

GENERAL INFORMATION

Birds In Summer.

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,
Fitting about in leafy trees,
In the leafy trees so broad and tall,
Like a green and beautiful palace hall,
With its airy chandeliers held and soon
That open up to sun, and stars, and moon,
That open up to the light blue sky,
And catch the winds as they wander by?

They have left their nests in the forest boughs,
Those homes of delight they need not now,
And the young and the old, they wander out,
And traverse their green world round about,
And back, at the top of this leafy hall,
How one to another they laughingly call,
"Come up! come up!" they seem to say,
"Where the topmost boughs in the breezes
sway."

"Come up! come up!" for the world is fair
Where the merry leaves dance in the summer
air;
And the birds below give back their cry,
"We come! we come!" to the branch so high.
How pleasant the life of a bird must be,
Fitting about in a leafy tree!
And away through the air what joy to go,
And to look on the bright green earth below!

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,
Skimming about on the breezy sea,
Creating the billows like silver foam,
Then wheeling away to its cliff-built home!
What joy it must be to sail upborne
By a strong, free wing through the rosy morn
To meet the young sun face to face,
And pierce, like a shaft, the boundless space!

How pleasant the life of a bird must be,—
Wherever it lists, there to flee,
To go, when a joyful fancy calls,
Dashing down 'mong the waterfalls,
Then wheeling about with its mates at play
Above and below, and amid the spray,
Higher and higher, with screams as wild
As the laughing birth of a rosy child!

What joy it must be like a living breeze,
To flutter about 'mong the flowing trees,
Lightly to soar, and to me, beneath,
The waste of the blossoming purple heath
And the yellow rose-like fields of gold
That gladden the fair regions of old
On mountain tops, on the billyo sea,
On the leafy stems of the forest tree,
How pleasant the life of a bird must be!

A Business Lesson.

Peter Cooper was one of the most successful, careful, and prudent business men of his time. He was strongly opposed to the methods of many merchants who launched out into extravagant enterprises on borrowed money, for which they paid exorbitant rates of interest. The following anecdote illustrates this point very forcibly:

Once, while talking about a project with an acquaintance, the latter said he would have to borrow money for six months, paying interest at the rate of 3 per cent per month.

"Why do you borrow for so short a time?" Mr. Cooper asked.

"Because the broker will not negotiate bills for longer."

"Well, if you wish," said Mr. Cooper, "I will discount your note, at that rate for three years."

"Are you in earnest?" said the woman.

"Certainly I am. I will discount your note for \$10,000 for three years at that rate. Will you do it?"

"Of course I will," said the merchant.

"Very well," said Mr. Cooper, "Just sign this note for \$10,000 payable in three years, and give your check for \$800, and the transaction will be complete."

"But where is the money for me?" asked the astonished merchant.

"You don't get any money," was the reply. "Your interest for thirty-six months at three per cent per month amounts to 108 per cent, or \$10,800 therefore your check for \$800 just makes us even."

The force of this practical illustration of the folly of paying such an exorbitant price for the use of money was such that the merchant determined never to borrow at such a ruinous rate, and he frequently used to say that nothing could have so fully convinced him as this rather humorous proposal of Mr. Cooper.

How to Test the Lungs.

Persons who wish to ascertain the true state of their lungs are directed to draw in as much breath as they conveniently can. They are then to count as far as they can in a low and audible voice without drawing in more breath. The number of seconds they can continue counting must be carefully observed. A person with consumption cannot count more than 10 seconds, and frequently after 6 is exhausted. In pleurisy pneumonia it ranges from 9 to 1 seconds. When the lungs are in a sound condition, it will vary from 20 to 35 seconds.

I should be virtuous for my own sake, though nobody were to know it, just as I would be clean for my own sake, though nobody were to see me.—Shakespeare

Advantage In Deafness.

Sometimes I am really glad I cannot hear. One of these occasions was on last Tuesday. A little description of the event won't harm by the telling.

It was a few minutes past six. Toilers in all busy ranks were hurrying homeward. Business brought me to the corner of Sixteenth street and Third avenue. Just as I reached the east of the avenue, a policeman and a laborer were carrying a wounded boy to the pavement. In two minutes there was a crowd of 300 people. I held the laboring man's lunch box, while he, in turn, held the wounded boy so the boy's head rested in his arms. The first policeman sent for an ambulance, the others, who arrived, kept the crowd far enough back to give the sufferer air.

By this time two doctors were on the spot and after a hurried consultation one policeman left and returned in a few minutes with a tall, handsome priest. A query, a glance, and he was on his knees reading the prayers for the dying. Just then the ambulance drove up, the surgeon hastily alighted and at the end of two minutes the ambulance drove off without the "case" it came for. Ambulances do not carry the dead!

Now I'll tell you why I was glad I couldn't hear for the time being. I was spared the pain of hearing the boy's shrieks when he was struck by the car. The death scene, his pitiful moans, his calls for "Mamma!" His awful agony! The cries of anguish of his father and brother, who came to the scene just as he was passing away, brought tears to all who witnessed the scene. It is good to be deaf at such a time.

A strange feature of the tragedy was the fact that not a line appeared in any of the papers about it, though I looked through them all. There are so many of these affairs happening everyday that fully half never reach the public.—L. L. P., in *St. Louis World*.

Pitifully Humorous.

Some men's wives are too much like slaves, beings whose duty it is to be contented with plenty of hard work and something less than a plenty of board or clothes. Such a case seems to have been brought to light recently in southern Indiana under circumstances half pathetic, half humorous.

An aged couple who had lived snugly for many years sold their farm for \$6,000. In due course the purchaser called with a notary to close up the business. The notary had prepared a deed, which the farmer signed and passed to his wife, whose signature was also necessary.

To the surprise of all concerned the woman refused to put her name to the document.

"I have lived on this farm for fifty years," she said, "and I'm not going to sign away my rights unless I get something out of it that I can call my own."

The husband reasoned with her; the notary did likewise. She was immovable. The purchaser grew nervous. There was no telling how unreasonable her demands might be and he was eager to get the farm.

"How much will you take to sign the deed?" he inquired. The woman hesitated. Finally she said:

"Well; I think I ought to have \$2."

The man handed her the amount and she signed the paper. Then she turned the silver dollars over, jingling one against the other and chuckling over her good fortune.

"Well, well," she said, "this is the first money I ever had in my life to spend to suit myself."—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Do not be tcholos, and, above all, do not attempt to be clever at the wrong place and time.—Catherine II.

Everybody says that gentle birth is an accident, and everybody treats it as an achievement.—Walter Scott.

If a man loves a woman for her beauty, does he love her? Not; for the smallpox, which destroys her beauty without killing her, causes his love to cease.—Pascal.

Ideas make their way in silence, like the waters that, filtering beneath the rocks of the Alps, loosen them from the mountains on which they rest.—D'Artagnan.

Be most lenient in your criticism of those who were born wrong, in whose ancestral line there was a hangman's knot, or who came from a tree the fruit of which for centuries has been gnawed and worm-eaten.—Tcholos.

"Do Not Touch a Pupil."

An old teacher says, "Never touch a pupil." This is a very vigorous expression, and perhaps conveys more meaning than the author wishes. It may be modified to this: Accustom your pupils to act from directions, not obey orders.

I saw recently a lady attempt to get her Sunday-school class of seven little girls into the seat immediately behind the one they were occupying. Without a word of explanation or order, she began to push and pull one after another, till, with great confusion and some unpleasantness, the change was affected. How much easier and more sensible it would have been had she told them what she wanted, and directed them to do it.

You wish Charley, who is at the fifth desk from you, to come forward and write on the wall slate. There are two ways of doing this. You can go to him and drag him forward, thrust a crayon into his hand, and scowl at him; or you can tell him you wish him to write on such a slate and let him get there and do it himself. You can make him do it, or let him do it.

No thought is acquired to see at once which is better. To do is pleasing; to be made to do is offensive and humiliating.

In such cases I agree with the old teacher, better never touch a pupil.—D. in *Silent Heater*.

Classes :-

SCHOOL HOURS. From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., Drawing Class from 12 to 3 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons of each week, and Friday evenings. **WORK CLASSES.** Monday and Wednesday afternoons of each week from 3:30 to 5 p.m. **JUNIOR TEACHERS.** On the evenings of Monday and Wednesday of each week from 3:30 to 5 p.m. **TEACHING BRANCH.** From 7 to 8 p.m. on Monday evenings. **PUPILS AND STUDENTS.** From 7 to 8 p.m. on Monday evenings.

Articulation Classes :-

From 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Religious Exercises :-

EVEN SUNDAY. Primary pupils at 10 a.m., senior pupils at 11 a.m., General Lecture at 2:30 p.m., immediately after which the Sunday School will assemble. **EACH SUNDAY DAY.** The pupils are dismissed in the Chapel at 12:30 p.m., and the service for the week, will open by Prayer and afterwards dismiss them so that they may reach their respective schools not later than 2 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the pupils will again assemble and after prayer will be dismissed in an orderly manner. **WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.** Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monseignor Farrell, A. T. Rev. T. J. Thompson, M. A., (Presbyterian); Rev. Chas. E. McIntyre, D.D. (Methodist); Rev. H. Consett, (Baptist); Rev. H. W. Mackay, (Free Presbyterian); Rev. Father Connell, (Roman Catholic); Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. **INTERMISSIONS.** Classes, Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. **MISS ANNIE MATTHISON, Teacher.**

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

Industrial Departments :-

PRINTING OFFICE, SHOPS, AND CARPENTERS. Hours from 7:30 to 6:30 a.m., and from 7:30 to 5:30 p.m. for pupils who attend school, and those who do not from 7:30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. in each working day, except Saturday, when the office and shop will be closed at noon.

THE DRAWING CLASS. Hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, noon, and from 1:30 to 3 p.m. for those who do not attend school, and from 3:30 to 5 p.m. for those who do. No sewing on Saturday afternoons.

THE PRINTING OFFICE, SHOPS, AND SEWING ROOM. To be left each day when work ceases in a clean and tidy condition.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES OR INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS. Are not to be excused from the various Classes or Industrial Departments, except on account of sickness, without permission of the Superintendent.

TEACHERS, OFFICERS, AND OTHERS. Are to allow matters foreign to the work in hand to interfere with the performance of their several duties.

Visitors :-

Persons who are interested, desirous of visiting the Institution, will be made welcome any school day. No visitors are allowed Saturday, Sunday, or Holidays except to the regular Chapel exercises at 2:30 on Saturday afternoons. The best time for visitors on ordinary school days is as soon after 12 o'clock as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3 o'clock.

Admission of Children :-

When pupils are admitted and parents come with them to the institution, they are kindly advised not to linger and prolong their stay with their children. It only causes discomfort for all concerned, particularly for the parent. The child will be tenderly cared for, and if left in our charge without direction, will be quite happy with the other students in the afternoon as possible, as the classes are dismissed at 3 o'clock.

Visitation :-

It is not beneficial to the pupils for friends to visit them frequently. If parents will come, however, they will be made welcome to the classroom and allowed every opportunity of seeing the general work of the school. We cannot furnish lodgings or board or entertain guests at the institution. Accommodation may be had in the city at the Quinte Hotel, Huffman House, Queen's Arms, American and Dominion Hotels at moderate rates.

Clothing and Management :-

Parents will be good enough to communicate to the superintendent the names and post-office addresses of the parents of deaf children not attending school, who are known to them, so that they may forward them particular concerning this institution and inform them where to go, by what means their children can be instructed and furnished with an education.

R. MATTHISON, Superintendent.

Institution for the Blind.

THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION OF BLIND CHILDREN. Is located at Brantford, Ontario. For particular address.

A. H. DIXON, Principal.

In case of the serious illness of pupils either or telegrams will be sent daily to parents or guardians. In THE ABSENCE OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS MAY BE QUITE DISAPPOINTED.

All pupils who are capable of doing so will be required to write home every three weeks. Letters will be written by the teacher to the little ones who cannot write, stating as nearly as possible their wishes.

No medical preparations that have been used at home, or prescribed by family physician, will be allowed to be taken by pupils except with the consent and direction of the Principal of the Institution.

Parents and Friends of Deaf children are advised against Quack Doctors who advertise cures and applications for the cure of deafness. In 99 cases out of 100 they are no return. Consult well known medical practitioners in cases of deafness and be guided by their advice.

R. MATTHISON, Superintendent.

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