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# THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. VIII.

BELLEVILLE, MARCH 15, 1900.

NO. 10.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB  
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO  
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:  
HON. J. R. STRATTON, TORONTO.

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

Officers of the Institution:  
MATHISON, M. A. Superintendent  
M. C. HIRANE, M. D. Nurse  
L. L. KIRBY, M. D. Physician  
W. ISABEL WALKER, Matron

Teachers:  
M. C. HIRANE, M. A. Mrs. J. O. TERRILL, Head Teacher  
D. N. B. BAKER, M. A. Miss H. TEMPLETON  
J. M. KILLOP, Miss MARY HULL  
J. CAMPBELL, Mrs. SYLVIA L. HALIA  
G. F. STEWART, Miss GREGOIRA LINN  
O. F. HANCOCK, Miss ADA JAMES  
W. J. MADDEN, (Monitor Teacher)

Teachers of Articulation:  
MISS M. JACK, Miss CAROLINE GIBSON  
MISS MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.

JOHN S. METCALFE, JOHN T. HUNNA,  
Printer and Typewriter Instructor of Printing

W. M. DOUGLASS, W. M. NURSE,  
Bookkeeper & Associate Master Shoemaker  
Superintendent

G. G. KEITH, CHAS. J. FERRIN,  
Director of Boys etc. Engineer

MISS M. DENNEY, JOHN DOWIE,  
Matron, Supervisor of Girls, etc. Master Carpenter

MISS S. MCNICH, D. CUNNINGHAM,  
Head Hospital Nurse, Master Baker

JOHN MOORE,  
Farmer and Gardener



## POETRY

RUDYARD KIPLING ON LORD ROBERTS

There's a little red faced man,  
Which is Hobs,  
Hides the tallest orse o' ean—  
Our Hobs  
If it bucks or hicks or rears,  
E can sit for twenty years,  
With a smile round both 'is ears—  
Can't yer, 'Hobs?

If a lumber's slipped a trace  
Ook on Hobs  
If a masher's lost 'is place,  
Dress by Hobs  
For 'is eyes all up 'is coat,  
An' 'is bugle in 'is throat,  
An' you will not play the goat  
Under Hobs.

'E's a little down on drink,  
Chaplain Hobs,  
But it keeps in outer drink—  
Don't it Hobs?  
No we will not complain  
Tho' 'is water on the brain,  
If 'is face us straight again—  
Blue-light Hobs.

If you stand 'in on 'is head,  
Father Hobs,  
You could sell a quart o' lead  
Outer Hobs.  
'E's been at it thirty years,  
An' 'is amass' souvenirs  
In the way o' slugs an' spears—  
Ain't yer, Hobs?

What 'is does not know o' war,  
General Hobs,  
You can see the shop next door—  
Can't they, Hobs?  
Oh, 'is little, but 'is wise  
'E's a terror for 'is size,  
An' 'is 'is—'is not—'is certite—  
Do yer, Hobs?

Now they've made a blooming lord  
Outer Hobs,  
Which was but 'is fair reward—  
Weren't it, Hobs?  
An' 'is 'is was a corooet  
Where 'is 'is used to set  
But we know you won't forget—  
Will yer, Hobs?



## POLITENESS PAYS.

BY ARTHUR GRAY.

To act politely, and to show a regard for the comfort or convenience of other people, always marks the true lady or gentleman. It does not cost anything to act in this way, and any one who shows himself ill-bred and boorish may do it at the wrong time, and find out afterward to his cost that politeness pays.

One day a young man who, from his style of dress and actions, seemed to be impressed with the idea of his own importance, boarded a street-car in a certain city. The car was crowded, so he stepped to the front platform, stood there, and lit a very badly smelling cigarette, the smoke from which was blown into the car, annoying the passengers. An old gentleman, plainly dressed and looking like a farmer, complained to the conductor, and the young man was ordered to stop smoking, an order which he obeyed with much grumbling.

When the car reached a railroad station a number of the passengers alighted, among them the young man and the old farmer, who may be called. The latter, after getting his ticket, went to the refreshment counter in the restaurant to get a cup of coffee and a sandwich.

The young man was there, too, picking up sandwich after sandwich from a plate on the counter, examining them and throwing them down again, and making himself generally disagreeable to everybody near him.

When the old farmer found his way to the train, in the car which he entered was the young man. All the seats were occupied. The young man had put his overcoat and grip-sack beside him, thus

taking up the whole seat, and he was busy reading a newspaper.

"Is this seat taken?" asked the old farmer, quietly.

"It is," was the curt reply, from the young man, who never took his eyes from his newspaper.

The old farmer said nothing, but went to look for a seat in another car. When the State capital was reached, both of those passengers left the train and went off in different directions.

In the afternoon of the same day, the young man made his way to the State House to call upon the governor. He was an applicant for office, and felt sure that, with all his recommendations, he would be successful.

He asked to see the governor, and was shown to his room. The governor was the plain old farmer, and he at once recognized the young man, although the recognition was not mutual.

The latter would never have thought of wasting his time in looking at old farmers who rode with him in street or railroad cars. He made his application, presented his endorsements, and took a seat while the governor glanced over them.

"Oh, I see," said the State executive. "You want me to appoint you to so-and-so," naming the position. "Well, now, I'm afraid that would be a risky thing to do."

"Why so?" asked the young man. "Could there be stronger recommendations than mine?"

"Oh, they are all right," replied the governor; "but if I were to give you that appointment, I might as well tender my resignation."

"Wh-what do you mean?" stammered the young man.

"Well," said the governor, "to day I saw you pay a nickel for a ride on a street car, and you made yourself so objectionable that you would soon have had the car to yourself. At the railroad station you bought a sandwich and munched up a whole plateful. On the train you took not only your own seat, but one that I had paid for, and I have no guarantee that if I gave you this place you would not take the whole State government."

A very subdued-looking young man left the State capital on a train that evening. It might have been noticed that he did not, as in the morning, occupy two seats, and he really seemed small and insignificant.

## "Pass It Along."

Standing, not long ago, in the waiting-room of a great railway station, just as the out-ward bound train was about to start, I watched a lady walking anxiously up and down, with her eyes turned constantly toward the door, as if in expectation of some one. At length, just as the voice of the trainman rang out the last call, a boy rushed in, quite out of breath, carrying a parcel in his hand. The lady hastily came forward, and, taking it from him, offered him a shining coin.

"No, ma'am, thank you," said he. "But you have done me such a kindness. How can I repay you?"

A smile flashed from the frank, young eyes.

"You might pass it along, ma'am," said he; and, touching his cap, he was swept away in the hurrying crowd.

I walked away, pondering what this world would become if everybody were, all at once, to begin acting on the boy's suggestion. If every smile multiplied itself from lip to lip, how long before the whole earth would bask in the sunshine of good-will? If each pleasant word were repeated, would not all discords gradually pass into universal harmony? Would there be less than a heaven below, if every act of kindness, every unselfish service, were but a single link in an endless chain of loving ministry?

Individual debt and credit may be the law of earthly markets, but in the king-

dom of God every soul has a claim upon every other. We receive in order that we may give. One's hand is strengthened that he may be able to lift another. The help given to one's own good is to be extended to whomsoever he finds in greatest extremity.

Nor does the giver himself remain unrequited. The circle must at length return into itself. The "bread cast upon the waters" is found "after many days." The "good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over," shall be given into one's own bosom.

There is yet a deeper and more tender thought. Our heavenly Father has lavished his goodness upon us ever since we began to live. How can we make return to Him who "cannot be worshipped with men's hands, as though he needed anybody, seeing he giveth to all life and breath and all things?" There is but one way—to share of his bounty with his other needy children. There are no errors in the heavenly remembrance book. The poor man's "cup of cold water" is entered as carefully as the millionaire's golden eagles. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Whatever, then, we have received, of earthly treasure, of strength, or courage, or love, let us "pass it along."—*Ex.*

## How Patti Identified Herself.

On her recent marriage to Baron de Cederstrom, Patti left orders at her home that her mail should all be forwarded to the Cannes post office. On her arrival there, she went to the post-office and asked if there were any letters for the Baroness Adolina de Cederstrom Patti.

"Lots of them."  
"Then give them to me."  
"Have you any old letters by which I can identify you?"

"No, I have nothing but my visiting card. Here it is."

"O, that's not enough, madam; any one can get visiting cards of other people. If you want your mail, you will have to give me a better proof of your identity than that."

A brilliant idea then struck Madame Patti. She began to sing. A touching song she chose, the one beginning, "A voice loving and tender," and never did she put more heart in the melody. And marvellous was the change as the brilliant music broke through the intense silence. In a few minutes the quiet post-office was filled with people, and hardly had the singer concluded the first few lines of the ballad when an old clerk came forward and said, trembling with excitement: "It's Patti, Patti! There's no one but Adolina Patti who could sing like that."

"Well, are you satisfied now?" asked the singer of the official who had doubted her identity. The only reply which he made was to go to the drawer and hand her the pile of letters.

The fact that one school has a smaller per capita than another does not prove real economy or entitle it to boast. As a general rule the best teaching talent is to be found where remuneration is greatest, and likewise the best appliances and facilities for literary and industrial training are expected where cash is the most abundant. It is true there is a great deal in economical management but it is only when a small per capita school can compare its all-around results with those more favored with the wherewithal that it has any real cause to boast. A school's location has something to do with its yearly cost. One superintendent has more business sagacity and judgment than another and will often make seventy five cents bridge the space where another requires one hundred. Our school's per capita is one of the smallest, yet its work speaks favorably for itself.—*Palmetto Leaf.*

## 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 post office at noon and 2 1/2 p.m. of each day, Sundays excepted. The inclosure 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.

R. MATHISON,  
Superintendent  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

# ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

## Report of Superintendent to Government.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 30, 1899.

DR. F. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,  
Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

With the close of last term I completed my twentieth session as Superintendent of the Institution, and it might be both interesting and profitable to take a short retrospective view of that period, in order to note briefly what progress has been made, some of the results that have been accomplished, and, from the experiences of the past, glean something to nourish our hopes and aspirations for the future. Since 1879 the number of our pupils has been increased and our average attendance of late years has been about 265. The number of teachers has been augmented to meet the demands of additional classes; and now the limit of our accommodation has been reached, although numerous additions have been made to the buildings and grounds. The interior of the main building has been considerably remodelled in order to utilize all the available space, and efforts have been made to render the classrooms cheerful and attractive and the living-rooms as comfortable and homelike as possible. Wood Hall was built some years ago to give us additional sleeping and class-room accommodation, while the Gibson Hospital, a model building, is large enough for thirty patients and provides us with the means of isolating pupils having contagious diseases. A building for the bakery, printing office and attendants' quarters, sewage works, barn, piggery, root house, coal shed and other minor structures, are admirably adapted for the purposes they were intended for. Increasing attention has been given to our industrial departments—shoemaking, carpentering, baking, dressmaking, tailoring, printing, barbering, farming and gardening being now taught in addition to instructions in the laundry, culinary operations and other household duties. Improvements have been made in the internal appointments of the buildings. An up-to-date heating apparatus has been installed throughout, steam kettles and ranges, and coffee and tea urns, of modern make, are in the kitchen, the latest and best laundry machinery fill up the laundry, gas and electricity furnish us with artificial light, a local telephone system brings all the buildings and departments into close contact with each other, chemical fire engines, hose attached to hydrants in the main hallways and hydrants about the buildings on the grounds, in touch with the city waterworks, and our own auxiliary pumps, ensure us prompt means of coping with fire should such occur. These various improvements and additions are very gratifying, and have increased the comfort and safety of our pupils and household, and are important aids in increasing the efficiency of the Institution; but were our success to be measured solely by such external evidences of material advancement we would have little cause

for gratulation. We must be judged by a much more rigid criterion than this, and our success gauged by higher standards. This is an educational Institution, it is with intellects, and hearts, and souls that we have to deal, and while it is our duty to look carefully after the physical comfort and health of our pupils, it is in the cultivation of the mind and morals of the children sent here that our great work lies. It has been our aim to keep fully abreast of the times, to carefully consider ideas and thoughts for the advancement of the deaf throughout the world, to try and select and utilize that which the test of experience has proved to be of value, and we modestly claim that a considerable measure of success has attended our efforts. Our Institution is admittedly on a par with some of the best schools for the deaf in the world, so far as our methods of instruction, the devotion and ability of our teachers, and the excellence of the work accomplished within a given time are concerned. There are schools for the deaf in the United States which are more highly favored than we are with means, buildings, appliances, and a fourteen years' course of study, which are doing better work than we are doing in Ontario. This should not be the case, but it is quite true nevertheless, and I merely state the fact. As I have pointed out in former reports we are hampered here by two adverse circumstances—which can be remedied—the excessive number of pupils in our classes and the brevity of our school term. In none of the better of American Schools are more than fourteen pupils allowed in a class, in many of them twelve, and in some ten is the limit. In our Institution most of our teachers have twenty, and sometimes more, a number which, in view of the necessarily individual character of our teaching, is discouragingly excessive. In nearly all the American institutions the school term is at least ten years, in many it is twelve, in some fourteen, and in at least one or two fifteen years. Our term is but seven years, during which time we are expected to take a child who does not know a solitary word of the English language, or his own name, furnish him with the means of acquiring knowledge, take him through our graded course of instruction and finally turn him out mentally equipped for holding his own with hearing children whose education begins in infancy and is continuous thereafter, whose schooling extends over a period of from ten to twelve years or more, and who begins his course in the possession of a copious vocabulary and a freedom of expression such as can be acquired by the deaf child only by years of hard work in the classroom.

In view of the disadvantages under which we have labored our success has been most gratifying, and, proportionately to the size of our classes and the length of our course, we are not a whit behind any other school for the deaf on the continent or in the world. It will be readily seen, however, how impossible it is for us, in seven years, with classes of twenty, to accomplish what other schools accomplish in from twelve to fourteen years, with classes only half as large as ours; and how futile it is to expect that we shall give our pupils a mental equipment equal to that of hearing and speaking children who have completed the ordinary school course. That we have been able, laboring under the disadvantages enumerated, to attain to even the position we now occupy has been rendered possible only by the intelligent skill, the untiring industry and the absolute devotion of our staff, to whom must be given the credit for the educational progress

of our pupils, and on this, as on other occasions, I wish to bear witness, and I do so most willingly, that, with scarcely an exception, I have always been supported by a staff of teachers and instructors of devoted loyalty and of a very high average of ability. During the past twenty years several of these earnest workers have fallen by the wayside some of them in the prime of life, whose days were undoubtedly shortened by the arduous toil, the nervous drain upon the sources of life and energy which their work demands. Some also have dropped out to assume as great responsibilities in other walks of life, others, again, are still spending their lives in furthering the interests of the deaf and will go on to the end. But, as each one fell, or dropped out, his or her place has been taken by another equally devoted and efficient, so that our great work has been prosecuted with undiminished zeal and increasing success.

The best and surest gauge of success of any school is the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the graduates after they have left school, and the estimation in which they are held by their neighbors and friends. During the past twenty years over 900 pupils have gone out from this Institution. I have been able to keep in close touch with nearly every one of them, and am pretty thoroughly acquainted with their condition in life and their social status. It is with feelings of pleasure and gratitude that I am able to say that the subsequent careers of our graduates have been such as to reflect honor on our Institution. A large majority of them live in Ontario, but some of them have become scattered in the various western Provinces, in all parts of the continent, and the old world, in our own Province they are to be found in Toronto, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Sarnia, Stratford, Guelph, Windsor, Chatham, London, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Brantford, Hamilton, Georgetown, Peterboro', Lindsay, Cobourg, Belleville, Kingston, Perth, Ottawa, besides many other towns and every county. All of them, with few exceptions, are earning an honorable and sufficient livelihood; most of them have happy homes, and nearly all are happy, contented, law abiding citizens, and enjoy, as they merit, the confidence and esteem of their fellows. What would have been the condition of these deaf people but for the training and education they received at this Institution it is useless to conjecture, though not difficult to imagine. What they are now we know, and in the success achieved by them is found abundant justification for the provision made for their education and instruction by the Province.

While it is profitable to pause occasionally and take a brief retrospect of the past, yet it must not be forgotten, that it is towards the future that our faces should habitually be turned. Gratifying as has been the record of our Institution, it would not be wise for us to remain satisfied with past achievements, to think that we have reached perfection or attained the summit of success. In our work, as in all other, there is no such thing as standing still, progress is only made against difficulties, discouragements and adverse elements. He who rests upon his oars not only ceases to advance but drifts steadily downwards towards stagnation. Whenever we come to that state of mind that we can view our work with perfect composure, resting upon past achievements, then our usefulness is gone. A rational dissatisfaction with even our best efforts in the past, and an earnest striving after the unattainable, are the indispensable requisites for future pro-

gress and higher achievements. We have been nearly twenty years in the service of this Institution; it is not at all a young and more capable younger and more capable will carry on the work which I have handed down; but whether my future service be long or short, I have for this Institution the perfection of method in instruction for the deaf and in achievement. This ideal can never be attained, but we do aim to accomplish as much better than that of any previous year. This has been done in the past with the inspiration of progress we shall endeavor in the future to make greater achievements with renewed zeal for the results.

### MISCELLANEOUS

Our per capita rate this year slightly lower than it was last year.

The favorable report of the Primary Examiner, Mr. Burrows, of Nanawane, is exceedingly gratifying to teachers and others interested.

The general health of pupils, since my last report, has been fairly good, considering the large number in the Institution. The physician's report gives particulars.

The dry season during the summer accounts for our short crop of potatoes; we shall have to produce five or six hundred bushels of potatoes through the session. We have a deficiency of hay, oats, corn, clover roots and vegetables for our needs.

We are under continuing obligations to the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Central Ontario and Kingston and Pembroke Railway Companies for reduced fares for pupils, teachers and officers, during the summer vacation. All the officers and trainmen, from the highest to the lowest, have been most kind in every way to everyone connected with the Institution when traveling over their respective lines.

Miss Ada James, who had a year's leave of absence to recuperate, joined the staff again on the opening of school this session, looking and feeling better than she has done in several years. Miss Nina Brown, temporarily in charge of Miss James' class, did excellent work with the little girls under her tuition. She would be a desirable acquisition to the permanent corps of teachers.

Mr. Alex. Matheson, Bursar of the Institution, about eight years, owing to continued ill-health, resigned in August last. Mr. Matheson was a genial gentleman in every way and the cause of his leaving us was sincerely regretted by numerous friends both in the Institution and the city of Belleville. Mr. W. Cochrane, the new Bursar, has the necessary ability and he will be a good financial officer. His twelve years' experience as Assistant Bursar of the Asylum at Kingston admirably fits him for his position.

The clergymen of the city have ministered to the pupils of the various denominations with unabated zeal. During the year we are indebted to the following reverend gentlemen for kindly attentions: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monseigneur Farrelley, V. G., Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A., Rev. Charles E. McIntyre, Rev. V. H. Cowart, Rev. M. W. Maclean, Rev. Father Connelly, Rev. C. W. Watch, Rev. J. J. Rice, Rev. N. Hill. We were especially pleased to have a visit from the Right Reverend Archbishop Gauthier, of the Kingston Diocese. He evinced a sincere and hearty interest in our work generally and gave us words of encouragement which are genuinely appreciated.

Institution reopened on the 1st of September with all the pupils in their places, with a few exceptions, detained at the account of illness. Our average number, 113 girls and 142 boys, was less than at the same time last year, owing to the fact that the pupils of at least six have moved to the Province and some of the pupils did not return. Two children under years have been kept at home and put to work where they can earn a few dollars a month and support their families. Our average for next term will be about 260.

We were called upon to mourn the death of one pupil by death last year, Fidelia Goose, an Indian girl, aged 14, contracted pneumonia shortly after she came to the Institution in October last, and notwithstanding the best care and attention she died of a short illness. Her father was with her for several days prior to her demise, and it was pathetically touching to witness the great love existing between the father and child, so soon to be separated forever. Fidelia was a general favorite with all in the Institution. Death had no terrors for her, and she passed away quietly with an angelic smile upon her face feeling that all was well with her soul.

During the summer a Convention was held at Northampton, Mass., of those interested in teaching speech to the deaf. The Convention, which was a very successful one numerically and in every other respect, was attended by myself and the articulation teachers of our Institution. The object of the gathering was to thoroughly discuss the difficult and important part of our work which devolves on the teachers of oralism, and to enable all such to become familiar with the latest methods and devices for securing the best possible results in articulation work.

The work in the Industrial Department is going on as usual. From the shoe shop we could furnish a greater output if the various asylums of the Province would favor us with orders and a little time to make the foot wear required by them. We have considerable made-up stock on hand, of excellent quality, awaiting purchasers, which we would gladly dispose of at fair prices. We must have orders so as to keep our boys in the shoe shop busy when they are learning the trade.

During the last year another device for enabling the deaf to hear by the aid of an electric appliance has been extensively advertised throughout the country. I have received a great many letters about it but from all I can learn it is not yet a practical success. It seems to be manifestly impossible for any device to give hearing to people whose organs of hearing are destroyed, to those who are hard of hearing it may turn out to be a boon. However I am watching results, and if the instrument is of any use to the deaf, one or more will be purchased for the Institution for testing purposes.

Looking and praying for still more encouraging results from year to year in our endeavors to aid the deaf boys and girls of our Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. MATHISON,  
Superintendent.

Mr Burns, the other day, received a very interesting letter from Geo. Lucas, a former pupil of his office. George is now employed at job printing by Kilgour Bros., of Toronto. Our old friend writes in a happy strain and seems to enjoy life there. In no city would he find more genial deaf companionship and such is the experience of all who are privileged to live there.

### Report of Literary Examiner.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M. D.  
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of the classes at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held last week.

—Ten years ago I had the pleasure of spending a week at this Institution, and it affords me much satisfaction to note a decided improvement in the character of the work. My impression is that the education imparted has become more thorough and practical. The whole teaching staff is highly efficient, and the methods employed are those that experiment and experience have demonstrated to be the most effective for this class of pupils. Greater self reliance on the part of pupils has been noted. The order and attention in all the rooms I found to be worthy of the highest commendation. Judging from the many expressions (in the compositions) of sympathy and abhorrence over the killing of a playful squirrel, there has been developed a fine and manly spirit, combined with that chivalric regard for the weak so praiseworthy in the young.

Their fondness for birds and flowers indicates the great care of those in charge to develop a spirit in harmony with their beautiful surroundings. This must have a marked effect on the discipline—the pupils being so thoroughly *en rapport* with their environments. In fact the discipline appears to be the mildest possible, and it was indeed a great pleasure to me to observe on every hand so many signs of happiness and contentment, the children evidently regarding their teachers as their best friends. This feeling of confidence and regard secures willing co-operation in the educational process, and must tend to excellent results.

In every room I found ample proof of great patience and skill on the part of the teachers, and the keenest desire on the part of pupils to do their work as well as their abilities would allow.

The facility with which the pupils do their school work must command the admiration of all visitors. The majority of the pupils write a good, legible hand. I am disposed to think if the vertical system were introduced the writing would be more uniformly good. The most of the teachers give good models in their blackboard work.

Some of the pupils show decided ability in drawing. To render this subject more practical and useful, I would respectfully recommend more object or model drawing as a training for the hand and eye.

The tasteful manner in which the rooms are decorated with pictures, flowers, and models must greatly tend to develop the æsthetic element, which I feel confident will show itself in the future homes and surroundings of the pupils.

In arithmetic—mental and written—I found nearly all quick and accurate; and here I would remark, that the teachers wisely use this subject to develop the logical faculty, as well as language. In written arithmetic every step is carefully put down in logical order, thus securing to the pupil a rational grasp of the problem. In the highest class I was delighted to find pupils able to indicate in one statement the solution of a somewhat complex problem. Of course, in the lower classes this subject is quite mechanically taught, as counting, adding, expressing numbers in figures and words, etc.

Language is the grand desideratum, and holds the first place in the

instruction given in this Institution. The resourceful teachers employ every possible means to develop the ability to express ideas, and ask questions. No one who has not been brought into contact with this class of pupils can properly appreciate the tremendous obstacles encountered in giving them the necessary language as an instrument of thought and expression. It is no wonder, then, that even in the highest classes may be seen faulty arrangement of words, and a misapprehension of their sense, for it must be borne in mind that every word must be laboriously taught, and its use illustrated. It appears to me to be a marvellous triumph of teaching ability to give the congenitally deaf a command of language such as many here have acquired. The language exercises that I have seen afford me excellent warrant for testifying to the high character of the teaching of this subject.

As great diversity in mental calibre exists, the teacher is forced to give individual instruction to a large extent. For this reason the most satisfactory results can be reached only when the classes are small. I venture the opinion that some of the classes here are too large to secure the best results.

I was glad to find that increased facilities had been afforded for oral teaching, as I am assured that a very large percentage of deaf mutes can be taught to speak and to read from the lips. Dumbness, as is well known, is the result of deafness which has prevented the child from learning to articulate in the ordinary way through the medium of hearing, the vocal organs remaining in a normal condition. The results witnessed in the Articulation Classes, under their excellent teachers, were extremely gratifying and encouraging. Sixty pupils are receiving the advantages of this instruction, and it is hoped that before long many more will be found in these classes. The staff of teachers in this department should be largely increased, as the time devoted to each class must necessarily be too limited, even with the number now under instruction.

Regarding accommodation, I deem it desirable to mention that in this Institution, in many respects an ideal one, the class rooms are rather small, and the absence of an effective system of ventilation for cold weather, when the windows cannot be opened without more or less danger, must be rather trying to teachers and pupils. The light in some of the rooms is insufficient, and in some cases improperly admitted on the right hand side.

Through the courtesy of the Superintendent I was enabled to visit the various industrial departments, all of which appeared to be in a most efficient condition. Here the pupils have the fullest opportunities for acquiring a practical acquaintance with useful handicrafts, by which they can earn a living. One can scarcely forbear giving expression to a feeling of gratitude while seeing the ample provision made for the comfort, education, and training of the pupils of this Institution, so badly handicapped by a terrible disability.

The hospital erected since my former visit is a model in every respect. Happily there was not a single patient at the time of my visit, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the Institution, and the unremitting care of those responsible for the well-being of the inmates. Indeed, in every part of this Institution may be seen indications of superior management, and the closest attention to every detail. Cleanliness and orderly arrangement characterize the whole establishment. Ref-

erence is due especially to the many indications of the refined taste and culture of the lady in charge of the female part of this happy community.

I append notes hastily made while passing through the class rooms; also the standing of pupils at the examination held by the teachers. Having looked over the pupils' papers, I can vouch for the care and judgment in examining them.

In conclusion, I beg to express my warmest thanks for the many marks of courtesy and kindness received at the hands of the able Superintendent and his staff.

With best wishes for the continued prosperity of this most humane and admirable Institution, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,  
June 8, 1899. F. BURROWS.

### Glorious Victories.

Britons in these days have plenty of reason for gratitude and rejoicing over the series of splendid victories their armies in South Africa have been winning; and the not very harmonious yet most delightful sound of bells and whistles have kept the air in almost a constant state of joyful vibration. Lord Roberts' forward movement has been very much of the nature of a triumphal progress, for the past four weeks have witnessed the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Cronje's army, the easy triumph of British arms in two other battles and the driving of the Boers out of Cape Colony. On Tuesday came the crowning triumph when the British army entered Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State, thus signalling the virtual conquest of that state, and the beginning of the end of the war. We celebrated by ringing our big bell, the flag of old England waved from the flag staff and the pupils had a grand procession.

### For Parents of Deaf Children.

Parties interested in pupils at these schools frequently write us, applying for positions in the Institution, or enquire in regard to business conditions of the community with reference to locating near enough to visit their children, and with the hope of having the pupils spend a part of the time at home. In a few instances parents have located in the town with an intention to remain during the school service of their children, and in every case as far as we are advised, the plan has been a failure in a business sense, and to a great extent unsatisfactory in other respects. A mechanic making this change finds the volume of business in his line already under control of other workmen, and is at a great disadvantage in a small community like this to establish a custom. Very often our patrons would like to locate in some mercantile pursuits on a scale, as they express it, which would pay expenses during the time of their residence, and they meet with about the same fate as the mechanic. They find the business in their line absorbed by resident merchants. Having a clear demonstration of the failures resulting from these attempts, we advise our patrons against any future endeavors in this direction. And in addition to the business considerations of these undertakings it is disastrous to the welfare of the children. The child in close proximity to home is constantly agitated with the desire to spend an evening or night with his parents, and the anxiety of parents not unfrequently results in a pettish interest that brings about a clash between the school and the parent. We can very honestly advise the fathers and mothers of these children that our duty and sympathy prompt us to a kindly consideration which is more fully manifested in the absence of parental interference, and while we enjoy letters of enquiry concerning the pupils, we deplore any attempt on the part of the parent to change the rules of discipline to suit some particular pupil. It is a strength to our administration, and a source of personal pleasure to give the home people of our children all information that our time and opportunity affords, and we want them to feel that their children are treated kindly and patiently while under our charge.—*The West Virginia Tablet.*



# 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 typesetting, 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 number of whom 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, postage prepaid by publisher. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Remit by money order, postal notes, 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 other wise 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



THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1900.

## Annual Report.

We are sorry that this year we will not be able to send a copy of our Annual Report to so many persons as heretofore, so we make the best amenity possible by reproducing in this issue the whole of it, excepting the various statistical and other tables, which, however, do not vary much from those in the previous report. The total outlay for all purposes was \$48,516.09, as compared with \$44,867.22 for the previous session. The cost per pupil for the two years was \$167.48 and \$170.22 respectively. The main decreases were in books, apparatus and furnishings. There were several hundred dollars increase in the outlay for repairs and also for salaries, but in the other items there were only insignificant changes. We invite parents and all others interested to give the report a careful perusal, and especially direct their attention to the Superintendent's remarks relative to the difficulties under which we labor here owing to the too limited length of school term and to the excessive numbers in our classes. We also call attention to the examiner's report, which is sufficient evidence of the careful, conscientious work being done by the staff.

## The Canadian Accountant.

The twelfth edition of "The Canadian Accountant," by Messrs. S. G. Beatty, the founder, and J. W. Johnson, F. C. A., one of the present Principals of the Ontario Business College of this city, has just been issued from the press. It contains some 440 large octavo pages, is most exhaustive in its treatment and clear and comprehensive in its methods and arrangement; and is undoubtedly the most complete compendium of all that pertains to book keeping, business forms etc. ever issued in this, and perhaps in any other country. At every revision it has been improved and en-

larged until now it is almost perfected, and is the very best manual that can be placed in any book-keeper's or student's hands. The book was printed at the *Intelligencer* office here and is in every respect a most creditable production. We venture the assertion that no other printing office in the province could surpass it in mechanical excellence, and it reflects honor on Belleville that we have gentlemen here who are able to prepare the best book on this subject and an office which can place it before the public in so handsome a form.

Late English papers contain reports of the 20th annual meeting of the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Derby. The annual report shows the last year to have been one of unprecedented success and prosperity both in respect to attendance and to the character of the work accomplished. This institution is supported chiefly by voluntary contributions, and is fortunate in having some generous friends and patrons. It was found very desirable that a sanatorium should be erected in connection with the school and one gentleman promptly came forward and presented the site and another offered to pay for the building, which is now in course of erection. All connected with the Institution referred to in the warmest terms to Dr. Roe, the Head Master and to Mrs. Roe, to whose energy, skill and devotion, the ever-increasing success of the Institution is largely due.

In this issue appears a letter containing an appeal for money to aid in the erection and support of a school for the deaf in Chefoo, China. Those who have enjoyed the blessings and advantages of the schools for the deaf on this continent could find no better way of showing their gratitude than by contributing to the aid of the deaf in other lands. A very small amount from each one would produce more than the sum asked for.

The Estimates for the current year were submitted to the Legislature last week, and we have again to thank the Government for their kindness and liberality to our Institution. The usual grant was made for maintenance and supplies and in addition several thousand dollars are allowed for various needed improvements. The principal of these are, an extension of the boiler house.

The *Palmello Leaf* recently reproduced from the *Utah Eagle* an article relative to the reaction in Britain and Germany against the pure oral system. It is an excellent article and well worth reprinting. We ought to know, for it first appeared in *THE CANADIAN MUTE*.

The sum of \$5,000 has been raised for the purpose of building a school for the deaf in India, and Miss Florence Swainson, who has charge of the fund, has left England for India. She will depend on voluntary subscriptions for the support of the school.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for the erection of a new institution for the Deaf of that State. Several of the states have recently erected, or are about to erect new institutions.

"Women, my boy," said a parent to his son, "are a delusion and a snare." "It is queer," murmured the boy, "how people will hug a delusion."

Husband - "I really believe my rheumatism has entirely disappeared." Wife - "Well I hope it will not stay away for good, as then we will have to buy a barometer, to find out when it is going to rain."

## TORONTO TOPICS.

From an occasional Correspondent

Wilson Brown, who is suffering with partial paralysis in the Western hospital, is much improved and may be able to go to his home in Marville in a few days.

Mr. Harper Cowan, of London, came to the city to witness the hockey match between the London and Belleville clubs, at which the former won, consequently he was pleased.

A number of deaf young men were at the Caledonia rink to witness Joseph Dubois' wonderful playing, among whom were Thomas Bradshaw, George Reeves, Noah Labelle, Wm. O'Rourke, Neil McMillivray, William Lightfoot, William E. Gray and Percy Allon.

Mr. E. Pickard, of Mount Forest, has gone to Buffalo where he hopes to secure a position in a good printing office.

Messrs. Thomas Bradshaw and Christopher Gillam have been out of work for a week or two past owing to slack times. They expect, however, to resume their former places very soon.

Mr. H. Speer, of Manitoba, has gone back to the Prairie Province again accompanied by Mr. Conrad.

Miss Marion Campbell, who went to Berlin, has been heard from. She is quite satisfied with her new position.

Our good friend David Luddy left the city on the 8th for Perth, where he hopes to get employment in the C. P. R. shops. He was there before and likes the work.

A number of the more youthful deaf and dumb persons in Toronto have been thinking of organizing a club, and with that end in view a meeting was held recently at Mr. Frazer's residence. The meetings are likely to be held in Broadway Hall on Spadina Avenue and it is hoped the organization will be very successful.

Percy Allen is now a marble polisher and has secured a position with the Queen City Granite Marble Co.

## Moody's Remarkable Life.

We have received a book of much importance at the present time, from The Pools Publishing Company, Toronto, "The Life of D. L. Moody." The book is attractive, and is well printed on good white paper. Thirty three pages of illustrations embellish its pages, covering the outstanding features in Mr. Moody's career, home life and religious experience. Its circulation will probably be very large, as Mr. Moody had a powerful influence in Canada, was known here quite as well as across the line, and his was a potent name in thousands of Christian households. The book is published at 25 cents in heavy paper cover, or 50 cents bound in cloth, is for sale at all bookstores or will be sent postpaid by the publishers on receipt of price. Everyone will want to read the story of the life work of this remarkable man.

## How to Digest What You Eat.

There is a new cure for dyspepsia which is offered to the dyspeptic without money and without price.

It is a remedy new, novel and inexpensive, and is that one must masticate thoroughly. While any taste is left in a mouthful of food, in process of mastication or sucking, it is not yet in condition to be passed on to the stomach, and that which remains after taste has ceased is not fit for the stomach. In other words, chew your food for just so long as you can taste it; then discard the residue, if any there be remaining in the mouth, as unfit and poisonous to be taken into the system.

"Diseases," Prof. Fletcher claims, "is nothing more than dirt in the system, and the result of dirt." For the doing away with this direful accumulation of waste he explains nature has furnished "Good Doctor Taste," who may be consulted free of charge, and who "not only cures our natural craving and appeases appetite with one third the usual food, but at the same time teaches an appreciation and enjoyment of food quite new to even *bon vivants*."

The golden rule of health, then, is "To chew, to live."

Mr. Fletcher has gone so far as to calculate that thirty mouthfuls are sufficient for a meal to be digested of 2,500 mastications, or at the rate of about thirty chews a mouthful.

He also dilates on the inexhaustible store of sweetness in the simplest foods - a bit of hard tack, for instance, on being kept in the mouth, tasting it as you would a piece of sugar, until it disappears entirely, becomes "a perfect treasure of delight."

## Patriotic Hymn

BY REV. W. J. HUNTER, D.D.

Air National Anthem

(Oh) save our volunteers,  
Hear thou our earnest prayer  
For us, and all,  
May they be bold and true  
To fight against the wrong  
Nor let the flag be long  
God save our boys.

When dangers round the coast  
Defend with thy right hand  
Our chosen men  
Give them the victory, Lord  
For thee they draw the sword  
Drive back the rebel horde  
God save our boys.

Be thou their constant guide  
Keep close to thine own side  
Our noble sons  
In camp and battle field  
Be thou their sun and shield  
To thee the praise we send  
God save our boys.

Lord, hear us while we pray  
For joy & ones far away  
Keep by thy power  
Give rest to every heart  
Bless the aching heart  
On words thyself hast said  
God save our boys.

In these dark days of strife  
Renew the daily life  
Of Britain's Queen  
Enrich her heart of love  
With blessings from above  
Let every cloud remove  
God save our Queen.

## The "Black Watch."

In the battle at Modder River one of the regiments which suffered severely was the famous "Black Watch." That is not its official name. It figures in the army list as the Royal Highlanders and it has a record of a century and three quarters of gallant service. The original Black Watch comprised six companies of picked Highlanders who were enlisted to check the depredations of disaffected Highland clans. They wore the tartan of their leaders, consisting mostly of blue and black and green, which gave them the sombre aspect from which their popular name originated. Their dress was more striking by contrast with the red uniforms of the regular troops.

The regiment first saw foreign service in Flanders, much against its will, for its members had enlisted with the understanding that they would not be sent out of the country. This was in 1715. Thirteen years later it was sent to America, where it took part in the engagements with the French, joined the expedition against Louisbourg, and fought with great bravery at Ticonderoga. Later, when war was declared against Spain, a part of the regiment joined in the operations against Havana.

During the present century the regiment has played its part in most of the wars in which England has been engaged - against the French in 1815, in the Crimea, in the Indian Mutiny and in Egypt. It carries on its standard such inscriptions as "Egypt," "Pyrenees," "Waterloo," "Alma," "Sébastopol," "Lucknow" and "Tel-el-kebit," in commemoration of battles in which it has fought.

When the Black Watch became a regiment of the line, its uniform was a scarlet jacket and waistcoat, a tartan plaid of twelve yards plaid around the middle of the body, tartan hose and a blue bonnet, but in the African service it wears the khaki. It is still made up of men selected for physical strength and courage, who are as proud of the honours, marches and battles of their regiment as if they had a personal share in all its achievements. - *Youth's Companion*.

## Cure for Smallpox.

The following is clipped from the *Los Angeles Times*, and under present conditions may be worth printing.

"When Jenner discovered cowpox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame at his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world - that of Paris - published the following prescription as a panacea for smallpox, it passed unheeded. It is infallible as fate and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure smallpox fever. Here is the recipe, as I have used it and cured many cases of smallpox fever and smallpox when learned physicians said they must die.

"Sulphate of zinc, one grain; glycerine (digitalis), one grain; half a spoonful of sugar; add two teaspoonfuls of water, mix thoroughly, add two ounces of water. Take teaspoonful every hour for adult and reduce for children according to age. There is no need of a post-horse, as the disease will disappear in twelve hours.

ROBERT W. FURBER



# HOME NEWS

We have now a clean bill of health every pupil in the Institution being able to be in the class-rooms and shops.

Both the senior and junior hockey teams were photographed last week. The boys were pleased to have Mr Mathison taken with them in the centre of each group and we know Mr Mathison is just as proud of his boys and is as enthusiastic over their success as the boys are themselves.

March came in with a lamb's fleece but quite minus the animal's nature. We had the biggest snow storm of the season and our snow shovellers the boys who do not work in the shops, have worked hard at the heavy banks of snow since, and have only just begun to get the side walks to the city in shape.

The other day Mrs. Balts was showing the girls a lovely patch work quilt of her own working up. We have seen many lovely articles of this kind but think this is away above the best. Over 400 pieces of silk were used in its make-up nearly all different colours and the grouping of the whole was very artistically done.

The heavy snow storms of a few days ago piled all the walks deep with hard packed snow. This gave our snow shovel brigade a fine opportunity for developing their muscles. Snow shovel-ling is not by any means easy work but the boys imagined each bank was a kopje with Boers above and beyond and they then attacked the obnoxious obstructions with pleasure and enthusiasm.

There have been very few Saturday evenings this winter without some entertainment being provided for the pupils. There has nearly always been lectures from teachers, literary society events or social parties, one of the latter took place on the 3rd inst. in the girls sitting room, when our senior boys and girls spent the evening very pleasantly in a round of games and other amusements.

The news of the relief of Ladysmith was received here with exuberant joy. Although a heavy blizzard was raging it did not keep the boys from waiting out through the storm and drifts to hoist the flag. Every one felt so good over the news that the boys felt sure there would have been a half holiday if the weather had been fine. We are now waiting to celebrate the relief of Col Baden-Powell and his gallant band at Mafeking.

### PERSONALITIES.

John A. Taylor, of Southampton lately had a narrow escape of losing one of his eyes. He was chopping trees and a limb struck him on the face, nearly blinding him on the left side. We are glad he escaped.

In the *Buff and Blue* we notice that two of our former pupils are on the ladies basket ball team of the National College for the Deaf at Washington. They are Misses McPhail and Hutchinson, the former is captain of the team.

Mrs. Margaret Flynn of Toronto, died at the Grace Hospital in that city on the 26th ult. after a short illness. The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. John Flynn, a former pupil of our Institution. John feels very sad over her death and he has our sympathy.

Married in St. Thomas, March 8th, Miss Iva Florence, daughter of Mr. C. H. Fannon, Michigan Central conductor, to Mr. W. J. Smalldon, of Cranbrook, Huron Co. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. W. Crews, M. A. pastor Central Methodist church. Heartly congratulations.

A pupil, a girl seventeen years of age, attending the New Jersey School for the Deaf, lost her life in attempting to close an open window on the third floor of the Institution, losing her balance she fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet.

As Spinoza has taught the proper study of a wise man is not how to die but how to live, and as long as he is discharging this task might he may leave the end to take care of itself. The great guiding landmarks of a wise life are indeed few and simple, to do our duty to avoid needless sorrow to acquiesce patiently in the inevitable.

### We Lay Us Down To Sleep.

For the sake of the beautiful and well known poem "The Boy Who Would Be a Soldier," which Theophilus has been used to play so delightfully has been set to the following words:

We lay us down to sleep,  
When twilight night is come and leave  
To find the rest  
Whether we wake to snuffle or weep,  
Or wake to gaze on Time's fair shore  
He knoweth best  
"Father bless in love thy child!"  
We lay us down to sleep.

We sink the sun in western skies,  
When day is done and twilight dim  
I am silent on  
No takes the world a most luring prize  
Oh eyes that close in deep repose  
I'll wake, he dawn

Why vex a soul with weary care?  
Why shun the grave for aching head  
So cool and low?  
Have we found life so pleasing fair  
So grand to be so sweet that we  
Should dread to go?

Some other hand the task may take  
If so it seemeth best the task  
By us begun  
No work for which we need to wake  
In joy or grief for life so brief  
Beneath the sun

### PUPILS' IDEALS.

Contributed by the Pupils of Mr. Coleman's Class.

Farmers think this will be a good maple sugar spring.

The people who are pro Boers are narrow minded people.

It is a losing game for the Boers. Hurrah for the English!

Skating will soon be over as the frost is about to disappear.

Miss Maud Thomas is improving steadily in health and spirits.

The winter is passing very quickly and spring will be here before we know it.

The 17th inst. will be St. Patrick's day and many will wear the "dear little shamrock."

The skating will be over very soon and spring will be here, so we can play out of doors.

We are glad that March is here. It is a longer month than February, but it is nearer spring.

We expect to have a good sleigh ride before long, as the snow is good and the weather is fine.

On the 8th of March Ettie O'Connor got her cousin's baby's photo, and she was pleased with it.

We long for the fresh air, and pleasure of spring. We are having some nice spring like weather this week.

We are able to say there is no pro-Boer in this Institution and all the pupils here are loyal to Great Britain.

On the 27th Feb., Eleanor Ronald was a happy girl, as she got a photo graph from her friend, Jeanne McLintosh.

March did not come in like a lion but it came in like many hundreds of lions. We hope it will go out like a lamb.

A good many pupils are very much satisfied with their examination marks. They will strive to get the best marks in June.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts is feeding Croupe, the Boer General, on the fat of the land. He will soon be a stuffed lion.

Two girls got a letter from Miss F. Ball saying that her dear mother was not dead. We are glad to hear that the report was false.

Anna Allendorf, and Gertrude Hoff are looking forward for the spring to come, because they love the healthful pastime of riding a wheel.

On the 6th ult., Mabel Elliott got a photograph from her dear brother Jim, and she didn't know who it was as he looked so handsome.

We have had some cold weather, and good skating this winter on the rink, but very little skating on the bay, as there was much snow.

Our senior team want to play hockey with the Belleville team on the latter's rink. We think it will be played in a few days, but we are not sure.

We are proud of the first Canadian contingent as they did great service in causing General Croupe, the Transvaal lion, surrender to Lord Roberts.

A monkey saw chestnuts lying in the fire and he wanted to have them, so he seized a cat, and used its paw to draw the chestnuts out of the fire. Don't be used as a cat's paw.

The boys talk much about the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Most of them think England was right in going to war with the Transvaal.

We still hear more news of the war between the British and the Boers, and the Americans and the Philippines. We want peace to be made, as war is dreadful.

We are very glad that Kimberly and Ladysmith have been relieved. We hope that Mafeking will be relieved shortly, and that the war will soon be over.

The Boers were driven from British territory a few days ago by the British. We don't sympathize with the Boers and would like to help the British defeat them.

Our graceful skater, Miss Annie Blackburn, can't go skating on the rink any more, as spring is at hand. Poor Annie! She will miss her skating very much.

On the 2nd inst., the snow was shoveled off the rink and then the boys said that the snow hills around the rink looked like kopjes around Ladysmith.

The children now are counting the weeks before we go home. They seem to enjoy themselves very much. Our vacation will come in 14 weeks from Wednesday.

The Germans are going to give old Oom Paul Kruger a sword of honour. The venerable Dutchman will find a hood more to his taste after the little ruction in the Transvaal is over.

We hear that the Boers are afraid of our Canadian boys because they think that they are like savage Indians, and will scalp them. We didn't think the Boers were so ignorant.

The girls always say that they wish spring to hurry up and come, as they want to go home. They are always talking about "Home, sweet home," and are not paying attention to their lessons.

Misses N. Mosey and Beatrice Frots got letters from Miss Nina Brown, saying that she was getting strong and would like to come back here and see the pupils again. We would all like to have her again.

Nellie Mosey was sorry to hear that her dear niece, Belora Baker, died in February. She had been sick with la-grippe and cold settled on her lungs. She feels that her dear niece is happy with our Saviour.

On the 8th of March Georgina Fairbairn got a letter from home saying that her friend, Octavo Stantome, was married to Rose Berthiaume. She wishes to congratulate them, and hopes they may live a long and happy life.

On the 12th inst., Miss Dempsey had a letter from Annie Gililand, of Oakville, who graduated from this Institution last year, and she is very well. She thinks she will come here to attend the Convention but she is not sure.

Miss Maud Thomas got word from home that next summer she would go to Muskoka to visit her married sister, for the benefit of her health. We hope she will have a grand time and that her health will be all right again.

Some countries would like to make peace between the British and the Boers. I agree with them, as many lives have been lost and much money spent. But we don't think they can make peace between England and the Transvaal.

On the 23rd ult. Annie Showers got some presents and an address for her birthday. We wished her many happy returns of the anniversary of her birth. She got a photo and a silver stick pin from home and she was pleased with them.

Our junior team played hockey with the Victorias in the city on Saturday, 3rd inst. The score was 6 to 2 in favor of our team. They went to the city again last Saturday to play with the Victorias for the championship of the city.

On the 26th ult., just after we left the study-room at 8.30 o'clock for the boys' reading room, Misses Gibson, Dempsey and James came running with great excitement and nervous hands and told us that Ladysmith had been relieved. The boys soon collected together and gave three loud cheers for Generals Buller and White. The bells in the city hall and churches rang, and whistles blew. One of the teachers told us that the dogs howled for some hours. Some people of the city thought there was a fire, but they soon found the real cause of the excitement.

### Ontario Deaf-Mute Association.

- | OFFICERS         |            |
|------------------|------------|
| A. E. Smith      | Brantford  |
| P. Fraser        | Toronto    |
| A. W. Mason      | Toronto    |
| W. M. Nurse      | Belleville |
| D. J. McMillan   | Belleville |
| D. R. Coleman    |            |
| W. J. Campbell   |            |
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| Win. Douglas     |            |
| D. J. McMillan   |            |
| Win. Nurse       |            |
| HALL CLUBS       |            |
| W. Leunghead     |            |
| E. L. Barlett    |            |
| I. Charbonneau   |            |
| M. Cartier       |            |
| LITERARY SOCIETY |            |
| R. Mathison      |            |
| W. M. Leung      |            |
| D. J. McMillan   |            |
| J. T. Shilton    |            |
| Win. Nurse       |            |
| I. Charbonneau   |            |

## THE CANADIAN MUTE

THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1900.

It stands there lily waiting  
The greater work to do  
In a busy Goddess  
Will never come to you  
In any vineyard  
Or fear to do or dare  
You want a field of labor  
You should find anywhere.  
ELLEN H. GAYNE

### Hockey Matches.

On Saturday the 3rd inst., our junior hockey team played another match with the Junior Victorias of Belleville. Our lads had a long heavy walk through the snow packed roads to reach the city rink and were rather tired when they arrived, but they succeeded in beating their opponents in a close style the score being 6 to 2 in their favor at the close. Dubois, of our senior team, refereed the match and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

On the following Saturday the two teams played again and this time our boys were turned down and defeated, six goals being the score against them.

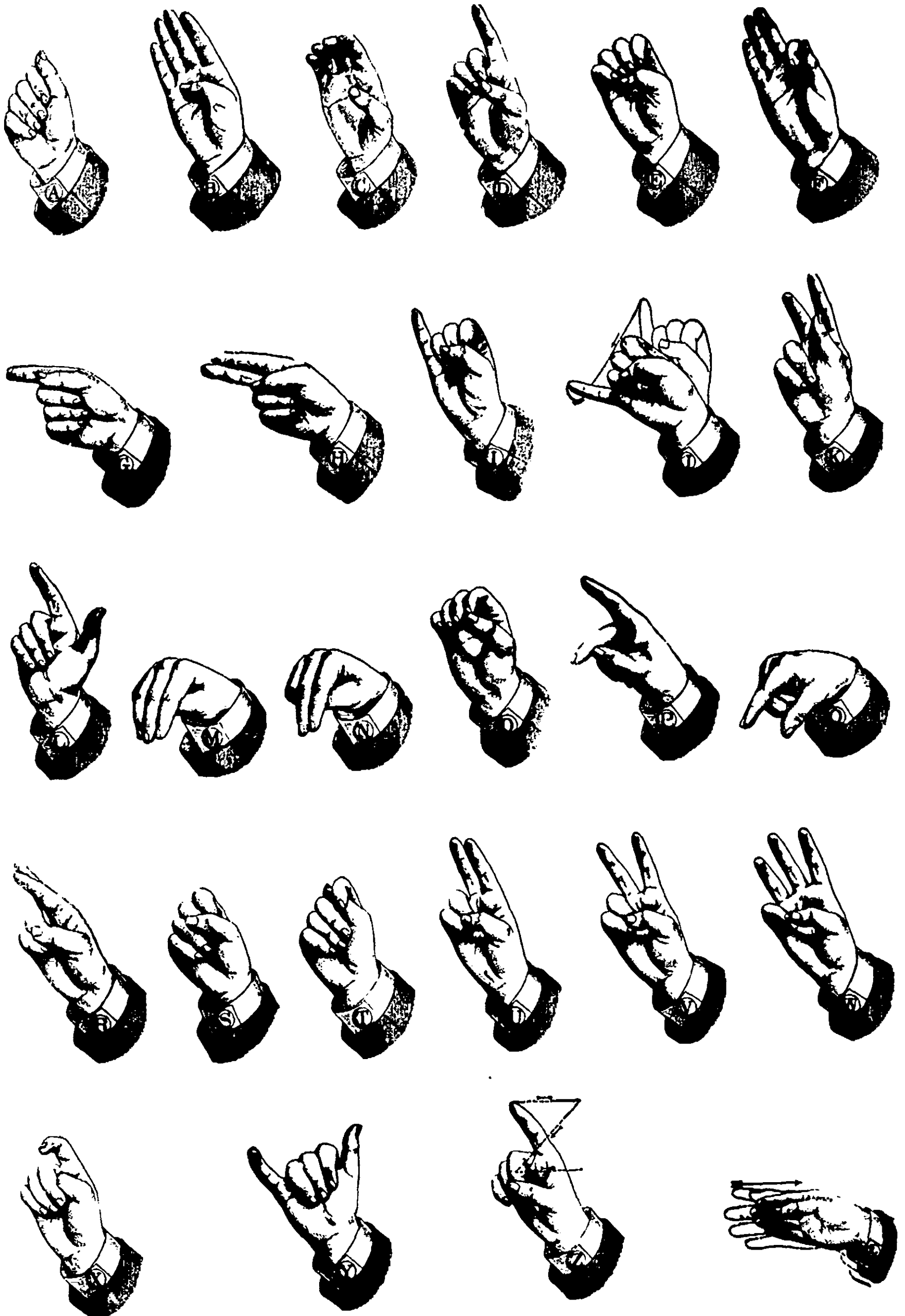
On Sunday evening, the 10th, our senior team faced the senior Victorias. A spirited match the game ended in a tie, both sides having scored two goals. Arrangements have been made for a match with the Albert College team on Friday evening next, when an interesting game is looked for as both teams are well matched.

The boys on our teams this year are: Senior—Langhead, Dubois, Wallace, Charbonneau, Lett, Randall and Gray. Junior—Shilton, Jaffray, Armstrong, Barry, McMaster, Nairyang, and W.

We are glad to say that Mrs. Ball, the mother of Mabel and Fanny, is not dead, as reported in some personal items of the *Mut* on March 1st. It was Mrs. Ball, of Detroit, mother of Miss Jessie Ball, who died very much respected, and Miss Ball has the sympathy of her many friends all over Ontario. The names being similar led to the mistake.



SINGLE-HAND ALPHABET.





A St. Patrick's Day Plant.

Which left the O.M. Dart more, possibly called... I thought of its history. I know not its care.

In the Footsteps of St. Patrick.

Whoever journeys in Ireland will make a St. Patrick pilgrimage whether he knows it or not.

A reminiscence, or a legend, lingers around the grotto where the tourist goes to try the echoes.

A day's journey by jaunting car west of Queenstown a long arm of the Atlantic Ocean—Bantry Bay—forms a landlocked harbor.

Far away, on the other side of the bay, if you watch you may see the Kerry maids, sure footed as chamois.

The Servant Problem.

The eternal problem of domestic help is always with us—or with our wives; and was never more acute than now.

etc. and their future is assured. At our institutions let there be "household classes" where deaf girls that have not been so trained at home or at school.

The Deaf School News.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN THE SCHOOL FOR CHINESE DEAF AT CHEFOO, UNDER THE CARE OF MRS. A. T. MILLS.

CHEFOO, CHINA, Nov., 1891.

It has been a great pleasure to Christian workers in Chefoo to witness the steady progress which this school is making.

With the purchase of a healthful site adjoining the China Inland Mission Compound and near the sea, and the erection of buildings on this, a new era for the school begins.

Work on the buildings is nearing completion so that they will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

Yours truly, Geo. Cornwell, Station Treasurer Am. Presby. Mission, Chefoo.

A naughty boy says that ice cream melts more feminine hearts than hot words do.

DETROIT NEWS.

From our own Correspondent

On January 31st, Miss Bessie Ball was called upon to part with her dear mother, when the latter left this world of sickness and sorrow to enter her Heavenly Home above.

At eight o'clock Saturday evening, February 17th, a quiet but very pretty wedding took place in the chapel of St. John's Episcopal church.

The above makes the third wedding that has taken place in Detroit last month. One was that of Mr. Godbrand and Miss Lafferty, who were married in the chapel of one of the Catholic churches in Detroit.

Rev. A. W. Mann preached to the deaf on Sunday morning, Feb. 18th. After the usual church service he spoke to the deaf in regard to reading and studying.

[The above was crowded out of our last issue.

Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION: WEST 3:15 a.m., 4:20 a.m., 6:00 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.



DEAF AGENTS EARN

"GOOD MONEY"

Selling the handsome illustrated 32 page booklet, "The Lord's Prayer in the Sign Language."

AGENTS WANTED. Com. Magazine Co., Hartford, Conn.



TO PATENT Good Ideas may be secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Uneducated Deaf Children.

I WOULD BE GLAD TO HAVE EVERY person who receives this paper send me the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school.

R. MATHISON, Superintendent.

TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES are held as follows every Sunday: West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and Dovercourt Road, at 11 a.m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Classes:

SCHOOL HOURS: From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday to Friday. P. M. on Tuesday and Friday.

Articulation Classes:

From 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Religious Exercises:

EVERY SUNDAY: Trinity School, Senior pupils at 11 a.m., Dec. 1st, 2:30 p.m., immediately after which Class will assemble.

Industrial Departments:

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOPS AND CLASSES: From 7:30 to 8:30 a.m., and from 2:30 p.m. for pupils who attend.

Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desiring to visit the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day.

Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents are with them to the Institution they are advised not to linger and prolong talking with their children.

Visitation:

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents desire to visit their children, they will be made welcome to the class-rooms and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school.

Clothing and Management:

Parents will be good enough to give all the information concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent.

Sickness and Correspondence:

In case of the seriousness of pupils, either by case or telegram will be sent daily to parents or guardians.

All pupils who are capable of doing so will be required to write home every three weeks. Letters will be written by the teachers for the little ones who cannot write.

R. MATHISON, Superintendent.