume, of course, that the good name is really deserved and not purely falso and fictitious. One may notoricty or nowspaper fame and still not have a good name with those who know him best. It is those who know us best who have the best right to give us a namo.

What is in a name? Everything. What is a name but a symbol for something or somebody, and that symbol calls to mind all that there is of the object or the person.

Father, Mother, Heaven, Christ! What's in a name? Everything is named. A name is overything.

A young man who has a good name is ready to go into the banking business or any other business.

He has a stock-in-trade to last him a life time if he will take care of it. He has something that money can not buy, and which he can not sell, and deliver the goods.

It is the pride and joy of a rightcons man. We should prize and keep it as a priceless postl-Industrial School Re-

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONT.

SPND for the 25th annual circular, and other interesting matter.

ROBINSON & JOHNSON.

Business Education.

BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION ON the subjects of

BOOK-KEEPING and SHORTHAND SENT PREE. ADDRESS

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONT.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

DELIGIOUS BERVICES are held as follows:

1. Every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. in the
Y M. C. A. Building at corner Queen Street Weat
and Dovercourt Hoad. Leaders: Measure Fracer,
Boughton and Blater. In the afternoon at 3. ten,
in the Y. M. C. A. Building, at corner of Syadina
Avenue and College Street. Leaders. Measure
Namith and Bridgen.

The Idierary Society meets on the first and
fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, alternately at Y M. C. A. Building, corner of Queen Bt.
West. Deveroours Hoad and Syadina Ave., at 8;
in. President, C. J. Blowe: Vice-Pres., J. T. Smith,
Secretary, J. Win. Boughton: Treas., If, Moore,
all resident and viditing deaf innited are cardially
invited to attend the meetings. The Secretary's
actives 1895, July Street.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION.

West-3.25 am : 11.55 am : 3.05 p.m.; East-1.05 am : 3.00 am : 12.15 p.m.; 6.00 p.m. Madoo and Petersoro : Branch-5.45 am : 12.45 am : 5.10 p.m.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Classes :--

School House From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 130 to 3 p. ni

Drawing Class from 250 to 5 p. ni. on Tueday and Thursday afternoons of each week, from 250 to 5.

Wednesday afternoons of each week from 250 to 5.

Bion Class for Junior Teachers on the afternoons of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 310 to 4.

Evening Hiller from 7 to 830 p. in., for senior pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes:—-

Prom 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1.30 to 3 p to

Religious Exercises . –

EVENT BUNDAY.—Primary pupils a ga.m. senior pupils at H a m.: (leneral Lecture at 2.30 jun. immediately after which the Bible Class will sasemble.

Exert School. Day the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8.5 a m. and the Teacher inchange for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards disules 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.

BURGULAR VISTING CLEBGYMEN.—Her Canot Hurke, Right Rev. Monesignor Farrelley, V. G. Rev. J. L. George, threspytetism liter. R. N. Baker, (Methodist): Rev. R. Marshall, (Baptist); Rev. M. W. Maclean, Free byteriant; Rev Father O'lkien.

BIBLE CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 3.15, Jutornational Berice of Bunday School Lessons; Miss Annie Maximson, Teacher.

La Clergymen of all Donominations are cordially invited to visit usat any time.

Industrial Departments :—

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOR AND CARPENTER SHOPE from 7:00 to 8:30 a.m., and from 3:20 to 8:30 a.m., and from 3:20 to 8:30 p.m. for pupils who attend school; for those who do not from 1:20 a.m. to 18 noon; and from 1:20 to 5:30 p.m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shope will be closed at noon.

The Sawing Class Home.

will be closed at noon.

The Hawker Class House are from ye. to, to it o'clock, noon, and from 150 to 5 p. m. for those who do not attend school, and from 29) to 5 p. m. for those who do. No swing on hatarday afternoons.

Let The Printing Office, Shows

Le The Printing Office, Bliops and Rewind Room to be left each day when work crases in a clean and tidy condition.

itour to be retreased on which work cases in a clean and tidy condition.

"Typita are not to be excused from the various Classes or industrial Departments except on account of sichness, without per intesion of the Superintendent.

Teachers Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in band to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

Visitors :—

Fersons who are interested, desirous of visiting the institution, will be made welcoice on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Haiurdays, Bundays or Holidays except to the regular chapel exercises at 237 on Sunday afternoons. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 120 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 330 o'clock

Admission of Children . —

When pupils are solutited and parents come with them to the institution, they are kindly advised not to lineer and prolong leave taking with their children. It only makes discomfort for all concerned, justicularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly caved for, and if left in our charge without delay will be quite happy with the others in a few days, in some cases in a few hours.

Visitation :—

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

Clothing and Management:--🏖

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

Sickness und Correspondence:

in case of the serious illness of jupils letters or telegrams will be sent daily to justents of guardlans. In the absence of LETTI Represents of Pupils will be really as a pupils who are capable of doing so, will be really the trailing to write houng every three weeks.

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

as possible, their warnes.

Let'No melical preparations that have been tused at home, or prescribed by family physiciates will be allowed to be taken by positive except with the coment and direction of the Physician of the Institution

Physician of the Institution

i'arent and friends of Beaf children are narred
against Quack Inctors who advertise medicines and appliances for the cure of Beafness. In 97 cares out of 100 they are fraudact only near money for which they give
act only near money for which they give
act only near money for which they give
in return. Cousult well known medical
practitioners in cases of adventitions deafness and be guided by their counsel and
advice.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.