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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, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

NO. 3.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB
BELLLEVILLE, ONTARIO
CANADA.



Minister of the Government in Charge:

Government Inspector:
DR. F. CHAMBERLAIN, TORONTO

Officers of the Institution:

MATHISON, M. A.	Superintendent.
W. C. HIRSH	Business
C. LAKINS, M. D.	Physician
MRS. ISABEL WALKER	Martian

Teachers:

MR. COLEMAN, M. A.	MISS J. O. TRENHILL
<i>Head Teacher.</i>	MISS H. TEMPLETON.
MISS BALIS, B.A.	MISS MARY BULL,
MR. MCKEEOP,	MISS SYLVIA L. BALIS,
MR. ST. CLAIR,	MISS GEORGINA LINN
MR. BURSTON,	MISS ADA JAMES
MR. J. MADDEN, Monitor Teacher.	

Teachers of Articulation:
MISS ED. JACK, MISS CAROLINE GIBSON.
MISS MARY BULL, Teacher of Fancy Work.

MISS E. N. MCGEALY, JOHN T. BURKE,
Book and Typewriter Instructor of Printing.

WM. DOWNS, WM. NUNES,
Bookkeeper & Accountant Master Shoemaker

W. C. KRISTIE, CHAR. J. PRIPPIN,
Instructor of Boys, etc. Engineer

MISS M. DEMSEY, JOHN DOWRICK,
Instructor, Supervisor of Girls, etc. Master Carpenter

MISS G. McNEIL, D. CUNNINGHAM,
Master Hospital Nurse Master Baker

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, on account of deafness, either partial or total, unable to receive instruction in the common schools.

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 \$50 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, carpentering 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 feasible.

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 in the second Wednesday in September, and ends the third Wednesday in June of each year. Any information as to the terms of admission of pupils, etc., will be given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.

M. MATHISON,
Superintendent
BELLLEVILLE, ONT.

INSTITUTION POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED AND DISTRIBUTED WITHOUT DELAY TO THE PARTIES TO WHOM THEY ARE ADDRESSED. MAIL MATTER TO GO BY MAIL IN BOX IN OFFICE DOOR WILL BE SENT TO POST OFFICE AT NOON AND 4:45 P.M. OF EACH BUSINESS DAY EXCEPTED. THE MESSENGER IS NOT ALLOWED TO POST LETTERS OR PARCELS, OR RECEIVE MAIL MATTER AT POST OFFICE FOR DELIVERY, FOR SAY, UNLESS THE SAME IS IN THE SECURED BOX.



Hymn Before Action.

The earth is full of anger.
The stars are dark with wrath.
The Nations in their harness
Lie up against our path.
Frayed we loose the legions
We yet draw the blade.
Jehovah of the thunder,
Lord God of battles add!

High lust and forward bearing
Proud heart rebellious braw
Deaf ear and soul unearthing
We seek Thy mercy now!
The sterner that forswore Thee
The fool that passed Thee by
Our times are known before Thee
Lord, grant us strength to die!

For those who kneel beside us
It starts not Thine own
Who lack the lights that guide us,
Lord, let their faith alone.
If wrong we did to call them,
By honor bound they came
Let not Thy wrath befall them,
But deal to us the blame.

From pride, pride and terror,
Fierceness that knows no rein
Light hearts and lawless error
Protect us yet again
Cloak Thou our unfeeling.
Make firm the shuddering breath
In silence and unswerving
To taste Thy lesser death!

Even now their vanguard gathers
Even now we face the fray
As Thou didst help our fathers,
Help Thou our host to-day!
Filled with signs and wonders
In life in death made clear
Jehovah of the Thunder,
Lord God of battles, hear!

—RUDYARD KIPLING



The Bear and the Old Gun.

"Want to hear the story of that old gun?" said great-grandmother Martin, as we gathered around the crackling wood fire one stormy winter evening. "Well, wait till I get my knitting work fixed and I'll see if I can remember it.

"Well, after Silas and I were married, and when Enoch, our first baby, was little more than a year and a half old, Silas took a notion to strike out for himself. And so it happened that our few worldly possessions were packed, and the yoke of red oxen that my father gave us on our wedding day drew us and our household goods more than 300 miles into the interior of Maine, where there were very few settlements, and little cleared land.

"It was a slow, long journey, but the weather was fine. I was young and happy, and my baby was in my arms. It was a rude log hut which welcomed us at our journey's end, but the big fire on the hearth filled all the gloomy interior with sunshine light, and through the pines which skirted the clearing we got a glimpse of a lake set like a diamond among the hills, and away in the misty distance the White mountains of New Hampshire rose like a wall against the sky.

"All that summer we worked hard. Silas plowed and planted, and we had a cow and some sheep and hens, and when my housework was done I used to take Enoch and go out into the field where Silas was at work. Besides, I made myself useful with the hoe and rake, and I can see just how your great grandfather looked when he lifted his hat and wiped his forehead and smiled at me and said in his cheery voice 'It beats everything, Martha, how handy you do work in! Why your almost equal to a hired hand.'

"One day, it was the 1st of October, and such a bright day, with all the hills flaming out in gold and crimson and a purplish haze over everything. I went down to the lower clearing where Silas was gathering the ripe corn from the stalks. I had Enoch with me, and I put him down at the edge of the lot beneath

two sugar maples, and gave him a tin basin and a string of buttons to play with. Enoch was a little fellow, but he had been early taught to obey, and he understood me perfectly when I told him he must sit right there and not cry while I helped his father. I turned back to look at him as I went down the long row of rustling corn stalks, and I thought how golden his hair was where the sun shone fell on his head, and how sad and wistful were the eyes with which he watched me going away from him.

"Silas's old gun, the queen's arm, that his father carried in the war of the revolution stood leaning against a shock of corn, for wild game was plenty, and it was not often that Silas went into the fields without his gun. That year the bears had been bolder than ever before, so the scattered neig'borhood settlers said, owing to the scarcity of blueberries on the mountains. For bears lay on the berries in the season of them and get very fat and lazy on the luscious diet.

"I went to helping Silas with the corn, which was very large and ripened finely, and of which we felt very proud. 'If father could see this corn,' said Silas, 'he'd be satisfied that it pays to emigrate into a new country!' Tell you what, Martha, if the neighbors weren't so scarce we'd have a regular old fashioned husking bee, with pumpkin pie and baked beans and pandowdy. And I've found a dozen red ears already.

"I was just going to answer him about the red ears, for our acquaintance began at one of these same huskings, where he and Tom Jones were going around kissing all the girls, with red ears of corn of authority, but the bawling words were silenced on my lips by the shrill cry that reached my ear through the still air. Silas heard it, too, and dropped the basket of corn he was shouldering to empty into the cart. Without a word we both rushed from the shadow of the corn stalks and looked for Enoch.

"If I live to be a hundred years old I shall never forget the sight I beheld, and even now I can feel the cold wave of despair that seemed to swallow me up and blot out the sky and landscape from my vision! A great black bear, gaunt and hungry, had stolen down from the moss-skirted mountains and seized on my little blue eyed, golden-haired baby and was bearing him away up the craggy hill, where her hungry cubs were waiting. I saw those golden curls lying bright as sunshine against the shaggy coat of the bear, and I heard my poor baby's cries of fear and distress as the clutch of his cruel captor tightened on his tender little body.

"With a face white and rigid as marble, Silas leaped past me and snatched the old queen's arm from the corn shock. Crashing through the bushes and the rank undergrowth he went, and though the bear had a good start on him I saw that Silas was gaining in the race. A bear walks flat on the sole of the foot and cannot move very rapidly, and the hind legs and forelegs being nearly of an equal length, leaping is practically out of the question.

"On a flat projecting cliff well up on the side of the mountain the bear stopped and faced her pursuer. She sat on her haunches and held my baby with her forelegs close against her breast. She was resting a moment to gain breath for the nearly perpendicular ascent, at the summit of which, amid the broken rocks, her den was probably situated. Enoch lifted his head, and, seeing Silas, called out in his shrill, childish treble, 'Papa! papa!'

"Silas was within twenty paces of the bear when I saw him halt and bring the gun to his shoulder, and run his eye along the glistening barrel, there was no better marksmanship in the county than Silas. I had seen him many times shoot the wary chicken hawk on the wing and admiring his precision, but this, oh, this was different, and my heart stood still with terror. I have said that our little child had been taught

very early to obey, and to this fact Silas trusted as he spoke loudly and distinctly. 'Enoch, my boy, drop your head. Drop it as low as you can and keep still. Papa is going to fire the gun, listen and see if you can hear it.'

My little boy caught the steady and controlled command, and let his head fall down across the black arms of his captor. There was one second of awful suspense, and then sharp and clear the queen's arm rang out, and through the smoke I saw for an instant the golden curls of my child red with blood, and then I closed my eyes and knew nothing more.

'When I awoke to myself Silas was beside me chasing my hands, and Enoch, with his trick torn and his face dabbled in blood, was lustily calling for mamma to wake up and see the 'pitty red paint on baby's hands.'

"'Why, my dear little woman; my poor Martha,' said Silas, as I burst into a hysterical fit of weeping, 'I didn't think you would give way so! Come, sit up and see your boy, none the worse for what he has gone through. He shall ride under a fine beaverkin robe when we're sleighing this winter. The old gun did its work well, and put a dozen shots right into Mr. Bruin's brain. Why, Martha, you're not going to cry again! Well, if that isn't just like a woman!'

"Yes, that is the very gun there in the corner. Margaret has got a yellow ribbon tied around it to hold the lock on. Your great grandfather set a store by that gun, and well he might—yes, yes, my deary, well he might!"—Clara Augusta, in Atlanta Constitution.

Measures of a Teacher's Success.

BY MABEL J. GILLESPIE, IN NEW YORK.

How easy it is, and how pleasant, to teach the bright children. They are so responsive. Their eyes kindle with enthusiasm while they grasp the thought even ahead of the teacher's explanation. They often in the most orderly school cry out, "I know, I know." They say it with their mouths, eyes and fingers.

Sometimes a teacher is led to believe that she is peculiarly adapted to her work, because a large number of her pupils learn so fast. They are far ahead of their grade. This is well, but how about the dull pupils? Have we not all heard that a teacher's success is measured by the progress, not of the average, but of the dull pupils?

We often forget that many children learn in spite of their teacher. But when we consider the tact to be used, the varied means to awaken the slow intellect, the patient trials of this way and that, to induce a slow child to think, when we consider the hard work and cheerful manner of the teacher who gets the dull child awakened up and interested, then we know where the good teaching comes in.

To be sure, all teachers work for money. Very few work without salary. They must support themselves. Money can never pay the one who devotes her life to teaching the children. The conscientious person, whose education and environments have fitted her for this sacred trust, is more than worthy of her hire.

All honor to a teacher of the deaf, who knows how to instruct them, and does it well. Very few there be in this life, who can fill her place. When but a child, I saw Dr. Gillett tell of the death of Miss Trask, the first speech teacher in this school, and about the first in the United States. She was a true teacher and a noble woman. Dr. Gillett told the convention, which met with him here, of his great loss in the death of this teacher. Tears were in his eyes, as he spoke of untiring zeal, and unlimited success. This is why I remembered it so well, for like all children I loved Dr. Gillett, and it hurt me to see the tears. I am sure every superintendant appreciates a good teacher of the deaf.



THE CANADIAN MUTE

Four, 18 or eight pages
PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY

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

OUR MISSION

First - That a majority of our pupils may learn to type-set, and from the knowledge of gained be able to earn a living after they leave school.

Second - To furnish an interesting matter for and encourage a habit of reading among our pupils and deaf adults.

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 dollars for the school year, payable advance, postage prepaid by publisher. New subscriptions commence at any time during the year. Rent 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 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



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899

The Combined System.

While some well intentioned friends of the deaf in the United States are endeavoring to saddle them with the menus of a purely oral system, the deaf in Great Britain and other European countries are endeavoring to free themselves from these trammels. The exclusively oral system has for many decades been the only system in vogue in those countries and it has had the very best possible opportunity of demonstrating its utility; and with what results? Many of the leading educators of the deaf in Europe declare that it has failed to accomplish satisfactory results, and a strong reaction has set in against it. Two or three years ago the deaf of Germany presented to the Emperor a largely signed petition praying that the combined system be adopted, which will probably be done in the not distant future. Similar action is about to be taken in Britain. At the congress of the deaf held in Liverpool last summer it was resolved to prepare a petition to the Queen in favor of the universal adoption of the combined system, which they declare makes for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. We claim that the deaf themselves are best able to judge the relative merits and utility of the two systems, and we venture to say that if a plebiscite of the deaf in America were taken, nine out of every ten at least would vote in favor of the combined system, and it seems that the deaf in Europe hold similar views, as is evidenced by the incidents above noted and by many others of a similar character, of which the following is one of the most striking. At a meeting last year of the deaf at Bradford, England, a resolution was adopted which stated that they record with regret the very low standard of education of deaf children as taught by the Bradford School Board and acquired during the past

twelve years' trial of the oral method of instruction, their almost total inability to make themselves understood by and to understand the general public, also their inferior intelligence and knowledge as compared with deaf children taught on the combined system. This is a tremendous indictment, and yet this system, which has proved such a deplorable failure in Britain and Germany, is the one which some educators of the deaf in America are exerting themselves to the utmost to have adopted here.

The South African War.

There is one important respect in which this present war in South Africa differs from all others, and that relates the fact that new conditions have arisen, the deep significance and far reaching effects of which cannot be too strongly emphasized. In past conflicts it has always been Great Britain and Ireland against the enemy, sometimes against almost the whole world in arms. But a great and potent change has in late years been wrought, and now it is the whole British Empire against whoever may throw down the gage of battle. No longer must our enemies take into account only the redoubtable and invincible little islands which constitute the nucleus of the world's greatest Empire, Canada and Australia, both of continental dimensions, both possessing almost unlimited resources and both inhabited by a rapidly increasing population of loyal and valorous citizens; India, the home of two hundred millions of grateful and contented subjects, capable, if need be, of providing millions of splendid soldiers, these and countless other colonies and dependencies must be reckoned with, and we doubt not, were the necessity urgent, were Britain's supremacy seriously threatened by any combination of powers, our cousins in the United States, one with us in blood and speech and tradition and identity of interest, would stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother-land, for

The thinnest are, that never yields
The hearts of oak, that dare
Look face on any field
If Yankees too were there

Could dare a frenzied world in arms
Mid hot and bursting shells
And answer Europe's wild alarms
With loud, triumphant calls

Be that as it may as regards the United States, the spectacle of this spontaneous outburst of devotion and loyalty this demonstration of the unity of the Empire, this placing at the disposal of the British government of all the resources of the colonies, will be a most impressive object lesson to the world, since it at least doubles Britain's effective military strength and fully insures her invincibility and supremacy. Britain needed no assistance in bringing this war to a successful issue, yet simply as a manifestation of loyalty, and to demonstrate the fact that each of the colonies—colonies now no more but integral parts of the Empire—is henceforth willing and able to share with the mother land the burdens and responsibility of upholding the rights of Britain and of Britons in every part of the world, offers of assistance were promptly sent from all parts of the Empire. The home government has accepted a small quota of troops from each of the more important colonies for the purpose of exhibiting to the world the extent and quality of the resources upon which she can draw; and when the nations of Europe, who hate Britain because of her greatness and power, of her past successes and her present predominance, witness the sublime spectacle of well trained troops pouring into South Africa from Canada and Australia and the islands of the sea, and fully realize the fact that these could, if needed, be increased a hundred fold, the effect can-

not but be most impressive and salutary; and this practical demonstration of world wide empire and of almost unlimited resources in men and money and material wealth, under command, must inevitably alter all former ideas as to balances of power, and it is beyond any question that permanent supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race with their exalted ideals of truth, justice and righteousness.

For the world should be educated
Swiftly but surely, for the good
And ready to bear the burden of the world
Like a team of steers.

Here are a few interesting facts and figures. There are in the world 3663 languages and dialects and more than 1000 religions. The average duration of life is only about 45 years, but it is slowly but steadily increasing, owing doubtless to the advance in medical science and the greater attention paid to sanitary and hygiene matters. One fourth of the people born into the world die before the age of six, one half before the age of sixteen, only one person in one hundred lives to the age of sixty five, only one in six hundred to be eighty and only one out of every thousand lives to be one hundred. The deaths are estimated at 67 a minute, 96,480 a day, 35,215,200 a year, and the births at 70 a minute, 100,800 a day, 36,792,000 a year. The world's population, therefore, gains about 1,576,800 every year. Married people are longer-lived than single people, tall men live longer than short ones and woman live longer than men. About 750 people out of every 1000 who reach adult age get married. The number of people capable of bearing arms is estimated at one fourth of the population.

The National Council of Women of Canada are appealing to the women of Canada to aid in adequately presenting their life and work at the Paris Exhibition next year. Instead of arranging for a woman's section, which often means disappointment and imperfect representation, the Dominion Government has decided to publish a handbook for distribution, which will give statistics and information regarding all departments of women's life and activities. The volume will be divided into sections on Charities and Reforms, Education, Trades and Industries, Social Work, Professions and Careers, Art, Literature, Church Work, Indian Women and Immigration. Anyone possessing information which will be of interest in any of these departments are requested to send their names and addresses to Miss T. F. Wilson, Paris Commission, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who will furnish lists of questions to be answered.

— * —
A few days ago the Ontario Government made a redistribution of the various sub-departments of the public service. Quite a number of changes were made but our Institution remains as formerly, in charge of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary. As the former Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. J. Davis, received another portfolio, Hon. J. R. Stratton is now our governmental chief. Mr. Davis always manifested a warm interest in our Institution and the deaf generally, which we are sure will be in no degree lessened even though he has ceased to be our official head. In Mr. Stratton we have no doubt the deaf will find quite a devoted a friend and generous provider as were his predecessors.

— * —
The proportion of blind people in the world is about one to every 1250 people. It would seem, however, that the number of one-eyed people must be very great, since nearly three million glass eyes are made every year in Germany, Switzerland and France.

Not long since we noticed an item from one of our papers to the effect that the test in Ontario recently. We would strongly advise not to indulge in such an act in future. Battling is gambling, simple, and should be set at naught. We are poor. Our high moral status of Ontario and hope nothing will mar this noble reputation in stamping the very evil.

THE MACKAY INSTITUTION

From our own Correspondent

We have some new boys added to this list and all appear happy. Several of our big boys left us and are working for the trades but we miss them very much.

Miss Sibelle King is taking a rest from articulation teaching. Her place has been filled by Miss F. C. of Montreal. With this exception, there has been no change made in the teaching staff. Mrs. Ross of Newmarket in charge of the housekeeping.

We had a great treat in view of famous paintings of Tissot in W. Hall. There were more than a hundred pictures all illustrating scenes of Christ and His works. Our dear pupils will never forget the pleasure these beautiful paintings gave them and they have found them so full of lessons far more interesting than themselves. It was hard for them to leave the Hall and only the fading day made them do so. They all regretted their deaf friends in Belleville who have the same enjoyment.

This morning the boys began early and early to lay out their plans for the rink. They are trying to make a season a little though it is still very cold enough for winter and snow to show came the sleigh with them. The bells are out in full force.

Last August, greatly to the surprise and admiration of all Mr. Frank Wiggett, old schoolmate, he took unto him wife, the bride being Miss Anna N. a graduate. Mrs. Wiggett is a very sprightly and bright disposed and was quite a society lady. We consider Mr. Wiggett very fortunate in finding such a clever little wife. They are residing in Ottawa. Mr. Wiggett is in the Government Printing Room. There seems to be a magnet of attraction in Ottawa for the Mackay boys many are employed there.

Mr. Charles Wickens, a graduate of our Institution, has had the honor of having his design accepted for the title of the new patriotic song called "Flag for Me" which is dedicated to Canadian contingents. Mr. Wickens also designed the cover for the Christmas number of the Montreal paper. At present he is engaged on a piece of work to be shown at the Paris Exposition. Though Mr. Wickens is rising rapidly in his profession he always finds time to prepare some tale to give children Friday evening.

Everything bids fair for a happy season, the only cloud over us being the illness of our kind president who has been confined to his room for several weeks.

The *Utah Eagle*, published at the Institution for the Deaf, says: We are under quarantine with scarlet fever. On October 1st one of our girls, L. Fisher, came down with the disease, since then nine others have taken it. The disease was brought to us by one of the girls in her clothing. She was living with her aunt and four of her cousins were sick with scarlet fever. This little girl was sleeping with them to the time of her being sent here, in spite of the fact that all parents and guardians were notified not to bring their children if they had been exposed to any contagious disease, and it had been to notify the superintendent and they would receive instructions. This child was sent to us, even having to get here, being sent the day before the children were expected, and no warning was given us.

The authorities call it criminal negligence which is certainly as mild a term as the seriousness of the act will justify. The sick children are doing as well as can be expected. The work of the school is being seriously interfered with and a must suffer for the carelessness of one

Report of Pupils' Standing.

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

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 29 1899

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THE CANADIAN MUTE

TUESDAY DECEMBER 1, 1899.

“Thank Thee for the light
 That maketh our world so bright
 And giveth us to do
 What we do not see
 There to be set free
 And help us today
 To go sailing by the way
 And find our part
 In the one other heart.”

Selma

An Interesting Wedding.

The bright blue skies and balmy air of Monday, November 9th, at 12 m., were appreciated by the happy parents who witnessed the marriage of Mr. Frank Yack of Chepstow, and Miss Anna Noonan, daughter of Peter Noonan Harper. The bride was tastefully dressed in a pretty lawn-travel suit, trimmed with white silk, and ornaments, and was assisted by her maid who was similarly attired. Mr. Angus McGillivray graciously performed the duties of groomsman in a fitting manner. Owing to the bride's absence and their two assistants being ill, Mr. George Noonan, father of the bride, acted as interpreter. Rev. Father Davis, who duly administered the Divine Sacrament which joined man and wife. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where a number of invited guests awaited them, and where a sumptuous wedding dinner was partaken of, and the afternoon pleasantly spent in games and other amusements. The numerous wedding presents received by the happy couple amply testify to their popularity. They will keep their residence in Chepstow, Galt, for about eight miles from Waterloo.

Mr. Balsi entertained the older pupils in chapel last Saturday evening with an illustrated lecture on the Eskimos and life in the “Far North.” He described the people, their dress, habits, food, customs, implements, etc., showing what varied uses they find for the simplest things, as bone, skin and snow in a land where wood is rarer and more precious than diamonds. The pupils frequently roared with laughter at some of his imagery and life like illustrations. He pointed out a moral for Christianized people, when he told of Eskimo hospitality, when, even in seasons of famine, no one reserves for himself an article of food but shares the last morsel with his famishing fellows, not he a heathen of heathens. He concluded with a bit of humorous punning which was highly appreciated by the hearing part of his audience. Mr. Balsi has promised to come out on some evenings now and then during the season.

Ian MacLaren will have an article in “The Minister and the Organ,” in the “Ladies Home Journal.” It is known that the famous author preaches the organ—or more directly preaches music—as the most prolific source of consolation in churches, and he is never so interesting and forcible than when trying an evil and prescribing a cure.

HOME NEWS

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2, 1899.

Quite a number of teachers, like other people, sat up to see the expected show of London a few days ago but were disappointed at the heavy cloud banks preventing a view.

To some of our correspondents it is gravity is the soul of wit. And, it might be added, is also the conservator of interest and the great conservator of valuable newspaper space.

The oldest inhabitant will have to judge his memory to recollect as cold a November as we have this year. It will make our winter seem much shorter than usual, and also effect quite a saving in coal bills.

We are looking for one of Mr. Coleman's dramatic recitations from Shakespeare in the near future as well as other good things in the way of lectures that the gentleman teachers are going to give us this winter.

For the past six weeks, the boys have not been allowed to go to the city on Saturday afternoons, but last Saturday the embargo was raised and there was a rush of boys down town to get rid of their board-pocket money. The Catholic pupils were also allowed to attend church as usual.

Everyone thinks that if the weather is good we are going to have a fine skating rink this winter. A great deal of work has been put into it during the past two weeks. Mr. Keith has interested himself in it and has kept the boys and other help busy in girding it down to a fine edge and Mr. Keith is satisfied that nothing is needed now but some ice to make it perfect.

It is said that all things come to those who wait, but some of our more ardent skaters and hockeyists begin to doubt the truthfulness of the old adage. They have waited very patiently for the advent of cold weather with ice and snow, but it is yet as mild as we often have it in October. Most people are delighted with the time November we have had, but not so our boys.

On Saturday evening the 18th ult., Mr. Forrester favored the pupils with a most interesting lecture about the early Britons. He began at the time when the people of the British Isles were but stunted savages, the coming of the Celts from Central Asia and told of their customs and modes of life—their tools, weapons and religious beliefs. The invasion of the country by various other people down to the time of King Alfred. It was a very instructive and profitable lecture and the pupils followed it with close attention.

School was let out a little earlier last Monday afternoon that the pupils might have a chance to view the performances of a tame bear which a couple of Indians were leading around on exhibition. What pleased the pupils most was to see the baby animal climb a tree and hang on with his claws. He then exerted what his keeper called a dance, rolled over, shouldered a stick, etc., etc. For our little boys and girls it was an object lesson, as few of them had ever seen a real live bear before and they are still talking about that animal.

There has been considerable rivalry among the seniors about which class contains the strongest boys, so a test was decided on between them. Mr. Madden promised to put up a cup for half-yearly competition in a tug-of-war. Four boys from the shops and four each from Mr. Coleman's and Mr. Denys' classes were chosen and so stubborn was the contest it took two days at the noon recess to settle the supremacy. The shop boys were first matched against Mr. Coleman's class, when the shop boys won. Mr. Denys' class was then put against the shop boys, the latter winning again. Mr. Coleman's and Mr. Denys' class then faced. Mr. Denys' class to every one's surprise, pulling their heavier opponents over the line twice and winning. The shop boys had then to face any four boys in the whole school and after a stubborn contest the school boys won three pulls out of five and will hold the trophy. The following pupils took part. Mr. Coleman's class—Wallace, Lett, Stalton and Dool. Mr. Denys' class—Dobson, McCarthy, Bartley and Zimmerman. School boys—Green, Lett, Dobson and Wallace. Shop boys—Charbonneau, Dool, McLevane and Grey.

The boys in the carpenter shop, under Mr. Dawson's direction, have fixed up a master class for our barber shop, for tree cutting. It is revolving and can be used or lowered to suit the pupil at work, just as cool for the purpose as one we would buy for ten or fifteen dollars. We generally have enough work to keep two pupils busy every afternoon and every one privileged to learn his trade. In fact there is rivalry among the boys about whose turn it is for the barber shop.

There was a Rugby football match in town lately and our boys thought they would like to try the game under Rugby rules, and played two or three practice matches among themselves. Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Madden, who are acquainted with the game, coached them a little and the boys got on very well. Mr. Mathison, however, thought that Association game contained all the risks of bodily injury he cared to allow them to run without the addition of Rugby so the boys have returned to the old style again, which those who have seen the Rugby game as it is too often played, think was a wise move.

PERSONALITIES.

F. Corbiere is doing well at Delin.

Mr. Samuel Pugsley, of Cheapside, purposes visiting Toronto during the month, and hopes to renew old time friendships with many of the mutes there.

The Rev. Smith Warner, who describes the scenes of the Passion Pictures which are now being exhibited in Belloville paid the Institution a visit last Monday.

Just as we go to press, all in our school are regretting the retirement of Miss M. Fletcher, who has been in the service of the Institution for the past eighteen years as head laundress. There are few of our readers who do not know her well, and to know her was to respect her. The deaf have no truer friend.

The congregation of John Street Presbyterian church justly honored the esteemed pastor, Rev. T. J. Thompson, on the occasion of his fourth anniversary, on Monday evening last. Our Mr. Coleman was chairman of the meeting and the *curate* remarks. “The gracefulness with which he performed his duties added much to the evening's enjoyment.

Miss Belle Mathison is the happy possessor of a high-grade camera and she now devotes her spare time to taking and developing photos of various scenes and individuals in and around the Institution. Although this is her first experience in this delightful pastime she has produced some really excellent pictures, and, with a little more practice, will rank among the best of amateur photographers.

A Sad Incident.

Mr. Crane in the *Inuits*, says, “While on duty during the evening study hour in the Hartford school I have seen many heart rending incidents. It often happens that pupils between the ages of twenty and thirty-five study in the same class with younger children. One evening I saw one of these older pupils, whose age was about twenty-five, raise his eyes from his book and cast them upon one of his younger class-mates who had already mastered his lesson. Then turning to me with great tears in his eyes, he said in signs: ‘I am too old. I can not learn my lessons. My parents are to blame. They should have sent me to school years ago.’”

This is a sad story, yet it must be true. Almost every teacher of the deaf can call up several such instances in his own personal observation. This boy had become so old that it was difficult for him to bring his mind under subjection to his will. The twig had grown into a strong, stubborn tree that was not easily inclined. Who was to blame for this? Plainly the boy was right. It was his leaving off parents. They thought it was love which prompted them to keep him at home near them, but it proves, on analysis, to be only selfishness and this selfishness worked cruelly to the child and amounted to a heinous crime against humanity through their own offspring. This young man will probably never be able to express to his friends in words what he expressed to Mr. Crane in signs, and this is the sad, cruel side of the matter.

—Optic.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A contemporary says the following couples were proclaimed in matrimony one year in Scotland.—

Thos. Black and Mary White.
 Peter Day and Helen Knight.
 Solomon Bank and Catharine Vale.
 James Hill and Susan Dale.
 Isaac Slater and Jane Thatcher.
 John Baker and Mary Butcher.
 Stephen Head and Nancy Heart.
 Wm. Stately and Jessie Stuart.
 Joseph Reed and Julia Day.
 Thomas Spring and Mary May.
 Joseph Brown and Clara Green.
 John Robins and Jenny Wren.
 William Castle and Nancy Hall.
 Peter Chatter and Fanny Call.
 Joseph Mann and Eliza Child.
 James Merry and Lucy Wild.
 Thomas Brum and Mary Bear.
 James Fox and Catherine Hare.
 Andrew Clay and Lucy Stone.
 Michael Blood and Lizzie Bone.
 John Cloak and Julia Hood.
 Edward Cole and Nancy Wood.
 James Broom and Ellen Birch.
 Charles Chapel and Susan Church.

Stood By His Flag.

A dozen rough, but brave soldiers were playing cards one night in camp. “What on earth is that?” suddenly exclaimed the ring-leader, stopping in the midst of the game to listen. In a moment the whole squad were listening to a low, solemn voice which came from a tent occupied by several recruits who had arrived in camp that day. The ring-leader approached the tent on tip-toe.

“Boys, he's praying, or I'm a sinner!” he roared out. “Three cheers for the parson!” shouted another man of the group as the prayer ended.

“You watch things for three weeks. I'll show you how to take the religion out of him!” said the first speaker, laughing. He was a large man, the ring-leader in mischief. The recruit was a slight, pale-faced young fellow of about eighteen years of age. During the next three weeks he was the butt of the camp. Then several of the boys, conquered by the lad's gentle patience and uniform kindness to his persecutors, begged the others to stop annoying him.

“Oh, the little ranter is no better than the rest of us!” answered the ring-leader. “He's only making believe. When we get under fire, you'll see him run. These pious folks don't like the smell of gunpowder. I've no faith in their religion.”

In a few weeks the regiment broke camp, marched toward Richmond, entered the Wilderness, and engaged in that terrible battle. The company to which the young recruit belonged had a desperate struggle. The brigade was driven back, and when the line was re-formed behind the breast-works they had built in the morning, he was missing. When last seen he was surrounded by enemies, but fighting desperately. At his side stood the brave fellow who had made the poor lad a constant object of ridicule. Both were given up as lost. Suddenly the big man was seen tramping through the underbrush, bearing the dead body of the recruit. Reverently he laid the corpse down, saying as he wiped the blood from his own face:

“Boys, I couldn't leave him behind—he fought so! I thought he deserved a decent burial.”

During a lull in the battle the men dug a shallow grave and tenderly laid the remains therein. Then, as one was cutting the name and regiment upon a board the big man said, with husky voice:

“I guess you'd better put the words, ‘Christian soldier,’ in somewhere! He deserves the title, and may be it'll console him for our abuse.”

There was not a dry eye among those rough men as they stuck the rudely carved board at the head of the grave, and again looked at the inscription.

“Well,” said one, “he was a Christian soldier, if there ever was one!” And, turning to the ring-leader, “he didn't run, did he, when he smelt the gunpowder?”

“Run!” answered the big man, his voice tender with emotion, “why, he didn't budge an inch! But what's that to standing for weeks out fire like a man and never sending a word back! He just stood by his flag and let us pepper him—he did.”

When the regiment marched away that rude head board remained to tell what a power lies in a Christian life.—*Exchange.*

This Canada of Ours.

Do ye know the mountain meadow
Where the sunbeams lingers long,
Where the robin rears its nestling,
And yours forth its low love song?
Where the cedar reems in springtime
And the balsam sports in play
And the brilliant purple aster
Flings its petals to the day?

Do ye know the brown reef stretching
Where the kelp-scorers twist
And the blue-white bergs from Greenland
Sail so ghestly through the mist?
Where the elder tree is matine
And the cedars call it clear;
And the whale from dusk to downing
Sings a dirge song o'er a bier?

Do you know the flaming forest
In the dead of winter's night,
And the shivering, simous sounds
Of the northern northern light?
When the shadows of the spruces
Fill with formless, fearful things
And the horned owl of the woodland
Soar by on whistling wings?

Do you know the prairie panting
In the torrid noon-day heat,
When the air is full of fragrance
From the roses at your feet?
Where the cattle to the foot hills
Wade knee-deep in grain and grass,
And the way west is nodding
At the sights of summer past?

Do ye know the wondrous west-strand
With its birds and headlands bold
And its wealth of mud and metal
And its forests dense and old?
Where the salmon in the tides
Swim in never-ending throng;
And the waterfalls to the beaches
Gush a sleepy, slumber song?

Say ye not your foot has trodden
The long, weary, winding way,
In the depth of arctic winter?
Ye have watched the flashes play
On the margin of either ocean;
Ye have heard the sea fowl cry
And the glamor of the forest
Must be o'er ye till ye die.

Then stand firmly in the vanguard
Of the hopeful, patriot band;
For your soul has learned the legend
Of this fair Canadian land.
And the scenes your memory conjures
Are the gifts of heavenly powers
That would have you know them well
Of "This Canada of Ours."

—Chas. A. Bramble, in *Canadian Magazine*.

How Mildred Saved the Deer.

(BY ANNE SPOTSWOOD YOUNG.)

"I don't believe a lame dog or a sick cat or an old horse will ever come to this house," wailed a small lassie not long ago. Brother Jack looked up from his newspaper with a puzzled expression. His little sister's eyes were full of tears and her lips were trembling very much indeed, and something dreadful seemed to be the matter. In a moment Jack's paper was thrown aside and little sister was on his knee being comforted.

"Why, Mildred," said the big brother, "what can you want with old horses and lame cats and dogs? It's raining cats and dogs outside now. Shall I go out and get some?"

Mildred laughed at this, in spite of the lump in her throat, but she sobered in a moment, saying, with a little sob:

"It does seem funny to wish for such queer things, Jack, but I know you won't think it's queer when I tell you all about it. I belong to a club at school, and everybody in the club must try to help some poor sick animal and make it better, or else feed hungry ones, and do all they can to make animals happier."

We've had the club three weeks now, and all the girls and boys have fed starving cats and dogs, and one boy made a man stop beating his horse, and every one of them has helped an animal—but me, and all I found was a mouse in a trap. I let that go, and the cook was awful cross about it, so I can't even do that now. The club meets here tomorrow, and we all have to tell something we've done, and there hasn't a lame or hungry dog or cat been round yet. I've watched all day, and now it's raining and getting dark, and I know I won't have a single thing to tell at the club." Mildred winked very hard to keep from crying, and Jack hugged her close a minute as he said:

"Well, I wouldn't cry about it. I know something you did a few weeks ago that you can tell at the club. You saved a little deer's life." Mildred was so surprised that she could hardly speak for a minute.

"Why, Jack," she said at last, "I haven't seen any deer for a long, long time, not since last summer at the Zoo; but—" she added slowly, "it must be true if you say so." Jack laughed.

"You find it hard to believe, don't you?"

"Yes," admitted Mildred.

"Well, this is how it happened," said Jack. "About two weeks ago a certain little girl I know was singing to her doll, and a certain young man, who happened to be the little girl's brother, was all ready to go hunting. As he came into the room where his little sister

was, to say good-bye to her, she looked up, saying, "Oh, Jack, you're going hunting! I wish you wouldn't kill any more dear little rabbits," and the big brother said, "I am going way up among the hills to hunt for deer this time," and the little girl cried a wee bit and begged him not to go, but he laughed and teased her until she burst out laughing, and when he went away he heard her singing once more to her doll.

"Dear little dimpled darling, I've never seen Christmas yet."

Now it happened that there were not very many deer in the woods, and that the hunters did not have good luck. The big brother tramped and tramped through the woods, but no deer did he see until the very last day. Then he happened to be all alone standing near a brook, when suddenly he heard the soft patter of feet, and on looking up there stood the prettiest little fawn you ever saw, right on the bank of the stream, a few yards from him. The big brother stood very still indeed and drew up his gun, took a good aim, and was just going to pull the trigger, when the deer began to walk slowly toward him. She had beautiful large brown eyes, and for a minute they looked like your eyes, his little sister's eyes. I mean, and he seemed to hear the song the little girl was singing when he left home, "Dear little dimpled darling has never seen Christmas yet," and well, the fact is, he could not have killed that deer any more than he could have shot the little girl if she had been standing there. The deer came quite close to him, and then bounded away and was soon out of sight and quite safe."

Mildred's eyes had grown big and dark as she listened to Jack's story, and when he finished she gave a little sigh of relief.

"That was so interesting, Jack, that I almost forgot that you were the 'big brother' and that I was the 'little girl.' It was brave of you not to kill her when you had such a good chance. I guess I really did save its life, because if it hadn't been for me you would have hit it, wouldn't you?"

"I'm afraid so," answered Jack.

"You're a dear, dear brother, so you are and I'm awfully proud of you, and I'll tell the club about it, and they will be glad too." —*The Outlook.*

An Elephant's Cunning.

This is a good story of an elephant's intelligence. The animal in question was a mere baby which he was sent by an Indian Prince to England as a present to Queen Victoria.

He was shipped as a deck passenger by one of the Indian mail steamers from Bombay, and as he had but attained the height of a well-grown calf, and was always most docile and tractable, he was permitted to have the run of the decks for an hour or two every morning when the state of the weather permitted. By the sailors he was dubbed the "Bosun's-mate," owing to the penchant he had for continually picking up every loose coil of rope that he could find and then throwing it over the side, being, as Jack said, "as bad as a naval lieutenant for keeping the decks tidy."

Among other acquaintances that he formed was that of the ship's baker, whose address he soon discovered to be the place of origin of all the sweet delicacies with which he was petted. Here he took to making a regular morning call for something sweet for titill, and was generally regaled with a stale tart or piece of a cake; but, upon calling one morning and extending his trunk, as usual, he found that his visit was unwelcome, as something had occurred to irritate the baker, and, instead of the cake, he received a blow on his trunk with the rolling pin.

The blow was not severe, but the Bosun turned tail and went trumpeting up the deck, where he took a post that would enable him to watch for his assailant. Before long he saw the baker leave his 'shop' and mischief being his object rather than malice, he promptly marched down, and with several vigorous sweeps of his trunk, he swept all the shelves in the bakery clear, until boxes, tarts, cakes, patty pans and cake tins lay in confusion on the deck. This achieved, he bolted like any school boy, and was locked up in disgrace; but, upon the circumstances being known, the popular verdict was in his favor, and he was allowed his liberty as before.

Bosun marched down instantly to the baker, never failed from that day forward, which was regularly paid, and from that time he and his opponent became fast friends.

Robin Adair.

WEDNESDAY afternoons
from 1 to 3 p.m.
WEDNESDAY evenings
from 7 to 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS, except
when the school is closed
from 1 to 3 p.m.

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