



THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Four, six or eight pages.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION.

1. That a number of our pupils may learn typewriting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.

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

3. To be a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the institution, the hundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the past, and all who are interested in the education and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty cents for the school year, payable in advance. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Remit by money order, postage stamps, or registered letter.

Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please notify us, that mistakes may be corrected without delay. All papers are stopped when the subscription expires, unless otherwise ordered. The date on each subscriber's wrapper is the time when the subscription runs out.

Correspondence on matters of interest to the deaf is requested from our friends in all parts of the Province. Nothing calculated to wound the feelings of any one will be admitted—if we know it.

ADVERTISING

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

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THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE,
ONTARIO



MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898.

Deaf-Mute Lawyers.

A deaf-mute gentleman was recently admitted to the bar in California, in noting which fact we intimated that many years ago two Canadian mutes had similarly distinguished themselves, and had since carried on a lucrative practice. Whereupon *The California News* fires the following series of questions at us:

The mere fact of admission to the bar is not of itself, perhaps, reason for great jubilation, for the "bars" to the legal profession are made conveniently low in some localities. What did it involve, and by what preparation had admission been procured in the case of the two Canadian gentlemen? Did they first take a regular university course, supplemented by a year's post-graduate study at another university? Did they then devote two years to faithful study of law? Did they then pass an examination involving the answering of over sixty questions—some of the answers necessitating more than a page of foolscap each—the entire examination lasting for several hours and covering a wide range? A little light on these points may result in a revision of our Canadian contemporary's oratory.

Of course we do not think it likely that the two Canadian mute barristers went through exactly the same educational course that the California gentleman did, and we really cannot take the time and trouble to go and interview them relative to the matter. We do know, however, that they took the proscribed course of study in the Province. The regulations governing the student-at-law and the standard required of barristers are variously determined in the different provinces. In Ontario the standard is high in both respects, and is determined by the Law Society of Upper Canada. Students are of two classes, graduates and matriculants. Graduates in arts or law of any university in her Majesty's dominions or of the Royal Military College, Kingston, belong to the first class, and must serve three years before making application for call. The standard for the matriculant class is practically that of the junior matriculation examination of the Education Department of Ontario, and the service of matriculants, before they are eligible for

call, is five years. In both cases three examinations must be taken, the first and second intermediate, and the final. The Law school course is three years, the object of the school is to secure, as far as possible, the possession of a thorough legal education by all those who enter upon the practice of the legal profession in Ontario. To this end attendance at the school, in some cases during two, and in others during three terms or sessions, is made compulsory. The school is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Legal Education Committee of the society, subject to the control of the benchers in convocation assembled. The course is at best an expensive one. Leaving out of consideration the cost of books and of living, the fees required before the student is entitled to practise as a barrister and solicitor amount to \$300, of which amount \$51 must be paid upon admission as student-at-law. This is also over and above the cost of the university course, where that is taken. A Canadian law student would think he had a great snap if he could get through his final with an "entire examination lasting for several hours." In this Province the examination lasts for several hours on each of a number of consecutive days. We can assure our contemporary that there is not a State in the Union, and particularly west of the Mississippi, that demands a higher standard of general literary attainments and of specific professional acquirements in law or medicine, or any other profession, than does Ontario. The *News* man had better stick to puzzles.

The Curfew Bell.

An American contemporary makes reference to the fact that the curfew bell is rung in some towns in Ontario as a signal for all children to get off the streets and go home, and it concludes as follows:

"If such a thing were to be attempted in this country, it would be looked upon as presumption on the part of the authorities, and as an encroachment on the private right of the head of the family to order the affairs of his own household."

That is all right, of course, in the sense implied. The trouble is that there are as many parents who do not "order the affairs" of their children in such things, but allow them to do as they please, and in such cases it is not only proper but incumbent on the State to interfere. It is the well recognized duty of the State to substitute its authority and control over children when the parents neglect to do so. The statute in force in this Province, which is optional so far as each municipality is concerned, does not interfere with any parent who is doing his duty by his children, for no child of tender years has any right to be racing around the streets after nine o'clock without some elderly companion, and any parent who allows his child to do so thereby demonstrates the necessity for the public interference. The public at large has to suffer from the consequences of the vicious habit children acquire at night on the streets, and therefore the public at large has as good a right to try to check the evil at its inception as to inflict punishment afterwards when the evil habits then sown produce their sure harvest of immorality and crime. It is a case where an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. Half of this talk about "interference with the rights of citizens" is the purest hush. No race is more jealous of any interference with individual freedom, within its proper scope, than are Britons, but when liberty degenerates into license, then the individual liberty of all good citizens is best conserved by state interference. By the way, we

understand that in two or three of the most enlightened and advanced states of the Union a strong effort is being made, with every prospect of speedy success, to secure the enactment of a curfew law, similar to that in force in this Province, and which has been productive of so much good.

There is a good deal of Yankee shrewdness about the *Michigan Mirror* editor. A few months ago when the great plumbis unum was at peace with all the world and he was basking in the confidence of fancied security, he was in quite a pugnacious mood towards our humble selves in particular, and the British Empire in general. Now, however, when the dark clouds are gathering, and the mutterings of the not distant thunder of trouble and possible disaster are heard, and Uncle Sam begins to feel the need of a protector, our contemporary begins to roar as gently as a sucking dove, and in dulcet tones and a most ingratiating style he talks sweetly of offensive and defensive alliances. Well, so be it. With true British chivalry we cordially assent. In the great American war, history records that the Canadians formed the flower of the Federal army, and in the present emergency we suppose we will once more have to prop up the tottering Union. And we are just the folks that can do it. By the way, if our friend feels any anxiety as to the safety of that deadly engine of war, the Yantic, he had better have it sent over to Windsor, first signing bonds of indemnity sufficient to pay for the damage it is sure to do on the way.

The profession of dentistry is mentioned by the *Mt. Vey World* as one offering opportunities to the deaf, but which has been neglected by that class. However the *Western Pennsylvanian* mentions a deaf gentleman in Pittsburg and the *Ohio Chronicle* speaks of one in Cincinnati, who are following the profession. Dr. William Hawk, the Pittsburg deaf dentist, was graduated from this Institution nearly thirty years ago. As he lost his hearing at eight years of age, it is to be presumed that he retained his speech. The Cincinnati deaf dentist is a graduate of the Northampton School. —*Indiana Hoosier* There are no deaf and dumb dentists in Canada that we know of. The nearest we can come to it is the fact that Supt. Mathison's two sons are dentists—one in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the other at Kamloops City, British Columbia.

The issue of *The Kentucky Standard* for April 14th contains a very full and interesting historical and descriptive article relating to the Kentucky School for the Deaf. This school was established in 1822 and its history since then has been marked by steady growth and prosperity. Among the eminent educators of the deaf who have been Principals of that school are Messrs. John A. Jacobs, sr., John A. Jacobs, jr., David C. Dudley, William K. Argo, John E. Ray and Augustus Rogers, the present able and efficient incumbent. There are at present some 350 pupils in attendance at the school. The article is copiously illustrated with cuts of the various Principals, and with inside and outside views of the various buildings. We hope this excellent set of will ever continue to go on in prosperity and usefulness.

In the early days of gold-mining in California waiters in the hotels were paid \$5 a day for their labor.

A German, at a hotel table the other day, had some Lamberger Cheese sent to him. A little boy who sat beside him turned to his mother, and exclaimed, "Mamma, how I wish I was deaf and dumb in my nose!"

Viola's.

Blue and white, in soft array
Over the meadows the violets lay
Lowly and meek, as if kneeling to—

A little brook goes murmuring
Singing its tenderest lullaby,
While softly the violets stir and on—

And to the muses gently cling,
And dainty bits of color fling
Over the meadows watering

Not as they whisper soft and low
To the warm earth heart below
Where all sweet treasures spring

And the sweet bird in yonder tree
Sings to the violets merrily,
Sending his heart out cheerily

And fleeting shadows come and go
Over the grasses, swift and slow
Down where the blossoms bloom so

Little violets, dainty and fair
This one brief hour, oh, let me share
The spirit of your sweetness rare
—*J. A. P., in Pick's Bazar.*

Mathison-McIntyre

At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Gordon, April 22nd, by Rev. H. Whitton, Robert Mathison, D. D. S., of Kamloops, and Miss Martha McIntyre, of Vancouver.

A very pretty, but quiet private wedding took place this morning at the residence of George R. Gordon, the well known wholesale clothier, Cambridge Street, when the Rev. Prof. Whittington united in marriage Dr. R. Mathison, D. D. S., of Kamloops, and Miss Martha McIntyre, a well known and popular young lady of this city. The bridegroom from 1888 to 1890 carried on the leading, as well as the pioneer job printing establishment in this city, in which he was succeeded by Evans & Hastings. Mr. Mathison upon covering his connection with the "art preservative" took up the profession of dentistry, in which he has been engaged ever since, he having graduated some years since at the Dental College, Philadelphia, and for some time past has been practising in Kamloops with offices in other interior towns. The interesting event was witnessed by the immediate friends and relatives of the bride residing in this city. Miss McIntyre acted as bridesmaid, while John Thompson, formerly of Belleville, Ont., but now of this city, discharged the duties of best man. Miss McIntyre has been a resident of Vancouver for a number of years, and in social, as well as musical circles, was extremely popular. She is gifted with a fine voice, and was always in demand at the many entertainments which were being held in the city. The popularity of the bride may be judged from the following address which accompanied a presentation of a gold watch given her last night. The dresses of the ladies were becoming and handsome. The bride was married in her traveling attire, elegantly trimmed. She carried with her, as did also her bridesmaid, a magnificent shower bouquet of roses.

VANCOUVER, April 15, 1898.

Dear Miss McIntyre: We, the congregation of the Princess Street Methodist Church, on the eve of your departure from our midst, desire to express our high appreciation of your many excellent qualities, and of our regard for you personally and as a member of this church, and Secretary of the Women's Missionary Society, but more especially as one of the first and oldest members of the choir. You have been a faithful and helpful in the church with us, and you have been so long connected. With our changes, you have always been the same. It is for us a duty, as well as a pleasure, to present to you this gold watch as a token of our esteem. It will, and other mementoes, serve to remind you of the fact that you have left behind you many cordial friends and well-wishers. We regret that it is necessary for you to leave us, but note the loss to we wish for you and yours a bright and happy future in your new home.

Signed on behalf of the congregation
H. WHITTINGTON, Pastor
D. C. STEWART, Recording Secretary

The watch was an exceedingly beautiful and valuable gold one. It bore the inscription of the choir and members of the Princess Street Methodist Church, 1878, with the monogram.

To say that the wedding present to the bride were numerous, costly and withal useful, is but expressing it mildly. These were from friends and acquaintances of the happy young couple in this city and elsewhere in the Province, as well as from abroad, including a handsome case of desert silver knives and forks from the officers and teachers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, Ont., of which well known institution Mathison's father has been for many years past the popular superintendent. After partaking of a sumptuous wedding breakfast Dr. and Mrs. Mathison accompanied by a number of friends, drove to the station where the Atlantic Express was taken by them en route for Kamloops, which will be their home for the time. A large number of acquaintances and well-wishers were at the depot to bid them their congratulations and to them every happiness and prosper their voyage through life. —*The World.*