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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, JANUARY 2, 1899.

NO. 7.

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



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

Government Inspector.

DR. J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO

Officers of the Institution:

R. MATHISON, M.A.	Superintendent
A. MATHISON	Bursar
J. C. FAKES, M.D.	Physician
MISS ISABEL WALKER	Matron

Teachers:

D. H. COLEMAN, M.A.	Mrs. J. G. FERRELL
Head Teacher	MISS W. VEMBERTON
P. DENNY	MISS MARY BULL
JAMES C. BALDWIN	MISS SYLVIA L. BALD
D. J. McKillop	MISS ADA JAMES
W. J. CAMPBELL	MISS L. J. JONES
Geo. E. Seward	MISS L. J. JONES
T. C. FORDYCE	MISS L. J. JONES
M. J. HARRIS	MISS L. J. JONES
Head Teacher	MISS NINA BROWN

Teachers of Articulation:

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

MISS E. N. DEVALDE, JOHN T. HURSB,  
Clerk and Expediter, Instructor of Printing

WM. DODD, W. J. JONES  
St. Luke's Hospital, Belleville

G. O. KRITH, JOHN I. KANE,  
Supervisor of Hops, etc. Engineer

MISS M. DEMSEY, JOHN DOWDIE,  
Seamstress, Supervisor of Girls, etc. Master Carpenter

MISS S. MCNEIL, D. CUNNINGHAM,  
Trained Hospital Nurse, Master Baker

JOHN MOORE,

Gardener and Gardener

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford education at advantage 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 bona fide residents of 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 pay will be charged the sum of five per cent per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance will be furnished free.

Deaf mutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the amount charged for board will be admitted on a non-paying basis, but will be furnished with board and medical attendance free.

At the present time the trades of milling, carpentering 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 terms 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. Any 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 open) only post office at noon and 4:30 p.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.



## The Old Year.

I met, as in a vision, one grown old  
Time had its impress left upon his brow  
His visage scarred a tale of conflict told,  
Instinctively I hid with reverence bow

My pitying glance his kindest spirit touched,  
With quivering lip and tear-beclouded eye,  
He held impulsively his hands clasped  
And said, "O friend, I am about to die!"

"These thin, dishevelled locks of hoary hair  
Were once the golden curls of childhood days  
This form, so rapid death its load of care,  
Was slain at once—thus nature soon decays.

My natal day is but a twelvemonth past—  
Was ushered in 'mid universal joy  
How sad so brief a life should be o'ercast  
With clouds of sorrow, love's sin born alloy.

"Yet time indulgently an honored place  
To me assigned amid the vanishing years  
Why should I deem my exit a disgrace  
Or dim my dying eyes with sorrow's tears?"

"If in time's temple I may occupy  
Some humble niche I shall be well content,  
With death's best gift resignedly comply,  
Nor my eventful life account mispent.

Then too O man, the inevitable fate  
Of human kind shall soon be called to meet  
Prepare to enter at the pearly gate  
And pay thy homage at the saviour's feet.

The old time's threshold I must disappear  
My place shall not a moment vacant be  
For lo! there enters now the glad New Year  
The Old Year sank into eternity.

W. W. WYMAN

## Ho Spoke Loud!

A number of votaries of St. Partridge  
once came in to breakfast from a morn-  
ing's shooting, blessed with much game  
and moribund appetites.

One of the party was fearfully deaf,  
and, when asked by the master of the  
house if he would partake of a certain  
dish, continued imperturbably to con-  
verse with his neighbors.

After several vain attempts to make  
him hear, the host impatiently arose, took  
his gun and fired it out of the window.

"What is the matter?" asked the deaf  
guest, turning at the loud report.

"I was asking you if you would have  
some pate de foie gras," replied the host,  
reassuming his seat. *Journal des Sourds  
Muts.*



## The Real Christmas Story.

"Little ones," a mother said, "shall  
I tell you the real Christmas story?"

The children said, "Yes;" so the  
mother began.

"Many, many years ago this very  
night some shepherds were out on the  
plains watching their sheep. The little  
lambs were all asleep and the large  
sheep were sleeping too. The stars  
shone bright and clear above, and all  
was very still below. The shepherds  
sat beside each other without a word,  
leaning on their crooks and hardly mov-  
ing.

"Suddenly a great light shone all  
around about them, right through the  
darkness, they did not know what it  
was, and they were all afraid. Then an  
angel, white and beautiful, came to  
them from out of the light, and told  
them not to fear, for great joy and glad-  
ness had come to the whole world. A  
little babe had just been born which was  
to become their king, and save them  
from all wrong and suffering, and do  
great good for them and all mankind.

The angel then showed the shepherds  
where to find the babe, saying that it  
would be wrapped in swaddling clothes  
and lying in a manger.

"And suddenly there were with the  
angel a multitude of the heavenly host,  
praising God and saying, 'Glory to God  
in the highest, and on earth peace, good  
will toward men.' And a wonderful  
light was all about them, and when the  
angel had gone away from them into  
heaven, the shepherds said one to an-  
other, let us go and see this child of  
which the angel told us. So they left  
their lambs sleeping on the plains, and  
took their crooks in their hands and  
started out.

"It was a long way, but a shining star  
was before them and they followed it  
even up to the place where the angel  
had told them. And they found the babe  
lying in a manger, and when they had  
seen it, they told all the people that  
came to see the child of what they had

seen that night on the plains, and how  
the angel had told them to come to the  
child, and of the wonderful light which  
had made them afraid, and how the  
multitude had sung. All they that had  
heard it wondered at the things which  
were told them by the shepherds. The  
mother of the babe was very glad and  
remembered all those things.

"The kind shepherds departed and  
went back to their flocks, telling every-  
one they met of the young child.

"They called the child Jesus, and the  
child grew, and was strong and beautiful,  
and Jesus taught the whole world how  
they should love one another and be  
good, even as our Father in heaven is  
good and loves."—*Bright Jewels.*

## Education.

This is a composition written by a  
pupil of the Institution twenty-four  
years ago, on the occasion of Lord Duf-  
ferin's visit.

Education is a training of the mind to  
make us intelligent. It will enable us  
to do many things, give us trades and  
to love God. One who is not educated  
stands in ignorance, misery and unhap-  
piness, but one who is educated will  
enjoy much happiness, wealth and  
wisdom. Lord Dufferin when he visited  
our Institution this Fall, spoke some  
thing most important on education. He  
related a story, that while some men  
were working in a coal mine, the earth  
fell in, but fortunately was prevented  
from falling to the bottom and leaving  
the men in utter darkness. The men at  
the bottom went to work to remove the  
earth, also did the men at the top and  
at last got the earth cleared away then  
they saw the beautiful light. So the  
pupils are like the men in darkness at  
the bottom of the mine trying to gain  
knowledge and wisdom, while the teach-  
er, like the men at the top of the mine  
try to take away the ignorance and  
give them education. They at last  
came to the bright light of knowledge  
and wisdom. It is a pity there are so  
many ignorant people in the world or  
they would know the true God.

Mrs. Mason.

October, 1874.

## ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

WHAT is meant by the term civilization? What is it that differentiates a civilized from an uncivilized people, and justifies the one in asserting for itself a higher degree of development than another? This question is difficult to answer in exact definitive terms, but for this, as in other matters, we have an infallible criterion given us by the highest authority. "By their fruit ye shall know them." What, then, are the tests by which to judge of the relative degrees of civilization? There are many such, involving every phase of human interrelations in all their political, sociological and ethical aspects. But probably the supreme test would be the degree to which the intellectual and moral development of the people are promoted—the character and adequacy of the provision made for the helpless and dependent classes, and especially the extent to which those members of the community who are deprived of some of the normal human senses and capabilities are looked after, both as to their physical comforts and as to their mental and moral training. Judged by these sure standards the Province of Ontario is entitled to rank among civilized states second to none other in the world. Not only have we, for those endowed with the normal senses and faculties, schools and colleges and universities that are unsurpassed in quality and in relative numbers, but also splendidly equipped institutions for the deaf and the blind; we have excellent hospitals and infirmaries for the sick; comfortable homes for the indigent aged and orphanages for the children; asylums for the mentally diseased and deficient, and reformatories and refuges for the morally deformed and perverted; in brief, educational and eleemosynary institutions suited to the requirements of every class and type, and which they may freely enjoy, not as a stint of charity, but as a right of citizenship and humanity.

Of these many institutions—splendid monuments, all of them, to the enlightened statesmanship and wise liberality of the Ontario Government and Legislature—none are better known, none more efficiently fulfilling their noble mission than the Institutions for the blind and the deaf. With the latter, and with the methods of instruction employed here, our readers are pretty thoroughly familiar, and in this issue we have pleasure in presenting a number of pictures of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, both because of their intrinsic interest, and because, outside the blind themselves, no class of the community should feel more interested in them than the deaf, since both are deprived of one—though not the same—sense.

The Ontario Institution for the Blind was erected in 1872. It is a handsome, commodious structure,

and is entirely supported by the Province. It is beautifully situated just west of Brantford, and from its elevated position commands a fine view of the city, and of the river which winds among wooded heights at its base, while all its appointments and equipments are of the best. During the past 16 years the Institution has been presided over by Mr. A. H. Dymond, whose regime has been marked by steady advancement in methods and a gratifying continuity of success in results, so that the Institution at Brantford enjoys a record and reputation second to that of no similar institution on the continent. Mr. Dymond has always successfully striven to keep his school in the van of progress, and that his abilities and services are appreciated and recognized is demonstrated by the fact that he has been elected President of the American Association of Educators of the Blind. But a principal, however able, can accomplish but little himself, and Mr. Dymond has been fortunate in having associated with him a most efficient staff of officers and teachers, to whose unwearied efforts and intelligent skill are due the satisfactory results attained. Since its inception, some seven hundred young persons have availed themselves of the privileges it affords, the recent attendance ranging from 130 to 140. From this—as compared with the 270 attending the Institution at Belleville—it may be inferred that there are fewer blind than deaf persons in the Province; and it is gratifying to know that the number here and in other countries seems to be decreasing. Deafness is generally congenital, or produced from causes over which parents and physicians have little or no control; and, except in very rare instances, it is incurable. Blindness, on the contrary, is very frequently caused by over-straining of the eye, excessive study, poorly-lighted rooms and other preventable causes, and in many cases it is amenable to treatment. With the erection of properly constructed school-buildings, with the higher development of the oculist's skill, and with the advancement in hygienic and medical knowledge, a constant relative diminution in the number of the blind may be confidently looked for.

With regard to the mental aptitudes and characteristics of the blind, as compared with the deaf, or with hearing and seeing people, we are not qualified to speak. The objects of the two Institutions, however, and the ultimate purpose held in view in the educational processes adopted, are similar. They are, first to give the pupils a sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to communicate freely with other people, and to express their thoughts intelligently and intelligibly; and then to provide them with such specific instruction and training along practical lines as

will enable them to enjoy as many as possible of the rational pleasures of life, and to earn an honorable and competent livelihood for themselves and for those who may be dependent on them. In the education of both the blind and the deaf difficulties are encountered such as the teachers of other children know nothing of, yet the results attained in these Institutions are approximately equal to those in the common schools, a fact that speaks eloquently of the patience and skill of the teachers who have devoted themselves to their work. The blind are generally admitted to the Institution at an earlier age than the deaf, and for a sufficient reason. The latter was familiar with the forms and visual characteristics of all the objects with which they are acquainted, but have absolutely no knowledge of language, so that the first educational process consists of language work. The blind, on the contrary, have, by natural processes, acquired considerable facility in the use of language, but are comparatively ignorant of the form and appearance of objects, their knowledge of which must be obtained by the sense of touch; and of course such instruction can be imparted and received at an earlier age than is feasible in the much more severe mental labor involved in attempting to master the intricacies and mysteries and innumerable complications and inconsistencies which characterize the orthography and idiomatic construction of this very expressive and efficient, but very illogical language of ours.

While the results of the educational training in both of these Institutions are equally surprising and satisfactory, and the ulterior purposes similar, yet it will readily be perceived that the methods employed must greatly differ. The deaf must receive all their instruction through the medium of the eye, and when communicating with the general public, must do so chiefly in writing. The blind, on the other hand, must depend on the ear alone for literary form, and on the sense of touch for their knowledge of the physical characteristics of objects, but they communicate with other people by the usual method of verbal speech. But for all losses nature grants some compensation, so that, though the blind and the deaf are deprived of one of their senses, the other senses become abnormally developed, and thus capable of rendering much more service than the same organs usually do for those who are blessed with all the senses. The eye of the deaf will catch and receive distinct impressions of motions so swift as to be separately indistinguishable to most other people. The ear of the blind, also, will detect sounds and shades of differences in voices and tones that few other people could distinguish, while their sense of touch is developed to a degree that is quite inconceivable to other people. In fact it is asserted that very often, when the finger tips of blind people have been dissected, a deposit of gray brain matter has been found there,

constituting a sort of nerve centre independent of the brain itself. Both the deaf and the blind, moreover, must depend on the memory to a much greater extent than hearing and seeing people do, so that in them this very important faculty becomes more highly developed than in other people of similar intellectual status. The blind, however, are more dependent on the memory than the deaf. Nearly all their instruction in all the literary and scientific branches is imparted orally and must be retained without the important aid of visual impressions, while their ability, by the aid of memory alone, to work out complicated arithmetical problems is simply marvellous, and strikingly illustrates the degree of development which the various faculties of the human mind are capable of under persistent and intelligent training in accordance with accepted psychological principles.

To give a clear idea of the specific methods of class instruction employed for the blind would be a difficult task. To be fully understood and appreciated they must be seen. Of course such subjects as history, literature, etc., are taught orally to a large extent, and the degree of proficiency attained is very creditable indeed. In teaching geography, wooden maps, made in the Institution, are used. Each one is about the size of an ordinary kitchen table, the outside edge of the map forming the outline of the country represented. Lakes and other bodies of water are indicated by sunken spaces proportionate to their size, rivers by groves, mountains by brass nails with pyramidal-shaped heads, and the names of places by small tacks. The outline of each separate country or section of country is cut through the wood into a separate block, and these are all fitted together like the puzzle blocks of which children are so fond. The map is laid on a table and the pupil takes his position at the south side of it, and by feeling the outline he is able to give the name of the country represented, and the positions of the various rivers, lakes, cities, etc., therein. If a block be removed and given to the pupil, the country or state or county represented will be named, and its chief characteristics described. In this way the pupils obtain a familiarity with the various countries, and more especially with this Province, which would put to shame many pupils in our public schools. This is no doubt partly due to the very great superiority of relief maps such as these over the ordinary flat surface school maps, which convey a very inadequate idea of the contour and physical features of a country; and it would undoubtedly be a good thing if all schools had a full supply of similar maps.

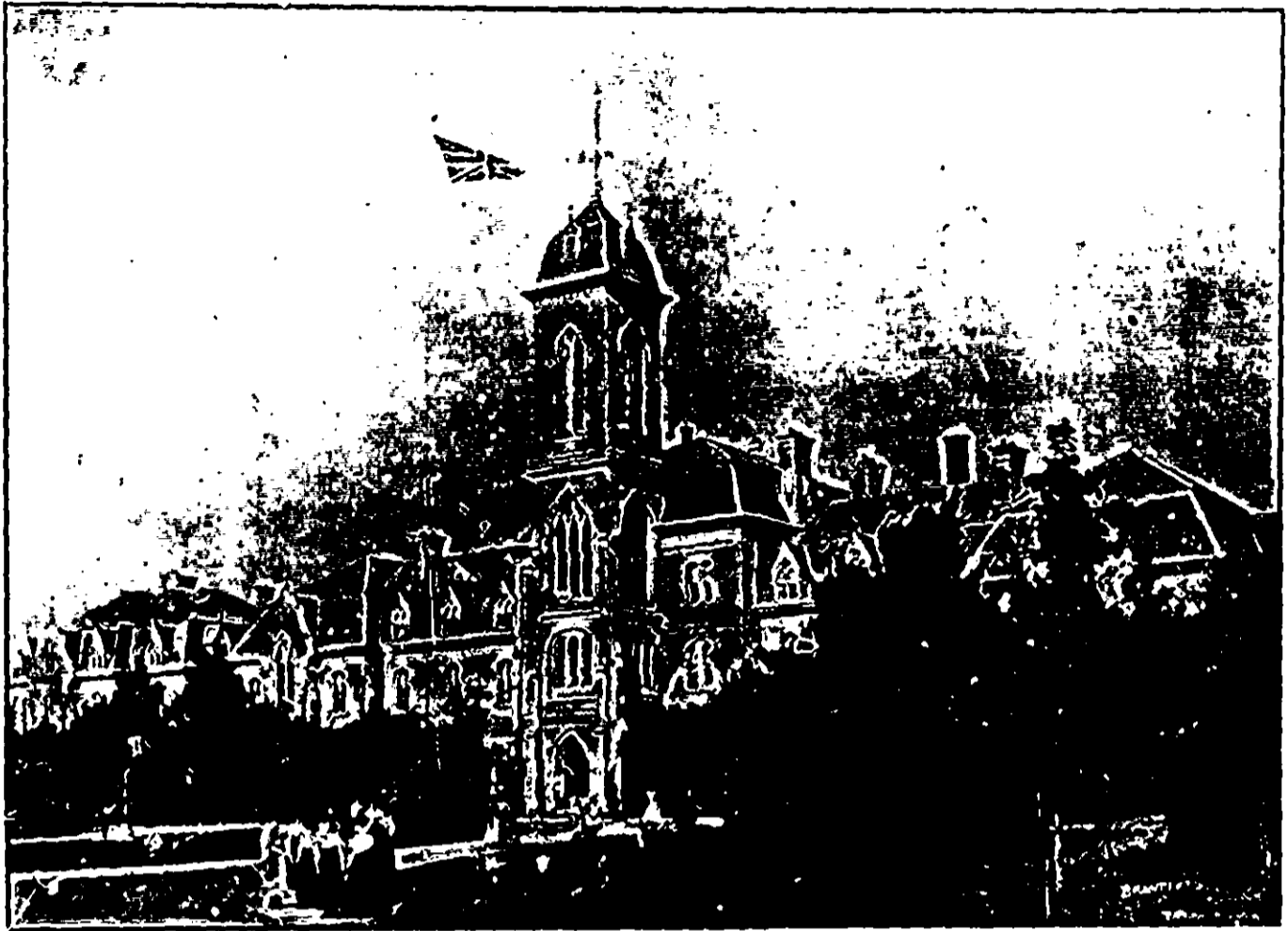
There are two methods of writing in use for the blind. Pupils are taught to write the ordinary script, which is done by the aid of grooved cards. But for transcribing both letter-press and music for their own

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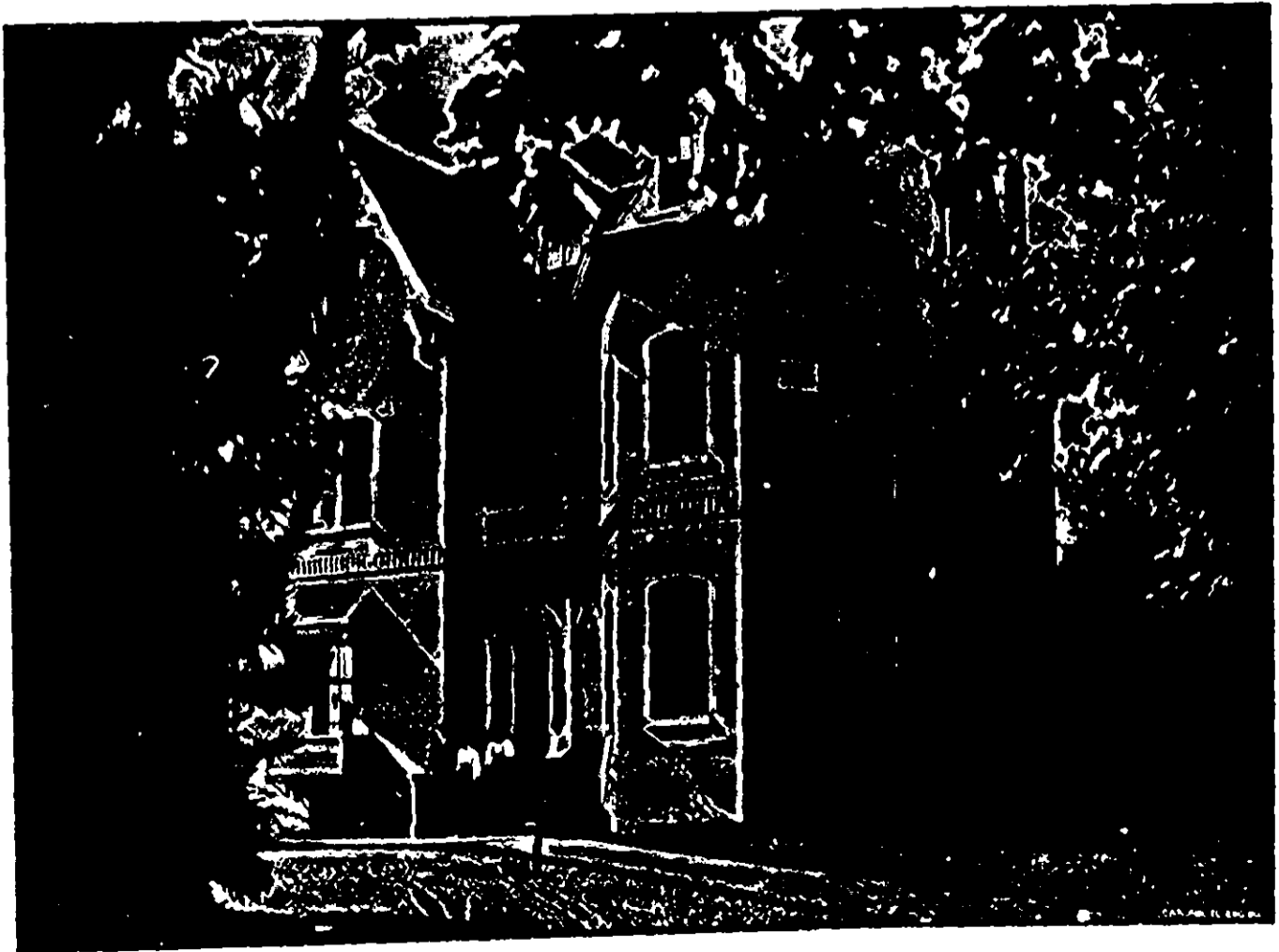
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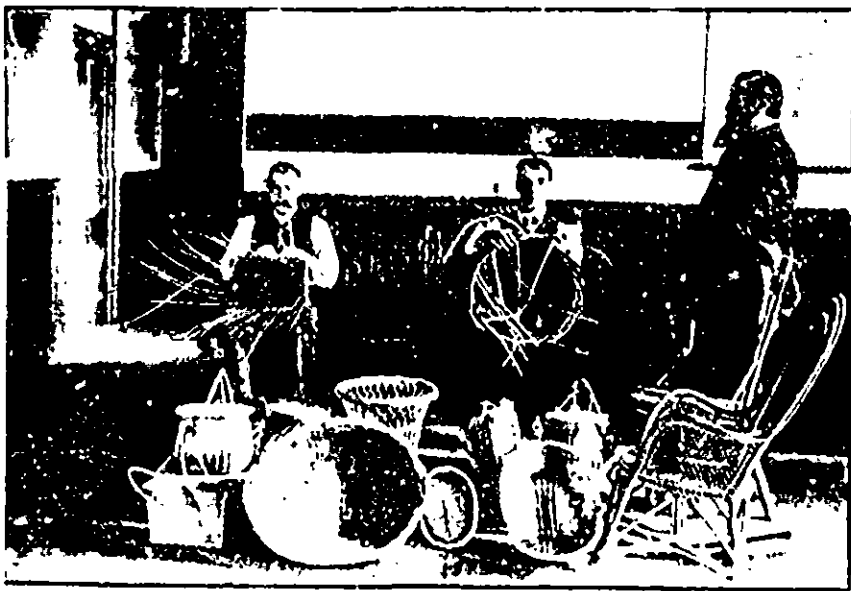


MAIN BUILDING.



RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

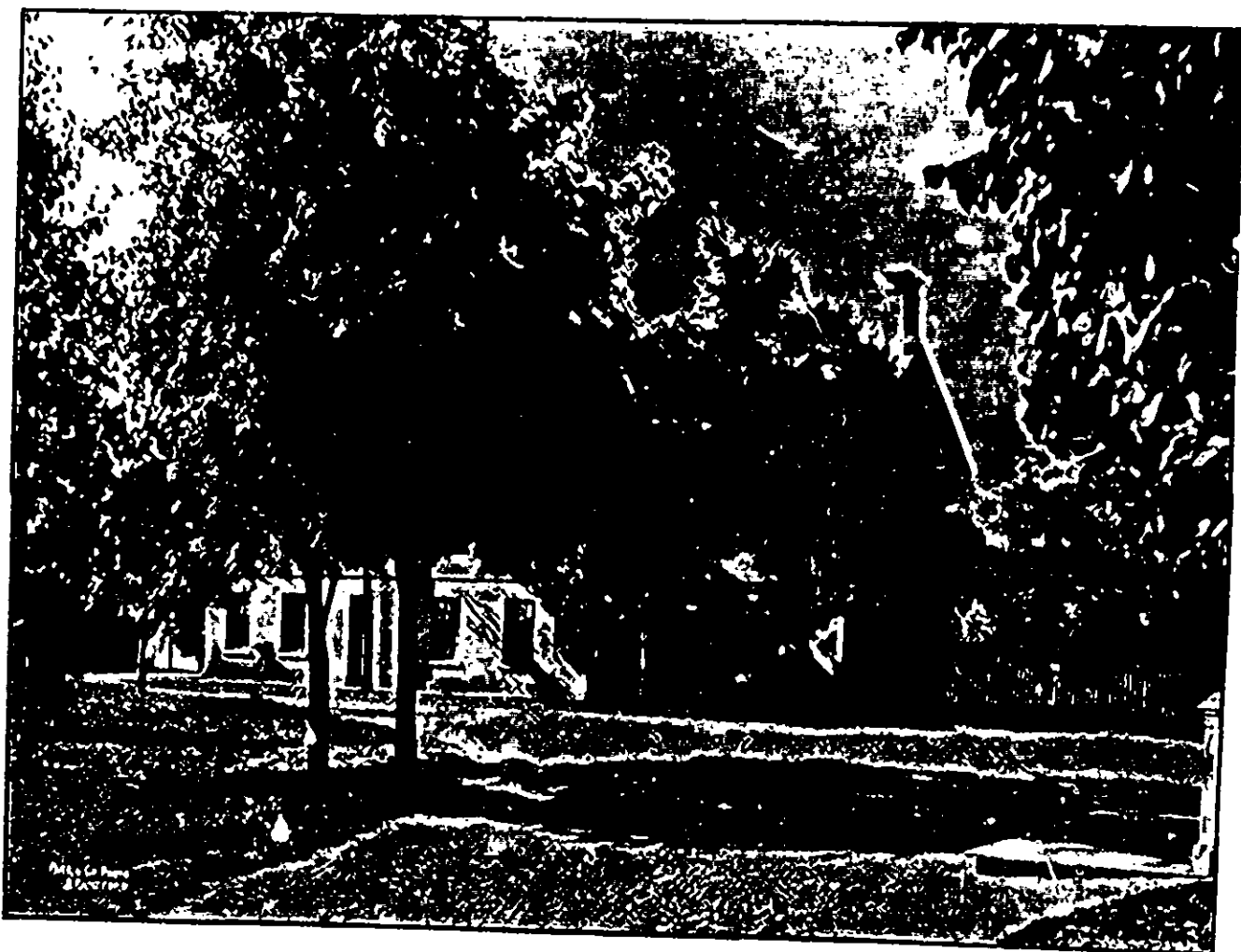
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WILLOW WORKERS



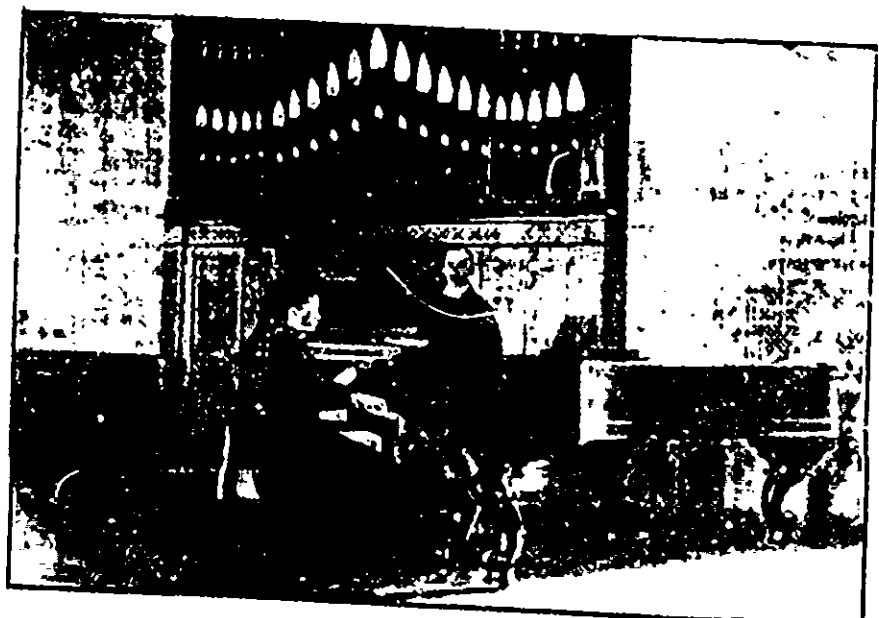
GEOGRAPHY CLASS



THE WILLOW WORKSHOP.



PIANO TUNING



PIANO LESSON.

## The Queen of the Year.

When ours are low and nights are long  
And winds bring with them  
Through darkness comes the Queen of the year,  
In all her peerless charms,  
Her crown, fair and holly-crowned  
With the Christ-child in her arms.

The maiden months are a stately train  
Yelled in the spotless snow,  
Or decked with the blossoms of Paradise  
What time the roses blow,  
Or wreathed in the vine and the yellow wheat  
When the meadows of harvest glow.

Hay-oh, the joy of the r-bling year  
The queen with peacock's charms,  
To show who comes through the waiting light  
To keep the world from harm,  
December, fair and holly-crowned,  
With the Christ-child in her arms.

Edna Dean Proctor

## PUPILS' LOCALS.

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

-1899

- Oh! New Year
- Christmas is over
- Wishing you a Happy New Year
- We think we will have much skating this year.
- Al! It is surprising to see how fast the time passes by.
- We are having changeable weather here just at present.
- There was no snow for Christmas, but the skating was fine
- We were all glad to see John Shilton back at his place in school again
- We hope that we will have good skating, and get rosy cheeks this season
- On the 24th of Dec. S. Edwards' brother came here. He went home last Monday
- Mr. Madden had a nice moustache, but he shaved it off last Saturday and he looks queer.
- Our class will have the usual paper examination this week, and we hope we will pass very well.
- We spent our Christmas day very nicely and were much pleased with our boxes from our dear parents.
- The boys have not played foot ball this winter because it has been too cold. They hope to play hockey soon.
- Rev. Canon Burke sent a large van to convey the English Church pupils to early Communion on Christmas.
- Belleville has a large and fine new rink, and we think it will be comfortable to see the hockey matches played.
- The sleighing is not very good now because the snow was drifted and is thawing. We have need of more snow
- Miss Corbie Holt received a lovely present from her aunt, who lives in New Zealand. She will always remember her kindness.
- On Monday 18th ult. it was very cold and Frank Doyle got his ear frozen. It looked like an ass's ear, but Frank is not an ass.
- The skating rink was strong on poorly this winter. The boys flooded the rink and the rain spoiled it, but they will try it again.
- Annie Gilleland was greatly surprised and very much pleased to receive a silver watch from her parents as a Christmas gift.
- Miss Dempsey got word from her sister Rose, stating that Miss James went home again last Tuesday and she looked very well.
- Miss Rose Ann Moore got a letter from home, saying that their folks will move to Cobden next spring, and she was much surprised
- Mr. Mathison's birthday will be on the 9th of January and we will wish him many happy returns. His right arm will feel pretty tired that night.
- Misses May Cunningham, Lizzie Scott and Annie Gilleland, in our class room, received fur gauntlets and embroidered gloves as presents
- On the 15th ult. Miss F. Scott received two presents from her friend Mr. Luther for her birthday, and she was much pleased with them.
- Last Wednesday morning, Florence Hill's father came to the Institution and took her home, as her little sister Annie was very sick, and we were so sorry.
- Rev. Canon Burke visited the English Church pupils every Monday during Advent. Mr. Burke is faithful to us. We wish him a Happy New Year.
- A teacher told a pupil that he never went to town unless on business, as he didn't think it was proper to go to town and lounge about the stores and shops.

-Misses Annie Gilleland and Ida Justus in our class room had outbreaks a few days ago but Annie is well again but Ida was in bed all Christmas day

-We regret to hear that Mr. Douglas is very ill with scarlet fever but we hope he will soon recover. Mr. Douglas does not come here now on that account

Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Cathart came here to see their daughters and they were very glad to see them. They took them to the hotel and stayed there three days

Last Friday evening Mr. Mathison's son George came into the dining room and we all rose and gave the handkerchief salute, as we were glad to welcome him.

On the 15th ult. the grand jury paid a visit to the Institution for the Deaf. They were very much pleased to see us and we were very much pleased to see them

Some of the girls sent boxes to their parents on Christmas, and they are anxious to hear that they got them. We hope they will be much pleased with them

The snow is nearly melted because it rained. We hope the ice on the bay will not thaw as the skating is excellent. We hope Mr. Mathison will allow us to go to skate next Saturday.

-Mrs. Maud Thomas received a letter from Marion Waters saying that she is getting well again. We hope that she will soon recover her health, as we want her to come back to school

The 20th ult. was Ethel Dixon's birthday. Some girls wished her many happy returns. Annie Showers gave her friend Ethel a lovely cup, and saucer and she thanked her very much

-On Christmas eve, the little girls hung their stockings on their beds, and the next morning they got some candies, nuts and two cakes. The writer asked them who gave them and they said Santa Claus

-Last Monday morning we received some big boxes and lots of nice presents from our parents or friends. We were all very much pleased with everything and we felt so thankful to them for their great kindness.

-Before this time we, the girls, expected to be allowed to go to town and buy presents as Christmas gifts, but we were disappointed in not going there on account of changeable weather and prevalent sickness.

-We wanted to skate on the bay two weeks ago but Mr. Mathison did not allow us as the ice was not strong enough but he allowed us for the first time on the 10th ult. and we had a very enjoyable time.

-A few days ago, we had a lesson on letter writing, and one of us wrote as follows: "Dear Sir, Enclosed find \$1. for which please send to my address the Editor of the Weekly Globe, &c." If the editor sees this, he will feel pretty cheap

On the 26th of Dec. when we went to chapel at 10 o'clock, we were surprised to see five pictures of Santa Claus on the large slate. They were drawn by our artist, W. E. Gray. Mr. Campbell explained to us about Santa Claus, and when he was done, we went into the sitting room at 10 o'clock and Mr. Mathison distributed many books and boxes to us

## Language First-Speech Afterward.

To the customary visitor at our school nothing is so awe inspiring as to hear that our pupils are taught speech, but to those familiar with the work it is not necessary to say that ability to speak, to utter words, is of slight value if it is not accompanied by ability to use correct English. This, indeed, is the only proper end and aim of a school for children who cannot hear speech, if possible, but language at all hazards. We love not speech the less but language more—a distinction with a decided difference. *California News*

Tommy's Fortunate Father "You children turn up your noses at everything on the table. When I was a boy I was glad to get enough dry bread." "I say, pa, you are having a better time of it now you are living with us," replied Tommy, consolingly

No man is free until he can dispose of himself, until he is sought after instead of seeking, until, in the noblest sense of the words, he commands his own price in the world. -Hamilton W. Mabie.

## TORONTO TOPICS

Mr. Neil Calder was in Toronto recently on his way to Mount Forest from Manitoba to spend the holidays with relatives and friends

Mr. Henry White spent the Xmas holidays in London

Mr. Waggoner of Hamilton was in Toronto during the Christmas holidays

Mr. Neil McGillivray went to Purple Hill to remain under the parental roof for the Xmas holidays

Mr. John Ishister of Hamilton was in Toronto for a few hours on his way to Lakethird to spend Christmas holidays with relatives and friends. He likes his job in McPherson's shoe factory here

Mrs. Neidham who lives in a Barris, was in Toronto during Xmas holidays

Miss Ada Jones, who has been spending the past few months in Toronto, returned home to St. Thomas recently

Mr. George Clifton, a deaf mute who hails from near Boston, Mass., and has been working in Montreal for some time lately, has secured a situation with the Boscck Bros. & Co., of Toronto. He says he thinks he will remain in Toronto for good. He also says the cost of living in the United States is pretty high at present owing to the war tax

Mrs. Thomas Bradshaw has the sympathy of all in the loss of her mother, who died on Friday, Dec. 23rd, at the former's home, 72 Woollesy St. She had been ailing for some time of some kind of affection of the heart. Service was held in the evening of Dec. 26th and her remains taken to Walkerton for burial the following morning

Mr. Arthur Clarke, of Aurora, was in the city for a few days lately

Miss Minnie Slater gave a party to a number of her young deaf mute friends one evening a few weeks ago, and a most enjoyable time was spent

Mr. A. C. Sheppard went to Brantford for his holidays on Dec. 29th.

We had an elderly colored lady at our gospel meeting last Sunday. She was very well dressed and seems to be smart, though she never got an education. Several of the mutes know her before, but she is a stranger to most of them

Perhaps these are my last locals from Toronto for the present winter. -D. S. L.

## From our Correspondent

Our monthly meeting was last time devoted to a special subject that of Natural History. A very full attendance and a carefully prepared programme secured a most successful evening. The room was decorated with a number of large engravings and colored prints of animals, which gave a good background for the speeches. Mr. Bridgen opened the meeting with an address on the number, variety, uses and instinct of animals. He mentioned a few remarkable occurrences in which some animals had affected the course of history and noted references to them in the Bible as instruments in their maker's hands, and emphasized the evidence they gave of the present working of the thought, care and wisdom of God, so that men need not wait for Heaven to have their minds impressed and their hearts warmed with the present sense of His power and goodness. Five minute addresses were then given by many present, relating some anecdote or personal observation, relating to the lives or actions of animals. The ladies took an active part. Mrs. Smith, Misses Munro, O'Neil, Kerr, and Bertha Bridgen contributed interesting matter, and all the leading men took part. A novel part was made by Mr. C. Elliott appearing in an elephant's head well made of cloth and card board, and relating his experience as that beast. Mr. Fraser gave an interesting account of his personal observation on fowls and such ways. Mr. Slater discarded on bees and Mr. Mason on dogs. A sharp and animated debate on the comparative value of the cow and horse to man was discussed by Slater, Mason, Bridgen, H. Mason, O'Rourke, Luddy, Bradshaw, and Fraser. The debate was cut short by the tea and cake appearing. All separated with a general enquiry of "what next?" To show who were there we give names: Mr. I. Bridgen, Geo. Bridgen, Misses Ella and Bertha Bridgen, Mrs. Munro, Misses A. Fraser, Kerr, Munro, O'Neil, Mettregger, Laura and Eva Elliott, M. Slater, McCullough, Mrs. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Elyon, Mrs. Watterburn, A. W. and H. Mason, P. Fraser, A. Buchan, Bradshaw, Elliott, Ben and J. Terrell, Miss Patterson, Messrs. McGillivray, Darney, Luddy, Picard, Sheppard, O'Rourke, Chas. Smith, Ross, and Gillan.

## The New Year.

Good-bye! heard ye the knell last night,  
That ye rung the old year's dying?  
Now ye hear the bells that toll around  
The new year where he was lying?  
Hark ye the prattling baby feet  
That patter at the door-way  
Warning the old year's dying breath!  
The foot falls on the floor-way!

Now ye the old year carried out  
The new year's coming after?  
Hear ye the notes of broken hopes?  
The music of baby laughter?  
The year's gone, a new one's begun—  
All sadnesses from ye fling  
Lift high your hearts in joyful shout,  
The King is dead! Long live the King!

## The Lion's Petition.

Sultan Muloy Abderrahman, of Morocco, was very fond of wild animals, and had coolness of nerve in dealing with them. He was one day passing through the court of the palace, mounted on a magnificent white charger, when a lion which he had been in the habit of caressing sprang up the side of the horse, and placed his paws upon the sultan's knee.

The horse, wild with fear, snorted and reared, and the sultan held him in with a firm hand. Those who saw him, say that he was not in the least disturbed. He put his hand on the lion's head and stroked it. Then he turned to the chief officer of the court and asked:

"How many pounds of meat are given to this lion daily?"

The officer told him the quantity. "Let the lion have ten more pounds," said his majesty, and the beast, as if an actual petition had been granted, with drew from the horse's side and lay down again, quite pacified.

"These animals," said the master of the horse, "understand what is spoken, although they have not the power of speech to tell what they want."

Mashallah! gravely responded another

## Concerning Deaf and Schools Abroad.

The Silent Worker gives a digest of information sent out by the Volta Bureau from which we glean the following facts:

Out of 200,000 deaf mutes in India, only fifty are under instruction in two small schools, the one in Calcutta and the other in Bombay. The popular belief is that the deaf are incapable of receiving instruction.

During the last 30 years the proportion of deaf-mutes to the whole population has decreased more than one half in the Argentine Republic

In Brazil the Combined System is followed and the pupils are given both academic instruction and industrial training.

In France the number of deaf mutes is on the decrease. The Oral method is mostly used in the French schools. A society has been founded in Paris to aid former pupils of the Paris Institution to secure employment. There is a leaning toward the auricular method in France and Germany for pupils that have some hearing.

The first and only school for the deaf in Serbia was inaugurated last year.

Supt. Swiler of the Wisconsin Institution to his pupils. "Remember that in school you are working for yourselves, that the years are few and short in which you may remain here, and that any learning that you may acquire makes you just so much wiser, or stronger, or more skilful, and so makes you worth just that much more to yourselves, to your families, to your home neighborhoods and to the State. The State is educating you from motives of pure benevolence, but, with the expectation that when educated you will be more useful and in every way better citizens. Do not, I entreat you, fail to appreciate your advantages here. What you get for nothing, many would be willing to pay large sums of money to obtain. The morning lecture, the recitation, the work shop, the study room, the play ground and your schoolmates each add to the sum of active forces that surround you here, and, as you use them so they contribute to the amount of knowledge and skill that tend to elevate your lives."

A new feature adopted by the California School is the military drill. We presume it is being formed for the purpose of guarding the coast against possible invasion by Uncle Sam's enemies. But whatever the purpose may be, it will be found beneficial in keeping more than one boy from becoming round shouldered, as well as giving him some good exercise.



# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Four, six or eight pages.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

## OUR MISSION

**First.** First 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

Subscriptions for the school year, payable in advance, postage prepaid by publisher. 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.

Times, all communications and subscriptions

## THE CANADIAN MUTE,

BELLEVILLE,  
ONTARIO



MONDAY JANUARY 2, 1899.

We wish all our readers  
"A Happy New Year."

1899.

There is a very suggestive allegorical story of two men, one an aged man with hair whitened by the years, and the other a youth with long raven locks, who one day, arm in arm, climbed to a lofty height. When they had reached the summit the old man, deliberately mounting a ledge of rock, and turning to look back on the way they had come, lifted his hat and with solemn voice exclaimed, "O Past! I salute thee!" Thereupon his young companion, leaping up to a still higher crag, and excitedly waving his hat above his head, looked out upon the pathway which they had yet to tread, and cried with enthusiasm "O Future! I salute thee!"

It is such a double salutation that is appropriate to all of us, and that fittingly expresses our feelings, as we stand on the dividing line between the old year and the new and while we look forward to the coming year with unshaken confidence and hopefulness, yet we cannot but regard the passing year with some of the old man's longing and regret. The year that has gone, whatever may have been our experiences thereon has much in its reminiscences that must draw our gaze backwards, such that makes us dwell upon it with tender yearning, as upon the face of a friend whom we never expect to see again. Great joys or calm content may have come to us, or sorrow or loss or failure may have been our lot, but, in the light of thoughtful retrospect our joys, viewed through the mellow light of the past, reveal all their beauties in intensified attractiveness while the always present annoyances and disappointments become transmuted into beatitudes, all our

trials and griefs and the carking cares of life exhibit the perfect pattern-blurred to our then present vision-wrought by the divine controlling hand, and our failures have become the stepping stones on which we may mount to future success.

At this season of the year every merchant posts up his books to see how he stands, and what measure of success has attended the year's operations. And it would be well for us also to take stock of our lives, and to thoughtfully review, as in the stillness of the divine presence itself, the scenes and the incidents, the joys and the grievings, the gains and the losses of the days that have gone beyond recall. Only by such reminiscences can we gauge the value of our past achievements, only thus are we enabled to ascertain with what degree of faithfulness we have utilized our opportunities and accomplished our tasks. Let us then speed the parting guest, and close with due reverence the record of another year. This farewell, however, need not be too tearful, or over sad, since we never lose the best of what has been, and in that farther future that lies beyond the vale we shall surely meet again all that was truly worthy and immortal in the past.

But life must have its Pagan heights as well as its Ebenezer, and while we may find it profitable sometimes to review the past, yet it is to the future that our gaze should be habitually turned. Retrospection may be good for warning, for admonition, for inspiration, but the record of the past is unalterable. The future, however, is our own and we can make of it what we will. Before us it lies as a clean, unutilized page on which we shall, from moment to moment, inscribe—what? Just what we will—pure thoughts, kind words, noble deeds, a record of duty well done, of time well used, of opportunities well employed, or with the dark blot and blur of sin and indolence and neglect, a black, accusing record, which, once written, can never be erased. How careful, then, it behooves us to be in every thought and word and deed that nothing unworthy shall be chronicled against us.

I stand upon the threshold of two years  
And backward look, and forward strain my eyes  
Upon the blotted record fall my tears.  
While, brushing them aside, a sweet surprise  
Breaks like a day-dawn on my upturned face  
As I remember all Thy daily grace.

Thou hast been good to me, the burdened past  
Thou hast borne with me, and the future days  
Are in thy hands. I tremble not, but cast  
My care upon thee and in prayer and praise  
Prepare to make the coming year the best  
Because of noble work and sweeter rest.

## Christmas Presents.

The last issue of the *West Virginia Tablet* contains a very sensible and timely article on the habit of giving presents at Christmas. It says that in a great many instances this custom has degenerated from its original purpose—that of giving tangible expression to affectionate good wishes—into a burden imposed by a sense of pride or mistaken ideas as to obligations of friendship. It makes special reference to its own staff, each one of whom, in addition to "romancing" all the friends at home and all the pupils in her class, feels it necessary to present a gift to every other member of the staff, and it enters a strong plea for moderation in this respect. In this connection we desire to commend to our contemporary the action of the staff at this Institution. In the past our sewing circle composed of the matron, the resident officers and teachers and the lady members of the Superintendent's family, had fallen into the habit that the *Tablet* so strongly deprecates. This season, however, instead of following the usual custom they made a common fund of the money they would otherwise have expended for presents, this sum amounting to \$11, was divided equally between the Home for the Friendless and The Mission of this city

FOR THE CANADIAN MUTE

1899.

BY H. R. COLMAN, M. A., INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

All hail glad New Year! Let the old year die out  
In a full glorious Hallelujah note!  
Let heavens to earth, the earth to heavens again  
Send back the echo in a joyful strain!

Time was when books and printing were unknown  
The seeds of culture and reform unknown  
When wickedness, despite the law's delay,  
Climbed out morality and held them away  
When ignorance the monster stalked the land  
And murder boldly showed its gory hand  
When Christian liberty and Gospel light  
In dark obscurity and heathen night  
Were hid, and first not point the road  
That led to happiness and endless good  
But time was changed, and nations which once lay  
In darkness, now see light and bless the day  
When Gutenberg and his undaunted will  
Invented printing—but more wonderful still  
The art sublime, heaven blest, revealed to man  
Whereby the deaf are taught: The marvellous plan

Of Christ's redemption for the hour in soul  
Was wrought in time appointed, for the whole  
Of men created. So dismissed not Lucretius  
And others so-called wise of heathen days  
Before the angels sang Messiah's praise  
Who cried that to the deaf no hand could reach  
Or them no art instruct nor wisdom teach  
"I prophesied to the deaf mute spoke the Lord  
And instantly his hearing was restored  
Be ours in following that command divine  
The glorious task to bring his light to shine  
When darkness hides the soul, and night reigns  
O'er

The mind be louded and unlock the door  
The Press, the Rostrum and the Gospel's power  
Have all their influence joined to speed the hour  
When temperance and virtue and the school  
Of Christ's morality shall be the rule  
And not the exception. Heaven quickly send  
That in fruition this fond hope may end

But hark! the funeral bells toll sad and drear  
The hour of midnight death knell of the year  
Before another twelve-month course be run,  
And earth her annual circuit round the sun  
Again shall make, how many that now live  
And move about the busy marts and strive  
To increase their fame and fortune in the field  
Of this world's battle, shall be called to yield  
Their bodies to the worms, their souls to Him  
Who saves them

We hail thee, Happy New Year! May thy birth  
Bring love, twist man and man, and peace on  
earth  
May Plenty with her smiling face be found  
And Faith and Hope and Charity abound

## Echoes of the Ohio Convention

Principal W. H. Addison, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Glasgow, Scotland, was in attendance at the Convention of American Instructors for the Deaf at the Ohio Institution, and responded to the Speech of Welcome, as reported by W. H. Hartough, the official stenographer, as follows:

Your Excellency, Superintendent Jones,  
Mr. President and fellow teachers

Although I am no orator as Brutus is, yet I take great pleasure in appearing before you to say a few words and to thank you for the very cordial welcome that you have extended to me in this country. I esteem it a very great honor, indeed to be permitted to address a Convention of American Teachers of the Deaf, assembled in this great and grand State of Ohio. In coming to this large and splendid country I feel that I have not come to a foreign one. Things, indeed, to some extent seem a little strange but there is a strong familiarity about the scenery, and about the dwellings, and about the people, so much so, that I can hardly realize that the broad Atlantic divides me from my home. We in Great Britain have many things in common with you people of America. In the first place we have our common language which I am glad to say is being extended, and also being improved by many expressions which are being coined on this side of the Atlantic. These expressions have been brought about in order to express new thoughts, new desires, and new wants, which your civilization requires. Then again we have our common literature. To begin with we have the Bible, that grandest book of all books, handed down to us from England and then we have, that grandest of all poets, Shakespeare. These are gifts which England has given not only to this nation but to English speaking people everywhere. I think that these two gifts will never perish while the English race exists. Then again we have our common love of liberty. A great many people think that when you

ent yourselves adrift from our country that you were inflicting a great blow upon us, but that that revolution of yours, which seemed to strike such a heavy blow, has proved a great blessing to the democracy of Great Britain. It seemed that the liberty for which you aspired and which you achieved, inspired the common people of England and Scotland to strive for larger liberty at home. We have also a common sturdy independence. Our Saxon forefathers, who were wise and trusted not only to Providence but in a strong right arm to make a path through the world, were the same. It has been said by one of our grandest thinkers that the great ruling force which moves the world is an idea, one that ideas rule and govern the world. That I believe to be true. I have shown you that we have many ideas in common with you. Recent events seem to show and to prove that the two great nations of the English speaking people are drawing closer together. Such is the prayer of every true Briton and every true American who loves his country. Applause. But there is a special cause and a special idea which draws us who are teachers of the deaf together, and that, of course, is the education of the deaf. The great cause of the education of the deaf is advancing in common with the great cause education in general, by leaps and by bounds. I want to say for Scotland that it was always a great country for education. Scotchmen are proud to say that Scotland provides the brains for the British Empire. I was very much surprised to find that Scotland also provides brains for the Ohio Institution. Laughter. But we in England have looked to America as our example in the education of the deaf. There is no doubt in the minds of those who know the facts that America is in advance of us, but at the same time we are not going to sleep. Applause. In coming over here I was talking to some Americans coming from our country and some of them thought that we are asleep. We have a law that every child in Great Britain, between the ages of six and seventeen, shall go to the proper school, and there is no excuse for staying away. It is my strong belief that the teacher asks them school. I do not care what kind of fine places you have. I am told sometimes to see what fine buildings you have here, and what accommodations you have for carrying on the work. But it is not the fine buildings, it is the teacher who makes the school and upon whom will depend the character of the pupil. I have heard since I have been here that there is a tendency in America to cut down salaries. I think that is a mistake which we are not making. In the past our salaries have been miserable but there is a satisfactory improvement from year to year, and we hope to be on a par with what you do in this country for the deaf. We teachers in Great Britain, three years ago formed an association much in the same way that you are banded together. We meet annually for the transaction of the necessary business pertaining to the association, and every two years we hold what is called on the other side of the water, a congress, at which papers bearing on the general subject of education are presented and discussed. Our first congress was held at Glasgow and we were greatly honored by the presence of several American ladies and gentlemen, teachers and clergymen, among whom was our esteemed president, Dr. Gallaudet. The attendance of these ladies and gentlemen at our meeting was esteemed by us very much and when the invitation came from your executive committee for us to come over here, I determined to come if possible. Our annual meeting was held last month, and at that meeting I was instructed to bring to you a message of good will, with the hope that your efforts will always be successful and productive of the greatest amount of good in the education of the deaf. I thank you again for your kindly welcome. Applause.

The *New Era*, of Jacksonville, Illinois, is resplendent in new type, etc., and is always a welcome visitor. The change of form may be all right, but we candidly think the old *Journal* style was preferable. We lost an old and dear friend when the *New Era* absorbed the *Journal*.

## BIRTH.

At Chicago, on the 15th December 1898, the wife of Mr. Duncan Morrison of a daughter. Congratulations. The father was the first pupil enrolled in this institution.

## Ontario Deaf-Mutes Association.

OFFICERS		
PRESIDENT	A. E. SMITH	Brautford
1st VICE-PRES.	P. EMERY	Toronto
2ND VICE-PRES.	A. W. HANON	Toronto
SECRETARY	W. M. NURSE	Hellerville
TREASURER	D. J. MCKILLOP	Hellerville
INTERPRETERS	D. B. COLKMAN	"
	W. J. CAMPBELL	"

INSTITUTION ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION		
Hon. President	R. Mathison	
President	Wm Douglas	
Vice Pres.	D. J. McKillop	
Secy. Treas.	Wm Nurse	

FOOT BALL AND HOCKEY CLUBS		
Captain First Eleven	L. Charbonneau	
Second Eleven	H. Warner	
Hockey, First Team	H. Harris	
Second	H. Warner	

DUPPERIN LITERARY SOCIETY		
Hon. President	R. Mathison	
President	Wm Nurse	
Vice Pres.	D. J. McKillop	
Secy Treas.		

# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1899

'Tis a different world to-day  
Crowds are in the street so gay  
Human nature seems to bloom  
Out of crabbiness and gloom  
As a marbled old apple tree  
Blooms with contagious glee  
Fresher growths of May among  
Wrinkled brows to-day look young

## Christmas Festivities.

Christmas is over the bells have ceased ringing  
Gone are its sentiment, turkey and cheer  
Wedding of the songs joyous voices were singing,  
Now we're awaiting "A Happy New Year!"

Christmas day is just the same length as every other day of the year, but at this Institution the Christmas joy is made to extend over as long a period as possible. For many days before Christmas the spirit of festivity pervades the whole Institution, and eager expectancy is visible on every face. The teachers utilize the events that are transpiring, and those in anticipation, as a subject for lessons in the class rooms, the children see boxes and parcels arriving by every train, three or four days before Christmas a load of turkeys is stored away in the refrigerator, and about the same time some three hundred bags of candies are filled ready for the party. Of course the children are all fully cognizant of all these preparations, so, if it is true that the pleasure of anticipation exceeds those of participation, the pupils here must very thoroughly enjoy their Christmas. The anticlimax of all these anticipatory joys was reached when on Friday afternoon all assembled in the chapel for the usual exchange of good wishes. Supt. Mathison first made a brief and appropriate address, in which he extended his best wishes to every one connected with the Institution for a very happy Christmas. He was glad that the epidemics—mumps and whooping cough—were about over and he expected that every pupil would be able to come down to dinner on Monday. He had received letters from several of the old pupils, including the four at Gallaudet College, extending their good wishes to the pupils and teachers, and, with their approbation, he would send a telegram, expressing our kind wishes to them. At the close of Mr. Mathison's address all the officers and teachers present spoke briefly, each one tendering his or her wishes that this would be a Merry Christmas for all at the Institution.

Of all times of the year Christmas is perhaps the pleasantest. Every one is in good humour, tries to dislocate his neighbour's arm, and wishes him "A Merry Christmas." In the home, brothers and sisters meet to receive the parental greetings, and the proverbial turkey is carved, not to mention the good old fashioned plum pudding which is brought in "warm, reeking, rich." Our pupils this Christmas have not had the privilege of going home, but we feel sure that all were so well

entertained that the thought of home rarely entered their minds. Monday, the 26th, was observed as a holiday. The first part of the day's programme was an interesting address in the chapel by Mr. Campbell. Then followed the distribution of the Christmas boxes. Santa Claus has been unusually kind this year. The sight in the girls' play room, where all the boxes were piled up, reminded one of the treasures of a West India merchant-ship. No pupil, from the youngest to the oldest, was forgotten. Another attractive part of the day's proceedings was the Christmas dinner and the happy faces when all had done was the best proof that Mr. Turkey was as nice and welcome as ever. The afternoon was spent on the ice—some playing hockey, others racing and chasing one another to their heart's content. There was the usual party in the evening when games of all kinds were taken part in, and at half past nine all retired to their needed rest with a feeling of satisfaction. The Christmas of 1898 is one which in future years we shall all love to recall.

### NOTES.

—Little Carey, our smallest boy, envied no one, he was happy with a new hand sled all his own.

—The pupils were very glad that the snow held off and enabled them to have a good afternoon's skating on the 26th.

—Little Miss Irene Stewart sent a lovely doll for one of the small girls whose friends forgot to remember. She was the Santa Claus this year for that little girl.

Johnny Shilton is well supplied with instructive and interesting reading matter. His uncle sent him, as a Xmas gift, four vols. of Green's History of the English People.

—Among the girls, Gertrude Pilling got the largest box of good things from home, and she did not forget to share with her less fortunate sisters. Jos Dubois had the lion's share on the boys' side and he wore a happy smile all day.

—As soon as the presents had been distributed, boys and girls rushed up stairs to unpack their treasures. We leave our readers to imagine the scene. Of course the dormitories were not fit for inspection for some hours after.

—At the Christmas social we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. A. Shelp, of Russell, Ont., who is attending the Ontario Business College in the city. He is a son of Mr. T. Shelp, a former pupil of our Institution in its early days. He was accompanied by Mr. T. Sparks, a nephew of Mr. Garland, of Ashton. Both the young men quickly made themselves at home among us.

—As the pupils filed from the chapel into the girls' sitting room where Santa Claus had deposited his gifts, each of the girls were met by a motherly embrace from Miss Walker and a hearty greeting from Mr. Mathison. As the last of the girls came in and the first of the boys appeared, Miss Walker gracefully retired. Now Miss — called out Mr. Mathison, your turn please. The young lady blushed a flaming red, and excused herself with a—no thank you, they are too small. Of course, everybody was highly amused.

—While the presents were being distributed, Mr. Mathison was surprised to receive a box directed to him. On opening it, he found a fine pair of hand sewed boots which on trial fitted him capitally. Our experts in that line pronounced them A 1 boots and Mr. Mathison is proud of the gift, being as they were made and presented by one of his old scholars, Duncan Bloom, of Thamosville. Needless to say they are appreciated and Mr. Mathison would gladly make some return, but this, we know, would not please Duncan.

To Miss Walker belongs the lion's share of the credit for all that conducted to the comfort and enjoyment of the pupils. She had a general oversight of all the arrangements, and not a detail was omitted that would serve to enhance their pleasure. While we were all enjoying the excellent feast provided, and all the plans devised for our amusement, we are too apt to forget that all this involved much anxious thought and many days of hard labor on the part of the Matron and her assistants, to all of whom we owe a debt of sincere gratitude.

## Christmas Greetings.

The following telegram was sent to the Institutions for the Deaf at Winnipeg, Halifax and Montreal

Pupils, officers and teachers wait Christmas greetings to all in your Institution  
(Signed) R. MATHISON

Replies as hereunder were received—

Winnipeg Dec 29, 1898.

All unite in warmest Christmas Greetings to friends in Hellerville  
D. W. M. DENNIE

Halifax, Dec 26, 1898

We all reciprocate Christmas Greetings and wish you all a bright New Year  
J. FRASER

Miss Ada James, of St. Thomas, wired wishing all a Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year.

In reply to greetings the following telegram was sent to our old friends now attending Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., U. S.

Pupils, officers and teachers, Hellerville Institution send Christmas Greetings to Miss Hutchinson, Miss McNeill, Alex. D. Swanson and John Brathwaite  
(Signed) R. MATHISON

Dr. R. Mathison, the Superintendent's son at Kamloops also sent his usual Christmas greetings by wire, and has not since forgotten to do so since he left home for the west twelve years ago.



—It is whispered that we shall soon have to part with one of our valued attendants. "Cupid" has been very busy among them.

Advantage was taken of the holiday on the 26th to make some needed repairs to the laundry machinery and Mr. Kane spent most of the day at the foundry in the city superintending the repairs.

—Mr. and Mrs. Balis had the merriest Christmas of us all. Their fun began on the 23rd, and they kept it up without intermission until the evening of the 26th, excepting of course a breathing spell on Sunday. They were house moving.

—Miss Annie Mathison has taken a great interest in our Sunday afternoon bible class for several years and has regularly given our pupils instruction, which they fully appreciate. Wishing to go away on a visit, Mr. Forrester took charge and is quickly adapting himself to our Canadian signs.

On the morning of the 26th a most unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Moore, our gardener. He went down to the bay, where our Bursar's sons were sailing their ice boat, and while assisting them in giving the boat a start, he slipped backwards, striking violently on the back of his head, making a severe wound and causing unconsciousness. He was carried home and Dr. Eakins being away, Dr. Farley came and sowed up the wound. All hope in a few days to see him around again.

A gloom was cast over the Institution during the Christmas festivities by the news that Mr. Douglas's little boy, Harley had been stricken with scarlet fever, and he is now lying very ill. Both the little boy and Mrs. Douglas had been ailing for some days and the fever developed itself in the little one on Christmas Day. All in the Institution deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Douglas in their trial and all hope for the speedy recovery of the little boy who is the joy of their home.

On Saturday evening, the 17th ult., the boys and girls took sides in the chapel in a word forming contest, from the word "imperturbable." For nearly an hour the contest was close and keen, then one after another of the contestants dropped out leaving only Miss Holt to uphold the girls' side against Frank Harris and Arthur Jaffray for the boys. Miss Holt made a good stand against her opponents but at last had to give up, the boys being thirteen words ahead at the close. Those who took part were: Misses Holt, Scott, (Holland and Leigh, against F. Harris, A. Jaffray, F. Doyle and M. Carter. Johnny Shilton was an unhappy boy that evening, as he wanted to be down stairs to help the boys, but a combination of mumps and whooping cough were too much for him. Messrs. Forrester and Madden then took the platform and entertained the pupils with a couple of amusing and instructive stories.

## PERSONALITIES.

—Anna Mass' brother spent Christmas here with her.

—Miss Gibson spent Christmas with friends in Brockville.

—Miss Brown spent Christmas at her parents' home in Morrisburg.

—Mrs. Terrill spent a happy Christmas in Kingston with her daughter.

—Miss Mathison returned home last week from a visit with friends in Brockville.

—Miss Eva Zingg intends spending the Christmas holidays at her home in Hanover.

—Miss Mary Fletcher, of our attendants' staff, spent Christmas Day at her home in Marmora.

—William Edwards, of Toronto, came down Christmas to see his brother, Stephen Edwards, here.

—Raymond Grooms, brother of Harry Grooms, and a friend, Master Lasher, of Napanee, spent Saturday at the Institution.

—A number of the young friends of Dr. George Mathison, of Winnipeg, had a social time on Tuesday evening last at the Superintendent's residence.

—Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Cathcart and Mr. Burk had their little ones spend Sunday with them at a hotel in the city, so as to have them all to themselves.

—Our voluminous correspondent, Wm. Kay, is now living with Messrs. Turrill and McKenzie, on their new farm in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

—Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Cathcart, Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Pindor, Mrs. Dool and Mr. D. F. Burk gladdened the hearts of their children on Christmas Day by coming to see them.

—In accordance with a new regulation of the Post Office Department, we have now to pay postage on the papers we send out. It will cost us five or six cents per year for each subscriber.

—Mr. Joseph Cook, of the Winnipeg Institution, formerly a pupil here, sent Miss Templeton a nice Christmas memento in the form of a pretty little book written by a Winnipeg clergyman.

—Thos. Hazleton, of Delta, writes a letter to say that he is very much opposed to deaf-mutes who go potholing and begging about the country. He thinks everyone who wants to work could get employment of some kind.

—THE CANADIAN MUTE is requested to state that Mr. Sutherland's little boy is not named "Charles Tupper." Our Brautford correspondent dearly loves a little joke, we know, but he must not wilfully misrepresent facts or we shall be shy of him. The little boy's proper name is "Wilfred Laurier" Sutherland, and his parents wish his friends to kindly note the fact.

—Dr. Geo. C. Mathison, of Winnipeg, arrived home on Friday evening, the 23rd, and of course brought with him a Merry Christmas to Superintendent Mathison's home. On his way here he caught a heavy cold, but he is quite better now. All the pupils, whose warm friend he always was, were delighted to see his familiar face again, and gave him a very hearty welcome, as did all connected with the Institution. He likes Winnipeg very much and has already secured a large and constantly-growing practice.

—Mr. Jno. Vallos, a former pupil of the Mackay Institute at Montreal, and well known to our Toronto friends, was married on Thanksgiving eve to Miss M. Robinson, a Brooklyn, N. Y., lady, the Rev. John Chamberlain, of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf, officiating. As both are deaf-mutes the ceremony was in signs. The bride received many nice presents and Mr. and Mrs. Vallos began their wedded life with the best wishes of many friends. After a trip through Jersey and Pennsylvania they will reside in Brooklyn.

—We have just heard of the marriage of two former pupils of our school, Mr. Thos. Hubbard, of Owen Sound, and Miss Sarah Bassett, of Sault Ste. Marie. The happy event took place as long ago as last August, quite time enough for them to judge if they took a wise step. We are glad to hear from a letter received that they are very happy and all here will unite with us in wishing them all joy. Thomas has been employed for the past six seasons on the C. P. R. Steamer Athabasca and has given good satisfaction to his officers. At present he is working in the C. P. R. freight sheds at Owen Sound. We wish him continued success.



**PERSONALITIES.**

—On the 17th ult. Mr. Henry Austin Chapin, reputed to be the richest man in Michigan, died at his late residence in Niles, Mich. Many years ago he bought a tract of land for a few hundred dollars. He regretted the outlay and tried to dispose of the property again, but in vain. A few years later a very valuable iron deposit was found on the plot, and from this he has received yearly several hundred thousand dollars. He is a second cousin of Mrs. Bahr.

On Tuesday evening last an excellent entertainment was given by the Holloway St Sunday School, to the enjoyment of which some of our deaf friends materially contributed. Mr. Nurse's class, consisting of Misses N Morrison, A Butler and E Irvine, dressed in Greek costume, signed very gracefully the hymn "Savior more than life to me," while Miss Dufee sang the words in a perfect time as if she were an expert sign reader. The effect was very fine. Mr. Nurse then signed in a very impressive manner the thrilling narrative of Christ stilling the tempest. This is one of the most graphic incidents in the Bible and its vividness and dramatic effect are increased manifold when recited in the graceful and expressive sign language. The audience was delighted with this part of the programme. Prof. Coleman acted as interpreter.

**A Pleasant Gathering.**

Mrs. E. Marrin, a sister of Mrs. E. Zingg, entertained about a hundred of her friends at her cozy new home on Wednesday, Dec 14th, from four to seven p. m. In a pretty costume of pink and black the dutiful hostess gave cheery welcome to her guests. In the dining room four pretty buds, Miss. F. Brown, Miss Mcner, Miss Zingg, and Miss Jackson, gracefully assisted with the refreshments. The refreshment table was a picture, draped in white and pink with large bouquets of white and pink carnations, chrysanthemums and amilax, while musicians hidden in some invisible niche discoursed sweet music. Altogether it was one of the most enjoyable functions of the season. *Berlin Record, Dec 14th.* Mrs. Marrin also entertained the whole of the orphans from the Berlin Orphanage on Friday, the 16th. Miss E. Zingg and two other ladies assisted with refreshments and the entertainment of the children, who all thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The CANADIAN MUTU, commenting upon the discussion regarding a compulsory law, says:—"One ounce of tactful persuasion is worth a pound of efforts at compulsion." That is true. Compulsion should always be the last resort, but there will occur cases where "tactful persuasion" will do no good. For instance, when a certain long eared animal takes it into his head to be balky, neither rhyme nor reason, nor the tenderest entreaty will make him budge. You have either to let him "gang his ain gait" or apply a club. Nearly every superintendent can recall instances of guardians of deaf children who remained obdurate to every appeal to send the children to school. Years ago there occurred a case in Minnesota that illustrates this point. There was a deaf girl about fifteen years of age, who had never attended school. Her father, a stolid German, refused to listen to any inducement to send the girl to school. She was too valuable at home, taking the place of a hired man, plowing in the fields, and saving lots of money for her father. Finally the sheriff of the county made a call upon the old gentleman, and though he had no law back of him, he succeeded in so scaring the obstinate parent that he allowed the girl to attend school. —*Companion*

It is not always the most brilliant pupil that gets to the top round of the ladder first. We hear a good many disparaging remarks about "plodding mediocrity," yet all the same, plodding mediocrity accomplishes more for the world than the flights of erratic genius. The boy who can prepare a lesson while he is ascending a flight of stairs to his class room, may excite momentary admiration and wonder on account of his smartness, but the chances are that this very smartness will be depended upon instead of upon hard work, and learn, when too late, that there is no substitute for downright rugged, hard and persistent digging in making a success of anything. —*Shepherd College Picket.*

**Report of Pupils' Standing.**

Excellent, 10; Medium, 5; Good, 7; Poor, 3.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Armstrong, Jarvis H.	10	10	10	10
Annable, Alva H.	10	7	10	7
Allon, Ethel Victoria	10	10	10	7
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	7
Alderson, Barbara	10	10	5	3
Bracken, Sarah Maud	7	10	10	7
Burtch, Francis	10	10	10	7
Burke, Edith	10	10	10	10
Barnett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	10
Brown, Eva Jane	7	10	7	7
Bellamy, George	10	10	10	10
Burke, Mabel	10	10	7	10
Bourdeau, Benoui	10	10	10	10
Bartley, John S.	10	10	10	10
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	7	7	7
Brauncombe, F. M.	10	10	10	10
Baragar, Martha	10	10	10	7
Barnott, Gerald	10	10	10	7
Beno, Richard	10	10	10	10
Burk, Elsie	10	10	7	7
Brown, Daisy R.	10	10	7	7
Berthelme, Marilda	10	10	7	7
Brown, Florence M.	10	10	7	10
Baker, Fred	10	10	10	7
Brazier, Eunice	10	10	7	7
Chantler, Fanny	10	10	10	10
Cunningham, May A.	10	10	10	10
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	10	7
Cornish, William	10	7	7	7
Cartier, Melvin	10	10	10	10
Crowder, Vasco	10	10	7	7
Corrigan, Rose A.	10	10	10	10
Clements, Henry	10	10	10	10
Colo, Amos Bowers	10	7	10	7
Cuningham, 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	7	10	10	7
Cone, Benjamin D. C.	10	10	7	7
Coutryman, Harvey B.	10	10	10	7
Carter, Stella Jane	10	10	10	10
Clark, Adolmo	10	10	10	10
Chaino, Joseph	10	7	7	7
Caroy, Ferguson	10	10	5	3
Crandell, Oliver C.	10	10	7	7
Dewar, Jessie Carolus	10	10	10	10
Doylo, 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
Dand, Wm. T.	10	10	10	10
Dalo, Minnie M.	10	10	10	7
Dorocheer, Mary Ellen	10	10	10	10
Duke, Etlio	10	10	7	7
Duncan, Walter F.	10	10	10	10
Durno, Archibald	10	7	7	7
Deary, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Wilbur	10	10	10	7
Edwards, Stephen R.	7	10	10	10
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	10	10	10
Essex, Margaret J.	10	10	10	7
Ensminger, Robert	10	10	10	7
Ensminger, Mary	10	10	10	10
Ensminger, Maggie	10	10	10	7
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Marinudas	10	10	10	10
Fretz, Beatrice	7	10	10	10
Forgette, Marion	10	10	10	10
Farnham, Leona	7	10	10	7
French, Charles	10	10	7	7
Ford, Charles Ray	10	10	10	10
Fleming, Daniel W.	10	10	7	7
Gilleland, Annie M.	10	10	10	10
Gray, William	10	10	7	5
Gray, William E.	10	10	10	7
Gorow, Daniel	10	10	10	7
Gies, Albert E.	10	10	10	7
Goetz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Goetz, Eva	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Harry E.	10	10	10	10
Green, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Gladiator, Isabelle	10	10	10	5
Gray, Violet	7	10	10	10
Gelinoau, Arthur	10	10	7	7
Greene, Minnie May	10	10	10	10

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH	CONDUCT	APPLICATION	IMPROVEMENT
Gordon, Daniel	10	7	10	10
Gummo, Gertrude	10	10	10	10
Gauthier, Alfred	10	10	7	7
Gibson, Winnifred	10	10	10	10
Gleadow, Norman L.	10	10	10	7
Gardiner, Dalton	7	10	10	10
Howatt, Felicia	7	10	10	7
Holt, Gertrude M.	10	10	10	7
Hennault, Charles H.	10	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	5	10	10
Hammell, Henrietta	10	10	10	10
Hartwick, James H.	10	10	5	5
Hennault, Honore	10	10	10	10
Harper, William	7	10	10	7
Harris, Carl	10	10	10	7
Hagen, William	10	10	7	7
Harper, Marion	10	10	7	7
Hustwayte, John F.	10	10	7	7
Hoare, Ethel May	10	10	10	10
Ireland, Louis Elmer	10	7	7	7
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	5	10	10	7
James, Mary Theresa	10	10	10	10
James, Samuel	7	10	10	10
Johnston, Anotta	10	10	10	7
Jackson, Elroy	10	10	10	10
Jowell, Ema	10	7	7	7
King, Joseph	10	10	10	5
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
Leigh, Martha	10	10	10	10
Lett, Thomas B.H.	10	10	10	7
Lougheed, William J.S.	10	10	10	7
Lyon, Isiah	7	10	10	7
Labelle, Maximo	10	10	10	7
Lett, Wm. Putman	10	10	7	7
Lawson, Albert E.	10	10	7	7
Lowe, George C.	10	7	6	7
Little, Grace	10	10	10	7
Lowry, Charles	10	10	7	7
Laporte, Leon	10	10	5	7
Larabie, Albert	10	10	5	5
Lanell, Clophas	7	10	7	7
Love, Joseph F.	10	7	5	5
Lobsinger, Alexander	10	7	7	7
Law, Theodore	10	10	7	7
Langlois, Louis J.	10	10	10	7
Mitchell, Colm	10	10	10	10
Mapes, John Michael	10	10	10	7
Morton, Robert M.	5	10	10	10
Mosey, Ellen Loretta	10	10	10	7
Mason, Lucy Emma	10	10	10	10
Myers, Mary G.	10	10	10	7
Moore, George H.	10	10	7	7
Moore, Rose Ann	10	10	10	10
Miller, Annie	10	10	5	3
Moore, Walter B.	10	7	10	10
Munroe, Mary	10	10	5	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	7	7	7	7
McCornick, May P.	10	10	10	10
McCarthy, Eugene	10	7	7	7
McMaster, Robert	10	10	10	10
McKenzie, Herbert	10	10	10	7
McGregor, Ruby Violet	10	10	7	7
McEachern, John	7	10	10	5
McDougall, Elizabeth	5	7	7	7
McCreedy, Aletha J.	10	10	7	3
McDonald, Sara	10	10	10	7
McGuire, Lily	10	10	7	7
Nahrgang, 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	10	10	10
Otto, Charles Edward	7	10	10	10
O'Connor, Franklin J.	10	10	10	6
Perry, Algo Earl	10	7	7	7
Pepper, George	10	10	10	10
Pinder, Clarence	10	10	10	7
Pilling, Gertie	7	10	10	10
Perry, Frederic R.	7	10	10	7
Pilon, Athanaso	10	7	10	10
Pierce, Cora May	10	10	10	10
Pringle, Murray Hill	7	10	10	10
Parrent, Sophy	10	10	10	10
Ponprase, Ruth E.	10	10	7	7
Quick, Angus R.	10	10	10	10
Roonoy, Francis Peter	10	10	10	7
Rutherford, Emma	10	7	10	10
Roid, Walter E.	10	10	10	10
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	10
Russell, Mary Bell	10	10	10	7
Rielly, Mary	7	10	10	10
Roth, Edwin	10	10	10	10
Smith, Maggie	10	10	10	7
Scott, Elizabeth	10	10	10	10
Skellings, Ellen	10	10	10	10
Sager, Mabel Maud	10	10	10	7
Sager, Matilda B.	10	10	10	6
Shulton, John T.	7	10	10	7
Scott, Henry Percival	10	10	10	10
Shannon, Ann Helena	10	10	10	7
Serimshaw, James S.	10	10	10	5
Smuck, Lloyd Leeland	10	10	10	10
Showers, Annie	10	10	10	10
Showers, Mary	10	10	10	7
Showers, Catherine	10	10	10	7
Simpson, Alexander	10	10	10	7
St. Louis, Elizabeth	10	10	10	10
Smith, Alfred	10	10	10	10
Serasons, Elizabeth	10	7	10	10
Savo, Telesphore	10	10	10	7
Swick, Amos A.	10	10	10	7
Thompson, Ethel M.	10	10	10	7
Tracy, John M.	10	10	10	10
Thompson, Beatrice A.	10	10	10	10
Thomas, Maud	7	10	10	10
Terrell, Frederick	10	10	10	10
Tossell, Harold	10	10	10	10
Taylor, Joseph F.	7	7	10	7
Tudhope, Laura May	10	10	10	10
Teskey, Lulu	10	10	10	10
Vanco, James Henry	10	10	10	7
Veitch, Margaret S.	10	10	10	7
Veitch, James	10	10	10	10
Veitch, Elizabeth	10	10	7	7
Woods, Alberta May	10	10	10	10
Wallace, George R.	10	10	10	10
Wilson, Muirville P.	10	7	7	5
Watson, Mary L.	10	10	10	7
West, Francis A.	10	7	7	7
Warner, Henry A.	10	10	10	10
Wickett, George W.	10	5	5	5
Waters, Marion A.	10	10	10	7
Woodley, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Watts, David Henry	10	10	7	5
Webb, Rosy Ann	10	10	10	7
Walton Allan	10	10	10	10
Wilson, Herbert	10	10	10	7
Welch, Herbert	10	10	10	10
Walter, John T.	10	7	10	7
Watts, Grace	10	10	10	10
Walker, Lillie	10	10	7	7
Young, George S.	10	7	7	7
Young, Roseta	10	10	10	10
Yager, Norman	10	10	10	7
Young, Arthur	10	10	7	7
Young, Clara E.	10	10	5	7
Zimmerman, John C.	10	7	7	7
Zimmerman, Candace	10	10	10	10

General good health again prevails. The mumps have disappeared, there has been no new cases for twelve days and those affected at last report are better. Two or three pupils still have whooping cough but are gradually recovering and do not whoop as much as they did.

**His Second Thought.**

A lively youngster in Newport has a great desire to become the owner of a goat, so one day shortly before Christmas he called up the chimney register to apprise Santa Claus of his wish. Hailing the old gentleman supposed to inhabit these regions, he told his story in these words: "Santa Claus, I want a goat. Send me a goat for Christmas." Now it

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND BRANTFORD.



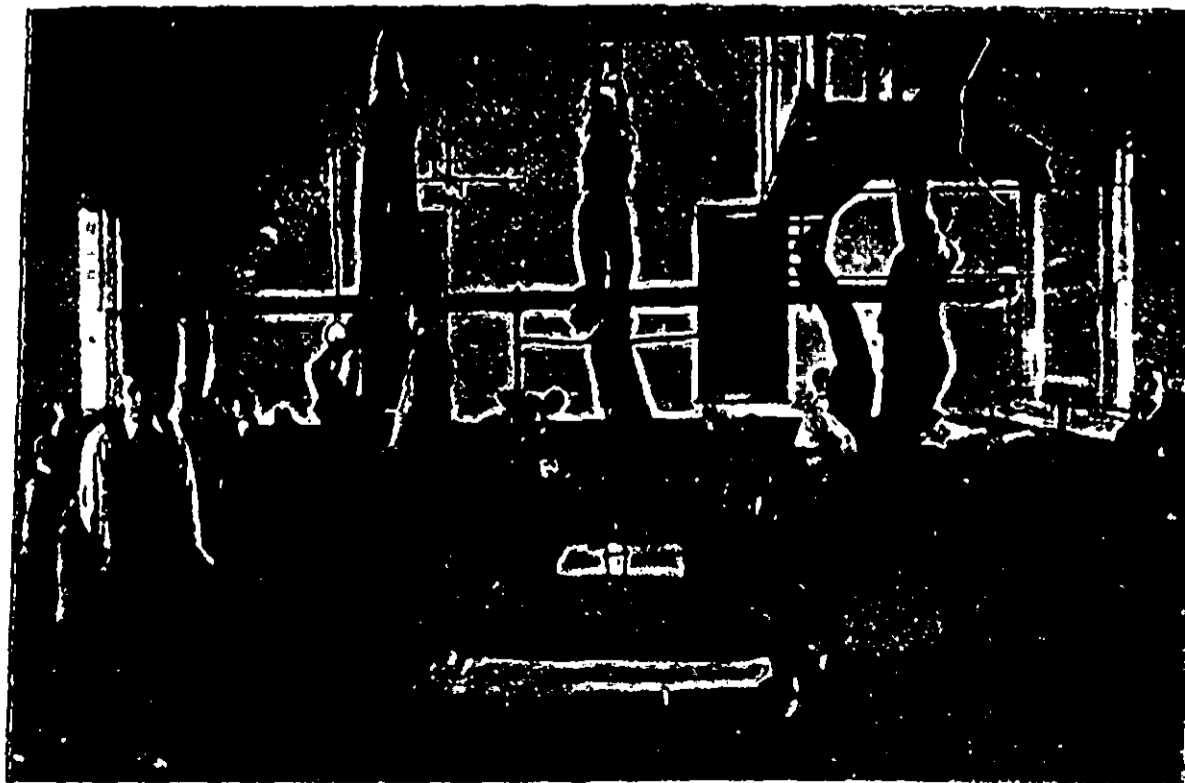
NATURAL HISTORY CLASS



READING BY TOUCH AND TRANSCRIBING



GYMNASIUM-GIRLS CLASS.

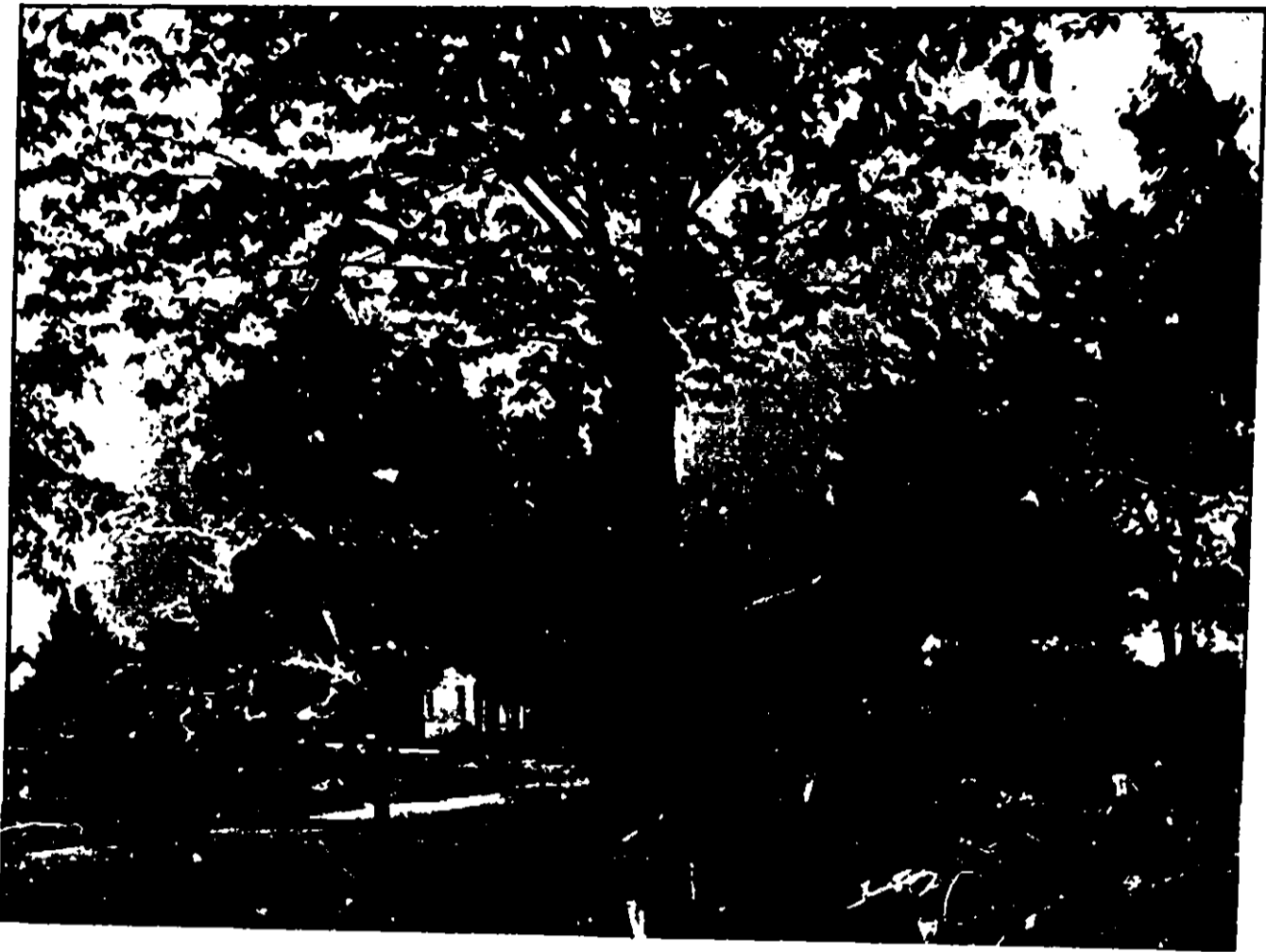


GYMNASIUM-BOYS CLASS.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

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LODGE HOUSE—SEEN THROUGH ELM AVENUE.



BURSAR'S RESIDENCE.

# ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

(Continued from Second page.)

use, and for purposes of correspondence among themselves, the greatly superior point system has been invented. The instrument used in writing is a brass plate ten inches long, containing several rows of cells. Another plate, punched in squares, is laid over this and acts as a guide to the stylus by which the dotted characters are formed. The arrangement of these dots express the letters and words. To read these characters the index finger of the left hand is used to discover the commencement of each line, and the tips of the fingers of the right hand are expanded along the line indicated. The rapidity with which both reading and writing is done is very surprising to the uninitiated. The teaching of music is a marked feature of the school curriculum. Where any talent for music is discovered it is assiduously cultivated, and organs, pianos and other musical instruments, including a fine pipe organ, are to be found throughout the building in large numbers, and music literally fills the air the whole day long. And it is good music, too, for the blind, being deprived of so many of the pleasures of life, cultivate this sweetest and most ennobling of all arts with a love and devotion which fully accounts for their proficiency therein; and many blind persons now fill lucrative positions as church organists and in similar avocations.

In addition to the academic course of studies, special attention is given to instruction in the more practical branches, on which depend the pupils' ability to earn their own livelihood. For such of the boys as possess a good ear for music, piano-tuning is the most promising and lucrative vocation. For this work the blind seem to be particularly adapted, doubtless due to the fact that their senses of touch and of hearing are so acutely and finely developed, and in all the large cities much of the most particular and difficult work in piano-tuning is entrusted to the blind. Another industry in which they become very expert is willow work, and the specimens of baskets, chairs, etc., turned out by these blind handicraftsmen are most creditable, and many young men who graduated from the willow shop are now deriving from this trade a good livelihood. The girls are taught all kinds of sewing with both the needle and the machine, and in this work, as well as in knitting, netting, crochet-work and all kinds of fancy work they become remarkably proficient, and are thus enabled to be of much assistance to their families, and not infrequently to earn for themselves an independent living.

A leading feature of the curriculum is the course of training in physical culture. Of necessity the blind are precluded from participating to any extent in most of the outdoor games and pastimes of which other child-

ren are so fond, and by means of which they obtain, in the most natural and pleasing manner, the requisite amount of healthful exercise. It therefore is necessary, and a matter of very great importance, that this essential physical development of the blind be secured by more artificial means. This training is begun as soon as the pupils enter the Institution, and is continued in a splendidly equipped gymnasium, and in accordance with the most approved scientific principles, throughout the whole course; and some of the feats of the boys on the trapeze and in tumbling, etc., are really marvellous, and very startling when it is remembered that they cannot see. There are many other features of this interesting Institution which we would like to enlarge upon did space permit, but enough has been said to give some indication of the character and efficiency of the noble work being accomplished there in making life not only tolerable but also pleasant and successful to these children of darkness.

It would be interesting—though perhaps not very profitable—to discuss the question as to whether the deaf or the blind suffer the more from their affliction. Is the eye of greater service to us, is it the medium of more pleasure and enjoyment than the ear, or contrivise? Or do either the blind or the deaf suffer any conscious deprivation? There are those who say that we cannot miss what we have never possessed, yet hearing and seeing people know how much of the joys of life the deaf and the blind are deprived of, and how greatly they are handicapped in the struggle for existence. We have such constant and almost unconscious use of our eyes and ears, and we have grown so accustomed to the beautiful sights and entrancing sounds which form so large a part of our daily experience, that we hardly take conscious cognizance of them until sight or hearing begin to fail, yet we can readily conceive the depth of emotion with which the opened and accustomed eyes would first behold the ever-changing beauties of land and sea and mountain, or the celestial glories of the flaming sunset, or the inexpressible majesty of the stellar universe, with what ecstasy of rapture the unlocked ear would hear for the first time the sweet strains of music, or the diviner melody of the human voice speaking in accents of sympathy and love. Yet for these losses there may be compensations that we wot not of, and for aught we know the blind may see visions and the deaf may hear melodies which transcend those that greet our grosser senses by so much as mind is superior to matter and spiritual conceptions and impressions surpass the imperfect evidence of the senses.

Be this as it may, we do know that the capacity for enjoyment and

the power for usefulness of the deaf and the blind are very greatly enhanced by the training and instruction they receive in these Institutions, which, because of the beneficent motives that led to their establishment and the devoted zeal that has ever animated those in whose hands have been entrusted these children of silence and of darkness, may fairly be considered to represent the highest type of christian civilization, to typify in its most beautiful form the principle of human brotherhood and the mutual responsibility of citizenship, to exemplify the true spirit of that Golden Rule which embodies the deepest and truest philosophy of life, and contains in its few pregnant words the great and only secret of true happiness.

Speaking on behalf of the deaf of Ontario, we desire to express our warm appreciation of and gratification for the noble work that is being done by our sister Institution at Brantford, and we confidently hope that the very great measure of success attained by it in the past may be but an earnest of greater accomplishments and ever increasing success and prosperity in the future.

The following constitute the present staff of officers and teachers of the Ontario Institution for the Blind:—

*Minister of the Government in Charge*—  
HON. E. J. DAVIS.

*Inspector*—DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

*Principal*—A. H. Dymond; *Bursar*—W. N. HOSHO; *Medical Officer*—D. MARQUIS; *Matron*—Miss M. D. DAUN; *Trades' Instructor*—THOMAS TRUSS; *Literary Staff*—W. B. WICKONS, T. W. McLEAN, P. J. PADDEN, Misses C. GILLEN, M. E. WALSH, and Mrs. I. F. MURRAY, (*Kindergarten*); *Music Staff*—F. H. BURT, Miss E. MOORE, Miss E. CROMPTON; *Piano Tuning Instructor*—W. G. RAYMOND; *Instructress of Machine and Hand Sewing and Bead-work*—Miss E. LOVEYS; *Knitting and Fancy Work*—Miss L. H. HAYCOCK, *Assistant Instructress*—Miss K. BURKO, *Visitors' Attendant*—Miss M. CRONK.

## Bravo Acts.

On jubileeday, which commemorated the discovery of gold in California in 1849, a squad of battery I, of the regular army, was firing a salute at Lime Point fort, near San Francisco, says the *Youth's Companion*. One load—the charge was 60 pounds of powder enclosed in a woolen bag—did not go off, and the officer in command ordered it to be pulled out of the cannon.

The charge was withdrawn, and, as it dropped to the ground, it was seen that one corner of the woolen bag was on fire. In an instant the powder would have caught and the seven men with their officer would have been killed. Private John M. Jones jumped toward the smouldering bag, rolled it in the mud and, with his bare hands, plastered the singed edges with damp earth.

It was a quick, brave deed, and had the hero been a British soldier it would have brought him a Victoria cross to wear on his breast.

During the Sopo war a young captain of artillery saw an ignited shell fall near his battery. Instantly he lifted it up, carried it a distance, and flung it away. Just then it burst, shattering his left forearm.

In the Crimean war, Capt. Peel, of the royal navy and son of the former prime minister, Sir Robert Peel, commanded a vessel before Sebastopol. One day a large shell, its fuse burning, fell into the battery near where Peel was standing. Picking it up, he carried it to the rampart and tossed it over. It exploded before it reached the ground.

## Eighteen Hundred Ninety-nine

Before our feet, untrodden, lies  
Another year,  
And in our hearts grave thoughts arise  
Tributed with fear.

We know not what for us it holds  
In coming days  
If we shall walk through dreary wolds,  
Or pleasant ways.

If we shall waken to dismay  
Of glad surprise  
If o'er us shall be gloom or gray,  
Or azure skies;

But hark! across the unknown way  
No foot hath trod—  
Comes to the fainting soul to-day  
The voice of God!

And now into the opening year  
We bravely tread  
Our wandering feet shall know no fear  
Divinely led

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

From our own Correspondent.

Grammar is the order of the week. Examinations will begin next Tuesday, many a student is seen poring over his hard books. Our two weeks' vacation will begin on Dec. 23, and close on Jan. 2, when our old "grind" will be set in motion again.

Pursuant to the promise I made in my last epistle, I will edulge my lazy brains to write a description of the Corcoran Art Gallery. The Art Gallery is situated with its main front on Seventeenth street, and between New York Avenue and E. Street. It was gifted to the public by the late Mr. William Corcoran, and designated for the encouragement of arts. Its material is white Georgia marble, thus contributing much to the beauty of the building. On either side of the steps of easy tread that lead to the entrance are situated the colossal bronzo lions, which are imitations of the famous lions by Canova that still guard the tomb of Clement XIII. in St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome. The front door is carved with most wonderful skill. I nearly fancied that this beautiful masterpiece was wrought by some superhuman being. Above the entrance, there runs the following inscription, "Dedicated to Art." A little beneath the wonderfully-carved cornice, the names of some of the most famous painters and sculptors are impressed on the frieze in Roman letters. To satisfy your curiosity, the roof is of glass, and its top is ornamented with a cresting of bronze. To add to the beauty of the building, a winged griffin is placed at each end of the cresting. There is a large lot adjoining the building. It will prove to be useful in the event of the building being enlarged. Never before have I seen so beautiful a building. Scarcely had I entered the building, when I was surprised to see so many casts neatly arranged in rows. They represent the sculptures of the antique and renaissance periods. The small rooms surrounding the atrium, except those used as offices, are devoted to original bronzes, casts, marbles, etc. In the western part of the building, there rises a spacious stair-case, which leads to the second story. Here the first thing to be seen is the marble of Napoleon I. Judging from its exactness and elegance, it must have been wrought by dint of patience and sheer industry. What was my surprise to see so many beautiful paintings hanging on the walls, when I entered one of the rooms! Nearly all the rooms adjoining the hall, are given up to paintings. It seems pleasant to take a seat, and meditate on these wonderful works. When I had visited the building, I went home, being wonder-stricken at these wonderful masterpieces.

Some years ago, a literary society was organized at your school, quite a number of pupils joining it. It was maintained for some time, when it disbanded for some reason or other. It has not regained its feet since then. As Mr. Madden has profited much by his experience as a member of the Literary Society here, I think he would do well, with the Superintendent's permission, to organize such a society, which will prove to be of great value, so far as it is concerned in the educating of the pupils. I, however, do not mean to blame him for not doing so, but I simply suggest this idea to him in the hope that he will do it with much pleasure. If you go and visit every school in the U. S., you will find out that most of them have a literary society. Our society meets every two weeks, and there are many good debaters here. In debating and declaiming, they learn to make graceful signs.—A. D. S.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1898.

Machine Poetry.

NOT SO HAPPY.

Oh, we're feeling mighty happy,
As along the road we go.
For the fat is on the potato,
And the bark is on the dog.

As life is not a riddle,
But is happiness complete,
For the law is on the fiddle,
And the more is on the feet!

Then sing the joy of living,
As just go it with a whoop!
For the cash is on the counter,
And the oyster is in the soup!

—Atlanta Constitution

NOT SO HAPPY.

(With apologies to the Atlanta Constitution)

Just give the crank a twist or two
And listen to the tune
For the canon is on the bass
And the glitter is on the moon

There's a music in the humble bee
And jingle in the bell,
And we hear the liquid laughter
Of the oyster on the shell

There's a method called inflexible
It has its friends and foes,
But if the moon is made of cheese,
There's not a mortal knows

There's a doctor who's sampled it,
The method not the moon,
And what he says about it
Would inflate a large balloon

And an editor has lent his pen
And tried to make a scoop,
But the milk has gone to clabber
And the method's to the soup!

THE JOURNAL

Children's Hobbies.

Don't discourage them, parents. Let
the boys have their pets, even if they are
somewhat of an inconvenience to you.
Don't tell them the "Pail and Milk
maid" story when they are counting on
the profits of the sale of the chickens
not yet hatched. Let them be enthusi-
astic over the ventures as long as they
are of the right character. It tides the
boys over the restlessness "want-to-do some-
thing" and "want-to-go somewhere"
age.

Fathers don't interest themselves
enough in their children's pastimes.
When your boy talks over his plans and
projects with you, don't throw wet
blanket over them even if you can see
farther than he and know that the
results will not be as grand as he anticipates.
Take hold of his interests and
help them along in the right direction.

"Don't bother me about those rabbits,"
said a father in an impatient tone to his
little boy, who had come to him for
counsel. "I've got a great deal on my
mind this morning of much more im-
portance than those rabbits. What do
they amount to, anyhow?" Do you
think that father will gain the confidence
of that boy in later years when he will
long for it?

"We're so happy, father and I, when
we are together," said a little girl as she
put her small hand into her father's
strong one and looked up into his face
with such love and confidence. That
father knew just how many doll children
the little mother had, their different
names and individualities, the tragedies
and happiness of their lives. He kept
rum of the things going on in the little
world which his child lived in. We
must remember that the outlook of our
children is far different from ours.
They see the flowers, but not the thorns,
when they pick the rose. And yet they
have their sorrows and troubles, and
"woo unto him who offends one of these
little ones." But thanks be to the
father, their griefs are soon forgotten
and do not weigh down their hearts as
in maturer life, when realization brings
out all the dark and shadowy facts. "All
our lives in youth were painted on a
background of pale gold."

Fathers and mothers, be companions
to your children. Mothers will naturally
be more with little ones and identified
with their joys and sorrows. But see to
it, fathers, that even amid the busy fret
and wear of the world's great mart, that
you get time to live your children's lives
with them.—Selected.

Cause for Gratitude.

A distinguished physician on the
medical establishment of the Court being
on one occasion called to an excited per-
sonage had a notice posted in "statimat-
ing to all whom it might concern that
"Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, having been summoned to
Baltimore to see her Majesty, will be
unable to lecture to day." The effect
of this announcement was rather spoiled
by the fact that someone, with an impor-
tunate display of loyalty, had written
underneath, "God save the Queen."

Treating Mumps Humorously.

Mumps, fat neck and stiff neck are
prevalent in London just now, especially
south of Dundas street, and the following
advice from one who has had them is
worth observing. Mumps are something
you generally get when you don't want
them. They are likely to arrive in the
night time, when you are not looking
They are very fattening, especially on a
fellow's face. If you don't be sure you
have them take half an ounce of vinegar
in half a cup of water. If the mumps
object to this you have them in the neck.
Take good care of them now and don't
expose them to the cold or they may get
swelled on themselves. If you have a fall
crop at the same time it makes you better
looking while they last, otherwise it is a
one-sided affair. According to the care
they get they hang around from 9 days to
100. Better to have them the 9 days.
Treat them kindly for your own sake.
They are anti prohibitionists and are
strictly opposed to direct taxation. They
enjoy sleep very much, but are easily dis-
turbed and very alert. You can't crawl
out of bed and leave them alone. Some
people feed them on fat pork and pepper,
served on a flannel cloth. This is a source
of great comfort to them, as it is very
heating and fattening. Beef tea, gruel,
sennitz powders, coffee, toast, rest and a
warm room are excellent things if taken
in time and at regular intervals. You
don't need a nurse, only some one to
watch you that you don't take a streak
and do a lot of work around the house.
Parents are good things to have when
you are first starting them, but after you
get well acquainted and they stop jaw-
ing you the hired girl is the one to have
the most fun with. Parents don't sym-
pathize with you when you are all right.
In the absence of parents and hired girl
just amuse yourself looking at yourself
in the glass. If you love them bad
they will look like two real bad tooth-
aches, only more so, under the same
especially. Get them if you can while
you're at school, then you won't have
to go for about two weeks. If you can't
get them in the summer try them about
Xmas, so you won't altogether die from
starvation. They are very fond of tur-
key and pudding.—London Echo.

Restored Hearing.

It is no unusual thing to hear of cases
where deaf persons have suddenly re-
gained their hearing. Sometimes these
reports are true and come from duly
accredited and trustworthy sources, and
then again they are only exaggerated
reports, gotten up to advertise some
quack doctor who wishes to gain noto-
riety and to impose upon the unfortunate
deaf.

The latest case of restored hearing
comes from the Kentucky Institution. It
seems that some eighteen months ago, a
twelve months old boy named Fred
Hooper lost his hearing from an attack
of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Sometime
afterward he entered the Kentucky
School for the Deaf, and was accredited
with being stone deaf, the loudest
sound making no impression on the
sense perception. But a week or so
ago he surprised every one in the insti-
tution by suddenly regaining his sense
of hearing, which is now said to be so
acute that he can hear a whisper.

There was a similar case of suddenly
regaining the hearing and we believe
speech too, that occurred about a year
ago in the Arkansas Institution, but in
the main, such cases are rare—that is,
genuine cases and in the majority of
cases we concur with the Standard
should be taken "with a large grain of
salt." They do not come about often
through any medical treatment, but
generally happen through natural
causes. It is not unnatural that deaf
people should entertain hopes that some
day and some way their hearing may
come to them, and it should not be
wondered at that they should seek
remedies to this. But these cases
where there have been cures are so few,
and the number imposed upon so great,
that we have grave doubts whether any
are over benefited, and acting on general
principles we believe in letting all such
treatments for deafness alone.—Measure
Record.

Every man who prepares for Christ-
mas with the knowledge that his own
children are fed and clothed and can
enjoy the festivity of the season should
mark his gratitude for good fortune with
a contribution to prevent others from
passing that holiday in cold and hunger.

Letter from an Ex-Pupil.

CHICAGO, ILL., 1898.

To Mr. MATHISON.

DEAR SIR, It was with much plea-
sure that I received the diploma you
sent to me a few days ago and for which
I thank you very much. I have had it
framed and it looks very nice. I feel
very proud of it. I am thankful to you
for all your kindness to me while attend-
ing school and to all my teachers, es-
pecially Mr. Coleman and Mr. Duns,
they have always helped me with my
lessons and I thank them for their
assistance. I am learning the barbering
trade now and think I shall like the
work very well. I hope to be able to
make a good living for myself which I
think I can after a year or two. I was
very pleased to meet the pupils at the
station going back to school in Sep-
tember and all seemed pleased to see
me. I hope to be able to see them all
again. I think the boys are all anxious
for winter when they can have lots of
skating and hockey playing. I always
enjoyed skating with the boys at school
and often think of the many games of
hockey and foot ball I played there.
I will play too in winter. When the
boys write to me and say that they miss
me, I can hardly believe it for, although
I often feel lonesome, they haven't
time to feel lonesome because they are
always seeing something new. I hope
you, and all pupils in Ontario are in
the full enjoyment of the blessings of
good health. I hope you are all well
and I will be much pleased to hear from
you soon.

Your affectionate pupil,
ARTHUR CELLEN.

Finger Spelling

The Iowa School for the Deaf starts
the school year with a rule prohibiting
the use of sign-names. This strikes us
as being in the line of progress. The ob-
ject of our schools is to teach language,
and the best method of learning language
is to have it constantly in sight or in
hearing. It is certainly of more impor-
tance to know a person's real name than
his sign name. Then there is but little
advantage to be had from the use of sign
names. One example of their value may
be seen when it is desired to speak of a
third person at a distance. The argu-
ment of brevity that some make in the
favor of sign-names is not a strong one,
for a rapid speller can run off a name
about as quickly as can a deliberate
speaker. A fact to be noticed and de-
plored in many schools is that the pupils
are such poor spellers and readers of
spelled words. It is easy to account
for this undesirable state of things. The
remedy is more finger spelling. Let the
crusade against sign-names extend to
signs in general. By this we do not
mean a complete exclusion of signs for
they have their value in their place.—
Kelly Messenger

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAIN LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION.
WEST 11:30 a.m. 1:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. 11:30 p.m.
EAST 1:30 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.
MADON AND PETERSBORO BRANCH 5:30 a.m.
12:15 a.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 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 nar-
ticulars concerning this Institution and inform
them where and by what means their children
can be instructed and furnished with an edu-
cation.
R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows,
every Sunday:—
West End, M. C. A. Corner Queen Street and
Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m.
And Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Melton
Streets, at 10 a.m.
General Central up stairs at Broadway Hall,
Spadina Ave. E. of 12 doors south of College
Street at 10 p.m. Leaders Messrs. Naughton,
Bruden and others.
BIBLE CLASS Every Wednesday evening at 8
o'clock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street,
and at 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
Blind, Education and Instruction of Blind children
is located at Bradford, Ontario. For particu-
lar address
A. H. DYMOND, Principal.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Classes:—

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

Articulation Classes:—

From 3:45 to 12 noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p.m.

Religious Exercises:—

EVERY SUNDAY: Primary pupils at 9:30 a.m.,
senior pupils at 11 a.m. General Lecture at
2:30 p.m., immediately after which the Bible
Class will assemble.

Each school day the pupils are to assemble
in the Chapel at 8:45 a.m., and the Teacher-
in-charge for the week, will open by prayer
and afterwards discuss them so that they
may reach their respective school rooms not
later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at
10 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and
after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and
orderly manner.

REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. Canon
Baikie, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelley, V. G.
Rev. J. F. Thompson, M. A., (Presbyterian),
Rev. Chas. F. McIntyre, (Methodist), Rev. V.
H. Cowart, (Episcopal), Rev. M. W. Macleau,
(Presbyterian), Rev. Father Connelly, Rev.
C. W. Watch, Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. N. Hill.

SPECIAL CLASSES, Sunday afternoon at 3:15. Inter-
national Series of Sunday School Lessons.
Miss ANNE MARITTON, Teacher.

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

Industrial Departments:

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOP AND CAPTENER
Stores from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. and from 4:30 to
8:30 p.m. for pupils who attend school, for
those who do not from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.,
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.

The Printing Office, shops and hearing
rooms to be left each day when work ceases
in a clean and tidy condition.

Excuses are not to be excused from the
various classes of Industrial Departments,
except on account of sickness, without per-
mission 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 visit-
ing 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 Sun-
day 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 3:30 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 leave-
taking with their children. It only makes
discomfort 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 classrooms at 1:30, and every oppor-
tunity 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
Quinte Hotel, Hoffman House, Queen's, Anglo-
American and Dominion Hotels at moderate
rates.

Clothing and Management:

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

Sickness and Correspondence:

In case of the sickness of pupils, letters or
certificates 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 medicinal preparations that have been
used at home or prescribed by family physi-
cians 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 their
cures and appliances for the cure of deaf-
ness. In the great majority of instances these
cures are only want money for which they give
no return. Consult well known medical
practitioners in cases of adventurous deaf-
ness and be guided by their counsel and
advice.

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.