

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

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INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO
CANADA



Minister of the Government in Charge:
HON. J. H. SHATTON, TORONTO.

Government Inspector:
DR. T. V. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO.

Officers of the Institution:

R. MATHISON, M. A. Superintendent
WM. COCHRANE, Bursar.
P. D. GOLDSMITH, M. D. Physician
MISS ISABEL WALKER, Matron

Teachers:

D. R. COLMAN, M. A., Head Teacher
P. DENIS, Teacher
JAMES C. HALL, H. A., Teacher
W. J. CAMPBELL, Teacher
GEO. F. STEWART, Teacher
T. C. FORKSTEN, Teacher
M. J. MADDEN, (Monitor Teacher)

Teachers of Articulation:

MISS IDA M. JACK, Teacher
MISS MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work
T. C. FORKSTEN, Teacher of Sloyd

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

WM. DOUGLASS, Storekeeper & Associate Superintendent.
WM. NURSE, Master Shoemaker.

G. O. KATH, Supervisor of Boys, etc.
CHAR. J. PERRIN, Engineer.

MISS M. DENFERT, Seamstress, Supervisor of Girls, etc.
JOHN DOWNIE, Master Carpenter

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

JOHN MOORE, Farmer and Gardener

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 their amount charged for board will be admitted free. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

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

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

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

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go away if put in box in office door will be 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.



To England.

BY GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, L. H. D.

(On the occasion of Australia and South Africa)

Hail, mighty Mother of a strenuous race!
Thy stout children belt the globe with power,
And bear thy light and freedom as their dower.
Like eaglets soaring from their nesting place,
Thy empire marches with unbroken pace,
And whether suns shine fair, or tempests lower,
Thy sway still spreads, thy strength and greatness tower,
And grace and glory lighten from thy face
For human rights and heavenly righteousness
Beneath thy banners thrive in peaceful trust,
And down-trodden races, raised from shame and dust,
Gent. Hindu, Moor, Hindu, thy rule shall bless,
And free Columbia joins her hand with thine
To lead, with thee, earth's upward march divine.

—Christian Advocate.



The Duke of York.

CHIEF EVENTS IN HIS LIFE, TOLD BY A PROMINENT CANADIAN.

By John A. Cooper of The Canadian Magazine

The present King of England had two sons, but one has been taken and the other left. The eldest, the Duke of Cornwall, was a boy of great hopes and his untimely death was a sad blow to the man who is now King of England, Emperor of India and Sovereign of the British Dominions Over Sea. But the Duke of York, Prince George of Wales, was ever a loving and dutiful son. He is now called upon to play a more important part in British affairs and those who know him best claim that he will play that part with tact and intelligence.

When Prince George was barely twelve years of age he entered the navy, and he has steadily applied himself to his profession. His years have been full of work and healthy discipline, fuller than the years of rank. William IV. was the sailor King, but the Duke of York has been trained in a school which differs from the old sailor-school and is a very different man. The naval officers of to-day must submit to a more rigorous and very different mental training. Electricity and steam have changed the character of the war vessel, and the character of the man who commands it. A modern man-of-war is an agglomeration of elaborate mechanical appliances, skilfully, deftly and ingeniously combined. In such surroundings, Prince George of Wales, by his own choice and selection, has passed the greater portion of his life. He has served on board the Bacchante, the Inconstant, the Canada and other vessels, and has taken a special course in the college at Greenwich. He would perhaps have been more popular if he had been less and less diligent. But at what a cost! As midshipman, sublieutenant, lieutenant, or commander he has executed the duties that fell to his lot with simple zeal and straightforwardness. Three times he has been in command of his own ship and always acquitted himself creditably. With him as Prince of Wales or King, Greater Britain should have an enthusiastic and

modern navy. The sympathies of such a prince must tend to keep that branch of the service in the very best condition.

For five long years Prince Edward and Prince George served on board training-ships. During 1877-79 they were in training as naval cadets on board H.M.S. Britannia under Captain H. Fairfax at Dartmouth. They left that ship in July and after a few holidays went on board the H.M.S. Bacchante off Cowes for a three years' cruise around the world. The Bacchante was a new ship and it was necessary to make an experimental cruise before departing on the long voyage. This occupied nearly six weeks. On September 19th the two royal cadets said farewell to their father and mother, the Prince and Princess of Wales, on board the Osborne. On the 25th Portland Roads were cleared and on the next day the youths got their last glimpse of English coast at Land's End. The Bacchante was under command of Captain Lord Charles M. D. Scott. Four other naval cadets were on board besides the two royal youths. All six passed creditable examinations during the voyage. From 7 to 8 they had cutlass or rifle drill, followed by two hours' school and a half hour's sight drill. The afternoon work varied from day to day and included gun drill, seamanship, gunnery and torpedo, steam, logs, and watch bills. The remainder of the year 1879 was spent in and around the Mediterranean. Early in 1880, the Bacchante headed for the West Indies. After a tour about that district, two weeks were spent at Bermudas, and then under steam and sail, the Bacchante left for England where she arrived on May 3rd. The two youths were welcomed by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their three sisters. By July 19th they were afloat again for a longer journey, covering 45,000 miles before returning. They arrived at Capetown on July 16th, 1881, having twice crossed the Atlantic with calls at Monte Video and the Falkland Islands in South America. They then visited Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, where Prince George, as the Duke of York, recently made his second visit. From the Fiji Islands to Japan was the next run—seven weeks on the sea followed by seven days in the land of the Mikado. On the last day of October, 1881, the Mikado himself visited the Bacchante at Yokohama and dined on board. Here also Prince George had the honor of steering the officers' boat in a race. From Japan, the Bacchante visited China, and passed down the coast via Hong Kong and Singapore to Ceylon. From Colombo they went to Suez, then to Joppa and then overland through Palestine. After a visit to Damascus, Athens and Italy, the Bacchante sailed from Gibraltar for Cowes, arriving in August, 1882. Captain Lord Charles Scott dined with the Queen and received the decoration of the Civil C. B.

The voyage closed with an incident which speaks for itself. At Osborne House, under the Supervision of the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the two midshipmen were examined by the Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury

and confirmed in the presence of the Queen at Whippingham. The address of the Archbishop was memorable because it was the last he ever delivered and a quotation indicates its character. "God grant that you, sirs, may show to the world what christian princes ought to be. A great field lies before you. It would be presumptuous to prophesy what may be the duties or the official ties of a future King of England. Placed as you are, think of the social regard that will environ you; remember how in your own family, a spirit has long breathed which associates your name and race with all efforts to promote the welfare of the nation—at no time has our nation stood higher, and never has its Royal House been more widely known for the part it bears in all plans to promote the people's good. May the blessing of God be upon both. Duty, above all things, Christian duty—abundant spiritual helps provided for the discharge of duty in whatever position we are placed—the highest and the happiest life of all, the life devoted to Christian duty."

It is interesting to recall a different ceremony which took place many years later in Dublin. This was the investiture in August, 1897, of the Duke of York and Field Marshal Lord Roberts as St. Patrick. The incident is interesting because these two men have during the past twelve months been two of the most prominent figures in the history making of the world and in the upbuilding and extension of Greater Britain. The order of St. Patrick is the only order of knighthood in the United Kingdom which retains a public investiture. It is only 114 years old, having been instituted by George III. in 1773. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being is the grand master, although he may not be a member of the order which is limited to members of the Irish nobility and the Royal family. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Marquis of Dufferin and others are members. The investiture was held in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, until the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. Since then it has been held in St. Patrick's hall, Dublin Castle. The oath was administered on this occasion by Mr. Gerald Balfour, M. P., the Chancellor, in the presence of the Earl of Cork, the Marquis of Dufferin, Earl of Gosford, Earl of Kennear and other titled Irishmen and a crowd of spectators.

The first time the Duke of York—he received the title in 1892—appeared as chairman at a public meeting was at the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He is intensely sympathetic, and this is a quality which has endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact. His qualities are not brilliant or spectacular, but they are stable and such as fit him for his position. His fund of common sense and gentle dignity seems inexhaustible. In no event of his life, did the Duke of York show such unselfishness and common-sense as in the choice of a wife. When, by the death of his elder brother ("Eddy," as he was called by his relatives), the Duke became

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