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# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

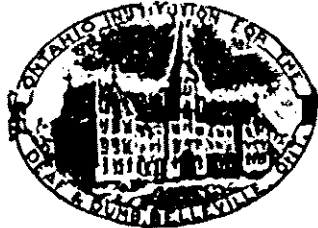
Published to teach Printing to some Pupils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

VOL. VII.

BELLEVILLE, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 5.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB  
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO  
CANADA.



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

Government Inspector.  
MR. F. F. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO

Officers of the Institution:

R. MATHISON, M. A. Superintendent  
A. MATHISON, Librarian  
J. L. FAKINE, M. D. Physician  
MISS ISABEL WALKER, Matron

Teachers:

D. H. COLEMAN, M. A., Head Teacher  
P. HENRY, Teacher  
J. M. HALL, B. A., Teacher  
D. J. McNEIL, Teacher  
W. J. CAMPBELL, Teacher  
H. J. McKEWEN, Teacher  
T. J. LONDON, Teacher  
M. J. MATHISON, Monitor Teacher  
MISS J. G. TRIBBLE, Head Teacher  
MISS M. J. McLELLON, Teacher  
MISS MARY BULL, Teacher  
MISS SYLVIA L. HALL, Teacher  
MISS ADA JAMES, Teacher  
MISS GEORGINA LANN, Teacher  
MISS NINA BROWN, Teacher

Teachers of Articulation:

MISS IDA M. JACK, Teacher  
MISS MARY BULL, Teacher of Fancy Work

MISS L. N. McNEIL, Clerk and Typewriter Instructor of Printing  
JOHN T. BURNS, Instructor

WM. DOUGLASS, Storekeeper & Associate Supervisor  
WM. STARK, Master Shoemaker

G. O. KRITH, Supervisor of Boys, etc.  
JOHN F. KANE, Engineer

MISS M. McNEIL, Supervisor of Girls, etc.  
JOHN BROWN, Master Carpenter

MISS N. McNEIL, Trained Hospital Nurse  
D. CUNNINGHAM, Butler

JOHN MOON, Farmer and Gardener

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. MATHISON,  
Superintendent  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go away if put in box in office door will be sent to my post office at noon and \$3 per m. of each day, Sundays excepted. The messenger is not allowed to post letters or parcels, or receive mail matter at post office for delivery for any one, unless the same is in the locked bag.



FOR THE CANADIAN MUTE.

## A Deaf Mute's Hope.

The close upon the hour of morning,  
As I awaken with a start,  
And vainly grasp a fleeting phantom  
That with the dawning light depart.

O mother! mother! I've been dreaming  
All through the lonely hours of you  
Why does sleep not last forever?  
Why must we wake to weep anew?

My mother, you stood here beside me  
Your face and form were heavenly fair,  
No care then marked your radiant brow,  
No silver veined your auburn hair.

And soon you bent that gracious form  
And clasped me close to your fond breast,  
Your loving hand caressed my brow,  
And stifled my throbbing brain's unrest.

You whispered earnest words of hope  
Into my ear while soulless eyes  
You told how in those radiant hours  
There dwelt no soul that could not hear.

Your gentle accents flowed like water  
Through a dry and rock-bound strait,  
Joining my closed ears to the knowledge  
That life best to hope and wait.

Then once again, ere sleep bereft me  
You pressed your warm lips to my own  
Then, with the frenzy dawn you left me  
With my affliction, all alone.

There we I turn the same old light  
Heavenly your picture on the wall  
But over each loveliest feature now  
A blighting shadow seems to fall.

Grief's shadow darkens that fair brow  
And darkens those tender eyes  
While on those lips compressed by pain  
The print of weep too plainly lies.

And such you were my dearest mother  
But such you'll never be again  
You dwell now where the heavenly spheres  
Sing with the angels sweet refrain.

Yes, here I try to patiently wait  
Where dusk ne'er my ray can greet  
I'll wait until you come to take me  
To be healed at Jesus' feet.

Belle, Nov. 26, 1898. MADE S. GARDNER



## Orders in Sign Language.

Clerk Jago of the Wellington hotel has introduced a novelty into the discipline of his bell boys. He no longer issues his commands by snapping his fingers, or shouting, or touching a bell. He has the youngsters ranged on seats in good view of the office, and when he has orders to give he communicates them noiselessly through the medium of the sign language.

The change was suggested to the hotel man some days ago when Dr. A. W. Mann, the president of the Chamber Ohio, Episcopal Institution for the deaf and dumb, stepped up to the office and signified with his fingers, his desire to be assigned a room. Clerk Jago, who is a most versatile young man, having acquired the deaf and dumb language when a school boy, was delighted to have this opportunity to rehearse his accomplishment, and soon the gentlemen were well acquainted.

Since that time it has occurred to Mr. Jago that it would be a good idea to teach the bell boys a few of the intricacies of the silent language, and so he at once organized a class, and after an hour's diligence was satisfied that it would be safe to abolish the customary "Front." Now, when a guest is arriving, Clerk Jago is making a series of expressive gestures to bell boys, porters and other menials and when the new arrival reaches his room he finds the door unlocked, a pitcher of ice water standing on the table, and all is done in perfect silence. Mr. Jago's next class, it is assumed, will include the tonsorial artists at the hotel barber shop. *Inter Ocean.*

Honesty worships in the temple of truth.

## Had the Last Laugh. HOW THE LAWYER ENJOYED SOME INNOCENT FUN.

"When I learned the deaf mute sign language a few years ago," said the young lawyer, "it was for a definite purpose, and since then incidentally it has furnished a good deal of amusement to me. There are not many deaf mutes in this city, and when in coming down on an elevated train one morning I discovered that the cross seat opposite me was occupied by two young women who were conversing in sign language my interest was at once excited. They were neat looking girls, and as I settled in my seat I discovered that they were having an animated conversation on a certain young man whose merits and demerits they were frankly discussing, never dreaming that any one else in the car could understand them. Suddenly one of them noticed that I was looking intently at them, and with her fingers she said to the other girl:

"Don't look up just now, but in the seat across from you is a young man on whom you have made an impression. He isn't bad looking."

"I glanced idly out of the window to give the girl a chance to inspect me, and with difficulty I suppressed a smile. She looked me over critically and then with her fingers she said:

"You saw him first. He is yours. I don't like blonds myself."

"It was you at whom he was looking, came the reply.

"No, he was looking at you. I don't like his mustache. Just look at him now, concerted thing! He is curling it."

"I think his mustache is very nice," said the first girl. "Don't look in his direction so frequently or he will suspect me."

"He looks too slow to suspect anything. Besides I can see him by looking in the mirror, and he doesn't know it. I am going to size him up again now," and she turned toward the mirror so did I, and I caught her glance square in the eyes.

The young woman flushed a bit and then pretended to be looking out of the window. The girl who admitted that I was not bad to look at nudged her friend and with her mumble fingers said:

"His clothes fit him well, don't they? Wouldn't he be angry if he knew that we were talking about him? I think that he is nice."

"It was with difficulty that I could prevent myself from acknowledging this compliment in sign language, but I didn't want to spoil the fun. The second girl looked at me again by way of the mirror and then said:

"He is staring at us too much. Let's look at his shoes and embarrass him. He will think that there is something wrong with them."

"All right," said my friend, and two pairs of eyes were turned on my shoes, which I knew were all right. Being forewarned I was not embarrassed, and I thrust my feet a little forward so that they might be in full view.

"It's no go," said the second girl, "and my long experience is the first time that I ever failed at that trick. He does not even look down at his shoes. I will bet that he is awfully conceited."

"They kept up a very free discussion of my appearance, and when we reached city Hall station I arose to go out, and they followed right behind. The car had been well filled, and the girls were in a hurry. I stepped to one side and in sign language said to the one behind me:

"Excuse me, I am sorry to be in your way."

"That girl read my hands in amazement, and I would not have missed the expression of her face as her eyes met mine for anything. It was a blank to remember. Without explaining to the other girl, who was behind her, she grabbed her arm and hustled her about face and out of the other door. As I reached the platform I saw the girl whom I addressed explaining it to the

other girl, whose face indicated that she was struggling between mortification and mirth. Just as they turned toward the bridge both of them looked back at me. I smiled and raised my hat. They laughed, and on they went. It was a pleasant little entertainment for a down town trip."—*New York Sun*

## A Bubble Opened.

Once a minister paid a visit to a school for the deaf and dumb in London for the purpose of examining the children in the knowledge they possessed of the divine truth.

A little boy on this occasion was asked in writing, "Who made the world?"

The boy took up the chalk and wrote underneath the question, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth."

Then the minister inquired in a similar manner, "Why did Jesus Christ come into the world?" A smile of delight and gratitude rested on the countenance of the little fellow as he wrote, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

A third question was then proposed eminently adapted to call his most powerful feelings into exercise, "Why were you born deaf and dumb, while I can hear and speak?" "Never," said an eye-witness, "shall I forget the look of holy resignation and chastened sorrow which sat on his countenance as he took up the chalk and wrote, 'Even so father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight.'"

This narrative, which it would be mild criticism to call improbable, has once more started on its rounds. We clipped it this time from the columns of the *California Christian Advocate* where it was credited to the *Sunday-school Evangelist*. We first saw it in an old, old number of *Harper's Magazine*. It is of course not to be expected that one unfamiliar with the deaf would recognize at once the incredible character of this venerable tale. It may be argued that it is a beautiful story, but it is a despicable fraud nevertheless, it cannot be considered as even worthy of association with Aesop's fables, for the latter made no pretensions as to truth—they were simply designed to illustrate truths, while this mendacious impostor poses not merely as an illustrator of truth but as truth itself. Consider for a moment the absurdity of the thing: A child—a little boy—is supposed to quote aptly and without special instruction passages of Scripture in reply to searching questions. Is it credible that answers similar to those quoted would be given by a child possessed of all his faculties? How much more unreasonable is it then to suppose that a deaf child would be capable of doing so.—*California News*.

## City Life Preferred by the Deaf.

Supt. Ray, of the Raleigh, N. C., School argued in favor of farming at one of the sessions of the Industrial Section. He deprecated the tendency of the deaf to flock to the cities instead of remaining in the country. Dr. Fay, of the *Annals*, said that the statistics collected by him in connection with the census of '90 told a different tale, and that the tendency was really the other way. This was something of a surprise to many present at the meeting. We are inclined to think that something was wrong with the statistics. Now, Minnesota is pre-eminently an agricultural state, yet the number of independent farmers among the deaf in this state, can almost be counted on the fingers. Every now and then we hear of deaf young men and women going to one of the cities to live and work, while we cannot recall one instance to the contrary. It is loneliness, a desire for human companionship, which is responsible for this. We are not disposed to criticize such a natural feeling. But it is a grave truth that city life and associations are not usually conducive to the moral elevation of the deaf. There is plenty of cheap and fertile land within the boundaries of our state. A little care and labor would make many of our deaf young men independent farmers. But how to overcome that objection of loneliness. If two or three deaf families could take up land in the same neighborhood, they would secure a certain amount of companionship.—*Min. Companion*.



# 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 typewriting, 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 cents for the school year, payable in advance. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Remit by money order, postal notes, or registered letter.

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

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

### ADVERTISING.

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

Address all communications and subscriptions

THE CANADIAN MUTE,  
BELLEVILLE,  
ONTARIO



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898

### Truths to Think about.

There is an old story of a Grecian sculptor, who, charged with adorning a lofty temple, was chided by his employers because he fashioned the upper surface of the capitals which surrounded the pillars with the same exquisite workmanship and elaborate care which he bestowed on the carvings within sight of every visitor who might stand upon the pavement. They said to him, "Why do you waste your skill where no human eye can behold it? Only the mists of the air can gaze upon its beauties?" The sculptor raised his eyes, lifted for a moment his chisel from the marble, and replied "The gods will see it," and resumed his task.

This fine old Greek character possessed the true conception of conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, and manifested its spirit in a manner that has won for him eternal fame, not only because of the noble answer he made to his mercenary employers, but also because we yet possess many remains of his beautiful work, which amply demonstrate his consummate skill and also the careful attention he paid to every detail of the elaborate carvings, whether on the publicly exposed parts of the capitals or in the hidden recesses where no human eye was expected to see them. But in his view the gods saw them, and to him their approbation, and that of his own conscience, were of far greater moment than the evanescent plaudits of the fickle populace.

It would be well for everyone of us if we could drink copious draughts of the Pirenean spring of the Greek sculptor's deep philosophy. There are, in every sphere of human effort, some parts of our work which are open to the public gaze, and other parts which are seen

only by ourselves and all seeing One, and well it is for that man or woman who is as conscientious in attention to this as to that. The statesman who attends as faithfully to the minutiae of his routine duties as to the elaboration of some striking policy of general interest, the physician who devotes as much thought and care to his humblest patient as to the one from whom he expects a handsome fee, the mechanic who as carefully fits and joins some hidden part of his work as that which is exposed to public view, the servant who sweeps and dusts in every dark corner as scrupulously as in the middle of the room—all these are animated by the same spirit as the old Greek, and are equally worthy of his enviable immortality, and, even if no human eye takes cognizance of their faithfulness, yet they may rest assured that they will receive a sure reward from One whose judgment never errs.

Of very necessity the work of the great majority of people must be done in obscurity. The men and women whom the world calls great, form a very small minority of the total of the world's workers. The vast multitude toil on all unknown and unrecognized by the world, yet such of these as do their work faithfully and well are worthy of even greater credit than those who work and live in the gaze of the multitude, and who are stimulated by the plaudits of admiring thousands. In the humble walks of life can be found ten thousand heroes for every one whose name is enrolled on the scroll of fame. And it may be that at the great assize, when every man's work will receive its just recognition and reward, these heroes in humble life will rank above the world's famous ones, for those in this world have the reward of fame and glory that they were most solicitous for, while those did their duty for duty's sake alone, with no thought for care of what the world might say or think. He that does his whole duty merely for duty's sake has attained the highest pinnacle of human achievement.

"All service ranks the same with God,  
There is no last or first."

Is the mystic poet's beautiful presentation of this sublime truth. With our imperfect knowledge and perverted ideals and false standards, we are apt to judge a man by the noise and stir he may make in the world rather than by the real value of his work and the true worth of his motives. The momentary brilliance of the flaming rocket obscures for us the steady radiance of the eternal star; and the discordant crash of the stage thunder will call forth vociferous applause from multitudes whose gross ears are deaf to the stately music of the spheres, or to the finer harmonies of quiet but devoted lives attuned to the key note of universe, which is produced when the true, firm hand of duty suaves the chords of unselfishness. But is the judgment of omniscience all service is of equal merit and value, whether it is controlling the destiny of nations or cleaning the refuse off the streets, whether inditing an immortal poem or guiding the plowshare across the field, whether "howling the Ponticus to forms of beauty" or grubbing anthracite from its subterranean bed.

In one of Murillo's pictures in the Louvre one sees that interior of a kitchen: but doing the work there are, not mortals, but beautiful, white-winged angels. One serenely puts the kettle on the fire to boil, one is lifting a pail of water with heavenly grace, and one is at the cupboard reaching up for plates, while a little cherub is running about and getting into everybody's way in his

eager efforts to help. All are so busy and working with such a will, and so willing is the work as they do it, that somehow you forget that pans are pans and pots pots, and think only of the angel and how very natural and beautiful kitchen work is. The picture is very suggestive. It shows us the dignity of all duty, even of the humblest drudgery. The angels are not ashamed to be seen doing it. It is the motive and aim alone that can consecrate anything we do, and the doing of our duty is always splendid work though it be but washing dishes or cleaning a street. "The smallest roadside pool has its water from heaven and its gleam from the sun, and can hold the stars in its bosom as well as the great ocean."

We teachers of the deaf often have special need to dwell upon these truths and to draw all possible inspiration from them. It is often wearisome work we have to do—to read slates and correct exercises and to point out small errors that are committed with tireless attention. The very essence of our work consists of strict attention to minutiae, not once or twice, but over and over again. Yet it is a work that angels might love to do. For are we not, in a very real sense, building up characters, and creating intellects and almost literally breathing into our pupils the very breath of life? What a blessed thing it would be if all of us could look at our duty from its true perspective! Could we but fully realize the pregnant fact that our humblest duty, if well done, is as noble and meritorious as to rule a nation or create a world, with what different feelings we would regard it. And in truth our work is creative. In the beginning the universe was without form and void, but God spake, and from chaos came cosmos. We have placed before us the unformed materials of mind and soul, and both, as they come to us, are also "without form and void," and it is for us, from this mental chaos, to produce forms of symmetry and beauty—awakened intelligences and upright characters and steadfast souls.

And especially important is it for us to imbibe the spirit and philosophy of the old Greek sculptor. Much of our work is of such a character that no human being but ourselves can ever become cognizant of it. Visitation and examinations and inspections bring into view the bold refusal, but there are countless little hidden recesses that must be attended to and weary hours and days spent in work that will never be revealed to any other individual, and the temptation is often strong for us to pass over some insignificant error, or some small and difficult, but not unimportant distinction, with the reflection that no one else will notice it and why trouble about it. But "The gods will see it," and the future will reveal the true character of our work, and that teacher comes far short of his highest possible attainment, and departs very far from the true ideal, who aims at outward show rather than at real efficiency, who is animated by a desire for applause rather than by a compelling sense of obligation, who fails in one jot or tittle of his known duty.

There is no end to the sky,  
And the stars are everywhere,  
And time is eternity,  
And the here is over there,  
For the common deeds of the common day  
Are ringing the bells of the far away.

### Methodist Services at the Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May
25	9	23	7	21	4	18
1	15	29	13	27	11	25
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1. Rev. Newton Hill 2. Rev. C. W. Watch  
3. Rev. J. J. Rice 4. Rev. G. E. McIntyre

### Dr. A. L. E. Crouter.

As a general rule people wait till a man has passed away from this stage of action before they give tangible evidence of their appreciation of his worth and works; but occasionally we see a very pleasing exception to this rule. Our esteemed friend and co-worker, Dr. Crouter, of the Philadelphia School, experienced one of the exceptions above noted a short time ago. Not long since a new building entitled the "Morris Industrial Hall" was erected and presented to our School, and the following memorial tablet which was erected in the gymnasium recites the occasion and motive of the presentation. "This building is given by a friend to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb as a token of regard for A. L. E. Crouter, LL. D., and in recognition of his devoted and untiring interest in the deaf and for his faithful services of 30 years to the Institution." Dr. Crouter is one of the most successful educators of the deaf in America, and we congratulate him on this well-merited recognition of his services. We do this all the more gladly in view of the fact that he is a native Canadian, having been born near Belleville, where many of his relatives still reside. No doubt this is to a large extent the secret of his success, for Canadian boys generally climb pretty well to the top of the ladder when they go to the States.

The Manitoba Telegram of Oct. 23rd, contains an extended descriptive and historical account of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf. The article is warm, appreciative in character and gives full recognition to the excellence of the work being done there, and in my eulogizes the fine executive ability of Principal McDermid, as well as his skill and success as an educator of the deaf. In the history of the agitation which led up to the erection of the Institution buildings, full credit is given to the various gentlemen who interested themselves in its behalf, especially to P. H. Francis, M. P. P., whom it calls "the father of the Institution." While not wishing to detract in the least from the value of the laudable efforts of Mr. Francis and others, we regret that no notice was taken of the invaluable services of Mrs. McPherson in this direction. As far back as 1883, before any of the gentlemen alluded to had given any thought to the matter, this lady began her labors, which she never relaxed till they were crowned with success. She sowed the seed that others reaped, and to her, above all others, is due the lion's share of the credit for the efforts which resulted in the establishment of the Institution.

In our issue of Nov. 1st, our Brantford correspondent included in his items an account of a baptismal ceremony in the river at that place in which deaf mutes figured as participants. From subsequent information we have received we find that the correspondent drew largely on his somewhat vivid imagination for his alleged facts. It seems that the ceremony was performed in a manner quite in keeping with its sacred character, and entirely without the sensational incidents narrated by our correspondent. We will be pleased to continue to receive items from Brantford, but our correspondents must adhere strictly to facts, and leave romancing to specialists in that department of literature. It will be readily perceived that we have no way of ascertaining the accuracy of the items sent us, so that we are compelled to rely implicitly on the honesty and good faith of our correspondents, and it is pleasing to know that our trust has very seldom been betrayed as it was in this instance.

**If We Only Understood.**

Could we but draw back the curtains  
That surround our better lives  
We should see the angels  
Who are at our feet  
And know what spur the action gives  
When we stand and find it better  
Pure than we judge we should  
We should love each other better  
If we only understood

Could we judge all deeds by motives  
See the good and bad within  
We should love the sinner  
All the while we loathe the sin  
We should know the powers we bring  
To overthrow iniquity  
We should judge each other's errors  
With more patient charity

If we knew the cares and trials  
Knew the efforts all in vain  
And the bitter disappointment  
That follow the loss and gain  
Would the great external roughness  
Been I wonder just the same?  
Should we help where now we hinder  
Should we pity where we blame?

Alas we judge each other harshly  
Knowing not life's hidden force  
Knowing not the font of a fountain  
Is less turbid at its source  
Seeing not amid the evil  
All the golden grain of good  
Alas we love each other better  
If we only understood

*Budget Kipling*

**PUPILS' LOCALS.**

Contributed by the Pupils of Mr. Coleman's Class.

We are having changeable weather here just at present.

The double window have been all put up on account of cold weather coming.

On Thanksgiving Day, Mrs. W. Hart came to this institution to see her friends.

We are anxious to have the bay freeze and we hope it will be frozen early in December.

Francis Butch got a letter from Albert Stoss last week and he is doing well at cigar making.

We all ate turkey, and some pupils ate too much, and they are sick. We hope they will be careful in future.

Last week Miss Gertrude Pilling received a box from her parents, and she feels thankful to them for their kindness.

Maggie South sent a little box to her sister Mary before she went away to Johnstown, N. Y. but it was too late.

On the 24th ult., Eunice Brazier came back and we were very glad to see her again. The girls think she looks fat.

The time is passing very fast. We are eagerly looking for Christmas Day, and we hope to get good things from home.

Last week Lizzie Scott was sick in bed for four days, and the girls are glad she was able to be at the Thanksgiving party.

We are all glad to see Mr. Mathison's wife again. She came home last Wednesday evening from visiting friends in Hamilton.

The scarlet fever is visiting Belleville, and we hope that we will not catch it. We are not allowed to go to town in church in the city.

Miss Bessie Woodley received a little box from home in which was a lovely brooch sent by her father, and she is very proud of it.

Some girls were very glad to get boxes of things from home last Wednesday, as it was Thanksgiving, and they heartily thank their parents.

On the 16th ult., Miss M. Smith's sister Mrs. Frank Arnold, went away from Acton, Ont., to Johnstown, N. Y., and she missed her very much.

We are all eagerly looking forward to winter, when we can play hockey and go skating. There will not be so much danger of sickness then as now.

About three weeks ago, Henrietta Hammell got word from home saying that her cousin, Emma Sproule, had gone to Toronto to take music lessons.

Mr. Mathison told us not to go to the city last week as the people have the scarlet fever in Belleville. He said that when they get well, he will allow us to go.

Who is the champion chess and checker player in this institution? We boys think George R. Wallace is, and he says he wishes to challenge any man in Belleville.

On Thanksgiving Day when we went to chapel, we were surprised to see three pictures drawn upon the large plate, and we said that they were nicer than last year. They were drawn by J. E. Groy, the artist of the institution.

Henry A. Warner read in a Colborne newspaper, an item saying that his brother Jay has returned home from Rochester, where he has been spending the summer.

We are very glad that it will not be long till Christmas, and we are expecting to get something from home. We hope that we will have a pleasant time on that day.

Last week Miss Beatrice Fretz was gladly surprised that her friend came here to see her from Grimsby, and she brought her a small parcel, which she was delighted to receive.

The advanced girls want to go to the city shopping before Christmas, but they are much disappointed, as Mr. Mathison will not let them go on account of scarlet fever in Belleville.

Last Thursday, it was a great surprise to us girls that the dentist from the city came here to pull our teeth. I think some of us showed bravery. There were about 90 teeth pulled out.

On the 17th ult., Mr. Mathison kindly let us off from work after school closed at 3.30, on account of fine weather, and the girls were permitted to have a walk out of the gate to the burnt house.

Henrietta Hammell received a long letter from Grace Mueckh lately saying that she was going to get a job very soon. Her sister Lizzie is still working in Eaton's store and she is doing well.

Florence Hill was afraid that she had scarlet fever at her home in Belleville, but she was happy when Mr. Mathison told her that her father telephoned him that it was only a slight sore throat.

Miss Linn's birthday was on Thanksgiving Day, and we hope she had a very good time. She got some nice presents from her old friends, and we congratulated her on the anniversary of her birth.

On the 24th ult., F. Harris and H. Warner picked out boys to make two teams to play a football match. They played a hard game, and H. Warner's team won the victory over F. Harris' team by the score of 4 to 1.

Some boys of the wood hall are troubled with the mice which have nibbled their books and handkerchiefs, and one of the boys named Willie Loughheed borrowed a trap from our shoemaker, Mr. Nurse, and caught seven.

Monty Hill has been shocked and horrified at the terrible accident which occurred at 3.45 a. m. on the 15th ult. Twelve were killed, and nine injured, but they are doing well. It is fortunate that Belleville has a good hospital.

On the 10th ult., Mr. Coleman gave the wise pupils the story of Cymbeline, King of Britain, one of Shakespeare's plays, in the chapel. It took one hour and a half, but we were so interested that the time passed very quickly, and we were surprised.

Miss Maud Thomas received a letter from her mother saying that Ma's dog was lost last summer. For months afterwards while she was walking on the street, a dog came barking and jumping at her and when she looked, she found it was Maud's little lost dog.

About three weeks ago Mr. Mathison was pleased to get a letter from Edward Leslie. He came into Mr. Coleman's room and told us that Edward Leslie sent his best regards to us and the teachers, and he thanked the teachers in this institution for his education.

When the sickness of mumps was in the institution, Mrs. Eusinger and Martha Baragar feared that they would catch it, so when they went to bed, they wrapped their stockings around their necks to protect themselves. It made us laugh heartily at them. Don't you think it funny?

**Keeping Good Company.**

"A man is known by the company he keeps," is a proverb as true as it is old. By constant association we grow to be like our companions in character and disposition. We imitate their right and wrong, and our characters are made good or bad according as the influence exercise over us by our daily companions is salutary or unwholesome. Books exercise as strong an influence over their readers as men do over their associates. Many a criminal owes his crimes and his sufferings to the fact that his youthful mind was poisoned by literature fit only for the flames, while many a noble character has been formed out of rough material by the influence of a close companionship with good books. Set.

**TORONTO TOPICS.**

*From our own Correspondent*

Miss Grace Mueckh has secured a situation with the Keens & Philippa Co., on Richmond St. We wish her success in her new undertaking.

Miss M. Campbell left her position with the T. Eaton Co., as she had been getting laid off too often. She will take a position with the Allen Co. when they put on more hands. They have been making in addition to their building.

Mr. Charlie Elliott spent Thanksgiving Day in London.

Mr. A. C. Sheppard lost advantage of the cheap rates excursion to Montreal lately and remained in the Island City for two days. He regrets he was unable to see Mr. Gagnon there.

Mr. Henry Whealy's brother, for whom he works in his bakery on Wilton Ave., has found his business has expanded so greatly he will have another store on Queen St. East, in connection with the business soon.

Mr. Parkin, who has been away east, returned to Toronto a few weeks ago.

Your correspondent has learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Joseph Duval, general foreman of the C. P. R. Shops, Perth lately. Mr. Duval had a deaf mute son, who predeceased him. He took a warm interest in the deaf mutes that were working in the shops. He was a valuable official of the C. P. R. and the shops were kept running since he became general foreman, and perhaps it was due to the fact that he was at the point of death when so many men were being laid off at the shops, your writer among them. No orders were received from the head offices, at Montreal, for construction of more cars.

Your writer has learned that another selection of staff was made at the C. P. R. shops, Perth, recently, and not one of your old boys is working there now.

We are delighted that the Hamilton mutes will have a foot ball team in the field next spring. Arrangements will be made to have some matches between them and our club. Brantford should have a team too. Well, Hamilton, you ought to be proud of such a lot of fine players on your team. You seem to have a stronger club in comparison with ours, but we will play you anyway, victory or defeat, whatever it may be. We are sorry over the loss of Isbister, and it is very likely we will lose another of our best players before spring comes. We intend to call a meeting for the organization of the club and election of officers early in the spring. We have some plans of strengthening our team, but we will keep our secrets at present.

Halloween was not forgotten in the city as a couple of our people found their front door securely tied together by an old hammock. Of course the miscreants were disappointed if they did not hear any swearing.

Mrs. Thomas Johnston has returned from a pleasant time with Mr. and Mrs. D. Haubly. Mrs. J. has been suffering with inflammation in her eyes.

Brantford mutes should follow Hamilton and Toronto mutes as an example and form a foot ball team too.

Mrs. Thos. Bradshaw was pleased to have her sister Maggie and four children remain with her for a week recently. They were on their way to their new home near Parry's and her little boy got lost one evening while in the city, but was found sometime after 10 o'clock.

Mrs. M. Campbell spent the holiday and a few days in Oshawa, the guest of Miss E. James.

Mrs. Riddell went to Simcoe to spend Thanksgiving Day, where she had accepted an invitation to Mrs. Sutton's and Mrs. Bowby's party.

Mr. Laddy has the promise of a situation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to look after their passenger cars near the Union Station, under the bridge that runs above the railway tracks from York St., when the first vacancy occurs. He would be working there now, only a man got work at the same place the day before he applied. The experience he gained while working in the car shops at Perth, and the papers his foreman gave him when he was leaving enable him to secure work at places where it is said deaf mutes are forbidden to be employed.

Mr. R. C. Slater was away to Galt to spend Thanksgiving Day with his aged parents.

Mr. Thos. Hill is back to Toronto.

Some of the mutes went to see the Sham Battle in the Hunter Valley on Thanksgiving Day, and had a fine time. The scenery is very rough there and

they enjoyed going up hill and dale. The troops took refreshments in High Park and amused themselves for a while, some of them playing rugby football with a barrel. D. S. L.

The monthly meetings which were discontinued during the summer have again been resumed, the first of which was held recently at the residence of Mr. F. Bridgen, No. 118 Ross Avenue. A pleasant feature of this gathering was meeting for the first time in the altered condition of the house. It is in fact practically a new house, enlarged, improved and decorated throughout into a more modern style. This was the largest meeting of its kind ever held, there being about 60 present with a fair sprinkling of the bearing and speaking ladies who had come to enjoy themselves in social reunion with their silent friends, and their presence lent lustre to the company generally. At about 8.30 the meeting was called to order by Mr. Bridgen by stating that he was pleased to meet all again. He remarked that besides the usual list on the programme of the meetings formerly held he proposed adding a new one for the coming season, viz., the reading, discussion and explaining of world-wide topics of the day, such as the troubles in the Soudan, China, France and the Dreyfus affair. He said he had come to this conclusion on account of numerous enquiries made of him as to the meaning of such and such matters, had not but the opportunity to explain them except at these meetings. He desired all who were well able to comprehend such complicated matters when reading the newspapers to assist. It was his object to make these meetings a means of improving the members mentally as well as making them an occasion of enjoyment. This being the opening meeting for the season there was no arranged programme, so it was left in the hands of those present to enjoy as they thought best. Mr. Chas. Elliott came forward and said he would give a brief history of the trouble in the Soudan as far as England was concerned. He commenced by referring to the uprising of the Mahdists, death of General Gordon, the subsequent sending by England of Colonel Kitchener, and the final victory the other day at Omdurman. It is needless to say it was a very interesting account. The remainder of the evening was taken up by many others giving short amusing stories, experiences, etc., in rapid succession, among them being James Darnoy, C. Wilson, W. O'Rourke, T. Bradshaw, A. W. Mason, W. Terrill, D. Laddy, C. Gillam. None of the ladies has yet come forward to do their part but were now requested to do so. All declined, making various excuses. One on being pressed to say something quoted scripture to vindicate her course that it was not becoming for a lady to speak in public, but it would not take, as she had been on the platform now and again. Finally Mrs. H. Mason and Mrs. A. Buchan mustered up courage and each gave an amusing experience. Mr. Bridgen expected to give a brief account of the Dreyfus affair in France but had to defer it to another time for want of time as it was now almost 11 o'clock and refreshments had not yet been served. But after this part was gone through the meeting broke up with a hearty vote of thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore wrote that they had a very pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Melroe, of Kingston, and with Mr. and Mrs. Vauloven of Morven. They are now visiting Tweed and Belleville.

We are indebted to Mrs. Kerr of 60 Brunswick for kindness in allowing the use of her house for our sewing class. Mrs. Kerr has a comely young daughter, who is slightly deaf, and who studied Visible Speech one time at the Mackay Institution in Montreal.

**STRATFORD NOTES.**

*From our own Correspondent*

Mr. Win Quillan went down to New Hamburg to see the Nahtgang's lately. He found Oliver prospering. Mr. Louis holder, of Wellesley, has been in Stratford several times during the summer with his camera. He is a good amateur photographer.

Mr. Jas. Duncan is still on the Embro Courier. He has been unable to come over to Stratford as often as usual on account of the roads, but we hope to see him again soon.

Mr. Thomas Hill is canvassing this district at present.



# Report of Pupils' Standing.

Excellent, 10; Medium, 6;  
Good, 7; Poor, 3.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Armstrong, Jarvis H.	10	10	10	7
Annable, Alva H.	10	10	10	7
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	10	10	7
Allen, Ethel Victoria	10	10	10	7
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	7
Aldcorn, Barbara	7	10	5	8
Bracken, Sarah Maud	7	10	10	7
Burtch, Francis	10	10	10	7
Burk, Edith	10	10	10	7
Bartlett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	7
Brown, Eva Jane	10	10	7	7
Bellamy, George	7	10	7	7
Burke, Mabel	7	10	7	10
Bourbeau, Benoni	10	10	10	10
Bartley, John S.	10	10	7	7
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	10	7	7
Babcock, Ida E.	10	10	10	7
Barnard, Fred	10	10	7	7
Billing, William E.	10	7	10	10
Baragar, George H.	10	10	10	10
Brown, Mary Louisa	10	6	7	7
Boomer, Duncan	10	10	7	7
Bissell, Thomas F.	10	10	10	10
Brackenborough, Robt.	10	10	10	10
Branscombe, F. M.	10	10	7	7
Baragar, Martha	10	10	7	7
Barnett, Gerald	10	10	10	7
Bono, Richard	10	10	10	10
Burk, Elsie	10	10	7	7
Brown, Daisy R.	10	10	7	7
Berthiaume, Marilda	10	10	7	7
Brown, Florence M.	10	10	7	7
Baker, Fred	10	10	7	7
Brazier, Eunice	10	10	—	—
Chantler, Fanny	10	10	10	10
Cunningham, May A.	10	10	10	10
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	7	7
Cornish, William	10	7	7	7
Carter, Melvin	10	10	10	7
Crowder, Vasco	7	10	7	7
Corrigau, Rosa A.	10	10	10	10
Clements, Henry	10	10	10	10
Cole, Amos Bowers	7	7	10	7
Cunningham, Martha	10	10	10	10
Clemenger, Ida	10	10	10	7
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	10	7
Croucher, John	10	10	10	7
Cathcart, Cora	10	10	10	7
Cone, Benjamin D. C.	10	10	7	7
Countrymann, Harvey B.	10	10	7	7
Carter, Stella Jane	10	10	10	10
Clark, Adeline	10	10	10	10
Chano, Joseph	10	10	7	7
Caroy, Ferguson	10	7	6	3
Crandell, Oliver C.	7	10	7	7
Dowar, Jessie Caroline	10	7	10	7
Doyl, Francis E.	10	10	10	10
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	10	10	7
Dool, Charles Craig	10	10	10	7
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	7
Dixon, Ethel Irene	10	10	10	10
Dud, Win T.	10	10	10	7
Dale, Minnie M.	10	10	10	7
Dorochee, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
Duke, Ettie	10	7	6	6
Ducau, Walter F.	10	10	10	10
Durno, Archibald	10	7	7	7
Diary, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	10	10	7
Elliott, Wilbur	10	7	10	7
Edwards, Stephen H.	10	7	7	7
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	10	10	7
Esson, Margaret J.	10	7	10	10
Esslinger, Robert	10	7	7	7
Esslinger, Mary	10	10	10	10
Esslinger, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Harmandas	10	10	10	10
Fretz, Beatrice	7	10	10	7
Forgette, Marion	10	10	10	10
Faraham, Leona	7	10	10	7
French, Charles	10	10	7	5
Ford, Charles Ray	10	10	10	10
Fleming, Daniel W.	10	10	7	10
Gilleland, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Gray, William	10	10	5	5
Gray, William E.	10	10	10	7
Gerow, Daniel	10	10	10	7
Gies, Albert E.	7	10	10	7
Goetz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Goetz, Eva	10	7	10	10
Grooms, Harry E.	10	10	10	10
Groen, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Gladiator, Isabella	10	10	10	5
Gray, Violet	7	10	10	10
Gelmeau, Arthur	10	10	7	7
Grecue, Minnie May	7	10	10	10

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Gordon, Daniel	10	7	10	7
Gummo, Gertrude	10	10	10	10
Gauthier, Alfred	10	7	7	7
Gibson, Winnifred	10	10	10	10
Gleadow, Norman L.	10	10	10	7
Gardner, Dalton	7	10	10	10
Howitt, Felicia	7	10	10	7
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	10
Henault, Charles H.	7	10	10	7
Harris, Frank E.	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, Olive	10	10	7	7
Hill, Florence	7	10	10	10
Head, Hartley J.	10	7	7	7
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, James H.	7	10	7	7
Henault, Honoré	10	10	10	10
Harper, William	7	10	10	7
Harris, Carl	10	10	7	7
Hagen, William	10	10	7	7
Harper, Marion	7	10	7	7
Hustwayto, John F.	10	10	7	7
Hoare, Ethel May	10	10	10	10
Ireland, Louis Elmer	10	10	7	7
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	7	10	10	7
James, Mary Theresa	10	10	10	10
Jones, Samuel	7	10	10	10
Johnston, Anetta	7	10	7	7
Jackson, Elroy	10	10	10	10
Jowell, Elna	7	6	6	5
King, Joseph	10	10	10	6
Kirk, John Albert	10	7	10	10
Kelly, James	10	7	7	7
Kraemer, Johana	10	10	10	10
Kennedy, Christy	10	10	7	6
Lough, Martha	10	10	10	10
Latt, Thomas B.H.	10	10	10	7
Loughed, William J.S.	10	10	10	7
Lyon, Isatah	10	10	10	7
Labelle, Maximo	7	10	10	7
Lott, Wm. Putman	10	10	7	7
Lawson, Albert E.	10	10	7	10
Lowes, George C.	10	7	7	7
Little, Grace	10	10	10	7
Lowry, Charles	7	7	5	6
Laporte, Leon	10	10	7	7
Larabie, Albert	10	7	5	5
Lauicell, Cleophas	10	10	7	7
Love, Joseph F.	10	10	6	5
Lobsinger, Alexander	10	10	10	10
Lav, Theodore	10	10	10	10
Langlois, Louis J.	10	10	7	7
Mitchell, Colin	10	10	10	10
Mapes, John Michael	10	10	10	7
Morton, Robert M.	10	10	10	7
Mosey, Ellen Loretta	10	10	10	7
Mason, Lucy Ermina	10	10	10	7
Myers, Mary G.	10	10	7	7
Moore, George H.	10	7	7	6
Moore, Rosa Ann	10	10	10	7
Miller, Annie	10	10	7	3
Moore, Walter B.	7	7	10	7
Munroe, Mary	10	10	7	5
Munroe, John	10	10	10	7
Maitre, James	10	10	10	7
Moss, Susan Maud	10	10	5	5
Maas, Anna Maria	10	10	7	7
McKay, Thomas J.	10	10	7	7
McGregor, Maxwell	10	10	7	3
McCormick, May P.	10	10	10	10
McCarthy, Eugene	10	10	10	7
McMaster, Robert	10	10	10	10
McKenzie, Herbert	10	10	10	7
McGregor, Ruby Violet	10	10	7	5
McEachorn, John	7	10	10	6
McDougall, Elizabeth	5	10	10	10
McCready, Aletia J.	10	10	7	8
McDonald, Sara	7	10	10	7
McGuire, Lily	7	10	7	7
Nahring, Allen	10	10	10	7
Noonan, Maggie	10	10	10	10
Orser, Orval E.	10	10	10	10
Orth, Elizabeth	7	10	10	7
Orr, James P.	10	10	10	10
O'Neil, Ignatius David	10	10	10	10
O'Connor, Mary B.	7	7	10	10
Otto, Charles Edward	10	10	10	10
O'Connor, Franklin J.	10	10	10	6
Perry, Alge Earl	7	7	7	7
Peppler, George	10	10	10	10
Pinder, Clarence	10	10	10	7
Pilling, Gertie	10	10	10	7
Perry, Frederic R.	7	10	10	7
Pilon, Athanasio	10	7	10	10
Pierce, Cora May	10	7	7	7
Pringle, Murray Hill	7	10	10	10
Parrent, Sophia	10	10	10	10
Penprase, Ruth E.	7	10	7	7
Quick, Angus R.	10	10	10	10
Roonoy, Francis Peter	10	10	10	7
Rutherford, Emma	10	7	10	10
Reid, Walter E.	10	10	10	7
Randall, Robert	10	10	10	10

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Rutherford, Jessie M.	10	10	10	10
Ronald, Eleanor F.	10	10	10	7
Russell, Mary Bell	10	10	7	7
Relle, Mary	10	10	10	10
Robb, Edwin	10	7	10	7
Smith, Maggie	10	10	10	7
Scott, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Skilings, Ellen	10	10	10	10
Sager, Mabel Maud	10	10	10	6
Sager, Matilda B.	10	10	10	6
Shilton, John T.	7	10	10	7
Scott, Henry Percival	10	10	10	10
Shannon, Ann Helena	10	10	10	7
Serrinshaw, James S.	10	10	10	6
Sinck, Lloyd Leclaud	7	10	10	10
Showers, Annie	10	10	10	10
Showers, Mary	10	7	7	7
Showers, Catherine	7	7	7	7
Simpson, Alexander	10	7	7	7
St. Louis, Elizabeth	10	10	10	10
Smith, Alfred	10	10	10	10
Seasons, Elizabeth	10	10	10	10
Sauve, Telesphore	10	10	7	7
Swick, Amos A.	10	10	7	7
Thompson, Ethel M.	10	10	10	7
Tracey, John M.	7	10	10	10
Thompson, Beatrice A.	10	10	10	7
Thomas, Maud	7	10	10	10
Terrell, Frederick	7	7	10	10
Tosell, Harold	10	10	7	7
Taylor, Joseph F.	10	10	10	10
Tudhope, Laura May	10	10	10	10
Toskey, Lulu	10	10	10	10
Vance, James Henry	10	10	10	7
Vetch, Margaret S.	10	10	10	7
Vetch, James	10	10	10	7
Vetch, Elizabeth	10	10	7	7
Woods, Alberta May	10	10	10	10
Wallace, George R.	10	10	10	10
Wilson, Mairville P.	10	10	7	7
Watson, Mary L.	10	10	10	7
West, Francis A.	10	10	7	7
Warner, Henry	10	10	10	10
Wickett, George	10	5	5	5
Waters, Marian A.	10	—	—	—
Woodley, Elizabeth	10	7	10	7
Watts, David Henry	10	10	5	5
Webb, Rosoy Ann	10	10	10	7
Walton, Allan	7	10	10	10
Wilson, Herbert	10	10	10	7
Welch, Herbert	10	10	10	10
Walter, John T.	10	5	7	7
Watts, Grace	10	10	10	10
Walker, Lillie	7	10	5	7
Young, George S.	7	10	10	10
Young, Rosota	10	10	10	10
Yager, Norman	10	7	7	7
Young, Arthur	10	10	7	7
Young, Clara E.	10	10	7	7
Zimmerman, John C.	10	10	10	7
Zimmerman, Caudace	10	10	10	10



CHRISTMAS.  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,  
BELLEVILLE, DEC. 1, 1898.

To Parents and Friends:—

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS: The holy days are approaching. I wish the pupils could go home, for then those of us who are on duty, or on call for 24 hours of every day, would get a rest, but as we cannot close the school then all are expected to remain and we shall try and afford the children unalloyed pleasure at the Institution. Only Christmas Day and New Year's Day will be strictly observed as holidays—the classes will go right along as usual, with evening amusements instead of study most of the time.

If parents must have their children at Christmas or New Year's we shall offer no objection to their coming for them to the Institution; but pupils who are thus taken away will not be received again until next September. Pupils taken home during the Christmas holidays a few years ago, brought back measles, scarlet fever, mumps, etc., and scores of children here were infected.

We shall have a grand time on Christmas morning when the boxes, parcels and letters are given out, and the hearts of parents would rebound with joy could they see the little ones grasping the love tokens FROM HOME. Send some inexpensive article and forward it so as to reach here not later than the 19th inst. Ship by express—charges prepaid—or through the post-office, put the name of the child, in care of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb Belleville, on each box or parcel. Something from home is highly prized. Be prompt in this matter and do not put it off until the day before Christmas and then expect your child to be happy brooding over somebody's neglect in not sending earlier.

There are a few children who have no parents living, and some whose friends are too poor to send them anything, I feel sure they will not be forgotten by well-to-do parents and friends.

We have a large Institution but every room in it is in use. Our hearts are large and we would like to be hospitable if we could, but under the circumstances we cannot furnish lodgings or meals to friends of pupils at the Institution. Parents will be welcome visitors to the classrooms during school hours. Any of them coming to the city may obtain excellent accommodation at reasonable rates at the hotels in Belleville. The following are recommended: Hotel Quinze, Kyle House, Queen's, Anglo-American, Dominion, and Doctor's near the G. T. R. Station. Wishing you "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

I am, yours faithfully,  
R. Mathison  
Supt.

Sentimental Deaf Beggars

An esteemed correspondent in Toronto, writes—The sentimental beggar we detest. The dear ladies—bless their kind hearts!—are too easily taken in by the plausible scamp that has crocodile tears at command, who can, figuratively, hold his head at a sad angle to one side, put his finger absently in the drooping corner of his mouth, and discard on the heartless state of the afflicted deaf man, with high aspirations on a hard world. The sentimental beggar always sneaks around the corner till the man is away, the masculine tool is brutally insensitive to these unpressurable sensations of his. These scoundrels pray on and abuse some of the best sentiments of humanity. Whatever may be pleaded for the wandering mate who makes an independent living by selling some small thing of use to the community, and for some we have the heartiest sympathy, nothing can be said for the intelligent disgrace to his class who obtrudes his deafness as a beggarly rag to extort alms. We have heard recently of one such case going round and reaping a rich harvest from unsophisticated girls whom the wretched scamp has made special objects of prey. We have in hand one of his circulars, a combination of sentimental prose and poetry, which does as much credit to his begging astuteness as disgrace to his character. Look out for him!



Sweet Robin.

Oh, where are you going sweet Robin?
What makes you so proud and so shy?
I once saw the day, little Robin,
My friendship you would not deny
But winter again is returning,
And weather both stormy and snell;
If you will, come back, little Robin,
I'll feed you with molasses and meal.

Nothing that he ever read, or that ever passed under his observation, seemed to escape him. His letters about the old times at the Institution, which have appeared in our columns from time to time, give ample evidence of this fact. He was a close Bible student, and in this branch of study he was particularly strong. His teacher never knew him to fail in a ready and correct answer to any one of the numerous questions that were given him from time to time by reverend gentlemen who came to visit the Institution. There was one exception. Once he was asked, "Who were Jaumes and Jaumbres?" Much to his discomfiture, the question puzzled him, and what was worse, his teacher was unable to extricate him from the difficulty. Mr. Kay's home is now in Shelburne, Lambton Co., and his general health, we are glad to learn, is good, but he saddens all our hearts when he writes to say that his friends consider him almost blind.

fluence and voice might go, that the pious influences should never appear in the Ohio Institution. It was with some apprehension on the part of my friends that we undertook this policy.

I had a talk in regard to this matter with the chief executive of the State and with the Board of Trustees, and I found them ready and anxious to establish this Institution upon a solid foundation, and to assist me in placing the Institution on higher incentives of manhood and womanhood. This has been the controlling spirit of this Institution in the past, and I pledge you that it shall be the spirit that shall control it in its future relations to the pupils and teachers. I find that the children have enjoyed that kind of an administration. The teachers in the Institution feeling that continuance in position depended upon good work, have felt eager in the performance of their duties, and the parents and friends of the Institution have supported and approved this kind of work. I am also glad to say that the legislature has done what they could to further the interests of the education of the deaf. It gives me great pleasure to know that the people of the United States, and the people of Great Britain, and the people of Canada, are all working along the same lines and for the same ends.

I do not care to add anything more to what I have already said, except to repeat again that you are welcome. Friends from the sister States, friends from Canada, friends from Great Britain, and friends from whatsoever country you may come, I welcome you here. You will find no rules to curtail your pleasure. I have instructed the night watch to suspend the rules for retiring while you are here. What is ours is yours. Yours to have and yours to enjoy. I hope you will feel at home with us this week and enjoy your visit here. I do not want you to become so happy in this liberty, however, that you will forget to attend the sessions of the Institution. I am sure that you will not do this and that you will profit by it. (Applause).

Her Pretty Teeth.

In a Vine street car the other day, says a Cincinnati daily, were an old gentleman with an ear-trumpet and a very pretty young woman, accompanied by a pretty little boy. She smiled at intervals to the boy and showed her pretty teeth in a bowitching way. All at once the old man, in the way so many deaf people who do not know how to modulate their voices, said so loud as to be audible all over the car. "I only paid \$5 for my upper set of teeth. What did yours cost?" To say that the pretty woman was mad is putting it mildly. She flounced around with a flush of anger blazing in her cheeks, and signalled the conductor to let her out at the next crossing.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:
West 3:15 a.m., 4:30 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m.
East 1:30 a.m., 10:47 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 3:30 p.m.
MADOC AND PATERBORO BRANCH 2:01 a.m., 12:10 a.m., 5:55 p.m., 6:30 p.m.

Uneducated Deaf Children.

I WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY person who receives this paper send me the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward them particulars concerning this Institution and inform them where and by what means their children can be instructed and furnished with an education.

H. MATHISON, Superintendent.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows:
Every Sunday -
West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m.
And Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill Street, at 10 a.m.
(General) Central, on stairs at Broadway Hall, Spadina Ave. 10 or 12 doors south of College Street, at 10 a.m. Ladies Messrs. Namith, Brighten and others.
BIBLE CLASS Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, corner Spadina Ave and College Street, and Cor. Queen Street and Dovercourt Road. Lectures, etc. may be arranged if desirable. Miss A. Fraser, Missionary to the Deaf in Toronto, 1 Major Street.

Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE Education and Instruction of blind children is located at Brantford, Ontario. For particulars address:
A. H. DYMOND, Principal.

Classes:

SCHOOL HOURS: From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 to 3 p.m. Dismissed from 3 to 4 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.
WEEKLY WORK CLASS on Monday after noon of each week from 3:30 to 5.
READING STUDY from 7 to 8:30 p.m. for senior pupils and from 7 to 8 for junior pupils.

Articulation Classes:

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

Religious Exercises:

EVERY MONDAY Primary pupils at 9:30 a.m. senior pupils at 11 a.m. National Lecture at 2:30 p.m. immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble.
EVENING SCHOOLS. DAY the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8:15 a.m., and the Teacher in-charge for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards dismiss them so that they may reach their respective school rooms not later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and orderly manner.
REGULAR VISITING LECTURERS: Rev. Canon Barker, Right Rev. Monseigneur Carrolly, A. G. Lee, J. J. Thompson, M. A. (Presbyterian), Rev. Chas. J. McIntyre, (Methodist), Rev. A. H. Cowsett, (Baptist), Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Presbyterian), Rev. Father Connelly, Rev. C. W. Watch, Rev. J. J. Hill, Rev. S. Hill.
BIBLE CLASS, Sunday afternoon at 3:15, International Series of Sunday School Lessons. Miss ANNE MATHISON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments:

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOES AND CARPENTRY shops from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. and from 3:30 to 5:15 p.m. for pupils who attend school. For those who do not from 7:30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.
THE SEWING CLASS HOURS are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.
For the Printing Office, Shops and Sewing Room to be left each day when work ceases in a clean and tidy condition.
PUPILS are not to be excused from the various classes or industrial departments, etc., on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.
Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or Holidays except to the regular chapel exercises at 2:30 on Sunday afternoons. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 1:30 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3:00 o'clock.

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the Institution, they are kindly advised not to linger and prolong leaving with their children. It only makes due effort for all concerned, particularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly cared 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 Quilts Hotel, Hoffman House, Queen's, Anglo-American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management:

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

Sickness and Correspondence.

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

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

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

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

H. MATHISON, Superintendent.



WILLIAM KAY,

The subject of this sketch, was born in Stratford, Perth Co., January 23rd, 1839. He is the only surviving child of the late Mr. Robert Kay—then governor of the Stratford gnat—a native of Banffshire, Scotland, who came to America in 1837. His parents were not aware of his deafness until he was two years old, when they discovered that, when spoken to, he failed to give any attention, or respond in articulate language. When William was six years of age, the late Mr. McGann, then principal of the Hamilton School for the Deaf and the Blind, visited Stratford in charge of some of his deaf and blind pupils, and they were guests of Mr. Kay at the gnat. The little boy, William, was so interested in the exhibition of the pupils, that he willingly accompanied Mr. McGann back to Hamilton where he was placed at school, and where he attended more or less regularly till 1870 when the school closed. He frequently travelled over the province with his teachers for exhibitions in behalf of the school. His teachers were Mr. Watson—now superintendent of the Washington (State) school, Miss Harriet McGann—now Mrs. Ashcroft, Lady Supt. of the Mackay school, Montreal, and the late Mr. J. J. G. Torritt—husband of Mrs. Torritt, now in the Belleville school. In October, 1870, one month after the opening, William entered as a pupil the Ontario Institution for the Deaf at Belleville. His teachers were the late Mr. Groome and Mr. Colman. In the March examination of 1876, William Kay was awarded and received the silver medal offered for the greatest literary proficiency by Lord Dufferin, then Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. In 1879 he was appointed monitorial teacher of a primary class in the Institution, and was doing most satisfactory work till the following year, when he was compelled to give up his position on account of falling eye-sight which threatened blindness. He was secretary of the "Dufferin Literary Association" in the Institution, which position he held till he severed his connection with the school. At the request of the Supt., Mr. Mathison, that the Association suggest a name for the new building erected for additional dormitories and school rooms, William Kay proposed the name "Wood Hall," in honor of Hon. S. C. Wood, at one time Provincial Secretary of Ontario, and the suggestion was adopted. William was one of the first pupils to enter the newly formed drawing class under the able instruction of the late Mr. George Ackerman, and his rapid progress gave evidence of a developing genius, and he gave promise of becoming a distinguished artist, till his falling eye-sight warned him that he must give up this branch of study also. One of his finest works is a crayon portrait of the late Mr. McGann which, among others, hangs on a wall in the reception room in the Institution. As a pupil William Kay possessed a phenomenal memory.