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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, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

NO. 1.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB  
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,  
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:  
THE HON. E. J. DAVIS, TORONTO.

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

Officers of the Institution:  
R. MATHEWSON, M.A., Superintendent.  
WM. COCHRANE, Bureau.  
E. FARINE, M.D., Physician.  
MISS ISABEL WALKER, Matron.

### Teachers:

D. H. COLEMAN, M.A., Head Teacher.  
P. DENN, JAMES C. HALL, H.A., D. J. McNEILL, W. J. CAMPBELL, DR. E. STEWART, T. C. FORRESTER, M. J. MALDEN, (Monitor Teacher)

### Teachers of Articulation:

MISS IDA M. JACK, MISS CAROLINE OSBORN, MISS MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.

MISS L. N. McTUALER, Clerk and Typewriter.  
Wm. DOUGLASS, Secretary & Associate Superintendent.  
G. O. NEITH, Supervisor of Boys, etc.  
Miss M. DUNSTON, Secretary, Supervisor of Girls, etc.  
Miss G. McNEIL, Trained Hospital Nurse.

JOHN MOORE, Farmer and Gardener.

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institute is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province, who, on account of deafness, either partial or total, are able to receive instruction in the common schools.

All deaf mutes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious diseases, who are born in the Province of Ontario, will be admitted as pupils. The regular term of instruction is seven years, with a vacation of nearly three months during the summer of each year.

Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay will be charged the sum of \$25 per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance will be furnished free.

Deaf mutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay this amount charged from board will be admitted free. Clothing must be furnished by parents or friends.

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

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

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

R. MATHEWSON,  
Superintendent.  
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

### INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND distributed without delay to the parties to whom they are addressed. Mail matter to go away if put in box in office door will be sent to city post office at noon and 6.45 p.m. of each day Sundays excepted. The messenger is not allowed to post letters or parcels, or receive mail matter at post office for delivery, for any one, unless the name is in the locked bag.



### Lost, the Summer.

Where has the summer gone?  
She was just here a minute ago,  
With roses and daisies,  
To whisper her wishes—  
And every one loved her so!

Has anyone seen her about?  
She must have gone off in the night!  
And she took the best flowers  
And the happiest hours,  
And asked no one's leave for her flight.

Have you noticed her steps in the grass?  
The garden looks red where she went,  
By the side of the hedge,  
There's a goldenrod stem,  
And the rose-vines are withered and bent.

Don't you fear she is sorry she went?  
It seems but a minute since May!  
I'm scarcely half through  
What I wanted to do,  
If she only had waited a day!

Do you think she will ever come back?  
I shall watch every day at the gate  
For the robins and clover,  
Saying over and over,  
"I know she will come, if I wait!"

—R. M. ALDEN.



### Hallowe'en.

#### ORIGIN OF THE CELEBRATION—SOME INTERESTING CUSTOMS.

As to origin, Hallowe'en is another of the dates that must be taken on trust. Originally the day was May 1. Now it is Oct. 31. Originally it was a day set aside for the celebration of the conversion of the Paganism at Rome into a Christian place of worship, an event which took place in the seventh century. The original of the term was All Hallow's evening, and was the night preceding that festival day. The word 'hallow' is Anglo-Saxon, and its nearest Latin equivalent is 'sanctus,' from which our word saint is derived. No one may understand that Hallowe'en means the evening before a day devoted to the honor of the saints.

In other ways than the date the day has changed from its original character. It was at the beginning one of the most piously regarded of days. Now it is not aside for sport that does not much miss barbarism. That is, the evening before the day is so devoted. The day itself is quite ignored. At some time during the history of the day it must have caught a German contagion from Walpurgis Night, that grisly time when at midnight all the witches congregated on the summit of the Bracken in the Hatz Mountains, and revelled there till the first streaks of dawn sent them skurrying away to their deep and fearful resting places.

For witchcraft clings to Hallowe'en, and we are to believe that ghosts of the departed—both bad and good—walk abroad on that night. The bad ones perform all sorts of annoying tricks, though they are seldom charged with downright destruction. And if any one doubts the truth of this assertion he has only to look around him on the morning of Nov. 1 or 2, when he will find a gate here and there hanging on the treecrops, or a tombstone reposing on the front door-step of some estimable citizen.

(Sometimes doors are taken from their hinges and bobbed home are sometimes seen in the morning with a lumber wagon riding the ridge pole. Now, nothing but bad ghosts—or boys—could do these things, but the mothers will all tell you their sons went to bed on Hallowe'en at the usual hour, and bade all their relatives an innocent good-night.)

The festival of Hallowe'en is widely observed in English-speaking countries. In Scotland and in England the time is taken advantage of for many games that would be no more fitting on other nights than a Christmas tree in Midsummer.

The customs are followed in Canada to some extent, and pretty Hallowe'en parties are often arranged. In the Old Country it was—and is—a custom to float a number of apples in a tub of water and compel the members of the party to take out the fruit with their teeth. It is not an easy task.

Another old custom is to hang up a stick horizontally by a string from the ceiling, and put a candle on the one end, and an apple on the other. The stick being made to twist rapidly, the company leap up and snatch at the apple with their teeth (no use of the hands being allowed). The bite will often be of the candle!

A somewhat similar game is to hang a number of popcorn balls, as many as there are people, and at a given signal to let each try to eat his corn without once touching his hand to it. No one can imagine how hard it is until he has made the attempt; and no one can do it with a sober face.

Having eaten some apples, save the seeds. Stick a seed on each eyelid, naming each seed after some friend. The person whose name is given to the seed that sticks the longest will stick to you through life.

'Snap dragon' is another of the games. A broad, shallow vessel is provided, in which a quantity of alcohol is poured. A handful of raisins is thrown in the liquid, and then a match is applied. As the alcohol flames up, the revellers are required to pick out the raisins without burning their hands. Those only are favored by the deities of the night who can escape burning. As the game progresses, the scene is vastly increased in dramatic interest by the addition of a handful of salt to the burning alcohol. The effect is to change the color of the flame. All other lights in the room are extinguished, and the light from the bowl lends a greenish glare to every object. Nothing nearer a Walpurgis scene could be produced in a drawing-room.

Burns, to whom the traditions of the night appealed forcefully, and to whom everything bearing on the supernatural had a peculiar fascination, gives us valuable information concerning the event in his poem entitled 'Hallowe'en.'

Upon that night when fairies light  
On Casella's Downy dance,  
Or o'er the keys in splendid blaze  
On brightly coursers prance:  
Or for Colleen the root is in use,  
Beneath the moon's pale beams  
There, up the cove to stray and rove  
Among the rocks and streams  
To sport that night.

Casella's Downy were certain little rocky greenhills in the neighborhood of the ancient castle of the Earls of Cassilis. The cove was a noted cavern in the neighborhood, famous for the visits of fairies.

The leaves fast, and cleanly pest,  
Hair brow then when they're seen,  
Their faces bright, fu' sweetly by the,  
Hearts led on 'warm as his'!  
The lads see brig, w' wooer-babe  
Woe knotted on their gages,  
Some thro' black, an' some w' gabs  
Jer lesser hearts gang stardin'  
Whiles that that night.

The first ceremony of Hallowe'en was for each of the young people to pull a stock or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, from among the assembled company, their eyes closed, and pull the first stock within reach. If it should prove straight and fair, the finders had the prophecy of a well-conditioned marriage mate. If it were crooked the forecast was reversed. But if a little earth clung to the roots, then good fortune was foreshadowed. Then the stock is placed over the door, and the first person entering under it is the future husband or wife of the lassie or lad who hangs it there.

The good wife sat at the fire and laid nuts near the burning embers or peat, as the case might be. Each nut being named for a lad and a lass, and the nuts were laid in pairs as the old woman saw fit. Of course she always laid together the nuts named for a couple supposed to have mutual liking; and as the nuts took fire and burned steadily or rolled apart

with the heat of the flame, the future was outlined. If a nut popped open with a report it meant that its namesake would develop such a temper as would make things very inconvenient for his band or wife.

Girls took a cauldron and went alone to the mirror, eating an apple. Some traditions say that she must comb her hair while looking intently in the glass; but it would seem she must make selection between the fruit and the toilet attention. Anyway, as she looked there—if she had patience to look long enough—the face of her future spouse would peer over her shoulder, and she would recognize his features. But she must not turn about or the spell would be broken:—

Meg said wad to the barn he's gae  
To win three weeks o' meeting;  
But for to meet the dell her lass,  
She put but little faith in,  
She gies her a pickle nit  
And two red-checkit apples,  
To watch, while for the barn she sets,  
In hopes to see "an' Kapples,  
That vera night.

This refers to another most popular belief of the western-Scots. The girl must go to the barn entirely alone, open the doors and usually take off hinges, as the apparition she summoned might close them otherwise, and spoil her charm. Then standing in the middle of the threshing floor, she must hold a vessel high in the air, as if pouring oats for the wind to winnow. At the third pouring, the figure of her future husband will come in at the windward door and pass out at the opposite. He will go swiftly and silently and will be accompanied by the train which measures his station in life.

Another Hallowe'en custom was to go to a south running stream where three lochs' land met, and there dip the left sleeve of the dress or coat in the water, and then go to bed in sight of a fire, hanging the moist garment before the blaze to dry. Some time about midnight the ghostly figure of the future life partner would appear, go to the hanging garment and turn it, as if to dry the other side.

Burns tells how Lizale, a widow, went to the spring in accordance with the custom, and there, while in the act of dipping the sleeve of her 'sark,' was grasped by some unexpected being—probably a human, though she believed it to be the evil one—and was so frightened that she fell into the pool, and wet not only her left sleeve but all her clothing.

And the poem tells how the night windk up in Burns's land, and Burns's day:—

"W' merry sangs and friendly cracks,  
I wat they didna weary;  
And unc' tales and funny jokes,  
Their sports were cheap and cheery:  
Till buttered scones with fragrant lunt,  
Bete a' their gabs a-steerin'  
Hye, w' a social glass o' strunt,  
They parted off careerin',  
Fu' blithe that night."

So'm, or sowens, was a dish of oatmeal eaten with butter instead of with milk, and it was especially a Hallowe'en dish with the Scotch.

And so from distant Rome and dim seventh century, all we have saved is a night of frolic and a glimpse of fairy-land.

### The Kind that Go to Heaven.

"And what is the happy land?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent. The small boys on the front seat kicked each other surreptitiously and viciously, but nobody spoke until little George said, with a tone midway between a sniff and a giggle: "Heaven."

"Ah, that's it!" said the superintendent. "Little George knew it. It is heaven. And we all want to go there. And now, children, can you tell me what kind of little boys go there?"

George was emboldened by praise. His head was dizzy with success. He rose in his place: "Dead ones," he bawled.—*Short Stories.*

"The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to, the last duty done."



# 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 to read, write, and from the knowledge of them 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 postage prepaid by publisher. New subscriptions commence at an time during the year. Remitt 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 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.

### 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:

THE CANADIAN MUTE,  
BELLEVILLE  
ONTARIO



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899

### The War.

Many of our advanced-pupils are interested in the war and read the papers each day for news. For their especial benefit we give the causes which have led up to the present difficulties.

Britain is now engaged in her first war of any considerable magnitude since the Crimean war of half a century ago. This contest is not of her own seeking but was forced upon her by an act of reckless impertinence perhaps unequalled in modern times. The disabilities under which British subjects in the Transvaal suffered, and the oppression and contumely to which they were subjected, were such that Britain was forced to listen to their grievances and to adopt measures for their redress. The conventions of 1881 and 1884 granted certain essential rights and privileges to British residents in the Transvaal. These rights, though much less than is granted in all civilized countries to foreign residents, were almost completely ignored, and for a long time conditions had prevailed that were simply intolerable. The franchise and naturalization could be obtained only by complying with almost impossible conditions, and even children of foreigners who were born in Transvaal were not recognized as citizens, as is done in other countries.

Although the Outlanders could not vote and had no representation in the Volksraad, yet they had to pay nearly the whole of the taxation and were grounded down by imposts and monopolies which were most excessive and oppressive, they were not allowed to teach their children their own language even in private schools supported by themselves but were compelled to use the Boer patron; they were practically without the pale of the laws, since it was impossible for an Outlander to succeed in an action against a Boer

no matter how strong a case he could establish, and various other conditions prevailed which rendered their status little better than that of serfs. To secure freedom from oppressions far less unjust and onerous than these two revolutions have occurred in Great Britain the Americans revolted and gained their liberty and the people of Canada rebelled against their government. The injustice and cruelty with which British residents in Transvaal were treated are presented in all the more striking light when compared with the liberal treatment accorded by Great Britain to the Boers and other Dutch residents in Cape Colony and Natal, where in every respect they are on a par with the British themselves. Although they outnumber the British yet they are allowed the franchise on the same terms as the latter, every office is open to their ambition and they are not only allowed full representation in the Legislature, but even to hold the reins of government, the present premier of Cape Colony being a Dutchman. Every possible effort was made by the Outlanders to have their grievances redressed by the Boers themselves, but all in vain, and at last in their extremity they appealed to the British government, which felt in honor bound to demand for them the common rights of humanity which had been denied them. From the first the British authorities manifested a strong desire for a pacific solution of the difficulty, in proof of which they sent as Commissioner to Cape Town Sir Alfred Milner, a man noted for his peaceful proclivities and his friendly attitude towards the Dutch, whose confidence he enjoyed. From the beginning to the end the negotiations were marked by patient forbearance, moderation, kindly consideration and courtesy on the part of the British, and by irritability, rudeness and violent and offensive language on the part of the Boers. It is doubtful if any other first-class power in the world would have manifested equal patience and forbearance. But it was all in vain. Subsequent developments have clearly demonstrated that the Boers had deliberately determined to prevent a peaceful settlement and to utilize this opportunity of trying to carry into effect their great ambition—to overthrow British supremacy and to establish Dutch domination throughout the whole of South Africa. On Britain's part, therefore, this war is not one of aggression but a war in defence of her territory and her prestige. The real animus of the Boers was manifested by the terms of the ultimatum which practically demanded the withdrawal of the British forces and the abdication of her sovereignty over her South African possessions. Up to the very day that this was sent there was every reason to believe that a peaceful understanding could be arrived at. This, however, was not in accord with Kruger's policy, so, lost pressure which he could not resist should be brought to bear upon him by the friends of peace, his ultimatum was sent—an ultimatum which is unequalled in history in gratuitous offensiveness, an ultimatum which was so worded as to be a deadly insult and to render further negotiations impossible, an ultimatum which has placed the Boers beyond the pale of the world's sympathy and respect, an ultimatum which no first class power would dare to address to another, an ultimatum which Britain would be compelled to resent even though it involved a conflict with the combined forces of Europe. Of course there can be but one issue to this contest. Britain is sending out to South Africa the largest army yet transported to such a distance, an army composed of the finest troops in the world, an army of such magnitude and equipment as will not only render victory sure but will demonstrate so

overwhelmingly the futility of resistance that the loss of life on both sides will be reduced to the minimum.

*The British Deaf Monthly* and *Ephraim* has amalgamated in accordance with the strongly expressed wish of the deaf in Great Britain. The old name, *The British Deaf Monthly*, is retained, and it now unites in itself the best features of the two journals above named. The editors are Messrs Ernest J. D. Abraham, A. Macdonald and George Frankland. The new journal retains its old magazine form and is one of the best conducted and most ably edited papers published in the interests of the deaf. It is a strenuous advocate of the combined method of instruction, declaring that the pure oral system, which is in general use in Great Britain, has been demonstrated to be a complete failure in the case of at least one tenth of the pupils. It asserts, and of the truth of its assertion it produces ample evidence, that the orally taught deaf are incomparably inferior to those taught under the combined system in educational acquirements and in intellectual acumen and strength, and are at the same time much less able to communicate with hearing people with facility and satisfaction. One very significant fact it notes is that just as soon as the orally taught pupils are relieved from the restraints of school they at once, and almost invariably, adopt the use of signs as their favorite method of communication. We wish our contemporary abundant success in its campaign in favor of the rational method of instruction. On this continent the contest has been waged and the victory won, as it assuredly will soon be in Britain and Europe.

*The Arkansas Optic* of the 7th ult contains a vivid account of the disastrous fire which on Sept 30th laid in ashes the handsome Institution for the Deaf at Little Rock. The fire occurred at about two o'clock in the morning from some unknown cause. It is gratifying to know that there were no fatalities nor accidents though there were several narrow escapes. The hospital, colored school laundry and industrial buildings were saved. All the pupils and others who lived in the main buildings lost all their personal belongings except such clothes as they had on them. Fortunately this session had not yet opened and only a few pupils were present. Had the fire occurred a few days later the loss of life might have been frightful. The total loss is about \$200,000 with no insurance. Superintendent Yates has our sincere sympathy for the calamity that has befallen the noble Institution over which he so efficiently presided. The opening of the school has been postponed till after Nov. Years, by which time it is hoped that temporary quarters can be provided. In addition to this fire the Arkansas Institution has sustained another great loss in the accidental drowning during vacation of Miss Branson, one of the most efficient teachers on the staff.

The Annual Reports for 1898 of the Public Institutions of Manitoba is just to hand. They are all incorporated in one volume of some 150 pages. The whole book was set up and printed at the Institution for the Deaf, and in every respect is a most creditable piece of work and could not be surpassed, we venture to say, by any printing establishment in Winnipeg. The interest and attractiveness of the volume is greatly enhanced by cuts of each of the Public Institutions of the Province and of the Hon. H. Watson, Minister of Public Works. It is, however, with the report of the Institution for the Deaf that we are partic-

ularly interested, and find that the last session was a most successful and satisfactory one. Principal Melville's discussion of the education of the deaf presents a strong plea for both them and the deaf-blind building. If it is desirable that classes shall be educated, he advises that separate provision be made. He also refers to the educational needs of the Territories, and we are glad that at last arrangements are being made for admitting them to the Institution.

In a recent issue of *Peabody* there appeared an article by William Bridges of Kansas City, Mo., giving a description of a new hand manual alphabet devised by him. He knows that the deaf need a system of dactylology that they can use and beyond a doubt the single-hand system is superior for most purposes to the double-hand system, yet the one described in *Peabody* seems to be a simple and effective one. The fingers of the thumb and fingers on the right hand represent the first five letters of the alphabet, the first joints of the fingers next four, the second joints the next four, the third joints the next four, the fourth joints the next four, and the first finger joints on the left the remaining four. The process of spelling out the words is accomplished simply by touching the points representing the letters by the index finger of the other hand. Any four letters can easily draw a diagram and work out a new system for themselves and so know they like it. It would seem to be a better than the present two-hand system, with the added advantage that it can be used to better advantage in the dark, and that when once learned it will not be forgotten.

The sixth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf was held at St. Paul in July last, at which nearly every State in the Union was represented. Before the close of the Convention a following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention approves the Combined System as best adapted to secure the proper education of the deaf, and that every effort be made to make any one method, whether oral or manual, the sole means of instruction equivocally condemned.

This is most important testimony in favor of the Combined System, and is the expression of the opinion of those best qualified to judge, namely, the best educated, most progressive deaf people in the Union. Such a valuable endorsement as this more than offsets volume of theorizing by well meaning but mistaken advocates of pure oralism.

A few days ago we were in receipt of the initial number of *The American Review*, the new educational magazine published by the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. The first number contains some 130 pages and comprises most interesting and valuable matter, including a report of the summer meeting of the Association. The specific object of the *Review* is to promote in every possible way the teaching of speech to the deaf, but it will also contain matter of value and interest to the teachers of the deaf. Its subscription price is \$2.50 a year, and it will be issued five times a year. Mr. F. W. Booth is the editor, and is just the man for the position.

**BIRTH.**  
FRANK. On the 11th Oct., 1899, at 22 Alfred St., Toronto, the wife of Philip Frank of a son.

Lullaby.

DO NOT FEAR

Upon the bill... sweet my own!... the forms that creep... sweet my own!

CHATHAM CHATS.

Requested by the editor of THE... Mr. Wm. Liddy is head coatmaker at... Among the visitors to this beautiful...

into-machine days when he held cases on the Free Press. After regaining consciousness he looked at Mr. Payne...

Turrill - McKenzie Homestead.

Last September I was for one week the guest of Willie Summers, of Wilkes port, and one day accompanied him with a load of wood...

OTTAWA NOTES.

From our own correspondent... As your correspondent is not in the city very often, and cannot find out what is going on until some time after...

Off for the War.

The following message was sent to the soldier boys from Belleville who have gone to the war... The Brave Pilot. Many years ago a steamboat was making her way through the sparkling waters of Lake Erie...

HAMILTON ITEMS.

From our own correspondent... Thanksgiving Day passed quietly in the city... Mr. Pickard, of Toronto, and Mr. W. Wallace, of St. Catharines, were in the city lately...

The Seed and the Grave.

In the town of Hanover, in Germany, there is buried a German Countess who denied the existence of God and ridiculed the idea of the resurrection...

# Report of Pupils' Standing.

Excellent, 10; Medium, 5;  
Good, 7; Poor, 3.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1899

NAME OF PUPIL	HEALTH.	CONDUCT	APPLICATION.	IMPROVEMENT
Armstrong, Jarvis H.	10	10	10	7
Allen, Ethel Victoria	10	10	10	3
Allendorf, Anna May	10	10	10	7
Aldeorn, Barbara	10	10	5	3
Burke, Edith	10	10	10	10
Barnett, Elmer L.	10	10	10	7
Brown, Eva Jane	10	10	10	10
Bellamy, George	10	10	10	10
Burke, Mabel	10	7	5	7
Bartley, John S.	10	10	10	7
Brown, Sarah Maria	10	10	7	7
Babeock, Ida E.	10	10	10	7
Barnard, Fred	10	10	10	7
Hilling, William E.	10	5	7	7
Baragar, George H.	10	10	10	7
Brown, Mary Louisa	10	10	10	10
Boomer, Duncan	10	10	10	7
Bissell, Thomas F.	10	10	7	7
Brackenborough, Robt.	10	10	7	7
Brancombe, F. M.	10	10	10	10
Baragar, Martha	10	10	10	10
Barnett, Gerald	10	10	10	10
Benio, Richard	10	10	10	10
Burke, Elsie	10	7	7	7
Brown, Daisy R.	10	10	10	10
Berthanne, Marilda	10	10	10	10
Brown, Florence M.	10	10	7	7
Baker, Fred	10	10	7	10
Burchill, Cora	10	10	7	7
Blackburn, Annie	10	10	10	10
Buchan, Alexander	10	10	7	7
Barwise, Wm. B.	10	10	3	3
Brown, Frederick	10	10	5	8
Charbonneau, Leon	10	10	10	10
Cornish, William	10	10	7	5
Corrigan, Rosa A.	10	10	10	10
Clements, Henry	10	10	10	7
Cole, Amos Bowers	10	10	10	7
Cunmughan, Martha	10	10	10	10
Cyr, Thomas	10	10	10	7
Croncher, John	10	10	5	5
Cathcart, Cora	10	10	5	7
Cone, Benjamin D. C.	10	7	7	5
Countryman, Harvey B.	10	10	7	5
Carter, Stella Jane	10	10	7	5
Clark, Adeline	10	10	7	5
Chance, Joseph	10	7	5	5
Carey, Ferguson	10	10	5	3
Campbell, Samuel A.	10	10	10	10
Cummings, Bert	10	10	10	10
Chatten, Elizabeth	7	10	10	10
Cratchley, Mabel G.	10	10	5	5
Croan, Thomas R.	10	10	5	5
Chestnut, Arlie M.	10	7	5	5
Dewar, Jessie Caroline	10	10	10	7
Doyle, Francis E.	10	10	7	7
Dool, Thomas Henry	10	10	10	10
Dool, Charles Craig	10	10	10	8
Dubois, Joseph	10	10	10	7
Dixon, Ethel Irene	10	10	10	10
Dnud, Wm. T.	10	10	10	10
Dale, Minnie M.	10	10	7	7
Derocher, Mary Ellen	10	10	7	7
Duko, Ettie	10	10	5	7
Duncan, Walter F.	10	10	10	10
Durno, Archibald	10	5	5	5
Deary, Joseph	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Cora Maud	10	10	10	10
Elliott, Wilbur	10	7	10	10
Edwards, Stephen R.	10	10	7	7
Elliott, Mabel Victoria	10	10	10	10
Eason, Margaret J.	10	10	10	7
Ensminger, Robert	10	10	10	10
Ensminger, Mary	10	10	10	7
Ensminger, Maggie	10	7	7	7
Fairbairn, Georgina	10	10	10	5
Fretz, Beatrice	10	10	10	10
Forgette, Marion	10	10	10	10
Faraham, Leona	10	7	7	5
French, Charles	10	10	7	5
Font, Charles Ray	10	10	10	10
Flowing, Daniel W.	10	10	7	7
Fishbein, Sophie	10	7	5	7
Gray, William	10	10	10	7
Gerow, Daniel	10	10	7	7
Gies, Albert E.	10	7	10	10
Götz, Sarah	10	10	10	10
Götz, Eva	10	10	10	10
Grooms, Harry E.	10	10	10	7
Green, Thomas	10	10	10	10
Gray, Violet	10	10	7	7
Golinea, Arthur	10	10	7	7
Greco, Minnie May	10	10	10	10
Gordou, Daniel	10	10	10	10
Gummo, Gertrude	10	10	10	7
Gauthier, Alfred	10	5	5	7
Gibson, Winnifred	10	10	10	7
Gleadow, Norman L.	5	10	0	0
Gardner, Dalton	7	10	10	7
Garner, Esther Ettie	10	10	5	5
Greene, Thomas John	10	10	5	3
Green, Mary Anne	10	7	5	5
Gerlor, Mary J.	10	7	5	5
Graham, Victor	5	10	0	0
Grobe, Emma F.	10	10	3	3
Gillam, Walter	10	10	5	5
Gillam, Frank	10	10	5	3
Howitt, Felicia	10	10	7	7
Holt, Gertrude M.	7	10	10	10
Henault, Charles H.	10	10	7	7
Hartwick, Olive	10	10	10	7
Head, Hartley J.	10	10	7	7
Hartwick, James H.	10	7	5	5
Henault, Honoro	10	10	10	10
Harper, William	7	10	7	7
Harris, Carl	10	10	10	10
Hagen, William	10	10	10	10
Harper, Marion	10	10	7	7
Hustwayte, John F.	5	10	0	0
Hoare, Ethel May	10	7	7	7
Hough, Ethel Viola	10	7	7	7
Hughes, Myrtle W.	10	10	5	5
Herman, Nina Pearl	10	7	8	8
Hazlitt, William H.	10	10	5	5
Ireland, Louis Elmer	10	10	7	7
Jaffray, Arthur H.	10	10	10	10
Justus, Ida May	7	10	10	5
James, Mary Theresa	10	10	10	10
Jones, Samuel	10	10	10	10
Johnston, Anetta	10	10	7	7
Jackson, Elroy	10	7	10	10
Jewell, Ema	10	7	7	7
Johnson, Wm James	10	10	5	5
King, Joseph	10	10	3	5
Kirk, John Albert	10	7	10	10
Kelly, James	10	10	7	5
Kraemer, Johana	7	10	10	10
Lett, Thomas B.H.	10	10	10	5
Loughood, William J.S.	10	10	7	7
Labelle, Maxime	10	10	10	7
Lett, Wm. Putman	10	7	10	10
Lawson, Albert E.	10	10	10	10
Lowe, George C.	10	10	7	7
Little, Grace	10	10	10	10
Lowry, Charles	10	10	10	10
Laporte, Leon	10	10	7	7
Larbie, Albert	10	10	10	10
Lanell, Clophas	3	10	0	0
Love, Joseph F.	10	7	5	5
Lobsinger, Alexander	10	10	7	7
Law, Theodore	10	7	10	10
Langlois, Louis J.	10	10	10	10
Lawrence, David	10	10	7	7
Lacombe, Joseph	10	10	7	5
Mitchell, Colin	10	10	10	10
Morton, Robert M.	10	7	7	7
Mosoy, Ellen Loretta	7	10	10	8
Mason, Lucy Emma	10	10	10	10
Myers, Mary G.	10	10	10	7
Moore, George H.	10	10	7	7
Moore, Rosa Ann	10	10	10	7
Miller, Annie	10	10	5	3
Munroe, Mary	10	10	10	5
Munroe, John	10	10	10	10
Moss, Susan Maud	10	10	5	5
Maas, Anna Maria	10	10	10	10
McKay, Thomas J.	10	10	7	7
McGregor, Maxwell	10	7	7	7
McCormick, May P.	10	10	10	10
McCormick, Eugene	10	10	7	7
McMaster, Robert	10	10	10	10
McKenzie, Herbert	10	10	10	10
McGregor, Ruby Violet	10	10	7	3
McDougal, Elizabeth	7	10	10	7
McCready, Aletha J.	10	10	7	5
McDonald, Sara	10	10	10	7
McGuire, Lily	10	10	10	7
Nahrgang, Allen	10	10	10	7
Orth, Elizabeth	10	10	10	7
Orr, James P.	10	10	10	10
O'Neil, Ignatius David	10	10	10	10
O'Connor, Mary H.	7	10	10	7
Otto, Charles Edward	10	7	10	10
O'Connor, Franklin J.	10	10	10	5
Perry, Alyn Earl	10	7	5	5
Pepper, George	10	10	10	10
Pinder, Clarence	10	10	7	7
Pilling, Gertie	10	10	7	7
Perry, Frederic R.	7	10	7	7
Pilon, Athausse	10	10	7	7
Pierce, Cora May	10	10	7	7
Prunglo, Murray Hill	10	10	7	7
Parent, Sophie	10	10	7	7
Penprase, Ruth F.	5	10	0	0
Penprase, George	10	10	7	5
Quick, Angus R.	10	7	10	10

### A Morning Prayer

Let me to-day do something that  
A little shines from the world,  
And may I be so favored as to  
Of joy's too ready sum a little.

Let me not hurt, by any selfish  
Or thoughtless word the heart,  
Nor would I pass, unsetting words  
Of sin by silence where I should.

However meagre be my words,  
Let me give something that  
A word of courage, or a thought,  
Proposed as I pass for troubled.

Let me to night look back across  
'Twas dark and dark and dark,  
Because of some good act that I  
- The world is better that I live -  
Ella Wilson

### PUPILS' LOCALS

Contributed by Pupils of Mr. O- - - - -

-We make.  
-Our first bow.  
-Well begun is half done.  
-We are very sorry because  
is sick.  
-One little fellow asked a  
Ponton's barn "founded"  
-The loaves are nearly  
Some of them were very pretty.  
-Open the crystal springs  
to panting lips of our brave  
-It were easier to keep a  
swimming than a deaf child  
ing.  
-Oct. 23rd was Mrs. Terrell's  
day. We wished her many  
turns.  
-Thos. McKay received a letter  
his mother saying that he  
in Manitoba yet.  
-C. Dool tried to sing in the  
shop but his audience did not  
pay much attention.  
-From Tom's composition  
and Abel were brothers, but when  
died he went to "Heaven"  
-Miss M. Nunn left here on the  
of October. She went to  
because her mother is sick.  
-We have heard that the  
soldiers were going to fight  
Boers in the Transvaal the  
-When it is 12 o'clock in  
Eng. it is a quarter after one  
Town, and about 7 a.m. in  
-The Institution was opened  
20th Oct. 1870. Mr. Mathison  
us a holiday in honor of the  
-It is not enough, my father  
lesson into your book. As  
the sick leave the medicine  
-There is better chance for  
knows not and knows he  
for him who knows not, and  
not.  
-Florence Hill came here  
old friends on the 15th ult. and  
glad to welcome her. She  
well.  
-Hattie Sager's sister Maud  
come here last fall on account  
sickness. We hope that she  
soon.  
-Rosa Moore's friend, Miss  
Children's, went away to  
lately. Rosa hopes that she  
success.  
-Mr. Nurse lectured to the  
and boys in the chapel last  
evening and they were  
pleased.  
-Cora Therco got a card  
mother saying that her sister  
visited her aunt Mary in  
weeks ago.  
-Nellie Derocher's brother  
that perhaps he and his  
come here on Good Friday to  
Institution.  
-Rev. Mr. Thompson came  
week. The Presbyterian  
glad to see him. They  
come again.  
-Eugene McCarthy met  
Mr. Greco, who came from  
the 21st ult. He is  
near Belleville.  
-Miss Caroline Gibson  
was on the 7th of this  
Maggie Eason gave a  
nancer to her. We  
happy return of her  
-On the 16th ult. Mrs. Campbell  
old nurse" came here  
afternoon and intended to  
with Miss Walker but her  
afraid of the electric  
cry. Mrs. Campbell had  
We hope she will come

**Deaf-Mute Association.**

**OFFICERS.**

President	A. F. Smith	Brantford
Vice-Pres.	F. Fraser	Toronto
Secy.	A. W. Mason	Toronto
Treas.	W. M. Mack	Belleville
At-Large	D. J. McKillop	Belleville
At-Large	D. H. Colman	"
At-Large	W. J. Campbell	"

**ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.**

President	R. Mathison
Vice-Pres.	Wm Douglas
Secy.	D. J. McKillop
Treas.	Wm Nurse

**BALL AND BARE BALL CLUBS.**

First Eleven	W. Loughheed
Second Eleven	E. L. Barnett
First Team	L. Charbonneau
Second	M. Cartier

**DUFFERIN LITERARY SOCIETY.**

President	R. Mathison
Vice-Pres.	M. Madden
Secy.	D. J. McKillop
Treas.	J. T. Shilton
At-Large	Wm Nurse
At-Large	L. Charbonneau

**THE CANADIAN MUTE.**

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

Simple leaf is touched with age  
And fades and shivers in the breeze  
While beautiful whispering now is heard  
Among the naked forest trees.

**Thanksgiving Day.**

Another day specially set apart as a day of united thanksgiving for the year's mercies passed us on the 19th ult. A holiday from study and work was of course given our pupils, and happy to be released they joyfully made the most of it. Quite early in the morning two of our junior foot-ball teams took the field one party captained by H. Hewitt were boys whose homes are in the town the other led by Harry Grooms, were farmers over you. After a keenly interesting game the town boys downed their rivals and the gaugers had to confess a defeat, score two to nothing.

At 11 a. m. the pupils were called into chapel and Prof. Coleman gave an appropriate address from the Hundredth Psalm. He said in substance that all good people should be glad to serve him with joy and gladness. He made us feel and clothes us and takes care of us as a shepherd does his sheep. We should enter His gates with thanksgiving—that is we should be glad to hear about God, talk about him and proclaim His holy name abroad.

We should be thankful to Him and bless His name. The Lord is good and merciful. We should be thankful for personal and family blessings, for national prosperity, and above all for the great gift of Jesus Christ, who died to save us. Eating turkey and cranberries was good and the speaker hoped that all the children would enjoy it greatly, but our first and highest joy should be derived from hearts full of love to our Heavenly Father, who so bountifully supplies us with all these good things.

Service over, dinner was ready and the pupils descended to the dining room with appetites keenly sharpened to do full justice to the excellent feast provided by the matron, Miss Walker. The day being set a month earlier than usual, there was a scarcity of turkeys on the market, but we were able to procure our usual supply or groceries would have been the disappointment of our boys and girls, for a thanksgiving feast would not have seemed real unless a nicely browned turkey crowned the board. We need not add that the feast was enjoyed, as everything was abundant without waste and all were fully satisfied. A pleasing feature of the day was a nice bouquet presented to each of our senior boys and girls by one of our nurses, Miss Nunn, who is a great favorite with all the pupils. The recipients were very proud of the gift being at a time when flowers are scarce. They were worn during dinner

and then carefully laid away to blossom out again at the evening social.

Arrangements had been made with Albert College foot ball team to play our boys in the afternoon, and the game opened at 3.30 p. m. The Alberts came short handed, as some of their players were unable to attend, and Mr. Hawkins, of the Ontario Business College, was put on to fill up. Our boys rather demurred at this arrangement, thinking that Albert College should be able to furnish a team without outsiders. They had no objection to Mr. Hawkins personally, as they have the highest respect for him as a gentleman but his playing qualities are well-known and many a sure goal has he blocked our boys from getting in the past. The game opened with Albert in the aggressive, some of our new players getting rattled a little and making some bad muffs, but our boys soon settled down to a steady game, our defence especially kicking sure and strong, very seldom letting their opponents get past, the ultimate result being a clear victory for our team of 3 to 0. We hope to meet our College friends again before winter sets in.

The social in the evening wound up a very pleasant holiday. In our large dining room all was brightness, gaiety and good nature. In addition to the resident teachers a number of the staff from town came out and joined the pupils in various games, helping much to the enjoyment of the occasion. We were also glad to welcome several hearing friends, all of whom made themselves quite at home with us. Several sets of a new game were provided by Miss Walker and these kept a number busy. The merry making went round until 9.30 p. m., when refreshments were served and after a time spent over these, Mr. Mathison gave the retiring signal and good night closed the scene.

**Dufferin Literary Society Re-organization.**

On Wednesday, October 18th, after eight years lapse the first business meeting of the above society was held, the President Mr. Nurse occupying the chair. Messrs. Madden, Charbonneau, Shilton, Jaffray, Dubois, Loughheed, Wallace and Armstrong were admitted as new members of the Society. Mr. Balls was proposed and elected as an honorary member. The applications of Messrs. Gray, Mitchell and Barrett were laid on the table for future reference. The election of new officers then took place and resulted as follows—

Hon. President	Mr. Mathison
President	Mr. Madden
Vice-President	Mr. McKillop
Secretary	Mr. Shilton
Critic	Mr. Nurse
Sergeant at Arms	Mr. Charbonneau.

Owing to lack of time, on motion of Mr. Nurse, seconded by Mr. Jaffray, the meeting adjourned. JOHN T. SHILTON, Secretary.

The other day our attendants in the kitchen got a lesson on the power of steam that surprised them. We have three copper boilers in our kitchen for tea, coffee and hot water all heated by steam. During the afternoon one of the girls, new to the work, noticed that the hot water boiler was empty and turned on cold water to fill it up. As steam was on and the boiler hot, there was a bust up, and had the boiler been made of any thing but copper a serious accident would have resulted. As it was, the boiler was twisted out of all shape and will take a lot of tinkering to take out the kinks. It is the first time anything of the kind happened since our steam cookers were set up, many years ago.

All are pleased at the reorganization of the Dufferin Literary Society under Mr. Madden. They will hold a literary meeting every fourth Saturday evening. This with expected lectures from the teachers and others will profitably entertain and instruct the pupils nearly every Saturday night during the winter.



A pair of little brown gloves have been received here without any name. Who sent them?

We have had more applications for seats in our shoe shop than we can accommodate, most of them from very small boys, too young to be there, but we will do the best we can for all.

We heard some of our young lady teachers with a sweet tooth each had a little candy pull a few evenings ago. As they did not favor us with any of it we shall not give more extended notice.

It is now four weeks since our barber's shop began business and during that time 225 jobs have been done in the shop. This has given our boys quite a lot of practice in the use of the razor, scissors and clippers.

The Superintendent received a very nice photograph from Herbert Roberts, of Jarvis. He is very anxious to go to Gallaudet College, Washington, and if he makes arrangements to do so we feel sure he will be a credit to the College and our Institution.

Our assistant carpenter, Mr. Langmuir, has been away for his holidays in Toronto. All through the vacation he has been a busy man. In addition to many other matters the Institution carpets are his special care and he takes pride in giving them all needed attention and having them nice when school opens.

Each of our gentleman teachers found a nice bouquet of pansies on their class room desks the other morning. It was a little gift of remembrance from their old friend, Miss Brown, who was on our staff last term. The gift was much appreciated and all will be pleased to see the donor whenever she can come our way again.

Probably on account of Thanksgiving Day falling on the 19th ult., and, of course, all having a holiday, the usual celebration of the anniversary of the opening of the Institution was dispensed with. The pupils were usually given a half holiday on that day, but this year one holiday in a week was quite enough, more would disorganize our work.

Our old pump, which has done steady duty longer than any of our present pupils can remember, has been replaced with an up to date machine. All are glad of this. With our old pump one or two of our indolent boys would rather go without a drink or wait for some more energetic schoolmate to come along and do the pumping than expend the force necessary to get the water up themselves.

During the past two weeks our boys have had their city visiting cut off on account of prevailing sickness. They will now have a chance to hoard up a little of their pocket money for really needed requirements. Before the order went into force, the city bicycle hives did a rushing business every Saturday afternoon and a stream of them would be met on the road, passing our postman teachers with a smile that implied 'you're not in it,' and the mounted ones with a 'Jack is as good as his master's grin.'

The annual visit of Dr. Caldwell, dentist, is over now, and of course the pupils are heartily glad of it, as his business visits are always dreaded. The girls were the first to receive his personal attention one Wednesday afternoon. It was doubtless very unpleasant during the short time it lasted, but it will save many painful days and nights with toothache during the next few months. The following Wednesday it was the boys' turn and several of them tried to get out of the ordeal by slinking off, but were rounded up by the monitors and each one had to face the music.

In our last issue we noted Miss Brown's kindly remembrance of the Institution in the form of a bouquet of lovely pansies to each of the lady teachers. We casually mentioned, also, that the gentleman teachers felt a little envious of the ladies' good fortune, and a few days later a second parcel arrived with a nice bouquet for each gentleman, for which they return their hearty thanks, with a renewed expression of the high esteem in which each and all of them hold their erstwhile conferees. They also wish incidentally to remark that while the bouquets the ladies received were beautiful, yet those the gentlemen got were ever so much handsomer.

Mrs. Balls recently received from a friend a copy of the Johannesburg Weekly Star. It is a 32 page journal and is filled from cover to cover with news relative to the difficulties between the British and the Boers. As this was one of the last editions issued before hostilities opened, and therefore one of the last issued before the South African Republic ceases to exist, it is an interesting souvenir. We presume it will not be possible to continue to publish till after the war is over.

Miss Belle Mathison's pet dog "Paddy" is no more. He was accidentally run over by the Superintendent's rig as he was getting away from a cross and ugly tempered dog on the second concession. "Paddy" was a general favorite, and every deaf child about the Institution is sorry for the accident which befel him. He was always so full of fun, good tempered and ready to defend the little deaf and dumb boys from meddling outsiders. Mr. Forrester will miss him as he was his close companion in many of his vacation rambles.

**PERSONALITIES.**

Miss Hepple Hoggard, of Londonboro, has gone to visit relatives for the winter at Pigeon and Unionville, Mich.

Eli Corbiere has steady employment in the moccasins factory at Delhi. He likes the work splendidly and is doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McClelland, of Ottawa, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McKillop, in Duart.—*Redney Mercury.*

Miss Edith Wiley and Miss Alvina Brown have started a dress making establishment in Stirling. Edith says they are very busy.

Mrs. Begg, wife of Professor Begg, of the Texas School for the Deaf, spent a month of the summer with her relations in Belleville.

David S. Ludly is working in the Daily Journal office at Fort William and likes his job. Next time we hear of him he will likely be in British Columbia.

Miss Lann had the pleasure of conducting her sister, Jessie, and several other lady friends through the Institution last week. They were all much pleased with their visit.

On Thanksgiving evening Miss Nunn was summoned home by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her mother at Lansdowne. We are pleased to learn that she is now convalescent.

Miss Ethel Irvine spent Thanksgiving and three following days at her home in Belleville, and afterwards returned to Toronto. Her Belleville friends were very glad to see her and were sorry to have her go back.

Miss Jones, who has been for some time the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, returned on Saturday to her home in Kingston. She has taken a warm interest in the deaf and established herself as a primo favorite with them.

Los Angeles has the only printing office on the coast owned and conducted by a deaf mute. Norman V. Lewis is the proprietor. The office is well equipped, and is bright, new and clean. It is the only shop in the world in which no profanity is heard.—*Pacific Union Printer.* We know that this complimentary reference to Mr. Lewis will please many of our readers, for he was a well known Canadian and lived for many years in Toronto.

Mr. Gilbert Parker, the famous author, has been spending some weeks with his father in Belleville and in other parts of Ontario. Canadians are proud of their talented countryman and delight to do him honor. He was tendered complimentary banquets in Toronto and Hamilton, and Trinity University, of which he is a graduate, conferred upon him the degree of D. C. L. Dr. Parker was formerly a teacher at this Institution, hence we follow his career with much interest.

Mr. Charlie Holton, of Belleville, has lately returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast with his grandpa, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and other friends. The party made a brief stay in Winnipeg and Charlie took advantage of it to visit the Manitoba Institution, where he was cordially welcomed by Supt. McDermaid and Mr. Cook. The latter, as many of our readers know, is a graduate of our school and for several years has occupied the post of teacher and instructor of printing in the Manitoba Institution, and we are pleased to know that no is giving good satisfaction.

### Joy of the Farm Boy.

Ed like to be a boy again,  
Without a single care,  
With freckles on my face  
And hayseed in my hair,  
And like to rise at five o'clock,  
And do a hundred chores,  
And see the wood and feed the cows,  
And lock the stable doors,  
And hear the hens and watch the bees,  
And take the turkeys to the pen,  
And teach the pigs how to swim,  
And talk about a hundred cows,  
And bring the wood to burn,  
And stand out in the sun all day,  
And play with my brother and my team,  
And walk four miles to school,  
And get a licking every day,  
For breaking some old rule,  
And then get home again at night,  
And do the chores some more,  
And milk the cows and feed the pigs,  
And carry milk to school,  
And then come wearily upstairs,  
And see my little bed,  
And hear dad say "That worthless boy,  
He isn't worth his bread."

A boy's life is just a round of mirth  
From rise to set of sun. I guess there is  
nothing pleasanter than closing stable  
doors and herding hens and chasing bees  
and doing evening chores. The little  
rhyme above will explain in itself why  
boy babies are preferred by farmers.  
As for myself, I would much prefer to  
be a girl and have a good time while  
poor men have to work. I am, very  
respectfully yours, "A Girl Hater."  
*Chicago Chronicle.*

### Like Helen Keller.

THIS GIRL DOES NOT FEEL HER MISFORTUNE.

Minnie Hagnwood, a 17-year-old pupil  
in the South Dakota school for the deaf  
and dumb, is the Helen Keller of the west  
and promises to develop the marvelous  
capacities for seeing, hearing, speaking  
while deaf, dumb and blind exhibited by  
the wonderful girl now a student at  
Harvard "Annex." Miss Hagnwood is  
17 years old and her story is almost a  
precise repetition of that of Helen Keller.  
The eastern girl, however, has had a  
great advantage over her western sister  
in that her teacher was more adept than  
Miss Hagnwood's instructor.

Linnie was born at Ida Grove, Iowa,  
and, like Helen, was a perfectly normal  
child up to her eighteenth month. At  
that time she was stricken with a spinal  
disease and when she recovered it was  
found that she had lost the senses of  
sight and hearing totally. She lived in  
a world without sound and practically  
never having heard the human voice she  
was unable to speak, notwithstanding  
that the muscles and nerves used in  
articulating were in nowise injured.  
But Linnie's parents, unlike those of Miss  
Keller, were not rich, and were unable  
to engage special teachers for her. In-  
deed, they did not know that their child  
could be rescued from the awful solitude  
in which she lived until she was nearly  
14 years old. What has been accom-  
plished with her in that short time is  
almost incredible. Not long ago Miss  
Hagnwood was prosecuted with a beauti-  
ful typewriter, and the other day, at  
the request of the writer she sat down  
and wrote a letter, which is given below.  
She wrote this note without any aid  
whatsoever, never missing in a letter and  
handling her machine as expertly as  
might be expected of a girl in the full  
possession of all her five senses. The  
letter is perfect. There is not a single  
mis-spelled word in the communication.  
Miss Hagnwood's letter runs thus:

Mr. Day wants me to tell you about  
my typewriter. All the children and  
the teachers of Sioux Falls gave it to  
me Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897. It has  
made me happy. The ladies of Sioux  
Falls gave me a beautiful new ring. I  
shall not forget them. Do you think  
my typewriter is nice? I am visiting  
Mr. Simpson. We are good friends.  
He teases me when I go to see him in  
his office. I like Dakota. The hilliards  
blow at me and make me laugh. They  
are gone now. Spring made them go  
away. Spring means March, April and  
May. I shall go to my home in Dela-  
ware, Iowa, when happy June comes.  
They will be glad to see me. My school  
is the Iowa College for the Blind, at  
Vinton, Iowa. I have many dear friends  
in Vinton. Some day I shall go to  
them. Your friend,  
MINNIE HAGWOOD.

Until she was 12 years old Miss Hagn-  
wood was cared for like an infant. At  
that age she was taught the manual  
alphabet. In this study she made but  
little progress. At 14 she was taken to  
the asylum for the blind at Vinton,  
Iowa, and although at that age she was

unable to walk she was in perfect  
health. When she entered the asylum  
she was unable to communicate a single  
thought to another human being. Miss  
Donald, one of the teachers in the  
asylum, became interested in the girl,  
and determined to do what she could to  
help her. Editor Bernard Murphy of  
the Vinton Eagle took up the case, and  
opened a subscription for the purpose of  
educating little Linnie. The Iowa legis-  
lature appropriated \$500 for the pur-  
pose, and the work was begun. Miss  
Donald took charge of Linnie, and de-  
voted all her time to her pupil. Miss  
Donald has worked incessantly with  
her charge, and is now being rewarded  
by most marvelous results. Some time  
ago pupil and teacher came to Sioux  
Falls to get the benefit of the superior  
facilities in the school here and give  
Miss Donald an opportunity of studying  
the methods and the result of the  
system in vogue here.

It was only recently that Linnie be-  
gan to realize that she differed in any  
respect from the ordinary human being.  
Her teacher has told her all since the  
two came to Sioux Falls. At first Lin-  
nie was greatly saddened. Then she  
began to make inquiries. She is now  
resigned and has announced that in  
spite of her defects she will make the  
most of her life. She has a deeply  
religious vein in her nature, and has the  
most touching and beautiful ideas of  
heaven and the future life. Her ex-  
pression is one of rare and refined beauty  
and her hands—delicate, sensitive and  
tapering—would be the envy of a sculp-  
tor. She has lately been told about  
Helen Keller, and Linnie thinks that  
Helen, herself and a girl in Council  
Bluffs, Iowa, who has broken her leg,  
are the most unfortunate people in the  
world.

Miss Donald is now teaching her  
pupil how to talk. The method used is  
similar to that employed by Miss Sul-  
livan in her education of Miss Keller.  
Linnie places her delicately sensitive  
fingers on the mouth of her teacher.  
Miss Donald then enunciates a sound,  
and the pupil endeavors to imitate it.  
One sound is repeated hundreds of times  
until it approaches perfection, and then  
another is tried. The various sounds  
are then combined, and the result is  
articulate speech. Miss Donald readily  
understands what her charge says, but  
others cannot. The teacher regards  
this work as almost hopeless, but with  
the patience and great success of Miss  
Sullivan and Miss Keller before her she  
could not despair. The process is ted-  
ious and long, but the results are certain  
if the method be persisted in.

Linnie has a wonderful memory and  
is a close observer with her hands. It  
was only through the sense of touch that  
she was able to learn anything. She  
was given an object and its name was  
told to her in the manual language.  
Greatest difficulty was experienced when  
it was necessary to give her abstractions,  
verbs, adjectives and the like. So suc-  
cessful has her teacher been, however,  
that Linnie is now able to talk rapidly  
with her teacher, through the manual  
language, and to communicate with the  
world outside her sight, her teaching  
and her speech. Her vocabulary is  
now that of a child about 7 or 9 years  
old, for it must be remembered that her  
education did not begin until she was 14  
years of age, and at that time she had  
no name for anything and little idea of  
its size, shape or use, being in effect an  
infant without an infant's opportunity.  
Her mind is very mature, however, and  
she is rapidly enlarging her vocabulary.  
Her special delight in study is in math-  
ematics, and she is able to add, multiply  
and divide numbers below 1,000 with  
wonderful accuracy on the slates pro-  
vided for the blind. She is very fond of  
display, knows when she is well dressed,  
and, like others of her sex, is said to  
enjoy having her own way.

Miss Hagnwood is able to cut and  
sew her own garments, to write letters  
on a typewriter, to read readily her  
Sunday school paper and her Bible and  
to write slowly on the tablets which are  
provided for the blind. By her delicate  
sense of touch she is able to recognize  
her friends, and even to remember on  
second meeting those whom she has  
noticed before. She is able to recognize  
at the first touch those whom she knows  
well. She is passionately fond of flow-  
ers, of dress and jewelry, and, next to  
the typewriter, her dearest possession is a  
gold ring with a beautiful setting, pre-  
sented her by the ladies of Sioux Falls.  
Miss Donald says she forms a very ac-  
curate idea of the general qualities of  
persons by posting herself on their  
habits of dress.

### Keep Your Temper.

If we were asked which characteristic  
we would regard as most indicative of  
the strength of a man's character, we  
should say in answer, "his ability to  
control his own temper." The man  
who can keep his temper under control,  
under great provocation, is a man of  
great strength of will, and it is will-  
power wisely exercised that enables a  
man to be a leader of men. Without  
will-power to form a resolution, and to  
adhere to it tenaciously against inclina-  
tion or persuasion, a man is likely to  
be weak, drifting and vacillating. With  
such strength of will as to be able to  
control his own feelings or temper  
under all circumstances, a man is able  
to lay down a line of conduct for him-  
self, and to follow it along the lines that  
lead to a successful issue, no matter who  
or what may stand in the way. The  
constant effort to be self-contained, cool  
and calculating at all times, means  
development of will-power and develop-  
ment of strength of character, while the  
constant exhibition of irritation at petty  
annoyances means, not only a loss of  
self-control, but a loss of self-respect,  
and a loss of the respect and confidence  
of employees, employers and associates.  
To our readers—young men and women  
especially—we would say that nothing  
will pay better than continual watch-  
fulness over your temper. Cultivate  
"sunny ways." When you have learned  
to control yourselves under all circum-  
stances, you will find that you can exert  
an influence over others that you probab-  
ly never dreamed of being able to exert,  
and besides the power, the self-respect  
gained will give you any amount of  
satisfaction.—Sel.

### A Sympathetic Princess.

The following story about the Arch-  
duchess Valerie, of Austria, is told by  
the Vienna correspondent of the Lon-  
don Morning Post. A short time ago a  
13-year-old schoolboy was summoned  
home from his boarding school at Linz  
to attend his father's funeral in Vienna.  
The lad was without traveling compan-  
ions, and while waiting on the platform  
at Linz began to cry bitterly. His dis-  
tress was noticed by a lady in a first-  
class compartment, who summoned the  
guard, and had the boy brought to her.  
She paid his excess fare for traveling  
first class, and devoted herself to the  
task of comforting him and relieving the  
tedium of the long journey to Vienna,  
telling him that she, too, had suffered  
much from the loss of a parent who had  
died suddenly and unexpectedly in a  
foreign land. The schoolboy was not a  
little astonished at the end of the jour-  
ney to learn that the kind-hearted lady  
was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter  
of the Emperor.

Be more careful of your conscience  
than of your estate. The latter can be  
bought and sold; the former never.—  
Ballou.

### Grand Trunk Railway.

TRAINS LEAVE BELLEVILLE STATION:  
West—5:15 a. m.; 1:20 p. m.; 6:00 p. m.; 11:15 p. m.;  
East—5:30 p. m.; 10:47 a. m.; 12:10 p. m.; 5:20 p. m.  
BAYVIEW AND GREENWOOD BRANCH—6:40 a. m.;  
12:10 a. m.; 5:55 p. m.; 6:30 p. m.

**MONEY** 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, who are  
known to them, so that I may forward them par-  
ticulars concerning this institution and inform  
them where and by what means their children  
can be instructed and furnished with an edu-  
cation.  
H. MATHISON,  
Superintendent.

### TORONTO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

DELICIOUS SERVICES are held as follows:  
Every Sunday:  
West End Y. M. C. A., Corner Queen Street and  
Dovercourt Road, at 11 a. m.  
And Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill  
Streets, at 10 a. m.  
General Central, up stairs at Broadway Hall,  
Spadina Ave. 12 or 12 doors south of College  
Street, at 3 p. m. Lecturers—Messrs. Nassimith,  
Bright and others.  
Music Class. Every Wednesday evening at 8  
o'clock, corner Spadina Ave. and College Street,  
and cor. Queen Street and Dovercourt Road.  
Lectures, etc., may be arranged if desirable.  
Miss A. FRASER, Missionary to the Deaf in  
Toronto, 1 Major Street.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

#### Classes:

SCHOOL HOURS: From 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. on Wednesday; from 1 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday.  
GIRLS' FANCY WORK CLASS: M. M. H. room of each week from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. on Wednesday. Evening Sit in from 7 to 9 p. m. on Tuesday and from 1 to 4 for junior pupils.

#### Articulation Classes:

From 9 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

#### Religious Exercises:

EVERY SUNDAY (Friday) after school hours at 11 a. m. General Assembly at 2:30 p. m. Immediately after which the Class will assemble.  
EACH SCHOOL DAY the pupils are present in the Chapel at 8:15 a. m., and the superintendent in charge for the week, will open the services and afterwards dismiss them with benediction. The pupils may reach their respective schools later than 9 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble after prayer will be dismissed in the orderly manner.  
REGULAR VISITING CLERGYMEN: Rev. Mr. Burke, Nightley, Monseigneur, A. S. M. A. (St. John's), Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A. (St. Andrew's), Rev. Chas. E. McIntyre, Methodist, Rev. H. Cowsett, (Baptist), Rev. J. W. M. (Presbyterian), Rev. Father Connelly, (Catholic), Rev. J. A. (Lutheran), Rev. C. W. Welch, Rev. J. J. Hill, Rev. S. R. Hill.  
MUSIC CLASS: Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, national series of Sunday School. Miss ANNA MATHISON, Teacher.

Clergymen of all Denominations are cordially invited to visit us at any time.

#### Industrial Departments.

PRINTING OFFICE: Situated in the same building with the School, from 7:30 to 8:30 a. m. and from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m. for pupils who attend school, and those who do not from 7:30 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. each working day except Saturday, when the office and shops will be closed at noon.  
THE BUSINESS CLASSES: From 9 a. m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. for those who do not attend school, and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. for those who do. No work on Saturday afternoons.  
The Printing Office, shops and news room to be left each day when work is done in a clean and tidy condition.  
PUPILS are not to be excused from the various classes or Industrial Department except on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.  
Teachers, Officers and others are not to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

#### Visitors:

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome on any school day. No visitors are allowed on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays except on the regular chapel exercises at 8:15 a. m. on Monday afternoons. The best time for visits on ordinary school days is as soon after 11 a. m. in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3:30 o'clock.

#### Admission of Children:

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the Institution, they are advised not to linger and prolong their stay with their children. It only causes discomfort for all concerned, particularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and is left in our charge without any ill will. It is quite happy with the others in a few days, in some cases in a few hours.

#### Visitation:

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents or others come, however, they will be made welcome to the class-rooms and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish lodging or meals or entertain guests at the Institution. Good accommodation may be had in the city at the Quince Hotel, Hoffman House, Queen's, or the American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

#### Clothing and Management:

Parents will be good enough to give attention concerning clothing and management of their children to the Superintendent. No correspondence will be allowed between parents and employees under any circumstances without special permission on each occasion.

#### Sickness and Correspondence:

In case of the serious illness of pupils, letters or telegrams will be sent daily to parents or guardians. IN THE ABSENCE OF PARENTS OR FRIENDS OF PUPILS MAY BE QUITE SURE THEY ARE WELL.

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, stating, as far as possible, their wishes.  
No medical preparations that have been used at home, or prescribed by family physicians will be allowed to be taken by pupils, except with the consent and direction of the Physician of the Institution.

Parents and friends of Deaf children are warned against Quack Doctors who advertise their claims and appliances for the cure of deafness. In 999 cases out of 100 they are frauds, and only want money for which they give no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in case of ailments of children, and be guided by their counsel and advice.

H. MATHISON,  
Superintendent.