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THE CANADIAN MUTE.

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

VOL. V.

BELLEVILLE, APRIL 15, 1897.

NO. 19.

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. MATHISON, M. A.	Superintendent
A. MATHISON	Barber
J. E. EAKINS, M. D.	Physician
MISS ISABEL WALKER	Matron

Teachers:

D. B. COLEMAN, M. A.	Head Teacher	MISS J. O. TERRILL	Miss N. TEMPLETON
F. DENTS	Miss M. M. OSTROM	MISS MARY HULL	MISS FLORENCE MAYRZE
JAMES G. WALSH, W. A.	Miss SYLVIA L. HALLIS	D. J. MCHILLIP	Miss ADA JAMES
W. J. CAMPBELL	Miss GEORGINA LINS	Geo. F. STEWART	

MISS CAROLINE GIBSON, Teacher of Attention

MISS MARY HULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.

MISS J. F. WILLS, Teacher of Drawing.

MISS L. N. METVALDEN, JOHN T. HURNE,
Clerk and Typewriter Instructor of Printing

WM. DOUGLASS, J. MIDDLEMARK,
Storekeeper & Assaucte Supervisor Engineer.

G. G. KEITH, JOHN DOWRIE,
Superintendent of Boys, etc. Master Carpenter

MISS M. DENNEY, D. CUNNINGHAM,
Sawstress, Supervisor of Girls, etc. Master Baker

WM. NURSE, JOHN MOORE,
Master Shoemaker Farmer and Distiller

The object of the Province in founding and maintaining this Institution is to afford educational advantages to all the youth of the Province who are, on account of deafness, either partial or total, unable 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 bona fide residents of 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 \$20 per year for board, tuition, books and medical attendance will be furnished free.

Deaf mutes whose parents, guardians or friends are unable to pay the amount charged for 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 all other 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. MATHISON,

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 2 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 same is in the locked bag.



Easter-tide.

There is no death, the lilies say,
We hide our tiny souls away,
When hoary Winter comes to blight
Our tender leaves and blossoms bright.

But when the Southland's gentle breath
Comes softly back to banish death,
Beneath the trembling mould we cry
Hail, resurrection! None shall die.

Sweet prophets of the life to be,
I know this selfsame spark in me,
That neither time nor distance knows
And yet is comrades with the rose.

Dear Mother Earth, within thy breast
This letter part in me shall rest
No longer than the seeds that bide
The coming of the Easter-tide.

Charles Eugene Banks.

Rise, Glorious Conqueror.

Rise, glorious Conqueror rise!
Into Thy native skies,
Assume Thy right
And where in vain a fold
The clouds are backward rolled,
Pass through those gates of gold,
And reign in light.

Victor over death and hell
Cherub legions swell
Thy radiant train
Praise all Heaven inspire
Each angel sweeps his lyre,
And waves his wings of fire,
Thou Lamb once slain

Thou of Judah, hail!
And let Thy name prevail
From age to age
Lord of the rolling years,
Claim for Thine own the spheres,
For Thou hast bought with tears
Thy heritage! M. Bridges



Easter Aftermath.

It is Easter. It is the day perhaps nearest to the hearts of those who hold the Christian faith. It is the anniversary of the day upon which the gentle crucified Jew, Jesus, whom we accept as the Son of God, came forth alive again from a coffin made from a space hewed in a rock and blocked by a great stone.

That rising was in the sequence of events which made Christian the world of today. That rising was what is making strong the course of the controlling mass among the creatures who sit about upon this particular planetary crust, and who have a belief in their own immortality. Had the more potent portion of humanity not accepted Christ as risen, there would have been some other belief, some other hope and grasping for after death welfare among the millions and billions of planets revolving in all space.

The rising completed the Christian story. The Son had gone to the Father as an emissary, forever pleading in behalf of the creature we call man. Himself a man, He went back to Heaven to be ever our Ambassador. And so it is that throughout the Christian world it is the sweetest of all hopeful days, this anniversary of that day when Christ ascended to His own again.

What matters it that learned skeptics say that Easter is but the adaptation to Christian use of an ancient holiday in glorification over life and spring and the birth of all things. It matters not what the beliefs or legends were before, since we accept the story of the Child of Bethlehem, stake our future upon the promise of the man grown who died for us. The heathen legends of the early man are but as nothing, whether the Son of the Ruler of the Universe came to us nearly 2,000 years ago or yesterday. We accept the belief and we are happy in Easter day.

It is wonderful and very sweet, the

thought of that morning when the gentle, murdered Man, who was both Man and God, felt from the Father the quickening pulse and knew that His awful trial was over and that the world had been redeemed.

It was of all mornings the most beautiful, if we may judge from the weak human story, or if we judge from our own conception of what it must have been. The gloom of night was dissipating, the lighter haze of morn was apparent upon the far distant Judean hills, though there was darkness in the valley still.

But in an instant, just as the morning broke, all changed. There was a rustling of wings, the wings of angels, in the semi-darkness; the huge stone which filled the entrance of that cavern tomb rolled away as lightly as if it were something a wind might lift. There was a sudden light about the place and, at the same moment, above the far eastern hills, the sun, earth's light and one of God's ownings, flung forth a million brilliant banners. It was day. And, just as day came, went from earth the Son who is pleading for us with the Father.

It is very sweet and wonderful, the story of this Easter day, one of the greatest observed in our religion. It is the day recognized as full of all hope and promise. It is beautiful in the manner of its observance, with its flowers and its ringing anthems and with its atmosphere of the springtime and of faith and courage. It is blessed, this Easter day.

Meaning of Easter Eggs

Eggs have always been symbolical of Easter. By the Egyptians they were held as a sacred emblem of the renovation of mankind after the deluge. To the Jews they were emblematic in many ways. They adapted them to suit the circumstances of their history, and were considered typical of their departure from the land of Egypt. Eggs were also used in the feast of the Passover.

Easter day is celebrated in the orient by various sports and festivities. One of these sports among the Christians of Mesopotamia commences on Easter day and continues for 30 days. It is the original Easter sport found in rural Armenia. It consists in "fighting" with one another. The egg that first breaks is won by the owner of the one that struck it. Another egg is at once pitted against the winning egg, and the game continues until there is but one unbroken egg, that one winning all the others which have been cracked.

An emblematic print is employed as an Easter gift in Germany. One of the most unique prints of this character is preserved in the British museum. It represents three hens upholding a basket in which are deposited three eggs ornamented with designs illustrative of the resurrection. Over the centre egg is the "Agnus Dei," with a chalice representing faith; the other eggs bear emblems of charity and hope.

In Russia the men call at their neighbors' houses early Easter morning, and, after exchanging the salutations of the day, exchange gifts of eggs. The priest of the parish is presented with a red egg by each of his parishioners. The peasants on Easter day, and for three or four days after, carry one of the eggs in their hands as a token of the resurrection.

This is a boy's composition on girls. He says: "Girls are the only folks that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants to do anything. They are also like kittens, they go singing and purring about until you stroke them the wrong way, and then they get mad. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about them the better off I am."

Speech for the Deaf.

The hearing child just learning to talk is quite unintelligible at first, but gradually the organs learn their lesson, and utterance grows distinct. But the ear is the guide and critic of these early attempts. The deaf child, however, hears no sound and sees only the slight movements of the lips and tongue, and can never learn to speak by his own unaided observation and imitation of those motions. The teacher must furnish the correction and training that the ear ordinarily supplies.

The teaching of speech to a totally deaf child who has never spoken is truly a wonderful achievement. He has no conception of sound, and can never have; for the only sense by which he can be taught the existence of such a thing is that of touch, which simply gives him a knowledge of the motions that accompany sound, but are no more the sound itself than the vibrations that produce heat are the sensation we call warmth.

To train the deaf child's organs to take their proper positions for the utterance of words as unconsciously as those of a hearing person, is a very slow process. The development of any set of reflex actions is a laborious task, even where mistakes can be recognized and corrected by the learner himself. In this case, however, the learner cannot correct his own errors, but must rely upon the alert ear of his teacher to keep him from acquiring a wrong set of reflex actions and forming habits that it will be almost impossible to break up.

Side by side with articulation comes the task of teaching language. Imagine yourself in a country whose speech you did not know and whose inhabitants did not understand yours. Imagine, in addition, that you were suddenly deprived of your hearing.

How well do you think you would succeed in learning the new language? Yet the congenitally deaf child is under even a greater disadvantage than this. He is not only in a foreign land, the language of which he does not understand, but to begin with, he has no conception of what language is. He has no language of his own which can be used as a framework on which and by which to build the new.

If he is more than two years old, he may have invented for himself a few natural, gestural signs to indicate isolated objects or the simple needs of his body, such as hungry, tired, thirsty; but these signs can no more be called a language than the different movements of a dog's tail and ears which indicate his feelings or his wants can be dignified by that name. He has no conception of a structurally connected means of expression.

If it any wonder, then, if after some years of instruction the teacher occasionally finds a sentence like this, written by a boy in his journal after coming to school one cold March morning: "The wind is very blow and I am a little shiver?" or this substitution of act for implement: "The man chopped the ground with his dog and the dog hurrahed with his wag?"

The irregularities and inconsistencies of English grammar and spelling make it much harder, of course, to teach the deaf, and no class of people would be more greatly benefited by a strictly phonetic spelling and an exceptionless grammar than they. That the deaf child is not frightened by these irregularities is shown by the reply of a bright little girl when asked to give the principal parts of some irregular verbs. Several were given correctly and then she began on another: "Eat-ate"---she paused for a moment in thought, and then added, "swallowed."—John Dutton Wright in the Century.

On the day when we have not done a little good we have done a great deal of mischief.



THE CANADIAN MUTE.

Four, six or eight pages.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION:

- First.—That a number of our pupils may learn type-setting, and from the knowledge obtained be able to earn a livelihood after they leave school.
- Second.—To furnish interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf-mute subscribers.
- Third.—To be a medium of communication between the school and parents, and friends of pupils, now in the Institution, the hundreds who were pupils at one time or other in the past, and all who are interested in the education and instruction of the deaf of our land.

SUBSCRIPTION

Fifty (50) cents for the school year, payable in advance. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Remit by money order, postage stamps, or registered letter.

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

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

ADVERTISING

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

Address all communications and subscriptions to

THE CANADIAN MUTE,
BELLEVILLE
ONTARIO



THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1907

Boards—Inspector.

The *Michigan Mirror*, referring to the last report of this Institution, makes the following confession:—

Our Canadian friends have ways of their own, no doubt clear and simple to one who holds the clue, or knows the ropes, but we do not know exactly what they are in a Canadian school, which takes the place of that mighty power known as "the Board" in an American school. This report is made by an Inspector, T. F. Chamberlain, well known to all of those who were at the last Convention of teachers, and embolisms of course the report of Superintendent Mathison.

Inasmuch as the Canadian method of conducting such Institutions as this—as well as in the management of all governmental affairs—is the best ever yet devised, and is very superior to the Board system in vogue in the States, it might be in place to explain just how it is done. In all governmental affairs in Canada the object aimed at is to secure the greatest degree of stability and permanency combined with the highest possible efficiency, and, at all times and in all things, a direct responsibility to the people. The United States as a whole, and each State individually, is ruled by an autocrat called a president or governor, who, for the term for which he is elected, can follow his own sweet will in all administrative matters quite regardless of the will or sentiment of his subjects. He can make and unmake, can build up or pull down, and can say to this public servant, "go" and he goeth, and to another "come" and he cometh according to his own personal preferences or dislikes, quite regardless of what the public thinks. Such a state of affairs would be quite intolerable in a democratic country like Canada, where we possess the substance as well as the name of liberty. Our governors possess no power at all in such matters as those referred to above. The affairs of the Dominion as to matters of general interest, and of each Province as to all affairs purely local, are

administered by a body of men called the Cabinet, each member of which is at the head of some particular department, but who must have the sanction of his colleagues for every thing he does, so that both the Cabinet as a whole, and each member thereof is responsible for every act done. These cabinet ministers must be members of the Parliament, and must possess the confidence and support of a majority of the House. If at any time any act of theirs antagonizes public sentiment such antagonism would find expression in an adverse vote in Parliament or Legislature, in which case they must immediately resign. In this way every act of the Administration is subject to the scrutiny of and must receive the approval of the people through their representatives. Nothing that the Cabinet does is privileged but must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the House at the then or next ensuing session. At the same time, so long as the Cabinet and the party of which they are the leaders continue to enjoy the confidence of the people, there is an unbroken continuity which goes far to ensure stability and efficiency. This particular Institution, and others of like nature, are administered by the Provincial Secretary of Ontario. He it is who appoints or confirms the officers and teachers in their positions, and he it is who must answer in the Legislature for every act done and every cent spent. It is the duty of the Inspector to make frequent visits to these Institutions, keep an eye on all that is being done therein, and report to and advise the Provincial Secretary. He (the Inspector) is "the Board."

Sign Names.

A good many of our contemporaries are having a good deal to say about the use of sign names, which some of them strongly condemn. A discussion of this sort does very well to fill up space during a slack season, but it really is of no practical value. Sign names will never be abolished until deaf mutes are all annihilated; nor do we think it desirable that they should be. In a discussion of this sort some people forget, or fail to take into account, the real purpose of language. In itself language is of no value or importance—it is useful only as a vehicle for the expression of thought, and that is the best language which enables us to express our ideas in the easiest and briefest manner consistent with clearness. The purpose of sign language is the same as that of spoken language, and of this also it is true that the best signs are those which best express ideas in the briefest and clearest manner. The only substitute for sign names is the spelling of the names by the manual alphabet, and why abolish the simpler method which can be utilized by every deaf-mute, for the longer and more difficult one which those who are uneducated cannot make use of at all. This is the age of condensation and brevity and it is folly to expect or desire the deaf to discard the brief and expressive sign names now in use in favor of the other. The objection is made that most sign names are based on some physical defect or peculiarity of the various individuals named. This may be done in some places but very seldom in this school or Province and this constitutes in any case a very insignificant offset to the many and great advantages of the system as a whole, and even this objectionable practice could be largely, or perhaps wholly obviated by a little admonition and watchfulness on the part of teachers and officers.

Teaching the Deaf.

The education of the Deaf is no easy task. Few people outside of the profession have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the work, and the difficulties in the way, and indeed, some in the profession have very unworthy ideas of the importance of the task which they have undertaken, and the high qualifications it demands. The flippant manner in which people often talk about any body being competent to teach a "dummy," shows not only an utter lack of appreciation of the requirements of the case, but exhibits a spirit so wanting in sympathy and tact as almost amounts to brutality. The deaf child has every thing to learn, and the time in which he must accomplish this preparatory education, for it can only be preparatory, is extremely limited. To say that he should have the best teachers that can be procured is to utter a truism, and to voice a sentiment which finds universal expression among all intelligent and experienced educators of the deaf. The field to be covered is so vast that there must also be a wise selection of the subjects to be taught. Those things which are most important, and which will be of the greatest practical utility in his every day life, are the things which he should endeavor to grasp and master, as far as possible. Time should not be wasted on side issues, or given to subjects which will be of little or no value, in the ordinary affairs, with which he will be called upon to deal. Most of our pupils will have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and that system of training which will make them the most successful and intelligent bread winners, is the best. What they need most is an intelligent familiarity with the language of the people among whom they expect to live, that is the English language. In this they are woefully deficient. A large part of their time in our schools should be given to the study and mastery of its manifold forms and idioms. It will furnish ample scope for the exercise of all their talents and energies. And any thing which not only consumes valuable time, but tends to dissipate their energies, and produce confusion of ideas, we think is out of place in our school curriculum. They should be required to concentrate their efforts on those things which will best fit them to properly discharge the duties of life. The English language is what they need, French, as an accomplishment, may come in, later on, if, after going through our common school course, they have the time, means and talent for pursuing a higher education. Few of them can ever hope to make any substantial attainments in linguistic culture, but they can become fairly proficient in the use of English, and we should see to it that this necessary part of their equipment is furnished them, and that their opportunities for acquiring it are not frittered away on irrelevant and unprofitable matters. — *West Virginia Tablet.*

Truths of an Editor.

Editing a paper is a nice business. If we publish a joke, people say we are rattlebrained. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give 'em selections. If we give 'em selections we are too lazy to write. If we give a man a puff, we are partial. If we compliment the ladies, the men are jealous. If we don't compliment the ladies we are publishing a paper not fit to make a bustle of. If we remain in our office, we are too proud to mingle with the "common herd." If we are on the streets we are not attending to our business. If we run with poor girls, people say we are running in the crowd. If we run with rich girls people say we are stuck up. If we wear poor clothes, business is dull. If we wear good clothes we don't pay for them. Now, what shall we do? Some may say we stole this from an exchange and we did, and that exchange stole it from another, and so on ad infinitum.

Donations to Calcutta, India, School Fund.

Previously acknowledged by Miss G. L. Maxwell	\$25.50
J. H. Cook, Winnipeg	2.50
Mrs. L. C. Leaman, Fairport, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. M. E. Brown, Penn. Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton, Pa.	6.00
Total to April 15th, 1907	\$35.00
Acknowledged by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet to July 25th, 1906.	15.00
Total collected	\$50.00

A. A. McINTOSH,
62 Collier St., Toronto. Asst. Collector.

The Living Christ.

BY MARY LOBE DICKINSON.

Aye, the lilies are pure in their pallor, the roses are fragrant and sweet
The music pours out like a sea wave, praise at His feet.
Pulsing in passionate praise that Jesus is again,
But we look for the signs of His living in hearts of the children of men.

Wherever a soft hand of pity falls on a wound or a woe
Wherever a peace or a pardon springs o'ermaster a foe,
Wherever a tender kiss, mercy out reaches, succor a need,
Wherever springs healing for wounded, Master is risen indeed.

Wherever the soul of a people aches in the night,
And things off the grave-lands that shroud in hope in the gloom of the night
Wherever in sight of God a legion the armies of evil recede,
And faith wins a soul or a kingdom, the Master is risen indeed.

So fling out your banners, brave toilers, lilies to altar and shrine,
Ring out Easter bells, He is risen, the token and sign—
There's a world moving onward and there's a world behind,
Ye are called to the front, ye must lead, behind are the grave and the darkness, Master is risen indeed.

Learn to Spell Manually.

It is advised that parents and friends of the deaf and dumb learn the manual alphabet and to converse with their children by its means or by writing. Parents who can read will soon learn the alphabet used by the deaf, by practicing it with their children. They would also improve themselves both in spelling and reading, and will in time acquire rapidity as well as correctness of spelling. When parents can spell and write, they should teach their children their names, the names of their brothers, sisters, cousins, and other relations, and of their occupations and residence. They should also be taught the names of different plants, vegetables, etc. If they are raised on the farm, names of machinery, tools, implements, which are used at home. If their children were attended to by parents, it would greatly aid in forwarding the progress of the children, and the names of many things seen at home could be taught them while at home which cannot be shown to them in school and which it would be no easy task to describe. We find it a difficult thing to teach the deaf child the name of his parents or other relations when they have had no attention paid to them before entering school. In fact we might say the child will not learn the names of many things which he sees round his home unless the parents have enough interest in their children to be willing and anxious and in progressing their education. Signs should only be used when necessary to explain words, and parents and friends of deaf children are recommended neither to use signs themselves nor to understand the signs made by their children, but to require them to write or spell, even if they are only able to write single words, and always correct mistakes made in writing. The children when at school will be more anxious to acquire correctness in writing language, knowing that their parents desire and require them to use correct language in expressing themselves. The deaf child frequently suffers both in temper and character from injudicious kindness and over indulgence. They should be treated neither more harshly nor more indulgently than their brothers and sisters. They should be taught that they are morally responsible just the same as their hearing brothers and sisters. If parents will heed the few suggestions given in this article they will be surprised at the advancement made by their children. — *Kochang.*

Handy Figures.

Here are some figures and rules handy to know and keep in mind when they may save tedious "figuring" and calculating if they are committed to memory.

- A furlong is 10 2/3 fathoms or 54 yards.
- A mile is 320 rods.
- A mile is 1,760 yards.
- A mile is 5,280 feet.
- A square foot is 144 square inches.
- A square yard contains 9 square feet.
- A square rod is 272 1/2 square feet.
- An acre contains 43,560 square feet.
- An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
- An acre contains 160 square rods.
- A section, or a square mile contains 640 acres.
- A quarter section contains 160 acres.
- An acre when 8 rods wide is 20 rods long.

EASTON.

BY EARLY SPRING ARRIVAL

The Easter time, when Christ arose... There's gladness in the air...

A Pretty Town.

All the shop windows in town are full of silk and cotton and gingham and wool...

PUPILS' LOCALS.

From the Girls' Side of the Institution.

[BY ALISE DE BELLEFVILLE.]

Fanny Hall had the pleasure of receiving a photo of Miss McIntyre...

The robins are out in full force and seem very busy building their nests...

Although there is still a month and a half before the examinations...

April is keeping its record of being the month of sunshine and rain...

There has been rejoicing in our Superintendent's house of late...

Times are so quiet now that very little is needed to cause excitement among the girls...

An Oriental Story.

An Eastern king was once in need of a faithful servant and friend...

"What is the good of doing this useless work? As soon as you put the water in on one side it runs out on the other."

"But we have our day's wages, have we not? The use of the work is the master's business, not ours."

"I am not going to do such fool's work," replied the other; and throwing down his bucket, he went away.

The other man continued his work till about sunset he exhausted the well...

"Now I see the use of pouring water into a bucket," he exclaimed to himself...

But he had yet to learn why the king had ordered this apparently useless task...

At this moment the king came up to him, and, as he bade the man keep the ring, he said:

"Thou hast been faithful in a little thing; now I see I can trust thee in great things. Henceforth thou shalt stand at my right hand."

TORONTO TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent

March went out like a lamb, with a week of bright sunshine and the young folks enjoyed themselves in the woods...

Mr. Nelson Wood, of Exeter, favored our Association with a visit recently. He expects to get in some office as photo engraver and become a first-class engraver.

We are pleased Mr. Nasmith's health is improving. Mr. Nasmith said at his tea social he would give his long promised lecture on Jamaica before long.

Miss Violetta Smith (no. Rose Smith) made a charming figure as the fat rosy faced cook, in one of the little pantomime acts some time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, of Carberry, Manitoba, were the guests of R. C. Slater for a few days before going to Galt.

Mr. Angus McIntosh is visiting his uncle, Rev. Mr. McDermaid, at Windsor, Ont.

A couple of weeks ago on Sunday evening, while the family of one of our citizens were at church, thieves entered a back bedroom window and stole thirty dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw are now comfortably settled in their home at No. 42 Foxley Street. Tommy wants to thank Mr. Speer for his compliments and good wishes.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. and Mrs. Moore's son.

The writer remembers speaking to Mr. Levi Lewis at the Brantford Convention. This writer has a horror for any uses of tobacco, cigarettes and intoxicating liquors...

If there was one of the worst of April fools, it must have been Mr. Mason. One of the girls told him the day before that she had secured a new place and bade him farewell...

The mumps have visited several of our families.

On the 31st of March Mr. Bridgen gave a lecture on "Money." The purpose of the address was to arouse attention to the duty and advantages of saving and providing for the future.

Well done, Detroit. You wield a good pen and are a credit to your Alma Mater; a few more writers like you and the mutes would stand a good deal higher in the public estimation.

Miss Jamieson's father has gone to British Columbia, where he is financial manager of the 43rd gold mine...

Miss Jamieson is still visiting her friend, Miss Waters, of North Nation Mills.

Miss McClelland and Wigget are at night-work in the government printing bureau since the opening of parliament...

Mr. McClelland's sister was married to Mr. Campbell on the 24th of March; and after the wedding ceremony the happy couple left on a wedding tour to Eastern cities.

Miss Herrington was visiting her sister in Ottawa the last few weeks, and her numerous friends will be glad to hear she is enjoying her usual robust health.

Mr. J. McEwen called on D. Bayno lately, his object being to buy a horse.

The devil is not so much concerned about your profession as he is about your practice.

"Yes," said the old man, addressing his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and would like to have them comfortably married; and as I have a little money, they will not go to their husbands penniless."

The monthly meeting of the Toronto Deaf-mute Association was held on April 3rd, at Mr. Bridgen's house. The

financial report was satisfactory, showing a small balance over expenditure. The Sunday collections had a little falling off but the deficiency was more than made up by the contents of the private collection boxes...

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

From our own Correspondent

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The young man reflected a moment or so, and then inquired, "You haven't one about 30, have you?"

Do Little Things Bravely.

"O, if I might / Be some great deed for fatherland to-night / The matter small, and stoutly done, / To which the noisy brackets rose and fell - / "Some wondrous deed," / She said, "that fame would bring / Until it reached the palace of the king, / And he should send for me, and I behold / My gracious prince. It would be joy untold / To hear his voice, to hear him softly say, / 'Well done, sweet maid!'"

Alas! I only stay / Beside the well, and fill from night to morn / My cup to give the thirsty and forlorn - / If I will do my duty, None shall say / They lack for water as they pass to-day

A weary youth approached the wayside well, / His steps were weak. Upon the ground he fell - / She lifted him. She gave the grateful cup / He drank his fill, to hear him softly say, / Exclaimed:

"O maiden fair, thou hast well done. / Thy daily deeds are small, but one by one / Thou hast performed them. Due reward they bring / To thee at last for know, I am the king."

Do little duties bravely, it may be / The Christ is in the one that's next to thee. / And if thou do it well, 'twill surely bring / To thee at last the presence of the King. - Julia H. May.

Visiting the Institution.

When committees are sent out to visit state institutions, we fancy they go well instructed. What does an average man know about housekeeping? Simply nothing.

Before he starts, he says, wife, I'm on the great and glorious delegation to have a jaunt. Eleven wise men are appointed to look into things. We go free, stay all night, smoke good cigars, and have good eating.

Well, John, now you be fair, says wife. If it was me now, I'd know the minute I poked my nose into the "asylum" what sort of a woman was at the head of it. Why I'd tell by the institution smell they I'ds have have. You want to cast your eye under the beds for dirt; pull up the covers which will be clean on top, and look at the old boggy mattresses.

Be sure, John, that you notice what the people eat. You can easy find the fare either too good or too poor, most likely the latter. State wards should have enough to eat, I think, and clean table linen, too, napkins, etc. When you see the children, look if they have buttons on their shoes, and garters on. Why wife? I don't look at garters, dost I? Surely, John, for you are the committee. See how the matron looks, if she's too well, or too illly dressed, and if she has time to crimp her hair. My goodness, John, I'd better go on that junket instead of you. - Mrs. Gillespie in the Nebraska Journal.

WINDSOR NOTES.

From an occasional Correspondent

The buds on the trees are coming out, but they are not yet in full blossom. We are sighing for the balmy spring weather.

Edward Ball has secured work again, which he hopes will be permanent.

Mrs. Alex. Minto, an old resident of Belleville, who has been living in Windsor for a number of years, has gone to Chicago for a visit.

Miss Matilda Lafferty had an interesting letter from Mrs. Liddy, in Winnipeg, and her many friends will be glad to know that she and her husband are prospering.

Col. Shanly, an uncle of Edward Ball's father, passed away on the 6th of March in London, of pneumonia. He was one of the oldest military men in Canada, of a charitable disposition, and by his many deeds of kindness won a warm place in the hearts of multitudes.

"While analyzing and criticising your neighbor's character, it might be well to find out what he thinks about yours."

Ontario Deaf-Mute Association

OFFICERS
 PRESIDENT: D. HAYES, Belleville
 1ST VICE-PRES: A. B. WAGGONER, Preston
 2ND VICE-PRES: A. W. MASON, Toronto
 SECRETARY: W. M. NURSE, Belleville
 TREASURER: D. J. McKILLOP, Belleville
 INTERPRETERS: D. H. COLEMAN, Belleville
 W. J. CAMPBELL, Belleville

INSTITUTION ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
 Hon. President: H. Mathison
 President: J. Dubois
 Vice Pres.: J. Crough
 Secy-Treas: Wm. Nurse

FOOT-BALL AND HOCKEY CLUBS
 Captain First Eleven: J. Dubois
 Second Eleven: F. Hartz
 Hockey, First Team: J. Dubois
 Second: F. Hartz

DUFFERIN LITERARY SOCIETY
 Hon. President: H. Mathison
 President: Wm. Nurse
 Vice Pres.: D. J. McKillop
 Secy-Treas: Ada James
 Master-at-Arms: Wm. Nurse

THE CANADIAN MUTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

And there are hearts like richest wines,
 That sweeter grow with Time's caress,
 Till he who softly opens finds
 A hidden store of happiness. — E. H. Keene

Easter.

Easter time has come again with its message of a risen Christ whose mission it was to arouse into new vitality the dormant moral and spiritual faculties of mankind, and from oven death itself to bring life and immortality to light.

Now life on earth been given
 Through His own loving Name
 The cross cannot withhold it,
 The tomb shall not contain

Very beautifully does April—the opening time of the year illustrate the fact—and to some extent the method—of the resurrection. A few weeks ago the herbs of the field and the trees of the forest seemed dead beyond hope of resuscitation. To-day we see them stirring with awakened vitality, and, through the impetus given by the vital fluids which flow through their veins, putting forth their shoots and buds and in a short time hence shall they be crowned with the full fruition of leaf and flower and fruit. So shall these dead bodies of ours, quickened by the Spirit of life, arise from their graves into a glorious immortality. Or, again, we see the seed—dry, hard, apparently lifeless—placed now within the ground and beginning to decay away, yet shall that seed, in a few short weeks hence, from the germ of life within it, develop into the perfect plant. So shall our bodies be placed within the grave, but when the fulness of time shall come, that which has been sown in corruption shall be raised in incorruption, our mortal shall put on immortality and death shall be swallowed up in victory.

The Boys Must Remain.

In past years a number of parents have sent for their boys to come home in the spring to help on the farm, and already this season we have received demands of a similar nature. The Superintendent has decided to refuse to comply with such requests this year as heretofore. In the first place, to do so would be unfair to these pupils. This is the review period of the session when the teachers endeavor to go over all the work covered up to the present and to impress it on the pupils' minds and correct all false impressions and wrong language, and no pupils should be deprived of the benefit of such a review. In the second place, to allow these pupils to leave now would be very unfair to the teachers, who have labored faithfully with them all through the session. The examinations will begin a few weeks hence, for which the teachers have worked strenuously to prepare the pupils; and justice and

fair play demand that all the pupils should remain till this ordeal is over. In any case it is a very short sighted policy to deprive these children of even one day's educational advantage for the sake of the little work they can do at home. Put in a brief form it means that the parents, for the sake of this small assistance, are willing to do that which will injuriously affect the whole of their children's future. We hope no more such applications will be received, but if so they will in every case be refused.

Service by Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A.

The Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A., pastor of John Street Presbyterian Church, made his usual visit to the Institution last Friday to meet and catechise the Presbyterian children. He gave a short address from the reasonable text, "The trees of the Lord are full of sap." To illustrate his subject, he brought in a branch which he had cut from a maple tree. The children could see the sap oozing out, and by the aid of a magnifying glass he showed the little mouths, or pores, out of which the sap was flowing. Last winter, he said, the trees were all asleep, and a few days ago they woke up very hungry. The Lord filled their mouths full of sap. They were so glad to be filled that they will work all summer to make fruits, leaves and new branches. God gives us sap, or blood to flow through our bodies to make us strong and healthy. Are we glad, like the trees, to work for Him? What kind of fruit does He want us to produce? Love, gentleness, kindness, obedience. What is the sap of the maple tree good for? To make sugar. So ought our lives to be pure and sweet. At the conclusion, Mr. Thompson opened a large satchel and gave to the sixty-four children each a cake of genuine maple sugar, newly made. It was a happy and impressive surprise for them, and the Rev. gentleman may be assured that they will never forget the gospel of "sweetness" and light as presented on that occasion.

Ear-Cough and Ear-Sneezing.

It has been known for some time that a troublesome cough, or fits of sneezing, may be caused by a foreign body in the ear, or by a decayed tooth. A girl was once cured of what appeared to be consumption by the removal of a bean from each ear. She had placed them there for fun. Patients have been relieved of a troublesome cough, fits of sneezing and noise in the ear by removal of decayed teeth. The explanation of these cases is that there is a sympathetic nervous connection between the canal of the ear, the teeth and the lungs. When practicing medicine in Kensington, a patient came to me suffering with neuralgia in the head, the pain at times was so severe that it almost caused derangement of the mind. I administered all the best remedies known for that disease, but no desired benefits resulted, so I came to the conclusion that I would examine the ears, and in doing so I extracted a quantity of black wool that had been put there from time to time to relieve catarrh. The neuralgia was no doubt due to this, an immediate cure was the result. — S. K. Freat, M. D., in *Mon. Retrospect*.

Mrs. Richardson, the attendant of the little boys, after nine years service in the same position, severed her connection with the Institution on the 1st inst. and left the city for Kingston. Her fellow attendants presented her with many little tokens of parting regard and an address expressing their good wishes and regret at parting with her. Miss Fletcher, of the kitchen staff, has been appointed in her place so the little boys will not lack the best of care.

No man who claims to be doing business for God has a right to use a short yardstick.



—Instead of making 75 pounds of soap in our laundry each week, we make 275 lbs.

—We expect Albert College foot-ball team up to play a practice game with our boys some day this week.

It has been definitely decided that no boy shall be allowed to eat more than twelve eggs at any one meal on Easter Day.

The days are lengthening out now and the evenings are very nice after the long dark days of winter. The pupils are hoping that the hour for evening study will soon be changed, giving them an extra half hour's play in the evening.

The parents of our pupils will be happy to hear that the health of our pupils was never better than at present. Clear sick reports day after day are quite common, which, considering the large number of little ones we have in charge, is indeed wonderful and a cause for much thankfulness.

The pupils' stock of clothing is being overhauled on both sides of the Institution, to see what the pupils will require in the way of clothes to keep them tidy and present a respectable appearance at the home going. In spite of all the care of the officers, school life is hard on pupils' clothes and perhaps many parents wonder how it is that their children go through their clothes, shoes and stockings so quickly. One reason, especially on the boys' side is, much of the clothing and shoes supplied are cheap factory make and will not stand the strain that healthy boys will put it to.

We have a number of large boys who seem to have no ambition to learn a trade and who do little out of school hours but the most ordinary work of cleaning up around the buildings. These boys were surprised and some quite disgusted to receive orders the other day to go to the farm and garden and work under the same regulations that exist in the work-rooms. Mr. Moore, who has taken charge of the farm and garden combined, has plenty of work for them. He proposes making several changes in the laying out of the farm lands and will keep the boys busy at healthy work.

Our play-ground is dry and the foot-ball is being around again. The Belleville Foot ball League has organized for the contest of the Corby Cup, but like last year our team will not join the league. The close of school and the final examinations are approaching and it is necessary for our pupils to devote their best efforts to their studies instead of to winning the Corby Cup. We have a good team and little doubt but that the coveted trophy would again grace our library if we joined the league and gave the time for training. Our boys will as last year, play for amusement only and will be pleased to meet local teams in a friendly game.

After devotional exercises in the chapel on Tuesday morning last, each boy and girl had to pass a critical inspection before the Superintendent. It was amusing to watch each anxious face as they marched up and the smile of relief of those who got past without reproach. The tidy boys and girls marched confidently up for inspection, while the guilty looks of those who had not properly cleaned themselves condemned them at once. Our coloured boy, Geo. Henry, smilingly exhibited his hands for inspection, knowing he had the drop on Mr. Mathison there, but his white boots did not match his dark face so he was sent to the basement to black up.

On "All Fools' Day" the usual traps were laid for the unwary and the joker was abroad early. Some wag put the clock in the boys' dormitory on nearly two hours and then had the fun of seeing the waiter boys jump into their clothes and rush to the dining room for breakfast duty only to find that it was 5 a. m. and the doors still locked. Quite a number of visitors including Messrs. Douglas, Burs, O'Meara, Dowrie, Middlemas and Shane were sent to the shoe-shop to judge the points of a new bike which they had been told was a "dandy." On entering the shop and inquiring for the machine, the boys grinned and directed them to the store-room, when the roars of laughter from the young wags told them they had been sold.

PERSONALITIES.

—Miss Alley, of Toronto, spent a few days as the guest of Miss Walker during the first of the month.

—John McIsaac, of Delhi, is again working in the shoe factory at that place and has steady employment.

—On Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. A. Matheson, our esteemed Bursar, took a trip to Toronto on private business.

—Albert Munro, who left our school some years ago to go to Manitoba, has a steady situation at shoemaking with Mr. Grant, of Winnipeg.

—Our old pupil, H. M. Davidson has, we hear, gone west and is now located with an uncle on a ranch at Whitewood, South Dakota. We hope that he will succeed and would like to hear from him occasionally.

—Our old friend John Fitzsimmons, of Carberry, Man., is doing so well he has recently purchased a handsome brick store, where he is carrying on his avocation as a shoe and harness maker. He is a firm believer in the future prosperity of Manitoba.

—Mr. Keith was called home on the 6th inst. by the illness of his brother in Bowmanville. At the time the doctor held out little hope of his recovery, but the next night he took a turn for the better and is now out of danger. Mr. Keith returned on Thursday night.

—Prof. Hagg recently invested the sum of ten dollars in a Spanish mare. Our farmer, Herman Zieler, got on her and rode her barebacked one evening last week. She bucked quite a bit, to the amusement of a large number of the Institution folk. — *Lone Star Weekly*.

—Dr. Robert Mathison arrived home on the 7th inst. and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the pupils. He is the recipient of many warm congratulations on obtaining his degree. To judge from his hale and hearty appearance hard work seems to agree with him.

—Mr. John E. Ray, principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has gone on a tour of inspection of the leading Schools of the country. He will visit the leading schools of New England, and go into Canada, and as far west, perhaps as Michigan. — *N. C. Messenger*. [A hearty welcome awaits Mr. Ray at our school.]

—Mrs. W. N. Pouton, who has recently returned from Florida, stopped over at Washington for a few days on her way home, and while there made a call on Miss Maggie Hutchinson and Master Alex. Swanson, both graduates of this Institution, now in attendance at Gallaudet College. They were very much pleased to see her and both seem to be doing very well and making satisfactory progress.

Dr. Robert Mathison, who has recently graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgeons in Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday on his way to his old home in Belleville. Dr. Mathison is the son of Mr. Robert Mathison, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute in Belleville. He purposes settling in British Columbia, where he will practise his profession. He was for some years one of Vancouver's most progressive citizens and is well known in the Pacific Province. — *Globe*.

—On Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., Mr. O'Meara received a telegram conveying the sad intelligence of the sudden death of his son, John M. O'Meara. Deceased was manager of the Duke of York hotel in London. He had been attending to his duties all the morning apparently in the best of health. About noon he complained of feeling a little queer, and went up to his room intending to lie down for a time. In a few minutes some of the employees heard a noise as of some one falling on the floor. They hastened to the manager's room and found him lifeless on the floor. A doctor was summoned but nothing could be done. Heart disease was the cause of death. Deceased was 32 years old and was married last May to Miss Emma Roche, of Walford, and the widow and an infant survive. Mrs. O'Meara is seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. O'Meara here has the sympathy of many friends in his trouble.

—Rev. Dr. Talmage says in speaking of birds and their nests. "My satisfaction is that I never robbed one of them, any more than I would steal a child from a cradle, for a bird is a child of the sky, and its nest is the cradle."

