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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. I.,

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 1, 1892.

NO. 2.



To A Beautiful Mute.

BY BENJAMIN HENRI, EARL OF BRACONFIELD.

Tell me the star from which she fell,
Oh, name the flower
From out whose wild and perfumed bell
At witching hour
Sprang forth this fairy maiden,
Like a bee with honey laden

They say that those sweet ll, - of thine
Breathe not to; look;
Thy very ears that see it so fine
No sound can rock
And yet thy face beams with emotion
Restless as waves of ocean.

'Tis well thy form and face agree,
'And both are fair!
I would not that this child should be
As others are!

I love to mark her, in derision
Smiling in scaphic vision
At our poor girls of vulgar sense
That cannot stain
Or mar her native innocence,
Nor cloud her brain
With all the dreams of worldly folly,
And its creature melancholy.

To thee I dedicate these lines,
Yet read them not;
Cursed be the art that e'er refines
Thy natural lot.

Lead the bright stars, and read the flowers,
And hold converse with the towers.



TEACHERS OF THE DEAF.

They should be Paid Well, and Their Services Retained.

Principal Wyckoff, of the Iowa Institution, in his biennial report to the General Assembly, says:—Hemmed in by barriers considered so unmountable, that among ancient nations deaf mutes had no legal rights, their delivery from the ban of ignorance is difficult. It will therefore readily be seen that teachers capable of this should not be classed in the ranks of public school teachers. This has come to be generally recognized, but perhaps not to the extent that justice and expediency demand. During the two years just past, we have, as in the years before, been compelled to admit that the State of Iowa, proud as she is of her educational record, has not held out such inducements to her teachers of the deaf as would suffice to keep them in her service. As compared with the schools for the deaf in other States I feel that we have in Iowa an institution that does not suffer by comparison, but to reach the point from the possible goal, to reach it or approach it our instructors must be of the best, and of the ripest experience. When they become efficient in our service, we must be able to retain them. Since the date of my last report our number have handed in their resignations: Yono, Miss Kennedy, to become the higher obligations of married life, and three others—Mr. McDermid, Miss Gorman and Miss Sutton attracted by greater inducements elsewhere than we were able to offer. Iowa need not become merely a training school for other States, but in order to retain its own it must furnish adequate provision for them.

Will Burn Oil.

In the future the Indiana Institution will burn oil as fuel instead of gas, a change made necessary on account of the inadequate supply of the latter. The *Indian Hoosier* says: The cost of the plant is \$1,915. What it will cost to burn oil a year is estimated as follows: Amount of oil, 5,000 barrels, or 210,000 gallons; this will be supplied on a year's contract at .537 per barrel, or \$112.74; three barrels of oil are equal to one ton of coal; cost of the oil, as compared with the coal, \$1.61 per ton, making the work of shovelling it, cleaning out ashes, etc. The oil burns with a clear, hot blaze, and is entirely clean. Ark. Optic.

Photography of Lip Movement.

The art of photography is employed for an ever-increasing variety of uses, from the photography of the stars to that of the smallest germs.

One of the most useful and recent photographic efforts is the so-called "method of analyzing motion by the chronophotograph," widely known in its former application by M. Moroy in the case of moving animals, and lately employed by M. Demeny, a preparator at the physiological station of M. Moroy, to examine the movement of the lips in speaking.

Until the now investigations of tones which result in the beautiful "voice figures," or drawings produced by the voice breathed through an instrument, this photographic effort is declared to be wholly practical.

Its results are especially valuable in educating deaf-mutes; since they show that the form of the mouth is quite definite for the different articulate sounds. The photographs of the movements of the lips make a picture-language which a deaf-mute who has been accustomed to read from the lips of the speaker can easily understand. It is said that a young pupil of the National Institution of Deaf-Mutes in France could read the vowels and diphthongs as well as the labials.

In bringing the matter before the Academy of Science in Paris, M. Demeny expressed the hope that in continuing his researches he would be able to develop a new method of educating deaf-mutes by sight from more perfect photographic images. A magic lantern lecture could be delivered to the deaf mutes in this way.

The experiments are an interesting illustration of the readiness with which scientists seize upon all practical methods in pursuing their investigations. Photography is applied to the advance of physiology as well as to that of astronomy. In its reproduction of lip movements it opens a field that may prove interesting to philologists, educators and scientists.—*Yonkers Statesman*

No Danger From the Patient.

A somewhat breezy incident happened in the office of a Winsted professional man a few days ago. He had concocted a very savory liquid from a mixture of several choice brands and invited his friend, a local physician, to "have something," which he did. A day or two afterwards the invited friend thought he would like another taste and leisurely wended his way to his friend's office.

When he entered, the doctor had a lady in his dental chair, filling her teeth. He looked around and, seeing his caller, said: "Hello! come after some more rum?" The caller nearly fainted at the salutation, and simply stared at the dentist, who blurted out: "You look pale around the gills. Hold on a minute and I'll give you some more rum."

The caller again was thunderstruck, but finally managed to say: "Doctor, can I see you a moment in your parlor?"

"Certainly," said the dentist, and he immediately stepped away from his lady patient, and passed into the parlor.

When there, the friend, bridling with indignation, said in a freezing tone, "Doctor, what is the matter with you, any way? Are you crazy, are you drunk, or are you the simon pure extract of a fool? What's the matter with you, any way?" "Oh, that's all right," said the dentist, "that lady won't give you away—she's deaf and dumb." *Hartford Courant.*

The St. Louis deaf cigar makers appear to have made a favorable impression, as one firm announces its willingness to employ any deaf-mute who understands making cigars by hand.

Mr. Thomas Penn, a deaf-mute of North Carolina, has invented a cat-coupler which promises to bring him a fortune.

A Superintendent's Duties.

A Superintendent's life and lot is not always a happy one, though the "soft bits" are sought after most industriously by many men who imagine they "could run the thing." They simply do not know what "running the thing," as they term it, means. They are in a position to see only the pleasant side of a superintendent's duties and the dark side is wisely kept in the background. The wear and tear on the nerves of a man who has the responsible management of a state boarding school of from two hundred to three hundred students and a retinue of officers and employes of from 10 to 50, earn every dollar he gets from his salary and his "board and keep" thrown in. Beside being fitted by education for the place he must be a man of undoubted executive ability, good judgment, good business ideas, good health, a hard worker, courteous and "nervy." He must exercise these qualities from early morn till drowsy eve, and not flinch if he receives an occasional "back hander" from some powerful official or an investigation from a legislative committee. He must be willing to listen once in a while to wise dictation from parents of his pupils who presume to be able to give him a few pointers on running the school. And finally he must understand that his exalted position is a gift from the people or a part of them, which fact must never be lost sight of for a moment, else he might become too high and mighty on his throne. Humble yourself then, O ye superintendents, and remember you are but enjoying your elevated position through a combination of lucky circumstances, and not because of any special fitness you may have for the responsibilities you are carrying.—*Kansas Star*

A Good Judge of Signs.

Sitting opposite to me in an elevated car the other day, there were two deaf-mutes, a stalwart, stylish young man and a handsome young woman, engaged in conversation.

With skill, grace, and vivacity, the fingers and features of the mute pair were brought into play in the dialogue. Now it looked to me as if he were giving an account of something, at one time their faces were radiant while communicating with each other through silent manoeuvres, at another time a thoughtful mood appeared in the countenance, or again a resolute spirit, or yet again some other mental condition.

Perhaps all my inferences as to the nature of their sign language were erroneous, but I stand ready to wager a nickel that some of them were right, as they were founded on analogy.

It is Julian Hawthorne who maintains that the time is coming when mankind will cease to indulge in vocal speech, which, according to her opinion, is a very inadequate exponent of thought, and a poor substitute for the subtler methods of expression to which mutes are accustomed. *John Scanton in the N. Y. Sun.*

How to be Happy.

Some one gives these directions for making life happy: "Take time. It is of no use to fume or fret or do as the angry housekeeper who got hold of the wrong key and pushes, shakes and rattles it about the lock until both are broken and the door still unlocked. The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering troubles to vex us and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures. Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence. Since we cannot get what we like, let us like what we can get. It is not riches, it is not poverty, it is human nature that is the trouble. The word is like a looking glass. Laugh at it and it laughs back, frown at it and it frowns back. Angry thoughts enker the mind and dispose it to the worst temper in the world that of fixed malice and revenge. It is while in this temper that most men become criminals." *N. Y. Ledger.*

DEAF-MUTE TEACHERS.

Important Meetings Arranged by the Standing Committee.

The Washington Star of the 10th inst. has an account of the meeting there the previous week of prominent representatives of deaf-mute education in Canada and the United States. These educators hold conventions and conferences at stated times and these meetings are arranged for by a standing committee which is elected by the convention. The first of these meetings was held in 1850, when but thirty-four representatives were present. Since 1868 conventions have been held every two years, one of these being in Belleville, Ont. At the last meeting held in August, 1890, fifty schools out of eighty-one then existing were represented by 316 delegates. The standing committee which met in Washington consists of six members, one of which is H. Mathison, the Principal of the Institute here, and one of the most popular and efficient deaf-mute educators in America. The chief business of the committee was to arrange for a conference of superintendents and principals to be held at Colorado Springs next July and a general convention at Chicago in the summer of 1893. The latter meeting will take the form of an ecumenical congress of teachers of the deaf, at which representatives from all parts of the world are expected to be present. The members of the committee were given a private audience by President Harrison.—*Belleville Ontario.*

Talk on Their Fingers!

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

Filled With Lizards.

Daniel Mummert, a farmer living near East Berlin, Adams county, Pennsylvania, had been suffering for some time past from what was supposed to be pulmonary consumption. A week or so ago he was seized with a violent spell of vomiting and expelled six small lizards from his stomach. His condition became worse and last week he died. It was found that his stomach was literally alive with the reptiles. Mr. Mummert was a road supervisor and in the course of his work frequently drank from springs along the roadside, and it is thought that in this way he got the lizards while very young in his stomach.

Mrs. Elizabeth Acuff, a deaf-mute, sued a Tennessee railroad company for \$20,000 damages for the death of her husband, C. Acuff, also a deaf-mute, who was killed on the railroad May 21, 1890. Prof. T. L. Moses acted as interpreter and the jury returned a verdict of \$2,750 for the plaintiff.—*D. M. Register.*

Mr. Ray, of the Colorado School, has "struck it rich." He is interested in a silver mine at Leadville, at which a big strike of pay dirt is reported. Congratulations.

The colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf suspended work for a week, as every pupil was sick with "La Grippe."

Miss Maggie Tucker is a pupil of the North Carolina Institution. She stands six feet in her slippers, but fortunately she has a pacific disposition.

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 to 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.

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

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THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE,
ONTARIO



TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1892.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The trend of public opinion, as expressed in connection with our system of public school instruction, is undoubtedly in favor of enlarged facilities for the acquirement of a more thorough and practical technical education. A mere knowledge of book subjects, however useful they may be in a general sense, does not meet all the requirements of life. This is essentially a time of keen business competition; and men and women, in order to act a respectable part, must be thoroughly equipped for the conflict. Their hands, as well as their minds, must be trained for the work that a busy world will impose upon them. If, therefore, the need of manual training is considered a necessary adjunct of a public or college school education, is it not equally as important in connection with the education of the deaf? The recognized disabilities under which the deaf labor, in competing for a share of life's favors, would seem to give them a prior claim for such a training. That this fact is being recognized by those responsible for the education of the deaf is fully demonstrated by the generous provisions made, in the establishment of industrial departments at schools for the deaf. But more can be done, and money expended in this way will be wisely invested.

Mr. Albert C. Powell contributes a lengthy poem to the *Mute's Chronicle* on "Gallaudet." It may be deficient in both metro and rhyme, but it certainly is "a warm-hearted, dignified, intelligent tribute, from a deaf person, to the great benefactor of the deaf in this country." It is a credit to Mr. Powell and to the system of instruction by which he was educated.

Somebody at the Kentucky Institution has invented an improved lightning cure for la grippe. Will the *Deaf-Mute* please publish the recipe for the benefit of the afflicted elsewhere. We wager considerably that the cure is carried in a black bottle, convenient for use when the first symptoms of the disease are felt. These symptoms occur frequently, and require a good deal of the cordial, at regular intervals. A cork screw accompanies the bottle.

ANOTHER PRODIGY.

We have seen and read a good deal recently about the wonderful performances of Helen Keller, a blind and deaf and dumb prodigy, whose command of language and general intelligence, we are assured, almost reach the miraculous. The Perkins Institute, as one of the purely oral schools claiming credit for the development of such results, recently published a report which contained what was represented to be an original composition written by Helen Keller, and entitled "King Frost." It was such a meritorious production that educators of the deaf became greatly interested, and this interest created suspicion. There was a doubt expressed by some, and others intimated that they had seen or read something like it sometime in their early life. Then a teacher in the Virginia Institution began to overhaul nursery rhymes and fairy tales of a time juvenile delight, and found in a little book called "Birds and His Favorite Friends," by Margaret T. Canby, a prose piece under the head of "The Frost Fairies," so much like Helen's production as to confirm disbelief and create ridicule.

Now, we do not presume to belittle the work done by those who have taught Helen Keller to use with such remarkable proficiency, a language she has neither heard nor seen. Their noble efforts have been crowned with results that should be made public, as they are truly wonderful under the circumstances. When, however, experienced teachers of the deaf are asked to believe that this blind, deaf and dumb child can compose poetry and prose that would not discredit much more pretentious writers, there is a manifest disposition to be suspicious. Helen Keller may be, and doubtless is, a girl of more than average intelligence and quickness of conception, but she is so seriously handicapped in the acquirement of knowledge that miraculous results cannot be expected. We have very few prodigies among the deaf. The brightest semi-mutes, to say nothing of those who are congenitally deaf, find that years of patient study and faithful teaching do not give them a command of language equal to such efforts as we sometimes see credited to a child like Helen Keller. It is possible, no doubt, to have her memorize poetical or prose extracts so that she could reproduce them almost verbatim, but this would be something quite different from an original composition.

Mr. R. E. Bray, who spent some time with us two years ago, has been visiting the Illinois and other institutions "south of the line." Being asked what most impressed him at Dr. Gillett's big school, he replied: "I think the boys' prayer meeting and Christian Endeavor League made the best impression on my mind. At a school for hearing children this would not be taken as a criterion of the standing of the school, but I think it is a thing to be proud of in more sense than one among deaf mutes. They all gave me the impression of being thoroughly in earnest, and having a perfect understanding of what they were about. Such results, in a school for the deaf, are the best evidence that this class, though unfortunate in some respects, are not deficient in morals."

The *Goodson Gazette* had this: "We believe that we have the littlest devil in the United States, in our office. So that is one point in which we lead all of our contemporaries." The *Kentucky Deaf-Mute* has not been heard from yet. Unless it has become more modest with age and experience, it will certainly dispute the *Gazette's* claim.

OUR INSTITUTION.

Twenty-First Annual Report.

The Provincial Secretary has distributed the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Deaf, a copy of which is before us. The Inspector, in his report to the Lieutenant-Governor, says:

"Although during the past year there has been a very severe epidemic of measles and mumps, together with a few cases of typhoid fever in the institution, I am happy to say that there have been only two deaths. And in both cases they were children of frail constitution. It is gratifying to know that the work done during the year affords good evidence of substantial and satisfactory progress in training and educating the pupils and that the superintendent and staff of officers, with the knowledge acquired by experience are attaining a more perfect system of communicating instruction to the pupils committed to their care. There is no doubt that this institution will continue to hold its place in the foremost rank of schools established for the education of the deaf and dumb. I made an inspection of this institution on the 29th March. There were 20 pupils in residence, namely 13 males and 7 females. The buildings and grounds were in good order and well kept."

Superintendent Mathison reports at considerable length on matters pertaining to the management of the institution and the nature of the work being done. He also deals with abstract questions of interest to those engaged in teaching the deaf and offers such suggestions as his experience has shown to be necessary for the guidance of official orders. Believing as he does in the advantages of the "Combined System" of instruction, he nevertheless favors a fair trial of the "oral system" for the development of speech, if there is shown to be any power of articulation. In order to properly test the capabilities of children in this respect, he asks for the appointment of an additional teacher of articulation.

Mr. Mathison also refers to the injurious habit of parents in removing their children from school before the completion of the course, and says:

"A deaf boy or girl who comes here has to be taught, in many instances, his or her name and the names of the commonest articles. They learn to write and in the course of three or four years can compose a short letter and understand simple letters sent to them by friends. As some children advance to this stage they go home when school closes, and in September they are not allowed to return and they are only half educated. Many miles throughout the country are pointed at as a reproach to the institution which they attended, when the fault really is not with the institution authorities, but with the parents who did not allow them to complete a regular course in the school. It is unfair to the institution and much more unfair to the scholar not to give him all the opportunities within his reach. A sensible parent who wishes their children to have as good an education as they can obtain and the institution affords, permit them to return to school for as many years as they can derive any advantage. Our course of seven years is really too short and ought to be extended to ten."

The per capita rate for the year ending 30th Sept 1891, was \$168.85, showing a slight increase over that of the previous year. This difference was caused by the renovating of the bedding and putting the building in a good sanitary state.

The bequest of \$250 made to this institution by Dr. Kelly, township of Ancaster, the interest \$12.50 yearly, to be divided among six of the most proficient pupils in the various classes and workshops, will be an incentive to all the pupils to excel.

THE BETTER WAY.

Governor McKinley of Ohio, is quite well known to the people of Canada as the author of the now famous "bill" that was intended to, and does, pinch our people severely in international trade matters. He was lately inaugurated at the state capital, gave the usual address on such occasions with the vigor and eloquence for which he is noted. Referring to the public institutions of the State he said:

"The public institutions of the State appeal to the Legislature and Executive for wise and liberal treatment. They should be provided with all needed appropriations. The care of the helpless and unfortunate should not be stinted. Prudent liberality toward them on the part of the Legislature will receive the approval of the people of the State."

In the performance of the duties imposed upon me in connection with these institutions, it will be my aim to give to them the services of the best men in the State, whose integrity and capacity will insure the confidence of the people in their administration.

There should be a determination to prevent inefficiency and demoralization in the management of the State institutions through the introduction of extreme partisanship."

The officers and friends of the Institution at Columbus extract a good deal of comfort from these remarks, as they indicate a generous and non-partisan treatment of the school and those connected with it.

A TIMELY REFERENCE.

Members of the Executive Committee of American Instructors of the deaf, who lately met in Washington, were entertained by President Gallaudet at the National College and his own residence. Addresses were made before the students of the college, which mainly treated of work done, and being done, by this noble institution, and the beneficial influence this work exerts upon the cause of deaf-mute education on this continent. Superintendent Mathison, of this Institution, referred to what had been accomplished here by the late S. T. Greene and eulogized the college for having produced such a man. This was a timely reference to one whose name will always be intimately associated with the education of the deaf in this province. Mr. Greene was not an ordinary man. He possessed a genius for the work devolving upon him, in whatever capacity he served, and a happy combination of tact and humor, that made his services of the greatest value. Kind and considerate at all times, he did not allow his superfluity of good nature to blind him to any faults or transgressions that required correction. His manner of reproving disobedient pupils was genuinely sympathetic and sincere. He never failed in the desired results. Naturally quiet and dignified in his general intercourse with people, his wit and social magnetism gave him great popularity. But it was in the classroom, on the platform, or wherever his graceful and intelligent pantomimic language found full sway that he appeared to the greatest advantage. As a sign-maker he had few equals, and we believe, no superiors.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

Concerning Teachers, Officers, Pupils and Things Generally.

The grip is retreating all along the line, so reports say.

The laundry at the Ohio School is at work on ten thousand railroad maps of Ohio.

The boys seem to take the lead in the Iowa School, according to averages at recent examinations.

They have been indulging in base ball down in Missouri. The diamond is not visible yet in this latitude.

The *Companion* man has a duo regard for his peace of mind, for he declines to decide who is the best skater among the girls at his school.

Ohio recently admitted a new pupil of 30 years of age. It is astonishing how her parents could have been in ignorance of the school so long.

A new school for the deaf will be established at Providence, Rhode Island at a cost of \$13,700, and it is to be maintained hereafter by the state itself.—*Kan. Star*.

Mr. Dunn, engineer of the Arkansas school has just finished making a small model engine entirely of brass. Every piece of it is of his own workmanship. It runs by steam very prettily and smoothly.

According to the last annual report of the Ohio Institution 2,472 pupils have been taught since it opened in 1829. The report gives a list of ninety occupations into which the graduates and past members have entered. In looking over the list farming seems to be the favorite occupation, eighty deaf mutes owning farms and sixty-eight being farm-hands. There are seventy shoemakers, forty-one compositors, twenty-two bookbinders and ten carpenters.

The Story of Life.

Only the same old story but with the changes... Sometimes in the hub of even sometimes in the... We speak it, write it, live it, this world with story of life.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"O wad some Power the gills gie us To see ourselves as others see us!"... Mr. J. N. Poirer of Belleville writes: Both object and subject most creditable and interesting... Mr. J. B. Murphy, for ten years physician to the Institution, now the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, writes: "I am pleased to learn that printing has been added to the educational industries of your progressive institution and I gladly become a subscriber to your publication."

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touch in a hurry to spell out on their fingers a description of the person or his peculiarities, they resort naturally to imitation, and often in that way present a striking illustration of the person or appearance they wish to portray. They thus in very many cases become excellent mimics and their abilities in that direction are brought out and exhibited to the great amusement of themselves and others in the varied and grotesque personations of the carnival.

Not even the immortal Jack Falstaff could have surveyed his dilapidated recruits with more quizzical eye than most the spectators here, whether pupils, officers of the Institution or visitors, have noted the fun provoking company as they disported themselves upon the ice, and acted in the most realistic fashion, the characters they had assumed.

OUR FIRST CARNIVAL. A Fun Provoking Company-The Characters Represented. Among the many healthful and exhilarating amusements allowed the pupils of this Institution, the carnival on skates, holds a prominent and favored place. It is an amusement, for which from the very fact of their deafness the deaf are especially fitted, as so many of their ideas are expressed and their emotions exhibited, by graceful and appropriate gestures.

They are also keen observers, noting with unerring precision, not only the tout ensemble, but every detail of manner and appearance, and being declared from the use of speech, and often too

suppose still hangs round his person—denied from his remote ancestry. Among the more fanciful personations were the "What is it?" certainly an astonishing and elaborately got up apparition. "The Great Grizzly Bear," "Buffalo Bill," and a score of others, which, must have taxed, as they strikingly exhibited, the ingenuity of our young non-hearing friends.

The schoolmaster was apparently too formidable a personage to be lightly touched by a semblance of ridicule, but the parson was there twice—in two colors. The Caucasian, tall and graceful of mien, offset a somewhat exaggerated and unclerical goatee by an equally exaggerated and clerical tie, thus preserving a proper equilibrium, and so self poised and possessed he proceeded with the lighter officers of the profession, to the great admiration and enjoyment of all especially those most directly concerned. The duke of course, was there, for our pupils have a keen eye for anything the least loud in that direction, and more than once accused even the present writer of being a duke, on the strength of an embroidered smoking cap, and a certain air of gentility that I

BOYS: Jean Baltana, Old Dutch Woman; Francis Hunt, Haroun's What is it? G. Gillan, Ghost; D. Lennox, Old Nick; Wm. Thompson, Farmer; Noah Labelle, Baker; Thos. McLaren, Clown; Geo. A. Dickson, Policeman; John J. Blaxter, Buffalo Bill; Fred Crossie, Drummer Boy; Geo. Henry Colwell, Walter; Samuel Henderley, Chief of Police; Wm. Bennett, Robbery; J. J. Joyce, Mascoff; Harriet Burns, Healer; John Matheson, Name it!; Thos. Hill, Hood Black; James Ross, Minister; Thos. Wright, Colored Hunter; Robert Hanson, Spy; Jacob Ross, Tramp; A. Wills, Beggar; John Matheson, Clown; W. Loughhead, Tramp; M. J. Holman, Grizzly Bear; Gilbert Laville, Negro; Leon Charbonneau, Hobler; Newton Black, Negro; Old Willie McKay, Farmer; J. C. Young, Dancer; W. O'Rourke, Thief; J. Henderley, Colored Teacher; A. Winderley, Indian Trapper; Henry Hender, Beggar; W. Gledic, Black Servant; A. McMillan, Funny Nigger; John Fisher, Old Tramp; M. Norman, Old Lion; George Heaver, Great Indian Chief; Eli Corriere, Old Soldier; John Matheson, Hobler; H. MacDiarmid, Clown.

GIRLS: M. A. Kennedy, Salvation Army; M. J. North, Mock Flower Girl; Ethel Irvine, Higgler; Flop; Annie McPhail, Beggar; H. Hoggard, Fashionable Lady; M. A. Justice, Quaker; Jennie Hark, Tolongant; M. Hall, Star Queen; Aggie McFarland, Country Girl; Mary Hayward, Kibb; Wm. Annie Butler, Sailor; Mary Lynch, Nanny; Sarah Asarell, Traveller; Miss Bella Matheson, Miss Alice Wood, Ladies of the 18th Century; Miss A. Gallagher, Good Luck.

HOME NEWS

Superstitious Brain did not see his shadow on Candlemas Day, and those who have faith in this legend of their ancestors predict an early spring. "So be it."

A general review of the session's work will soon be in order. There is a rigid examination looming up in the near future, and when it comes no mercy will be shown.

The new teachers are becoming familiarized with the modus operandi of teaching "the young idea how to shoot." About hearing, or speech, and now feel more comfortable.

We have passed the Rubicon. The present session is more than half over. No pay for the 16th of June the day from which they compute time, and upon which they base calculations.

We are pleased to have the genial Mr. W. J. Smith with us again, after several weeks' absence, caused by sickness. He was missed from the dinner-table where his company is much appreciated.

Miss Ostrom who was compelled by sickness to relinquish her work in the class-room, is improving slowly but surely, and we expect to see her back in her old place at the opening of another session.

We have cause to be thankful that our pupils have, so far, escaped the prevailing epidemic, "la grippe." We may get it yet, so we will not shout until the warm balmy days of spring assure our immunity.

January and February have furnished plenty of exercise for "the snow plow brigade." A half dozen stalwart lads, with old Prince and the plough, keep the sidewalk clear of snow between the Institution and the city, for the accommodation of the teachers and others.

Mrs Terrill has been confined to her house with an attack of grippe. She resumed her class work after a week's absence, but has not yet fully recovered. Mr. Beaton was also absent from his class for several days, from the same cause.

Judging from the flood of caricatures received this year St. Valentine is not going out of vogue, but rather the reverse. Some of the pictures were certainly very handsome, others only needed the holes in their faces stopped up to be made beautiful forever.

One of our small boys, whose home is in Belleville, is in the habit of running off home without permission whenever he feels inclined. We fear that someday he will go once too often, and find out, when too late, that there is no admission for him until September.

The Albany correspondent of the Journal is a philosopher. He says: "The hearing people are not sneering at us. They are kindly disposed towards us, and only the rag-tag and bob-tail class call us 'Dummites.' What harm is done? We are smilingly tolerant of ignorance."

Both the carpenter-shop and bakery were minus one of their pupils for a few days. They slipped away to town while others were busy with the carnival, for an evening's stroll. After the few days' pack-drill, which they had, they feel like asking permission when they want to go again.

We are sorry that the boys have seriously offended the taste of some boys. During the carnival this person thought that the length and shape of the false noses were decidedly vulgar. The boys thought the carnival was for fun and dressed accordingly. They are nothing if not original. There is no fear of their marching into school or dinner with those noses on.

The old ice house has lately been pulled down and a solid structure raised in its place. The new house is built on the latest plan, and will answer the double purpose of storage and a refrigerator for the preservation of perishable articles of food. Our summer supply of ice has been cut and stored. It took nine men and three teams eight days to do the work. The ice is the clearest we ever had, but not quite so thick as usual. It averaged about thirteen inches.

In the first issue of this paper our pupils were publicly marked. The result was disappointing to many of them. It will be an incentive to do well, and make the more careful of their standing in future. If a pupil's conduct and application are perfect, they have no reason for shame. The highest marks in those two columns are attainable by all who try.

The Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance was in session in Belleville on the 16th and 17th ult. At the invitation of Mr. Mathison a large number of the delegates took advantage of their being in the city to visit the Institution and were deeply interested. The classes, buildings, art class, sewing room, printing office and shops were visited, and we think that when they return to their distant homes the work and management of our school will be very favorably commented on.

One of our female pupils did not appear to appreciate the advantage she enjoyed here. Her conduct being detrimental to good order and necessary discipline, she suddenly found herself and belongings on the way home. "None are so blind as those who will not see," and we fear before many years are passed that she will rue her conduct, and bitterly regret her past foolishness.

It is said that "a cat may look at a king." Well, let some of our institution fellows look one of our boys squarely in the face, and the fur will fly. For an elch has gone out and, hereafter, there will be no asylum for cats here. We have heard of it before, it is only a spasmodic excitement over something naughty they have been doing, and soon our sleek fellows will be back in their old haunts.

The commons in rear of the Institution is again being made a dumping ground for night-soil, dead carcasses and filth generally. We do not think this is done with the consent of the owner, and as it is a nuisance of some magnitude we would like to see Mr. Ponton put his veto into operation forthwith. When the warm spring weather loosens the congested effluvia there will be something else beside the odor of flowers floating about, and tickling our olfactories. Such a spot, in close proximity to the Institution, is detrimental to health as well as offensive to ordinary existence.

One night last week one of our teachers, Mr. Baha, who resides in a large semi-detached house, in the western part of the city awoke with a peculiar sensation in his throat. He was convinced that something was wrong and immediately got up to investigate. He found other members of the family similarly afflicted, and this strengthened his suspicions that coal gas was the cause. Descending to a lower room he discovered that a defect in closing the stove had permitted the gas to escape and quite fill the rooms above. The house being large with spacious rooms, no doubt saved the family from serious results.

When O. E. Sullivan alias Park and his pretended wife, appeared at the Institution our Supt. was in measure prepared for them. They were evidently all ready to brazen it out, and give a good account of themselves, but a few pertinent questions easily embarrassed and disconcerted them. They inquired how we knew so much about them, and were not a little surprised at the power of the newspaper press. Our conclusions were, that either Mr. Sullivan is a very heartless man, and has done a grievous wrong to the young woman, or as he claims, some pettifogging lawyer has given him unstable advice. Their conduct was kindly but forcibly made clear to them, and some plain advice given, which they seemed inclined to follow and, as far as they could, retrieve the wrong they had done.

We sometimes have to witness sad bereavements, which draw out our sympathy for the afflicted. The other day Geo. Dickson, one of our steadiest pupils, was industriously at work in the shoe-shop, when the news flashed over the wires that the father he loved was no more. Mr. Mathison called him into the office and as gently as possible told him the sad news. The parting with his mates in the shop was very affecting, as one after the other grasped his hand in silent sympathy. He soon after left for his home in Muskoka. This has happened at a most unfortunate time. George has passed through the classes with credit, and this term has been working all day in the shoe-shop. He expected to finish the course in June. We hope that he will be able to return for the remaining part of the session.

FORMER PUPILS.

The Superintendent would be glad to hear from all former pupils of the Institution. In writing, please give Name, Address, Occupation and how you are prospering.

Mrs. Ellen Agnew is a tailoress at Seawing, Michigan.

James Henderson, shoemaker, is working at Red Jacket.

Miss Eva Zung is visiting her sister, Mrs. Marris in Berlin.

Mabel Steele is learned dress-making. She and her sister Edith live with their mother at Point Edward.

Willie Kay resides in Oil Springs, not in Oil City, as stated in the last issue. He is an artist of great ability.

John McKenzie is a barber at Red Jacket. He is doing well and his customers like him, as he does not tire them out talking.

Joe Morgan writes to his friend David Luddy that he has been ill, and is not working now. He purposes visiting friends in London.

J. T. Taylor of Singhampton, is the assistant librarian of the Presbyterian Sunday School. Evidently John's deafness does not keep him from associating with the hearing.

Alce Francis writes that she is at home helping her parents and is looking forward with pleasure to the next Deaf Mute Conference. She sends regards to all her late teachers and school companions.

Walter Wark is still working at shoe-making at Sarma, and likes it very well. I am glad the "CANADIAN MUTE" is printed for the old pupils. Bert Symington has made an iceboat under the direction of W. Somers. It is called the "Star."

Joseph Morgan, Kincaidine, "I am pleased that a printing house has been built at the Institution, and that you issue a paper which we all like. Some pupils now have a chance to learn printing. I often think about you, as you were so kind when I was at school."

We are glad to hear that Miss L. Herault is well, and that her sick sister, for whose sake she resigned her position here, is much better. She visits Detroit frequently and was lately surprised by a visit of quite a number of the Detroit deaf to her home.

Willie Kay Oil Springs. The paper is quite a credit to Mr. Mathison and his assistants, and a valuable addition to the ministerial department. It will afford an excellent chance for those who desire to learn printing and make themselves able to earn their own living after they leave school.

Our old friend Bamber Brown is now Postmaster at Trinity in the county of Wentworth and carries on in connection with the Post office a shoemaking business. He is also care-taker of the school house, and a regular Pool Ball of the place. He says the people are beginning to realize the importance of a daily mail throughout that part of the country.

David A. Dark, London, is a former pupil of the school and am making a success of life so far. I have served three years as apprentice and one year under instructions at wood carving, and am now a journeyman at good wages at the Bennett Furnishing Company, London Ont. Many thanks for the kindness of the officials of the Institution in allowing the use of tools and laying the foundation of my present trade.

Mrs. Terrill was pleased and amused with a letter she recently received from a former pupil A. C. Alexander, who writes from Brighton. He recounts his experiences since leaving school, and says he has travelled over a good part of Ontario and the Western States. A few months ago, when working on the G. T. R. double track, he was told there was a deaf mute woman living near. He called on her, became interested, fell in love and married her. Now he is happy, although she is older than he.

Miss Jennie McLean, L. Amable. "I write to let you know how I am getting along and also to thank you for the care of me when at school. I am doing very well at dressmaking at L. Amable, and am busy all the time and have good wages. We have a large Presbyterian Church here and I have been a member for four years. I am very thankful that there was an Institution for the deaf and dumb or I would never have been able to understand the Scriptures. May God bless you all, and I hope to hear from you soon."

TORONTO NEWS.

M. Arthur Bowen was in the city last week on a visit.

Miss Nur, sister of Mr. Nur, Belleville, is in the city.

It is said that Mrs. Sutherland, nee Miss Murphy, was in the city the other day.

Mr. Chas. Howe has been employed continuously for 23 years at Gage & Co's bookbindery in this city. He is now foreman.

A. S. Waggoner, of Berlin, won the Waterloo championship medal for a five mile skating race, at Preton the other night. Time, 19 minutes.

We noticed by the Montreal papers that the notorious Sullivan alias "Parks" of whom we spoke in our last issue, has had to appear before the magistrate of that city, along with three other mutes, for disorderly conduct. He was fined \$5. The others were dismissed on suspended sentence.

The mutes were treated to a very interesting lecture on China on the evening of the 16th in West Assn. Hall, by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, who has been a missionary in China for 25 years. There was a very large attendance. Messrs. Næmith and Bridgen acted as interpreters. Amongst other things Mr. McCarthy said that China was the oldest nation on the earth, and that it is more densely populated than any other country in Europe, and fully 30,000 people die every day. There is an Institution for the blind and deaf. He said there were over 150,000 who had embraced Christianity, and he gave a number of examples to illustrate the faith of some of the converts, many of whom were severely persecuted. At the close of the lecture he exhibited a suit of clothes, the like of which is worn by the well to do Chinese, which was almost exactly like those the Chinese wear in this city. Mr. Philip Fris was invited to put them on for exhibition, which he did to the great amusement of those present, and was dubbed "Wee Chinese." A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McC. and the meeting came to a close.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mason gave their wedding party on the 15th ult., at the residence of their brother Mr. W. Mason, on Macdonell Avenue. The party was unavoidably postponed from the time of their wedding owing to the sickness of Mr. Mason. The guests began to arrive shortly after 7 o'clock, and by 8 there were some 40 or 50 present, when all were invited to partake of a bounteous supper, which had been prepared in grand style in an adjoining room. After this the company adjourned to the large parlor where the remainder of the evening was spent in the usual way, games and social intercourse, which were kept up until a late hour. Before separating however, Mr. and Mrs. Mason received the hearty congratulations of all present. Besides the large number of deaf-mutes, there were a goodly number of hearing and speaking friends present, who did much to enhance the enjoyment of the evening. All were shown the presents received by the bride and bridegroom at their wedding.

It is said there were some good singing furnished by the speaking ladies, especially Mrs. Gillis and Miss Gould.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

The deaf in this part of the province read the CANADIAN MUTE with much pleasure.

Chas. Pettyford, of Guelph, invited all the Berlin mutes to celebrate his birthday on the 20th ult.

There is in this section a deaf-mute girl about 22 years old, who is sometimes mad and who seems to be half crazy. She is too old to go to school now.

S. Averell, of Suncoo, has been visiting friends in Paisley. He has given up the shoemaking trade, and works on the farm with his father. It agrees with his health better.

On the 24th of January, L. J. Koehler gave the "Preacher and the Wasps" in the sign language, at a public meeting in Heidelberg. It created much laughter. His cousin interpreted the signs for the people.

We were glad to hear that E. Pickard has been acting as foreman of the printing office in Paisley, during the foreman's absence. He feels lonesome after the death of Wm. Porter, his best companion.—B.H.F.
Feb 19th, '92.

The Music of the Soul.

BY EDWARD M. HILL

It is the most beautiful legend,
That the poet so sweetly sings,
Of the bell of the angels in heaven
Which softly at twilight rings
A music supremely entrancing,
But only that person can hear
Whose heart is free from all passion,
And of hatred and sin is clear.

I know of a music much sweeter
And grander to mortal ear
Every one, if he will, can feel it
And at any hour can hear
T is made, not by heavenly angels
But by human hearts and will
This music is most inspiring,
The soul with rapture it thrills.

T is in the most wonderful palace
Its glorious anthems fall
In the very inmost chamber
Of the temple of the soul
The heart that feels the approval
That comes from a kindly God
Knows well there is no sweeter music
On which the spirit can feed.

In sweetening the life of another
In relieving a brother's distress
The soul finds its highest advancement
And the noblest blessedness
That life is done worth the living
That lives for another's gain
The life that comes after such living
Is the rainbow after the rain.

This spirit of human kindness
Is the angel the soul most needs
It sings its wonderful psalm
While the heart does its noblest deeds
It leadeth our spirit in transport
To celestial valleys and streams
By day it gives grand inspiration,
And at night it brings beautiful dreams.

In the twilight of life when the angels
Sing for us their heavenly hymns
The true heart will mount on the pinions
Of a symphony more sublime
And the reason that makes it grander
Than the bell which the angels toll
T is the voice of God, thus proclaiming
His temple within the soul.

—The Arena for January 1912

Educating a Blind Deaf-Mute.

Imagine if you can, for a moment, yourself deprived entirely of sight and all knowledge or experience of the blessed light of heaven imagine further your ears closed to every sound small or great, so that an express train thundering along at the rate of fifty miles an hour would make no more impression on your auditory nerves than a fly crawling on the dome of the capital, and then still further imagine yourself deprived of all power of expressing your thoughts or desires in words. For you the horizon would be limited by the sweep of your arm, you would know the world only through your finger tips.

To such a human being, so restricted in the use of his faculties of observation and enjoyment what is there to live for? And yet Albert Nolan, a young man 16 years of age, and a pupil at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford, finds himself in just that condition, and still finds life a pleasure. He works and studies, he reads and writes, and slowly but surely he is gaining an accurate knowledge of the world in which he lives.

Albert Nolan was born in Salem, Mass., and when 11 years of age was brought to the American Asylum. Here was a bright, intelligent mind, a loving disposition, but how to get at it was the question. The only way of communication to him was by the sense of touch. The task seemed almost hopeless. With sight to aid the inductive faculty, the education of a deaf-mute is in comparison an easy matter. He sees so much; a look, a gesture, and understands. But Albert was shut in by darkness. How vague must have been his ideas of the world and the existence of others.

Albert's first teacher was Miss Camp, of Woodland street, and for three months, assisted by the other teachers of the asylum, she labored to convey to the mind of her pupil impressions and ideas of the outer world. A pin was the first article of which he learned the name. And this was the method. Taking his hand the teacher would put the pin between his fingers, prick him slightly with its point, and in other ways teach him its shape and size. Then she would form the letters of the deaf and dumb alphabet with one hand, placing his hand over hers so that he could feel the motions of her fingers. Again the operation was repeated, until he connected the idea of the letters P-I-N with the little article which was sharp at one end and has a round head at the other. As yet he knew nothing of the different letters, only that certain movements of the fingers meant the article he had been handling.

The first connecting link was established. It was wonderful to see the gleam of intelligence on his brain. With his own fingers he formed the letters and expressed delight when the pin was handed him. The next article

learned about was his cap. The cap was taken from his head and placed in his hands. Then the letters were spelled out with the fingers. In the same way simple verbs, such as "walk," "drink," "eat," etc., were soon taught him.

After he had been at the asylum for three months his education was undertaken by Miss Flora Noyes, herself a deaf-mute and a graduate of the American Asylum. Miss Noyes has prospered most wonderfully in her work as teacher. She is gifted with infinite patience, a mind full of resources and ever ready with expedients to overcome difficulties, and a heart full of love for the unfortunate. For nearly two years she has devoted nearly all her time to his education and to day his achievements are pointed out as remarkable results of teaching in this line.

Yesterday while Governor Burleigh's council from Maine, were visiting the Asylum a *Tribune* representative had a long talk with Albert and his teacher. The interview was a silent one and pen and pencil were in constant requisition, but it was all the more interesting for all of that. Albert had been brought up before the visitors to show how far he had progressed in his studies. Questions were put to him by Professor Williams which were translated by Miss Noyes into the finger language, to every question responded rapidly and intelligently in the sign language. It is marvelous to witness the rapidity with which Miss Noyes and Albert can communicate with each other. Teacher and pupil are in such perfect sympathy that they talk together as rapidly as people who have the power and blessing of speech. His hand rests over her rapidly moving fingers, and one can follow readily the rapidly changing expressions of his face as he comprehends what she is saying. In replying he uses sign language rapidly and fluently, making the letters with remarkable clearness. On one occasion his acquisitions were being shown to some visitors. Professor Williams asked him to go to his office and get a pen. The office was a considerable distance from the school-room, down two pairs of stairs, through a hall way, another school room, and down another flight of stairs, but without hesitation and no one to guide him, he traversed the entire distance and returned in a few minutes with the pen in his hand. The visitors applauded. "Tell him," said Professor Williams, "that they are clapping their hands for him." Miss Noyes made a few quick movements with her fingers in his hand, and he blushed with pleasure and bowed to the visitors.

Albert cannot only communicate now, but he can read and write. Not as you and I can read and write, but still it is no less really reading and writing. On a zinc base filled with grooves parallel and distant from each other about one sixth of an inch is placed a thick sheet of paper. Over the paper is clamped a piece of brass having three rows of rectangular openings. Each row covers three grooves in the base below the paper. A small awl-like implement is the pen, and beginning at the right and going to the left, so that when turned over the writing may read forward, the letters and words are pricked through the paper with the stylus. Each letter consists of a certain arrangement of points pricked into the paper. One point at the top of the opening is A, one in the middle is E, and so on. The grooves keep the punctures in line and the openings in the brass locate them accurately. Upon removing the sheet from the frame the writing appears in a series of punctures on the reverse side. They are read by the touch of the fingers. In this way Miss Noyes writes work for Albert to do by himself. An example in arithmetic will be given for him to solve, and written out with the stylus. Thus he will work out by himself reading the conditions of the problem over and over by the touch of his fingers.

Albert has also been taught to write with a pencil. For this a sheet of paper is clamped under a frame bearing parallel wires which correspond to the ruling of writing paper. Thus he is enabled to keep on the line and form the letters with his pencil. As yet, however, his writing is very stiff and angular. Albert is very intelligent and of a most sensitive and loving disposition. Perhaps because through such difficult ideas are conveyed to his brain, when one is implanted there is ineradicable. He rarely forgets anything or anybody. All of the teachers have an individual sign which stands instead of

their names. It only takes a moment for his sensitive fingers to recognize who has taken his hand, and almost instantly he will give the sign showing that he has recognized who it is. When introduced to strangers halfway wishes to feel their hands perhaps to touch their faces with the tips of his fingers.

"Did you experience much difficulty in the beginning of his education?" wrote the reporter to Miss Noyes. "I was not his first teacher. I came when he had already learned over twenty words."

Then speaking of the picture of which an engraving was made for this article, the question was asked, "Can he understand what a picture is?" An expressive gesture of affirmation was the answer and then Miss Noyes wrote: "He always asks me about them when he knows there are pictures in his papers or books. Then again she wrote, 'Yes, I get discouraged sometimes but always enjoy teaching him, he is so good and patient. One could not but think of the almost infinite patience and love of the teacher as well as the pupil."

"Could I write to him with the stylus?" asked the visitor. "Certainly he will be delighted," and the frame and stylus together with a key to the symbols used were handed to him. Slowly with constant reference to the key, a sentence of greeting was pricked out on the paper. In a moment Albert had passed the tips of his fingers over the writing and smiled his pleasure. One day Albert was asked if he intended to be married when he grew up? "Oh, no, I shall never marry," he said. "Why, you will certainly find a wife some day," was the reply. "No, God will never make a woman for such as I am," he said sadly.

All his conversation shows how intelligently he appreciates his situation and what a good idea he has of the outside world. And yet he is happy and contented and possessed of an insatiable appetite for knowledge. *Hartford Times*

Anecdotes of the Deaf.

A DEAF PAINTER

The German poet Heine relates the following in one of his notes.

I believe there was but one man who ever succeeded in transferring Paganini's features to paper, and he was a deaf painter named Lyster, who, in his genial eccentricity with a few rough strokes, made so truthful a likeness of Paganini, that the spectator was at once impressed with a double feeling of mirth and fear. "The devil guided my hand," said the deaf painter while he chuckled mysteriously and shook his head with an air of good natured irony, as was his wont when he indulged in such madcap flights. Ah! he was a strange fellow. In spite of deafness, he loved music enthusiastically, and when he could get near enough to the orchestra could, it was said, read the music in the faces of the players, and tell whether the performance was more or less successful by watching the movements of their fingers. He also wrote operative criticisms for one of the leading journals of Hamburg. But is there any thing remarkable in that? The deaf artist could see tones in the visible characters of playing. Are there not human beings to whom tones are as visible characters in which they hear colors and forms? — *The Sign*

If You Want To Be Loved.

- Don't find fault.
- Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.
- Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friends.
- Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.
- Don't believe that everyone else in the world is happier than you.
- Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.
- Don't believe all the evil you hear.
- Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.
- Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.
- Don't over or under dress.
- Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.
- Don't get into the habit of vulgarizing life by making light of the sentiment of it.
- Don't try to be anything but a gentle woman and that means a woman who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as you would be done by." — *The Busy Bee*.

Letters to the Editor

We shall be pleased to receive communications for insertion under this heading pertaining to matters relative to deafness, but will not be held responsible for assertions made or opinions expressed. The writer's signature must accompany each letter, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Communications to be written on one side of the paper only.

Missionary for the Deaf.

MR. EDITOR, I wish to express my opinion through the *JANUARY* Missionary for the Deaf, and for this purpose solicit a space in your columns. My subject this time is "Should there be a paid missionary for the Deaf in Canada?" I answer in the affirmative, and will try to give reasons for this answer. Those who take the negative view of this question can express their opinions, which I would like to read. The deaf are first sent to an excellent institution to be educated where they acquire the rudiments of knowledge of things generally that will enable them to earn a living. This has been a success. At the institution they are also given religious instructions which when we understand the blessed Word of God, proves to be the main support of our lives. When they leave the institution and take their place in the world to battle for a living, all their religious acquirements are started. Their deafness puts a wall between them and the church and though they may attend regularly they can understand little or nothing. This makes the attendance a formality, which is detrimental to christianity. The deaf people in Toronto have two excellent gentlemen who take an interest in their religious welfare, and do all they can to help them in time of trouble. During the week the deaf are concerned about business and their domestic affairs, to the neglect of religious duties. This is not in accord with the Word of God. Moses set apart a tribe, out of the twelve, to administer the ceremonies of the temple. These chosen ministers of God did not labor as the others did, but subsisted on what was provided for them. Did not Christ also take twelve men from their work, and command them to administer spiritual truths to His people? Do not the churches still support their ministers with salaries varying according to receipts?

I can see no reason why the deaf should be denied a minister of the Gospel of Christ. Should he be a hearing person, well trained in the interpretation of the manual and sign languages, and be a paid missionary, the deaf would expect him to interpret at any meeting in which they might be interested. They would, by this means, derive great benefit from such sources. Much good could also be done by a suitable person in the promotion of Sunday services, Bible classes, lectures, reading and recreation clubs, women's meetings, etc. And he could help them greatly at the three sacraments—the Holy Communion, which is the highest form of Divine worship, whereof we are now deprived, the solemnization of marriage and the baptism of infants. The latter is usually performed at the Convention of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association, a place quite objectionable, I think. These are my opinions on this subject. If others have any to offer, let us hear from them.

J. Wm. BOURNTON.

60, Foxley St., Toronto.

ED. NOTE.—Communications on this or any other subject of interest to the deaf, will be acceptable, but they must be reasonably brief, and void of personalities or offensive language. We do not see how Mr. Bournorton's argument in favor of a paid missionary for the deaf in this country could be successfully carried into effect. The provision of a suitable salary for such a purpose would be a matter of some difficulty. He has, however, introduced the subject in a commendable spirit.

Teach the deaf child to use the hand alphabet. Let other members of the family learn to use it for the deaf child's sake. It will be a long step towards the beginning of an education if the child enters school at eight or nine years of age with his fingers practiced in the spelling of the simplest words.

Some one says that deaf children are fond of rocking themselves in rocking chairs, and asks, "Why is it?"