

Beatrice Gower and Tillie Mills have also a pleasant, comfortable home. They live in the village of Huntsville, where are also several other little girls from the Home. Their mistress writes for them:

"The children are getting on nicely. They have, every one, been promoted this quarter. They are delighted with UPS AND DOWNS; they recognize their old homes and Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, and I think reading these papers makes them feel more their obligation to the Home. They are expecting to see you every day, and all send their love."

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Lizzie Adams writes as follows:

"Gertrude Freeman and Edith Hallendale will likely remember me—Elizabeth Jane Adams. I hope I have sent you correct answers to your puzzles and conundrums. I think it is a splendid idea to keep your brains polished up with thinking about riddles, puzzles, and such like. I am at Hazel Brae for a visit just now, and next month you may look forward to seeing an account of a pleasant day I spent in Canada. I must now conclude, hoping you will send in more puzzles, for I enjoy them very much. I hope you will have lots of answers, but there is only one answer to each puzzle, and that is the right one."

We received lately a pleasant visit from Mr. John Yonge, of Apsley, who brought to the Home two bags of potatoes, the gift of William Frank Resden, one of Dr. Barnardo's boys, employed by him. The potatoes were grown by this boy on a patch of ground given to him by his master. We feel very much obliged indeed to William for his kind thought of Hazel Brae, and hope he will go on and prosper in his agricultural pursuits.

## READY WRITERS.

TOPICS:

For { "A description of some building  
Aug. { you have seen."

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

The Ontario Institution for the Blind is a large and handsome building, just outside the city of Brantford, containing about one hundred and thirty pupils—not all totally blind, but all with very defective sight. It is a three-storey building about three hundred feet long. The first floor contains the Principal's office, reception room, school rooms, music rooms, gymnasium and teachers' parlour and dining room. On the second and third floors are pupils' dormitories and officers' rooms, also the music hall. This is a large and handsome room containing a pipe organ run by electricity and two pianos. It is well furnished with seats, and will hold about 500 people. In this room the pupils assemble every morning at eight o'clock for prayers, led by the Principal, Mr. Dymond. It is also used for concerts, lectures, etc. The pupils rise at six, breakfast at seven, and school lasts from half-past eight to twelve. Then comes dinner, a walk in the grounds, and afternoon school from two o'clock till four. During the evening all assemble—boys in one room and girls in another—and the teachers on duty read for an hour or so from the newspaper or some interesting book. The subjects of study are the same as in ordinary schools with the addition of a good deal of music and singing, knitting and sewing for the girls and willow work and tuning for the boys. There is also a large gymnasium and a kindergarten class. In the geography classes raised maps are used, on which mountains are represented by brass-headed tacks, rivers by little grooves, towns and capitals by different sized tacks. Pupils are taught to write to their friends by the use of a square card with grooves forming lines. For use among themselves they use the New York point print. The junior classes use the embossed type for reading, and the senior the raised point. During the session, pupils get out to lectures, concerts, and anything interesting going on in the city, and on Sunday morning attend their own place of worship, accompanied by a guide. In the afternoon a service is held in the Music Hall by various clergymen from the city.

In spare time the girls have fancy work of their own, and the boys amuse themselves in various ways, so that the time does not hang heavily on their hands. A good deal of time is spent in the grounds, which are large and very pretty, and contain the Principal's house and other buildings. The public are admitted, and may go through the building from nine to four o'clock. The staff consists of A. H. Dymond, Esq., Principal, to whom all look with respect; Mrs. Dunn, Matron, who is most kind, and looks after the comfort of the inmates in every way; there is also a large staff of resident teachers who do all in their power to make things pleasant, and to provide amusement for the pupils.

CATHERINE DRURY.

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TOPICS:

For { "A description of some building  
Sept. { you have seen."  
For Oct. "Smiles and frowns."

## IN LEISURE HOURS.

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

The following are the answers to last month's puzzles:—Edith Hallendale's "Buried Cities"—1, Trenton; 2, Brighton; 3, Allandale; 4, Listowel; 5, Newcastle.

Edith Hallendale's puzzle:—The whole word is "humiliation."

3. 9, 8, Mit.
4. 5, 5, Ill.
5. 10, 7, 11, Loan.
- 8, 10, 3, Tom.
- 10, 1, Oh.
- 11, 2, 8, Nut.

Milton is the name of the English poet.

Gertrude Freeman's conundrums: 1, sponge; 2, because many ears are there, and they will be shocked; 3, noise.

Puzzle beginning—

1. "My first is in pepper." Answer—piano.
2. "My first is in fowl." Answer—fog.
3. "In spring I look gay." Answer—tree.

Lizzie Adams is the only girl who has sent answers to the Bible questions. They are all answered correctly, excepting a mistake in one of the tribes, and also the answer to No. 2. This question, however, should have been put thus: What *two* men were taken to heaven without dying, and how? The following are correct answers:

1. Job, patience; Moses, meekness; Samson, strength; Solomon, wisdom.
2. Enoch, God took him. Elijah, who was taken to heaven by a whirlwind.
3. Judah, Reuben, Gad, Asher, Maphthali, Simeon, Levi, Issachar, Zebulon, Ephraim, Manasseh, Benjamin.
4. The parable of the trees in Judges ix. 7-15.
5. The raising of the widow's son to life. 1 Kings, xvii. 17-23.
6. Isaiah, ix. 6.

We now give the answer to the "Mysterious Army" in our June number. It is the story of Samson and the three hundred foxes and firebrands. Judges xv. 4, 5.

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## BEHEADED WORDS.

In beheading a word, take off a letter each time from the beginning of the word, and thus get the correct answer. We will give the answer this time to the following example, in order to make our meaning quite plain:—

I am a fish: shark.  
Behead me, and I am to listen: hark.  
Behead me again, and I am a ship: ark.

The answers to the two following beheaded words will be given in the September number:

1. I am a very useful article of furniture; behead me, and I am part of the head; again, I am a necessity of life.

2. I am something we use at dinner; behead me and I am what we sometimes are for dinner; behead me again, and I am what we did at dinner.

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## BURIED GIRLS' NAMES.

The following names are arranged after the same manner as "Buried Cities," only instead of being the names of cities, they are names of girls:—

1. Well, enjoy yourself, my dear.
2. Mamma, my dear little bird is dead.
3. When well played, banjo and singing make pretty music.
4. No, live here certainly I will not.
5. The vainest girl I know is Mary.
6. Indeed, name yourself, then.

## VIEW OF COBO, GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.



WHAT is the use of seeing a pretty place, unless you let other people share your pleasure a little? So with such a thought it is that this month we are giving our readers a picture of a lovely little sea view in the island of Guernsey which we have visited lately, one of the Channel Islands of which Jersey is another, where one of

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOR BOYS.

is situated. The Americans sometimes jokingly profess to think that England is so small that the inhabitants must be in danger of falling over the edge into the sea! There might be some show of reason in such a thought with regard to the

TINY ISLAND OF GUERNSEY,

which only measures ten miles as its greatest length and three or four miles as its greatest breadth; and yet, what a busy, bustling, all-alive place it is! Quite a little world in itself with its population of 37,000.

Lying in the Channel between England and France, the people are a strange mixture of French and English, both of which languages are spoken, and the moneys belonging to both nations are used, as well as a Guernsey coinage. We remember the story of the Norman,

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR,

who conquered England and became its king. Guernsey belonged to him, and so when he took possession of England, this little island came under British rule. The inhabitants do not consider, therefore, that they are under England, but rather that England is under them! The natives are rather tenacious over their rights altogether, and the English who live here are called by the name of

OUTLANDERS,

the same name by which the settlers in the Transvaal are known, only there they are "Uitlanders."

While we have been staying in the island, the sky has nearly, if not quite, rivalled

CANADIAN SKY IN ITS BLUENESS,

and the air has been almost as brilliantly clear.

The Magnolia tree, with its magnificent lemon-scented flower, grows out of doors, weathering winter frosts, and we notice strange little shrubs (not plants) of white and also yellow Marguerites, and cabbages growing at the end of long thick stalks, which are made into walking sticks. Tomatoes are largely grown here, and tons of them are sent over to the English market.

But the sea—

THE BEAUTIFUL SEA!

Here we feel our pen fails to describe, and we could wish for the brush of a painter to set