



# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

FOUR, SIX OR EIGHT PAGES.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

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

### OUR MISSION

- First.—That a number of our pupils may learn type-setting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.
- Second.—To furnish interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf mute subscribers.
- Third.—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 (50) 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.

Address all communications and subscriptions to

**THE CANADIAN MUTE,**  
BELLEVILLE,  
ONTARIO



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1896.

### The Teacher's Ideal.

An eminent English educator has used the expression: "That divine and beautiful thing called teaching," and these suggestive words have been made the text for some of the brightest and best remarks on the subject, by interested persons. All the productions of man that contain the elements of beauty are called "the fine arts." The teacher's work, which certainly contains the elements of the divine and beautiful, must also be a fine art, and worthy of the best efforts of the best minds. Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, enlarging on the thought embodied in the above expression, says every art requires an ideal to shape and inspire the work of the artist. The true teacher is, or should be, a true artist, in the sense his work implies, and his ideal should be embodied in his conception of education. Culture and knowledge are the two elements that must be sought in the proper development of the powers of man. They constitute a complete education but require a distinct and particular development. There may be instruction without culture, but there cannot be culture without instruction. Culture means mental and spiritual richness and power. Instruction means mind development or the building up of something in the mind. Culture, then, must be the fundamental work of the teacher,—the teacher's ideal. The child should be led to delight in objects of beauty, and a taste should be created for that which is refining and elevating. Not only is the intellect to be trained, but above all the moral nature is to be developed. This forms the beautiful product of character, and must be placed above all learning and all intellect. Furnishing the mind with knowledge is instruction. This is an essential part of education which is easily comprehended. Truly, teaching is "a divine and beautiful thing." The teacher's ideal should be true to this divinity and beauty.



Dr. T. F. Chamberlain,  
Inspector.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers in this issue, a very good likeness of Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Prisons and Charities for the Province of Ontario, who is well known and deservedly esteemed by the deaf generally and their friends, because of his official connection with this Institution. The *Cyclopedia of Canadian Biography* says of him

"Admiral F. Chamberlain is the only son of the late Asher A. Chamberlain, M. D. who came to this country from the United States in 1815. He was born in 1838 in the County of South Leeds, educated in the Public Schools of that county and in the High School in the Town of Perth. After receiving his education he spent some time in general mercantile business, at which he took up the profession of dentistry which he practised for a number of years. In 1855 he was enrolled in the Militia and was Lieutenant in Captain Smith's Company of the 8th Battalion Leeds Militia. In 1859 he matriculated in Medicine at Queen's College, Kingston, graduating and taking his degree in 1862 after which he located in Morrisburg, County of Dundas, where he practised his profession for about 30 years. In 1871 he received the degree of L. R. C. P. S. N. From 1863 to 1873 he conducted a large drug business. In 1877 he was elected Reeve of the Municipality of Morrisburg which office he held till 1881 when he resigned. In 1884 he was again elected to the Council and again resigned in 1886. In 1879 he was warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. He was at the head of a deputation which received the Governor-General, Marquis of Lorne, and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, on their entry into the Province on their way to Ottawa. In 1879 he was chosen by the Reform Convention of the County of Dundas as a candidate for the Provincial Legislature, and was defeated by a small majority, and again for the House of Commons in 1882. He was a member of the Public and High School Boards continuously from 1869 to 1889. He was County Superintendent for Public Schools for the County of Dundas. He was Coroner for the united Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry from 1868 to 1879 when he resigned to contest the County for the Legislative Assembly. He was Member of the Board of Health and Medical Health Officer for Morrisburg. He was Director of the Parry Sound Lumber Company and the Dundas Agricultural Association. He and his brother-in-law, Mr. W. E. Parish, of Leeds County, established the first cheese factory in Eastern Ontario. In 1874 and '78 he traveled north of Lake Superior and the height of land examining the timber, minerals and streams of that region. In 1868 and 1869 he visited the Pacific Coast from Southern California to British Columbia. In 1866 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly and in 1890 was again nominated as candidate for House of Commons. In this year a vacancy having occurred on account of the death of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums of the Province of Ontario, he was appointed by the Ontario Government to fill that position, and now has charge of the Prisons, Reformatories, Hospitals, Charities, Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions."

Dr. Chamberlain brings to the discharge of his numerous and onerous duties a rare combination of natural aptitudes, which are reinforced by his previous wide and varied experience and attractive personal qualities. He is a faithful and conscientious public servant, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details connected

with the management of the institutions under his charge, and exercises his authority with rare tact, discretion and common sense. He has manifested towards the deaf a warmth of interest that has won for him their gratitude and he has shown himself ready to do all in his power to promote the welfare and increase the efficiency of this Institution. Personally his disposition is a most gentle and amiable one and he enjoys a rare popularity among his acquaintances, which number thousands throughout the Province. In his native county of Leeds he is acquainted with nearly every man and woman, and most of the children, residing there, and the warmth of the greeting that always awaits him there shows that it is not always true that prophets are without honor in their own land. May he long live to occupy with honor and success the important position he now fills.

The January *Annals of the Deaf* is at hand, and is quite equal to the average in interest and value. The leading articles are "Concerning Aim and Method in Language Teaching," by Katharine Fletcher, "The Convention as organized at Flint," by Dr. Gallaudet, "George B. Gowall," by Douglas Tilden, "An Inquiry concerning the Results of Marriages of the Deaf in America," by E. A. Fay, "The Development of Articulation by Physical Culture," by T. G. Cook, "Methods of Instruction," by J. Hendrick, "Methods of Instruction and Industries Taught in American Schools," by E. A. Fay, "Tabular Statement of American Schools for the Deaf." Hereafter *The Annals* will be issued six times a year in January, February, April, June, October and November.

Bro. Mathison, you succeeded well as a peace maker at Flint last summer. Whatever were recent events have brought to the surface, have nothing to do with the part you acted. You did a noble act. Now, then, what we are coming to is this. There is a man by the name of Brother Jonathan, a long, lean sort of fellow, and another John Bull a fat, sleek fellow. These two have gotten themselves into difficulty. Can you not, Bro. Mathison, try your powers as peace maker and get these two to shake hands over that bloody chain of Venezuela? You might be able to do the world a great good. You see if they go on as of late they will get madder and madder, and get us all into it. Then we would not have such good times in our conventions. We would miss your genial countenance. You see we take it for granted that you would be on John's side, while we would be on Jonathan's. See?—*Nebraska Mute Journal*

Our Mr. Mathison says the matter is about settled and all parties will join in singing—"Should and acquaintance be forgot, etc." Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie please raise the tune.

The trustees of the Mississippi Institution for the Deaf made use of the following language in their annual report: "In the progress of civilization the education of the deaf has become a distinct art, involving in its successful practice many of the noblest faculties, long experience, endless patience, and a special adaptation for the work. Some of the finest intellects in the country are enlisted in its development."

The fifth summer meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf will be held July 1-10, 1896. No place has been definitely decided upon, but several very desirable and attractive places are under consideration, among which are Niagara Falls, Chautauque Ocean Grove, Saratoga, Lake George, and Mt. Airy.

We are in receipt of the sixteenth annual report of the Jacksonville, Miss., Institution for the Deaf, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Superintendent Dobyson. The school during the past year has been prosperous and successful. There were 101 pupils in attendance, an increase of nine.

### India's Deaf

Miss Gertrude E. Maxwell of Buffalo, New York, has issued an appeal for the deaf children of India, a great many of whom are without education, and the means of obtaining it. Miss Maxwell has sent us the following letter, which we gladly publish, and hope our friends will respond liberally, and assist in getting together a considerable amount of money for the good cause she is endeavoring to sustain. Her address is 115 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1896.

To the Editor of the *CANADIAN MUTE*:—

By request of Mr. J. N. Banerji, who has written me, while in Buffalo, I send the following letter to the columns of your paper.

Mr. Banerji speaks of the necessity of funds for the Calcutta School for the Deaf, and selected me to assist in the collection. In this responsible position I have willingly accepted, and therefore, desire to make known to all who are inclined to lend a helping hand in this noble work will kindly notify me of the amount of their personal letter to the address given below.

All who send contributions will please send with them their full names and addresses, and may forward them receipts and the amount I will from time to time send notices of the amount received with the name of each donor to be called in the columns of the *MUTE*.

If any who contribute towards this noble work their names withheld from publication, please inform me of the desire. When the sums have been collected I will forward them to Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Gallaudet College, D. C.

In making this urgent appeal to you, I understand that the deaf of the United States and Canada are not alone asked to help the deaf, but the deaf of the world as well. In fact, nobody who feels willing and able to contribute is asked to do so.

Be the sum large or small, both alike will be most thankfully appreciated.

GERTRUDE E. MAXWELL

115 West Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

*The Huff and Blue* says: "James T. Ballis, '75, is the successor of the late Samuel T. Greene, '70, as religious leader and instructor of the deaf of Ontario, Canada." No.

*The Talladega Messenger* has a picture and sketch of Mr. James Curtis Babcock, one of the prominent deaf persons in America, and a teacher in our Institution.

Superintendent Ray, of Kentucky, has sent us one of his excellent lectures for which we are thankful.

### With Thy Might.

Earnest, whose soul's work is the only kind that pays. In these days of competition no young man can expect to rise in business if he plans to do only as he has to, and to work only while under supervision. To succeed he must devote all his energies to accomplishing his work in the best possible way. He must study not only the details of the business which directly concern him, but all related matters. His object must be, not to see how little he can do, but how much he can master, how useful he can make himself to the firm which employs him.

The student who makes his mark is not the one who is constantly calculating the smallest amount of work which will give a passable recitation, whose ambition is to get just enough knowledge to tide him over the next examination.

If you do not want to find faults in your friends, do not look for them. If you do not want to find your enemies, do not hunt for them; they will hunt for you. And what is worse, they will hunt you, too. I have known men who passed all their lives hunting for things which nobody wished to have discovered, and which only made the finders miserable. There are men who cannot smell a holotrope held at their lips, but have noses for carrion that would be a fortune to some poor struggling buzzard. He never looks for a good point about any man. He finds the spots on the star, sees not one ray of its brightness. A clear running spring brook gives life to the hydrophobia, a mud puddle is reviving Turkish bath to his mean little soul. If he could go to heaven he would be of all men most miserable because he could find no mud to throw at the angels.—*R. J. Burdette*.

The advantage of study, I expect, not in the number of things we learn, but in the quality of the things we learn. It is one thing worth knowing—not what, but how, to think. Nobody can learn that from other people.—*James Russell Lowell*.