

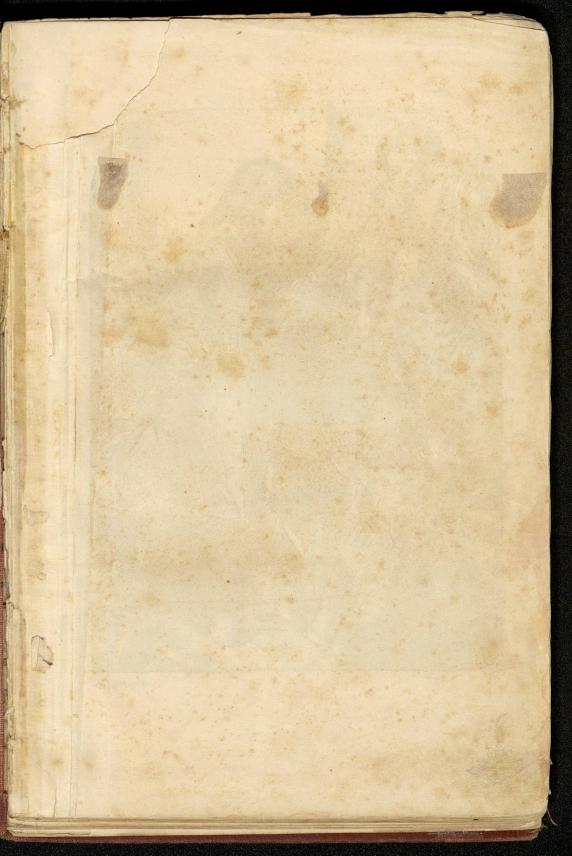




GEORGE ROUTLEDGE



Gerolschiefe dun 38 hur Hair





# ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH SPELLING BOOK

ILLUSTRATED WITH THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS



LONDON
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS
BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL

NEW YORK: 9, LAFAYETTE PLACE.

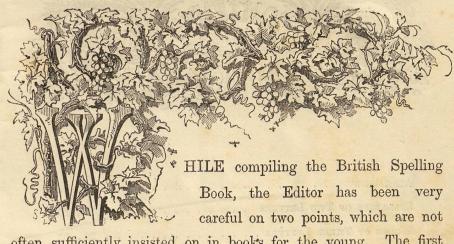
Uniform with "Routledge's British Spelling Book."

ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH READING BOOK, with 220 Woodcuts. ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH PRIMER,

with 300 Illustrations.



#### PREFACE.



often sufficiently insisted on in books for the young. The first is the size and clearness of the type, and the second is the gradual and easy steps which lead from the simple words to the more complex. For instance, it will be found that six pages are devoted to syllables of two letters, fourteen pages to words of three letters, and twenty to words of four letters; and all these are fully illustrated with engravings which have been made expressly to suit the capabilities of young children.



Alphabets	PAGES 9 to 15
SYLLABLES OF TWO LETTERS	
Words of Three Letters	
Words of Four Letters	
Words of Five Letters	
Words of Six Letters	62 ,, 71
Words of Two Syllables	72 ,, 122
Words of Three Syllables	126 ,, 159

The way of the said

## ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH SPELLING BOOK.

ROMAN CAPITAL LETTERS.

A	В	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	$\mathbf{R}$	S	T
U	V	W Y	XY	Z

Eden Me We will will

#### ROMAN SMALL LETTERS.

b d a e h k m n 0 t p r q S u W X Z

#### THE VOWELS.

a e i o u

and sometimes y

#### THE CONSONANTS.

f b d h c g k m n p t S W r Z X

### THE ALPHABET IN RHYME.

(To be read to the pupil.)





A is for Ape and



B is for Bat



E is for Eagle and



C is for Cat

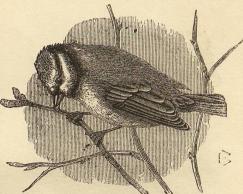


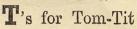
I is for Ibex and

K is for Kit



P is for Pony and



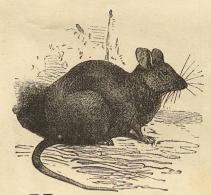




N is for Nest



and I is for Fox



M is for Mouse



and

O is for Ox



is for Quagga



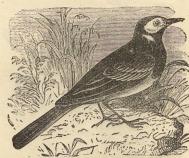
and



S is for Stag



R is for Rabbit



and



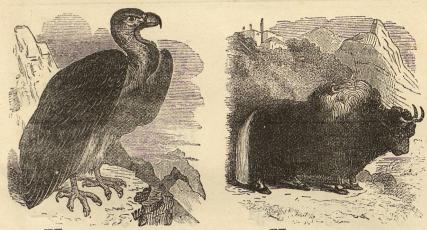
W's for Wag



is for Unicorn



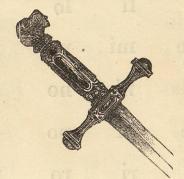
J is for Jack



V is for Vulture

and

Y is for Yak



X, like the Hilt of a Sword, is a Cross



Z is a Zebra, so much like a Horse

- red		
The C	1	
· li		
(		
	#	
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No od		
15		
7		
- 6		
S. S		
Sadi		
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AREA		
A		
(		
-		
-		
6		
6		
	Page 1	
	Page 1	
6	Page 1	
	Page 1	
	Page 1	

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	-
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	ру
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	-	
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	Chandida
					10 to





ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud

af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk

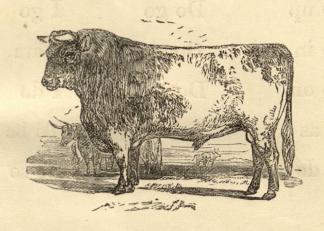
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

ar	er	ir	01	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

#### WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

by	do*	he	go	be
fy	to*	me	lo	ye
my	so	we	no	wo
tilit		Tale .		
am	if	at	of	ax
an	in	it	on	us
as*	is	· up	OX	or

<sup>\*</sup> Help the pupil in the proper pronunciation of these words.



An ox	If he	We go
My ox	If we	To go
If so	As he	To do

He is	On it	By me
It is	On me	To me
Is he	On us	Of me
Is it	So on	At me

Go up	Do go	I go
Go in	Do so	I am
Go on	Do it	I do
So as	As we	To be
So do	We do	Be so
Do go up	In by us	So do I
Do go in	So we do	I am in
Go by us	If we go	He is in
Up to me	As we do	So it is
Am I on	I go up	We do so
Is he on	I am up	If he is
He is on	Is he up	Do do so
We go in	He is up	To be in
If I do	So am I	If we go

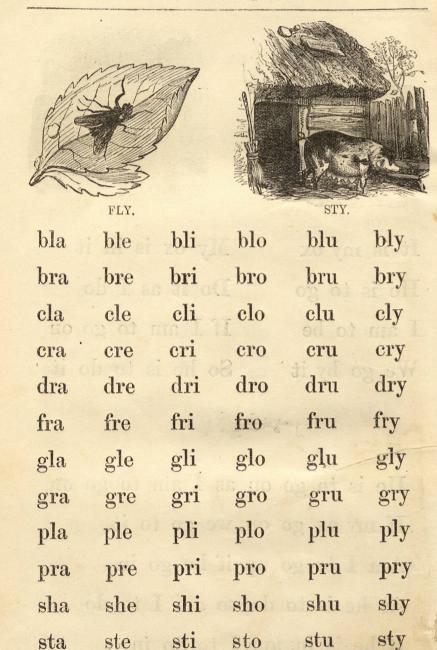




It is my ox He is to go I am to be We go by it My ox is in it Do it as I do If I am to go on So he is to do it



He is to go on as I am to go on If my ox go on, we go to it Am I to go up if he go in As he is to do, so am I to do If he is in, am I to go in







Do you see a cat? Yes, I see a red cat. Is it a red cat? No, no, it is not a red cat. Do you see my new kit? Yes, I see a shy kit. The cat bit the rat one day. But why did she do so? Oh, fie! cat; you are a bad cat. Do not say the cat is a bad cat. For the cat is to do so. Let the cat go now.





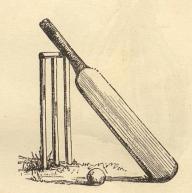
VAN.

#### WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

lad	bow	now	hay	how
run	ant	sad	inn	egg
man	act	let	pen	ink
pat	dry	mat	ram	pig
hog	cow	fox	cup	van
cap	far	eft	elk	say
air	rat	top	rod	sod
ill	dig	rum	and	ask







BAT.

4				
boy	hat	can	hop	she
yes	did	met	was	his
oft	had	net	sot	day
hot	bad	has	sun	set
are	mad	him	let	bed
keg	ice	for	you	bid
eat	sat	cat	bit	toe
dog	pan	bat	but	lip
the	thy	fly	sly	sky



BAG.



HAT.

				a		
1	bag	had	fat	cap	mad	/rag
	bad	has	lad	can	man	wag
	bat	hat	sad	cat	mat	wax
				е	bul -	
	bed	den	get	met	peg	red
	beg	hen	leg	net	pen	vex
	fed	men	let	set	pet	wet
	bid			i		
	bid	did	fig	him	lip	rid
	big	dig	fin	his	pig	sit
	bit	dim	fit	hid	pin	tin



How do you do, old dog?

The dog can not say, How do you do.
But the dog can say, Bow-wow.

The dog can eat, and run all day.

Do not let him run, it is too hot to run.

The dog and the cat are to go to bed.

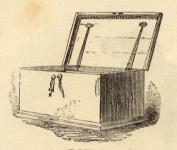
The bed of the pig is not dry.

Let us get the dry hay for the pig.

No, for the hen is in the hay.

You may pat the dog and the cat.

But do not pat the pig.



BOX.



POT.

0

box	fog	mop	pot	rob	sob
fox	hop	nod	pop	rod	sop
dog	hot	not	pod	rot	top



BUD.



MUG.

u

bud	cup	hum	mug	rum	sun
bun	cut	hug	mud	rug	sup
but	gun	hut	nut	run	tub



egg eat will you see

Will you lay an egg for me, hen? I can eat an egg. Jem has a hen, and it did lay an egg for him. Will you lay an egg for me? I fed you to-day. I sat on a log and fed you out of a bag.

Can you eat now? I will go for the bag and try. Yes, you can eat, I see you can. The dog will not run at you. Do not run at my hen, dog. You will go to Jem, and I will sit by my hen and see her eat.





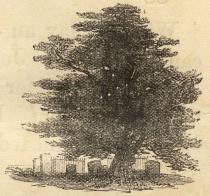


ant ash ark apt asp art arm ask eft

elm ink urn
elk oft old
end orb and



OAK.



YEW.

add all err ice aid age eat ann ill odd ail ace ire ear ass inn bee ale ode air oak ebb off ell aim ape yew oar



I can see a cow. Let me go to her and get her hay. I will get the hay for you, old cow, and you will eat it. Let me go and ask Joe for hay for the cow.

May I get the hay, Joe? Will you let me get it? Yes, you may go for the hay, my boy, and I will go too and pull it out for you. Now run to the cow and she will eat it. Say moo for it, my old cow.

I saw the cow eat the hay. One day you may go too and see the old cow eat the hay.





EWE.

die buy out bay ewe own rue hue awl day pea oil awe eye eel hay hie foe bey pie key





JAY.

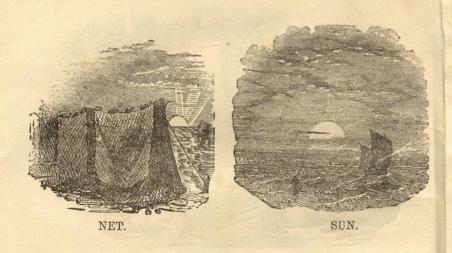
daw kew how law pew SOW ham few bow. maw mew VOW jaw new wow jew paw now To be learned at sight. who one son why two ewe



A man had a van and an ass to pull it. On the van he had a pot and a pan, a can and a tub, a mug and a jug, a saw and a hoe, a mat and a rug, a bag and a mop; and the man did cry

> Buy a mat, buy a can, Buy a pot, buy a pan, Buy a mop of the man, Do buy of him, Ann.

So Ann got a mat, and a mug for her boy Bob, and a tub for her pig, and a mop to mop up the wet.



It is a net set out by the sea to dry. One day I met a man by the sea and he had a net. Let me go and get a net and go to the sea. Let us sit on an old log, it is not wet, or let us lie on the dry hay, and see the sun go to bed. The sun has set now, I saw it dip in the sea. If it be a wet day we can not see the sun, it is hid and our eye can not see it.

Ann has a box of toys and in it are a cow and a hog, and a nag and a doe, and a ram and a pig, and a kid and a kit, and a hen and a daw. ×



I had a cat and a kit, and Tom had a dog and a pup. Tom put his hat on the dog. It was fun. I ran for my hat to put on the cat, but I did not put it on the cat, for the pup got it and bit it and ran. See how the kit can run now she has got my ball.

Bow, wow, the dog did say,
See how I sit in my hat all day.
Mew, the cat did say, mew, mew,
I see the hat, sir, how do you do?
Bow, the pup did cry, if you
Run for the hat I can run too.





BARN.

CORN.

#### WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

			OTO THE	LIIIO.	4
barn	bump	dump	haft	hulk	land
band	bust	dusk	hand	hump	lamp
bank	camp	farm	hank	hunt	lank
barb	card	fast	hard	hurl	lard
bard	cart	felt	hark	hurt	lark
bark	çork	fern	harm	husk	last
barm	curl	film	hart	jerk	left
bask	dark	find	hasp	jest	lend
bend	dank	firm	helm	jilt	lens
belt	damp	fist	help	jolt	lent
bent	dart	fold	hemp	jump	lest
best	darn	fond	herb	junk	lift
bilk	desk	font	hilt	just	limp
bind	disk	ford	hind	kelp	link
bold	dirk	fork	hint	kept	lint
bond	dirt	fort	hold	kiln	lisp
born	dolt	form	horn	kind	list
burn	dust	fund	host	kirk	loft
	-				1010



name long hold keep four tail mane blow

Fred has a nag, and its name is Bob. Bob has a long tail and mane. He can trot. Fred will have a ride on him, and Bob will trot. Fred will not fall off. He can ride well.

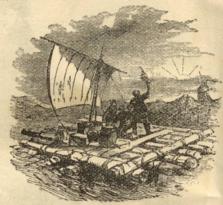
Fred has a dog too. His name is Tip. He runs by the side of Bob, and he must run fast to keep by the side. He has four legs to run with, and Bob has no more; but then Tip's legs are not so long as Bob's, so they must run fast. See how his long ears blow back in the wind as he runs!

Can the barn hold all the corn? Oh yes. An old owl sat in that barn one day. I saw her, and at eve she flew to the top of the elm-tree.

Jack says that he saw her fly with a rat in her claw to her nest in the barn.



PARK.



RAFT.

lord	mind	perk	rapt	sink	tusk
lorn	mint	pert	rasp	soft	vamp
lost	mist	pest	reft	sold	vast
lump	morn	pink	rend	sort	verb
lurk	most	pint	rent	sulk	welt
lust	mump	pomp	rest	sunk	went
lynx	murk	pond	rift	tart	west
mark	musk	pork	rind	task	wild
marl	must	port	risk	tend	wilt
mart	nest	post	rump	tent	wind
mask	next	pulp	runt	text	wink
mast	pant	pump	rusk	tint	wisp
malt	park	punt	rust	term	wist
melt	part	purl	sand	told	yard
mend	past	raft	sank	torn	yarn
mild	pelf	ramp	send	turf	yelk
milk	pelt	rank	sent	turk	yelp
milt	pent	rant	silk	turn	york

14 SE

.



walk they ship were much them sunk made

The old sow is fat and she has ten pigs. She can walk in the yard and they can run by her. I saw the sow and the pigs eat. They can eat fast and much. I saw the sow put her foot in the food, and I saw one pig, two pigs, four pigs do it. Why do they do so? It is not nice. I will not eat like the pigs.

No, my boy. Pigs like to eat so, but what is good for pigs to do is not good for boys to do. Poor pigs!

Let them eat as they like best.

Do you see the men on the raft? The ship they were in has sunk, so they have made a raft, and let us hope that the men in the far off ship will see them.





DUCK.

back	muck	duct	sang	sash	salt
beck	neck	fact	sing	wish	wand
buck	nick	sect	song	shin	want
cock	pack	tact	sung	ship	ward
deck	peck	bang	tang	shod	warm
dick	pick	bung	wing	shop	warn
dock	rack	dung	bush	shun	warp
duck	reck	fang	dash	shut	wart
hack	rick	hang	dish	inch	wasp
hock	rock	hung	fish	arch	wash
jack	sack	king	hash	much	dost
jock	sick	ling	hush	rich	doth
kick	sock	long	lash	such	monk
lack	suck	lung	mash	high	wolf
lick	tack	pang	mesh	nigh	word
lock	tick	rang	push	sigh	work
luck	tuck	ring	rash	halt	worm
mock	wick	rung	rush	malt	wort

a: ai as el



HAY COCK.



HAY RAKE.

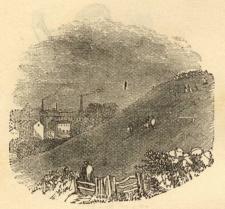
field shines throw stack haste there pitch some

Let us go to the hay field. The sun shines, and the sky is blue. See what fun the boys and girls have there. They play with the hay. They sit down on it; they fall down on it; they roll in it; they throw it on those that roll.

Which hay cock shall we go to? This one, or that one, or that one? Make haste. I will roll in the hay, and you shall throw some at me. Now you must roll, and I will throw some at you. Down you go!

There is a cart full of hay for the stack. The men rake up the hay, and pitch it on the cart with a fork. I see a rake and a fork. Let us go and help to rake up the hay.

There is our old dog Wasp near the hay cock by the gate. He is put there to see that no one takes the beer; he will bark if any one tries.



HILL.



MILL.

bass	hell	miss	sell	colt	hath
bell	hill	mill	sill	cord	lath
bill	hiss	moss	tell	cork	moth
boss	huff	muff	till	corn	path
buff	hull	mull	toll	cost	pith
bull	jagg	null	toss	curb	thin
butt	joss	pass	well	curd	goth
buzz	jill	pen	will	curl	gang
cell	kill	pill	yell	zinc	garb
cess	kiss	pit	camp	jamb	gasp
dell	lass	poll	cant	lamb	gift
dill	less	puff	card	limb	gild
doll	loll	pull	cark	bomb	gilt
dull	loss	purr	carp	comb	gird
fell	luff	puss	cart	tomb	girl
fill	lull	rill	eask	dumb	gold
full	mass	roll	cast	bath	golf
gill	mess	ruff	cold .	both	gong

al al

as el



One day some boys were at play, and their play was to throw stones into a pond. Now the pond had in it some frogs. The frogs like to be in cool ponds when the sun is hot, and to come out and hop in the grass when the sun goes down.

The stones that the boys threw cut and hurt the poor frogs, so one of them put his head up out of the pond, and said, Pray, good boys, do not throw stones. But the boys went on, and said, Oh, we throw the stones in play. Then the poor frog said, Ah! but what is play to you, is death to us!

Jack says puss must try to leap. It is not old puss that he says must try; old puss can leap high. It is small puss, the kit, but we call them both puss. Old puss shall sit here and look. Ann shall hold her that she may not go.

Now, small puss, leap! Do not put out a claw to hurt Jack. You will not be such a bad small puss. Here is some nice milk for you, and you shall have it if you will leap.



BABE.



DAME.

babe	dice	fife
bake	dike	file
bale	dine	fine
bane	dire	fore
bare	dive	fire
base	dole	five
bide	dome	fume
bile	dose	fuse
bite	dote	gibe
bole	doze	hale
bone	duke	hare
bore	dupe	hate
cite	face	here
dace	fade	hide
dale	fame	hire
dame	fane	hive
dare	fare	hole
date	fate	home

3

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hope lime hose line huge live jade lone jane luke joke lure june lute kate lyre kine mace kite made lace make lade male lake mane lame mare lane mate late maze life mere

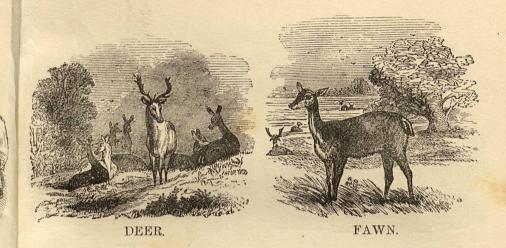
mete

like

mine mire mite mode mole mope more mote mule muse mute name nape nave nice nile

mice

mile



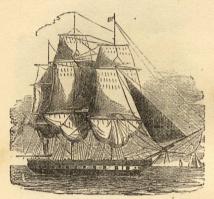
young fleet large piece know light white brown round their

Have you been in the woods or some large park to see the deer? Their legs are slim, and they are light and fleet, and they seem to fly, they go so fast. The stag has fine long horns. He is the male. The she deer have no horns. Their name is doe; but both the stag and the doe have the name of deer. They are brown, and have white spots.

The young of the deer is a fawn, it can run and jump well, but not so far as the doe.

Look at their feet. Their feet are not like the feet of the horse. The hoof of the horse is all in one piece, hard all round; but the hoofs of the deer and the cow look as if they had been cut in two.) They are in two.

I know who has his hoof in two as well as the cow and the deer. Shall I tell you? It is the pig.







JUNK.

pike	rise	side	tube	wine	cone
pile	rite	sire	tune	wipe	cope
pine	robe	site	type	wire	core
pipe	rode	size	vale	woke	cure
pole	rome	sore	vane	wove	come
pore	rope	sole	vase	yoke	curb
pule	rose	take	vice	yore	gage
pure	rote	tale	vile	zone	gale
race	rove	tame	vine	cage	game
rage	rude	tape	vote	cake	gape
rake	rule	tare	wade	came	gate
rare	safe	tide	wage	cane	gave
rate	sage	tile	wake	cape	gaze
rave	sake	time	wane	care	give
rice	sale	tire	wave	case	gone
ride	same	tone	wide	cave	gore
rife	sane	tope	wife	code	none
ripe	save	tore	wile	coke	some



Here sits Jack by the pond. What a time he has sat here! Jane has come to look for him, and see if he has got some fish.

Have you got some fish to take home, Jack? No,

I have got none—not one.

What, not one fish all this time, Jack? That is poor work. The fish like to stay in the cool pond, you see, and do not come to you, and let you pull them out. They are too wise for that

Here is a fish at last, Jane. No, it has swum off.

I am sure it must have been a pike, it was so big and it swam so fast.

Let us go to the mill and see if there be not some fish in the mill dam.

Fred Nash told me that one day he had fine sport there, and the man at the mill is a kind old man.







WILD BOAR.

bail	bowl	feed	hoar	lean	meal
bait	dead	feel	hood	leap	mean
bead	deaf	feet	hoof	leek	meat
beak	deal	foal	hook	leer	meed
beam	dean	foam	hoop	leet	meek
bean	dear	foot	hoot	look	meet
bear	deed	food	jail	load	mien
beat	deem	fool	jeer	loaf	moan
beef	deep	four	joan	loam	moat
been	deer	hail	keel	loan	mood
beer	doom	hair	keen	look	moon
boar	doon	heal	keep	loom	moor
boat	door	heap	laid	loop	moot
book	fail	head	lain	maid	nail
boon	fain	hear	lair	mail	neap
boom	fair	heat	lead	maim	near
boor	fear	heed	leaf	main	neat
boot	feat	heel	leak	mead	need



Wait a bit, Dash! That meat that Dick has in his hand is nice, but you must not have it yet. Look at it, Dash, but do not move. Sit up, sir!

The cat lies by the wall, and she can see you, and Jem is here with his cart, and Jane's doll in it, and they can see you, so be a good dog. If you sit still and do not move, you shall have the meat when I tell you, and then you shall drag the cart for Jem.

Now, then, Dash, you may have it. Here it is for you. Pat him, Jem. See how he wags his tail. He has been a good dog.

The wild boar and the bear both live in the woods, but not in the woods in this land. Men hunt the wild boar with dogs, and the bear too. I do not wish to meet a wild boar or a bear when I go out for a walk.







TEAL.

				12.0	2000年9月1日	
nook	rain	sail	teak	weal	doit	maul
noon	read	seal	teal	wean	down	noun
paid	ream	seam	team	weed	fawn	pawn
pail	reap	sear	tear	week	feud	pout
pain	rear	seat	teem	weep	foil	rout
pair	reed	seed	teen	woof	foul	sawn
peak	reef	seek	toad	wood	fowl	soil
peal	reek	seem	tool	wool	haul	sour
pear	reel	seen	tour	yean	hawk	toil
peat	road	seer	vail	year	hour	town
peel	roam	soak	vain	your	howl	view
peep	roan	soap	veal	zeal	join	void
peer	roar	soar	veer	bawl	laud	yawl
pool	rood	soon	waif	boil	lawn	yawn
poop	roof	soot	wail	bout	loin	quid
poor	rook	soul	wain	buoy	loud	quit
pour	room	suit	wait	daub	lour	rein
rail	root	tail	weak	dawn	lout	vein



Tray shall give Rose a ride; put her on his back. Anne and I will lead him. How kind Tray is! He will not move till I tell him, and he will take care of Rose. He will walk and not run, that she may not fall off his back. Rose must have a whip, but she will not whip kind Tray. Her whip is made of blue bells, and I will put some in my hat.

Now, Tray, we must set off. Shall we go on the road? No, you must stay in the yard, and then you will be safe.

The seal lives in the sea and on the land. It can swim well, and it can get on the rocks.

The teal is a kind of duck. It is a wild duck, and will not stay in our pond with the tame ducks. The teal is good to eat and men go far to get it.







LARK.

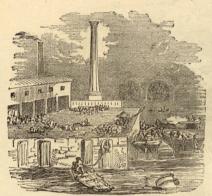
blab	flux	slur	stir	brag	grub	clap
blot	fret	slut	stop	brig	plug	elip
blur	from	smit	stub	drag	prig	clod
brad	plan	smut	stun	dreg	scab	club
bran	plat	snap	stud	drug	scan	crab
brat	plod	snip	swam	flag	scar	cram
bred	plot	span	swim	flog	scot	crib.
brim	plum	spar	trap	frog	scum	crop
drab	prop	spat	tret	glad	scut	chad
dram	skim	spin	trim	glen	slag	chap
				glib	slug	char
drip	skin	spit	trip	0		
drop	skip	spot	trod	glut	stag	chat
drub	slab	spun	trot	grig	swag	chid
drum	slap	spur	twin	grim	swig	chin
flap	slid	stab	twit	grin	twig	chip
flat	slim	star	wrap	grit	whig	chit
flax	slip	stem	writ	grog	clad	chop
flit	slit	step	wren	grot	clan	chuh
1110	SILU	prop	WICH	8.00		



This boy and the two girls have a bird's nest, with four young birds in it. The boy found it up in the tree. The two old birds have gone to get food for the young ones, but when they come back and find the nest is gone, what will they do?

Poor birds! They had made the nest of green moss that they found at the root of the tree, and of hair that a horse had let fall out of his tail, and soft wool that a sheep had left on a thorn. Then the hen bird laid four blue eggs in the nest, and then she sat on them to hatch them, and one day out came four young birds. She did so love them! She and her mate flew here and there all day to find food for them, and when the sun set, she spread her wings and sat on the nest to keep them warm.

Now they will all die. The boy and girls can not keep them warm. The girl tries to feed them, but she does not know how. Poor young birds!



QUAY.



SNOW.

blue	flue	sloe	tree	thee	flew	cloy
bray	fray	slow	true	blew	plow	crew
dray	free	snow	glow	brew	prey	grew
flay	play	stay	glue	brow	prow	chew
flea	plea	stow	gray	draw	slew	thaw
flee	pray	sway	grow	drew	claw	they

### To be learned at sight.

gnat	aunt	whip	done	adze	bald	caul
gnaw	each	whit	have	edge	balk	coif
knap	east	what	lose	alms	calk	coin
knob	ease	whet	move	half	talk	cow1
know	earl	whim	sign	balm	walk	gown
knee	earn	whig	dove	calm	coax	lieu
knit	oath	whom	live	else	coop	lyre
knot	ooze	shoe	once	urge	cool	sigh
knew	oust	quay*	hymn	palm	cain	isle

<sup>\*</sup> Pronounced key.

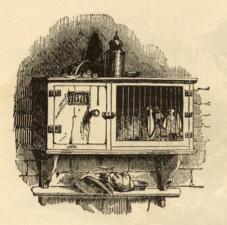


drive leap down steep worse stand

Jack says he will give my doll Rose and me a drive all round the lawn. That will be nice. Sit on my lap, Rose. Sit still, or you may have a bad fall, and make your nose worse than it is now. I will hold you fast if you are good.

Jack runs and shouts, Dash barks and leaps, Jane holds fast, and Rose puts out her arms. But soon they come to a steep bank, and Jack can not stop. Down they go, and out fall Jane and Rose.

Oh dear! are they hurt? Jane cries and sobs, Rose lies on her face on the walk, Dash barks loud, and Jack stands by and looks sad. He picks up Rose, and sees that her nose is much worse; it looks flat. Jane cries more and more, but Jack gives her a kiss, and she wipes her eyes. She is not much hurt, and Rose does not seem to mind her nose.



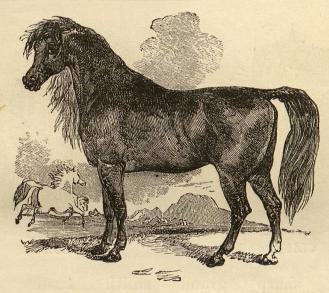
HUTCH.



PORCH.

# WORDS OF FIVE LETTERS.

				1100.	
blank	cling	slink	stilt	crack	bunch
blend	clung	slant	stint	crick	filch
blest	drank	smart	stork	crock	finch
blind	draft	smelt	storm	flock	hunch
blink	drink	snarl	stump	frock	larch
blunt	drunk	snort	swarm	pluck	lunch
brink	dwarf .	spark	swift	prick	lurch
brisk	flask	spend	tramp	slack	march
clasp	flint	sperm	trunk	smack	milch
clink	frank	spilt	trust	smock	munch
clamp	frisk	sport	twirl	stack	parch
craft	frost	spurn	wrist	stick	perch
cramp	plank	stalk	black	stock	pinch
crank	plant	stamp	block	stuck	porch
crest	plump	stand	brick	trick	punch
crisp	print	stark	click	track	torch
croft	scent	start	clock	bench	harsh
crust	skirt	stern	cluck	birch	marsh



Look at this Horse, what a fine strong beast he is! and I will tell you of what great use he is to men. He can draw great loads for miles, to towns far off, or we could not sell our corn and hay. We can ride on his back half the day, or we can put him in a gig and he will trot fast, and soon take us where we wish to go; and if we give him some hay and oats at night, he is quite glad. Poor, good horse! we ought not to whip or spur him, but be kind to him, for he is a good friend to us. He knows a great deal more than you would think; for, if he has gone once to a place, he can find his own way to it the next time he goes.

We will give him some clean straw for his bed, and some oats and hay to eat.

A dray horse can draw great loads. A gig horse can trot fast. A horse which men use when they hunt can jump high and far; and a race horse can run so fast that no dog can pass it.



CLIFF.



COACH.

birth	sharp	grand	smith	baste	whale
mirth	shark	grind	small	haste	wharf
girth	shall	grunt	stall	taste	while
forth	shelf	grasp	spell	waste	white
north	short	glean	smell	dance	whine
month	shirt	bring	swell	hence	where
ninth	chick	fling	class	pence	whose
broth	check	stung	cress	fence	chime
froth	shock	swing	grass	horse	chide
think	chalk	wrong	scull	false	child
thorn	charm	bless	glass	hedge	shake
thief	child	bliss	blade	ledge	shame
threw	churl	chaff	brace	barge	theme
thick	batch	dress	bribe	large	those
blush	ditch	press	crape	judge	bathe
brush	fetch	drill	crime	serve	lathe
flush	hatch	skill	drive	nurse	there
crash	pitch	skiff	place	purse	ought
crush	watch	stiff	flame	worse	éarth



No beast that God gives to man is of more use to him than the Cow. The poor man can live well, if he combined good Cow. Milk makes a great part of the food of the poor, and boys and girls like milk more than tea. Then the cream can be sold to buy bread. The rich buy the cream from the poor to use for their tea, and for their cook to make good things. The flesh of the Cow is beef, which is good food; we are proud of our roast beef. The thick and strong skin of the Cow is of great use to make boots and shoes; the bones are of use for spoons and such small things, and the horns and the hoofs help to make glue.

So you must see how much we ought to thank God for the Cow.

The young of the Cow is a Calf. We eat the flesh of the Calf; we call it veal; it is quite white. Boots are made of the skin of the Calf, and books are bound in it; it is soft, and it wears well.







SHEEP.

beard	death	beach	house	sheaf	speak
beast	faith	beech	mouse	sheep	spoon
build	booth	peach	noise	shoal	steep
dealt	teeth	poach	poise	shoot	swear
field	tooth	reach	voice	knead	claim
heart	youth	coach	sauce	kneel	cloak
learn	month	quell	quire	bleak	creep
mould	scowl	quill	quote	bleat	cream
paint	scout	quart	quake	blood	glean
pearl	coast	baize	deign	bloom	green
queen	count	maize	feign	blown	chain
roast	court	heave	reign	braid	chair
saint	guard	juice	weigh	bread	bound
sword	guess	lease	neigh	break	hound
toast	guest	piece	dough	brood	brawl
waist	young	raise	right	brook	prawn
wound	quick	loose	laugh	broom	crown
yield	bough	peace	knock	bream	trout
welsh	world	tract	knack	wreck	yacht



Next to the Cow, the Sheep is of most use to man. Sheep give us food, for we eat their flesh. Sheep give us clothes, for cloth is made from their wool. We use their skin to make gloves and to bind books, and all parts of sheep are of some good. The she sheep is a ewe, the young one is a lamb. It is a nice sight in the Spring time to see a field full of ewes and their young ones. The lambs skip on all sides, and run a race up and down the hills. At night the young ones lie down by the side of the ewes, who keep them warm. A man takes great care of them all, and his dog will take care that no harm shall come to them. Sheep are not all of the same kind or the same size, some have long wool and some have short wool. In Wales sheep are small, and run fast on the high hills, and jump the stone walls like as a dog would. The flesh of the Welsh sheep is the best to eat.



SLEDGE.



SPONGE.

# WORDS OF SIX LETTERS.

bronze	street	breast	cruise	thresh
plunge	strand	friend	chaise	throng
prince	eighth	health	grease	thrust
sponge	prompt	smooth	choose	dearth
starve	sprang	sprain	cleave	fourth
twelve	shrill	stream	fierce	breath
quince	string	shield	hoarse	hearth
thence	strong	shriek	pierce	wreath
whence	struck	scream	crouch	blight
shelve	thrill	thread	breach	flight
clothe	chance	throat	brooch	knight
tongue	change	grouse	preach	height
bridge	charge	choice	speech	bought
pledge	sprawl	breeze	shrimp	caught
sledge	sprout	fleece	shrink	blanch
grudge	ground	praise	thrash	scorch
scarce	warmth	please	thrush	thatch
dredge	length	thrive	thwack	sketch
	0		Saw II prove	IN THE OWNER



Spring is come at last; come, Will, come, Rose, put on your hats, and let us walk out in the green fields. Hark! how sweet the brook sounds, as it runs down the hills! The air is pure and clear, the grass is green and soft, and the lark soars high in the air, and all the birds sing loud hymns to thank God that the Spring is come back. Look at those young lambs, how they jump and frisk for joy. The hedges are green with young leaves, and a sweet smell of the buds of spring meets us as we walk. The sun is bright, the air is calm and sweet, and the whole earth is full of new life. You are young, your like is in its spring; be wise, and waste not the hours; lift-up your hearts to thank God for his gifts, and learn, while you are yet a child, to make good use of them.

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cow in t horns, and her st days her, but by could ll, for it her head milk the il.

ot large,



ALL THINGS ARE OF USE.

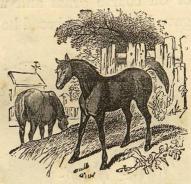
PART I.

Once on a time a kind man and his wife had a nice white house near a wood. In front of this house there was a field with a pond in it, and a shed. At one end of the house was a hay-rick and a bee-hive. They had two boys and a girl, the name of the girl was May, and the names of the boys were Jack and Will. May was six years old, Jack was four, and Will was a babe who slept in a cot.

/ May was a fair child, and had blue eyes, and her hair was like gold.

In the field there was a white horse, with a long mane and tail. He fed on the nice green grass, and drank out of the pond, and when it was cold he went

in to the shed, and had hay to eat. He was old now, and could not do much work, but the kind man who kept him did not let him be sold. By the side of the old horse there was a colt, who would frisk up and down all day long.



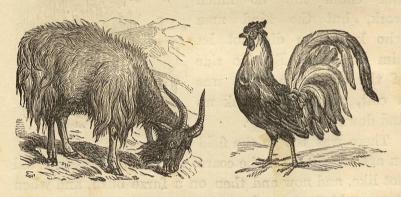
There was too in the field an ass. He fed on the coarse grass that the horse did not like, and now and then on a furze bush, and when it was cold the horse let him come in to his shed.

There was in the yard a cow-house with a cow in it. She was brown and white, and had short horns, and her name was Meg. She wore a bell round her neck when she went to feed in the wood. Most days Meg came home when it was time to milk her, but if she did not come home when it was time, they could find her in the wood by the sound of the bell, for it rang when she shook it as she bent down her head to eat the grass. When the maid went to milk the cow, May went too to take the stool and the pail.

### PART II.

There was too in the yard a Goat. He was white, with big horns, and a long beard. He was not large,

and May could lead him. He wore a blue string round his neck, and he drew her in a chaise, and his name was Bill. He would feed on the leaves in the wood, or on coarse grass and weeds, or on hay; but if May gave him a bit of bread he was glad, and thought it nice.



There was a Cock, and there was a Hen too. May fed them with corn. The Cock had a fine tail. It was dark green. His comb was red, his neck was bright, and his dark green tail shone in the sun. The Hen was not so fine, but her comb was red, and she had brown and white spots. She laid eggs, and now and then she had a nest made for her of hay, and had nine eggs put in it, and she would sit on them for three weeks and hatch them. The Cock and Hen had a house in the yard, but they might walk in the field.

There were two Dogs. One was large. His name was Prince. He was black, with brown paws, and his hair shone, and was smooth. His tail was long, and so were his ears. Prince had his house near the door of the white house. He slept there on clean straw:

He was a brave dog. He was the guard of the house. He would not let harm come to May, nor the Horse,

or Ass, or Meg, or the Cock or Hen. If a man was at work in the field, or in the yard, and took off his coat to make him cool, he would lay it down and say, "Prince, take care of my coat." Then Prince would lie down by the coat and put one paw on it, and would not leave



it, and so no one could touch it. Prince was the large dog. There was a small dog too. His name was Frisk. He was white, with dark brown spots. His hair was long, and like silk. His ears hung down to the ground, his tail was long, his eyes were large and black. May was fond of him, and he was fond of her. May let him sleep on the rug in her room, and he would wag his tail when she woke up and come to her, that she might pat him. Prince ate bones and had oat meal, and so did Frisk too, and May gave him milk to lap.

## PART III.

There was a Cat that lay on the rug. She was grey, with a white breast and sides. At first, when she came, she did not like Prince nor Frisk, and they did not like her. She put up her back, and made all her hair stand up, and gave a growl and a mew, and Prince

gave a loud bark, and Frisk gave a small bark, but May said, "Dear Prince, you must not hurt poor puss," and when she gave him a pat on the head he did not



bark once more; and she said to Frisk, "Why, Frisk, you must play with poor puss, you must not bark at her," and then Frisk did not bark, and she took puss on her lap to stroke her. So they were all friends. The cat had no name but Puss.

One day the kind man did not come out to work in the field, and did not go to the town to buy the bread and the corn. His wife went, and she had a sad face, and Prince went with her, and he had a sad face, and his tail hung down as he went. The kind man was ill. That was why they were sad. May and Frisk sat in the porch quite still.

The old white Horse stood in the field. He hung down his head. "I wish I could make him well,"



the old horse said. "He made me well once when I was ill. I wish I could serve him more. When I was young and strong I could serve him well, but now I am old and weak. Still I can draw the cart, and that is of some use."

The Ass stood near the shed at one side of the field, and when he heard what the horse said, he shook his long ears, and thought for a while, and then he said, "I am of use too, for I draw the cart, and I take May for a ride on my back."

Then the Cow Meg came out of the wood, and her bell went tink, tink, tink, and Meg said, "Moo! Moo! I am of use, for I give the sweet white milk."

#### PART IV.

Bill the Goat was near the old white Horse just then, for he had found some nice leaves on a bush, so he rose up on his hind legs, and gave a jump to one side, and a toss of his horns, and said, "I draw Jack in his chaise, and I make him laugh when I dance and leap, so I am of great use."

"Cock a doo-dle do," said the Cock, from the top of the gate. "I crow and wake them up at sun rise."

"And I lay eggs," said the Hen; "chuck, chuck, chuck, we are both of use."

The Cat ran out of the house with her tail up, to tell what she could do. "Mew! mew!" she said, "I keep the mice from the corn, and I purr on the rug."



All this time Frisk lay by May in the porch. He thought, "I am of no use. They can all work. Prince can guard the house and the coat, but I am of no use.

I love them. That is all I can do." So he hung his head, and gave a sigh. "What ails you, my Frisk," said May. "You are sad, and so am I."

Then she went to the kind man to see how he was, and he was gone to sleep. So she said, "He will get well now he is gone to sleep, so we will go and walk on the hill, Frisk."

So they went to the top of the hill, and then they sat down, and what should they see but the hay rick on fire! The hay rick was near the room where the kind man lay, and May was in fear that the fire would get to him and burn him; so she said, "Oh, Frisk, we must run to him," and they ran down the hill.

But the wind blew, and the fire was fierce, and May could not run fast, and she said, "What shall I do! the fire will burn him. What shall I do!"

Then Frisk ran with all his might, fast, fast down the hill, and he got to the house, and he got to the kind man, who was in bed, and said, "Bow, wow, wow! bow, wow, wow!" and the kind man woke up, and saw the fire, and got out safe, and put out the fire, and found that his sleep had made him well.

And he gave Frisk a pat on the head, and said, "If it had not been for you, my dog Frisk, the fire would have got to me." So Frisk was full of joy, for he felt that he too had been of use.



GOD MADE ALL THINGS.

God made the sun, that world of light, The moon to cheer the earth by night, The clouds that float in air so high, And all the stars that gild the sky.

He made the earth on which we tread, And round its shores the wide sea spread, He made the sweet times of the year, And all the fruits and plants they bear.

He made the birds that sing so sweet, The wee young lambs that frisk and bleat, The fish that live in pond and stream, And all the beasts we know by name.

It is by His kind grace and care
We see and feel and speak and hear.
Our hands, our head, our heart He gave,
And made our soul we hope to save.





ABBOT.

ARCHER.

# WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

ab-ba	ad-verse	am-ple	ar-dour
ab-bot	af-ter	an-chor	ar-gent
ab-ject	a-ged	an-gel	ar-gue
a-ble	a-gent	an-ger	ar-id
ab-scess	a"-gile	an-gle	ar-med
ab-sent	a-gue	an-gry	ar-mour
ab-stract	ail-ment	an-cle	ar-my
ac-cent	ai-ry	an-nals	ar-rant
a"-cid	al-der	an-swer	ar-row
a-corn	al-ley	an-tic	art-ful
a-cre	al-mond	an-vil	art-ist
ac-rid	a"-loe	a-ny	art-less
ac-tive	al-so	ap-ple	ash-es
ac-tor	al-tar	A-pril	as-pect
ac-tress	al-ter	a-pron	as-pen
ad-age	al-um	apt-ness	as-sets
ad-der	al-ways	ar-bour	asth-ma
ad-dle	am-ber	arch-er	au-dit
ad-vent	am-ble	arc-tic	au-thor
ad-verb	am-bush	ar-dent	aw-ful



BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.

"Dick is blowing soap bubbles!" cries little Kitty.
"Come and see! come and see, Polly!"

So Polly came running, and brought with her a clean new pipe which her father had given her, that she might try to blow bubbles too.

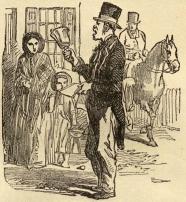
There sat Dick in the wash-house on a wooden stool, with a saucer in his hand, that had a little bit of soap in it, and some soapy water out of the washing tub; and Kitty sat on the ground and looked at him, and shouted, and clapped her hands for joy as he blew the bubbles, and they floated away in the air.

Oh, what a large one he is blowing now. It will never float away. It will burst; and so it does burst, but Dick does not care. He can blow as many as he likes, and the cost is not much.



# BAKER.

DAILE	LV.
bab-ble	bal-sam
bab-bler	band-age
ba-by	band-box
back-bite	ban-dy
back-bone	bane-ful
back-ward	ba"-nish
ba-con	bank-er
bad-ger	bank-rupt
bad-ness	ban-ner
baf-fle	ban-quet
bag-gage	ban-ter
bag-pipe	bant-ling
bai-liff	bap-tism
ba-ker	barb-ed
ba"-lance	bar-ber
bald-ness	bare-foot
bale-ful	bare-ness
bal-lad	bar-gain
bal-last	bark-ing
bal-lot	bar-ley



# BELLMAN.

ba"-ron	bee-hive
bar-ren	beg-gar
bar-row	be-ing
bar-ter	bed-lam
base-ness	bed-time
bash-ful	bel-fry
ba-sin	bell-man
bas-ket	bel-low
bat-ten	ber-ry
bat-tle	be-som
bawl-ing	bet-ter
bea-con	be"-vy
bea-dle	bi-as
bea-my	bi-ble
beard-less	bid-der
bear-er	big-ness
beast-ly	bi-got
beat-er	bil-let
beau-ty	bind-er
bed-ding	bind-ing

Now Polly must try. She dips the end of her pipe into the soapy water as Dick does, and blows with all her might, but no bubble comes. Dick tells her to try again; to take more soap up and blow gently. So she tries again, and now there is a pretty round bubble that looks green, and red, and all manner of pretty colours in the light, and it floats away, and she blows on, and more bubbles come, and more, and more. Soap bubbles are very pretty.



THE BIRD TRAP.

These are London boys who have gone into the country to eatch singing birds. They catch larks, blackbirds, thrushes, linnets, and some others. It





BOATMAN.

BLACKSMITH.

birch en bird-lime birth-day bish-op bit-ter bit-tern black-en black-smith blad-der blame-less blan-dish blan-ket bleak-ness bleat-ing bleed-ing blem-ish bless-ing blind-fold blind-ness blis-ter

bloat-ed blood-shed bloo"-dy bloom-ing blos-som blow-ing blub-ber blue-ness blun-der blunt-less blus-ter board-er boast-er boat-man bob-bin bod-kin bo"-dv boil-er bold-ness bol-ster

bond-age bon-fire bon-net bon-ny bor-der bor-row bot-tle bot-tom bound-less boun-ty bow-er box-er boy-ish brace-let brack-et brack-ish brag-ger bram-ble brand-ish brave-ly

brawl-ing braw-ny bra-zen break-fast breast-plate breath-less breed-ing brew-er brok-en brok-er bru-tal bru-tish bub-ble buck-et buc-kle buck-ler buck-ram bud-get buf-fet bug-bear

is of very little use to catch robins, for they almost always pine to death. These boys have made a trap of four bricks, three for the walls, and one for the lid, which they prop up with two sticks. One stick is stuck in the ground, and on that a twig perch is put, shaped like the letter **Y**; on the thick end of this perch the other stick is placed, and this holds up the brick lid. Then they put crumbs inside. The bird sees the crumbs, and flies down to them, and as it flies in it strikes the perch with its wings, and knocks it down, and down falls the brick lid. So the poor bird is caught, for it has not strength to lift the lid.

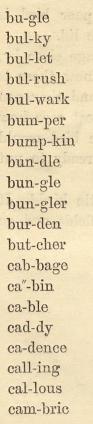
The little girl has come out of the cottage close by, to see what the boys are about. They know there is a bird in the trap, for the lid is down, and they can hear the bird chirp. They must take great care how they open the trap, for if they do not the bird would escape. One boy holds the other's cap ready to put over it if it tries to fly away.

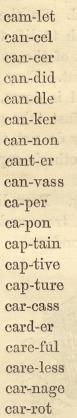
There stands the cage ready. Poor little bird! It must leave its pleasant green trees and fields, and go to live in some dark lane in London.













CARTER.

car-pet cart-er car-ver case-ment cas-ket cast-or cas-tle cau-dle ca"-vil cause-way caus-tic ce-dar cei-ling cel-lar cen-sure cen-tre cer-tain chal-dron cha-lice chal-lenge

char-coal char-ger char-mer charm-ing char-ter chas-ten chat-tels chat-ter cheap-en cheap-ness cheat-er cheer-ful che"-mist che"-rish cher-ry chest-nut chief-ly child-hood child-ish chil-dren



WINTER TIME.

It is cold winter, and the ground is covered with snow. The fields that were so green in summer are white now, and not a blade of grass can be seen. The poor little birds that used to pick up worms, and insects, and seeds, can hardly find any food. They fly about looking for berries on the trees and hedges.







COOPER.

chim-ney	clo"-
chi"-sel	clou
cho-ler	clo-
chop-ping	clo-
clam-ber	clow
clam-my	clus
cla"-mour	clur
clap-per	clot
cla"-ret	co"-]
clas-sic	com
clat-ter	com
clean-ly	com
clear-ness	co"-1
cler-gy	com
cle"-ver	com
cli-ent	com
cli-mate	com
clog-gy	com
clois-ter	com
clo-ser	com

-set ı-dy ver ven vn-ish -ter n-sy -ty lour -bat ne-ly ı-er met 1-fort ı-ma -ment 1-merce 1-mon 1-pact n-pass

com-pound com-rade con-cave con-cert con-cord con-course con-duct con-duit con-flict con-gress con-quer con-quest con-stant coop-er cop-per co"-py cord-age cor-ner cos-tive cost-ly

cot-ton co"-ver coun-cil coun-sel coun-ter coun-ty coup-let. court-ly cow-ard cou-sin crack-er crac-kle craf-ty crea-ture cre"-dit crib-bage crook-ed cross-ness cun-ning cup-board

You may have seen how pretty the berries on the wild roses and sweet briars are in autumn. They are bright red, and children sometimes string them to make chains, but the birds do not play with them; they eat them. They are called hips. The haws grow on the hawthorn trees, and were once the sweet May flowers, but in winter they are a dull red, and are very useful to the little birds as food; and so are the pretty berries of the mountain ash, that look like round coral beads. if the snow lies long on the ground, and all the berries that the birds can eat are gone, then many of them come out of the woods and hop about near our windows in hope of a few crumbs. Give them some, little boys and girls, to help them through the cold winter, that they may live to rejoice in the sweet spring, when it comes again, and fill the woods with their songs.

The shepherds take care of the sheep, and do not let

them die for want of the grass that they used to nibble, and which is hid now under the deep snow. They eat turnips which are put for them in wooden troughs, and sometimes they eat hay, and at night they are driven into a fold, and there are foly till manning.



sleep safely till morning. They do not want blankets, for they have warm coats on their backs. The cold cannot get through their thick wool.

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DRUMMER.	
cu-rate	dal-ly
cur-dle	da"-mage
cur-few	da"-mask
curl-ing	dim-ple
cur-rant	din-ner
cur-rent	dis-cord
cur-ry	dis-mal
curs-ed	dis-tance
cur-tain	dis-tant
cur-ved	do-er
cus-tard	dol-lar
cus-tom	dol-phin
cut-ler	do-nor
cyn-ic	dor-mant
cy-press	doub-let
dab-ble	doubt-ful
dag-ger	doubt-less
dai-ly	dough-ty
dain-ty	dow-er
dai-ry	dow-las

DRAFER.	
down-ward	ea-ger
dow-ny	ea-gle
drag-gle	east-er
dra"-gon	eat-er
dra-per	ear-ly
draw-er	earth-en
draw-ing	e"-cho
dread-ful	ed-dy
dream-er	e-dict
dri-ver	ef-fort
drop-sy	e-gress
drub-bing	ei-ther
drum-mer	el-bow
drunk-ard	e"-pic
duke-dom	e-qual
dul-ness	er-ror
du-rance	es-say
du-ty	es-sence
dwell-ing	e"-thic
dwin-dle	e-ven

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THE KITTENS.

n

One morning when some children went down to breakfast, they heard their Cat making a funny sound, and when they looked, they saw she had two little Kittens. They were quite young, and could not see nor yet crawl about. But in a few days the children heard them say "Mew" in a very small voice, and in a little time the Kittens could see, and could jump about and play with their mother's tail. The children gave the Kits some of their own bread and milk, and nursed them all day long, when they were not learning their lessons; and sang to them,

I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm, And if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm; So I'll not pull her tail or drive her away, But Pussy and I very gently will play.



#### FARMER.

fid-dle e"-ver e-vil fi"-gure ex-it fill-er fil-thy eye-sight fi-nal fa-ble fa"-bric fin-ger fi"-nish fa-cing fac-tor firm-ness fag-got fix-ed faint-ness fla"-gon faith-ful fla-grant flan-nel fal-con fla-vour fal-low false-hood flesh-ly fa"-mine flo-rist fa"-mish flow-er fa-mous flus-ter fan-cy flut-ter fet-ter fol-low fol-ly fe-ver



#### FIREMAN.

fon-dle fool-ish foot-step fowl-er fra-grant free-ly fren-zy friend-ly fri"-gate fros-ty fro-ward fruit-ful full-er fu-my fun-nel fun-ny fur-nace fur-nish fur-row fur-ther

fu-ry fus-ty fu-tile fu-ture gab-ble gain-ful gal-lant gal-ley gal-lon gal-lop gam-ble game-ster gam-mon gan-der gaunt-let gar-bage gar-den gar-gle gar-land gar-ment

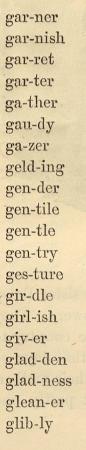


## THE VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.

One spring morning Mary and her little sister Betsy got up very early to go out and pick flowers. They lived in London, but they had come to the country to see their aunt, and they were going home that day; so they wanted to take back some flowers to their mother, that she might put them in water to look pretty, and smell sweet in the room.



GIPSY.



glim-mer glis-ten gloo-my glo-ry glos-sy glut-ton gnash-ing gob-let god-ly gold-en gos-ling gos-pel gos-sip gou-ty grace-ful gram-mar gran-deur gras-sy griev-ous grind-er



GLEANER.

gris-kin gris-ly grist-ly groan-ing gro-cer grot-to ground-less guilt-less guil-ty gun-ner gus-set gus-ty gut-ter guz-zle ha"-bit hack-ney had-dock hag-gard hag-gle hail-stone

hai-ry halt-er ham-let har-bour hard-en har-dy harm-ful harm-less har-ness har-row har-vest hast-en hat-ter hate-ful ha-tred haugh-ty haunt-ed ha-zard ha-zel ha-zy

They met some other children in the fields, and they looked about and found all manner of pretty flowers. There were primroses under the hedges and trees, and near the little streams: and butter-cups among the grass in the fields; and blue harebells in the woods, and many others. They filled their baskets, and then they began to feel tired and hungry, so they thought they would go back to their aunt's cottage to breakfast. So they bid good bye to the other children, and went away. But when they looked round they could not see the cottage, and did not know which way to go. They had lost their way, and poor little Betsy began to cry.

Just then they heard "moo, moo," behind the hedge, and then they heard a woman say, "Stand still, Spot." So they got over a stile, and there they saw a woman sitting on a little stool milking a cow. She smiled kindly at them, and they asked her the way, and she showed them which way to go, and gave them some of the nice milk to drink, warm from the cow; they thanked her and ran home to the cottage, and were in good time for breakfast.





HERMIT.



HUNTSMAN.

hea"-dy
heal-ing
hear-ing
heark-en
heart-en
heart-less
hea-then
hea"-ven
her-mit
her-ring
hew-er
hic-cup
hig-gler
high-ness
hil-lock
hil-ly
hil-ly
hil-ly hin-der

hogs-head
hold-fast
Hol-land
hol-low
ho-ly
ho"-mage
home-ly
ho"-nest
ho"-nour
hood-winl
hope-ful
hope-less
hor-rid
hunt-er
hur-ry
hurt-ful
hus-ky
hys-sop
i-dler
i-dol

i"-mage in-cense in-come in-dex in-fant ink-stand in-let in-mate in-most in-quest in-road in-sect in-sult in-sight in-stance in-stant in-step in-to jes-ter Je-sus

jew-el jew-ish jin-gle join-er join-ture jol-ly jour-nal jour-ney joy-ful joy-less joy-ous judg-ment jug-gle jui-cy jum-ble ju-ry just-ice just-ly keen-ness keep-er



### HARRY'S PETS.

Rabbits are nice pets. They will become quite tame, and let you take them up and stroke them, and they will eat out of your hand. The best way to take Rabbits up, without hurting them, is by their long ears.

Harry had a pair of Rabbits and six young ones. He had made a house for them to live in with his own hands. It was made of wood, and raised off the ground on four legs to keep it dry. Such a house is called a Rabbit-hutch. Outside he made a little yard with a wooden paling all round; and in the morning he used to go and let his Rabbits out to run about, and he always fed them in the yard. His sister Maggie used



KNITTER.



LOCKSMITH.

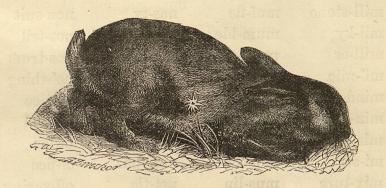
ken-nel	lar-der
ker-nel	la"-ther
ket-tle	lat-ter
know-ledge	laugh-ter
knuc-kle	law-ful
la-ble	law-yer
la-bour	lead-en
lack-ing	lead-er
lad-der	li"-mit
la-ding	lim-ner
la-dle	lin-guist
la-dy	li-on
lamb-kin	list-ed
lan-cet	lit-ter
land-lord	lit-tle
land-mark	live-ly
land-scape	li"-ver
lan-guage	li"-zard
lan-guid	lead-ing
lap-pet	lob-by

lob-ster
lock-et
lo-cust
lodg-ment
lodg-er
lof-ty
log-wood
long-ing
loose-ness
lord-ly
loud-ness
love-ly
lo"-ver
ma-jor
ma-ker
mal-let
malt-ster
mam-mon
man-drake
man-gle

ATT TIT.
man-ly
man-ner
man-tle
ma-ny
mar-ble
mark-et
marks-man
mar-row
mar-quis
mar-shal
mar-tyr
ma-son
mas-ter
mat-ter
max-im
may-or
may-pole
mea-ly
mer-cy
me"-rit

to go with him to carry cabbage and lettuce leaves out of the garden for them. Rabbits like fresh cabbage and lettuce leaves, and nibble round the edges with their little white teeth. They may have a little parsley for a treat now and then. They like it very much; and now and then a bit of bread or a little corn.

You see Maggie has taken one of the pretty little things up to stroke and kiss it, but the mother and the other five are eating. As to the father, he is shut up in a box with holes in the top for air, because he was unkind to the little ones. But he will soon learn to be kind to them, and then Harry will let him out of his box. Harry takes care to keep the yard and box and hutch very clean, and puts a little straw in the hutch, that his rabbits may have a soft bed.



WILD RABBITS.

Wild Rabbits are not, like tame ones, of many colours; some brown, some white, others black and white, or brown and white; nor have they long droop-



MILLER.



MOWER.

mes-sage	mois-ture
me"-tal	mo-ment
me"-thod	mon-key
mid-dle	mourn-ful
migh-ty	mouth-ful
mil-dew	mud-dle
mild-ness	mud-dy
mill-stone	muf-fle
mil-ky	mum-ble
mill-er	mum-my
mi"-mic	mur-der
mind-ful	mur-mur
min-gle	mush-room
mis-chief	mu-sic
mi-ser	mus-ket
mix-ture	mus-lin
mock-er	mus-tard
mo"-del	mus-ty
mo"-dern	mut-ton
mo"-dest	muz-zle

myr-tle mys-tic nail-er na-ked name-less nap-kin nar-row nas-ty nee-dle nee-dy ne-gro neigh-bour nei-ther ne"-phew ner-vous net-tle new-ly new-ness nib-ble nice-ness

nig-gard night-cap nim-ble no-ble nog-gin non-age non-sense non-suit nos-tril nos-trum no"-thing no-tice no"-vel of-fer of-fice off-spring o-gle oil-man oint-ment old-er

ing ears, as tame ones sometimes have. They are all of a greyish-brown, with a little white about the tail and breast. They live in holes under ground which they dig out with their little paws, and the mother Rabbits make a nest for their young ones at the farthest end, of dry grass, lined with their own fur. There the little ones lie warm and softly for nearly four weeks before they are strong enough to come out and run about. They do not open their little eyes till they are twelve days old.

Rabbits sometimes live in great numbers in one

place, and the ground is dotted all over with their Such a place is holes. called a warren. They seldom come out much till late in the day, and then they feed and sport about in the woods and fields. Their skins are very useful. All who



live in London must know the cry of "Rabbit skins! Hare skins!" and must have seen the men who go about buying them from the cooks. They are used for making hats. The hair is mixed with wool, and beat up till it makes felt, and is then dyed black. If you look at an old worn-out hat, you will see the felt where the pretty shining hair has worn away, and many caps and hats are made of felt without it. That shining hair outside is made of silk.



PAINTER.

o"-live	-
o-men	
on-set	
o-pen	
op-tic	
o-pal	
o"-range	
or-der	
or-gan	
o"-ther	
o-ral	
ot-ter	
o-ver	
out-cast	
out-cry	
out-er	
out-most	
out-rag	
pa-gan	
pain-ful	

paint-er
paint-ing
pa"-lace
pa"-late
pale-ness
pal-let
pam-phlet
pan-cake
pa"-nic
pan-try
pa-per
pa-pist
par-boil
par-cel
parch-ing
parch-ment
par-don
pa-rent
par-ley
par-lour



PEDLAR.

par-rot
par-ry
par-son
pe"-dant
ped-lar
peep-er
pee-vish
pelt-ing
pen-dant
pen-man
pen-ny
pen-sive
peo-ple
pep-per
per-fect
pe"-ril
pe"-rish
per-jure
per-ry
per-son

pert-ness pes-ter pes-tle pet-ty pew-ter phi-al phren-zy phy"-sic plaint-iff plá-net plant-er plas-ter plat-ted plat-ter play-er play-ing plea-sant plot-ter plu-mage plum-met



A TALE ABOUT SHEEP.

If you were to try to count how many Sheep there are in Great Britain, you would never be able. You would count up to hundreds and thousands, and thousands of thousands, and seem no nearer the end; and yet there was a time when, as far as we know, there were none. We know a little about our country as it was nearly two thousand years ago, and then it was



PRINCESS.



PRINTER.

plump-ness plun-der plu-ral ply-ing poach-er pock-et po-et poi-son po-ker po-lar po"-lish pom-pous pon-der pow-er pow-der prac-tice prais-er pran-cer prat-tle prat-tler

pray-er preach-er pre"-bend pre-cept pre-dal pre"-face pre"-late pre-lude pre"-sage pre"-sence pre"-sent press-er pric-kle prick-ly priest-hood pri-mate pri"-mer prin-cess pro"-mise prin-ter

pros-per pros-trate proud-ly prow-ess prowl-er pry-ing pru-dence pru-dent psalm-ist psalt-er pub-lic pub-lish puc-ker pud-ding pud-dle puff-er pul-let pul-pit pump-er punc-ture

pun-gent pun-ish pup-py quar-ry quar-ter qua-ver queer-ly que-ry quib-ble quick-en quick-ly quick-sand qui-et quin-sy quin-tal quit-rent qui"-ver quo-rum quo-ta rab-bit

nearly all wood and marsh, and we hear nothing of Sheep. But when the Romans, about whom you will learn some day, had made themselves masters of the country, and of the people who lived in it, we begin to hear about Sheep, and about the wool they got from the fleeces of their flocks. Perhaps the Romans brought them to the island in their ships. The Romans taught the Britons to clear the woods and drain the marshes, and then grass could grow, and the Sheep could find food.

Only think what we should do without the wool that the Sheep give us! Try to count up all the useful things made of wool. Flannel is made of wool; so are blankets, carpets, cloth for coats and trousers and jackets, soft stuff for frocks and gowns and shawls, and many other things.

Cutting off the wool is called shearing the Sheep. The Sheep are sheared about the middle of June. Before they are sheared, they are driven into some running stream to have a bath and wash their wool clean. They do not like it at all, poor things, but



it is soon over, and then they are turned into some sunny field or clean straw yard, to get dry. After that, the men come with great scissors called shears, and cut off their wool. The Sheep are glad to get



RUSTIC.



REAPER.

rab-ble
ra-cer
rack-et
rá-dish
raf-fle
raf-ter
rag-ged
rail-er
rai-ment
rain-bow
rai-ny
rai-sin
ra-kish
ral-ly
ram-ble
ram-mer
ram-pant
ram-part
ran-cour
ran-dom

ran-ger ran-kle ran-sack ran-som rant-er ra"-pid ra"-pine rap-ture rash-ness ra"-ther rat-tle ra"-vage ra-ven reap-er rent-al rest-less ri"-band rich-es rid-dance rid-dle

ri-der ri-fle right-ful ri"-gour ri-ot rip-ple ri-val ri"-ver ri"-vet roar-ing rob-ber rock-et roll-er ro-man ro-mish roo-my ro-sy rot-ten ru-in ru-ler

rum-ble rum-mage ru-mour rum-ple run-let run-ning rup-ture rus-tic rus-ty ruth-less Sab-bath sa-ble sa-bre sack-cloth sad-den sad-dle safe-ly safe-ty saf-fron sai-lor

rid of their warm coats in summer. They would miss them sadly in winter, but before winter comes, nice thick new ones have grown upon their backs.

There are Sheep now in almost all the countries of the world. They are found wild in the mountains of a country far away in the East, and perhaps it was from this country that they were first brought away to other countries. They feed well on the short sweet grass of hills and mountains, where corn will not grow. Great flocks of sheep are kept on the English hills, and the Welsh and Scotch mountains. The shepherds could never keep them safe in those wild places if it were not for their good Dogs.

The shepherd's Dog or Collie is very clever, and

some of them are handsome. A hundred boys could not serve the shepherd as well as one dog. He knows his master's signs and words, and can drive the sheep to any place he is told. If two flocks are mixed, he can divide them, for he knows



all his master's sheep from any others, and yet there may be a thousand or more in his flock. I will tell you a story about a shepherd's Dog.



SCHOOL-BOY.



SOWER.

sa"-lad sal-ly sal-mon sa"-tire sa"-vage sau-cer sa-ver sau-sage saw-yer say-ing scab-bard scaf-fold scam-per scan-dal scar-let scat-ter scho"-lar sci-ence scoff-er scol-lop

scorn-ful scrib-ble scrip-ture scru-ple scuf-fle scul-ler sculp-ture scur-vy sham-bles shame-ful shame-less shape-less sha-pen sharp-en sharp-er shat-ter shear-ing shel-ter shep-herd sher-iff

sher-ry shil-ling shi-ning ship-wreck shock-ing short-en sho"-vel should-er show-er shuf-fle shut-ter shut-tle sick-en sin-gle sin-ner si-ren sis-ter sit-ting

skil-ful

skil-let

skim-mer slack-en slan-der slat-tern sla-vish sleep-er slee-py slip-per sli-ver slop-py sloth-ful slug-gard slum-ber smel-ling smug-gle smut-ty snaf-fle snag-gy sor-ry sot-tish

## A STORY ABOUT A SHEPHERD'S DOG.

There was once a Dog named Sirrah who was very clever. His master had seven hundred little lambs to

take care of. Once at midnight the lambs broke away and ran off across the hills in three parties, not all going the same way. It was so dark that the shepherd could not see them and could not see Sirrah; but he called out to him that



the lambs had gone away, so Sirrah set off in search. The shepherd roamed over the hills all night, after the moon rose and he could see his way. He often whistled and called to Sirrah, but never heard him or saw him. Morning came, and he looked all round. He could see a long way down the steep sides of the hills, among heather and moss, and down by the streams where the grass was greenest, but no lambs could he see, nor did the bark of his faithful dog once reach his ear. He sat down on a rock quite tired out, and thought what his master would say when he had to go home and tell him that all his lambs were lost.

After resting a little while, he got up and began his weary search again. Sometimes a rabbit would run across his path, then a rustling among the ferns would make him hope, and a pretty little roe-deer would bound along before him; but he walked hour after hour, and still saw no signs of Sirrah or the lambs,



SPORTSMAN.

sound-ness span-gle spar-kle spar-row spat-ter speak-er speech-less spee-dy spin-dle spin-ner spi"-rit spit-tle spite-ful splin-ter spo-ken spon-gy sport-ing spot-less sprin-kle squan-der

squeam-ish sta-ble stag-ger stee-ple steer-age stic-kle stiff-en sti-fle still-ness stin-gy stir-rup sto"-mach sto-ny stor-my sto-ry stout-ness strag-gle stran-gle strick-en strict-ly



STUDENT.

stri-king strip-ling struc-ture stub-born stu-dent stum-ble stur-dy sub-ject Sun-day sun-der sun-dry sup-per sup-ple sure-ty sur-feit sur-ly sur-name sur-plice swad-dle swag-ger

swal-low swan-skin swar-thy swear-ing sweep-ing sweet-en sweet-ness swel-ling swift-ness swim-ming sys-tem tab-by ta-ble tan-sy ta-per tap-ster tar-dy tar-get tar-ry tar-tar

"I must go home," he thought at last, "and tell my heavy news." So he turned and began to walk towards the hill side where his master's farm lay. The way was along a path down in the valley by a little river with steep rocky banks. Weeping birch trees, with white stems, the mountain ash with its red berries, and many a fern and white flower grew on the rocks, and below rushed the little river foaming over the stones.

The river took a rapid turn round a point of rock. As he walked on and got round this rock, he gave a cry of joy, for a little way before him, in a nook close to the stream, he saw a number of lambs! with Sirrah standing as guard over them!

"He has found one of the three parties, and brought them so far on their way!" thought the shepherd, and he ran forward to praise and pat his good dog. But what was his surprise, when he reached the spot, to count seven hundred lambs. Sirrah had saved them all! This is a true story.







TROOPER.

taste-less	thun-der
tas-ter	Thurs-day
tat-tle	tick-et
taw-dry	tic-kle
taw-ny	ti-dy
tell-er	tight-en
tem-per	till-age
tem-pest	till-er
tem-ple	tim-ber
tempt-er	time-ly
té-nant	tinc-ture
ten-der	tin-der
ter-race	tin-gle
ter-ror	tin-ker
tes-ty	tin-sel
thank-ful	tip-pet
thatch-er	tip-ple
thaw-ing	tire-some
throb-bing	ti-tle
thump-ing	tit-ter

tit-tle toil-et to-ken trai-tor tram-mel tram-ple tran-script trans-fer trea-cle trea-son trea"-sure trea-tise treat-ment trea-ty trem-ble trench-er tres-pass tri"-bune tric-kle tri-fle

trig-ger trim-mer tri"-ple trip-ping tri-umph troop-er tro-phy trou"-ble trou-sers tru-ant truc-kle tru-ly trum-pet trun-dle trus-ty tuck-er Tues-day tu-lip tum-ble tum-bler



THE ROBIN.

Come here, Little Robin, and don't be afraid,
I would not hurt even a feather;
Come here, little Robin, and pick up some bread,
To feed you this very cold weather.

I don't mean to hurt you, you poor little thing, And pussy-cat is not behind me; So hop about pretty and put down your wing, And pick up the crumbs and don't mind me.

Cold winter is come, but it will not last long,
And summer we soon shall be greeting;
Then remember, sweet Robin, to sing me a song,
In return for the breakfast you're eating.



VERGER.



VISCOUNT.

tu-mid tu-mour tu-mult tun-nel tur-ban tur-bid tur-key turn-er tur-nip turn-stile tur-ret tur-tle tu-tor twi-light twin-kle twit-ter tym-bal ty-rant um-pire un-cle

un-der up-per up-right up-shot up-ward ur-gent u-sage use-ful ush-er ut-most ut-ter va-cant va-grant vain-ly va"-lid val-ley va"-nish van-quish var-let var-nish

va-ry vas-sal vel-vet vend-er ve"-nom ven-ture ver-dant ver-dict ver-ger ver-juice ve"-ry ves-per ves-try vex-ed vi"-car vic-tor vi"-gour vil-lain vint-ner

vi-ol

vi-per vir-gin vir-tue wa-fer wag-gish wag-tail wait-er wake-ful wal-let wal-low walk-er wal-nut. wan-der want-ing wan-ton war-fare warlike war-rant war-ren wash-ing



### THE WIND.

Which way does the wind blow,
Which way does he go?
He rides over water,
He rides over snow;

O'er wood and o'er valley,
And o'er rocky height,
Which the goat cannot traverse,
He taketh his flight.

He rages and tosses
In ev'ry bare tree,
As, if you look upwards,
You plainly may see.

But whence he both cometh,
And whither he goes,
There's never a scholar
In England that knows.



WATCHMAN.



WARDER.

wasp-ish waste-ful wa-ter watch-ful wa-ver way-lay way-ward weak-en wick-ed wi"-dow will-ing win-ter wis-dom wit-ness wit-ty wo-ful won-der wor-ship wrong-ful year-ly yearn-ing yel-low yeo-man yon-der young-er young-ster youth-ful zea"-lot zea"-lous ze"-nith ze"-phyr zig-zag



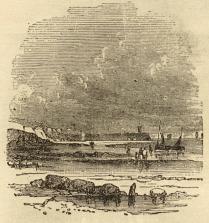
ZEBRA.



# A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

I thank Thee, Lord, for quiet rest,
And for Thy care of me;
Oh! let me through this day be blest,
And kept from harm by Thee.

Oh! let me love Thee! kind Thou art
To children such as I;
Give me a gentle, holy heart,
Be Thou my friend on high.



SEASHORE.

RIVER.

### COMMON WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

Ta-ble win-dow pa-per can-dle snuff-ers po-ker fen-der chim-ney pic-ture mu-sic car-pet so-fa waist-coat stock-ings bon-net tip-pet ri-band li-nen cot-ton

wors-ted but-ton knock-er cat-tle ox-en mut-ton tur-nip ap-ple cod-lin cher-ry pud-ding cus-tard cheese-cake but-ter car-rot pep-per mus-tard por-ter

dai-ry

din-ner break-fast sup-per kit-chen par-lour cham-ber gar-ret mas-ter mis-tress bro-ther mo-ther fa-ther sis-ter un-cle gar-den or-chard flow-ers let-ter cra-dle

ba-by rat-tle squir-rel don-key po-ny sad-dle bri-dle gal-lop ba-ker tail-or hat-ter gro-cer tin-ker coach-man foot-man but-ler coun-try peo-ple win-ter

Help me to please my parents dear,
And do whate'er they tell;
Bless all my friends, both far and near,
And keep them safe and well.

### A CHILD'S NIGHTLY PRAYER.

Before I close my eyes in sleep,

Lord hear my nightly prayer;

Though young in years, I have been taught

Thy name to love and fear.

The little birds that sing all day,
In many a leafy wood,
By Thee are clothed in plumage gay,
By Thee supplied with food.

Nor will Thy mercy less delight
The children's God to be,
Who through the darkness of the night.
For safety trust to Thee.





SUMMER-TIME.



SUMMER.

Summer, which begins in June, is a very pleasant season of the year. Then the mower comes with his scythe, and cuts down the long grass and the gay flowers; and the women follow to spread the grass in the sun to dry, that it may become hay for the cattle to eat in Winter. It is pleasant work to toss about the hay; and all the people are merry.

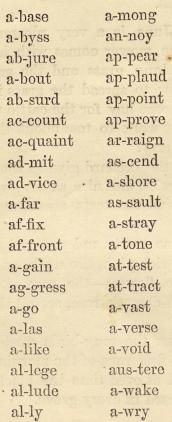
In Summer the garden and the orchard give us their stores. We have peas, and beans, and nice salads; we have cherries and currants; and the tarts are always very good in Summer.

No flowers of the year are so pretty and so sweet as the flowers of Summer. The rich pink, the stock, and, above all, the queen of the flowers—the rose—the white, the pale pink, and the damask rose, are all the children of the Summer.

In the early part of Summer the song-birds warble their sweetest notes: with the first rays of the morning sun they begin their lays, and at even time the blackbird and the thrush may be heard in every grove.



ABYSS.





ARREST.

be-cause	com-plain
be-neath	com-ply
be-numb	com-pose
be-seech	com-press
be-stride	com-pute
be-times	con-cede
be-troth	con-ceive
be-wail	con-cert
blas-pheme	con-clude
bom-bard	con-cur
ca-bal	con-dense
cal-cine	con-dole
ca-price	con-duct
ca-ress	con-fess
ca-rouse	con-fuse
ce-ment	con-geal
co-here	con-join
com-bine	con-jure
com-pact	con-nive
com-pel	con-serve



THE OAK TREE.

Of all the trees of the forest, the English are most proud of the Oak. It is noble and lofty in its growth. It lives long beyond the age of man; for it is said that the Oak may live a thousand years. But we prize the Oak above all for its value as timber. It is hard, and strong, it will not admit the wet, it lasts longer than any other wood, and is very handsome, when it has a proper polish, for tables, chairs, and doors. But the chief use our fathers made of the Oak, was to build those noble ships which guarded England from her foes, and which were often called our wooden walls. Now our great war ships are built of iron.

The bark of the Oak is of great use in tanning leather, and its fruit, called the acorn, is good food for hogs.





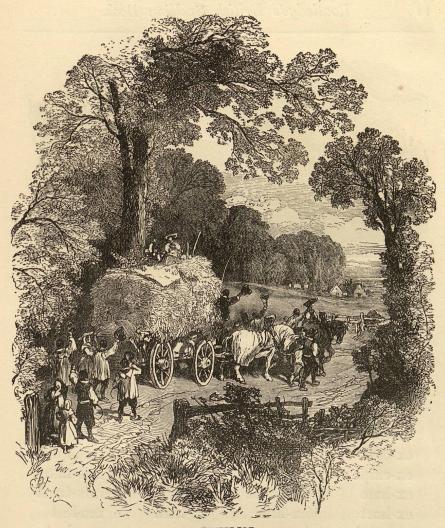


CASCADE.

con-sist	de-ject
con-sort	de-light
con-sume	de-mand
con-tempt	de-nounce
con-trol	de-part
con-verse	de-pict
cor-rect	de-port
cur-tail	de-prave
de-base	de-scend
de-bauch	de-sert
de-cease	de-sign
de-ceive	de-stroy
de-claim	de-tain
de-cline	de-ter
de-coy	de-vise
de-cry	de-vote
de-fend	de-vout
de-file	di-gest
de-form	di-late
de-grade	di-rect

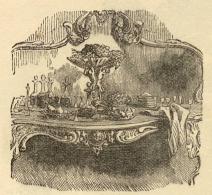
dis-burse
dis-cuss
dis-ease
dis-grace
dis-gust
dis-junct
dis-mast
dis-miss
dis-own
dis-part
dis-pend
dis-perse
dis-praise
dis-solve
dis-turb
di-verge
di-vest
di-vine
di-vulge
e-clipse

ef-fect e-ject e-late e-lude em-bark em-brace em-plead en-act en-dure en-gage en-grave en-hance en-joy en-list en-rich en-rol en-tire en-trap en-twine e-rase



#### AUTUMN.

Autumn is the season of plenty, when man gathers in the good gifts of God. The waving corn is yellow in the fields, and the trees in the orchard are laden with ripe fruits. The farmer stands in his fields watching the strong reapers cut down the golden ears, and bind them into sheaves, while the poor children follow to pick up the fallen ears. They are the gleaners; and the handfuls of corn they gather are of great use to them. When the harvest is over, the good farmer will give all his work-people a supper.



DESSERT.



DRAGOON.

es-cape	
es-pouse	
es-tate	
e-vade	
e-vert	
e-vince	
ex-act	
ex-cel	
ex-cess	
ex-empt	
ex-hale	
ex-hort	
ex-pand	
ex-plode	
ex-plore	
ex-pose	
ex-tol	
ex-tract	
ex-ude	
fa-tigue	

fif-teen
for-bade
fore-know
fore-show
fore-stal
fore-warn
for-lorn
for-swear
ful-fil
ga-zette
gri-mace
im-bibe
im-mense
im-mure
im-plant
im-ply
im-pose
im-print
im-pute
in-cline

in-crease in-deed in-duce in-fect in-flict in-fuse in-hume in-lay in-sane in-sert in-struct in-tend in-ter in-trench in-trude in-vite in-volve ja-pan jo-cose lam-poon

ma-chine ma-lign ma-rine mis-call mis-chance mis-deed mis-give mis-judge mis-quote mis-take mis-trust mo-lest neg-lect ob-ject o-blige ob-serve ob-tain of-fend op-press out-bid



THE SHEPHERD BOY AND THE WOLF.

There was once a Boy who had the care of a flock of sheep, and for mere mischief, he often alarmed the people near by crying out, "The Wolf! the Wolf!" when there was no Wolf. The people that were in the fields at work near him then left their work, and came to help him. But when they found he did not speak the truth, they said they never more would come when he cried out, to be laughed at. The wolf at last really came, and the Boy cried out for help, but no one would go, because they did not believe him, so the Wolf worried and then devoured his sheep.

If you ever are so wicked as to tell a lie, which you know God has forbidden you to do, be sure that men will not believe you another time when you speak the truth; and, worse than that, God will punish you for not obeying his will.



HUSSAR.



PARADE.

out-dare	
out-face	
out-leap	
out-right	
pa-role	
pa-trol	
per-form	
per-fuse	
per-mit	
per-sist	
per-suade	
per-vade	
per-vert	
pla-card	
post-pone	
pre-clude	
pre-fer	
pre-scribe	
pre-serve	
pre-sume	

pre-tend
pre-vail
pro-ceed
pro-cure
pro-late
pro-long
pro-pound
pro-scribe
pro-tend
pro-tract
pro-vide
pur-loin
pur-suit
re-bate
re-bound
re-build
re-call
re-cede
re-ceive
re-charge

re-claim
re-cluse
re-cur
re-deem
re-dound
re-duce
re-fer
re-fit
re-fresh
re-fuse
re-gain
re-gard
re-gret
re-hearse
re-joice
re-lapse
re-lieve
re-lume
re-main
re-mark

DE.
re-miss
re-morse
re-move
re-new
re-peat
re-pent
re-place
re-ply
re-pose
re-prove
re-pulse
re-quest
re-quire
re-scind
re-seat
re-serve
re-side
re-spond
re-store
re-tail



#### DOG IN THE MANGER.

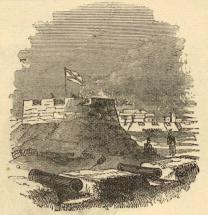
A surly ill-taught Dog was lying one day in a manger which was filled with hay, when a hungry Ox, which had been at work all day at plough, came into the stable, and went up to the manger to eat his supper. But the cross Dog snarled, showed his sharp teeth, and would not let the poor Ox touch or even come near the hay, though he was faint with hunger.

Then the Ox said, "Your envy makes you absurd and cruel. You cannot eat the hay yourself, and yet you will not let me taste it, though I am in need."

There is no passion that makes a child so cruel and base as envy. If you try to prevent your brothers and sisters from having a pleasure because you cannot enjoy it yourself, you are like the Dog in the manger.



RECRUIT.

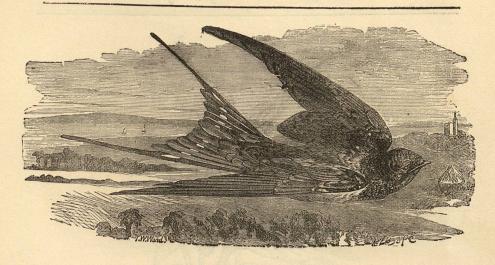


REDOUBT.

re-tain	suc-ceed
re-tire	suf-fice
re-veal	sug-gest
re-vere	sup-ply
re-verse	sup-pose
re-vile	sup-press
re-volve	sur-round
ro-mance	sus-pend
sa-lute	there-on
se-clude	there-of
se-dan	there-with
sin-cere	tor-ment
sub-due	trans-act
sub-join	trans-cend
sub-lime	trans-fer
sub-orn	trans-form
sub-scribe	trans-gress
sub-side	tre-pan
sub-tract	trus-tee
sub-vert	un-bar

un-bend un-blest un-bolt un-born un-bound un-brace un-caught un-clasp un-close un-couth un-done un-fair un-fed un-fit un-fold un-gird un-hinge un-hook u-nite un-just

un-known un-mask un-paid un-ripe un-safe un-shod un-sound un-spent un-sung un-tie un-true un-wise un-yoke up-braid up-hold u-surp where-as with-al with-draw your-self



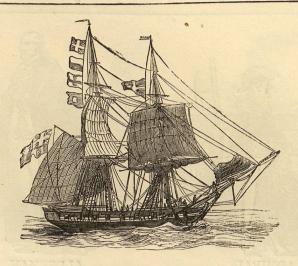
### SWALLOWS.

In the warm summer it is pleasant to watch the restless Swallows, ever on the wing, wheeling round and round with their wide-spread wings and forked tails, catching the insects which form their food. If the air be moist, these insects cannot fly high, and the Swallow must skim along very near the ground to seek its prey; then we judge that rain will soon fall, for the Swallow flies low. But when the autumn comes, and the wind blows cold, the Swallows gather in crowds at some unknown signal, and take their flight across the seas to some warmer climate; they will sometimes rest on the masts of a ship in their long flight. The next summer the Swallows return to their old nests, as if they had reason like man. We know that God has given reason to man alone; but his bounty has given the Swallow the instinct which guides it to the spot best fitted for its wants.



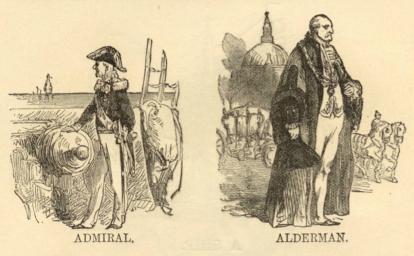
#### THE TEA PLANT.

The Tea-plant is a native of China, where it grows wild, but the Chinese know the value of it too well not to bestow great care on it. They sow the seeds, and when the plants come up, they transplant them in neat rows in large fields; but it is three years before the leaves are fit to use. About March, in the third year, the first half-formed tender leaves are plucked one by one, and are of such great value, that they are kept for the Emperor of China; in April, the second crop is pulled, which is the best Tea sent out of China; and in June, the last full-grown thick leaves, which are the coarse rough tea, are gathered. The leaves are first dried in the sun, and then on a heated plate of iron till they shrivel and curl; then the leaves are packed in chests, to be sent off in ships.



A SHIP.

A Ship is of very great use to English people, for you know that England, or Great Britain, which is formed by England and Scotland, is an island. sea is all round it, and we could not leave this island if we had no Ships, and there are a great many countries in the world that men wish to see; and a great many of the useful things that are in our houses are brought from distant countries. Tea comes from China; coffee and sugar are brought from the West Indies; rice and cotton from India; oranges and lemons from Spain; apples, plums, grapes, and eggs, from France; even butter and bacon are brought over from Ireland in Ships; and thus we obtain many good things from other nations, and are able to send them back corn, and coal, and hardware, and cotton goods which we have, in exchange; and this we could not do without Ships.



WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ab-di-cate ab-ro-gate ac-ci-dent ad-mi-ral af-fa-ble al-der-man an-nes-ty a-nar-chy a-ni-mal an-nu-al a-ra-ble ar-mo-ry at-tri-bute au-di-tor au-tho-rize back-sli-der ba-nish-ment bar-ren-ness

bash-ful-ness beau-ti-ful be-ne-fit blas-phe-my blun-der-buss bois-te-rous book-sel-ler bot-tom-less boun-ti-ful bur-den-some bu-ri-al cal-cu-late ca-pi-tal car-di-nal ca-su-al ca-ta-logue ca-te-chism cen-tu-ry

cha-rac-ter chas-tise-ment che-mi-cal cin-na-mon cir-cum-stance cla-ri-fy clean-li-ness cog-ni-zance co-me-dy co-mi-cal com-pe-tent com-pli-ment con-fer-ence con-flu-ence con-ju-gal con-se-crate con-sta-ble con-stan-cy





BOOKSELLER.

CARDINAL.

con-ti-nence
con-ver-sant
cor-di-al
co-ro-ner
cor-pu-lent
cost-li-ness
co-ver-ing
coun-sel-lor
coun-ter-feit
cour-te-ous
cow-ard-ice
cre-di-ble
cri-mi-nal
cro-co-dile
cru-ci-fy
cru-el-ty
cu-bi-cal
cul-pa-ble
cu-ri-ous
cus-to-mer

de-cen-cy de-li-cate de-ro-gate des-pe-rate des-ti-tute de-vi-ate di-a-logue di-li-gence dis-lo-cate do-lo-rous dra-pe-ry du-ra-ble e-di-tor e-le-gant e-le-phant e-lo-quence em-pe-ror e-mu-late e-ner-gy es-ti-mate

e-vi-dent ex-cel-lent ex-e-cute ex-pi-ate fa-bu-lous faith-ful-ly fal-li-ble faul-ti-ly fes-ti-val fil-thi-ly fish-e-ry fla-tu-lent fop-pe-ry for-ward-ness frau-du-lent fri-vo-lous fu-ne-ral fu-ri-ous fur-ther-more gal-lan-try



#### THE PURSUIT OF THE BUTTERFLY.

"It shall not escape," cries Frederick. "I will have that Butterfly."

"But take care! take care!" says little Emily.

"Look at its beautiful wings. Your hard cap will hurt them. Let me catch it in my pinafore."

"You can never manage to get your pinafore over it," says Frederick. "Come, run on through the grass. If it flies over the hedge it will escape."

"Stop, stop, it is going to settle on that clematis," whispers Emily. "Do wait a minute. I can manage to catch it gently."

So Frederick stopped. The beautiful butterfly had settled on the white flower of a wild clematis in the

hedge. Emily had to hold Frederick's cap with all her strength, or it would have been down over the flower in a moment, but she wanted to look at what the Butterfly was doing. It was sipping the sweet juices out of the flower with its long trunk—for a Butterfly has a trunk very like the great elephant's, that it can unfurl and dip down into the flower-cups to drink; and all the time it quivered its four bright wings in the sun, and they glanced and shone as if they were powdered with gold. They were crimson, and blue, and black, and it looked as if the Butterfly enjoyed the sunlight, and liked to look so beautiful while it sipped out of the clematis flower.

"It will fly away in a minute," said Frederick.

So Emily softly put one hand over the flower, and with the other quickly picked it off, and then enclosed both flower and Butterfly in both hands.

"Now let us make haste home," she said, "and show it to Marianne."





#### THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.

Marianne was sitting in the parlour, with baby on her lap, when Frederick flung open the door, and behind him came Emily carrying something very carefully between her two hands. Emily asked for a tumbler, and when Marianne had brought one, Frederick turned it down, and then Emily slowly managed to put the Butterfly safely under it.

"There," said Frederick, "is it not beautiful? I was afraid you would never see it, for Emily was so sure I should hurt it, that she would not let me catch it."

Marianne looked at the beautiful prisoner, and smiled,

and said, "You have reminded me, Frederick, of a verse by the great poet Wordsworth. Shall I repeat it to you?"

"Oh yes, do, Marianne," said he. Then Marianne repeated:

"Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days,
The time when in our childish plays,
My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly!
A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey:—with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her! feared to brush
The dust from off its wings."

Frederick said that was just like Emily.

They looked at the beautiful prisoner a good while, and then they lifted up the tumbler, and away it flew out of the window into the bright sunshine again, and there they saw it settle upon a white lily.







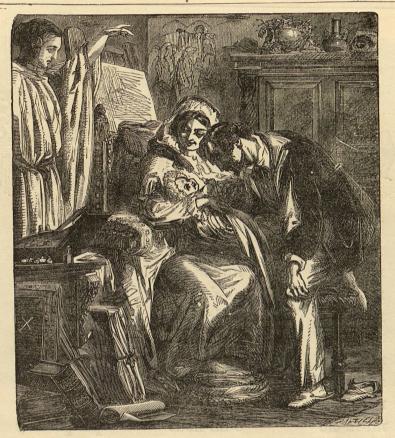


MAJESTY.

gar-den-er gar-ri-son ge-ne-ral ge-ne-rous ge-nu-ine gin-ger-bread glo-ri-fy god-li-ness go-vern-ment grace-ful-ness grate-ful-ly gra-vi-tate griev-ous-ly han-di-ly har-bin-ger har-mo-ny hea-vi-ness he-rald-ry he-re-tic her-mi-tage

hind-er-most hoa-ri-ness ho-nes-ty hor-rid-ly hus-band-man i-dle-ness i-mi-tate im-pli-cate im-pre-cate in-ci-dent in-di-gent in-dus-try in-fan-cy in-flu-ence in-ner-most in-no-vate in-stant-ly in-stru-ment in-ter-dict in-ter-val

in-ti-mate jo-cu-lar jo-vi-al jus-ti-fy kil-der-kin kna-vish-ly la-bour-er la-te-ral le-ni-ty le-thar-gy li-be-ral li-ga-ment li-on-ess lof-ti-ness lu-na-cy lux-u-ry ma-jes-ty mal-a-pert man-ful-ly man-li-ness



### THY WILL BE DONE.

He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower, Alike they're needful for the flower; And smiles and tears alike are sent, To give the soul fit nourishment.

As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.

Can loving children e'er reprove
The father whom they thrust and love!
Creator! I would ever be
A loving, trusting child to Thee.

As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.



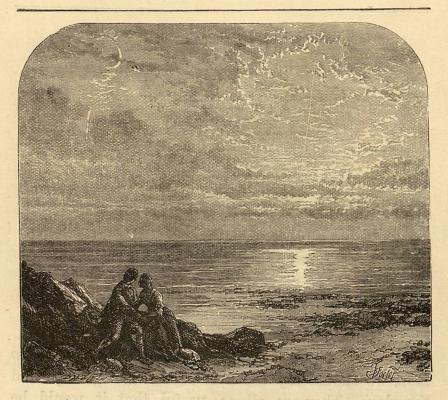




MOUNTEBANK.

ma-nu-script ma-ri-ner mas-cu-line me-lo-dy me-mo-ry mer-can-tile mer-ci-ful mi-ne-ral mi-ra-cle mo-de-rate moun-te-bank mul-ti-tude mu-ta-ble mys-te-ry nar-ra-tive ne-ga-tive night-in-gale no-ta-ble no-ti-fy no-vel-ty

nu-me-rous nur-se-ry ob-du-rate ob-lo-quy ob-sta-cle ob-vi-ous o-cu-list o-do-rous o-mi-nous op-po-site o-ra-cle or-der-ly or-ga-nist or-na-ment o-ver-flow out-ward-ly pal-pa-ble pa-ra-dise pa-ra-graph pa-ra-phrase pa-ro-dy pa-tron-age pec-to-ral pe-da-gogue pe-nal-ty pe-ni-tence pe-nu-ry per-ju-ry per-pe-trate per-son-age pes-ti-lence pe-tu-lant pi-e-ty pin-na-cle plun-der-er po-li-cy po-pu-lar pos-si-ble po-ten-tate prac-ti-cal



## TRUST IN GOD.

Courage, brother! do not stumble,
Though thy path is dark as night;
There's a star to guide the humble,
Trust in God and do the right.

Let the road be long and dreary,
And its ending out of sight;
Foot it bravely—strong or weary,
Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee, Some will flatter, some will slight; Turn from man and look above thee, Trust in God and do the right.



THE MASTIFF.

If we were asked to name the animals most useful to man, we should say the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the dog. They are all so useful that it would be difficult to say which is most so. At least this is true of the three first; the dog is different. Perhaps he is not really so useful as the others. But then he has so much sense and affection that we can often make a friend of him.

Think of the fine qualities of different kinds that dogs are possessed of. Think of their courage, love, and faithfulness. Think how they can be trained to obey and serve their master. They are very strong for their size too, and very fleet. Some kinds of dogs have a wonderful faculty of smell, others a wonderful power of sight, and others can run faster than the horse.

Of all kinds of dogs perhaps the Mastiff is the noblest. He is large and handsome, and his face is full of spirit and sense. He is a bold and trusty watch dog. No stranger could approach his master's house without his giving notice by his deep bark. I knew a Mastiff who was chained up in a yard at the back door of a gentleman's house when some workmen were engaged in repairing the stables which were quite out of sight. The dog, however, heard them, and at first barked furiously, but after a day or two began to perceive that all was right, and became quiet. Next week his bark began again; no one could think why. But on inquiry it was found that a strange workman had joined the others, and it was some hours before the trusty guard felt sure that this strange man had a right to be there.

No one would dare to attack man, woman, or child who had a Mastiff beside them. The faithful animal would defend his friends with all his might, and fight for them, and die for them.









VETERAN.

pre-ce-dent pre-va-lent pri-so-ner pro-ba-ble pro-fli-gate pro-per-ty. pro-so-dy pro-test-ant pro-vi-dence pu-nish-ment py-ra-mid quan-ti-ty que-ru-lous ra-di-cal ra-ve-nous re-com-pense re-no-vate re-qui-site re-ve-rend ri-bald-ry

ri-tu-al rob-be-ry roy-al-ty rus-ti-cate sa-cri-fice sanc-ti-fy sa-tis-fy sa-vou-ry scru-pu-lous se-cu-lar se-pa-rate se-ve-ral si-tu-ate so-phis-try spec-ta-cle stra-ta-gem stre-nu-ous suc-cu-lent sum-ma-ry sus-te-nance sy-co-phant sym-pa-thize tem-po-rize ten-der-ness ti-tu-lar trac-ta-ble tur-bu-lent ty-ran-nize u-su-rer ut-ter-ly va-ga-bond ve-ne-rate ve-ri-ly ve-te-ran vil-lai-ny wick-ed-ness won-der-ful wrong-ful-ly yes-ter-day zea-lous-ly







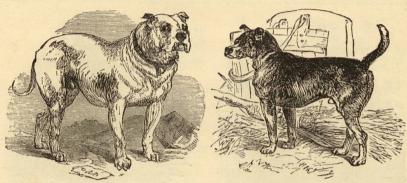
CATHEDRAL.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

a-ban-don a-bet-ment a-bo-lish ab-surd-ly a-bu-sive -ae-com-plish ac-cus-tom ac-quaint-ance ad-mit-tance a-do-rer ad-van-tage ad-vert-ence ad-um-brate af-firm-ance a-larm-ing al-migh-ty a-mend-ment an-gel-ic an-o-ther ap-pel-lant

ap-point-ment ap-pren-tice ar-ri-val as-sem-blv as-sess-ment as-su-rance a-sy-lum a-tone-ment at-tem-per at-ten-tive at-trac-tive a-vow-al bap-tis-mal be-fore-hand be-hold-en be-long-ing be-stow-er be-wil-der bom-bard-ment ca-bal-ler

ca-the-dral co-e-qual col-lect-or com-mit-ment com-pen-sate con-demn-ed con-found-er con-jec-ture con-junct-ly con-ni-vance con-sist-ent con-sump-tive con-tent-ment con-tri-bute con-trol-ler con-vict-ed cor-ro-sive cos-me-tic de-ben-ture de-ceas-ed



THE BULL-DOG AND THE TERRIER.

The Bull-dog has all the Mastiff's courage, but his very face is enough to tell you that he has nothing else to recommend him. He will fight till he dies rather than give up, but he fights for the love of fighting. There is a kind of dog called the Bull-terrier. These have the Bull-dog's courage and some of the Terrier's sense, and are very faithful to their master.

Terriers are a very clever race of dogs, and there are a great many kinds of them; smooth-haired and roughhaired, large and small, black and white. They are good watch-dogs, and can be taught all manner of tricks. In short, they are bright, active, clever fellows.

I knew a gentleman who had a large terrier while living in a wild country in a tent. One day this gentleman went out and left his dog lying outside as a guard. Presently a woman, who lived with her husband and children near, came and hung all the clothes she had been washing on the cords of the tent. The dog lay quite contentedly watching her. In the evening the clothes were dry and she came to take them away, but that was quite another thing. Up he started,

and would not let her come near them nor touch them. He flew at her, growling and barking, whenever she tried. No, no; she might present his master with all her clothes if she liked, but if she thought she could take them away again, she was quite mistaken. As her husband was away she was too much frightened to try long, and was obliged to leave the things where they were for two whole days, when the master of the tent came back and gave them to her.

I was told another very funny story of a Terrier by his master. This gentleman made a great pet of his dog, and made him welcome in any room of his house except his business room; there Pepper (that was his name) was never allowed to enter, however he might whine and scratch. One day Pepper's master was writing in his room when three taps came at the door. "Come in," he cried. No one came in, but "tap, tap, tap," sounded again. "Come in," he cried louder. The door did not open, but there was "tap, tap, tap," a third time. Out of patience he flung open the door, and in walked Mr. Pepper. He had observed that people who got in there did not whine and scratch, but gave three taps, so he did the same, using his tail to do it.





### THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

The large and handsome Newfoundland dog is also faithful and clever. He is fond of the water, and can easily be taught to swim after anything thrown in and bring it and lay it at his master's feet. He has often saved life, and brought out children that would have been drowned but for him. In his own country he is used to drag sledges.

The Esquimaux dog is something like the Newfoundland, but smaller, and covered with a thick hairy coat to fit him to bear the cold, for his home is among the snow in the Arctic regions.

The people who live there are called Esquimaux, and their dogs are named after them. What would they do without their dogs? These good servants drag them from one place to another in their sledges over the snow, travelling twenty or thirty miles a-day, indeed they have been known to go sixty; and in that country there are no horses nor asses, nor any other creatures that can be tamed, except the dogs. There are wolves and bears, but they would never do to draw sledges. They would soon eat up the men and leave the sledges standing empty.

But though their dogs are so useful to them, the Esquimaux people are very cruel to the poor animals. They feed them very badly, and only make them obey by the whip instead of teaching them by kindness. So the dogs have no affection for their masters; and they never wag their tails and never bark. It is found that when treated kindly they are very faithful creatures; but whether they have ever learned to bark and wag their tails I do not know.





DESERTER.



ENGRAVER.

de-ceiv-er de-ci-sive de-co-rum de-cre-tal de-fen-sive de-form-ed de-lin-quent de-lu-sive de-mo-lish de-mure-ness de-nu-date de-pend-ant de-po-sit de-sert-er de-stroy-er de-ter-gent dic-ta-tor di-mi-nish dis-a-ble dis-bur-den

dis-co-ver dis-dain-ful dis-grace-ful dis-ho-nest dis-junc-tive dis-pa-rage dis-re-lish dis-ser-vice dis-til-ler dis-tin-guish dis-tri-bute dis-turb-ance di-vorce-ment di-vul-ger dra-mat-ic e-clips-ed ef-ful-gent e-le-ven e-lon-gate em-bar-go

em-bez-zle em-broi-der em-pan-nel e-mul-gent en-a-mel en-chant-er en-cou-rage en-cum-ber en-dorse-ment e-ner-vate en-large-ment en-tice-ment en-vi-rons er-ra-tic e-sta-blish ex-alt-ed exter-nal ex-tir-pate fan-tas-tic for-bear-ance







MECHANIC.

for-get-ful ful-fil-led gri-mal-kin hence-for-ward her-me-tic hi-ber-nal i-de-a il-lus-trate im-mo-dest im-mor-tal im-pel-lent im-port-er im-pri-son in-car-nate in-clu-sive in-cum-bent in-de-cent in-duce-ment in-fer-nal in-for-mal

in-fringe-ment in-he-rent in-hi-bit in-qui-ry in-spi-rit in-struct-or in-vent-or in-ter-nal in-tes-tate in-trin-sic in-vei-gle la-co-nic mag-ni-fic ma-rau-der ma-ture-ly me-cha-nic mis-con-duct mo-nas-tic ne-glect-ful ob-jec-tor

ob-lique-ly oc-cur-rence of-fen-sive op-po-nent out-land-ish par-ta-ker pel-lu-cid per-spec-tive po-lite-ly per-cep-tive pre-sump-tive pro-duc-tive pur-su-ance re-coin-age re-dun-dant re-luct-ant re-mem-ber re-miss-ness re-ni-tent re-ple-nish



GREYHOUND, SETTER, AND POINTER.

Most dogs are quick-sighted, and almost all have the sense of smell so much more finely than we have, that ours can scarcely be compared with theirs. They can trace and follow their master or any one they know by snuffing on the ground, and will find out their master in the dark, when their eyes are of no use, by their noses. But of all dogs the Greyhound has the quickest sight, at the same time that he is the fleetest; and of all dogs the Pointers and Setters have the strongest sense of smell; and next to them, or perhaps indeed equally with them, come Foxhounds, and Harriers, and Staghounds, and Bloodhounds.

All these are used for hunting. But there is a kind of dog which has also a fine sense of smell, who is used to save life, not to take it. This is the St. Bernard dog. He is a species of spaniel; large and well clothed with thick hair. He wants a good coat, for his work is to set out over the snow-covered Alps in darkness and fog

in search of travellers who have lost their way, or are under the snow. These dogs find such unlucky travellers by the scent. Then they set up a deep bark to warn the good monks, who live at the hospitals on Mount St. Bernard, that assistance is required, but they do not wait for it; they begin digging and tearing up the snow till they have found what they seek, and they have a little phial of some reviving liquor hung round their necks. One of these noble creatures is to be seen stuffed, in the Museum at Berne, with his phial still round his neck. He had served the hospital for twelve years, and had saved many lives. He would go into the most dangerous places, and drag out people who were benumbed with cold, or, if they were too heavy for him, would run for help from the monks. Once he found a little child nearly frozen to death; so he licked the poor child all over till he had brought him to life, and then waited by him, till at last the child understood that he must fasten himself to his kind helper; then the dog carried him in triumph to the hospital. Certainly he deserves to be honoured and loved in our memories.





THE WATER SPANIEL.

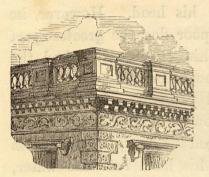
Spaniels will always be favourites for their beauty and gentleness, though they have not so much sense as Terriers. There are all sorts and sizes of them, lovely little creatures with long silky hair and ears; curly water Spaniels, and large strong sporting dogs.

A curious story is told by a lady of one of these. He was an otter dog, and chained in a yard, and he there made acquaintance with a tame raven, and allowed this mischievous fellow to play him all manner of tricks, in the most good-natured way. The raven always attended at meal times, and would snatch a tempting morsel out of the feeding pan, carry it just beyond the reach of the dog's chain, set it down there, then take it up and hang it on the dog's nose; but just as he was going to get it into his mouth, would dart off with it again. Sometimes he would hide the morsel under a stone in front of the dog, but beyond his reach, and then with a

cunning look mount upon his head. However, he always ended by giving the poor dog the greatest part of the scrap after amusing himself with it. And the dog showed that he knew how to take a joke, and was not at all offended; for one day the raven fell into a tub of water, and was nearly drowned, and the dog in his earnestness to save him dragged his heavy kennel across the yard, till he could put his head into the water, pulled out his poor friend, and laid him gently upon the ground, where he soon got well, and was able to begin his tricks again.

King Charles's Dog is a small breed of Spaniels with long silken ears, of which ladies are very fond. King Charles II. had several of these little dogs which used to follow him about in his walks, and even lie on his bed.





BALUSTRADE.



CARAVAN.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

ac-qui-esce af-ter-noon al-a-mode an-ti-pode ba-lus-trade bar-ri-cade brig-a-dier ca-ra-van ca-val-cade cir-cum-scribe co-in-cide com-pre-hend con-tra-dict cor-res-pond coun-ter-vail dis-a-buse dis-al-low dis-ap-pear

dis-ap-prove dis-com-mend dis-con-tent dis-en-gage dis-es-teem en-ter-tain ga-zet-teer im-ma-ture im-por-tune in-com-mode in-cor-rect in-ter-cede in-ter-change in-ter-lard in-ter-mit in-ter-vene mag-a-zine mis-ap-ply

o-ver-charge o-ver-lay o-ver-spread o-ver-throw o-ver-whelm re-col-lect re-con-vene re-fu-gee re-pre-hend re-pri-mand se-re-nade su-per-scribe there-up-on un-be-lief un-der-mine un-der-take vi-o-lin vo-lun-teer







STATION.

## . WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like shon, either in the middle or end of words.

Ce, ci, sci, and ti, sound like sh.

Cial, tial, commonly sound like shal.

Cian, tian, like shan.
Cient, tient, like shent.
Cious, scious, and tious, like shus.
Science, tience, like shence.

ac-ti-on
an-ci-ent
auc-ti-on
cap-ti-ous
cau-ti-on
con-sci-ence
dic-ti-on
fac-ti-ous
frac-ti-ous
gra-ci-ous
junc-ti-on
lo-ti-on
lus-ci-ous

man-si-on
mar-ti-al
men-ti-on
mer-si-on
na-ti-on
no-ti-on
nup-ti-al
op-ti-on
par-ti-al
pas-si-on
pa-ti-ence
pen-si-on
por-ti-on

po-ti-on
quo-ti-ent
sanc-ti-on
sec-ti-on
spe-ci-ous
sta-ti-on
suc-ti-on
ter-ti-an
trac-ti-on
unc-ti-on
vec-ti-on
ver-si-on
vi-si-on



THE FROST.

The frost looked forth one still, clear night, And whispered, "Now I shall be out of sight; So through the valley and over the height

In silence I'll take my way.

I will not go on like that blustering train,
The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountain, and powdered its crest; He lit on the trees, and their boughs he dressed In diamond beads; and over the breast

Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the window of those who slept, And over each pane like a fairy crept; Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped,

By the light of the morn were seen

Most beautiful things; there were flowers, and trees,
There were bevies of birds, and swarms of bees;
There were cities with temples and towers; and these
All pictures in silver sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair, He peeped in the cupboard, and finding there That all had forgotten for him to prepare,

"Now just to set them a-thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he,
"This costly pitcher I'll burst in three;
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'tchick! to tell them I'm drinking."





MY MOTHER DEAR.

There was a place in childhood that I remember well, And there a voice of sweetest tones bright fairy tales did tell,

And gentle words and fond embrace were giv'n with joy to me,

When I was in that happy place:—upon my Mother's knee.

When fairy tales were ended, "Good night," she softly said,

And kiss'd and laid me down to sleep, within my tiny bed;

And holy words she taught me there—methinks I yet can see

Her angel eyes, as close I knelt beside my Mother's knee.







AN ORGAN.

#### THE NINE PARTS OF SPEECH.

- 1. Three little words you often see Are Articles—a, an, and the.
- 2. A Noun's the name of anything, As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.
- 3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
- 4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand— Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.
- 5. Verbs tell of something to be done— To read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.
- 6. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.

- 7. Conjunctions join the words together, As men and women, wind or weather.
- 8. The Preposition stands before A Noun, as at or through the door
- 9. The Interjection shows surprise, As Ah! how pretty—Oh! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.



Be not false, unkind, or cruel;
Banish evil words or strife;
Keep thy heart a temple holy;
Love the lovely, aid the lowly;
Thus shall each day be a jewel
Strung upon thy thread of life.



#### TRY AGAIN.

'Tis a lesson you should heed—
Try again;
If at first you don't succeed,
Try again;
Let your courage then appear,
For if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear,
Try again.

Once or twice though you should fail,

Try again;

If you would at last prevail,

Try again;

If we strive 'tis no disgrace

Though we do not win the race,

What should we do in that case?

Try again.

If you find your task is hard,

Try again;
Time will bring you your reward,

Try again;
All that other folks can do,

Why with patience may not you?

Only keep this rule in view—

Try again.



### THE LOVE OF GOD.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the great God who loveth us,
He made, and loveth all.

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