



THE CANADIAN MUTE

FOUR, SIX OR EIGHT PAGES.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION

First. To train a number of our pupils in the art of printing, and from the knowledge of this art to enable them to earn a living after they leave school.

Second. To furnish interesting matter for and to increase a habit of reading among our pupils and to interest our subscribers.

Third. To be a medium of communication between the deaf and their parents, and friends of pupils, now in the institution, and hundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the past, so that we may be interested in the education and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty cents for the school year payable in advance, postage prepaid by publisher. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. We receive money orders, postal notes, or registered letters.

Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please notify us that mistakes be corrected without delay. All papers sent by post will be subject to the usual conditions of postage. The date on each subscriber's paper is the time when the subscription runs out.

Correspondence on matters of interest to the deaf is required. If you are in any part of the Province, postage calculated to avoid the feelings of any one will be admitted. If we know it.

ADVERTISING

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

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THE CANADIAN MUTE

BELLEVILLE

ONTARIO



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 15, 1900

Georgia School---W. O. Connor.

When an individual has completed half a century of usefulness in any department of human endeavor he may well be pardoned if he indulges in a little self-gratulation, and he certainly has reached a good vantage ground from which to take a retrospective survey of the past, to note the difficulties surmounted, to sum up the results accomplished and to glory in the triumphs achieved. And what is true of an individual in this regard is true also of an institution; hence the timeliness and unusual interest that attaches to the last report of the Georgia School for the Deaf which has completed fifty years of noble work for the deaf. The report is a very complete and exhaustive one of some 120 pages, and, in addition to its usual features, it gives a brief sketch of the origin and development of deaf mute education, a full but concise history of the Georgia School from its inception and a complete list of all the pupils who have attended the school since its opening, with dates of admission, length of attendance, cause of deafness, relation, if any, of parents and the place of residence of each. The report is handsomely illustrated with excellent cuts of the principals, teachers and trustees and of the various buildings and several of the class rooms, shops, etc.

It was in 1831 that the Legislature of Georgia, acting on a memorial presented by a semi-mute, took the first step towards the education of the deaf by sending to the Hartford Asylum, Connecticut, such of the deaf of the state as consented to go. This was but a temporary experiment, however, and in 1836 a school for the deaf was opened in connection with, and in a log cabin near the Hearn Manual Labor School, at Cave Spring. The following year an act was passed and the necessary appropriation made

for the erection of a suitable building for the education of the deaf and in 1841 the building was completed and dedicated to this great work, and on the first of July of that year the school began its work. The following year, and at various future periods, additions were made to the original structure and several new buildings erected until the school has reached its present fine proportions. Mr. Fannin was the first principal of the school and was succeeded in 1858 by Mr. Dunlop, who was followed in 1860 by Mr. Cooke. The connection of Mr. W. O. Connor, the present worthy principal, with the school dates from 1857, when he became one of the staff of teachers. That he manifested rare adaptation for the work, attained very marked success and completely won the confidence and esteem of the Commissioners was amply demonstrated by the fact that in 1860, when he was but nineteen years old, he was offered the principalship, but he declined because he felt unwilling to assume such a weighty responsibility at his age and with but three years experience. In 1861 at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Connor resigned his position as teacher and entered the army as a private soldier in which capacity he acquitted himself with honor, ending his military career, however, as a prisoner in the hands of the Federal troops. In 1862, because of the war, the school was closed, but was re-opened in 1867. After his return from service Mr. Connor entered upon agricultural pursuits with the intention of making that his life pursuit. The State was not destined, however, to lose his services, and he was literally taken from between the plow handles and placed at the head of the Institution, which position he has ever since continued to fill with rare fidelity, zeal and efficiency, and during that long period the school has steadily progressed in numbers, usefulness and success. We congratulate Mr. Connor, on this memorable occasion, on the conspicuous success that has marked his career in his noble vocation. To few men is it given to continue for so long a period in useful public service, and few men are able for so long a time to retain the public confidence and respect, nor is this regard and esteem confined to his own State. Mr. Connor is one of the most popular and respected educators of the deaf in the United States and has done much to promote the laudable esprit de corps that prevails in the profession and to establish on the soundest principles the exalted vocation and noble art of which he is one of the ablest and most successful exponents. That he may be spared for many more years of useful service is our earnest hope, in which we are confident that we voice the sentiment of all friends of the deaf on the continent.

Opposed to Annexation.

The Maryland *Bulletin* puts in an extract from a late issue of the CANADIAN MUTE in regard to Thanksgiving Day, and adds: "In this connection we wish to say that we are opposed to the annexation of Canada to the United States. First, because Mr. Mathison is not inclined to favor it. Secondly, because Canada does not wish it. Thirdly, because the United States does not desire it. Fourthly, because we like occasionally to go over the border and be entertained under a foreign flag, but if the border should be moved to the Arctic sea, this would be inconvenient and expensive and would require more time than our vacation allows."

We are also opposed to annexation, because, well, we have several reasons, but they will keep till the danger is more imminent.

School for the Deaf in China.

At the Convention of Deaf Mutes held at the Institution last June, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the deaf in China. The following acknowledgment explains itself. Mrs. Mills whose name is attached, is the teacher. She is a very self-denying earnest Christian woman who gave up a good position in Rochester to take up missionary work in that disturbed far off land.

Received from the Deaf Mute Convention Belleville, Ont. the sum of forty three dollars and seventy seven cents. Mex. 10/10/77 Mex equal to \$22.50 paid by Miss Annie Fraser for the school for Chinese Deaf at Chifu, China, Sept. 10th 1900.

Miss Fraser, of Toronto, in sending a receipt, explains that Mrs. Mills wishes to thank the dear people whose warm hearts prompted them to send such a gift, and assure them that it came in a very needy time and was such a blessing. School re opened with only five boys as everything is so disturbed in China just now and parents are afraid to trust their children with foreigners. They are in an anxious state in Chifu, but thought they were likely to be protected by the gunboats in the harbor. She tells of the cruel treatment the foreigners have had from the Chinese and how in one city fifty one missionaries went for protection and were all horribly tortured and killed. She received a copy of the photo taken at Belleville and was so pleased to look into the faces of those who contributed toward the gift. "Millions of little ones plead with mute lips for your pity. Millions of little ones that have not learned the meaning of sign speech, wave their pleas across the seas to you. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Mrs. Mills asks for prayerful interest in her work and will be glad to hear of the progress of the Institution work at Belleville.

Convention of Instructors of the Deaf.

Dr. Gallaudet, President of Gallaudet College at Washington and President of the National Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and Superintendent Mathison, of this Institution, Vice President of the Convention, met in Buffalo on Thursday, 8th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the meeting of the Convention in that city during the Pan American Exposition to be held there next summer. The plans for the Convention were not quite completed but in all probability everything will be arranged in the near future when due announcement will be made. While in Buffalo they were the guests of the Institution for the Deaf there, of which Sister Mary Anne is the accomplished and talented principal. The school is now in the new building, which was planned by Sister Mary Anne herself and is a most admirable one in every respect. The Principal and the other Sisters are most devoted to their labor of love. The school is most efficient and successful and a noble work is being accomplished for the deaf.

We claim that the educated deaf have the best right to be heard in all matters affecting the welfare of their class, and those who deny this right are not our friends. *Winnipeg Companion*

Well said C. M.

Evaporation from Trees.

Some curious facts concerning trees have been discovered. A single oak of good size is said to lift 123 tons of water during the months it is in leaf. This moisture is evaporated and rises to form rain clouds. From this estimate of the labor of a single oak we can gain some idea of the immense force which the forests exert in equalizing the evaporation and preventing periods of inundation and drought.

As Dies the Year

BY ALFRED AUSTIN, 1891

The Old Year knocks at the door
October, come with your train
From the front row of the year
And prop him up on the rear
Where the straw has been
Stable heaped

Let him eat of the bread of life
He is feeble and faint and
Waker he waneeth and waker
November, shower your bar
Chestnut and mast and
For you he labored so pay him
Make him a path to the
And a pillow of moss for his
With your golden leaves for

He is dumb to touch his
December, hither with your
And care of the Year, for
And over him cast a warm
Take down the mattress and
And deep in the day to his
And snow flakes fall at his

Thus may I die should I
My wage well earned and
And the seasons follow in
To the slow sweet end of
I feel from the story of my
Laid to rest on my golden
And with snow white souls to

A Powerful Protest

The clash between the deaf sections at the congress is prophetic of an epoch in the history of the deaf. The hearing press, printing headmasters, and others, emphatically commending the Milan resolution in favor of the oral method, which decision is based on the knowledge of the deaf, as well as emphatically commending the knife was declared by the deaf in pure oralism, and it was appealed to the governments of respective lands to endorse the method in favor of the combined system. The COMBINED SYSTEM has no have Action and Reaction. The deaf persist in forcing an uncombined system upon the deaf, the deaf, aroused and combine in powerful protest. The course of the struggle is long. The deaf are fighting against the odds in the "trap of vested interests" the a rogan' assumption by the deaf that the deaf do not know what is best for them. The deaf must expect to be defeated again and again, but Truth and Humanity are with them, and will in the end win them the victory. Every year the case of the deaf grows stronger every year adds to the number of those who can swear, from their experience, that THEY have found the golden promises of the pure oralism found them worthless. And every year adds to the number of those who have found their intellectual salvation in the combined System, and proved that all that the pure oral method promises but fails to perform. *The Bulletin Monthly.*

Don't be Cowards.

"I won't tell a lie! I won't be a coward!" said a fine little fellow who had broken a little statue of his father's in showing it to his playmates and they were telling him how he had deceived his father and escape a whipping. He was right, and he got rewarded for it. So did another boy like him in the following story will show.

"A young offender whose name was Charlie Mann smashed a large pane of glass in a chemist's shop, and was sent to first, but he quickly thought of an I running away? It was an accident, why not tell the truth?"

"No sooner thought than done, he was a brave boy and told the warden how the ball with which he was playing slipped out of his hand, how long he was, how sorry, too, at the mischief done, and how willing to pay it back with the money.

"Charlie did not have the money, he could work, and to work he went once, in the very shop where he had broken the glass. It took him a long time to pay for the large and expensive pane that had shattered, but when he was done he had endeared himself so much to the shopkeeper by his fidelity and fulness, that he could not heartily be sent away, and in course of time Charlie came his partner.

"Ah, what a lucky day it was when I broke that window!" he said.

"Ah, his mother would be so proud, what a lucky day it was when you were not afraid to tell the truth!"

"Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord, but they that deal truthfully shall have his delight."