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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. I.

BELLEVILLE, JUNE 1, 1892.

NO. 8.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:
MR. HON. J. M. GIBSON.

Government Inspector:
MR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Officers of the Institution:

M. MATHISON, Superintendent.
J. L. LAKES, M. D., Physician.
MRS. ISABEL WALKER, Matron.

Teachers:

MR. J. G. TEMPLER, Head Teacher.
MRS. M. M. OSTRUM, (on leave).
MRS. MARY HULL, Miss Florence Kaye, Miss Sylvia E. Hallis, Miss Carrie Coleman, (Monitor).
MR. MARGARET CUNNINGHAM, Teacher of articulation.

MR. M. H. HALL, Teacher of Fancy Work.
MR. C. L. HALLIS, Teacher of Drawing.

MR. JOHN T. BIRNA, Instructor of Printing.

MR. FRANK FLYNN, Master Carpenter.

MR. WM. NURSE, Master Shoemaker.

MR. D. CUNNINGHAM, Master Tailor.

MR. THOMAS WILLS, Gardener.

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this institution is to afford educational instruction to all the youth of the Province who are deaf or dumb, either partial or complete, and to give them instruction in the common branches of knowledge.

Children between the ages of seven and fifteen who are deficient in intellect, and free from contagious diseases, who are born deaf or dumb in the Province of Ontario, will be admitted as pupils. The regular term of instruction is one year, with a vacation of nearly three months during the summer of each year.

Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay the sum of \$20 per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance will be admitted free.

Persons whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the amount charged for board, tuition and books, clothing must be provided by the friends.

Persons who learn the trades of printing, bookbinding and shoemaking are taught to read and write. Pupils are instructed in general English, bookbinding, dressmaking, and the various branches of the sewing machine, and other practical and fancy work, as may be required.

The principal in charge of deaf mute institutions is the Superintendent of the Liberal Education Branch of the Government for their education and maintenance.

The annual School Term begins on Monday in September, and ends on Monday in June of each year. The terms of admission are given upon application to the Superintendent.

R. MATHISON, Superintendent.

Grand Trunk Railway.

BELLEVILLE STATION:
Trains leave for Toronto at 11:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Trains leave for Belleville at 12:00 p.m. and 7:40 p.m.
Trains leave for Hamilton at 6:45 a.m.



BE BRAVE, MY BOY.

Whatever you do,
(Do the best you can,
Be thorough and true,
And a gentleman.)

Have you burdens to bear
That are heavy and hard,
And sorrow and care
You cannot discard?

Stand up and be brave,
Don't bow to the dust
The promise you have
Of the cup and the crust.

The shadows that frown
From clouds overhead
Ere the sun goes down
Will have softly fled.

'Tis better to be
In service that's small,
Than idle and free,
A "do-nothing-at-all."

Life is not a blank
Filled with a round nought,
Be honest and frank
And willingly taught.

From drink turn away,
And utter no lies,
Observe the good day,
And go with the wise.

Give honour that's due:
Be your parents' joy:
Be just and be true,
Be brave, my dear boy.

—Temperance Banner.



A HERO OF OUR DAY.

A LITTLE CHICAGO BOY WHO WAS FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

Many years ago there was a great fire, that burned down a large part of the city of Chicago. Hundreds of homes were swept away, and many strange events occurred while the flames were raging. A rich lady was hurrying through the crowd of frightened people, and trying to save a few of her household goods. She saw a small boy, and called him to her, saying: "Take this box, my boy, and do not part with it for one instant until I see you again. Take care of it, and I will reward you well."

The boy took the box, and the lady turned back to save some more of her goods, if possible.

Soon the crowd came rushing between them and they were separated. All that night and the next day passed. The lady took refuge with friends outside the city, and heard nothing more of the boy or box.

Her diamonds, a large amount of choice jewelry and all her valuable papers were in the box, and of course she was in great distress at losing them.

But on Tuesday night a watchman found the boy, sitting on the box, and almost buried in the sand and dirt that had fallen about him. He had been there all through the long hours, without food or shelter. At times he had covered himself with the sand to escape the terrible flames.

The poor child was almost dead with fright and fatigue, but had never once thought of deserting the precious box that had been trusted to his care.

Of course he was amply rewarded by the grateful lady, but the boy who could be so faithful to a trust would be rich and noble without any gift.—Our Little Ones.

It is stated that Miss G. E. Maxwell will soon leave Detroit with her parents, but the place of their future home has not yet been determined on.

A lady teacher in the Minnesota School for the Deaf can spell 148 words in one minute, using the finger alphabet. Who can equal it? The lady is not deaf.

The Teacher Crowned.

JUPITER PLACES HIM AT HIS RIGHT HAND.

There is a beautiful legend that when Jupiter offered the crown of immortality to him that should prove most useful to mankind, the court of Olympus was crowded with competitors. The warrior boasted of his valor and patriotism, of Marathon, Thermopylae, and of little Plataea, and pointed to the monuments a grateful country had raised in memory of its defenders. But Jupiter only thundered. The rich man boasted of his gifts to the State, of the magnificent temples and beautiful parks the result of his munificence, but Jupiter showed him the widow's mite. The orator's theme was his power to sway nations, a power such that even his enemies were constrained to applaud his matchless eloquence, but Jupiter marshalled all the hosts of heaven with a nod. The Pontiff held up the keys of heaven, saying that he only could unlock the doors of hereafter, but Jupiter pushed them wide open. The painter boasted of his power to animate his lifeless canvas, poorer to deceive the birds with painted fruits, but Jupiter breathed upon hill and valley and every leaf and flower became a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The poet showed his power to move even the gods with his praise, and Jupiter blushed. The musician claimed to practice the only human art that had been transmitted to heaven, an art that could tame the wildest beast, or soothe the breast of savage man. Jupiter hesitated, then seeing a venerable man looking on the scene with intense interest, but making no claim for himself, he cried, "Who art thou, my aged sire?" "Only a spectator," replied the gray-haired sage. "All these were once my pupils."

"Crown him! Crown him!" said Jupiter. Crown him as man's most useful minister. Crown the faithful teacher with immortality, and make room for him at my right hand."

A Deaf-Mute Executed by Mistake.

An awful mistake was recently committed in a town of La Mancha, Spain. A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took refuge in a hospital. An admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the magistrate could arrive. When that functionary came, an entrance was obtained, and a person wearing a dressing-gown and a night-cap was seen walking in the yard; an officer thought he recognized him as the fugitive and at once arrested him. The man, on being questioned, did not reply, but gasped with great animation; he was, nevertheless, hurried away, and the sentence of execution carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterward that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit, which last circumstance accounts for the resemblance. N. J. Ledger

Poor Recommendation.

I was sitting in the office of a prominent manufacturer of Richmond not long since, when a boy about sixteen entered with a cigar in his mouth. He said he would like to get a situation to learn a trade.

"I might give you a place," was the answer, "but you carry a very bad recommendation in your mouth," said the gentleman.

"I don't think it any harm to smoke, nearly everybody smokes now."

"I am sorry to say, my young friend, that I can't employ you. If you have money enough to smoke cigars you will be above working as an apprentice."

—R.

A Brave Boy.

Some years ago, says the author of "Big Game of North America," three children who lived near Olympia, Washington, were returning from school, when Walter, the oldest, a boy of twelve, noticed what he thought to be a large yellow dog trotting in the road behind them. They paid no attention to it, as large mongrel dogs of this color abound everywhere in the vicinity of Indian camps, but went playing leisurely along. Suddenly the youngest, a chubby chap of six, who was behind his brothers, came running to the front, and a moment later the animal, seen now to be a cougar, sprang over the heads of the two astonished boys, seized the little fellow in his mouth, and with a spring vanished in the bushes.

The elder brother did not stop to deliberate. He had for a weapon only an empty bottle, in which he had carried milk for his dinner, and with this he rushed into the bushes. His little brother was lying prostrate grasping a small tree with both hands, and holding on with the strength of despair, while the cougar, his fangs luckily imbedded only in the child's clothing was trying to break this death-like grip.

With a scream, Walter threw himself on the animal beat it over the head with the bottle until the glass was shattered in fragments, and then, with the ragged edges of the bottle's neck, he endeavored to cut out the cougar's eyes.

At last the cougar, with a yell of rage, dropped his hold on the child, and ran up a tree near at hand, while the heroic boy, lifting his brother in his arms, carried him into the road, and fell fainting upon him.

Meanwhile the other brother had fled screaming up the road, and fortunately not two men who had been chopping near by. As soon as he had told the cause of his fright, they rushed on, to find the little hero senseless, still tightly grasping the neck of the broken bottle.

The cougar's victim was too much horrified to speak, but pointed to the savage beast, lying on a limb in full view. One of the men had a pistol, and with a few shots the animal was killed.

Mary and Boso.

Mary was a little girl. She was deaf. She lost her hearing from scarlet fever. She had a big dog. The dog was a Newfoundland. Its name was Boso. Mary and Boso loved each other. Boso followed Mary wherever she went. He knew she was deaf. He never barked when he was playing with her.

Mary's father worked in a mill. He was an iron moulder. Mary and Boso always took his dinner to him. Sometimes Boso carried the basket in his mouth.

One day Mary and Boso were going to the mill. Boso was carrying the basket. They came to a railroad. Mary started across the track. A train was coming. The engine whistled. Mary could not hear the whistle, but Boso heard it. He dropped the basket. He seized Mary's dress in his teeth. He pulled her from the track. The train rushed past, but Mary was safe. The men cheered. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Boso could not cheer and he had no handkerchief; so he barked, and wagged his tail. Mary loved Boso more than ever after that. She told her father and mother what Boso had done. They praised the faithful dog very much.

Almost every trade is represented by the deaf residents of Cincinnati, and most of them are doing well.

The Maryland School lost a pupil last month, from quick consumption, which developed from a severe cold.

The editor of the Nebraska Journal solicits donations from brother quill-drivers to enable him to attend the Colorado convention.



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 typewriting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty (50) cents for the school year payable in advance.

ADVERTISING

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

ROY V. SOMERVILLE, 105 Times Building, New York, is our agent for United States advertising.

Address all communications and subscriptions to THE CANADIAN MUTE, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892

SIGNS AGAIN.

"We must surround our pupils outside the classroom with such associations as will encourage and develop a habit of thinking, and expressing ideas in English, instead of in signs. The pupils are in school only four or five hours a day, while the remainder of the time is spent in the use of signs, which detracts from the knowledge of English acquired in school."

We take the above from some published remarks at a teachers' meeting, in the Kansas School, by Mr. Clippinger, one of the teachers. It is only an expression in different words, of what we have written before, and many others have made a text for a discussion of the same subject. It certainly is the excessive use of signs outside the school room that retards the progress of pupils in the use of good English. The way in which hands and arms gyrate and faces contort, when an interesting or exciting subject is being discussed, is quite sufficient to paralyze an inexperienced outlooker. He would, from what he witnessed, very reasonably conclude that a serious conflict was imminent, and that there would be "wigs on the green" of some kind, in a short time. We have taken frequent observations and know what kind of language is in favor on play-ground and in the work-shop. Not a few experienced teachers of the deaf despair of success in the work so long as "our mother tongue" is discarded for a pantomime system of language as arbitrary as it is undignified. But, how are we to suppress this passion for signs by the deaf? Teachers can eliminate it from the class room by the authority they possess, but when the boys and girls get outside and engage in their favorite sports they will not take time to spell over a few words with their fingers.

Douglas Tilden writes to the *Deaf Mutes' Journal* from Paris, suggesting that writers of papers to be read at the forthcoming international congress of the deaf, at Chicago, should be asked to use "a concise literary style." He has no sympathy for "flowery sentences" which, when translated into another language, express only "a barren idea that may be stated in three words." We commend the suggestion.

DWARFED STATURE.

Is it not a fact that a large percentage of deaf persons,—who were born deaf, or lost their hearing at an early age, are below the average stature? We solicit an examination of the students attending schools for the deaf, and be given the verdict of those who make this examination will sustain what we assert. Several years observation have led to the conclusion that a good many deaf persons of both sex are quite dwarfish in comparison with their more fortunate fellows. Is this defect in physical development to be attributed to the effects of their disability, or is it the result of other and extraneous influences? It is certainly a question worthy of consideration. We have been under the conviction that a too early deprivation of home associations, and the quickening impulses born of a kindred love and fellowship, injuriously affects the physical development of a child. This is not an absolute rule to be guided by, but like many others has its exceptions. The exceptions, however, are not so numerous as to invalidate the rule. Deaf children sent away from home at a tender age, to be cared for and instructed under a system more or less restrictive, though considerate and paternal, are disposed to show a stunted growth. For nine months during the year they must conform to the regulations of a boarding school, which necessarily deprive them of a large share of their freedom of action. Though granted all possible recreation, and as tenderly cared for as at home, they are subject to rules that confine them to the class and study rooms more than half their waking hours. Children attending the public schools of the country have more liberty after school hours to enjoy "the mad romp with the winds," or take part in the exciting game. We direct attention to those pupils who are kept from school until they are fifteen or eighteen years of age, for proof of what we assert. Are they not always much larger and better developed physically? We do not, by this comparison, justify the habit of keeping deaf children from school until they reach such an age. It results in a greater injury to them in a mental and moral sense, than the increased stature benefits them. They can, with discreet judgment, be sent from home, under the conditions mentioned, at the age of nine or ten, and then receive a full measure of the benefits to be derived from both mental and physical development. It is manifestly wrong for parents to act strictly in accordance with such a law, governing the education of the deaf, as was lately enacted by the legislature of New York State. This law provides for the admission of children five or six years of age into schools for the deaf in that state. Such infants are better adapted to the nursery than to the school room. There can be no doubt of the injurious effects of too much restriction on the body and mind of a child so tender in years. Their presence in the school room also imposes additional responsibilities upon officers and teachers, which sometimes assume an irksome form. If the best interest of such a child is to be served, educationally and physically, by all means leave it at home until it is mentally and physically strong enough to undertake the work that a full course at school must entail.

After our issue of the 15th inst., the next paper will be printed on the 15th of September.

The Second meeting of the Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech will be held at Lake George, New York State, from June 29th to July 8th, inclusive.

The Seventh Conference of Principals and Superintendents of American Institutions for the Education of the Deaf, will meet at the Colorado Institution on Saturday, August 6th.

Correspondence and news items for our next issue, to secure insertion, must be in the Mute's office not later than June 6th. Our friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet contemplates resigning the rectorship of St. Ann's Church, New York, in October, which date will mark the 40th year of his service in that church.

Mr. James H. Boone, a highly respected and prosperous deaf-mute farmer of Nebraska, hits the nail squarely on the head with these words: "The piddling of common pictures and worthless things, as adopted by many able-bodied lazy mutes, is pernicious and not honorable. What is worse than this, they generally sponge themselves on friends for hospitality for a long time, and on leaving, they give poor pictures for such kindness."

Mr. John L. Jamieson, second son of Mr. Jamieson, of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, died in Chicago on May 24th, after an illness of three weeks, from typhoid fever. His remains were interred here on the Thursday following. He was a young man of great promise, very popular among his associates, and had just commenced business in Chicago with the brightest prospects of success. The bereaved parents have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends in their great trial.

The editor of the *Juvenile Hanger* has a sort of Niagara Falls capacity for writing. He pours forth his ideas—"good, bad and indifferent"—in a deluging tide of refreshing innocency. We find him interesting as well as amusing. He is disposed to take an optimistic view of life and things generally, and could, if necessary for his and others' edification, extract sunbeams from cucumbers. That is a philosophical spirit. There is no need of our hunting for notes in our brothers' eyes when nearly every body has an ugly beam in his own optics.

Mr. George Gilpin, an intelligent and interested gentleman, who has been one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Institution, is now, and has been for some time, travelling in Europe. He makes it an object to visit and closely inspect schools for the deaf, and in answer to an enquiry from Principal Crouter he writes that his experience has not qualified him to decide as to the merits of the rival systems of instruction. He advises a conservative action, and thinks it better to err on the safe side, by going slowly in the direction of the pure oral system.

Principal Crouter, of the Pennsylvania School, has been accused of extreme views *against* the value of the pure oral system for the education of the deaf. He is an ardent admirer of that system, but he is evidently not blindly wedded to it, and unwilling to see merit in any other system. Recently he remarked: "The only thing for us to do is to work on until we find what is best, and then adopt it, whether it be the pure oral, combined, or pure manual system. We want the best system for the instruction of the deaf. That is soundly orthodox. We want the best, and only the best should satisfy our ambition as teachers and guardians of the deaf."

We are glad to learn that editor Van Allen, of the *Silent World*, is improving and will soon be able to resume his editorial duties. He has been a victim of typhoid fever.

The Departmental Examinations are now in progress and will continue most of the afternoon of the 14th inst. Mr. A. Brown, Public School Inspector for Dundas Co. is the Government Examiner.

The *Deaf Mutes Register* has anticipated what we intended saying about "exceptional cases of deaf persons winning success, and even distinction in trades or professions from which their deafness would reasonably seem to exclude them. Such cases, though rare, must be accepted as 'triumphs of mind over circumstances,' as our contemporary defines the subject. It is, however, an error in good judgment for those engaged in teaching and directing the deaf to make a few examples of this kind a text for exhorting deaf persons to 'emulate their glory,' as something easily accomplished. This will be found mischievous advice as it may have a tendency to discourage attempts to master the more humble and ordinary pursuits and cultivate a conceit that, aiming at impossibilities, will end in disaster. Few deaf mutes can succeed in the learned professions, but many can win distinction as mechanics, inventors, and general laborers.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

Under this heading we invite contributions from teachers, giving examples of their lessons in the class-room, or methods of teaching any subject.

A LANGUAGE LESSON.

The following elliptical sentences are modeled somewhat on the plan suggested by "Zeno" in one of his exercises, but they were in use here before "Zeno's" admirable productions appeared in the *Silent Educator*—

I asked . . . if . . . , and . . .
He asked . . . how . . . , and . . .
You asked . . . when . . . , and . . .
I asked . . . where . . . , and . . .
She asked . . . what . . . , and . . .
I asked . . . to . . . , but . . .
John asked . . . for . . . , and . . .
I told . . . how . . . , when . . .
He told . . . where . . . , and . . .
You told . . . for . . . , but . . .
I told . . . how . . . , and . . .
She told . . . to . . . , but . . .

Teachers of the deaf know the facility with which pupils blunder when using "asked" and "told", especially if these words are followed by qualifying adverbs belonging to another part of the sentence.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the present season, the Institution Gardener, Mr. Willis, sent in a mass of new potatoes for the Queen's birthday, as has been usual with him each year for the last twenty years. Our friend of the *Canadian Gazette* will please make a note of the foregoing.

This is the way the *Silent House* views that investigation at Winnipeg. "Supt. D. W. McDonald, of the Manitoba, Canada, School for the Deaf, has just been 'investigated,' and the fearful charges were fully sustained that he refused to accept spoiled meat, and failed to receipt for undelivered potatoes. We do not know if the investigation committee recommended an increase in his salary or not, but they should have done so."

A few days ago a tramp of more than ordinary impertinence was ordered out of Belleville by the police. Soon after an officer saw the fellow enter a shop on Front Street and followed him inside. He had written on a piece of paper, "I am poor, and deaf and dumb, give me some money." This he handed to a lady clerk, and was waiting for response when the officer took him by the coat-collar. He went to the cells and soon found his tongue, which he wagged offensively. Next day he was sent to the Central Prison for six months. We have no deaf-mute mendicants in Ontario. Persons who pretend to be such are impostors.

CURING HABIT.

How shall I a habit break?
As you did that habit make
As you gathered, you must lose
A. you yielded, now refuse.

SARNIA

From our own Correspondent
The mutes of Sarnia are greatly inter-
ested in reading your small, but good
paper. Last week Willie Summers so-

BERLIN BUDGET.

From our own Correspondent
Miss Prudie McRitchie, of Maple Hill,
came here and has worked in the
shirt factory since May 12th.

FROM CANADA.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., April 19, 1892.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I have been requested
to write a reply to Miss Eva Berglund's
interesting letter which was published
in the CANADIAN MUTE.

Letters to the Editor

We shall be pleased to receive communications
for insertion under this heading pertaining to
mutes, relative to deaf mutes, but will not be
held responsible for assertions made or opin-

The Phonograph and the Deaf.

Mr. Editor.—I saw something in the
Belleville papers about a deaf mute
hearing a phonograph talk and sing, and
could hardly believe the report.

THOMAS HAZLETON,
Delta, Ont.

Ed. Note.—We have no faith in re-
ports of this kind. Investigation shows
that they are not founded on facts.

Kind Words from Parents.

The officers and teachers of the Insti-
tution are not working for thanks, they
have a plain duty always before them—to
do their very utmost for the advance-

It is a great matter of thankfulness to
have such a fine institution where our
deaf child will be taught more than we
can expect. W. L.

I am sure we feel thankful to you for
your kindness in writing to us; also to
the teachers and others that have had
to do with our boy. I can't express
my feelings enough in words to thank
you for your kindness.

With a quiet writer by the car's
side, and his report we think is
done for the time he has been at school.
I don't know if you can imagine how
glad we were to see her numbers 10
in your paper stop, if you have to raise
the price of it, it seems as if we could
not do without it now we would miss it
so much. If I were capable of writing a
letter, I would have done so long ago
to try and thank you for your
trouble with our children.
Please accept our heartfelt thanks and
affection. Mrs. B. E.

MANISTEE, MICH.

From our own Correspondent
I have plenty of work to do in the
wood yards, and can earn from \$1.50 to
\$2 a day. I expect to work at unloading
stones into piers after 1st of June.

This city has ten saw mills, eight
saw mills, and several factories. Its
population is 18,000.

The country around here is sandy
and hilly and not good for farming.

I have not seen any deaf mutes here.
Can you tell me who is Principal of the
Flint School?

I am afraid to work at loading boats
with salt, as the barrels roll on the
wharf, and I cannot hear them. That
makes it dangerous for me.

There are many steamboats, schooners,
and tugs in the harbor here, which
make business lively.

There are about 60 saloons and tav-
erns in the city. I think Canadians
are more sober than Yankees. I do not
drink liquor nor use tobacco.—G. McI.

[Ed. Note.—Mr. M. T. Cass is Super-
intendent of the Flint School for the
Deaf.]

MONTREAL MUSINGS

From our own Correspondent
Mr. Bolduc and Mr. Dolan's families,
A. Messier, E. Gagne and a few other
deaf-mutes have removed to St. Cuno-
gunde, a suburb on the western border
of Montreal.

There are about fourteen deaf-mutes
from here in Ottawa at present.

Samuel Morrands, who worked in a
shoe-factory here last year and was do-
ing well in at home in the Capital, but
he is thinking of returning to his old
employer, who has several deaf mutes
in his employ.

There is in St. Henry, just west of St.
Cunogunde, an ex-deaf mute, and ex-
pupil of the Belleville Institution, by
the name of Napoleon Complete. He
regained his hearing seven years ago,
when his home was in Ottawa.

In our island park, there are many
amusement, and Mr. Laprairie, a deaf
mute, probably owns the best. It is a
first-class Merry-go-round, which is very
charming to children, and it is seldom
seen at a stand still.

There is a number of mutes employed
in the Canada Sugar Refinery barrel
factory. The foreman likes them, and
says that he would like to send off all
the speaking men and replace them
with mutes. Some mutes get two dol-
lars a day at piece work.

Mr. Samuel Morrands wrote to A. Mes-
sier from Ottawa a couple of weeks ago,
and said that he had a jolly time with
John Flynn, of Toronto, the time John
disappeared from the Queen City.

Mr. Laprairie is probably the happiest
mute in Montreal, as his business is in
the Parcours-like St. Helen Island Park,
and he is generally seen there with a
plug hat and a cigar in his mouth. He
does scarcely anything however, but
gets more money in a single summer
than if he were to work hard the year
round at three dollars a day.

One year or two ago, a wealthy farmer
near here, who is the father of three deaf
mute daughters, said that he would give
\$2,000 and a piece of his property to
each deaf-mute of good character who
would marry them, and it is reported
that all have since been married.

The deaf mutes are going to get an
apartment in the new St. Peter's Catho-
dral, on Dominion Square, the most
fashionable church in Montreal to be
formally opened next year. It will be
used for Sunday meetings, and social
meetings on other days. This is very
encouraging to them, as it has been a
long felt want among the large com-
munity of mutes here. This will no doubt
make them better known.—J. E. G.

Miss Eva Zingg went home after
Good Friday to help her mother for a
couple of weeks. She will be here
among us in June to live with her
sister.

Mr. Chas. Prent has moved to Berlin
and lives between Henry Gotthel and
Chas. Goulds.

Mr. Henry Gotthel was out of work,
but got a job at ironing in the shirt
factory.

Mr. A. S. Waggoner, of the "Rangers,"
played foot-ball against the Preston
Club to a draw, of 2 goals each. He
will play against the Variety Club of
Toronto on Queen's birthday.

Mr. A. S. Waggoner offers to accept
the challenge of Mr. Appolby, a pupil of
the Iowa Institution, to run 100 yards
dash in August. He thinks he will go
to Brooklyn to run, jump, vault, etc.,
against all comers. If Mr. Appolby
goes to Brooklyn when the Deaf-mutes
of Brooklyn have a picnic and sports,
on July the 30th, he will meet Mr. Wag-
goner.

Miss Ethel Davey, of our Bible Class,
is a forewoman of the shirt factory. She
would like to hear if any deaf-mute
ladies want to secure jobs there. Write
to her. Address, Miss Ethel Davey,
Berlin.—E. G.

TORONTO TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.
Mr. Chas. Elliott frequently visits his
friends in the West End. He is fond of
literature, and we enjoy a chat with
him.

Mr. W. H. Grant, of Hamilton, does
not forget us. When he writes he en-
closes a tract. He is a member of the
"Gospel Workers," and a zealous Chris-
tian.

Mrs. Ogilvie and children have re-
turned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs.
David Hamby. Mr. Hamby has bought
a covered carriage. One of his team of
horses died.

Mr. Wm. J. Terrill and family will
move shortly to a more spacious house.
There is an old couple here named
Mundie, who cannot read or write, but
have great pride in their only child, a
youth of nineteen, who is very intelli-
gent. They have just bought him a
bicycle to save the long walking to his
work.

On the evening of the 11th ult, in
spite of a pouring rain, the attendance
was large in the West End Y. M. C. A.
Rev. Mr. Currie, African Missionary, fa-
vored us with some interesting accounts
of his travels in Africa. He was intro-
duced to us by Mr. Nasmith, and Miss
Minnie Slaton, the fair daughter of Mr.
R. C. Slaton, gracefully interpreted for
him. He said, six years ago when he
started on his mission tour with his
bride, he had many trials. First his wife
died on his arrival, also the nurse died,
and he was very ill from change of
climate. The natives live in filth.
They on themselves profusely, we sup-
pose to keep out the heat or cold. Mr.
Currie had been in delicate health, and
they expected him to join in their wa-
dance, and he yielded to their wishes
sometimes. They, in return, presented
him with a dressed pig. The Chiefs
have more than twenty wives, whom
they keep to work their fields. When a
husband dies, the wives live in separate
huts but eat together. Mr. Currie was
about to show a letter he received from
one of his little African pupils, but was
sorry he forgot to bring it with him.

Mr. A. W. Mason then spoke of Mr.
Currie's appearance six years ago, when
he was young and handsome. Years of
hard work in a hot country had changed
him much, but he had not forgotten his
deaf-mute friends here. I could tell
you more if space in your paper would
permit.—A. W. M.

Alfred E. Feast, formerly of Toronto,
and who has been spending several
months in Boston, Mass., arrived in
Baltimore safely last week, where he
expects to remain several months, and
will spend a day or more in Washington
to see the National College, next week.
He has enjoyed his trip greatly ever
since he left Canada. He will probably
go home in August for two weeks' hol-
idays. He is an artist.

Miss Berglund wrote well about the
location of your school and the beauties
of Kansas. We are aware that in one re-
spect you can beat us. The winters in
Kansas are not so long nor so severe as
they are in Ontario, but we doubt if they
are as agreeable. The cold, dry atmos-
phere makes us healthy and happy. We
have pure snow and ice instead of mud,
and we dearly love the facilities for sleigh-
ing, ice-boating, skating, etc. Your sum-
mers are hotter and drier than ours, and
you have a longer period of warm weath-
er. Our spring is just now opening in
all its glory of sunshine and song. The
icy fetters of winter have been sundered
by the genial warmth of April, and the
buds are beginning to swell on tree
and bush. Dr. Brown knows what a
delightful situation we have. The beau-
tiful Bay of Quinte is only a few rods
from the school, and it is a favorite resort
for tourists and others, who delight in
boating, fishing, hunting, and bathing.
Its clear, blue waters are now sparkling
in the bright sunshine, and steamboats
and sailing vessels are passing up and
down. We have had many very pleasant
sails on its smooth bosom in summer,
and in winter we skate, or fly over its
frozen surface with ice-boats. We call
Kansas the "Windy State," and the
reports of cyclones and destructive
storms that come to us justify the name.
We do not have such storms here.
Sometimes in the late fall the wind blows
heavily, but there is seldom any damage
done. We have an undulating surface
of country, with many groves and exten-
sive woods which break the force of the
wind. We do not have much mud, even
when the snow melts in spring, as the
soil is generally of a sandy loam, and
easily absorbs the water. Our roadways
are nearly all macadamized and hard.

There are 250 pupils in our school, and
fourteen teachers. We are now prepar-
ing for our final or written examination.
It will take place in May. Dr. Brown
can tell you what it is. One week will
be devoted to this severe test. We have
to write all the answers to questions on
paper, and if we make mistakes they
are marked by the teachers. The Super-
intendent judges by these papers, who
are fit for promotion into advanced
classes.

We are all quite well at present, and
are very happy because school will soon
close for the long summer holidays.
We love our school, but we want to see
our dear friends at home. We thank
Dr. Brown and Miss Berglund for what
they wrote, and unite in kind regards to
the teachers and pupils of the Kansas
School for the Deaf.

In behalf of all my schoolmates,
I am, your friend,
GEORGE W. REEVES.

The above very excellent letter was
received by Dr. Brown from the Ed. of
the CANADIAN MUTE a few days ago and
handed to the pupils. It was written
by a boy of the senior class, and does
not only do credit to the pupil who
wrote it, but to all who have been his
teachers. We assure Master Reeves
that Dr. B's stories regarding Canada
have been all of a flattering character,
and the Ontario Institution of which G.
W. R. is a creditable member has in Dr.
Brown, a warm friend in the "Windy
State."—Kansas Star.

Harris Taylor, author of "A Deaf-mute
Hero" is voted in spirit because the
Nebraska Journal located him in Canada,
where, he says, "even his whiskers would
not keep him from freezing"

Mr. A. D. Hayes, one of the teachers
in the West Virginia School, and a semi-
mute, has been elected a member of the
town Council of Romney, where the
School is located. He is opposed to cows
running at large, and insists that dogs
should be muzzled during the hot season.
These opinions elected him.

