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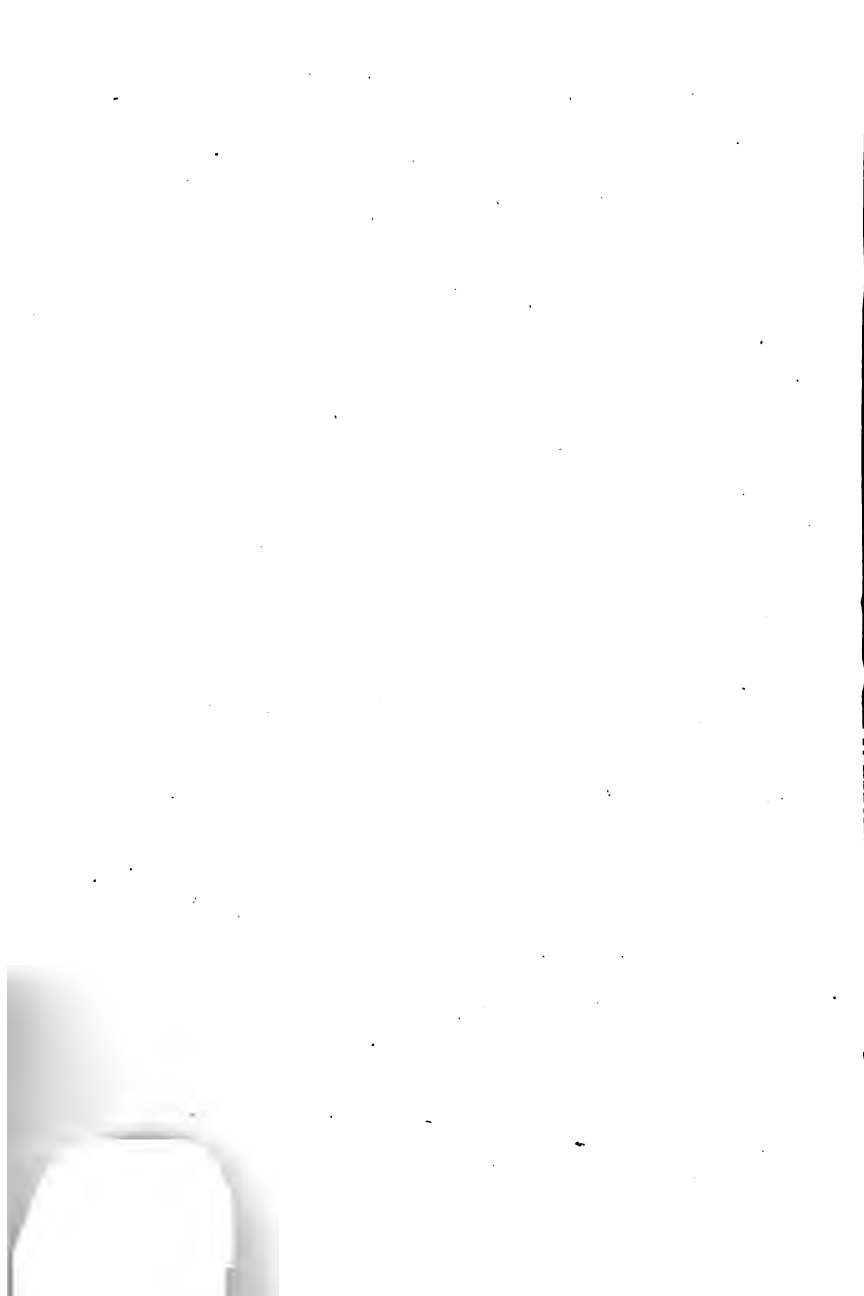
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THE SECOND READER,

FOR

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

BY

G. S. HILLARD AND L. J. CAMPBELL.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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PREFACE.

Saml. G. Green, M. D.
(Class of 1851.)

THIS reading-book is designed to follow immediately after "The Primer, or First Reader." It begins with lessons as easy as those in the last part of that book. The pieces gradually become more difficult, yet they are not too hard for sure and rapid progress.

Great care has been taken to present interesting and attractive lessons. A sufficient proportion of these convey information, and may be considered object lessons. They treat, for the most part, of objects which the child sees around him.

The moral feelings and the imagination are also frequently appealed to. Love and obedience to parents, and kindness to the inferior animals, are inculcated by many of the pieces in both prose and verse.

It has constantly been the aim of the compilers to exclude every thing which might be objectionable to a correct literary taste.

No questions are appended to the lessons, for there are very few teachers who would not prefer to frame their own questions. The intelligent teacher will find no difficulty in constructing, for each lesson, as many questions as may be desired, and in arousing by these more interest than by a set of printed questions, to which the pupils learn the answers and nothing more.

The Exercises in Enunciation are such as can be easily used by young children with the aid of the teacher. They should receive daily attention.

The Illustrations have been designed by Billings, and engraved by Andrews. It is believed that they will prove very attractive to the young pupil.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by

G. S. HILLARD,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

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THE
S E C O N D R E A D E R .

EXERCISES IN ENUNCIATION.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

a long,	as in fate .	o long,	as in note .
a short,	“ fat .	o short,	“ not .
a Italian,	“ far .	o { long and }	move .
a broad,	“ fall .	{ close, }	
e long,	“ mete .	u long,	“ tube .
e short,	“ met .	u short,	“ tub .
i long,	“ pine .	u middle,	“ full .
i short,	“ pin .	u { short and }	fur .
		{ obtuse, }	

oi and **oy**, as in **boil**, **boy**.

ou and **ow**, “ **bound**, **cow**.

NOTE. The long sound of the vowels is usually expressed thus: *ā, ē, ī, ō, ū*. The short sound, thus: *ă, ě, ĭ, ȝ, ŭ*.

All words of more than one syllable have an **ACCENT**, or more forcible stress of voice on one of the syllables than on the others. Accent is noted by a short mark at the right of the syllable; as, *look'ing*.

VOCAL CONSONANTS.*

b	as in babe.	r (trilled) as in rap.
d	“ did.	r (smooth) “ nor.
g hard,	“ gag.	th soft, “ thine.
j	“ joy.	v “ valve.
l	“ lull.	w “ wine.
m	“ maim.	y “ yes.
n	“ nun.	z “ zeal.
ng	“ sing.	z (like <i>zh</i>) “ azure.

ASPIRATE CONSONANTS.†

ch	as in church.	t	as in tent.
f	“ fife.	s	“ seal.
h	“ hold.	sh	“ shine.
k	“ kirk.	th sharp,	“ thin.
p	“ pipe.		

* **Vocal consonants** are those uttered with a slight degree of vocality, but less than that of a vowel. They are formed with a vibration of the vocal chords.

† **Aspirate consonants** are those in which the pure breath alone is heard. They are formed without any vibration of the vocal chords.

CONSONANTS WITH TWO OR MORE SOUNDS.

c soft,	as in cell, city, ice, place.
c hard,	“ cat, cot, cut, fact.
ch	“ church, child.
ch like k ,	“ chasm, chaos, ache.
ch “ sh ,	“ chaise, machine.
g hard,	“ gag, gat, got, gun.
g soft,	“ gem, gibe, age, huge.
s hissing,	“ send, sister, mist, rest.
s like z ,	“ is, rose, tubs, bees.
x “ ks ,	“ ox, axe, fox, text.
x “ gz ,	“ exact, exert, exist, exult.
th soft,	“ this, then, thine, with.
th sharp,	“ thin, thing, month, path.

CONSONANTS TO BE DISTINGUISHED IN SOUND.

b from p ,	as in bat, pat — sob, sop.
d “ t ,	“ dip, tip — mad, mat.
f “ v ,	“ fan, van — leaf, leave.
g “ k ,	“ gun, kin — dog, dock.
s “ z ,	“ sun, zed — kiss, buzz.
v “ w ,	“ vine, wine — vale, wail.
th soft, th sharp,	“ this, thin — smooth, path.

EXERCISES ON THE VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.**a** (long).

age, ate, ape, babe, pale, face, lake, lane, made,
rate, page, wade, shame, skate, spade, snake,
blade, blame, plate, slate, brave, trade, whale.

a (short).

an, am, at, bad, bat, pat, fat, fan, vat, lap, lad,
map, mat, ran, rat, hat, wax, that, than, chat,
span, plan, flag, flax, glad, brag, back, black,
damp, lamp, tramp, and, band, hand, land.

a (Italian).

far, mar, jar, tar, are, bark, park, dark, arm, farm,
charm, harm, hard, hark, harsh, march, sharp.

a (broad).

all, fall, gall, ball, tall, small, bald, halt, salt, warm,
warn, swarm, want, warp, wart.

e (long).

be, he, me, we, she, here, mere, mete, these.

e (short).

bed, pet, fed, vex, beg, ten, hen, led, leg, let, met,
get, jet, yet, wet, step, neck, deck, belt, bench,

flesh, fresh, slept, swept, them, then, vest, west,
when, thresh, trench, send, lend.

i (long).

die, pie, lie, ice, bite, pipe, five, fine, vine, wine,
dive, dine, time, fire, hide, hive, life, line, glide,
gripe, shine, shrine, slide, smile, strife, strive,
swine, thine, thrive, white, while, mind, kind.

i (short):

in, if, it, is, bid, bit, dip, fit, hid, hit, his, kid, lip, lit,
pig, pit, sip, sit, tip, wit, this, shin, ship, chin,
chip, fish, dish, sing, wing, skim, swim, smith,
spring, trip, twist, whip, ink, drink.

o (long).

go, lo, so, no, foe, hoe, toe, bone, home, joke, hope,
note, nose, rope, drone, drove, globe, grove,
shore, stroke, strove, swore, throne, both, fold,
forth, gold, sport, torn, worn.

o (short).

on, ox, bog, top, dog, fog, job, jog, log, lot, mop,
not, rob, rod, sob, sod, blot, chop, drop, flog,
rock, flock, fond, grot, long, strong, shop, shot.

o (long and close).

do, to, lose, prove, move, shoe, who, whose.

u (long).

due, hue, use, dupe, fume, flume, flute, mule,
mute, plume, pure, tube, tune.

u (short).

up, us, bud, bug, but, dug, fun, gun, hub, hut, nut,
pug, sum, sun, sup, tub, lung, sung, must, trust,
thrust, much, such, plum, plump, pulp, shrub,
shun, snug, spun, stump.

u (middle).

put, pull, bull, full, push, bush, ambush, bushel.

u (short and obtuse).

bur, cur, fur, blur, slur, spur, spurn, turn, surf.

oi and **oy**.

oil, boil, soil, toil, spoil, join, joint, point, noise,
choice, boy, coy, cloy, joy, toy.

ou and **ow**.

foul, gout, loud, noun, out, our, pout, rout, trout,
spout, stout, shout, found, ground, brow, brown,
cow, how, now, crowd, crown, drown, fowl,
gown, growl, frown, town.

TABLE OF NUMBERS.

<i>Letters.</i>	<i>Figures.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Numeral Adjectives.</i>
I.	1	One	First
II.	2	Two	Second
III.	3	Three	Third
IV.	4	Four	Fourth
V.	5	Five	Fifth
VI.	6	Six	Sixth
VII.	7	Seven	Seventh
VIII.	8	Eight	Eighth
IX.	9	Nine	Ninth
X.	10	Ten	Tenth
XI.	11	Eleven	Eleventh
XII.	12	Twelve	Twelfth
XIII.	13	Thirteen	Thirteenth
XIV.	14	Fourteen	Fourteenth
XV.	15	Fifteen	Fifteenth
XVI.	16	Sixteen	Sixteenth
XVII.	17	Seventeen	Seventeenth
XVIII.	18	Eighteen	Eighteenth
XIX.	19	Nineteen	Nineteenth
XX.	20	Twenty	Twentieth
XXX.	30	Thirty	Thirtieth
XL.	40	Forty	Fortieth
L.	50	Fifty	Fiftieth
LX.	60	Sixty	Sixtieth
LXX.	70	Seventy	Seventieth
LXXX.	80	Eighty	Eightieth
XC.	90	Ninety	Ninetieth
C.	100	One Hundred	One Hundredth
D.	500	Five Hundred	Five Hundredth
M.	1000	One Thousand	One Thousandth

MARKS USED IN PRINTING.

, COMMA. The Comma denotes a stop long enough to count *one*.

; SEMICOLON. The Semicolon denotes a stop a little longer than the comma.

: COLON. The Colon denotes a stop a little longer than a semicolon.

. PERIOD. The Period denotes a full stop. It is placed at the end of a sentence.

⸘ NOTE OF INTERROGATION. The Note of Interrogation denotes that a question is asked.

! NOTE OF EXCLAMATION. The Note of Exclamation denotes emotion or strong feeling.

— DASH. The Dash denotes a sudden turn in a sentence. It is also used to lengthen the other pauses.

' APOSTROPHE. The Apostrophe denotes that one or more letters in a word are omitted, as *ne'er* for *never*. It also denotes the possessive case, as *John's kite*.

- HYPHEN. A Hyphen is sometimes used to separate the syllables of a word, as *po-ny*.

“ ” QUOTATION MARKS. Quotation Marks denote that the exact words of another are taken or *quoted*.

() PARENTHESIS. The Parenthesis encloses words which might be left out without injury to the sense. These words should be read with a lower, softer, and more rapid voice than the other parts of the sentence.



LESSON I.

ay, ai, ey, ea, ei, = ã.

day	stay	hail	they
hay	play	grain	great
lay	aim	nail	break
way	rain	sail	veil
while	there	does (daz)	room
dull	clouds	a-way'	house

RAIN AND HAIL.

1. At break of day there was a great fall of rain, and now there is as great a fall of hail.

2. The sky is dull with a dark veil of rain clouds.

3. We must stay in the house all day. We can play in our own room, or sit in the old arm-

chair, while the rain and hail are beating down the grain.

4. When the rain and hail pass away, we may take a sail on the lake.

5. The wise God makes the sun shine, and the rain and hail fall. He does all things for the best.



LESSON II.

ee, ea, ei, ie, = ē.

seen	seek	eat	chief
seem	freeze	mean	piece
keep	reach	deal	fierce
sleep	weak	brief	seize
round	known	sto'ry	win'ter

THE DOG AND THE SNOW.

1. LET us sit down round the fire this cold night, and I will tell you a true story of a dog.

2. A long way from this place there is a land where there is a great deal of cold, and where much snow falls,



and where the hills are so large and so high that their tops seem to reach the sky.

3. Some good men live there, who do all they can to help men who pass over these hills.

4. Those who have to go over these hills in winter, sometimes, in a snow-storm, sink into the snow and fall asleep. If some one does not wake them, they soon freeze to death.

5. Well, these good men, who live in a house in the midst of the high hills, keep large dogs, and they teach them to go out to seek for those who may be lost in the snow-drifts.

6. When they have found a man, they bark till they bring some of the good men to them. Then these men, with the aid of the dogs, take the poor man out of the snow, and help him to their house, where he finds food to eat, and fire to warm him.



LESSON III.

might	heard	looked	him-self
hour	hair	a-round'	fall'ing

THE BOY LOST IN THE SNOW.

1. ONE cold night, when the snow fell fast, and the wind blew loud and shrill, and it was quite

dark, with not a star to be seen in the sky, these good men sent out a dog to seek for those who might want help.

2. In an hour or two the dog was heard to bark at the gate; and when the men looked out, they saw the dog there with a boy on his back.

3. The poor child was stiff with cold, and could but just hold on the dog's back.

4. The men took the boy in, and when he was warm and had some food, he told them that he had lain a long time in the snow, and was too ill and weak to walk.

5. The snow was falling fast on him, when he felt something seize him by the coat. He did not know but it was a fierce wolf; but soon he heard the bark of a dog close by him.

6. The boy then put out his hand, and he felt the hair of the dog; and then the dog gave him one more pull.

7. This gave the poor boy some hope, and he took hold of the dog, and drew himself out of the snow; but he felt that he could not stand or walk.

8. He then got upon the dog's back, and put his arms around the dog's neck, and thus he held on.

9. He rode on the dog's back all the way to the house of the good men, who took care of him till the snow was gone, when they sent him to his own home.

—••••—

LESSON IV.

bright
sight

work
should

says (ses)
much

look'ing
pea'cock



THE PEACOCK.

1. HERE is a peacock. A little boy and girl are looking at him.

2. "Tell us, Mr. Peacock, what do you do all the day?"

3. "I spread my tail in the sun, and it is gay and bright."

4. "Ah, but if you eat, you should work; what work do you do?"

5. "I do not work at all. Little boy and girl, how much work do you do?"



LESSON V.

oa, ow, ou, oe, = ō.

boat	road	show	four
coat	toad	slow	court
goat	oar	snow	mourn
coal	row	throw	foe
load	blow	own	toe
sol'id	in'sects	un'der	harm'less

THE LITTLE SAIL-BOAT.

1. THIS is my own boat.
I have put a load of coal
in it.

2. My boat will not go
slowly when the wind
blows so as to fill the sail.

3. When the sail is up,



and the wind blows hard, my boat will skim along as fast as a duck can swim.

4. Ned Lee has a large boat. Four men can row in it with four oars.

THE TOAD.

1. HERE is a toad. The girl saw it by the side of the road.

2. See her make it hop. She will not hurt it. Hop away fast, toad.

3. Can a toad eat flies? Yes, it can eat flies, and other insects.

4. If it is a cold day, a girl can wear a warm dress and a boy may put on a thick coat.

5. But what does the toad do when it is winter and the snow falls?

6. It hides under stumps and stones till the spring of the year.

7. It is said that toads are sometimes found alive in solid rocks and in the hearts of trees.

8. A toad will not hurt you. It is harmless. Do not hurt a toad.



LESSON VI.

hurt	gent'ly	a-way'	be-cause'
ver'y	pus'sy	drive	food

LITTLE PUSSY.

1. I LOVE little pussy,
Her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her,
She'll do me no harm.
2. So I'll not pull her tail,
Nor drive her away,
But pussy and I
Very gently will play.
3. She shall sit by my side,
And I'll give her some food,
And pussy will love me,
Because I am good.



LESSON VII.

full	book	good	could
pull	look	wood	should
put	took	foot	would
son	come	none	dove
done	some	love	a-bove'

word	lit'tle	pret'ty (prē-)	prays
work	nev'er	al'ways	hap'py

MY DOVE.



1. How I love my pretty white dove! It loves me too. It can fly far up in the sky, far above the great trees of the wood, and yet it comes down to me when I call it.

2. Come, pretty dove, here are some seeds for you to eat. Eat them all up fast, and when there are none you may fly away, pretty dove, far away.

3. My father and mother love me far more than I love my little dove. They give me all that is good for me to have, and try all they can to make me good and happy.

4. I should always love my father and mother, for I would have them always love me.

5. Father works all day, and mother tells me that he does it all for her and his little son. It is his love for us that makes him do so.

6. Mother works for me too, and loves me far more than I can love her. No words can say how she loves me, and how good she is.

7. When she lays me in my bed she prays with me to God to take care of me, to make me good, to make me love Him, and to keep me from sin.

8. O, may I always love my mother as she loves her son! May I never make her sad, but always live so as to give her joy, and make her glad and happy all her days.

—••••—
LESSON VIII.



THE BIRD AND THE BAD GIRL.

ea, = ă.

dead	dread	spread	breath
head	bread	thread	meant
yard	once	young	through

1. I ONCE saw a young girl tie a string to a bird's leg, and pull the bird through the yard.

2. She said she meant to see how fast it could go ; so she ran till she was out of breath.

3. The poor bird could not spread its wings and fly away, so it went hop, hop, hop, to try to keep up with her ; but it broke its leg, and there it lay on the hard stones, and its head was hurt, and the poor bird was soon dead.

4. O, what a bad girl this was to treat a bird so ill !



LESSON IX.



THE FOOLISH YOUNG GEESE.

goose
geese

pounce
young

noise
lis'ten (lis en) night

heard

1. **THERE** was a large flock of geese at the farm, and some of them were young geese. The young geese made a great noise ; they would talk, talk, talk, all day long.

2. "What a fine world ! what a fine place !" they said. "I'm a goose, I'm a goose ! Here's a worm, here's a worm !"

3. "Where ? where ?" said the rest. "Here, here ; no, it's a stick ! I'm a goose, I'm a goose !" That was the way the geese went on all day, and all of them at once.

4. "I wish you would be still," said a wise old goose. "Do you not know that the fox lives in the wood ? Why do you tell him there are fat geese so near ?"

5. But no one would listen to what the wise old goose said, and the noise went on all day ; and, if one woke in the night, she would say, "I'm a goose, I'm a goose !"

6. So the fox heard them, and he stole through the trees. Pounce ! Quack ! The goose was in his mouth ; he ran off with her to his hole, and ate her up.

7. "There," said the wise old goose, "I told you so."



LESSON X.

be-gins'	chick'ens	know (no)	hatched
ev'e-ry	cack'ling	cov'ers	dan'ger

ANN AND HER HENS.

1. ANN has some hens, and they live in a yard. She has come out with her mother to feed them.

2. Ann likes them all, but she likes the little chickens best, they are so soft, and so fond of the old hen.

3. The hen that has no chickens lays eggs for Ann; nice, white eggs. When the hen has laid an egg she begins to make a loud cackling noise, to let every one know what she has done.

4. Some day this hen will have chickens too. Ann will put straw in a box, and will give the hen some eggs.

5. The hen will sit on the eggs for three weeks, and keep them warm.

6. Then the chickens in the eggs will cry "Peep, peep," and peck at the shell. The hen will help them break the shell, and out will come the chickens.

7. When the chickens are hatched, the hen takes very great care of them.

8. She calls them to her, scrapes in the earth to find food for them, and covers them with her wings to keep them warm and out of danger.

LESSON XI.

finch	high	bud'ding	moss
house	feath'ers	boughs	bird'ies

THE FINCH.

1. "LITTLE finch, little finch,
Pray where is your house?"
"High up in the tree,
Made of down, and of moss,
And of soft budding boughs,
There is my little house,
My snug little house."
2. "Little finch, little finch,
Who lives in your house?"
"Birdies one, two, and three,
With feathers of down,
As brown as a mouse,
All live in my house,
My snug little house."



LESSON XII.

er, ir, ear, or, = ur.

her	sir	girl	word
per	bird	stir	work

perch	dirt	heard	worm
were	first	learn	worse
be-come'	al'most	play'mates	shoul'der

JANE ROSS.

1. JANE ROSS is six years old. She is never cross or pert. She is kind to all her playmates, and they are kind to her.

2. She always keeps her dress clean and neat, and her face and hands free from dirt; for she has heard her mother say that no one likes to see boys or girls who are not neat.

3. One day her mother gave her a pretty little bird. At first the bird was afraid of Jane, but now it has become quite tame.

4. It will perch on her shoulder, and eat seed and worms out of her hand.

5. It seems to be happy in its little cage, and sings almost all day long.



LESSON XIII.

edge	bridge	dodge	drudge
hedge	ridge	lodge	judge
stand'ing	cross'es	through	wa'ter



A WALK IN THE VALE.

1. This road will lead us down by a hedge into a vale. In the midst of the vale is a stream. It comes from a spring by the side of the hill.

2. Let us sit down on the edge of this bank near the spring. How clear and pure the water looks! The brook is small where it first starts.

3. See how it winds through the vale. Far down the vale a bridge crosses the stream.

4. Trees grow on the bank of the stream. Their long branches bend down to the water.

5. There are stones by the side of the brook. See that dove standing on one of them to drink.

6. Now he dips his bill into the stream. How quickly he lifts his head from the water! Now he turns his head first to one side and then to the other. He heard a noise, and has flown over the ridge of the hill.

7. I have found some ant-hills here. Let us sit down and watch the ants. How hard they toil in the hot sun! From the ant all may learn to work.

LESSON XIV.

a'ble	cra'dle	freck'le	cat'tle
ta'ble	i'dle	spar'kle	gen'tle
troub'le	nee'dle	ap'ple	lit'tle
an'y (en-)	man'y (men'-)	naugh'ty	care'ful

ROSE HALL.

1. ROSE HALL is a good little girl. See her by the side of the cradle. The little baby is her sister.

2. Rose's mother told her to watch by the cradle while her little sister slept. If the baby wakes, Rose will rock it to sleep again.



3. If she takes the baby in her arms, she must be very gentle with it, as it is a young child.

4. Rose is able to help her dear mother in many ways. She does not wish to be idle when there is any work that she can do.

5. She is very careful never to cause her mother trouble, as some naughty girls do.

6. She knows how much her kind mother has done for her ever since she was as small as her baby sister in the cradle. She knows, too, that if she is a good girl she will make her mother happy.

7. A good girl will grow up to be a good woman.



LESSON XV.

kit'ty	mous'ie	dough (dō)	a-go'
white	used	caught	teeth

KITTY AND MOUSIE.

1. ONCE there was a little kitty,
White as the snow;
In a barn she used to play,
Long time ago.
2. In the barn a little mousie
Ran to and fro;

For she heard the kitty near her,
Long time ago.

3. Four paws had little kitty,
Paws soft as dough,
And they caught the little mousie,
Long time ago.

4. Nine teeth had little kitty,
All in a row ;
When they bit the little mousie,
Mousie cried, " O ! "



LESSON XVI.

sit'ting	bas'kets	oth'er	warm'er
mend'ing	wa'ter	cov'er	coun'tries
fish'er-man	brought	juice	sug'ar

THE SEA-SHORE.

1. KATE and Lucy live near the sea-side. They have come out to the shore, with their baskets, to look for shells.

2. The tide is out, and the sand is nice and dry. When the tide comes in, the waves will roll up and cover the beach.

3. A fisherman is sitting on the sand mending his net.



4. How grand the sea looks! The water is very salt. You would not like to drink it.
5. There is a ship a long way off.
6. The wind blows, and the ship sails on very fast. Soon it will be quite gone.
7. Where is it going?
8. I do not know. It may be going to lands far away, to bring home tea, or sugar, or rice.
9. Why do we send so far for these things?
10. Tea does not grow here; it is the leaf of a plant found in a land many, many miles away.

11. Sugar is made from the juice of a sweet cane, and rice is the grain of a plant like wheat. They are brought in ships from countries warmer than ours.

12. Many other things are brought to us in ships.



LESSON XVII.

watch	said (sed)	ver'y	own'er
seemed	thief	wick'ed	so'r'y

THE BOY AND WATCH.

1. "I HAVE found a watch! I have found a watch!" said John Lane. "O, what a fine gold watch it is! and a gold chain! Now I can always tell what time of day it is."

2. John held the watch in his hand. It went tick! tick! tick! — but to John it seemed to say, "A thief! a thief! John! John! a thief!"

3. "No," said John; "I cannot keep this watch. That would be very wicked. I must try to find the owner. If I should keep this watch for my own, I should be sorry as long as I live."



LESSON XVIII.

vines	bunch'es	filled	dried
pick'ing	gar'den	rai'sins	fruit

PICKING GRAPES.

1. A LITTLE girl is in the garden picking grapes from the vines.

2. The grapes are ripe now, and are good to eat.

3. She has filled her hat with bunches, and she will take them to her mother.

4. There are many kinds of grapes. Sweet grapes are a very fine fruit.

5. Wine is made from grapes. Raisins are dried grapes.



LESSON XIX.

goes	ped'ler	moth'er	rat'tle
buy (bi)	try'ing	broth'er	piece
says (ses)	liked	sure (shure)	cloth

THE PEDLER.

A PEDLER with a trunk full of things to sell is come to a farm-house.

2. The pedler goes from house to house, trying to sell his goods.



3. Frank has got down to look at the toys.

4. His mother said she would buy him what he liked best.

5. At first he said, "O, mother! buy me that rattle."

6. But just then he saw a little watch and chain, and he said, "O, no; not a rattle; but that watch and chain!"

7. His mother says she will not buy him the watch and chain till he is sure that he will like them best.

8. Frank's little brother must have a toy too.

9. Look at the pedler! He is trying to sell a piece of cloth to Frank's mother.



LESSON XX.

read'y	maid'en	green'er	guide
flow'ers	dam'sel	mer'ry	pat'ter-ing
re-turns'	fool'ish	cher'ries	ev'e-ry-where

LITTLE BIRD! LITTLE BIRD!

1. "LITTLE bird! little bird! come to me;
I have a green cage ready for thee;
I'll bring thee flowers, both red and blue,
And fresh, ripe cherries all wet with dew."
2. "Thanks, little maiden, for all thy care,
But I dearly love the clear, cool air,
And my snug little nest in the old oak tree."
"Little bird! little bird! stay with me."

3. "Nay, little damsel; away I'll fly
To greener fields and a warmer sky;
When spring returns with pattering rain,
You will hear my merry song again."
4. "Little bird! little bird! who'll guide thee
Over the hills, and over the sea?
Foolish one, come, and with me stay;
For I'm sure you'll never find your way."
5. "Ah, no, little maiden! God guides me
Over the hills, and over the sea:
I will be as free as the clear bright air,
Chasing the sunlight everywhere!"



LESSON XXI.

wrong bas'ket a-gain' (a-gen') mar'ket

THE BOY AND BASKET.

1. WHAT do we see here? Can you tell me what this boy is trying to do?

2. Yes; he is trying to open a basket, so that he can see what is in it.

3. He has been told to



carry the basket home from the market without opening it.

4. If he opens the basket, he will do a wrong act. He will be found out, and will not be trusted again.



LESSON XXII.

sell	wom'an	field	car'ry-ing
droll	ber'ries	picked	will'ing

CARRYING A BASKET ON THE HEAD.

1. This woman has a basket on her head. Do you think that this is a droll way to carry a basket? She holds it on with her hand. Which hand has hold of the basket now?



2. You cannot tell what is in the basket. There may be berries in it, which the woman has picked in the field, and is carrying to the town to sell.

3. The little girl has a basket on her arm. She is a good girl. She is willing to work, and help her mother all she can.

LESSON XXIII.

bro'ken
vase

col'or
my'self

sor'ry
an'gry (ang'-)

play'ing
pitch'er



THE TRUTHFUL BOY.

1. CHARLES has broken the pitcher with his whip. I hope he will tell his mother the truth about it.

2. Let me tell you a story about a boy who never told a lie. His name was James Lee.

3. One day little James was playing with the cat in his mother's room. There was a fine glass vase, of a blue color, full of roses, on the table.

4. James put his nose to the roses to smell them, and the pretty blue vase fell from the table to the floor and broke.

5. A bad boy who was with him said, "Say the cat did it."

6. But James said, "I cannot tell a lie to save myself from harm. I will go at once to my mother, and tell her what I have done."

7. He went at once, and told her. His mother was sorry that her pretty vase was broken, but she was not angry with James.

8. She kissed him, and said, "How glad I am that you came and told me at once! A little son who tells the truth is worth far more to me than all the vases in the world."

9. How happy James was that he did not tell a lie and vex his good mother!



LESSON XXIV.

sil'ly	won'der	day'light	be-fore'
in-deed'	sup'per	go'ing	on'ly

THE WISE OWL.

1. "DEAR me," said an old owl, who sat on a log, "how silly men are! Indeed, I think no one is wise but me.

2. "They all go out in the sun, and they do not seem to know that the sun shines only to put us all to sleep.

3. "It is very strange, for they hear me hoot at night, and they might know I should not be out, if night were not the best time for going out.

4. "There are no mice to be had in the day. What can men do, I should like to know, without mice?

5. "I know where there is a fat old mouse. I shall eat him to-night. He will not see me in the dark."

6. "O! O!" said a fat mouse who was near; "I wonder if the owl means to eat me! I will go out then before it is dark, and take my supper."

7. So the mouse took his supper by daylight, and the owl had no supper at all that night.

8. Such a wise bird as the owl is! But I think she should not talk so loud.



LESSON XXV.

us'es (yūz'ez)

i'ron (i'urn)

floor

smooth

toys

wag'on

learn

let'ter



IRONING CLOTHES.

1. SEE this little child. She is playing with her toys on the floor, while her mother is at work.
2. What has her mother in her hand? It is a

flat-iron. Do you know what she uses the flat-iron for? Yes. It is to make the clothes smooth and neat.

3. Would you not like to put your hand on the flat-iron? No. It is hot, and would burn my hand.

4. What has the child in the wagon? I can see a large ball, and a block with the letter A on one side of it.

5. The child will learn its letters, and will soon be able to read.



LESSON XXVI.

pair	pres'ent	back'wards	fig'ures
un'cle (ung'-)	cir'cles	learned	George

LEARNING TO SKATE.

1. CHARLES JOHNSON has come out to skate on the pond.

2. He has a new pair of skates, which his uncle George gave him as a New Year's present.

3. When Charles first put on his skates he could hardly stand upon



them. His feet would slip out, and down he would come upon the ice.

4. But he said, "I will keep on trying; other boys have learned to skate, and I am sure I can learn."

5. Now he can skate very well. He means to learn to skim along on the ice very swiftly.

6. Some boys can skate backwards, and cut circles and other figures in the ice.



LESSON XXVII.

been (bin)	nose'gay	af'ter	ar-rānged'
flow'ers	love'ly	sev'er-al	El'len

THE NOSEGAY.

1. WHAT pretty flowers!
How sweet they smell!

2. Little Ellen has been
in the garden picking
some flowers to give to her
mother.

3. "These flowers will
make a very pretty nose-
gay," says her mother;
"but you must pick me a moss-rose to put in
with them."



4. "O, I can find you a lovely moss-rose, mother!" says Ellen; "there is one on the bush."

5. After Ellen's mother has arranged the flowers, she will put the end of the nosegay, which is held in the hand, into a vase of water. Then the flowers will keep fresh for several days.



LESSON XXVIII.



ground
cov'ered

shov'el
e-nough' (-nuf) fro'zen

hun'gry

crumbs
break'fast

LUCY AND THE SNOW-BIRD.

1. The ground is all covered with snow. It is a cold day.

2. James and his sister Lucy have come out to make a path. Each has a shovel.

3. James has been told that, when the snow is on the ground, it is better to be out of doors than to sit in the house by the fire all the while. To work in the snow will make him hardy and strong.

4. Lucy thinks she is helping James a great deal. But she is not old enough to do very much.

5. "O, James," says Lucy, "see that pretty little snow-bird! It does not seem to be at all afraid of us."

6. "Are you not cold and hungry, little snow-bird? I should think your feet would be frozen. I will go into the house and get some crumbs for you to eat."

7. The little snow-bird will be glad to get some nice crumbs for its breakfast.

8. Lucy is a good, kind girl to pity the snow-bird and bring it something to eat.

LESSON XXIX.

sweet
through

gen'tle close
some'times win'dow

roar
qui'et

THE WIND.

1. I AM the wind,
 And I come very fast;
Through the tall wood
 I blow a loud blast.
2. Sometimes I am soft,
 As a sweet, gentle child;
I play with the flowers,
 Am quiet and mild —
3. And then out so loud
 All at once I can roar;
If you wish to be quiet,
 Close window and door.
4. I am the wind,
 And I come very fast;
Through the tall wood
 I blow a loud blast.

LESSON XXX.

eyes	bush'y	tear	pinch
thumb	squir'el	wear	rab'bits
mouth	spark'ling	gnaws	an'i-mals



THE SQUIRREL.

1. **HERE** is a fine squirrel in a cage. He is sitting on his hind legs, and gnawing a piece of cake which he holds in both his paws.

2. He has a large bushy tail, and fine, black, sparkling eyes.

3. Cannot a squirrel hold a nut or a piece of

cake in one of his fore feet, as a boy does in one hand ?

4. No ; for he has not a thumb, as a boy has. So he cannot pinch a thing as a boy can.

5. The squirrel has two long teeth in the front of his mouth. These two teeth grow as long as he lives.

6. Look at the squirrel when he eats a nut and gnaws a hole in the shell. You will see how he would wear down his teeth if they did not grow.

7. There are many animals which gnaw their food like the squirrel, and have teeth that grow as long as they live.

8. Does the cat have teeth like a squirrel ?

9. Look at the cat, and you will see that she has not teeth like the squirrel to gnaw with. Her teeth are more like the dog's, so that she can tear her food.

10. Rabbits have teeth like the squirrel, and eat their food in the same way.

11. The rat also has teeth like the squirrel. He does not tear his food, as you see a dog tear meat



from a bone. He gnaws it into small bits, like saw-dust, with the two long teeth which are in the front of his mouth.



LESSON XXXI.

ly'ing	hear'ing	up-on'	kind'ness
read'ing	lis'ten-ing	chil'dren	re-spect'
a-loud'	ta'ble	per'sons	daugh'ter



THE GIRL READING TO HER GRANDFATHER.

1. HERE is a little girl who holds a book in

her hand. An old man sits by her side at the table, and a dog is lying upon the floor.

2. The little girl is the grand-daughter of the old man.

3. She is reading aloud to him, and he is listening to her.

4. He is a very old man, and his eyes are dim with age. He cannot see to read as well as he could when he was young.

5. He is very fond of hearing his little grand-daughter read, and she is always happy to read to him.

6. Children should always treat old persons with kindness and respect.



LESSON XXXII.

fields	bran	flour	plough
mil'ler	meal	yeast	ov'en
be-tween'	bro'ken	loaves	cov'ered

BREAD.

1. CAN you eat grass like the cow? No; you eat bread. But bread comes from the fields. It is made of the grain which grows in the fields.

2. Have you ever seen the ripe grain in the fields? If you take some of it in your hand, and

rub it, you will find the seeds from which your bread is made.

3. The seeds are hard, and covered with a hard skin. They must go to the mill, where the miller will grind them between two stones; then they will be all broken up into soft meal.

4. Part of the meal is brown, and part of it is white. The brown part of the meal is from the outside skin which was over the seeds; we call it bran: the white part of the meal is from the inside of the grain; we call that flour.

5. And now how shall we make the flour into bread? We must mix it well with water and salt, and put in some yeast to make it light; then we will make it up into loaves, and put it into the oven to bake.

6. How many things must be done before you can have your nice slice of bread from the loaf!

7. First of all, men must plough the ground and sow the seeds, and then God sends rain to make the grain grow up out of the earth, and warm sunshine to make it ripe.

8. Then, when the grain is ripe, men cut it down and thresh it to get out the seeds; and then the miller must grind them into flour before any one can make a loaf of bread for you.

LESSON XXXIII.

vis it	crumbs	farm'house	say'ing
showed	swim'ming	fright'en	tired
pic'tures	tow'ard	sev'en	run'ning
o-bey'	stretched	raised	grand'moth-er



A VISIT TO GRANDMOTHER.

1. CHARLES and Lucy Gray have a grand-mother who lives in a farm-house.
2. They have come to make her a visit to-

day, and she is showing them the pictures in a book.

3. Their grandmother is very glad to have them visit her, for they are good children and always obey her.

4. The first thing that Lucy wanted to do was to feed the chickens; so her grandmother gave her some soft crumbs of bread for them.

5. After Lucy had fed the chickens, she and Charles went down to the pond where the ducks and geese were.

6. They found the ducks swimming very grandly in the pond. The geese stood on the bank.

7. One cross old goose ran toward the children, with her neck stretched out, and began to hiss.

8. Then Lucy wanted to run away. "Don't be afraid of an old goose," said Charles. "She won't hurt you."

9. When the old goose saw she could not frighten Charles, she ran back to the flock.

10. Charles and Lucy next went to see the pigs.

11. There were seven little white pigs in the pen, and one with black spots on it.

12. When the old hog heard the children at the pen, she raised her head and began to grunt, "Ugh! ugh!"

13. Charles said that was her way of saying, "Have you brought me any thing to eat, sir?"

14. When Charles and Lucy were tired with running about, they came into the house. Their grandmother then showed them the pictures in a large book.



LESSON XXXIV.

lamb	wool	clothes	lived
be-cause'	used	wis'est	old'er

THE LAMB.

1. HERE is a little girl with a lamb. A lamb is a young sheep.

2. It is a good play-mate for her, and she is very fond of it. She has one hand on the lamb's back.



3. What a soft back it has! Why is it soft? Because it is covered with wool.

4. When the lamb grows older its wool will

be cut off. Do you know what wool is good for? Yes, it is used to make cloth, and from the cloth we make clothes to wear. Men make the cloth and the clothes.

5. But who makes the wool? No man can make that, not if he were the wisest man that ever lived.

6. Who, then, makes the wool grow on the sheep? It is God, who gives us all life, and breath, and all things.



LESSON XXXV.

doth (duth)	coun'try	rolled	les'sons
rob'in	warm'er	him'self	dor'mouse
swal'low	weath'er	them'selves	hon'ey-bee

WINTER.

1.

THE north wind doth blow, and we shall have
snow,

And what will the robin do then, poor thing?
He'll sit in a barn,* and keep himself warm,
And hide his head under his wing, poor thing

* The English robin stays in barns during winter; the American robin goes to a warmer country. The dormouse, mentioned in the fourth stanza, is an animal found in Europe, in size between the squirrel and the common mouse.

2.

The north wind doth blow, and we shall have
snow,

And what will the swallow do then, poor
thing?

O! do you not know that he's gone long ago
To a country much warmer than ours, poor
thing?

3.

The north wind doth blow, and we shall have
snow,

And what will the honey-bee do, poor thing?
In his hive he will stay till the cold's gone away,
And then he'll come out in the spring, poor
thing.

4.

The north wind doth blow, and we shall have
snow,

And what will the dormouse do then, poor
thing?

Rolled up like a ball, in his nest snug and small,
He'll sleep till warm weather comes back, poor
thing.

5.

The north wind doth blow, and we shall have
snow,

And what will the children do then, poor things?

When lessons are done, they'll jump, skip, and run,

And play till they make themselves warm, poor things.



LESSON XXXVI.

twelve	crim'son	morn'ing	their
ri'ses	to-mor'row	tow'ard	south

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST.

1. WHAT is the time by your watch?
2. It is twelve o'clock. It is noon.
3. Now, where is the sun? Turn your face to it. Look at the sun. You will see it in the south.
4. When it is twelve o'clock, if you look at the sun, your face will be toward the south.
5. Your back will be toward the north.
6. Your left hand will be toward the east, where the sun rises.
7. Your right hand will be toward the west, where the sun sets.
8. When the sun is gone from our sight, it still shines. It still gives light and heat to other

lands. They have their day when we have our night. And when we have our day they have their night.

9. Which way does the wind blow now ?

10. The wind comes from the north.

11. The north wind is cold. But the wind is warm when it comes from the south.

12. Come and look at the sun, for it is now in the west. In a short time it will go from our sight. It will soon give light to those who live on the other side of the earth.

13. Do look and see what a fine sky there is in the west! The clouds are like crimson and gold. Now the sun is out of sight. We shall see it no more till we see it rise to-morrow morning in the east.



LESSON XXXVII.

do'ing	cells	hour	la'bors
fly'ing	combs	bu'sy	o'pen-ing
hon'ey	build	im-prove'	skil'ful-ly
pol'len	thighs	gath'er	care'ful-ly

BEEES.

1. COME with me and look at the bees. But

do not go too near the hive. If you do, they will sting you.



2. Why should I look at the bees? I do not like to look at them so well as at wasps. They are not so bright and gay as wasps are.

3. No, they are not so bright and gay. But they do much more good. And you can learn more from them, if you look at them, than you can from wasps.

4. O, I know what good they do! They make honey and wax. But what can I learn if I look at them?

5. Come with me and I will tell you. Do you not see how hard they work?

6. I see them move here and there; but I cannot see what they are doing.

7. But, if you look carefully, you can see what they are doing. Those which you see flying into the hive bring loads of honey which they have got from flowers. Some of the honey they make into wax to build their combs with, and the rest they store up in the cells of the comb.

8. O, now I see some stuff on their thighs! What is it?

9. That is pollen, or dust out of the flowers. With this they feed their young ones. Now, when you see how hard and how well they work, you should learn to work hard and well also. But this is not all you may learn from them.

10. What else do you mean?

11. They store up food for the cold time when there will be no flowers from which they can get fresh honey. You should in the same way think of the time to come.

12. You should learn to read and write, and to do all the good you can now while you are young. A time will come when you will have no one to teach you, and no time to learn.

13. How doth the little busy bee
 Improve each shining hour ;
 And gather honey all the day
 From every opening flower.
14. How skilfully she builds her cell !
 How neat she spreads her wax !
 And labors hard to store it well
 With the sweet food she makes.



LESSON XXXVIII.

rule	halves	cheer'ful	use'less
each	man'y (men'-)	mo'ments	trif'led

WORK WHILE YOU WORK.

1. **WORK** while you work ; play while you play ;
 That is the way to be cheerful and gay.
2. All that you do, do with your might ;
 Things done by halves are never done right.
3. One thing each time, and that done well,
 Is a very good rule, as many can tell.
4. **Moments** are useless, trifled away,
 So work while you work ; play while you
 play ;
 That is the way to be cheerful and gay.

LESSON XXXIX.

bear	or'gan	stoop'ing	mon'ey
a-round'	shoul'der	o'cean (-shun)	peo'ple
pleased	weight (wate)	fig'ures	heav'y
a-cross'	wood'en	un-der-stand'	It'a-ly



THE YOUTH AND THE HAND-ORGAN.

1. HERE is a youth with a hand-organ. A strap goes over his shoulder and helps him to bear its weight.

2. With his right hand he turns a crank, and that makes the organ play.

3. On the board there are three little figures like dolls. What droll figures they are! One has a wooden leg.

4. The youth has a string around his knee and with the string he makes the figures jump and dance.

5. A boy and a girl are stooping down to see the figures dance. They are much pleased with the sport.

6. Behind there is a baby in the arms of its nurse. The baby is pleased with the sight, but does not know what it means.

7. If you speak to the youth, he will not understand what you say. He does not use the same words that you do.

8. He came from Italy, which is a land across the ocean. The people there do not speak as we do here.

9. You must give him some money. He will be glad. He must be very tired from the weight of that heavy organ

LESSON XL.

ex-cept'	missed	reach'ing	fetch
Scot'land	guard	giv'en	friends
faith'ful	moon'light	fol'low	fall'en

shep'herd, <i>one who tends</i>	ter'ror, <i>fright, great fear.</i>
<i>sheep in the field.</i>	wea'ry, <i>tired.</i>
cot'tage, <i>a small dwelling.</i>	at-tempt', <i>trial.</i>

THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.

1. In Scotland there are very high hills, and the shepherds have much trouble to look after and guard their sheep.

2. One day a shepherd went out with his dog, and took with him his child, who was about three years old. Some of the sheep could not be found, and the shepherd could not carry his child up the steep rocks.

3. He left it in a safe place, as he thought, to rest till he came back. Soon a thick fog came on, and he could not see his way.

4. The poor father was in terror lest the child should be lost. He missed the path, and after some hours of search, the moonlight came through the clouds, and he saw his own cottage not far off.

5. He went home with a sad heart, for he had lost his child. His good dog, too, was nowhere to be seen. Next day the shepherd and all his friends went out again; but at night they came back, still more sad and weary.

6. They heard that the dog had gone to the cottage, where a piece of bread was given him to eat; and he ran off with it so fast that no one could stop him. The next day, and the next, this was done again.

7. The shepherd thought he would wait for the dog to come, and then follow him. He did so: the dog led the way to a great fall of water, not very far from the place where the shepherd had left his child.

8. The dog went down a steep place in the rock, and was soon out of sight. The shepherd could hardly follow him, but at last crept through a hole in the rock, and saw a cave where his boy sat upon the ground.

9. The dog was lying down near the boy, who was reaching out his hand to take the piece of bread which his faithful friend had just brought in.

10. The child must have crept to the edge of the steep rock, and then perhaps have fallen into the cave, and he did not dare to make the

attempt to get back while the water was falling so loud and fast.



11. The dog had never left the child, by night or by day, except to fetch food ; and then he was seen to run at full speed on his way to and from the cottage.

LESSON XLI.

sure (shure)	re'al-ly	flan'nel	bet'ter
hun'dred	spell'ing	mi'ser	pres'ent
min'utes	use'ful	mat'ter	po-ta'toes

dropped, (dropt) *let fall.*
 sup-pose', *believe, think.*

dis'mal, *unhappy, gloomy.*
 dif'fer-ence, *unlikeness.*

THE TWO FIVE-CENT PIECES THAT AT LAST MADE ONE DIME.

1. *Charles.* HARRY, what do you think I have got?

2. *Harry.* How should I know? Let me see.

3. *Charles.* Why, a five-cent piece, that grandmother has given me to spend on the Common this Fourth of July.

4. *Harry.* Ay, so have I. But what do you mean to do with yours?

5. *Charles.* Why, spend it, to be sure! What is money for, I wonder?

6. *Harry.* But, I mean, what do you want to buy?

7. *Charles.* O, I don't know! I'll go to the Common, and find out there. I dare say I shall want a hundred things before I have been there five minutes.

8. *Harry.* Then, if I were you, I would not go, for you will be able to have but one.

9. *Charles.* Well, I shall have one, and see the rest, and that will be better than nothing, will it not?

10. *Harry.* Why, yes, if it be any thing you really want, and will be of any use to you.

11. *Charles.* O, I am sure I shall really want it! no fear of that; and as for use, you would not have me buy a pair of shoes, or a spelling-book, because they are so useful? I suppose you mean to buy a flannel night-cap, or a peck of potatoes, with yours.

12. *Harry.* Why, perhaps I might, if I wanted them; but I do not think of any thing that I want at present.

13. *Charles.* Then I dare say you mean to give your five-cent piece back to your grandmother, because you do not know what to do with it.

14. *Harry.* No, I would rather give it to you, Charles, than return it, for grandmother would not be pleased with that. But I mean to lay it by, and then the first time I *really* want any thing, you know, I shall be able to have it.

15. *Charles.* Well, I know who will be a miser, one of these days.

16. *Harry.* What is a miser, Charles?

17. *Charles.* Why, one that loves his dear money better than all the world besides, and would starve to death before he would touch a cent of it. That is what a miser is, and I know you will be one.—Ah, who comes here in such a dismal state? Hey, little girl, what is the matter?

18. *Little Girl.* O dear! I have lost a dime, and it was all we had in the whole world! I dropped it here, I fancy, somewhere, and it is gone, and now we must all starve again.

19. *Harry.* But do not cry so; tell us what you were going to do with it.

20. *Little Girl.* O, sir, to buy a loaf, to be sure! what *else* should I buy? But it is gone, and we must go without bread to-day. O dear! O dear!

21. *Harry.* No, that you shall not; here is a five-cent piece for you, poor thing! it is all I have got, but perhaps it will be enough to buy a small loaf.

22. *Little Girl.* O, yes, sir.

23. *Charles.* Well, and here is mine too. Dear Harry, how much better this is than wasting it, as I meant to do, on the Common! I would rather feel as I do now, than buy a whole tent full of things. Ah! I see the difference now between you and a miser.



LESSON XLII.

to-ge ^h 'er	caus'es	weath'er	small'er
far'thest	played	leath'er	driv'en
health'y	kick'ing	an-oth'er	In'dia-rub'ber

ac'tive, *nimble, quick.*
 a-muse', *please, divert.*

com'mon-ly, *generally.*
 called, *named.*

BOY PLAYING FOOT-BALL.

1. This little boy is playing with his foot-ball. He kicks it along the ground and into the air. Many boys can play together at this game.



2. They take sides, and each side tries to kick the ball beyond the limits of the other side; the side which does so, wins the game.

3. It is a very healthy play, as it causes boys to run a great deal, and makes them strong and active.

4. This game is played in the fall of the year, as it is then cool weather, and boys do not get too warm. Men also sometimes amuse themselves by kicking foot-ball.

5. There is another game, which is called base-ball, or bat and ball.

6. The ball used in this game is much smaller, and is driven through the air with a round piece

of wood called a bat, with which the boy strikes the ball.

7. Foot-balls are now commonly made of India-rubber blown up with air. India-rubber makes a very light and smooth ball.

8. Bat-balls are sometimes made of India-rubber, and sometimes of yarn wound into a round shape and covered with leather.



LESSON XLIII.

tell'ing	thumb	roared	square
whis'tling	stooped	strug'gles	fencéd
noth'ing ^(nuth')	hun'dred	roast'ing	a-gainst'
love'ly	big'ger	sup'per	how-ev'er

pris'on-er, <i>one shut up in prison ; a captive.</i>	gi'ant, <i>one unnaturally large and tall.</i>
mer'ry, <i>mirthful, gay.</i>	seized, <i>grasped.</i>
de-light', <i>joy.</i>	sport'ed, <i>played.</i>

LITTLE DICK AND THE GIANT.

1. LITTLE Dick was a gay, merry fellow. He used to go about singing and whistling all day, and nothing could ever make merry little Dick sad.

2. One day, little Dick thought he would have a ramble in a large, dark wood, a good way from

his home. So off he set, without telling his father and mother where he wanted to go.

3. The day was very fine; the sun shone so brightly, and the flowers looked so lovely, that Dick's heart was filled with joy and gladness, and he sang and whistled till he made the woods ring. He sported about among the trees and flowers, and could not leave so sweet a spot.

4. A pretty brook of cool, clear water ran through the wood. When Dick saw the cool water gushing so pure over the small stones and sand, he ran to the brook, and stooped down to drink.

5. In a moment he was seized from behind, and found himself in the hands of a great, tall, fierce, ugly-looking giant, a hundred times bigger than himself.

6. Dick was not much bigger than this great giant's thumb, so that he could hold Dick hard and fast in one hand. The giant held up poor Dick to his face, and roared with delight.

7. Dick thought the giant was going to eat him at one mouthful. The giant, however, did not do this, but put him into a large, strong bag, and took him off to his house. Dick tried all he could to get out of the bag, but all his cries and struggles were vain.

8. At last the giant came to his house — a gloomy place, with a high wall all round it, and no trees or flowers. When he went in he shut the door fast, and then took Dick out of the bag.

9. When Dick looked around, he saw four poor little prisoners like himself, roasting before a large fire, for the giant's supper. He thought his last hour was come.

10. The giant, however, did not kill Dick then, but held him so tightly in his hand as almost to crush him to death. He then threw him into a dark, square prison, fenced with iron bars so close that Dick could not get out.

11. The giant then threw in, after Dick, a piece of dry bread, as large as Dick himself, and a large, deep tub full of water.

12. What a sad place was this to live and die in! How unhappy it made him to think of his own snug, pretty home, and nice little supper, and the grief of his dear father and mother at his loss!

13. In his grief and fear he dashed his head against the iron bars, and struggled to get out; but, alas! the iron bars were too strong to break, and too close to pass through. After a night's struggle, poor Dick lay panting and almost dead on the floor of his prison.

LESSON XLIV.

coarse	drowned	sun'light	crushed
ly'ing	sure'ly (shure-)	crammed	com'ing
touched	play'mates	kind'ness	cru'el

screamed, *shrieked*.

a-fraid', *fearful*.

al'most, *nearly*.

plunged, *thrust*.

LITTLE DICK AND THE GIANT, CONCLUDED.

1. THE next day the giant came and looked into the prison through the bars. He saw Dick lying panting on the prison floor, and that he had not touched the bread or the water.

2. So he took him up by the head, and made him open his mouth, and began to cram great pieces of the bread down Dick's throat with a long stick. He then plunged Dick's head into the water, and held it there to make him drink.

3. Poor Dick was in a great fright, and almost drowned; but the giant thought he had been very kind to Dick, and that he was a very good giant indeed, for making him eat and drink so much.

4. Poor Dick was left all alone in the dark another day, and a sad day it was to him. He thought all day of his own snug home, his kind

father and mother, his happy, merry playmates, the sunlight, the trees, the flowers, and the many nice things he used to get to eat; and then he screamed, and tried to get between the iron bars, and beat and hurt his poor head and limbs sore in trying to get out.

5. The giant came this day again, in the midst of Dick's grief. He crammed more of the coarse food down Dick's throat, and held his head in the water to drink, till poor Dick had almost lost his breath.

6. The giant thought he was kind; but Dick was nearly killed with his kindness. Having been so very kind, he thought that Dick should now sing to him for his kindness, as he used to do at home.

7. "Sing, sir! sing!" roared the giant; but Dick was far too sad to sing. A prison is not a place to sing songs of gladness in. The giant now went into a great rage, and plunged his hand in at the door of Dick's prison to seize him, and make him sing.

8. How he was going to make him sing I do not know. But Dick was much afraid, and, when he felt himself in the giant's hand, he gave a loud scream, and made a plunge and a struggle to get

away and save his life. The giant held him so firm and fast, that, in the struggle, he crushed Dick dead in his hand.

9. It is sad to think of so happy a little fellow as Dick coming to so unhappy an end. Surely none of us would ever harm poor little Dick, or any of his brothers and sisters; and yet Dick was a little song-bird, and the giant was a cruel little boy.



LESSON XLV.

bush	would	speak	bright
young	should	soft'est	breast
steal	sto'len	pret'ty (prit'-)	words

war'ble, <i>to sing as a bird.</i>	they'll, <i>they will.</i>
grieve, <i>to pain.</i>	I'll, <i>I will.</i>
sor'row, <i>to be sad.</i>	I'm, <i>I am.</i>

BIRDS IN THEIR NESTS.

1. If ever I see,
On bush or tree,
Young birds in their pretty nest,
I must not, in play,
Steal the birds away,
To grieve their mother's breast.

2. My mother, I know,
 Would sorrow so,
 Should I be stolen away ;
 So I'll speak to the birds
 In my softest words,
 Nor hurt them in my play.

3. And when they can fly,
 In the bright blue sky,
 They'll warble a song to me ;
 And then, if I'm sad,
 It will make me glad
 To think they are happy and free.



LESSON XLVI.

rake	ox'en	quick'ly	get'ting
win'ter	called	cut'ting	giv'en
rid'ing	be-hind'	mōw'ing	hors'es
walk'ing	shoul'der	māk'ing	scythe

pleas'ant, *that pleases.*
 next, *nearest.*

mead'ow, *low land mown*
for hay.

THE HAY.

1. THE men are just coming from the meadow
 with a load of hay.

2. A man and a boy are riding on the load. One man, with a whip in his hand, is walking by the oxen to keep them in the road.



3. The man who drives the oxen walks so that they shall be next to his right hand.

4. The ox which is next to the man is called the "nigh ox." The other ox is called the "off ox."

5. When the man wants the oxen to turn to the left, he says, "Haw." When he wants them to turn to the right, he says, "Gee."

6. Two men are behind the load of hay. One of them has a rake on his shoulder, the other has a scythe.

7. The one with the scythe has been cutting down the grass. This is called mowing.

8. It is very pleasant to be in the meadow when the men are making hay. How sweet the new-mown hay smells!

9. After the grass is mown it is spread over the ground so that the sun can dry it quickly.

10. When it is dry it is put into barns and stacks to keep it from getting wet. If the hay gets wet it spoils.

11. In the winter there is no fresh grass in the fields; then hay is given to cows, and horses, and sheep, to eat.



LESSON XLVII.

right	washed	for-get'	asked
half	pret'ti-er (prit'-)	sor'ry	sweet'est

thorn, a prickly or spiny shrub — a spine.		show'er, a fall of rain. grieved, made sad.
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WHAT A GOOD LITTLE GIRL IS.

1. Would you like to know what a good little

girl is? She is her mother's ROSE. Did you ever see a rose just washed by the shower? It is a sweet thing. But the sweetest rose just washed by the shower is not half so sweet as a good little girl who loves her mother, and makes her mother happy.

2. And what is a bad little girl? She is her mother's THORN. Now, my child, which is the prettier, the rose or the thorn? You say, the rose. Very well; you are right. Do not forget then, if you are a little girl, you are to be your mother's rose.

3. I asked a little girl once, "My little dear, are you your mother's rose?" And she just dropped her head, and said, "I was not my mother's rose this morning, sir."

4. She was very sorry that she had grieved her mother, and had been her mother's thorn that morning. But she had made up her mind that she would be her mother's thorn no more, but her dear mother's rose.



LESSON XLVIII.

load'ed	known	kitch'en	sum'mer
coun'tries	chil'dren	up-stairs'	chim'ney
mid'dle	to-mor'row	warm'er	chim'neys

valley, *a hollow between hills or mountains.* | story, *a tale.*
early, in good time.

THE SNOW-STORM.

1. It was a cold, winter day. Ice was on the pond. The trees were loaded with snow, and it was growing dark. Tom sat on a little stool by the side of the fire. There was a good blaze, and he could see to read.

2. He read a story of winter in colder countries than this—in a country where there is always snow on the high hills, even in the middle of summer. The story was of a man, a shepherd, who had a cottage on one of these hills.

3. He lived there all the summer, but when the winter came he went down and lived in the valley, for it was warmer in the valley. One night, when the children were in bed, he said to his wife, "To-morrow we will move down to the valley, for the clouds look as if snow were coming."

4. His wife was glad, for she liked the valley

best. "Let us go to bed, then," she said, "for we must be up early in the morning." So they ate their supper and went to bed. Gip, the dog, slept by the kitchen fire; the father and mother and the children slept up stairs.

5. All that night, while they were asleep, the snow was falling. Thick and fast it came, but so softly that no one heard it; not even Gip, the sheep-dog, who was so sharp and quick.

6. The wind blew the snow against the shepherd's house, and soon it was so thick there, that, if you could have gone up the hill, you would not have known there was a house at all, had you not seen the top of the chimney, which stood out just above the snow.



LESSON XLIX.

eight	wagged	pushed	knew (nu)
hus'band	scratched	moved	run'ning
dearly	reached	mas'ter	of'ten (of'tn)

peo'ple, *persons*.

qui'et, *still*.

faith'ful, *trusty*.

quite, *wholly*.

THE SNOW-STORM, CONCLUDED.]

1. In the morning, the children awoke at the same time they always did, and began to talk.

“Go to sleep,” said the mother; “it is not time to wake yet.” So the children were quiet.

2. But after a while the mother said, “I think it is time to get up, and yet it is quite dark. Strike a light, husband, and look at your watch.”

3. The shepherd did as his wife said, and saw it was past eight o'clock. Soon they found out why it was dark. The snow was high over the windows and over the roof.

4. “What shall we do?” said the wife. The poor children began to cry. The shepherd took a long stick, and pushed it up the chimney. He moved it about, and he could see the sky.

5. Then he knew in a moment what he could do. He called Gip, — good, faithful Gip, — and he came running up to his master. “Go, Gip,” said the shepherd; “go and bring us help, good dog.”

6. He took Gip in his arms, pushed him as far as he could, and Gip got out on the roof, ran down the snow, and as fast as he could go to the valley. He met a man he knew, and began to bark round him, and run up the hill.

7. “What is it, Gip?” asked the man. Gip wagged his tail, gave a long howl, scratched with his paws in the snow, and ran a little way up.

"Perhaps his master is lost in the snow," said the man. "Good dog! we will come."

8. He called some of his friends, asked them to go with him, and they set off up the hill, Gip going before to show the way.

9. It was a long road, for the snow was so deep they often lost their path ; but at last they came to the hut, and began to dig. The shepherd and his wife heard Gip bark, then they heard the men's voices, and they said, "Now we shall be saved."

10. And so they were, for soon the men made a way in from the roof, and drew them all out, and they were taken down to the valley. It was dark night when they reached it, and the poor children were half dead with cold.

11. But the kind people took them in, and gave them hot soup, and put them into warm beds. They were all so glad to see them safe! And no one forgot Gip. He had a bone and a kind word in every house he went into, and the children loved him dearly. "But for you, dear Gip," they said, "we might all have died in the snow."

LESSON L.

ten'der e-nough' / quar'rel for-got'ten
 tight'ly us'u-al to-geth'er won'der-ing

in'fant, *baby*.
 so'ber, *serious*.

ques'tion, *that which is*
 asked, *a query*.



THE BOY AND HIS LITTLE SISTER.

1. God has sent this little boy a sister. He is asking the nurse some questions about the baby.

He wonders what makes the baby's head so soft, and its little hand shut so tightly."

2. See how tender the nurse is with the infant, and how carefully she holds it in her arms! Babies need a great deal of care. *You* were just as small once.

3. The little boy is so glad, that he has forgotten his horse, which we see there upon the floor. In a year or two his little sister will be old enough to play with him, and then what good plays they will have together!

4. The cat is looking very sober, and is perhaps wondering why the little boy does not throw his ball for her to run after, as usual.

5. Have you got any brothers and sisters? If you have, you must be very kind to them, and never quarrel or be cross with them.

—•••••—
LESSON LI.

talk	it-self'	says (sez)	truth'ful
walk	though	reach'es	writ'ten

lis'ten (lis'sn), <i>hearken.</i> pa'tient, <i>enduring quietly.</i> talk'a-tive, <i>that talks much.</i> peep, <i>a sly look.</i>	point'er, <i>a hand of a clock or watch.</i> I've, <i>I have.</i> you're, <i>you are.</i>
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THE OLD KITCHEN CLOCK.

1. LISTEN to the kitchen clock,
To itself it seems to talk ;
From its place it cannot walk ;
 " Tick-tock-tick-tock :"
This is what it says.
2. " I'm a very patient clock,
Never moved by hope or fear,
Though I've stood for many a year ;
 ' Tick-tock-tick-tock ' :"
This is what it says.
3. " I'm a very active clock,
For I go while you're asleep,
Though you never take a peep ;
 ' Tick-tock-tick-tock ' :"
This is what it says.
4. " I'm a very truthful clock,
People say about the place,
Truth is written on my face ;
 ' Tick-tock-tick-tock ' :"
This is what it says.
5. What a talkative old clock !
Let us see what it will do,

When the pointer reaches two;
 "Ding-ding;" "tick-tock!"
 This is what it does.



LESSON LII.

shin'ing	laugh'ing	flapped (flap)	taught
bet'ter	put'ting	hop'ping	build
bun'dle	learned	fel'low	eye

loud'er, *more loud.*

soft'er, *more soft.*

wis'er, *more wise.*

sil'ly, *foolish, simple.*

hedge, *a fence made of
 thorns or other shrubs.*

THE OLD CROW.

1. "I WILL not go to school," said little Tommy; "I will stay in the fields, and play all day long."

2. It was the first of June, and the sun was shining, and the air smelled sweet, as it always does in spring; so Tommy sat down on a soft bank under a tree, and threw his books down by the hedge.

3. "I will not go to school," he said again. "This bank is softer than the seat at school, and I like to see the lambs and flowers better than books and slates."

4. Just as he said this, he looked up in the tree, and saw an old crow sitting there, and close by him a nest very much like a bundle of sticks.



5. "Here's a pretty fellow!" said the crow; "he says he will not go to school: here's a pretty dunce!" And all the crows began to say, "Caw! caw! caw!" as if they were laughing at Tommy.

6. "What! you do not like work!" said the crow again. "O, you idle boy, you are worse than a bird! Do you think I am idle? Look at my nest. What do you think of it?"

7. "I dare say it is a very nice one," said Tommy; "but I should not like to live in it."

8. "No, because you are only a boy, and not

so wise as a crow," said his new friend; and all the crows cried "Caw! caw! caw!" again, as if they thought so too.

9. "Do you know why a crow is wiser than a silly boy?" asked the crow, putting his head on one side, and looking down at Tommy with his bright, black eye.

10. "No," said Tommy; "I thought boys were wiser than crows."

11. "You thought!" said the crow. "A great deal you know about it. Can you build a house for yourself, pray?"

12. "No," said Tommy, "but when I am a man I shall."

13. "And why can't you do it now?" said the crow, turning his head to the other side, and looking at Tommy with the other eye.

14. "Why, I have not learned," said the little boy.

15. "Ho, ho!" said the crow, flapping his wings, and hopping round and round; "he must *learn* to build a house, this wise fellow! Here's a pretty boy! here's a wise boy!"

16. All the crows, when they heard this, flapped their wings too, and cried "Caw! caw! caw!" louder than before.

17. "No one taught me to build my house," said the crow, when they were quiet again. "I knew how to do it at once; and look at it! what a nice house it is! I brought all the sticks it is made of myself. I flew through the air with them in my mouth. Some of them were very heavy; but I do not mind hard work. I am not like a little boy whom I know." And the crow shook his head, and looked so hard at Tommy, that he felt as if it were his master looking at him, and was quite afraid.

—••••—
LESSON LIII.

be-sides'	please	dressed (<i>drest</i> -)	school
hous'es	suit	bough	les'sons
think'ing	yel'low	twen'ty	feath'ers

high'est, *most high.*

grave'ly, *soberly.*

plen'ty, *enough.*

clev'er, *skilful.*

THE OLD CROW, CONCLUDED.

1. "BUT there are other things in the world besides houses," said Tommy.

2. "Yes, indeed," said the crow; "I was just thinking so; you want clothes, as well as a house."

3. "That we do," said Tommy, "and new ones very often; but you birds can't wear clothes."

4. "Who told you that?" said the crow, in a very sharp tone. "Look at my coat, if you please, and tell me if you ever saw a finer suit of black than mine. Could you make yourself such a suit?"

5. "No," said Tommy; "but I can learn."

6. "Yes, yes, you can learn; but that is the way with you silly boys. You must learn every thing, and yet you are too idle to set about it. Why, I have always had this black suit. It is true, when first I came out of my shell, I only had yellow down on; but I grew these black feathers at once, and I have always been well dressed since."

7. Tommy felt that the crow had the best of it. "Dear me," he said to himself, "I never thought crows were so wise and clever."

8. "You may well say that," said the crow, coming down on a bough a little nearer to Tommy; "but there is more for you to learn yet. How about your food, Master Tom? Who gives you food?"

9. "Why, mother does," said Tommy.

10. "You are a baby, then?"

11. "No, indeed, I am not," said Tommy;

"and I will throw a stone at you if you say I am."

12. "Boys should never throw stones," said the crow, very gravely. "*We* never throw stones; it is a very rude trick. I only asked if you were a baby, because when a crow can go alone he finds his own food."

13. "I shall do that when I am grown up," said Tommy. "I shall learn how."

14. "Dear me," said the crow, "you have a great deal to learn before you can be as wise as a crow."

15. "That is true," said Tommy, hanging his head; "but there is plenty of time."

16. "I am not so sure of that," said the crow. "You are as big as twenty crows, and yet you are not as wise as *one*. A pretty fellow to come and lie on the grass all day, when you are such a dunce! Go to school! go to school! go to school!"

17. All the crows took up the cry, and made such a noise, that Tommy picked up his books to throw at them; but they flew up to the highest tree, and cried "Caw! caw! caw!" till Tommy could bear it no longer.

18. He put his hands over his ears, and ran off to school as hard as he could go. He was

just in time, and got his lessons well. His master said he was a good boy, and he went home quite happy.

19. As he passed by the tree, the old crow was sitting there, but he did not look at Tommy. "Come, come," said Tommy, "do not be cross, old friend. I threw my book at you because I was cross with myself for being idle and silly." But the crow looked as if he had never said a word in his life, and had never seen Tommy before.

20. So the little boy went home, and told his mother; but she said birds did not talk, and he must have been asleep and dreamed it. But Tommy does not think so; and when he feels idle he always says to himself, "Come, come, Master Tommy, you must work hard; for you are not yet as wise as an old black crow."



LESSON LIV.

e-nough' (-nʌʃ) char'coal Wal'ter El'len

wan'der, *to rove.*

de-mure', *sober.*

re-plied', *answered.*

pleas'ure, *delight.*

ex-claimed', *cried out.*

o-bliged', *indebted.*

un-der-stood', *compre-*

ought, *shoutd.* [*hended.*]



NAMING THE KITTENS.

1. HERE are a boy and a girl, who are looking at a cat with four kittens. The kittens are very small, and do not wander far from their mother's side.

2. Mrs. Pussy looks very demure, and you would not suppose that she had once been a kitten herself, and run after a ball of yarn.

3. The boy and girl are brother and sister.

The boy's name is Walter, and the girl's name is Ellen; but she is often called Nellie. Walter is older than Ellen, and very kind to her.

4. "Walter," she said to him, "I think these kittens are old enough to have names, and I want you to name them for me."

5. "Very well, Nellie," said Walter, "if you will take them into your lap, one by one, I will find names for them."

6. "Here is one that is all white," said Ellen; "what name shall we call her by?"

7. "Her name shall be Snowball, because a snowball is white."

8. "That is a very good name," said Ellen. "Here is one that is all black."

9. "Her name shall be Charcoal," said Walter, "because charcoal is black."

10. "Poor kitty!" said Ellen, "you have not got so pretty a name as your sister; but that is because you are so black. But I hope you will never play with charcoal, though that is your name."

11. "Here is one that is gray," said Ellen; "and do you think you can find a good name for her?"

12. "Mamma has a gray muff, you know," re-

plied Walter; "and, as this pussy is gray, she shall be called Muff."

13. "I never should have thought of that," said Ellen. "That is a very good name; for little pussy is warm and soft like a muff."

14. "And here is the last one, and that is yellow. I think you will find it hard to get a name for her, Walter," said Nellie.

15. "There is a kind of yellow color called buff," said Walter; "and this kitten shall be called Buff. Besides, Muff and Buff sound alike."

16. Little Ellen clapped her hands with pleasure, and exclaimed, "O Walter, how much you know! I never could have named these kittens myself."

17. Ellen then turned to the cat, and said, "Pussy, you ought to be very much obliged to Walter for naming your children; for now you can call any one of them that you want."

18. Pussy looked very wise, as if she understood what the little girl was saying. But she never called her kittens by the names Walter had given them.

LESSON LV.

walk	rain'y	means	play'things
patter	naugh'ty	noth'ing	win'dow-pane

won't, *will not.*I've, *I have.*can't, *cannot.*I'm, *I am.*

LITTLE RAIN-DROPS.

1. O! WHERE do you come from,
 You little drops of rain,
 Pitter patter, pitter patter,
 Down the window-pane?
2. They won't let me walk,
 And they won't let me play;
 And they won't let me go
 Out of doors at all to-day.
3. They put away my playthings
 Because I broke them all;
 And then they locked up all my bricks,
 And took away my ball.
4. Tell me, little rain-drops,
 Is that the way you play,—
 Pitter patter, pitter patter,
 All the rainy day?

5. They say I'm very naughty,
 But I've nothing else to do
 But sit here at the window;
 I should like to play with you.
6. The little rain-drops cannot speak,
 But "pitter patter pat"
 Means, "we can play on *this* side,
 Why can't you play on *that*?"



LESSON LVI.

milk	calf	breath	col'or
cream	wom'an	farm'er	eat'ing
cheese	but'ter	car'rots	tur'nip

fol'low, <i>to come after.</i>	creat'ure, <i>a created being.</i>
lows, <i>moos.</i>	com'i-cal, <i>laughable.</i>

THE COW.

1. WHAT should we do without the cow? She gives us milk, and cream, and butter, and cheese. She is a very useful animal. Let us read a little about her.

2. She is not always of the same color; sometimes



she is brown and white, sometimes black and white, and sometimes all of one color. She has horns on her head, and large, gentle eyes; and she is a quiet creature.

3. Her breath is fresh and sweet like the air in spring. Her tail is long, with a bunch of hair at the end. She uses it to drive away the flies when she is eating grass, and sometimes the man or woman who is milking her gets a box on the ears from it.

4. The cow has a pleasant time of it in summer, for she lives in the green fields and eats the rich grass. When she is tired, she lies down under the shade of the trees, and when she is hot, she walks into a pond and cools herself in the water. But when winter comes, there is no grass in the fields; then the farmer takes her into a warm shed, and gives her hay, and turnips, and carrots, and meal to eat.

5. A young cow is called a calf. It is a pretty little creature, and the cow loves it very much, and is not happy when she is away from it. The calf has large blue eyes, and very long legs, and jumps about at play in a very comical way. When the cow calls her calf, or wishes to tell what she feels, we say she lows.

6. I have seen boys throw stones at cows. I do not think they would do it if they thought how good and useful the cow is. I have seen boys drive them fast. That, too, is very cruel, and spoils their nice milk.

7. Let us be kind to cows, and dogs, and horses, which are so useful to us; then they will love us and follow us, and that is much better than making them run away from us in fear.



LESSON LVII.

soak	weed'y	pur'ple	hem'lock
ev'e-ry	yellow	vi'o-let	cow'slip

rank, <i>of a strong taste or smell, or growth.</i>	bub'bling, <i>flowing with a gentle noise.</i>
---	--

THE COW.

1. THANK you, pretty cow, that made
Pleasant milk to soak my bread,
Every day, and every night,
Warm, and fresh, and sweet, and white.
2. Do not chew the hemlock rank,
Growing on the weedy bank,
But the yellow cowslips eat;
They will make it very sweet.

3. Where the purple violet grows,
 Where the bubbling water flows,
 Where the grass is fresh and fine,
 Pretty cow, go there and dine.



LESSON LVIII.

du'ty	ought	right	when-ever
wrong	e'ven-ing	long'er	un-will'ing-ly
min'utes	un-der-stand'	teach'er	Hen'ry

sur-prised', <i>impressed with wonder.</i>	re-spect'ed, <i>thought highly of.</i>	<i>[ily.]</i>
un-pleas'ant, <i>disagreeable.</i>	cheer'ful-ly, <i>willingly, read-</i>	o-beyed', <i>minded.</i>

OBEDIENCE.

1. WHEN Henry was about five years old, his mother took him up on her lap one evening, and said, "Henry, it is time for you to go to bed."
2. "O," said Henry, "must I go now?"
3. "Did you know," said his mother, "that it is wrong for you to ask that question?"
4. "Why, mother?" said Henry, surprised.
5. "When I think it is time for you to go to bed, it is wrong for you to say or do any thing which shows that you are not willing to go."



6. "Why is it wrong, mother?"

7. "Because it makes it more unpleasant for you to go, and more unpleasant for me to send you. Now, whenever I think it is time for you to go, it is my duty to send you, and it is your duty to go; and we should never do any thing to make our duty unpleasant."

8. Henry then said nothing. He sat still a few minutes, thinking.

9. "Do you understand it?" said his mother.

10. "Yes, mother," said Henry.

11. "Suppose, now, any mother should say to her boy, 'Come, my boy, it is time for you to go

to bed;' and the boy should say, 'I will not go.' Would that be right, or wrong?"

12. "O, very wrong," said Henry.

13. "Suppose he should begin to cry, and say he did not want to go."

14. "That would be very wrong, too," said Henry.

15. "Suppose he should begin to beg a little, and say, 'I do not want to go now; I should think you might let me sit up a little longer.' What should you think of that?"

16. "It would be wrong."

17. "Suppose he should look up into his mother's face sorrowfully, and say, 'Must I go now, mother?'"

18. "Wrong," said Henry, faintly.

19. "Suppose he should not say a word, but look cross, and throw away his playthings in a pet, and walk by his mother's side unwillingly and slowly. What should you think of that?"

20. "I think it would be wrong."

21. "Suppose he should look pleasant, and say, 'Well, mother,' and come to take her hand, and bid the persons in the room good-night, and walk on cheerfully."

22. "That would be right," said Henry.

23. "Yes," said his mother; "and always, when a child is told by his father, mother, or teacher to do any thing, whether it is pleasant to do it or not, he ought to obey at once, and cheerfully."

24. Henry never forgot what his mother said to him at this time; and when he became a man, he always obeyed the laws of his country, and was respected by all who knew him.



LESSON LIX.

half	cracked	put'ting	larg'er
say'ing	picked	ker'nel	troub'le

dis-put'ing, <i>contending with words, debating.</i>	de-cide', <i>to end, to settle.</i> quar'rel, <i>angry contest.</i>
--	--

THE NUT.

1. Two boys were once playing under a tree, when a nut fell from it near them. One of them picked it up. The other boy said, "It is my nut, for I saw it fall."

2. "No, it is mine," said the other, "for I picked it up."

3. Just then a larger boy came along, and he said, "What are you disputing about?"

4. The little boy told him.

5. "Give it to me," said he, "and I will decide the question so as to end your quarrel."

6. So he cracked the nut, and gave one half of the shell to one boy, saying, "This is for you, because you saw the nut fall."

7. He then gave the other half shell to the other boy, saying, "This is yours, because you picked up the nut."

8. Then, putting the kernel into his own mouth, he said, "And this is mine for my trouble in cracking it."



LESSON LX.

till	clōth'ing	droop'eth	thanks
wait'ing	shin'ing	fall'ing	veins
lift'ing	white'ness	fill'ing	hap'py

droop'ing, <i>sinking for want of strength.</i>	bride, <i>a woman newly married.</i>
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sun'shine, <i>rays of the sun.</i>	thirst'y, <i>craving drink.</i>
------------------------------------	---------------------------------

LITTLE WHITE LILY.

- LITTLE white Lily
Sat by a stone,
Drooping and waiting
Till the sun shone.

Little white Lily
Sunshine has fed ;
Little white Lily
Is lifting her head.

2. Little white Lily
Said, " It is good ;
Little white Lily's
Clothing and food."
Little white Lily,
Dressed like a bride !
Shining with whiteness,
And crownéd beside !

3. Little white Lily
Droopeth with pain,
Waiting and waiting
For the soft rain.
Little white Lily
Holdeth her cup ;
Rain is fast falling
And filling it up.

4. Little white Lily
Said, " Good again,
When I am thirsty
To have nice rain ;

Now I am stronger,
 Now I am cool;
 Heat cannot burn me,
 My veins are so full."

5. Little white Lily
 Smells very sweet;
 On her head sunshine,
 Rain at her feet.
 Thanks to the sunshine,
 Thanks to the rain,
 Little white Lily
 Is happy again.



LESSON LXI.

buy (b)	can'dy	wick'ed	paid
ap'ples	quar'ter	dol'lar	cheat'ing

bar'gain, <i>an agreement about the sale of any thing, a contract.</i>	de-ceive', <i>to cause one to believe what is false.</i>
buy'er, <i>one who buys.</i>	pur'pose, <i>object, design.</i>
sell'er, <i>one who sells.</i>	en-joy', <i>to take pleasure in.</i>
dime, <i>a silver coin worth ten cents.</i>	li'ar, <i>one who tells a lie.</i>
arrive', <i>to obtain, to get.</i>	de-serves', <i>merits.</i>
	fut'ure (n.), <i>time to come.</i>
	prof'it, <i>gain.</i>

THE GOOD BARGAIN.

1. *Arthur.* GEORGE, will you come with me? I am going to buy some apples and candy. I have just made a good bargain with John. You know my kite? — I sold him that for fifteen cents.

2. *George.* But why did he give you so much for it? He might have bought a new one for a dime.

3. *Arthur.* Yes; but he did not know that. He is a little fellow. I told him I gave a quarter of a dollar for mine; and he was glad to get it for fifteen cents.

4. *George.* You told him you gave a quarter of a dollar for it! How could you be so wicked as to deceive him?

5. *Arthur.* Wicked! If I had not said that I paid more than I really did pay, he would not have paid me half so well.

6. *George.* And you told a lie to a little boy, who trusted your word, for the base purpose of cheating him. Go, — shame on you! I will not be seen with you. Enjoy your base gains alone. I shall go and find John. He is none the worse for the loss of his money; but you, who gained it, will never be trusted, and you will be hated, as a liar and a cheat deserves.

7. *Arthur.* O, George, do not tell John! I will go and tell him myself, and give him back his money.

8. *George.* Very well; then I will say nothing about it. But I hope you will not forget in future what our master told us, "A *good bargain* is one from which both the buyer and seller derive profit;" and not, as you seem to have thought, that in which one is a cheat, and the other is cheated.



LESSON LXII.

pail	caught	tea'spoon	tum'bling
re-plied', <i>answered.</i>	ea'ger-ly, <i>earnestly.</i>		
in-quired', <i>asked.</i>	hur'ry, <i>haste.</i>		

CLOUDS, RAIN, AND SNOW.

1. ONE morning, Willie's mother called him, and said, "I told you, my dear, that I would show you when a cloud was falling. Look out of the window, and you will see one now."

2. Willie ran to the window in a great hurry to see what he thought must be so strange a sight. He looked first up to the sky; then he looked to the right, and then to the left; nowhere could he see anything falling.

3. "Why, Willie, where are your eyes?" said his mother; "I see a great many things falling."

4. "Where?" inquired Willie, eagerly. "I can see nothing at all but drops of rain."

5. "Well, and what are drops of rain made of?"

6. "They are made of water," replied Willie.

7. "And what are the clouds made of?"

8. "Why, you once told me they were made of water, too."

9. "Well, then, my dear, when a cloud falls it does not come down plump upon your head like a pail of water, as you thought it did; but it falls in drops, and those drops are called rain."

10. "How droll it is!" cried Willie. "Then rain is a cloud tumbling down to the ground?"

11. "Yes, it is; but it is called a cloud only when it is up in the sky, and rain when it falls to the ground."

12. "And up in the clouds is it in drops, mother, or all in one, like a pail of water?"

13. "In drops," replied his mother, "much smaller drops than rain. It is more like the little drops that we caught in the teaspoon when we held it over the steam."

14. "O yes, I remember!" cried Willie; "and I

said, How many things are made of water! And now I see there are more things made of water: there are the clouds and rain, and steam, and ice, and snow."



LESSON LXIII.

curly	frocks	rib'bon	scis'sors
brought	learn'ing	bon'net	a'pron (-purn)
num'ber	talked	laughed	sew'ing (so-)
in-tent'	par'lor	waist	wrong (rong)
big'ger	cover	dim'ples	black'-eyed

en-gaged', *employed.*

grieved, *made sad.*

fam'i-ly, *those who live together in a house, or under one head.*

thought'less, *heedless.*

placed, *put.*

snipped (*snipt*), *clipped.*

ob-serve', *to notice.*

sobbed, *cried, wept.*

SUSIE AND HER DOLLS.

1. Susie was a dear little girl, with blue eyes, curly hair, and merry ways; but she was very thoughtless, and this often brought her into trouble, and grieved her kind mother very much.

2. Like all little girls, she was fond of dolls, and she had a number of them. She also thought

the name of Lucy prettier than any other name, and gave it to her whole family of dolls.

3. There was Mamma Lucy, which was the largest of them all; Baby Lucy, not bigger than your little finger; Mary Lucy, named in honor of Susie's mother; Lucy Bell, Black-eyed Lucy, and Pet Lucy.

4. Susie was just learning to sew; for her mother thought all children should learn to be useful, and the little girl talked a great deal about the nice frocks, and hats, and aprons, she would soon make for her dolls.

5. One day, when Susie was alone in the parlor, playing with Tiny, her kitten, a new bonnet for her mother was sent home, and placed on the table. The cover of the box was not on very tightly; so the little girl got up in a chair and peeped in.

6. O, what a lovely ribbon!—pink, and just the color for her Black-eyed Lucy! She must make her an apron of it. So she ran up to the sewing-room for her mother's scissors, and then snipped off ribbon enough to make Miss Lucy an apron.

7. She did not know very much about sewing, so she just ran a thread through the top, and tied

it round dolly's waist, and thought she had never seen her look so pretty before.

8. While she was thus engaged, the kitten began to play with the bonnet; but Susie was so intent on making the apron for her doll, that she did not observe it.

9. She was just holding up the doll to see once more how the apron looked, when she heard



her mother call her. Susie did not think she had done anything wrong, so she ran to her mother with the doll in her arms.

10. "See, mamma!" she cried, "doesn't Lucy look pretty? I cut off just a little bit of your

ribbon to make this apron! Is it not nice to have dolly's apron and your bonnet just alike?" And she laughed merrily.

11. But when Susie saw how grave her mother looked, and that she held in her hand the bonnet which Tiny, the kitten, had been playing with, all torn and crushed, the dimples and the smile died out from her face, and her blue eyes grew very large at first, then the long lashes closed over them, and she burst into tears.

12. "I have been very naughty, mother, have I not?" she sobbed.

13. Then her mother took Susie into her lap and talked to her a long time; and Susie said she would never touch anything again without asking her dear mother, who was so good and kind to her, and who loved her so dearly, and whom she loved so very dearly too.

LESSON LXIV.

wheels	pa'per	man'y (men'-)	han'dles
piece	write	feath'ers	leaves

A LESSON ON OBJECTS.

How many wheels has a cart?

How many horses are put before it?

What does the horse do to the cart?

What is the shape of the wheels?

What is the color of water?

Which is softer, bread or water?

If you let fall a piece of bread, can you pick it up?

Why do you not take up water in the same way as you pick up bread?

Which is more like water, glass or wood?

How is glass like water?

What is the color of the marks people make on paper when they write?

Why do they not make white marks?

If paper were black, what sort of marks would it be best to make?

Look at this fly. Can he move about?

How does he move about?

Can he move in any way that you cannot?

Has he any thing that you have not?

Do you know any thing that can fly, besides a fly?

What things have wheels?

What things have leaves?

What things have windows?

What things have feathers?

What things have wool?

What things have handles?

What things are hard?

What things are soft?

What things are high?

What things are deep?

—••••—

LESSON LXV.

bur'ied (ber'-)	health	tears	moth'er
broth'er	en'vy	died	ten'der-ly

par'ent, <i>a father or mother.</i> in-struct', <i>to teach.</i> pro-vid'e', <i>to furnish.</i> com'fort, <i>to cheer up.</i> as-sist', <i>to help.</i>	re-mem'ber, <i>to keep in mind.</i> suf'fered, <i>endured.</i> tease, <i>to worry.</i> har'mo-ny, <i>concord.</i>
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COUNSELS TO CHILDREN.

1. Love your father and mother. Who are so kind to you as your parents? Who take so much pains to instruct you? Who provide food for you, and clothes, and warm beds to sleep on at night? When you are sick, and in pain, who pity you, and tenderly wait upon you, and nurse

you, and pray to God to give you health, and strength, and every good thing?

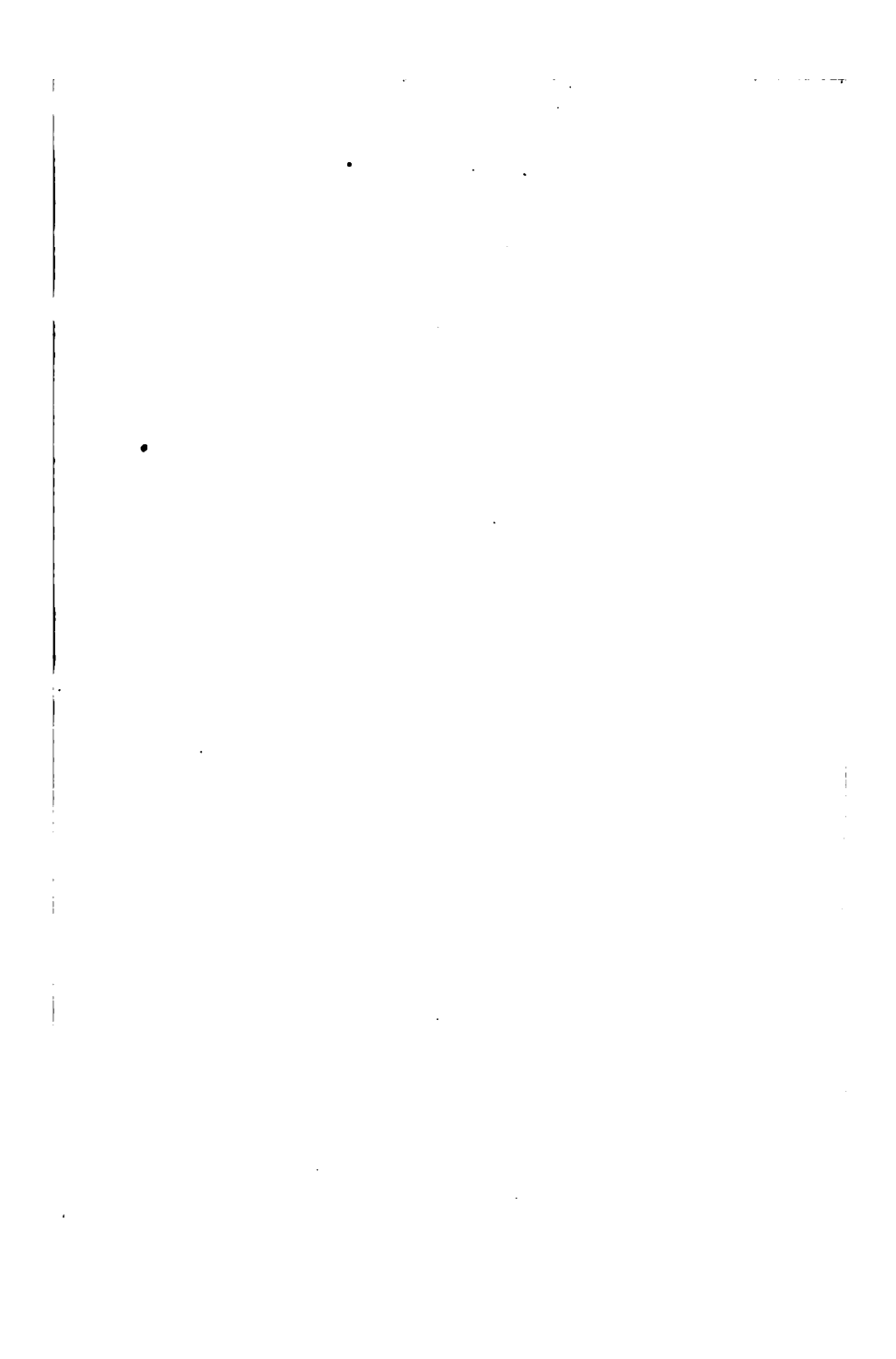
2. If your parents are sick, or in trouble, do all you can to comfort them. If they are poor, work very hard, that you may be able to assist them. Remember how much they have done and suffered for you.

3. Love your brothers and sisters. Do not tease nor vex them, nor call them names; and never let your little hands be raised to strike them. If they have any thing which you would like to have, do not envy them, or try to get it from them. If you have any thing they like, share it with them.

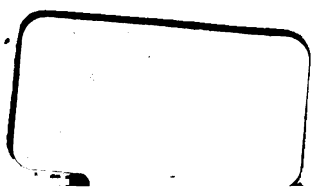
4. Your parents grieve when they see you quarrel; they love you dearly, and they wish you to love one another, and to live in peace and harmony.

5. A little boy had died. Before he was buried, his little sister asked to see his pale face once more, and take hold of his hand; and when the mother placed the cold white hand in hers, she kissed it fondly, and said, with tears, "Mother, this little hand never struck me."

THE END.







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