

# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

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NO. 8.

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



Minister of the Government in Charge:  
THE HON. J. M. GIBBON.

Government Inspector:  
DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Officers of the Institution:

M. MATHISON, M. A., Superintendent.  
M. MATHISON, Harpur.  
J. J. KIRK, M. D., Physician.  
MISS RABIEL WALKER, Matron.

Teachers:

H. COLTMAN, M. A., Head Teacher.  
J. J. KIRK, M. D., Physician.  
W. J. CAMPBELL, Physician.  
J. F. STEWART, Monitor.

MISS MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, Teacher of Attention.

MISS MARY BULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.  
MISS EDITH M. FARWOOD, Teacher of Drawing.

MISS L. N. METCALFE, JOHN T. BURNES, Clerk and Typewriter, Instructor of Printing.

J. G. SMITH, FRANK FLYNN, Master Carpenter.

WM. DOUGLASS, WM. NUMAK, Master Shoemaker.

MISS A. GALLAGHER, D. CUNNINGHAM, Master Baker.

J. HEDDERMAN, THOMAS WILLS, Gardener.

MICHAEL O'SKARA, Farmer.

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province who are, on account of deafness, either partial or total, 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 \$50 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 free. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

At the present time the trades of Printing, Carpentry 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.

M. MATHISON, Superintendent.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go away if put in box in office door will be sent to city post office at noon and 2:45 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.



## When October Comes.

"When October comes,  
And poplars drift their leafage down in flakes of gold below,  
And beeches burn like twilight fires that used to tell of snow,  
And maples bursting into flame set all the hills afire,  
And humber from her evergreens sees Paradise draw nigher—  
A thousand sunsets all at once distill like Hermon's dew,  
And linger on the waiting woods and stain them through and through,  
As if all earth had blossomed out, one grand Corinthian flower,  
To crown Time's graceful capital for just one gorgeous hour!  
They strike their colors to the king of all the stately throng—  
He comes in pomp, October! To him all times belong;  
The frost is on his sandals but the flush is on his cheeks,  
September sheaves are in his arms, June voices when he speaks!  
The elms lift bravely like a torch within a Grecian hand,  
See where they light the monarch on through all the splendid land,  
The sun puts on a human look behind the hazy fold,  
The mid-year moon of silver is struck anew in gold."  
—BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.



## A Case that Puzzles Physicians.

After being mute for two years the little 7-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brock, of Vineland, through seeing the blood flowing from a cut on her finger, suddenly regained her speech. The case is a remarkable one, and has excited the interest of physicians and of those who are acquainted with the circumstances of her affliction and most remarkable recovery. Two years ago the little girl, who was then 6 years old, suddenly lost her power of speech. She was eating an apple at the time, and in some way dislocated one of her teeth. She ran into the house and threw herself on the lounge with blood flowing from her mouth, refusing to answer questions, and the enquiries of her parents only elicited sobs and moans.

The next day the child was still mute and also refused to partake of food. The parents became alarmed and physicians were called in. They were unable to diagnose the strange malady and the child grew worse. Medical skill was of no avail and she grew weak and emaciated. After several weeks the child died, apparently, the doctors pronouncing her dead and left. The little form was covered with a shroud and preparations for the funeral begun, when signs of life were discovered in the seeming corpse.

The girl sat up and with her fingers made signs indicative of her desire for food. From that moment she began to mend, slowly, and in the course of a year regained her former good health and spirits. She was still, however, silent as a sphinx. Nothing could induce her to utter a word, and she continued in this condition until a short time ago. She accidentally cut her finger one day while playing, and the red blood flowed from the wound. Either the sight or smell of the fluid seemed to have a strange effect upon the child, and that day marked the turning point in the history of the case. During that same night, while in bed, she startled her sister by speaking her name quite distinctly. She also uttered several other words very plainly. Since then she has been improving daily, and can now articulate quite well.—Kansas City Journal.

"I made a speech at the doctor's dinner last night." "That accounts for it." "Accounts for what?" "Two men who were present said they had discovered a new opiate."—Judge.

## The Thirty-four Puzzle.

A new puzzle is raging in the east, and it promises to fairly eclipse the "fifteen puzzle" that set everybody wild a dozen years ago.

The new contrivance for badgering the brain of the curious is a card ruled into sixteen squares with the same number of little pieces of pasteboard, each bearing a number, running from one to sixteen.

The trick is to so arrange these numbers on the card that the result will be

9	7	14	4
6	12	1	15
3	13	8	10
16	2	11	5

The Thirty-four Puzzle Solved

thirty-four, no difference which way you add them.

It is said that the new puzzle has taken a strong hold at Washington, and that senators and representatives could be seen every day whiling away the time in trying to solve its intricacies while long-winded speeches were being made on the tariff and other questions.

## A Pointer for Boys.

"There is a science in doing little things just right," said a downtown business man to a reporter for the New York Sun a few days ago, and I noticed it in my office. I had two office boys there whose main duty it was to bring me notes or cards that were sent in to me, or to fetch things that I wanted to use. One of those boys, whenever I sent him for a book or anything heavy, would walk rapidly by my desk and toss it indefinitely towards me. If it happened to miss me and land on my desk it was all right. If it fell on the floor, the boy always managed to fall over it in his eagerness to pick it up. Then if he had a letter or a card to deliver, he would come close up to the desk and stand there scanning it over with minute care. This being concluded he would flout it airily in my direction and depart.

The other boy always came and went so that I could hardly hear him. If it was a book, inkstand or box of letters he would set it quietly down at one side of my desk. Letters and cards he always laid—not tossed—right where my eyes would fall on them directly. If there was any other doubt in his mind about whether he ought to lay a letter on my desk or deliver it to some other person in the office, he always did the thinking before he came near me, and did not stand annoyingly at my elbow studying the letter. The boy understood the science of little things. When New Year's came he got \$10; the other boy got fired.

A small boy in one of the Germantown public schools wrote a composition on King Henry VIII. It read as follows: "King Henry 8 was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Annis Domino, in the year 1060. He had 610 wives besides children. The first was beheaded and afterwards executed, and the 21 was revoked. Henry 8 was succeeded on the throne by his great-grand mother, the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots, sometimes called the Lady of the Lay of the Last Minstrel."—Philadelphia Record.

## The Sense of Hearing.

IN DELICATE PERCEPTION THE EAR IS MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE EYE.

The ear is a wonderful comprehensive instrument. As compared with the eye, it is vastly superior in extent of the sensations. It is capable of experiencing. The eye possesses barely an octave and a half of sensations, whereas the average ear, as we know, has a range of six or seven, while more acute ears have a compass of fully 11 octaves. And then the ear is a wonderfully accurate instrument and capable of appreciating minute differences that would be wholly impossible in the case of the eye. According to Dr. Stone, "an architect or draftsman who, between two lines neither parallel nor in one plane, made an error of estimation by eye not exceeding one thirtieth, would gain credit for unusual precision. But in the ear one thirtieth amounts to a quarter of a tone, and by ear one forty-fifth is easily determined." A skillful pianoforte tuner can do much more. He is called upon, for instance, to distinguish between a true and an equally tempered fifth, where the difference is only the hundredth of a tone. He should accordingly be able to recognize at least 600 different sounds in an octave. More than this, according to the investigations of Professor Mayer, it is possible under specially favorable conditions and for sounds whose pitch is near that of C3, to distinguish from each other notes which do not differ by more than a one-hundred-and-twentieth of a semitone.

In the rapidity of its appreciation the ear is remarkable. In a fraction of a second it can accurately refer any note to its place in the scale and can just as easily and quickly separate from each other several widely different notes. According to recent investigations, the ear is capable of hearing a sound when only two vibrations are made. It should, therefore, hear the middle notes of the pianoforte in the two or three-hundredth part of a second. It requires more time, however, for the ear to distinguish the full characteristic of a note. To do this, according to the experiments of Exner, Auerbach and Kohlrausch, from 2 to 20 vibrations are necessary.

With proper training and practice the organ of hearing can be rendered remarkably sensitive and accurate. There is rarely any physical defect in the ear itself. The defects ordinarily noticed and spoken of are such as can be easily remedied by cultivation. The organ truly may never be able to retain the remarkable range of audition we have spoken of above; it may never become so "apprehensive and discriminant" as the ear of Mozart, but its delicacy can be increased and its general appreciation of musical sounds wonderfully improved. This is especially true if the work of instruction is begun in childhood, when the organ of hearing is naturally most sensitive and most readily susceptible of cultivation. In making experiments with rods and tuning forks giving very accurate sounds, I have frequently been struck with the very great difference in the ability to perceive such sounds as manifested by young and old persons. Even when the latter were trained musicians, they were incapable of hearing some sounds that were quite audible to children who had no musical training whatever. This fact, like many others that might be adduced, is a striking commentary on the necessity of beginning early the training of the young, when eye and ear—not to speak of the other senses—are over on the alert and quick to detect sounds and forms and colors, which at a later period would entirely escape their observation.—Paris Etude.

The child wishes to rise superior to himself, and this is why he will imitate by preference, after his companions, his superiors and his teachers.—Comptre.