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CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL II.,

BELLEVILLE, OCTOBER 16, 1893.

NO. 10.

ENSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB:

BULLIAILLE, ONTARIO,

CANADA.



Mills to all the Government in Charge t HON TALGORSON

> tosterament Inspector: CHAMBERLAIS

Others of the Institution &

Superintentent HATMIF. Physicism. Matron.

Teachers i

WALKI.R

Min I G TERRILL.

Nim K TEMPLETON,
Mins Mart Hull,
Miss LORENCE MATHER
UNE MYLVIA I. HALLS,
MINS AND JAMPS

(Monitor.

to here by Irliculation

Louder of Fancy Werk to which of Driving

tous T BURNS to instructor of Printing

FRANK FLYNN, Master Carpenter

UM NEHBE, Here's Strates Shoemaker

THE B. D. CUNNINGHAM Hauter linker

> THOMAN WILLS tiar tener

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the I rounce in founding and factifiate is to afford education-alithe vauth of the Profuce of Ir given, either partial or over indication in the common

induced the ages of seven and dis uses, who are bose file Proxime of fintario, will be at the regular term of instructors with a secution of nearly forms the namer of each year.

or law, or friends who are able to most like that of \$30 per year for the books and medical attendance of the

tive parenta guaziliana or frienda THE ANOTHE CHARGED FOR THE WITH ED PROBE Clothing must perpet or friends

time the trades of Printing of Shiemaking are taught to produce instructed in general relieful pressuaking, then e of the sewing machine and multiprocessing the contractions of the sewing machine. and and famey work as may be

⁶ oil beston charge of deaf mate oil themselves of the filteral belowerument for their edu.

Sound School Term begins
Inside in September, and
Inside in the of each year
to the terms of admission
to a given upon application to
include.

R MATHISON.

Supremient

HASTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

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** 3 APT RS III.CLIVKD AND though the profession of the aural canal.



SOMETIME,

Bound day, when the winds are soft and the skirs Are clear,
And the fresh lipped flowers are everywhere,
And the hird songs float on the lating air,
livershare I it see
Our the troubled waters a gleam of sail
and you will know that the beatman pale
Has come for me

It may be an noon on a sunther's day,
"Mid the heat of toll I shall pass r way,
And sweetly rest through the hislong day,
Furgetting all care
his the sheat shall drop from the reapet's hand
And the unbound where the stubbles stand,
And there'll be grief in the family band
I shall not share

l'erchance when the sheaves are all gathered in And the corn is drawn to the waiting bin. And the golden apples are stored within And the bright leaves fall-t shall look tip last on the angest's gold And joyfully pass to the heavenly fold At the Master's call

It may be at moon of a winter's night.
Ill slip from the darkness into the light And join with the succla clothed in white On the other shore. It matters not where the place may be Or the time, if the Saxior waits for me At the beavenly door.

At the beavenly door.



Deathess and Mental Duliness

A recent contributor to the Medical Neice brings evidence to show that a large proportion of the school children classed as "montally dell, are affected with a degree of deafness. That deaf ness should have a marked effect upon the mental, and even upon the physical dovelopment of a child is easily believed. sinco so large a part of overyone seducation is transmitted to the brain through the ear.

Doctor. Sexton, an American aurist found a distinct defect in the loaring powers of thirteen per cent. of a large number of school children whom he examined.

Doctor Well, of Stuttgart, in an exam ination of over six thousand school children found that thirty per cent., or near ly one third of the number examined, had defective hearing powers. He made uso of the whisper test, and the test for hearing the watch tick. The hearing was considered defective only when it fell considerably below the average.

Dr. Gelle, of Paris, who has made ex tensive experiment in regard to the per-centage of deafness among school child ren, found that a degree of deafness was very common among 'dull' pupils though often unrecognized. He found, in ono case, seven children placed in seats in the tear of the sel colrection account of duliness and mattention. Of these, four could hear the water tick at a distance of from two to eighteen inches only, while two were entirely deaf in one car.
Of twelve boys whom the teacher con

sidered poor papils, ten were affected with loss of hearing power mone or both

Cases of designed should not ed to go without treatment. Even the securingly hopeless cases should be sent to the aurist for an opinion as to a like lihood of improvement under treatment

"Running expc. 'should nover be noglected. Such a condition makes the child a disagreeable neighbor in a school. The disagree always a source of danger to the child itself, and may be a source of danger to its companions.

During an attack of measles or scarlet fover, car complications should be guard of against by cleanliness of the nose and throat. If the care discharge, they should receive treatment aiming at cleanliness

A Hard Life

Years ago Laura Bridgman astomshed the world. That a person deaf and blind, and consequently domb from infancy, could be taught to live a life of understanding, action and aspiration seemed but little short of a imracle.

Helen Keller, of whom most of our readers have heard, is more of a marvel. Without the power to see, or hear or speak, she has been taught to hold conversations, to write compositions and letters, to embroider, play the piano and to comprehend abstract thought. Her education seems almost the high-water mark of Christian civilization.

And now a pitiful yet inspiring story of another unfortunate child comes to us. She was born in Toxas, and when fifteen months old had learned only two words—mamma and papa. Then she had a scroom illness, by which she lost eyesight and hearing, and was doomed to a life of imprisonment, into which no sound or ray of light could penetrate. She soon forgot the two words she had learned and uttered only marticulate sounds. As she had nover experienced pleasure, she did not know how to laugh. but she exhibited terrible freaks of pasmon and terror, and hated the presence of all living things.

In the meantime she had learned two signs one to put her fingers into her mouth when she was hungry, the other to cross her arms over her breast, when she was thresty. The only thing that deeply interested her was wiping her mother's dishes, and this she did, the mother says, "until they reaked."

At my years, when most children are happy and gay, sho was blind, speech less and deaf, knowing nothing, hearing nothing, caring for nothing, groping in blackness and silence, and consumed by passionate fits of annual temper.

One day a newspaper brought to the house some account of Helen Keller and her successful education. After a little correspondence Willie Elizabeth-for that was her name—was taken to a kindergarten for the blind in the East.

When she first armsed she kicked and bit and savagely pushed any one who came near her. Her dull eyes were exprossionless. Her face were a look of despair. Her mother stayed with her for a week, and then left her with the lady who was to be her teacher. The child had to be tamed as one tames a wild creature.

At last the day came for the first lesson. She was playing with a shallow basket, which she put upon her head. This gave her teacher the idea of selecting the word hat to convey to the mind of the child the first glummer of thought. After many attempts to use the language of the language upon the palm of the hand. the teacher succeeded in making the unfortunate girl understand that slie unfortunate giri understand that she was signaling the name of the object that she held in her hand. This was the first ray of light that penetrated the darkness in which the child had lived.

To day she has learned the name-sand comprehends the shapes of four hundred objects. Morothan this sho understands the meaning of about a hundred verbs. In all she commands a vocabulary of about an hundred words. She has be come alert, sweet-tempered and af-tertunate. Her greatest delight is to lectionate. take a book of raised letters to bed with her to read, where, of course, she can read as well as in davlight

What a struggle for an education is It is difficult fully to comprehend We take eye sight as a matter of course. We hear the sound of the winds. the ringing of bells and laughter, the ripple of dear voices, and who stops to thank God for it. What we have been taught at home or at school has been given under the pleasantest and most favorable conditions . What if we had to get our diploma by the tap of a finger on the palm of the hand. The Youth a Companion.

The Human Hand.

A DEAF MUTE GIRL'S THOUGHTS ABOUT IT.

"What sover thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," came up in my reading this evening, and how many thoughts it gives rise to. Dr. O. Wilson says, of the powers of the hand: In many respects, the organ of touch, as embraced in the hand, is the most wonderful of the senses. The organs of the other senses are passive; the organ of touch alone is active. The eye the ear, and the nestril, stand simply open; light, sound, and fragranco enter, and we are compelled to see, to hear, and to smell; but the hand selects what it shall touch, and touches what it pleases. It puts away from it the things which it hates, and beckens towards it the things which it desirou

The hand cares not only for its own wants but, when the other organs of the senses are rondered useless, take their duties upon it. The hand of the blind man goes with him as an eye through the streets, and safely threads for him all the dangerous ways. It looks for him at the faces of his friend, and tell him whose kindly features are gazing on hun, it peruses books for hun and quickens the long tedious hours by its silent readings. And we who are deaf know how well and willingly the hand administers to us, and how eloquently its fingers speak for, and listen for us, thus discharging the unwented offices of ear and tongue.

The organs of all the other senses. also, even in their greatest perfection, are beholden to the hand for the en hancement and the exaltation of their powers. It plucks for the nostril the flower whose odors at delights to inhale and distills for it the fragrance which it covets.

As for the tongue, if it had not the hand to serve it, it might abdicate its throne as the lord of taste. In short, the organ of touch is the minister of its sister senses, and is the hand-maid of them all. And the hand not only thus mumficently serves the body, but not less amply does it give expression to the genus and wit, the courage, and the affection, the will, and the power of man. Put a sword into it and it will man. Fut a sword into it and it will fight for him, a plow and it will till for him, a harp and it will play for him, a pen and it will speak for him, plead for him, pray for him. What will it not do? What has it not done?

A steam-engine is but a larger hand. made to extend its powers by the little hand of man. An electric telegraph is but a long pen for the little hand to write with.

What morever, is a ship, a railway, a lighthouse, or a palaco--what, indeed. is a whole city, a whole continent of cities, all the cities of the globe, has the very globe itself, in so far as man has changed it, but the work of that giant wonder working hand, with which the human race, acting as one mighty

man, has executed its will!

When I think of all that man and woman's hand has wrought, from the day when Evo put forth her erring hand to pluck the fruit of the forbulden tree. the dark hour when the pierced hands of the Savier of the world were nailed to the predicated tree of shame, and of all that human hands have done of good and evilonice. I lift up my hane gaze at it with wonder and awe. What an instrument for good it is! What an instrument for ovid; and all the day long it is nover idle. There is no implement which it cannot wield, and it nover, in working hours, be without one, Scotch Gert (Maggie Hutton)

Goodness is contagious when it comes close enough to touch.

Baron Liebig, the German chemist, says that as much flour us will be on the point of a table kinfe contains as much untritive constituents as eight pints of the best been



THE CANADIAN MUTE

Four, six or eight pages

PUBLISHED SUMEMONTHLY

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

Associate Editors

OUR MISSION

of That a number of our pupils may learn type setting, and from the knowledge ob-tained lead to to carria hyelihood after they loave school

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

red. To be a medium of communication be tween the school and parents, and friends of pupils now in the Institution, the hundreds able were pupils at one time or other in the past and all who are interested in the educa-tion and instruction of the deaf of our fand.

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THE CANADIAN MUTE, BRITRAIITA

ONTARIO



MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893.

CLASSIFICATION.

The Superintendent was ready to announce the formation of classes on Monday, 2nd inst. As usual, he took advantage of the occasion to refer to some things that had occurred during the previous session, and call attention to such changes and arrangements as were deemed necessary for the present. The classes average about as usual-twenty pupils in each. This is a high number, in view of the individual attention that must be given to the pupils, but a less number is not possible under the conditions provailing. The regular work of the session is now well under vay, and the usual results are expected. Mr. Bray, who takes the place vacated by Mr Beaton, enters upon the duties of a teacher with enthusiasm; and as he is a gentleman of good abilities, and can easily make himself familiar with the deaf, his success may be assured. He has received a hearty welcome from his friends here, with whom he spent an enjoyable time a few years ago.

SYMPATHY AND APPRECIA-

At the opening exercises on the 2nd inst., Mr. Mathison made special reference to the resignation of Mr. D. M. Beaton at the close of last session, and expressed his regret that the state of Mr. Beaton's health compelled him to retire from the work for which he is no well qualified. The resignation, when offered, was accepted conditionally, the hope being expressed that Mr. Beaton's health would be so far benefited by the summer vacation as to enable him to return to his class. The appointment of a successor was delayed until near the close of the vacation with this object in view, and then a letter from Mr. Beaton made the choice of a successor uccessary. The teachers and officers endorsed all that the Superintendent had said in favor of Mr. Beaton as a teacher and a gentleman, and united in hoping for a complete restoration of line health. They desire by this means to dustrial School Association.

assuro him that he retains their confidence end esteem, and that they will rejoice to hear of his happiness and prosperity

From recent atterances by Prencipal Crouter of the Pennsylvania School at Mt. Airy, the conclusion is drawn that hers fully committed to a "pure oralsystem, and will use his influence to have signs bouished from the school over which he presides as soon as possible Hagravely assures us that the day is not für distant when signs will be unknown in the education of the deaf. We dissent from this view.

The American Annals will publish a full report of the proceedings of the Congress of Instructors, in a separate pamphlet. This will be highly apprecirted by those who did not attend the meetings, and also by those who did attend. _....

The Editor's Table.

THE BRITISH DEAL MUTE

The September number of this trans Atlantic publication has been received. It deserves this special notice, because it posseses special merits. The illustrations are good, and all the contents well written and useful

TID: SHEET ECHO,

Published at the Institution in Winnipeg. comes to hand enlarged and very much improved in every way. It will hereafter be issued semi monthly. It is not a whit behind any of the Institution papers, either in respect to matter or typographical appearance.

AMERICAN ANNUA

The October number of this leading publication for the deaf has been receive ed. Its contents are as interesting and instructive as usual. This volume is somewhat bulky, consisting of 187 pages, but no less than 122 pages are devoted to the "Report of the Committee on the Classification of Methods of Instructing the Deaf."

A PROSERCTUS.

The Illmors School for the deaf is well known as the largest and one of the best equipped schools of the kind in existence. The new Superintendent, S. T. Walker. M. A., has issued an attractive prospectus, fully illustrated, giving an outline of the scope and ann of the work being done at the school. No doubt the high grade the school has so long sustained under Dr. Gillett, will be maintained by Mr.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF MANIFOLD

We have received the annual report of the Government Inspector, which was printed by the pupils of the school for the deaf at Winnipeg, and is a credit to that Institution. The fine illustration of the school building was engraved by Theo. Wilkie, a pupil, and shows what the deaf can do in that branch of artistic work. The report shows all the public institutions of the Prairie Province to be well sustained and highly prosperous

THE EDUCATOR.

The publishers of this excellent educational journal lost no time, after re-turning to work from their sammer holidays, in getting out the September number. It is an excellent number, too, containing seven well-written articles relating to the Congress, besides a good deal of other matter of interest to the profession. "Notes from Schools" form profession. a valuable addition to the more clabo rate articles, and give a suscinct statement of the changes that have occurred, and the work being done. Teachers of the deaf should read the Educator.

OUR BOYS.

Our Boys is the name of a little [printed and published by the boys in the Victoria Industrial School at Minneo. The August number, the first of publica tion, is a neatly printed, nowsy, interest. mg sheet and reflects credit upon all concerned. We learn from Our Boys that there are at present 179 boys at the school, and the various departments in clude work in the public school course, kitchen, bakery, laundry, farm, cream ery, engineering, printing, wood working, show making, tailoring, knitting, etc. From all we have heard, good work is being accomplished in the school at Munico and at the Alexandria School for girls in East Toronto, both institutions being under the management of the In-

PERSONALITH S.

Robert Hoy and John Schweitzer were isitors of Win. Quintar resently

Mr. Caldwell will odit the New lished at the Calfornia school. He is a parel, ten

Mr. H. Vin Allan has refused from the editorship of the Silver Hould. He is an able writer.

Mr. Fred Reeves Lindsey, carried off eight first prizes at the Central Exhibution held there Sept. 27 - 29

We thank Mr. Coo. Reeves for a copy of the Landsay Fest, in the other of The Post 18 which he is a compositor a good paper

Prof. Hammond, late a teacher in the Illinois School, is now principal of the Chicago Day Schools He is capable and experienced.

Willie Melyay who has worked one session in the office here—earned some money setting type for the Woodstock Sential Remarkduring his vacation.

Mr. Wm. Wallace, who has recently returned from British Columbia, and Mr Thos, Bradshaw's ere in Stratford (ately visiting friends and acquaintances.

John Trachell, of Shakespeare, at tended the Industrial Fair, Mr. Smith of the Same place, took in the World « Flar at Cheago., Wm. Quinlan. of Stratford, was content with the Fan at London, Out.

Dr. Noyes Superintendent of the Minnesota School, who was nervously afflict ed on the 13th of Sept is improving at Kenosha. Wis., where he receiting hope he will soon be fully restored to mental and physical strength

Thomas Hazelton, of Delta, has been fortune in taking two 1st prizes for Boots, one 1st for Beets, 2nd and 3rd prizes for Potatoes and Red Cabbages. and 2nd prize for Pop Corn, at the Delta Autumn Fair. Thomas is a Justler and continues business at the old stand in the village where he lives. As a corres pondent, the Athens Reporter has few equals and no superiors

One day in September Miss Jennie Couse, a graduate of time Institution, called on Ada James - she isdong well at her home, in Fingal-helping her father keepshop She looked well, but much thinner. Miss James, at her request, went down to spind the afternoon with her the second last Sinday of her vacation. Both had fine chats of "auld lang syne." Jenna wishing Jennic wishes every one at the Institution a successful and happy year.

Extracts from Letters,

The parents of one new papil wrote to the Superintendent as follows .- "I ato glad I went to the Institution with my boy, for now I tecl quite satisfied that is in good hands and that he will be well cared for." Such is the experience of all perents who visit here

A parent writes: "I am well aware that you understand what it is to part with these loving ones, but am thankful she has many kind friends. I am pleas ed with the progress she has made since she has been with you. We take five papers in our home but the Institution one is always the first one read

A parent writes to We feel lonely without her but are satisfied to leave her in your charge, knowing you will do justice by her. I was very much pleased when I visited the Institution, to see such a beautifulplace with every conveniwill be sure to feel at Oue and home, as she is foud of company."

Our old friend D. Bayne, of Merivale, Co. of Carleton writes . "I am request ed by the deaf unites who attended Prof. Denys' lecture to convey our thanks for your kindness in sending him, and I as sure you that his sisits on this and the previous occasion were greatly approcrated by us, as was also that of Mr. Nurse on a previous occasion. We had about twenty present when Prof. Denys feetined, and I must say he was both amusing and instructive, and all were greatly phased with him. I hope that you have your numerous lambly again around you, and you and they arrived safely without accident."

Wasten Information is wanted about a deaf girl named Thompson, whose mother, Mrs. Maria Thompson, was liv ing in Chicago, where she died three or four weeks ago. If anyone can give the address of the little deaf girl, or that of her grandmother, who is supposed to be living in or near Toronto, will confer a favor by writing to Mr. Jules Resse, Washington Park Club, Chicago, 111.

TORONIO TOPICA

From une only territy of

Arm my min territy of a Mr sind Mrs. Nurs. Mrs. ners is shift since their return a country. From what you self they had seen an energial wist from the sound and view. Mr. Chas Wilson spent to ton, with his little day him two ments of the matter stars. Some of the matter worder.

Some of the mater world's from Jack Reynold's facility

Mr and Mrs. Ruchan and Mr. delibert, base mixes. Chool of Mr. Parkille.

The Similar services on the service ducted by Mr. Nasmith, who had a frequent from Chicago the previous exercited in testing allowed by Mr. Nasmith, who had a frequent of the morning services at the West 1 of Mr. As a well attended every sounder the merining services at the West 1 of Mr. are well attended every sounder the manned by mr. Mr. and Mrs. J. Frynn have more the service that indance being about fifteen Mr. Street, and any of their friends who street, and any of their friends who has a man hostes.

The deaf minten of this curver of the other mixed to see their old friend Mr. Street, and hostes which old friend Mr. Street, and first, but at a meeting a limiter for the purpose of renewing the ship, the cast was led onto fith one are learned than he had received an approximate for the purpose of the manned the learned of the cast was led onto fith one are learned than he had received an approximation of the second of the singular among the historians of the second of the singular among the mixtes of the entry.

WINDSOR TIEMS.

Proce our own Correspondent

Prior our our Correspondent

The many readers of your papers, iteam of the subilen death of Abert is an old pupil of the Institution activised in Detroit, on Welmedry the 4th inservation of the method of pinded on his later for support. He goed in hystolical by his hother of support. He goed in his taking off is a serious how to be freight and done to be freel from Gall last. In the taking off is a serious how to be and done to be freel from Gall last. And were doing well. The does more of and Windom two copyresses their seeps and the order and who was marked to Galt on Epidas seening for interior. Daniel Gorman who was marked animet recovered from the injuries for the family but he carties his left arm in see a fine the safe present in 8t Mary's Hespital reserving treatment. It is hoped by a loss the use of his arm, but unless post a cover local timal have to be amportated. Our friend, Watter B. Laskin, has to said our line, if you have seed in the part in all part the inecting of the deaf put to have a part to know where his is, as they feel also being the custodian of so much to think he has met with some accident when the last in a glad to be near fine. See think he has met with some accident when the last in a glad to be near fine.

sented him from turning up when wanted a Nascetation is now no more. Takine Itali is glad to be near the Schoman during the winter months. He is a sing at the Mattalite from Works and comparity within friends wish innotes; and prospectify. Albert Segmet was working in the Leafure Car Works mith June last when closed for a time. They have not vet a gard he down not know whether he will replot again or not. Albert however always to up right and never gets left.

BRANTFORD BUDGEL

From our men Carrespondent

From our own Correspondent

Brantford has two more mittes added a population. Mr. and Mrs. footbleb. The lands in more mittes added a population. Mr. and Mrs. footbleb. The lands in the lands. Robert auton feels justly proud of the exame chekans. He got two first process above. He also got say preres on possibly ong to V.E. smith. We wish him more thinks shoping at the Brumwick Hotel. We understand that Mr. Llovd he work lowering at the Brumwick Hotel. We understand that Mr. Llovd he work now Bring with his brother mass for him the Brumwick Hotel was and is hooking for a foll. Paris this summer. Here turned to the week and is hooking for a foll. Thus, M. Langth has seemed a attractor carriage wo. He gets better waste the received at the machine shape, and he work. Mosers Sutton and McLaren having to holds as have gone to Huffalo one vist. Thus, Johnson, the newlie position to hold a holds a have seen to the farmined work and in the Massey-Harrist in which closed. May have not vet resumed working with his full. Last month the Grand Trunk hade a function for farm.

Last month the Grand Trunk hade a three top playes a tree course of the farm.

Last month the Grand Trunk hade a full the Massey-Harris of the farm that the coupleys are everyshor to Toronto.

Last mouth the Grand trans need the tuplicycle are regarded to form to be indeed to be admitted to the first the grant of the Mosea S. I. Smith and butter policy in calling on some well-known becomes and some of the motor. They pleasure of seeing Mrs. McDermid, Mr. 18 and Miss Speight.

Mr. Langmuir, our assistant of penter, has left for Toronto to an odd well earned vacation. The carpenter have been very busy all through the holidays making repairs, &c , and hose had very few opportunities for a 11st

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

Consider street Li

- or the shi cer in quickly call you take? call sake said overy your
- is wer as promptly,
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 and to decide
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 along wise as your choice
 - the better despise tests are to suit tests are the
- tor redest tor redest in face the water, or ellatte less to will man learn to be wise.

troles for the Denf, and Industrial Craining Schools.-llow to Improve them.

CLARKS, N. A., FLINT, MICHIGAN,

Allowing paper was read at the Well's Congress of Instructors of the pear Chicago, July, 1893 '---

the importance to the deaf of careful program in mechanical trades was agreement soon after their education Verne in Asylum, dated May 18th, 1824, a had to d cabinet making, shoe maka dot blacksmithing were taught in as hest commodious brick workshops. I have us ago the instruction given in a copy was the best of its kind in Since then our school-room of all mive received the very greatest a allow have been the subject of long arrant debates and experiment of a lest men of our profession and have warrant are ally modified and improved. the methods of teaching greater not kept pace either with our analog with the progress of industrial warm outside of our institutions. We war to the more "industries" han for were quants of forty being enumerat-In the tomels, but many of these canper as a died trades, and no school was all of those mentioned.

On shops from the front of the moveand by mechanical instruction, have and multiplication when compared with the many Industrial and Agricul-tion cellings, Manual Training Schools are Lebancal Institutes, provided for . um, couth, such as the Pratt Instithe A Brooklyn, or the new Armour

Short score to be opened in Chicago.
Secret causes may be assigned for this tok of progress: The work of the past autorimately for them, passesses - . commercial value. In trying to will this, larger shops intended solely track have been managed only to sode nomy. The foremen do not teach way bay a trade and glory in turning of cluge number of skilled workings, bettis only to produce a great amount work. Nor are the foremen alone to have the management of the School Is not not Principal both, too often take the conview, and speak with mero it had the dollars made than of the schiols trained

Maters and a school cannot be conhotel upon the same principles. Parts in entirely different. Methods we stal at one must fail in the other. The ratio's foreman must turn out the to dest possible amount of work at the ist possible cost. He cares nothing for the improvement of his workmen, two of whom is put to work he can do 10st in Equickest, and kept there as long is possible. Men will for months and was potent the same process, over "I mee a an until their dexterity and Costo becomes almost meredible. mount of work but dwarfs and are is the workmen. One who have long don't place cannot fill any other, harmast wint till he can find first the I to her term accustomed to.

The forement of a school shop who for the that the object of line being employ-" In make workmen and not to finish sens all very much in the same way. the trees to find what each raw boy can behave all keeps hun at that work as have the temper of industry, and who and it the improvement of his pupils, as tollow a different plan. He has as tothe mapped out. As soon as a I the most ted one part of it he puts get mother until he has finished the stole It i saw or a listeliet needs "opening he looks not for a boy who the part of that work, but for one who been a reaction in it. The first man

will probably turn out twice as much mished work as the other, but his pupils will not know half a much. The second may sometimes spoil a tool, and will often wasto material, but his graduates will know all parts of their trade,

The selection of these teremen should receive the greatest attention. They are as much teachers as any one emplayed in the school. They are thrown more upon their own resources than any literary teacher. The head of the school who does not give some supervision and advice to his teachers, and who bimself has not practical experience as a teacher. of the deaf, is a very poor one. There are few such in America. Even in the caso where incompetence causes the Principal to neglect his school, the puzzled teacher has fellow teachers to whom he may apply for counsel and direction. It is not so with the foreman He rately has a superior who knows much of the handicraft he teaches. He cannot call upon his fellows, for what may be a good plan for young tailors. might not do for calmet makers, and setting pega in a half-solo is not like setting type.

Having once secured or trained good foremen, they should be so treated that their pride would be in their workmen. and the good places they win and hold, and not in the number of all fitting costs. coarso half soles, reams of printed paper or rods of rough fence turned out each They should glory in their ability to impart instruction more than in their skill as workmen. The idea that any good workman can fill these places should be avoided.

In most of our schools the trades taught are too few in number, and are those which require the least manual skill. By a moderate expenditure a great improvement could be made here. Mason and stonework, plastering, fresco painting, engraving, photography, milli-nery, and various branches of metal working, might be taught to at least a few of the jumbs in our larger schools. The graduates from these courser should at least know how to do good work. though they might not have sufficient rapidity to earn full wages at first. There are many students in every school who can finish the regular course in less than the prescribed time. There are many others who cannot get through an extended course at all. In both these classes great manual dexterity is found Instead of graduating these bright ones and continuing to force the dull ones through studies they can never master. cut down the time in school, and give them a course in some of these trades. Begin with a thorough course in mechanical drawing, then if no person fitted to found, employ matruct the deaf can be an interpreter and a skilled workman, and under the careful supervision of the Superintendent, start on the trade best suited to the largest number. This would cost something. It might even raise the per capita cost of the whole school somewhat, but no investment made by any State would bring a richer return. plans that will open before the head of a school, who horsome knowledge of the subject and who really wishes to have more trades taught to his pupils, will be limited by the money at his command.

It has always seemed to me that a mistake has been made in avoiding those trades that require or at least allow very great skill and devicity. Our country An infinite needs skilled workmen. number of these can find places. If they have great skill in their calling deafness will prove very little huidrance to them and work and wages will be easy to get. There is no great demand for secondclass cobblers, indifferent extrenters, inaccurate printers, and half taught tailors In any attempt at improvement the

pupils.
There is not a school in America that is doing what it should to train its girls in handicrafts. Their labor at school saves so much hired help that many of them are ongaged in learning what is called "housework." A great, a very great opportunity is open for a serious attempt to train thom in the lighter arts and industries. The first step is to here series a to relieve them of the dish washin, potato peeling, etc., now known as honsowork. Light trades requiring a true eye, a fine touch, and patience would be well suited to them, and there are many such.

The improvement most needed in our present methods of teaching trades,

First. -To keep more charly in mind the fact that our shops are schools, and

their foremen teachers. We would not habitually take a teacher out of school to mend the fence, or stop the work of his class to write circulars, why should we treat the teacher of carpentry or of printing so? If these jobs must be done let them be done by an assistant foreman and pupils, who have had primary in struction in all parts of their trades, or at such times as will not interfere with

Second Great care should be exer cised in the selection of those who are to teach trades. They should be chosen teachers. them with the greatest patience and

would be to send them to visit other schools, to examine methods and compare ideas. They are teachers without a literature, conventions, Normal schools, or any of the means of improvement that other teachers have, and this might take the place of these to some extent.

Third -Greater interest in the mewhen he has work that he wishes done.

Fourth. -- A recognition of the importance of the industrial training to the extent at least of giving older pupils, who would not suffer in their studies by such a plan, more time in the shops; 3xreathly it. ome cases a whole year, to erfect themselves in a trade.

Fifth. The establishment of a rule that every pupil should have a change of work, when he has mastered what he

Sixth. The careful practical teaching of mechanical drawing to all in whose

Seventh .- The enlarging of the munber of trades taught. Possibly by having courses in some of those for which only a small proportion of pupils are fitted, Laught only on alternate years certainly b, much more attention to those suited to girla

Eighth.-The giving of certificates of proficiency to graduates of the shops. and requiring each to do unaided some nece of work taxing his skill and knowledge to the utmost to earn this certifi-

which our present system of industrial

training admits of improvement. I cannot close this paper without a word on a subject which for the past year has been very earnestly debuted by the deaf and their friends.—the estab-lishment of a school for the deaf where industrial training could be carried on exclusively and to a very much greater extent than at present. In a paper read before the last Conference of Principals, I expressed the belief that by a united effort we might get the General Govern ment to found and endow such a school. This united effort it has been impossible to obtain. Some teachers think there is no use for such a school, many prefer a college on the plan of the Stephen's Technical Institute of Hoboken, which requires in its students abilities of a higher order, and aims to fit them to be leaders and directors of great industries. Again, many think that the proper place for the college is in Washington, as a branch of the present splendid , ad succossful National College, which stands ready to start such a department. The Committee appointed at Colorado to con sider this matter will probably report in

Still there are many earnest friends of the deaf who want a very different school. Exclusively of the Northern oxpense to the school should weigh but very little against the good of the pupils. perfectly and delight in them. Many of our graduates, many even who cannot graduate, can, by a few years careful training, become rapid, skilful and accurate in some highly paid handicraft. Such a school should aim to produce not those who can design a steam engine or a brilge, but those who can take the designers plans and reproduce them in

These are the workmen that America needs most, and such work is not above

Systematic courses in Agriculture, stock raising, etc., should also be given for the large number of the deaf who

p. pils trained in the Institutions of this country and Canada. It will

should have a very pronunent place. All

cessfully in the great cities, as well as

on the farm, the garden or the dairy,

should be taught. One great school should offer to the deaf of the whole

country all that the many Industrial.

Agricultural and Technical Codeges, In-

stitutes and schools now offer to the

who daily feel the touch of the restless

energy and ambition that will not con-

sider any task impossible, who see great

cities where in the lifetime of living men

was only trackless prairies, and who have seen a great University, fully

equipped and righly endowed, spring into

being almost in a night, cannot and will

not believe that anything which will be

for the good of any considerable portion

of the deaf of America, can long be kept

from them by lack of money to establish

In His ewn way and time, possibly

nuch somer than we expect, He who

opened the ears of the deaf will provide

such a school, and once started, in the hands of those who firmly believe in and

truly love the deaf, it will go on and do

DISCUSSION OF THE PAPER FRESHATED BY

F. D. CLARKE, MALOF FLINT, MICHIGAN,

BY R. MATHESON, M. A., OF BELLEVILLE,

ONTARIO, AT THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF

INSTRUCTORS OF THE DEAR, AT CHICAGO,

Mr. Clarke's paper has evidently

been prepared with great care and

after mature consideration of his

subject. Most of his propositions

and suggestions for the improvement

of the Trades and Industrial De-

partments of the Institutions for the

Education and Training of the Deaf

cannot fail to be received with a

ready assent by all engaged in the

work, but there are parts of his essay

which, I think, cannot meet with so

some of the criticisms are a little

severe in ascribing mefficient and

defective management because more

has not been accomplished by those

having these matters in charge in

the past. My impression is that a

great deal has been accomplished

ender difficulties and discourage-

ments for the moral, intellectual and

industrial advantage of the deaf

I cannot avoid the conclusion that

ready a concurrence.

a great and glorious work.

JULY, 1893.

Wo who live in the Great Central plans.

those callings that women follows

not be denied that "our school room methods have been very greatly modified and improved "during the last fifty years. Nor can it be gainsaid that "the trades and methods of teaching them have not kept pace either with our schools or with the progress of industrial training outside of our institutions." It does not seem reasonable to suppose that equal improvement and progress could have been expected in the teaching and training in these two separate departments of the schools. It is hardly fair to institute a comparison between the improvements made in the small industrial departments connected with our schools and the improvements made in the great outside world with thousands of industries and millions of workmen with self-interest to urge on advancement, and great wealth to give practical reality to mechanical

adeas. Lam under the impression that the p imary object had by Legislative bodies in the establishment of schools for the deaf, was to afford the pupils opportunities for intellectual and moral culture, as nearly as possible, equal to what children possessed of all their senses enjoyed in the common schools of the country: and that the secondary motive was to have them taught, as far as circumstances would permit, such trades and other industries as anglit prove of advantage to them after leaving the schools.

Mr. Clarke remarks: - "Our shops for mechanical instruction have fallen into insignificance when com-

the regular instruction in the shops

with special reference to their ability as None who look upon the children under them as an inferior or unteachable set, or who cannot treat kindness, should for one moment by con-

A wise expenditure for any school

channeal department by the head of the school would help. In some of our justitutions. I am informed, the head of the school rarely visits the shops, except

has been doing.

trade it would over be useful

These seem to me to be the lines along

favor of this plan.

enduring structures.

the ability of the majority of the deaf.

will live on farmes. Nor should the girls be forgotten. Carefully arranged courses for them pared with many industrial and agricultural colleges, manual training schools, and technical institutes provided for hearing youth." contention must be admitted, but I submit that it would be an impossibility, without an enormeus increase of annual expenditure of money, too great for any state or province to bear, to make the industrial departments of our institutions much better than they are now, either in respect to instruction or in extending them so as to include a greater variety of trades and industries. To ask for a much greater increase of present annual expenditure for each school now existing, would be likely to injure the cause of the deaf rather than advance their welfare. would arouse the cry of extravagance in connection with the conduct and management of our institutions. That some schools are not as fully equipped as they ought to be for industrial work we all know, but a great many of the schools are liberally treated in this respect. It must be borne in mind that the deaf form but a small fraction of the aggregate population, and to establish manual training or technical departments, fully equipped as these establishments ought to be, in connection with each state or provincial institution would involve the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the special benefit of the few. It is not likely that any state or province would willingly bear such additional outlay.

The views expressed in regard to the selection of foremen and instructors in the industrial departments and their qualifications are most judicious and will meet with

hearty approval.

We can all agree with the suggestion that a greater variety of trades and industries might be introduced into the Institutions with advantage. How far this may be done beyond what has already been accomplished each Superintendent and Principal will be the best judge, taking into consideration the means and facilities at his command and the position of the Institution and the demand likely to be had or created for the wares turned out. The names of a number of trades are mentioned as those which ought to be taught in the industrial departments of our institutions, among them mason and stone-work, plastering, frescopainting, and working in metals. Whether smelting furnaces, foundries and rolling-mills are included in metals is not made clear, but it would be quite as easy to introduce them as mason and stone-work, stone-cutting, plastering and fresco-

Mr. Clarke's views are admirably condensed into eight paragraphs or propositions, which are worthy of careful consideration by those in authority and who desire the advancement of the industrial departments of our schools. Reference

schools to visit other schools to observe methods, etc., is a good one could it be carried out without disarranging the work of the Institution where employed, but instructors of trades are supposed to be masters of their handicraft and know thoroughly all about it before they are placed in charge of a class of boys or girls to teach them.

With regard to the increase in the number of trades to be taught and some of them only on alternate years, it occurs to me that it would be far better to have a few common trades well taught than to have many, of which but a few pupils could obtain at most only a useless smattering. It would, in my judgment, be much better for a boy to be a good shoe-

engraver, or lapidary. It would be more desirable for girls to be expert dressmakers, milliners, or tailoresses and learn to do well work that is useful and will be of value to them through their lives than to take up some fancy or ornamental occupation which may prove of no use to them whatever, or perhaps be only of use under certain contingencies that may never occur. In the Ontario Institution we recognize the fact that it is well-nigh impossible for a boy or girl to keep up with class studies and at the same time become proficient in a trade with a few hours instruction each day in the industrial departments during the number of years allowed for attendance. have a shoe shop, carpenter shop and printing office for boys, and a dressmaking and tailoring department for girls, all under competent instructors, where a large number are taught about one hour in the morning before school and two hours in the afternoon after school. Some attain considerable proficiency at the calling engaged in, but in order that they and others may be thoroughly equipped for the battle of life we have gone a step further than the Institutions generally in the United States. Those of the pupils who are desirous of following up after graduation the primary instruction re-ceived during their school course, and some who are making little or no progress in the literary department are allowed to return to school and put in from one to three years extra at trades, working nine hours each day, under similar regulations as usually exist in outside shops. We do not pay any wages for the work performed but board and care are allowed free. This plan has worked well for several years past and been productive of great good to the boys and girls who have availed themselves of the privilege. Certificates of proficiency are given to meritorious ones deserving them. During the last session we had fourteen pupils employed all day as outlined above: six at the tailoring and dressmaking, three at printing, three at shoemaking, one at carpentering and one at baking. I am pleased to know that this new departure, in institutions for the deaf, is recommended in the paper just read, for adoption. We hope to extend our operations in this direction. An enquiry as to the occupations followed by former pupils elicited the information that meny of them were engaged as portrait painters, crayon artists, fresco-painters and decoraters, teachers, wood engravers, wood carvers, printers, lithographers, painters, shoe-makers, factory shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, moulders, bookbinders, carriagemakers, broom-makers, brushmakers, spinners, bakers, sail-makers, ma-chinists, brickmakers, mill-hands. tailoresses, dress-makers. milliners, negative retouchers, cigarmakers, seamstresses. I consider may be made to one or two of them: this an excellent showing, evidencing The suggestion for the foremen of the fact that the deaf can and do adapt themselves to the various occupations in the country, and there is no doubt an equally good record may be had from other schools, and in the present and for many years to some instances better and greater come. We are only about 5,000,000 results have been obtained from in- people now but we have a grand and dustrial departments. It is not pretended that these have all been taught at the institution, but the industrious habits were formed and preliminary training secured by the Pacific, traversed by railways from enabled them to succeed after leav-

The suggestion that practical mechanical drawing be taught in our schools will meet with general approval. Every child would be the maker, printer, tailor or carpenter channeal or the drawing of simple

prove of special value in after life whatever trade, industry, art or profession might be engaged in. It is much easier to present an accurate idea of the thing we wish to describe, by drawing a picture of it with the pencil than it is to give even an approximate correct idea of it in oral or written language however great may be one's command of words.

It will be observed from the general tone of the paper that Mr. Clark believes the true mode of improving the industrial departments of our schools is, not only the introduction of a much larger number of trades and industries but also those of a higher grade. It is well to have high aims and aspirations but it is only the few who succeed in the higher arts or professions, this fact being applicable to speaking and hearing persons as well as the deaf. The cost would be too much for each institution compared with the results which might be obtained.

The suggestion in favor of the establishment by the Federal Government of the United States of a National Industrial and Technical College for the deaf, where all the higher trades, industries and arts may be imparted to those attending, by a most competent staff of instructors, is worthy of serious consideration and presents to me the solution of the difficulty as to the higher education of the deaf in industrial pursuits. I hope to see the plan proposed carried out in the not remote future. It would ill become me as a Canadian to say much on the subject more than most heartily wish it God speed. It is a grand scheme for the benefit and advantage of the deaf, and were the subject urged upon the Federal authorities my belief is the important features of it would commend and secure favorable action thereon. You know and feel that you are a great and enterprising people of 70 000,000, with illiputable and inexhaustible resources. It would be a small matter for your Federal Government to establish and equip in the most efficient manner possible a National I dustrial Institute where the deaf youths of the various States, desiring a broader and higher training, might have the advantages desired by so many of them and which they cannot obtain in the State Institutions. My ideas as to trades for the deaf and how to improve them may be briefly stated:-

Ist-That the ordinary trades which now obtain in most of the Institutions, and others found suitable in certain cases and localities, BE THOROUGHLY TAU 'HT BY COMPETENT INSTRUCT-

2nd—That those pupils who have the ability be further trained in a National Industrial Technical Institute for the deaf, and which will in all probability be established as an annex of the present National College at Washington.

I might say, I should like to see a large Central Industrial Institution for the deaf in Canada, but any wish in that direction would be vain for glorious future before us. With an area of territory larger than that of the United States, and like yours extending from the Atlantic to the operators while at school which boundary to boundary in all directions, with the best class of unmigrants now pouring into our country by thousands, with boundless and as yet undeveloped resources of wealth, it would not be a hazardous prediction to say that Canada is destined President of the American Assaciation to gainer could be or she learn the to become one of the greatest and principles of drawing, whether me- most powerful nations of the earth. When we have even one-half as than a poor architect, photographer, objects to nature, as this art would many citizens as are now in the

United States, I trust we shall have a great Central Industrial School richly endowed and fully a popped. to teach the higher trades indials in all their perfection, to the party our land who wish such a transport

American Association to Promote Teaching of Speech to the Deat.

To the Friends of the Deaf.

GIRETING: The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is an organization chartened under the laws of the State of New York Its name indicates its purpose, but its desires is to do all it can to advance the most practical education of these when are speechless. Speech being that facility that most closely brings one into a lation with his fellows, it lays special stress upon the importance of the acqui sition of spoken language at whatever cost of labor and patience upon the part of the teacher, and of persistent effort upon the part of the deaf themselves It holds that the acquisition of speech is most facilitated by its uso in the usual exercises of the school room. Hence it encourages essays, dissertations and discussions upon all subjects apportant to the education of the deaf whether in public or private in individual instruction. attons or make

The deaf are a much more immeresand interesting class than they are commonly supposed to bo. Hence the Association ciation carneally bespeaks the hearts and generous co operation of all persons in giving an uplift to those who an handicapped by a misfortune for which

they are not responsible.
This Association has heretofore been prosided over by the eminent scientist, inventor and philanthropist, Dr. Alex Graham Bell, who is most widely known as the inventor of the telephone. In consequence of numerous duties and rescarches in which he is engaged, in Bell, July 20, 1893, resigned the presi dency of the Association, when the un dersigned was, upon Dr. Bell's nomina tion, elected president.

The World's Congress of Instructors

of the Deaf, in Chicago, upon the motion of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, Ll. D. Pr. sident of the National College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., unanumondo passed a resolution approving of the eke-tion of the understand as President, and commending him to the confidence of an institutions for the deaf, to their trusters

superintendents and instructors.
The instructor of the deaf has one of the most difficult labors in all the domas of educational science, and needs all the aids obtainable in its prosecution lis American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf desire to lend a friendly helping hand wherever it may. It holds as one of its cardina principles the truth of the resolution of the Eleventh Convention of Instructors of the Deaf held at the California Insti tution for the Deaf and Dumb, July be 22, 1886, which was unanimously adopted

and readr as follows:tent undeavors should be made makers school for the deaf to teach every paper to speak and to read from the lips.

As that convention comprised persons engaged in all the various systems of instructing the deaf, this resolution con stitutes a common ground on which all

may freely and unitedly co-operate.
The Association will cheerfully act to
the capacity of a Bureau for bringing Teachers of Articulation and Lap Real ng, and Institutions or families desired the services of such teachers may rob munication with each other, and to im ther this end the undersigned mystes from teachers communications on the subject, giving names, experience, with employed, etc., and from the dents and principals of schools status their needs, compensation paid, tenue of office, etc.

Any other service that the Assac dies can render the cause to which it is coninited, by personal visitation and other use, will be gladly done if our lead will fully and freely make known than wishes and requirements.

Hoping that greater good may come to the deaf from our united labors

I am respectfully, Partir G. Onder

Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.

1225 West College Avenue.

Jacksonville, Illinois,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893,

the leaves, and where they meat A to the contract of the second of the secon

thanksgiving Day will be on Nov.

Faire 1 O'Meara will soon summon abegade et hoys after school hours to and him gathering lise crop of tubers

There we at the time of writing, that seen new pupils registered for the present term, and the Superintendestroperts a few more.

Mr. Balis tells us some protty "tall" ash stories but we suppose they are all feached on facts. He has a loat and other equipments, hence those fish yarns.

There were fow of the two hundred not afty ac absent when classification took ther on the 2nd inst. Prompt reture to school when the vacation ends is A will observed rate here.

Iwo or three of the new pupils can agnetic be called semi-mutes. take a little ligher in the possession of specifical hearing, and will be promising ablitions to the articulation class.

The fixer a pupil this second who is the only deed child of deed parents known at this province. He comes from Jonato and is a bright lad, able to communicate freely with others by signs.

The shoc and carpenter shops have tant down and put away their coal slots is they are not expected to be required again. The shops now have some connection with the main buildthe which will make a saving in the red bill of the Institution.

ladging by the multitude of apple cens that decorate the walk about the tors side of the Institution, there have termsmer sstul raidson the orchard since stool opened Neither the quantity nor quality of truit available is very temping to an ordinary youngster this year.

The new comers, of whom there are that were have already, become quite consided to their surroundings, and taer their allotted places in the dining-rosa and chapel without much assistand they are nearly all intelligent children and good results are auticipared from their instruction.

We were reduced to drinking the water from the city waterworks for a budies, as our welfdid not give a pure supply which, being noticed, the drink ng of a was at once prohibited, and the sell attended to. Every one who has lruk our well water concedes it to be the last for many index around.

The Athletic Association held the off no noitexuegra for the Other The places of five absent members o hat can seemor team were filled up and now captains voted for. The result of the fallet was as follows --las. Cham has to be captain of the senior tear was M Noonan assistant; W. H. Goul of the Ind cloven with Win. Mckay as want. The out look for this yes Note not so bright as last term, is you ged and our boys hope to be able t 46 to the cup.

On the 6th inst., the sudden di approached or cof the new boys cause pates surprise. The billo Sellow We scoolingly quite at home and happ or and moone thought that he wen renanal so he was not watchest like the stire new boys. After being a Petomol to the freedom of a large ci the country surroundings of the Instit Bear uncteresting to him, and I has cramble down town. A telephon darm the police office, where he w stelle and for by the other until 3 bulls went down for him.

00 1206 was Descripto's Civic Ho In and our semor foot-ball team we aunod to so down and play with the become the Our lade went down on to Vicinic and played against a stone : on in the afternoon, defeating dum by to not to D. Judging from the Control of some of our players are Goetz, Sarah... 10 10 10 to be conto club gave them all the conto to to the following players:

An Purior M Noonan, E. Symard, Howitt, Felicia ... 10 10 10 to the following players: halden I Leus, Jas. Charlers, Hallers, Sabelle, J. Smalldon, J. to tax and to tallam. The schedule of the hague soutches will be published in

THE CANADIAN MUTE. Roport of Popils' Standing.

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girl who had measles is now in her class, having made a speedy and satisfactory recovery, no others have, as yet, shown symptoms of the disease. The new pupils ere adapting themselves to their surroundings and are contented and haven. R. Mathison, Supt. happy.

-The big boys lost no time after their arrival here in starting the foot-hall rolling. They recognize the fact that they must defend the possession of that trophy, won last June in the scheduled

-Mr. McKillop, Moss Bull, and Moss James, whose names were omitted from the report of teachers' doings, in provi-ous issue, tell us that they enjoyed themselves in the usual way. They did

-Teachers of the deaf can succeed in anything they undertake. One gentle-man who left the profession less than a year ago, commenced the study of fav-and was recently called to the bar of the Supreme Court of California. Canada

-Our pupils will remember Mr. Ponton, the owner of the neighboring farm. His death took place on the oth mat, and he was buried on the following Sunday. To show their respect for one whom nearly all had seen daily for many years, the elder boys lined the read-way 0 as the funeral cortege passed to the cometery, observing a becoming domeanor. The deceased was highly re0 specied by the residents of this section.

—Roy. Canon Burke has commenced his regular visitations to the Institution. Roy. E. N. Baker was here on Wednes-
day afternoon last.

games.

not go to Chicago

claims him.

-The boys and girls who so liberally contributed to the pupils column of local nows, for Tin. Casteres Mere last seesion, have not returned to school. Their places are taken by younger and less experienced writers, who promise to keep up the reputation of that part of the paper. We hope they will succeed well.

-- -

(Sung to the time of "Castles in the Air ")

t wee lot rappel laddin gangs wan'rin through the street Walim mang the snaw wi'his was hackit feet Shiverin' i' the snald blast, greetin' wi the pain, Wha's the puir wee callan? he's a drinkard's raggit wean

Ho stans at fika door, an he keeks we wistful To see the crowd stout the fire a laughte loud

But he darma centure Len, though his heart be eer sa fain.
For he maining play wild their bairies the drunk and a raggit wear.

Oh, see the wee bit barrine, his heart is uncon

Oh, see the wee bit tsarine, necessary, fro, fro, fro, fro, fro, fro, it blawin' cauld, and hes droukit through and through the specin' for his mither, an he wun'ers whate she special for point wee issaid wean

He kens may faithers love, and he kens may mither a care.

To swothe his weelfut sorrows, or kame his tautit hair.

To klas him when he wankens, or smooth his heat

In oil he fears his faither a face the drinkard a racult wear.

Oh, pity the wee faddie, sae gulleless an sae young.
The oath that lea's the faither slip 'll settle on

The oath that leas the lander superson on his tengue;
In sinful wordshis mither speakshis infant lips ill stan.
Ill stan.
For oh' there's hane to guide the bairn the drunkari's raged wean.

Then surely we tolche try an turn that sinfu' mither's heart,
in' try to get his faither to act a faither's part,
hi make them has the drunkard's cup, an never taste again,
hi cherish wi a parent's care, their pur woe raccit weam

-James P. Critefant.

From our friend, R. M. Thomas,

DEAR SIR,-I am in the White City again. I attended a reumon of the Thomas family, at the home of my brother George, lately. Over forty of the name were present, representing sixteen States. The family dates back in this country to Dr. Wm. Thomas, who settled in Harwich, Mass., in 1630,

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bartlett, of New Haven, Conn., visited her old classmate. R. M. Thomas in Oakville, last August. They always thought that Canada was a country of snow and ice, and nothing could grow in it; but they found out thoir mistake, and admired the Canadian hills, fruits and grain very much.

I visited the wonders of the Colum

bian Exposition six times and enjoyed myself very much. I rode over the Ferris Wheel twice, the highest point of which is 264 feet. Prof. D.—, Pr

Prof. D—, Principal of the Missis-sippi school, will conduct the chapel services in the Methodist church in this

mute by the name of Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, took a diploma for his skill in making butter in the World's Fair, and now has an offer from a Canadian

and now has an ofter from a Canadian factory, at \$40 and board per month.

A wooden case and movement is on exhibition in the Waltham Watch Exhibit, made by Mr. J. P. Pendleton, a mute, of Bristol, Tenn. He made the watch before he learned anything about watch making. The only tools he had to work with to work with, were a three-cornered file and a knife.

I paid a long visit to the Ontario Edu-cation Exhibit, and saw two volumes of THE CANADIAN MUTE, examination papers and other things from your excellent school at Belleville.—R. M. T.

Chicago, September, 1893.

OTTAWA BRIEFS.

From our own Correspondent.

Miss Micharlane spent her vacation at Murray Itav and visiting her friend, Miss Van Valet, Miss M. Horthwick visited friends at Rends

Miss M. Borthwick visited friends at Rends
Mills.
Jan. McLelland and Jan. Darnoy went to
Montreal to see the lacrosso match, and while
there said the McAs Institution a vinit
E. Levelle spent two months at Jolliette,
perfecting himself in the craft of tailoring.
Lva damicson's uncle had an electric oven in
operation at the Canada Central Fair. As the
sides were glass, you could see the bread hading.
We believe Mr. Jamieson was the first tosuggest
the possibility of laking bread by electricity to
Tahearn, the inventor of the oven.
Missee Aumond and Murphy spent a very
pleasant time with Miss Waters, of North Nation
Mills
Mr. Bourdon was married to Miss Chartrand

Mills

Mr. Hourdon was married to Miss Chartrand
this aumner, and tarried a while in Montreal,
but has returned to Ottawa fately.
Chas, and Geo McLaren were the guests of DHayno in June last.

The fool has no fear; the brave man conquers it.

A deaf-mute may be wiser than we'd commonly apprehend.
For he's a lot of information at his little finger's end

The mosquite might have been highly prized as a singing bird, if it had only stuck to that business alone.

TORONTO TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent

Mr and Mrs. R. Meltae, of kingston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Moore, for a co-pile of days during the Industrial Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had a young son, born to them some time in July. It is a lively and fat

days during the Industrial Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Whom had a young son born to them some time in July. It is a lively and fat youngster.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mason have been holidaving around Cartwright.

Roy. Mr. Wraham, of England, one of the editors of the British Beel Male, gave us a call on his way home from the Werld's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Slater have been appouring in Pheliston, with Mr. and Mrs. J. Needham. Trous and pike fishing was everlent. Mr. and Mrs. No home them were pleased to meet our old friends. Mr. and the Amount the aging of subscribers to the Mitt.

We were pleased to meet our old friends. Mr. and Mrs. McDerind, on a visit here in the weat ton helidays. A meeting was called one evening during their stay, and Mr. McD. gave a secture on Manitoba and his first connection with the deaf mutes at Belleville, which infinisely lest to his marrying one of the class. After the lecture Mrs. McD. recited. Vester my float to Thee. In her old and familiar way, which was appreciated by all. We hope to see them again are long.

W. Wason has been taking in the sughts of the World's Pair, since the Murr. s last issue, and decanot seem any the worse for it. He was a delegate to the Congress of the Boat.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis have another little daughter, and John feels bug over it.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason's a few days. Arthur is an old Belleville pupit. Mrs. B is a licaring and speaking lady.

Moson recent visitors to the city were. Mrs. Natrn. Usbridge. Mrs. W. Wison, Markdale, Miss Thockston Raglan. Miss Elm, Miss Elmes, Orlawa, Miss Ritchie, Berlin, Miss Eva. Aingg, Hamover, Miss A Lancaster, Orono, Miss N. Chuningham Oakville Ges. Spinks, Cartwright. J. Johnston, Barrie, Jaa Goodbrand, of Brantford, Win Murdech, Elbera, Miss Phaines, West Flainbero, Jas Reid, Dundas.

Jr. The Brantford mutes had an excursion to Toronto one day lately, some visited the Island.

in sticks to it like glue, whether he has work or not.

The Brantford mutes had an excursion to Toronto one day lately, some visited the Island and others friends. All did not leave in the evening just as we would wish to have seen them. Mr. John Flynn and Miss Magde Brown were marrisd on the 1st June last. Mr. D. It Coleman, of the Iseleville Institution, acted as interpreter during the ceremony. They have now settled down in a handsomely furnished house on Lissar street. We wish them good speed They received many handsome presents from their numerous friends.

Mrs. Asheroff, Sunt. of the Montreal Institution, and Mrs. A savasho still holds pleasant memories of the mutes she know in girlinest days.

Mrs. Lede Hillbourn of Clifford has been Male.

made come of us a slort call. Mrs. T is looking well, and Mrs. A says she still holds pleasant memories of the mutes she know in girlinest days.

Miss Lola Hillhouse, of Clifford, has been visiting Missea Mary Moore and Minnie Slater. The deat mutes, of this city fixed the 20th day of vignet last for their minth annual pre-nic. The place selected was Hamilton, Mountain View Park. All the mutes who know how how to appreciate an outling were on hand at the wharf on time for the best, which left at 7.30 a.in The sail over the lake was nothing but pleasant it is needless to say that the pic-nio was under the management of our good friend, Mr. Nasinith, who spared no judies to make it a success, and it was a success in every respect. Miss Webb, a missionary to China, but on a visit to this country at present, accompaned us, and hirr presence was considered a great honor to the mutes. She is a very friendly subdanicable young lady. On arriving at the Hamilton wharf, two special trolly cars were arranged for, to convey us to Mountain Park. After riewing theour roundings for some time, luncheon was served. This done, a large number went over to the Lunatic Asylum to see their old friends Mrs. Reegan and Mrs. I osier the Miss Terrill. The latter came over to the Park and spent the afternoon with us. The balance of our time was taken up with Sunes and amusements of various kinds. We started on our return home trip about \$1\text{in}. The sail home was likewise very pleasant. On arriving at the wharf we all separated, thus end lug another of our very successful picnics.

NOTER

A lady's hat blew off into the lake on our return trip, and was not recovered. Very few other nuttes turned up at the pienic. Two or three of the inutes who did not accompany us, for reasons best known to themselves, were at the wharf to meet us on our return. Shortly after our arrival in Hamilton, Missee Shortly after our arrival in Hamilton, Missee Shille and May Cunningham turned up. They went by rail from Oskville, as the locat did not call at that place on the morning trip. We admire their pluck and wish to see a few more young tadles of their calibra.

LINDSAY NEWS.

From our own Correspondent.

Mr McDermid, Frincipal of the Wildping Institute for thodest, andhis son, Howard, were here for a few days during Angust, the guesta of his mother and sister Mrs. Armstrong. His wife and litth were also here for a day.

Mr. John T. Hurns, foreman of the Cavanday Mura, printing office, was also here one Friday during July, our Decoration Day.

It is very cold weather here during the even nings and nearly every man is seen with his hands in his pockets. It shows that winter is quickly approaching.

Some people are born good, some achieve goodness and some have good ness thrust upon them.

Uneducated Deaf Children.

WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY terms who receive this paper send me the names and pasteoffice address if the paronts of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that I may forward them for itculars concerning this Institution and informaticulars concerning this Institution and informaticulars concerning this pasticulars concerning this pasticular concerning this pasticular concerning this pasticular and informatical with an education.

R. MATHISON, Superculement.

Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE Let reallor and Instruction of blind enildren is located at Brantford, Ontario For particulars address

A. H. DYMOND, Principal,

GENERAL INFORMATION A Business Education

Classes :

School Houses From 2% in to 12 noon, and from 1 9 to 5 p. in
Drawter Class from 3.2 to 5 p. in on Tree day and Thursday afterhosus of each week thats. Fave Work Class on Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3.2 to 5.
Sins Class for Junior Teachers on the afternoons of Monday, and Wednesday of each week from thirt of the form the f

f Articulation Classes: +

From 9 a. in. to 12 noon, and from 1 30 to 3 pair

Religious Exercises : ---

EVERY SUNDAY Primary pupils a 2a m, senior pupils at 1a m. General Lecturoat 229 m, immediately after which the Bible Class will assemble. Bactischien, Byst the pupils are to assemble in the Chapel at 8.5a m, and the Teacher-Incharge for the week, will open by prayer and afterwards dismiss them so that they may reach their respective school rooms not later than 2 oclock. In the afternoon at 3 oclock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in a quiet and order by manner. But Lan Vistins Classymps. Rev. Canon Burke, Eight. Rev. Monschooler Parrelley, V. G., Rev. J. L. George, (Preshytagian) Roy L. N. Itaker, (Methodistic Roy R. Marchall (Baptist) Rev. M. W. Maclean, (Preshyterian), Rev. Father O Brien.

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

Industrial Departments :--

Phintipo Office, blio and Carlenter Stors from 75 to schain, and from 25 to 550 pm for pupils who attend school; for those who do not from 75 a in to 12 nem, and from 150 to 550 pm each working day every saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.

will be closed at noise.

The Newton Class House are from 2 a. in. to
12 oclock, noon, and from 120 to 5 p. in. for
those who do not attend school, and from
3 3) to 5 p. in for those who do. No sewling
on Naturday afternoons.

"The Printing Office, Shops and Sewing Roson to be left each day when work reases in a clean and tidy condition

"TUPILS are not to be excused from the various Classes or industrial hypertinents except on account of sickness, without per-mission of the Superintendent.

4.5 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 :---

l'ersons who are interested desirons of visit-ing the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No sisitors are allowed on Saturdays, bundays or Holidays except to the regular chapel exercises at £10 on Kim-day afternoons. The best time forvisitors on ordinary school days is as soon, after 1.0 in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at £10 o clock

Admission of Children:—

When pupils are admitted and parents cone with them to the institution, they are kit dly adds into to liner 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 chance without delay will be quite happy with the others in a few days, in some cases in a few hours.

Visitation :-

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents must come, however, they will be made welcome to the class-rooms and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the echool. We cannot furnish lodging or meals, or entertain guests at the institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the Huffman 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 nuperintendent. No correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circum-stances without special permission upon each occasion.

Sickness and Correspondence:

convolutionalliums of quill letters of telegrams will be sent daily to parents or ERP viscor PUTTLES AND SELECTION OF EXTERNA FRIP viscor PUTTLES AND ADDRESS OF EXTERNA FRIP viscor PUTTLES AND ADDRESS OF EXTERNA FRIP viscor PUTTLES AND ADDRESS OF EXTERNA AND WALLES OF THE PUTTLES OF THE PUT

All implies who are capable of doing so, will be required to write home every tirren weeks; letters will be written by the teachers for the little ones who cannot write, stating, as nearly as pessable, their wishes

an pression over where the first have been used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by pupola except with the ment and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

against Quack liceture who advertise mediagainst Quack liceture who advertise medicines and appliances for the cure of leaf ness. In 297 cases out of line they are frauda and only want money for which they give no return Consult well known medical practitioners in cases of advantitions desiress and he guided by their counsel and advice.

R. MATHISON,

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