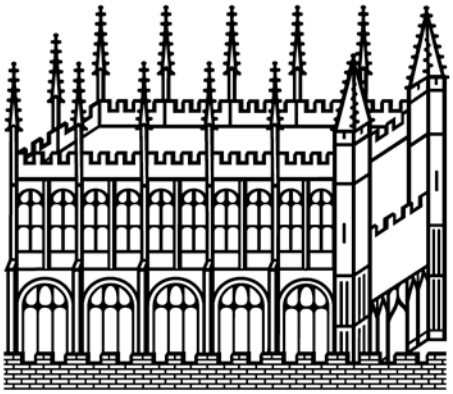
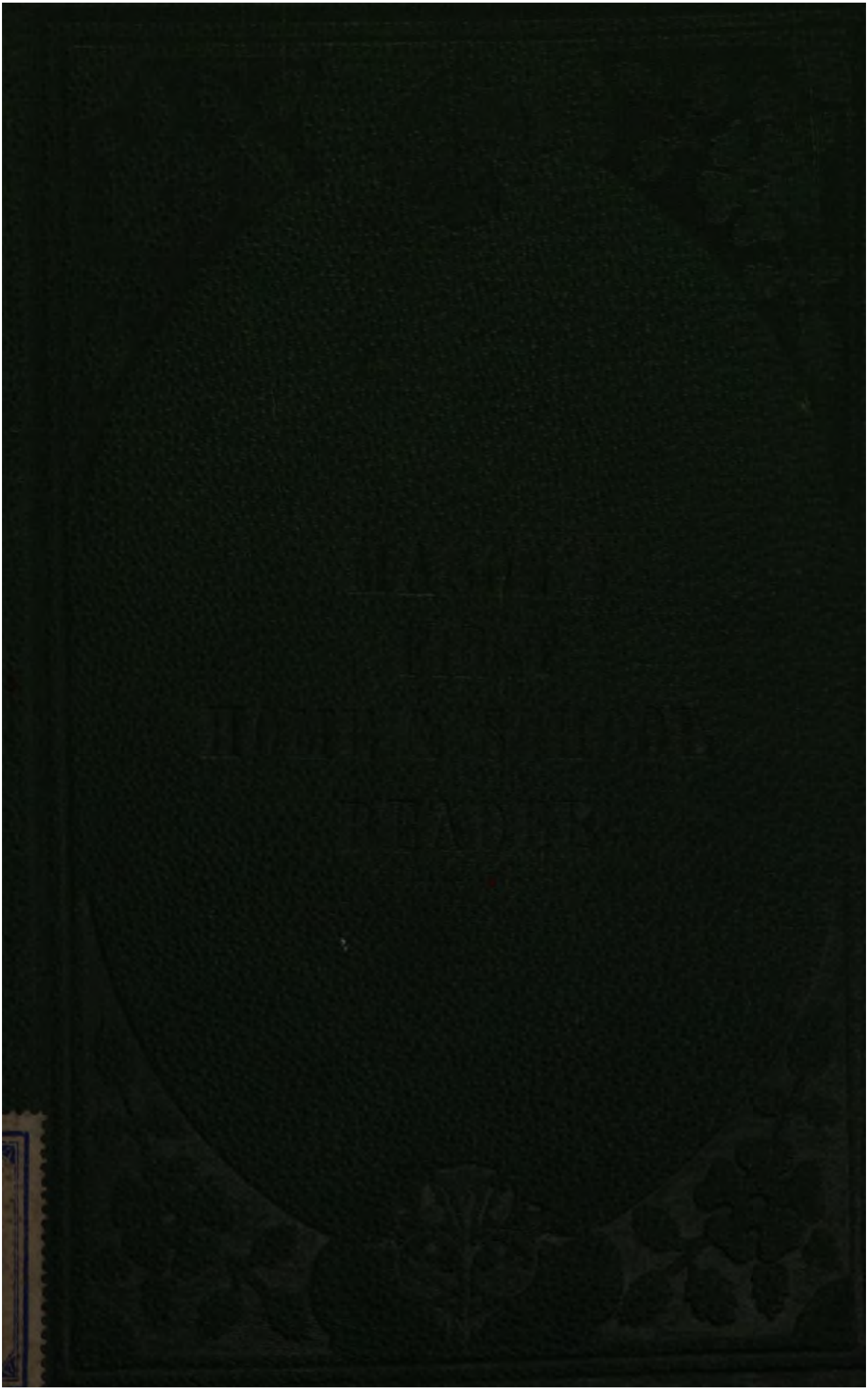




THE GLEANER.

(See page 31.)

MASON'S FIRST

Home & School Reader

SUITABLE FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS & HOME INSTRUCTION

EMBRACING

SPELLING, READING, DICTATION, WRITING,

TABLES & ARITHMETIC,

AND EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

BY

JOHN MASON,

Principal of the Academy, Clerkenwell Close, and Author of "Mason's Spelling and Reading Book," and the "Home and School Primer."

LONDON:
WHITTAKER & Co., Ave Maria Lane;
JOHN C. TACEY, 35, City Road;
And the AUTHOR, 51, Clerkenwell Close.

REQUIREMENTS FOR STANDARD I.,

ACCORDING TO THE NEW CODE OF REGULATIONS, 1874.

READING.—A short paragraph from a book used in the school, not confined to words of one syllable.

WRITING.—Copy in manuscript character a line of print and write from dictation a few common words.

ARITHMETIC.—Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures, and the multiplication table to 6 times 12.

PREFACE.

IN introducing a new series of Readers, a few words are necessary.

This book follows my Primer, which, if having been carefully gone through, has effectually prepared the way for the use of this. It consists of lessons in Spelling, Reading, Dictation, Writing, Tables, and Arithmetic, and is adapted to the requirements of the New Code of 1874.

The SPELLING LESSONS have been selected from among the difficult words in the Reading Lessons, and, if found to be too many for a lesson, may be easily reduced to a less number, according to the abilities of the class; or, if too few, may be supplemented by the learning of all the words in any given paragraph. They have been carefully divided and accentuated.

As regards the READING LESSONS, I have adhered, as in the Primer, to alternate them in prose and poetry, so as to blend pleasure with instruction. The lessons are mostly compiled from school literature, and a careful selection has been made. A few are original. The principle of graduation in this, as well as in all the subjects treated upon, has been strictly conformed to. The lessons are mostly in monosyllables and dissyllables, though here and there a word of three syllables occurs. Many of the lessons will be quite familiar to the experienced Teacher, but this, far from being a drawback, is, in my opinion, a recommendation, as it enables the Tutor to devote his ear more thoroughly to the pupil's pronunciation, and to detect more readily any defect therein: while the lessons themselves are equally as new to the learner as if they had just been written.

The lessons are mostly on common things, amusing fables, instructive narratives, and pleasing poems. All, it is hoped, will be considered calculated to improve the moral virtues, as industry, honesty, kindliness, truthfulness, &c.

The DICTATION LESSONS are such as must test the ability of the scholar. They will require some preparation on his part. I would advise that they should be used as transcription lessons in going through the book the first or second time.

The WRITING COPIES are a continuation from the Primer. It has been thought advisable to introduce the capital letters again as recapitulary exercises. The rest of the copies, like those of the Primer, have been engraved in a superior manner expressly for this work, and present an exact model for the pupil to copy, either on paper or slate. The number of lines is left to the discretion of the teacher, thus saving much labour and valuable time.

The letters are large, bold, legible, and plain.

The TABLE LESSONS consist of the Multiplication Table to twelve times, forwards and backwards. The plan intended is to thoroughly exercise the Pupil in this important branch of his studies.

The ARITHMETIC is confined to numeration and the first two rules. A variety of exercises is given, partly in figures and partly in words, so that the Pupil must of necessity learn how to read and write numbers. There are also a few interesting questions, calculated to arouse the attention of the scholar and call forth his ingenuity.

This book obviates the necessity of Copy, Table, and Sum setting. The Home Lessons are intended to comprise Writing and Tables, or Writing and Arithmetic.

As this book is written for the special benefit of the juveniles, it is hoped it will find its way into all elementary schools, both public and private; and be a source of entertainment and instruction by the fireside at home.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

* Each Reading Lesson is preceded by a Spelling Lesson, and followed by a Dictation Exercise and Writing Copy.

MASON'S FIRST
HOME & SCHOOL READER.

Lesson I.—GOING TO SCHOOL.

school	**go′-ing**	**first**	**high′-er**
while	**sup-pose**	**think**	**prac′-tice**
twelve	**schol′-ar**	**should**	**great′-est**

George. Well Charles, I am glad to see you! Going to school, I suppose?

Charles. Yes, I am; it is very near time.

George. I am going too, and shall be glad to walk with you. How long have you been a scholar?

Charles. Oh? a good while, I am nearly twelve years old.

George. Then you can write, and do some hard sums I suppose?

Charles. Oh yes; I believe I am said to be a good writer, and can do sums in the higher rules.

George. Then you can work sums in practice, I suppose?

Charles. Oh yes, with the greatest ease. Let us make haste or we shall be late: it is very near time; and I always like to be one of the first. I can then con over my lessons before they are called. I am first in my class, and hope to remain so.

George. Do you like your school, Charles?

Charles. Oh yes! I should think I did: it is quite a hardship for me to be kept away! And into the school they went.

Dictation Lesson.

A boy meets a school-fellow named Charles going to school. He says he is very glad to see him, and wishes to walk with him. Charles consents, and they walk, talking together all the way. They no doubt get to school at the right time.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Numeration.

Write the following numbers in figures:

(1) Twenty-one. Thirty-one. Ninety-nine. Eighty-eight. Seventy. Twenty.

(2) One hundred. One hundred and one. One hundred and nine. One hundred and ten. One hundred and eight. One hundred and eleven,

(3) Two hundred and ninety-nine. Two hundred and sixty-eight. Three hundred and forty. Four hundred. Four hundred and five. Four hundred and ten.

LESSON II.—THE POPPY.

bright	**sun′-ny**	**great**	**gau′-dy**
thrust	**scar′-let**	**found**	**at-ten′-tion**
shade	**pop′-py**	**these**	**ef′-forts**

High on a bright and sunny bed,
A scarlet poppy grew,
And up it held its staring head,
And thrust it full in view.

Yet no attention did it win,
By all these efforts made,
And far more welcome had it been
In some retired shade.

Although within its scarlet breast,
No sweet perfume was found,
It seem'd to think itself the best
Of all the flowers around.

From this may I a hint obtain,
And take great care indeed,
Lest I appear as pert and vain
As did this gaudy weed.

Dictation Lesson.

A poppy is a bright scarlet flower, and is called a weed. It is frequently seen in fields of corn, and is a great plague to the farmers. It grows fast, and produces seeds, which, when ripe, are scattered by the wind in all directions.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 2.

Twice	1	are	2	Twice	7	are	14
Twice	2	are	4	Twice	8	are	16
Twice	3	are	6	Twice	9	are	18
Twice	4	are	8	Twice	10	are	20
Twice	5	are	10	Twice	11	are	22
Twice	6	are	12	Twice	12	are	24

LESSON III.—A PIN.

length	be-sides′	which	to-geth′-er
white	serv′-ing	twelve	mak′-ing
through	dress′-es	shines	u-ni′-ted

This is a pin of about an inch in length. It is white, and I conclude made of brass, coated over with tin. It is very useful, for it serves to fasten parts of ladies' dresses together, besides serving many other purposes. It is hard, and opaque, for I cannot see through it. The point is very sharp, and would easily prick me. It shines; nay, it is very bright, as if it had been polished. It is a solid, and feels smooth and cold. It has a head which is quite round, and a shank quite straight. Many persons are employed in making pins; and though but a little thing, it requires the united labour of ten or twelve persons to make it.

Dictation Lessons.

Pins are small things, but very useful. They are hard, pointed, and mostly sharp. Each one has a head, a point, and a shank. Though so small a thing, it requires ten persons to make it.

Writing Copy.

G H I

Arithmetic.—Numeration.

Write the following numbers in words :

(1) 31, 47; 27, 24, 25, and 26.
(2) 100, 102, 109, 110, 117, and 120.
(3) 201, 210, 299, 300, 309, and 310.

LESSON IV.—THE VIOLET.

green
stalk
hide
sha′-dy
mod′-est
vi′-o-let

view
might
there
bend′-ing
flow′-ers
col′-ours

Down in a green and shady bed,
A modest violet grew ;
With bending stalk it hung its head,
As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,
Its colours bright and fair :
It might have graced a lady's bower,
Instead of hiding there.

Yet there it was content to bloom,
In modest tints arrayed;
And there to shed its sweet perfume,
Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,
This pretty flower to see;
That I may also learn to grow,
In sweet humility.

Dictation Lesson.

A violet is a pretty flower, and much sought after in the spring. It grows wild about our hedges and shady places, and is gathered not only for its beauty, but its scent. Violets are often sold in bunches at our markets, and in our streets, causing many a poor person to earn an honest penny.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 3.

3	times	1	are	3	3	times	7	are	21
3	times	2	are	6	3	times	8	are	24
3	times	3	are	9	3	times	9	are	27
3	times	4	are	12	3	times	10	are	30
3	times	5	are	15	3	times	11	are	33
3	times	6	are	18	3	times	12	are	36

LESSON V.— HOME WORK.

slow	**les'-son**	**style**	**like'-ly**
what	**spell'-ing**	**hear**	**nat'-u-ral**
learn	**mam-ma'**	**stops**	**rea"-dy**

George. My dear mamma, I come to show you what I have to do.

Mamma. Well, my dear, I am quite ready to listen to you. Let me see what it is. Oh! I see—you have a lesson of spelling to learn, a copy of writing to do on your slate, and a few figures to make, which I hope you will do in your very best style; for "anything worth doing at all is worth doing well." Now you can easily do that. Your sisters and brothers have had much harder work than that to do.

George. Let me read the words to you, dear mamma.

Mamma. Yes, my dear, you can. Speak out plainly and distinctly. It is a capital lesson. Now let me hear you read. Go on, and mind your stops. Do not read too loud, nor too fast. Vary your voice, but do not sing as some children do. It is a very pretty lesson, and teaches kindness to one another.

George. Do you think it true, mamma?

Mamma. Yes, George. Why should I doubt it? It is so natural and so likely. I hope it is true, and if so, it is as pretty a lesson as one needs to read.

Dictation Lesson.

It is a common thing now-a-days for boys and girls to do work at home. If this work be done with care, as it ought to be, every one so working must improve. George's mother was so good as to hear him spell and read, which was, indeed, very kind of her.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Numeration.

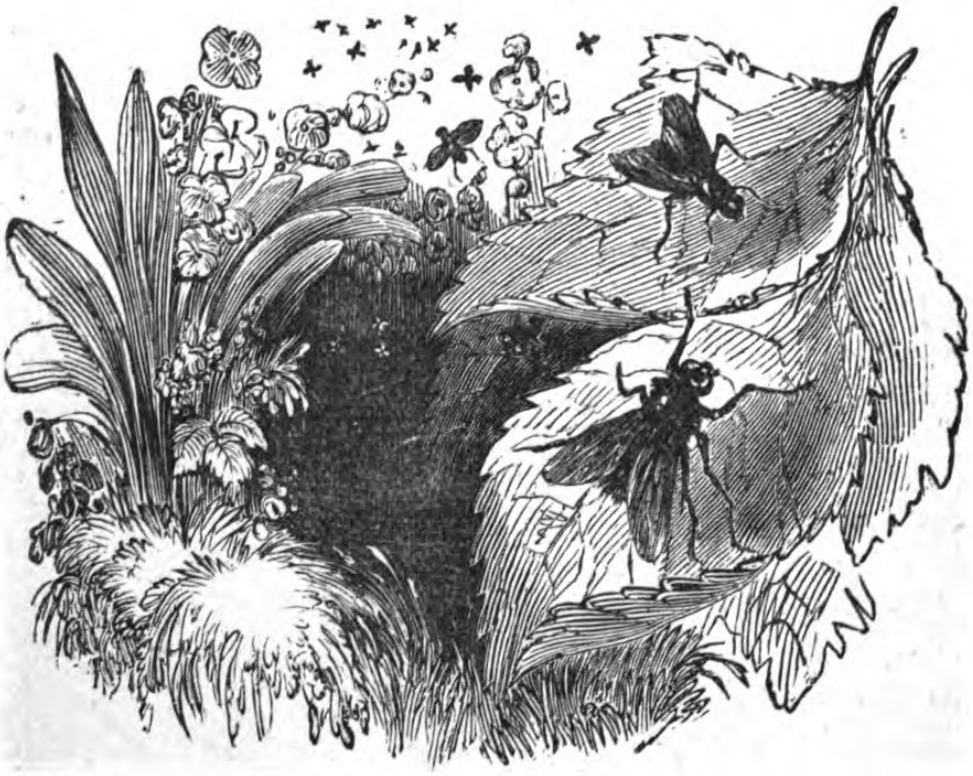
Write the following numbers in figures :—

(1) Four hundred. Three hundred. Two hundred. One hundred and ninety. One hundred and ninety-seven. Seven hundred and one.

(2) One thousand. One thousand and one. One thousand and eleven. One thousand and ten. One thousand and ninety. One thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

(3) Two thousand and one. Two thousand and ten. Three thousand and forty. Five thousand and fifty. Five thousand and sixty. Four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

LESSON VI.—THE POOR FLY.



caught	run′-ning	flies	can′-not
Charles	bro′-ken	glass	nev′-er
dead	fall′-en	done	de-stroy′

So, so, you are running away, Mr. Fly,
But, I'll come at you now, if you don't go too high:
There, there, I have caught you, you can't get away;
Never mind, my old fellow, I'm only in play.

Oh Charles! cruel Charles! you have kill'd
the poor fly,
You have pinch'd him so hard, he is going
to die;
His legs are all broken, and he cannot stand;
There, now he has fallen down dead in your
hand!

I hope you are sorry for what you have done,
You may *kill* many flies, but you cannot *make*
one;
No,—you can't set it up—as I told you before,
It is dead, and it never will stand any more.

Poor thing! as it buzz'd up and down on
the glass,
How little it thought what was coming to
pass!
For it could not have guess'd, as it frisk'd in
the sun,
That a child would destroy it for nothing
but fun.

The spider, who weaves his fine cobweb so
neat,
Might have caught him, indeed, for he wants
him to eat;
But the poor flies must learn to keep out of
your way,
As you kill them for nothing at all but your
play.

Dictation Lesson.

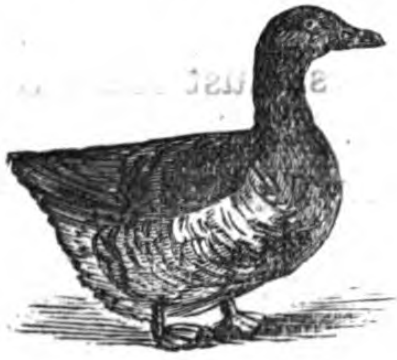
Children from want of thought, are often disposed to be cruel. If Charles could have felt the pain he was giving the poor fly, he would not have done it. He was too rough, and what he did for fun, was death to the little insect. His mother rebuked him, and no doubt he will be more feeling in future.

Writing Copy.

P D R

Multiplication Table by 4.

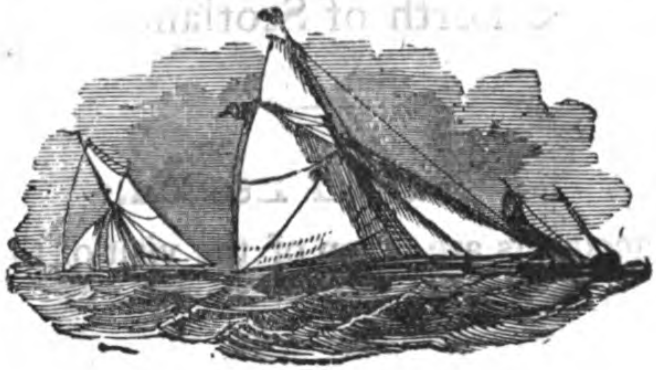
4	times	1	are	4	4	times	7	are	28
4	times	2	are	8	4	times	8	are	32
4	times	3	are	12	4	times	9	are	36
4	times	4	are	16	4	times	10	are	40
4	times	5	are	20	4	times	11	are	44
4	times	6	are	24	4	times	12	are	48



LESSON VII.—THE HERRING.

PART I.

twelve	**her′-ring**	**rough**	**wa′-ter**
mouth	**point′-ed**	**rasp**	**ve″-ry**
tongue	**ta′-ken**	**tints**	**gold′-en**



The herring is from seven to twelve inches long. The head and mouth are small, and the tongue short, pointed, and rough, like a rasp. The herring, when taken fresh out of the water, is a very pretty fish; the back is of a fine blue, and the sides are of golden tints. After it has been some time out of the water, it becomes of a dark blue and green colour on the back, and of a silver colour on the sides. The scales are large for the size of the fish.

Many accounts have been given of the visits of the herring to our coasts. Some writers have stated that the herring comes

from the Arctic Seas in large shoals of some leagues in extent, parting into lesser shoals on coming towards the north of Scotland, one body going to the west coast of Scotland and to Ireland, and one to the east coast, each holding a southward course. Others state that although the herrings do not come from the Arctic Seas, they at least come from seas at a long distance north of Scotland.

Dictation Lesson.

Many accounts are given of the visit of the herrings to our coasts. Some say they come from the Arctic Seas, others say they do not; yet there is no doubt of their coming from a long way off.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Numeration.

Write the following numbers in words :—

(1) 700, 701, 710, 711, 790, and 799.
(2) 800, 810, 811, 890, 899, and 879.
(3) 739, 730, 760, 740, 756, and 759.

LESSON VIII.—THE HERRING.

PART II.

known	**re-sort′**	**where**	**ar-rives′**
dwell	**pur′-pose**	**ground**	**sink′-ing**
coasts	**spawn′-ing**	**hangs**	**mesh′-es**

But it is well known now that the herrings dwell in the deep seas about those coasts, bays, or rivers, to which they resort for the purpose of spawning, and that after spawning, they return to the deep sea, where they remain, and where they feed until the spawning season arrives. The fry remain near the spawning ground until grown of a good size.

Herrings are caught with nets stretched in the water, one side of which is kept from sinking by means of buoys. As the other side is made to sink, the net thus hangs in the sea, like a screen; and the herrings, when they try to pass through it, are caught in the meshes. There they remain until they are shaken or picked out. The nets are always stretched to catch herrings during the night, for they are then taken in greatest numbers.

The plumpness and flavour of the fish seem to depend very much on the places they fre-

quent; for there are parts of the sea very near to each other in which the herrings are found to differ very much in quality. The Loch Fyne herrings are noted as being very good, but none can surpass those of Dublin Bay.

Dictation Lesson.

Herrings are caught with nets, which are stretched in the water during the night, as that is the best time for taking the greatest number. The Loch Fyne herrings are very good, but none are better than those caught in Dublin Bay.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 5.

5	times	1	are	5	5	times	7	are	35
5	times	2	are	10	5	times	8	are	40
5	times	3	are	15	5	times	9	are	45
5	times	4	are	20	5	times	10	are	50
5	times	5	are	25	5	times	11	are	55
5	times	6	are	30	5	times	12	are	60

LESSON IX.—"TRY AGAIN."

should	**suc-ceed'**	**though**	**con'-quer**
heed	**cour'-age**	**strive**	**nev'-er**
fear	**ap-pear'**	**bring**	**pre-vail'**

'Tis a lesson you should heed,
Try again;
If at first you don't succeed,
Try again;
Then your courage should appear,
For if you will but 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 you strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though you do not win the race,
What should you 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.

Dictation Lesson.

This is a lesson that will put fresh spirit in any one, no matter who he may be. If at first you don't succeed, "Try again." And try, and try till you do. Any thing worth doing, that can be done, should be done. So if you fail again and again, try, and at last you will succeed.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

Add together the following numbers :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
64	47	38	77	88	47
47	36	66	88	39	39
21	54	18	44	29	21
—	—	—	—	—	—
=	=	=	=	=	=

LESSON X.—THE VISIT.

George	**pa-pa′**	**aunt**	**chil′-dren**
games	**un′-cle**	**shew**	**in-deed′**
dress	**cry′-ing**	**dance**	**re′-al-ly**

George and Ann we have come to see you!
Where are your mamma and papa?
We should very much like to see them.
Oh! here they are, dear Uncle and Aunt.
Ah! we have called to leave some playthings
For your dear little children,
Who I trust are as good as they are pretty.
You say they are—then I am pleased indeed!
Take them, my children, and bless you.
Oh! thank you, dear Uncle and Aunt:
This is really a nice present;
Here are a trap, a bat, a ball,
A top, a whip, a doll, and a kite.
Oh! what games we shall now have;
But I must get pa to show me
How to spin my top, and fly my kite;
I know pa will do so if I ask him.
George, you will soon learn how.
I shall not want any one to show me
How to dress and dance my doll.
And they both ran out of the room, crying out,
Thank you, dear Uncle and Aunt, thank you.

Dictation Lesson.

George and Ann's uncle and aunt paid them a visit, and made them a present of toys. There were a trap, a bat, a ball, a top, a whip, a doll, and a kite. The children were much pleased, and thanked their uncle and aunt for their kindness to them.

Writing Copy.

Aunt

Multiplication Table by 6.

6	times	1	are	6	6	times	7	are	42
6	times	2	are	12	6	times	8	are	48
6	times	3	are	18	6	times	9	are	54
6	times	4	are	24	6	times	10	are	60
6	times	5	are	30	6	times	11	are	66
6	times	6	are	36	6	times	12	are	72

LESSON XI.—THE FIELD DAISY.

spring		ground
found		thing
tread		they
al′-ways		yel′-low
com′-ing		light′-ly
mea′-dows		ten′-der

I'm a pretty little thing,
Always coming with the spring,
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground,
And my stalk is covered flat,
With a white and yellow hat.

Little children, when you pass
Lightly o'er the tender grass,
Skip about, but do not tread
On my meek and healthy head;
For I always seem to say,
"Surely Winter's gone away."

Little children may you be,
Kind to all as well as me;
Always do the thing that's right:
Never in the wrong delight,
Which is oft by many done,
Which they foolishly call fun.

Dictation Lesson.

A daisy is a common flower, seen in our fields and meadows. It is circular, yellow in the centre, with a white fringe all round. Daisies commonly keep company with buttercups, and the fields look dotted with gold and silver. Children delight to make a nosegay of them, and in so doing pass an innocent and cheerful hour away.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

Write down and add the following numbers :—

(1) Ninety. Eighty-six. Forty-seven. Seventy. Forty-five. Forty-nine. Twenty-five.

(2) Eighty-nine. Sixty-six. Forty-seven. Twenty-nine. Ninety-nine. Seventy-six.

(3) One hundred. One hundred and two. One hundred and fifty. One hundred and ninety. One hundred and thirty. One hundred and one.

(4) Two hundred. Two hundred and one. Two hundred and three. Two hundred and nine. Two hundred and sixteen. Two hundred aud seventy-four.

(5) Three hundred and nineteen. Four hundred and sixteen. Four hundred and seventy-nine. Five hundred. Five hundred and one. Six hundred and one.

LESSON XII.—THE WASP & THE BEE.

(A FABLE.)

wasp	**un-kind′**	**rings**	**hon′-ey**
broad	**hand′-some**	**sting**	**an′-gry**
white	**in′-sects**	**their**	**friend′-ly**

A wasp met a bee one day and said to him, "Pray can you tell me what is the reason that men are so unkind to me, while they are so fond of you? We are both very much alike, only that the broad yellow rings round my body make me more handsome than you are; we are both winged insects; we both have honey, and we both sting people when we are angry; yet men always hate me, and try to kill me, though I am much more friendly with them than you are. I pay them visits in their houses, at their tea table, and at all their meals; while you are very shy, and hardly ever come near them, yet they build snug houses

for you thatched with straw, and take care of you, and often feed you through the winter. I wonder what is the reason!"

The Bee said, "Because you never render them any service, but give them great trouble, by the mischief you do, therefore they do not like your visits. But they know that I am busy all day long in making honey for them. You had better pay them fewer visits, and try to be useful."

Dictation Lesson.

A wasp and a bee met one day, and had a little talk. The wasp felt it hard that she was not liked so much as the bee, saying she was more handsome. The bee replied by saying, he was more useful, and no doubt, the bee was quite right.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 7.

7	times	1	are	7	7	times	7	are	49
7	times	2	are	14	7	times	8	are	56
7	times	3	are	21	7	times	9	are	63
7	times	4	are	28	7	times	10	are	70
7	times	5	are	35	7	times	11	are	77
7	times	6	are	42	7	times	12	are	84

LESSON XIII.—THE GLEANER.

field	**bro'-thers**	**broad**	**ex-cept'**
glean	**a'-pron**	**knit**	**hun'-gry**
leaves	**anx'-ious**	**bread**	**scat'-tered**

Before the bright sun rises over the hill,
In the corn-field poor Mary is seen;
O'er anxious her little blue apron to fill,
With the few scattered ears she can glean.

She never leaves off or runs out of her place,
To play, and to idle and chat;
Except now and then just to wipe her hot face,
And fan herself with her broad hat.

"Poor girl! hard at work in the heat of the sun,
How tired, and warm you must be;
Why don't you leave off, as the others have done,
And sit with them under the tree?"

"Oh no, for my mother lies ill in her bed,
Too feeble to spin, or to knit;
And my poor little brothers are crying for bread,
And yet we can't give them a bit.

"Then could I be merry, and idle, and play,
While they are so hungry and ill?
Oh no, I would rather work hard all the day,
My little blue apron to fill."

Dictation Lesson.

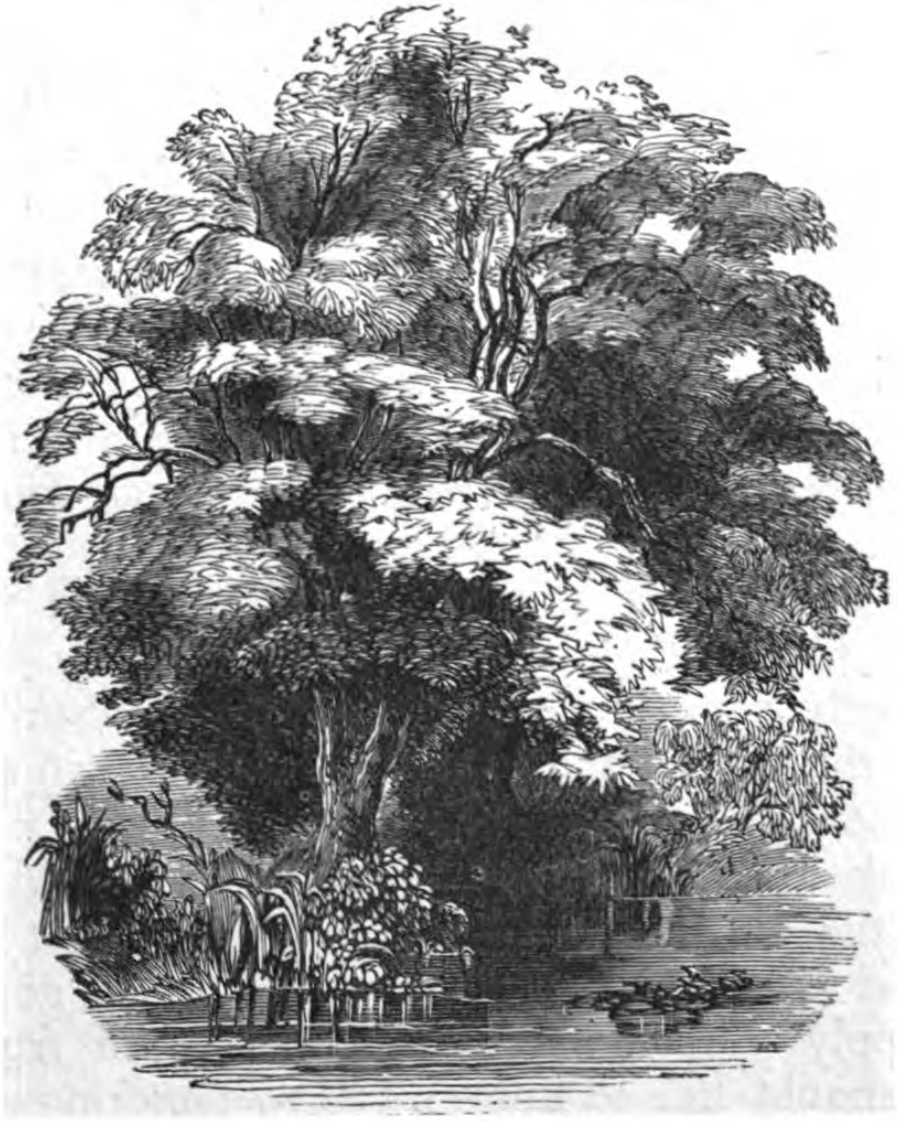
Little Mary is busy very early in the morning picking up the stray ears of corn in the fields, and filling her lap with them. She stops not to idle or play, she is so anxious to get over her work, and return home. She left her poor mother ill, and her little brothers crying, and she wants to get back again to comfort them.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1)	Add	140,	47,	46,	41,	49,	and	13.
(2)	Add	300,	200,	600,	400,	250,	and	70.
(3)	Add	317,	416,	419,	474,	23,	and	79.
(4)	Add	419,	476,	413,	418,	417,	and	66.
(5)	Add	319,	419,	519,	619,	719,	and	89.
(6)	Add	847,	346,	545,	747,	645,	and	553.

LESSON XIV.—TREES.



roots	**va′-ri-ous**	**boughs**	**up′-right**
spread	**sup-pose′**	**forth**	**branch′-es**
trunk	**sol′-id**	**shoots**	**im-mense′**
sol-id	**blos′-som**	**sup-ply′**	**tempt′-ing**

Who has not seen a tree? Nothing is more common,—we see them in various

parts of London, and our parks abound with them. I suppose you would say, a tree is a plant that grows in the ground and is fixed to it by roots:—these roots spread out very wide sometimes. It has a large solid part, which mostly grows upright, called its trunk; and from this, boughs or branches shoot forth all around. These boughs are sometimes called arms, and from them grow smaller shoots or sprigs with an immense number of leaves. Some trees bear fruit, and are called fruit-bearing trees; while others produce no fruit, but are valued for the timber they yield. The fruit-trees are mostly covered with blossom in the spring of the year; and a pretty sight it is to see an orchard with trees in full bloom. It looks then like a large flower garden. Well, if the blossom is not nipped or injured by cold winds or bad weather, we have a good supply of fruit. Who is not fond of fruit, I should like to know? How tempting are the fine rosy apples, the sweet pears, plums, cherries, damsons, and a vast number of other kinds too many to mention. And boys, when you are in the country and you see an orchard full of trees with ripe fruit upon them, admire as much as you please, but refrain, I beg you, from touch-

ing any. It is a great pity that in too many cases, young folks cannot resist the temptation to do wrong. You, I trust, will always be able to do so.

Dictation Lesson.

Trees are of various kinds. Some are called forest trees, and grow very tall, as the oak; and a fine tree it is too: while some bear fruit. Thus we have the apple, pear, chestnut, walnut, orange, lemon, plum, damson, and many other fruit trees.

Writing Copy.

Elm-tree

Multiplication Table by 8.

8	times	1	are	8	8	times	7	are	56
8	times	2	are	16	8	times	8	are	64
8	times	3	are	24	8	times	9	are	72
8	times	4	are	32	8	times	10	are	80
8	times	5	are	40	8	times	11	are	88
8	times	6	are	48	8	times	12	are	96

LESSON XV.—THE LARK.

hark
birds
wing
must
know
soon

pleas′-ant
sing′ing
morn′-ing
ear′-ly
be-gun′
be-hind′

"I hear a pretty lark, but hark!
I cannot see it any where,
O! it is a little lark
Singing in the morning air.
Little lark do tell me why
You sing so early in the sky.

"Other little birds at rest,
Have not yet begun to sing;
Ev'ry one is in its nest,
With its head behind its wing.
Little lark then tell me why
You sing so early in the sky."

"'Tis to sing a merry song,
To the pleasant morning light;
Why linger in my nest so long,
When the sun is shining bright?
Little children this is why
I sing so early in the sky.

"To the little birds below,
I do sing a merry tune;
And I let the ploughman know
He must come to labour soon.
Little children this is why
I sing so early in the sky."

Dictation Lesson.

Who is not pleased with the song of the lark! How delightful it is to hear him sing as he soars high up in the air. He begins quite early in the morning, as if to say, now I'm up you young folks should get up too; and all people who have much work to do should rise early.

Writing Copy.

Forest

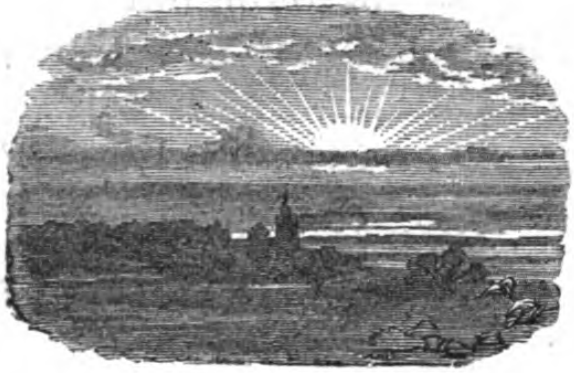
Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1) Add together one hundred and one, seven hundred and nine, six hundred and four, four hundred and twelve, three hundred and six, and six hundred and one.

(2) Add together one hundred and nine, six hundred and six, two hundred and ten, two hundred and forty, two hundred and seventy, and two hundred and ninety-nine.

(3) Add together six hundred and ten, seven hundred and ten, seven hundred and sixty, four hundred and eighty, three hundred and twenty, and nine hundred and sixty.

LESSON XVI.—DAY-BREAK.



strange	**pres′-ent-ly**	**heard**	**wood′-man**
sleep	**bright′-ly**	**sound**	**gar′-den-er**
break	**start′-ed**	**voice**	**shep′-herd**
ear′-ly	**plough-man**	**ram′-ble**	**break′-fast**

How strange one feels at first, after a sound sleep! I awoke quite early, at the break of day, even before the sun was fairly up. Presently he shone brightly, and I felt quite warmed by his heat. I had leave to rise early, which I did. I then dressed and washed, and put myself in order for a ramble. I started off, and soon found myself in the fields, when I heard the lark giving forth his morning song, seeming refreshed from his night's sleep, and cheering all within sound of his voice. Various other birds were enlivening the scene with their tuneful voices. Many workmen were on their way

to their daily labour, as—the ploughman, the gardener, the shepherd and the woodman, all were up and abroad. Now I think I have been long enough from home, I will return, for I long to get back once more, as I begin to feel greatly in want of my breakfast.

Dictation Lesson.

It is pleasant early in the morning, even before breakfast, to have a stroll. Those who live in or near the country can very soon get into the fields. It is then really very charming to hear the lark and other birds sing. They seem so refreshed and delighted after their night's rest.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 9.

9	times	1	are	9	9	times	7	are	63
9	times	2	are	18	9	times	8	are	72
9	times	3	are	27	9	times	9	are	81
9	times	4	are	36	9	times	10	are	90
9	times	5	are	45	9	times	11	are	99
9	times	6	are	54	9	times	12	are	108

LESSON XVII.—TIME TO RISE.

sleeps	**morn′-ing**	**leave**	**dow-′ny**
shrill	**mid′-dle**	**here**	**crow′-ing**
crows	**mer′-ry**	**stay**	**long′-er**

The cock, who soundly sleeps at night,
Rises with the morning light,
Very loud and shrill he crows;
Then the waking ploughman knows
He must leave his bed also,
To his morning work to go,

And the little lark does fly,
To the middle of the sky;
You may hear his merry tune
In the morning very soon;

For he does not like to rest
Idle in his downy nest.

While the cock is crowing shrill,
Leave my little bed I will,
And I'll rise to hear the lark,
For it is no longer dark;
'Twould be a pity there to stay,
When 'tis bright and pleasant day.

Dictation Lesson.

It is pleasant to rise after a refreshing sleep. When the cock crows early in the morning, we may be sure he has had his sleep. He announces to the ploughman and others that they must get up to go to their daily labour. The lark rises with the returning day, and flies aloft, as much as to say, now it is light I must get up and sing a song. We have had our sleep, we must get up, as we have something to do.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

\+ This sign is called plus, and means add.

(1) Add 401 + 1000 + 474 + 366 + 599 & 604.
(2) Add 760 + 1009 + 674 + 876 + 439 & 900.
(3) Add 864 + 884 + 1000 + 700 + 601 & 799.
(4) Add 674 + 774 + 874 + 974 + 1074 & 666.
(5) Add 976 + 437 + 1001 + 1009 + 768 & 777.
(6) Add 1096 + 787 + 676 + 479 + 874 & 1000.

LESSON XVIII.—A PEN.

quill	**old′-en**	**steel**	**e-las′-tic**
wing	**flex′-i-ble**	**stiff**	**bar′-rel**
goose	**ea′-si-ly**	**pith**	**cyl′-in-der**

This article before me is a pen made from the quill of a bird, I suppose from the wing of a goose. Now most boys write from pens made of steel, while some persons still use the pen of olden time, a quill pen. The shaft of the pen is stiff, hard, yellowish and opaque: it is also flexible and elastic, for I can bend it easily, yet it will return to its former shape. The pith is yellow, soft and full of pores. The hard and stiff part called the barrel, when cut, forms the pen. The barrel is in the form of a cylinder, and its colour is somewhat yellow, which has been caused by the baking of it. Pens, you are aware, serve us to write with, and everybody is expected to know how to write. Well, steel pens are now made to an amount in quantity, and at so small a cost, as to be hardly credible. Different makers have different modes of operation, but the following will give a general idea of the methods employed. In the first place, flat pieces of steel are cut out the shape required by a stamping-press; they are then placed under

another press, which pierces the holes and cuts the slits; and they are struck into their convex shape by a third press. They are then polished and tempered. Birmingham is the great seat of this manufacture, where some of the masters make several hundred millions of pens annually. At this time of day what should we do without pens?

Dictation Lesson.

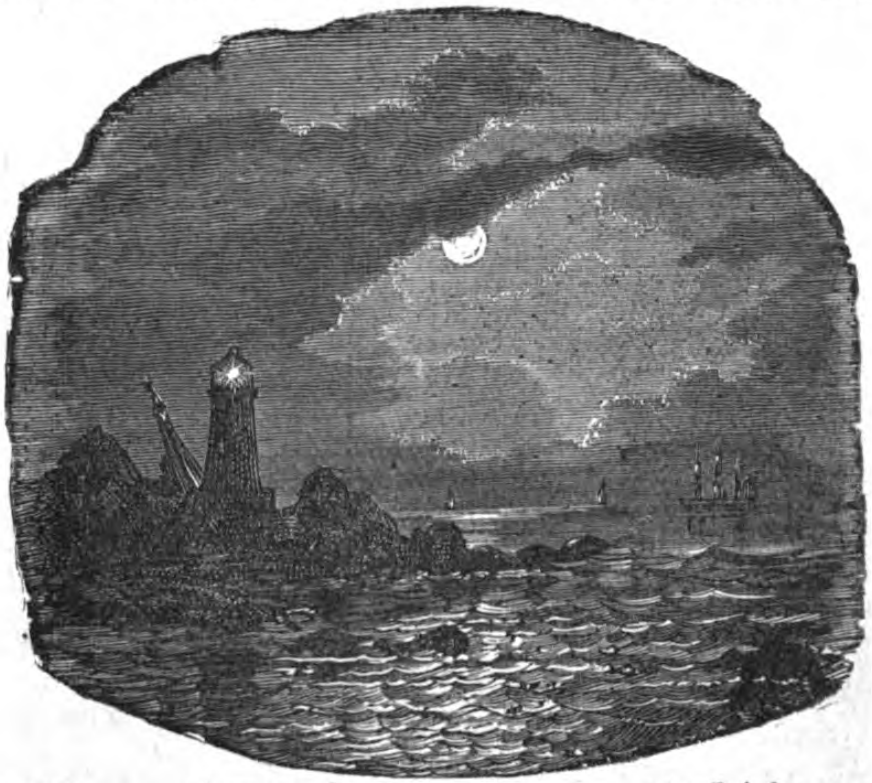
A pen is a very useful article, and much used by people in business. We require one when we write a letter. Pens used to be made from quills; but now almost everybody uses a steel pen, which requires no mending.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 10.

10	times	1	are	10	10	times	7	are	70
10	times	2	are	20	10	times	8	are	80
10	times	3	are	30	10	times	9	are	90
10	times	4	are	40	10	times	10	are	100
10	times	5	are	50	10	times	11	are	110
10	times	6	are	60	10	times	12	are	120

LESSON XIX.—TIME TO GO TO BED.



roars	e'-ven-ing	eyes	seek'-ing
hear	gloo'-my	hates	some'-thing
prowls	ter'-ri-fied	wakes	scream'-ing

The sun at ev'ning sets, and then
The lion leaves his gloomy den;
He roars along the forest wide,
And all who hear are terrified;
There he prowls at evening hour,
Seeking something to devour.

When the sun is in the west,
The white owl leaves his darksome nest;
Wide he opes his staring eyes,
And screams, as round and round he flies;
For he hates the cheerful light,
He sleeps by day, and wakes at night.

When the lion cometh out,
When the white owl flies about;
I must lay my sleepy head,
Down upon my pleasant bed;
There all night I'll lay me still,
While the owl is screaming shrill.

Dictation Lesson.

When the evening sets in and darkness comes again, though the lion and the owl come forth in search of food, most animals retire to rest. We have done our days work, we are tired, we should also retire to rest. For if we get up soon, we should go to bed soon, for does not the good old adge say,

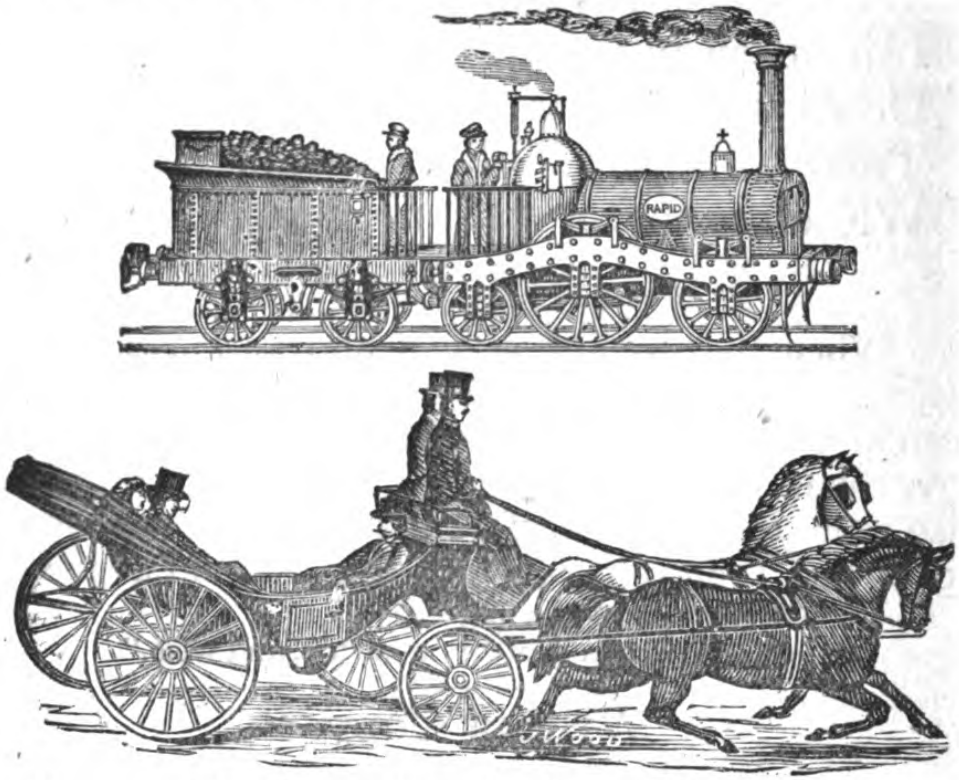
"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealth'y, and wise."

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
764	799	319	611	648	319
317	878	418	712	638	999
619	676	716	919	728	888
478	479	790	818	696	777
1001	376	989	717	1284	666

LESSON XX.—THE RAIL & THE ROAD



rail	**dif′-fer-ent**	**train**	**in-stead′**
road	**trav′-el-ling**	**draw**	**coun′-try**
coach	**com′-mon**	**some**	**fore′-fa-thers**
dus′-ty	**ve′-hi-cle**	**for′-ty**	**fright′-ful**

How different is the mode of travelling now-a-days! Formerly all went by the road, where the coach and four was a common sight. Then all was bustle from every kind of vehicle. Now every body travels by rail; and instead of the dusty roads, as of old, we have iron ones. Then eight miles an hour was fast travelling, now we must go forty-eight miles or more, and one is pitched

into the country in a few minutes. It is a wonderful mode of travelling, and a train in motion is a grand sight. I wonder what our forefathers would think of it? There is a drawback though; for sometimes there are frightful accidents; and some people are too timid to travel by rail, but most people have got used to such travelling and fear little. The old coaches are off the road; and if any one wants to travel any distance, he must either go by train or stop at home.

Dictation Lesson.

People used formerly to travel by coach; now almost everybody travels by rail. We used to go about seven or eight miles an hour, and were said to travel fast, now we go six times as fast, or more. It is a curious and wonderful mode of moving from place to place.

Writing Copy.

Kind

Multiplication Table by 11.

11	times	1	are	11	11	times	7	are	77
11	times	2	are	22	11	times	8	are	88
11	times	3	are	34	11	times	9	are	99
11	times	4	are	44	11	times	10	are	110
11	times	5	are	55	11	times	11	are	121
11	times	6	are	66	11	times	12	are	132

LESSON XXI.—THE YELLOW LEAF.

brown	**tilt'-ing**	**branch**	**tem'-pest**
fruit	**with'-ered**	**screen**	**loose'-ly**
leaf	**rat'-tling**	**hours**	**whirl'-ing**

I saw a leaf come tilting down,
From a bare and withered bough;
The leaf was dead, the branch was brown,
No fruit was left it now.

And loud the rattling tempest blew,
The naked boughs among;
While here and there came whirling through,
A leaf that loosely hung.

The leaf, they told me, once was green,
Washed by the softest showers;
And helped to make the leafy screen,
We loved in summer hours.

I saw an old man totter slow,
With age his hair was grey;
He'd hardly strength enough to go,
Tho' smooth and short the way.

His ear was deaf, his eye was dim,
He leaned on crutches high;
But while I stayed to pity him,
I saw him droop and die.

This poor old man was once as gay,
As rosy health could be;
And death the youngest one will lay,
As low some day as he.

Dictation Lesson.

In Autumn the leaves fall from the trees. They have lost their beauty and changed their colour. They have helped to adorn nature, and have done their duty: but now their hold to the trees is slight; they are easily blown off by the wind, and fall down and die. You are young, blooming and gay; you are full of life and vigour; if you run your course, you will, like the leaves, lose your beauty and change your colour also. You will then have done your work, let us hope well, and, no doubt, will peacefully lie down and die.

Writing Copy.

Leaves

Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1) Add 216 + 714 + 319 + 476 + 419 & 94.
(2) Add 719 + 616 + 731 + 439 + 768 & 894.
(3) Add 1076 + 748 + 1012 + 1714 + 168 & 764.
(4) Add 374 + 684 + 894 + 736 + 418 & 719.
(5) Add 617 + 719 + 876 + 1014 + 1012 & 1011.
(6) Add 799 + 899 + 699 + 489 + 1099 & 1999.

LESSON XXII.—GOLD.

(PART I.)

gold	**be-cause'**	**tools**	**gild'-ing**
world	**rough'-est**	**mines**	**trin'-kets**
toils	**moun'-tains**	**lead**	**com'-mon-est**
sil'-ver	**trou'-bles**	**cop'-per**	**some'-thing**

Gold is very dear, because there is but little of it in the world. The mines of gold are in South America, and are in the highest and roughest mountains; so that those who work are very badly off for food, besides bearing the common toils and troubles of miners. The same cause makes it harder to work them; for the tools and engines used in mines, cannot be carried so far up the mountains. It is said, that more gold is used every year in gilding and trinkets, than is produced each year by the mines; so that the stock of gold is rather growing less than larger. Gold is called a metal; so is silver; you may add iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and these are the commonest metals. These you know will bear beating out with a hammer, and being drawn into wire, and will melt in a fierce fire: and they are bright if there is no rust on them. But I must say something more of gold. It is not only scarce, it is also very fine. It is besides very soft, though

not quite so soft as lead, and for this reason it is needful to mix a little silver and copper with it when it is coined. If you take a handful of sovereigns you may see some of them are red and some yellow—the red ones have their red colour from copper, and the yellow ones a little paleness from the silver. Gold does not rust. It is heavier than any of those metals I have named before, and is half as heavy again as lead. It may be beaten out to a very great thinness. You may, perhaps, have seen gold leaf, which is used for gilding. It is so fine, that a bit of gold not bigger than a pin's head is rolled out as large as a half sheet of letter paper.

Dictation Lesson.

Gold is very dear, because it is so scarce. A sovereign weighs just five penny-weights and three grains. It is a pretty coin of the value of twenty shillings; and being a soft metal, it is needful to mix a little silver or copper with it, to make it harder. Gold is sometimes got in lumps called nuggets, but very often as dust in the sands of rivers. We get a good deal from Brazil, Peru and Mexico, in America, and from the gold coast of Africa, and other parts of the world.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 12.

12	times	1	are	12	12	times	7	are	84
12	times	2	are	24	12	times	8	are	96
12	times	3	are	36	12	times	9	are	108
12	times	4	are	48	12	times	10	are	120
12	times	5	are	60	12	times	11	are	132
12	times	6	are	72	12	times	12	are	144

LESSON XXIII.—GOLD.

(PART II.)

reach	**gui′-nea**	**eight**	**Hun′-ga-ry**
could	**quar′-ter**	**coins**	**Brit′-ain**
miles	**Af′-ri-ca**	**brought**	**Wick′-low**
for-get′	**dou′-ble**	**thin′-ly**	**Ire′-land**

Gold wire is made by laying gold very thinly over a wire of silver, so that the silver being covered, it looks like gold, and by stretching it as far as possible, the gold of one guinea would reach nine miles and a half; this is a little farther than it could be made to reach if made into wire, but even then it could be stretched more than eight miles and a quarter. Do not forget how long it would take you to walk to the end of eight miles. Gold is not much used, except for trinkets and coins. In trinkets there is often much

copper mixed with the gold. Besides the mines, gold is found in the sands of rivers, as gold dust: some of this is brought from Africa in quills. It is not difficult to pick it out. Take a double handful of sand, and put it in water, and stir it up, and while it is settling pour away all but the bottom. Then the gold is sure to be in that, because of its being heavier than all the other bits of sand, and after doing this a few times the gold is left by itself. There is some gold in Hungary, but very little. There is none in Great Britain Some mines were set up in Wicklow, in Ireland, because a little dust had been found in the streams; but they were soon given up as useless.

Dictation Lesson.

Gold is, as you know, often beaten into thin leaves. This is done by a gold-beater, on a very thin skin, called gold-beater's skin. Thus a bit of gold not bigger than a pin's head may be beaten to the size of a half-sheet of letter paper. It is then put between the leaves of paper, which have been smoothed and rubbed with red bole to prevent the gold from sticking to them. It is then used largely for gilding. You often see large gold letters on sign-boards, and over tradesmen's shop windows. These letters have been covered over with gold leaf, and present a very handsome and showy appearance.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1) Find the sum of twenty-nine, one hundred, one thousand, one hundred and forty-seven, sixty-six, and nine hundred and ninety-nine.

(2) What is the sum of sixty-four, seventy-eight, one hundred, one thousand, one thousand and one, and one thousand and nine.

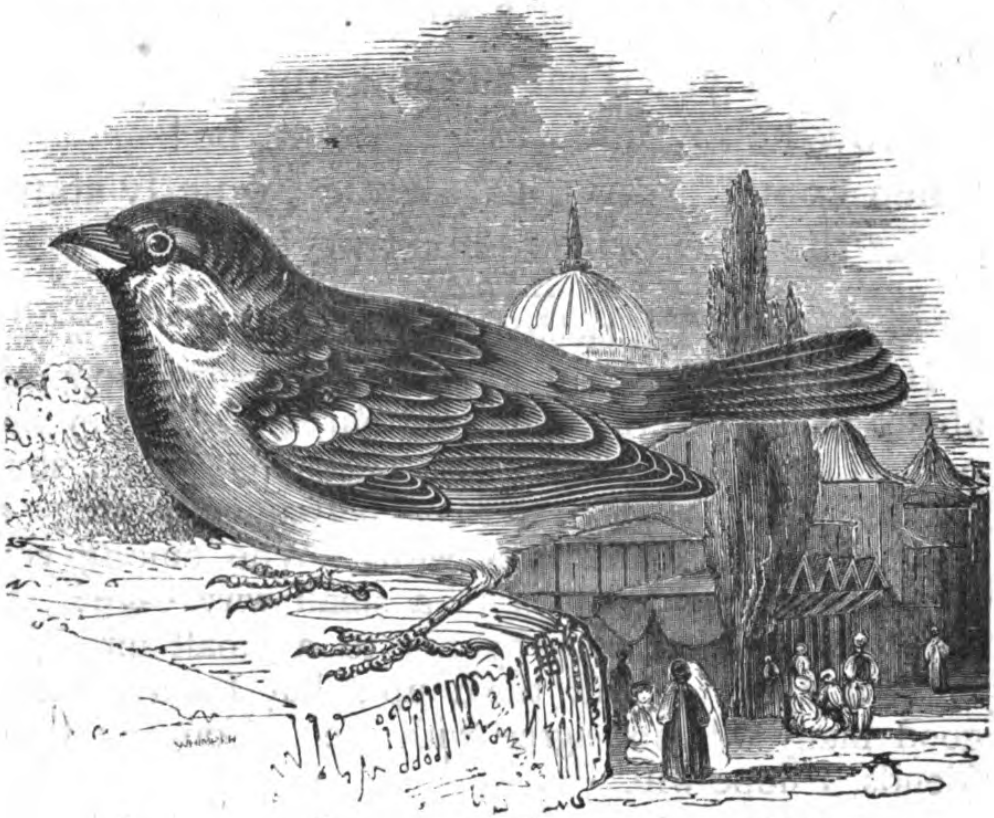
(3) Add together one thousand and nine, eight hundred and eighty-eight, nine hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand and ten, seven hundred and sixty, and six hundred and fourteen.

(4) What do the following numbers amount to? Seven hundred and sixteen, four hundred and ninety, four hundred and sixty, three hundred and twenty, three thousand and ten, and seven hundred and nine?

(5) Add the following numbers:—One thousand, six thousand, seven thousand and ten, eight thousand and forty, two thousand and one, six thousand and nine.

(6) Collect the following numbers into one total, namely: Six hundred and seven, seven thousand, two thousand and one, four hundred and seventy-nine, six hundred and forty-nine, and one thousand one hundred.

LESSON XXIV.—THE SPARROW.



wool	spar′-rows	house	win′-dow
moss	**prom′-ise**	**crumb**	**fast′-en**
stand	**dick′-ies**	**twigs**	**jen′-net-ing**

Hop about, pretty sparrows, and pick up the hay,
And the twigs, and the wool, and the moss;
I promise to keep, dickies, out of your way,
Don't fly from the window so cross.

I don't mean to catch you, you dear little dick,
And fasten you up in a cage;
To hop all day long on a straight bit of stick,
Or to flutter about in a rage.

I only just want to stand by you and see
How you gather the twigs for your house;

Or sit at the foot of the jenneting tree,
While you twitter a song in the boughs.
Oh dear, if you'd eat a crumb out of my hand,
How happy and glad I should be!
Then come, pretty bird, while I quietly stand
At the foot of the jenneting tree.

Dictation Lesson.

It is a pretty sight to watch the sparrows hopping about, picking up the crumbs at our doors. They appear so tame, and so happy. They are seldom shut up in a cage, as other birds too frequently are; a practice to be found fault with. Who among you would like to be confined in a small wiry cage? If liberty is sweet to us, why not to a small bird? I think it cruel to shut them up; but I am afraid a good many will not agree with me. You, my little friends, I hope will.

Writing Copy.

Object

Multiplication by 12 backwards.

12	times	12	are	144		12	times	6	are	72
12	times	11	are	132		12	times	5	are	60
12	times	10	are	120		12	times	4	are	48
12	times	9	are	108		12	times	3	are	36
12	times	8	are	96		12	times	2	are	24
12	times	7	are	84		12	times	1	are	12

LESSON XXV.—SILVER.

scarce	ar'-ti-cles	trays	cof'-fee-pots
worth	tea'-pots	south	dish'-es
spoons	tar'-nish	comes	quan'-ti-ty
flor'-in	watch'-es	shil'-ling	con'-stant

Silver is put to nearly the same uses as gold, but is not so scarce. In value it is a good deal below gold, so that an ounce of gold is worth sixteen times as much as silver. It is employed in larger articles than gold; cups, dishes, candle-sticks, basins, spoons, forks, tea-pots, coffee-pots, trays and watches. These pieces of plate are somewhat likely to tarnish, and can only be kept bright by care and skill. But a large quantity of silver is in constant use in this way, at the tables and in the houses of the rich. Some coins are of silver; crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings, and sixpenny, fourpenny and threepenny pieces, for instance, among ourselves. The dollar, worth about four shillings, is the most common silver coin abroad. The value of silver is not always the same; for the produce of the silver mines in some parts of the world is not small, and the more silver that is to be had the less its value is. It is used to overlay things of copper, which is called plating, and, which makes it look like real or solid silver, at much less cost. Many candle-sticks,

trays, basins, and cruet stands are plated. Some mines in Cornwall afford a good deal of silver mixed with tin; but there is no great quantity obtained here. The largest portion of silver is from South America, from which it comes by tons at a time.

Dictation Lesson.

Silver is not so scarce as gold by far, so that it is much lower in value. Many articles are entirely made of it, as cups, dishes, candle-sticks, basins, spoons, forks, tea-pots, coffee-pots, trays, watch-cases, and various coins, as the dollar, crown, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, and fourpenny and threepenny pieces. The largest portion comes from South America.

Writing Copy.

Pieces

Arithmetic.—Addition.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
616	184	1004	1096
718	614	377	644
1210	1218	2746	3789
2191	7196	4189	3176
3191	4900	7164	3876

LESSON XXVI.—THE ANT.

grain	hea″-vy	please	self′-ish
wheat	neigh′-bour	cross	en-deav′-our
shift	hap′-pened	ease	ap-pear′

A little black ant found a large grain of wheat,
Too heavy to lift or to roll;
So he begged of a neighbour he happened to meet,
To help it down into his hole.

I've got my own work to see after, said he,
You must shift for yourself if you please;
So he crawl'd off as selfish and cross as could be,
And lay down to sleep at his ease.

Just then a black brother was passing the road,
And seeing his neighbour in want;
Came up and assisted him on with his load,
For he was a good-natured ant.

Let all who may happen this story to hear,
Endeavour to profit by it;
For often it happens that children appear,
As cross as the ant ev'ry bit.

And the good-natured ant, who gave help to
his brother,
May teach those who choose to be taught;
That if little insects are kind to each other,
All children most certainly ought.

Dictation Lesson.

A little ant wanted his brother to assist him to lift or roll a grain of wheat, which was too heavy for him, but his brother ant was unkind and would not; saying, "I have got my own work to see after, you must shift for yourself if you please." Now this was unkind; but another ant which was passing, gave the needed help—this was, as it should be, brotherly. This last one is a good example to children; for many are far too selfish, and shew great unkindness one to the other.

Writing Copy.

Quarrel

Multiplication by 11 backwards.

11	times	12	are	132	11	times	6	are	66
11	times	11	are	121	11	times	5	are	55
11	times	10	are	110	11	times	4	are	44
11	times	9	are	99	11	times	3	are	33
11	times	8	are	88	11	times	2	are	22
11	times	7	are	77	11	times	1	are	11

LESSON XXVII.—A SHEET OF PAPER.

though	**writ'-ten**	**friends**	**blot'-ting**
smooth	**dis-tinct'-ly**	**words**	**wast'-ed**
shows	**i-de'-as**	**straw**	**tis'-sue**

This is a sheet of paper, such as boys frequently write on at school. It is called letter-paper, and has been both sized and pressed. It is white and smooth, and shows the letters written upon it very distinctly. Paper is very useful, as it serves to write our ideas upon and send them to our friends, or leave them for those to read who will come after us. There are many kinds of paper, such as blotting paper, for sucking up wasted ink, or to dry newly written words. It is of various colours, though mostly pink. Then there is tissue paper, a very fine paper, used frequently between the leaves of drawing books; and also brown paper of various sizes, used mostly for wrapping up goods into parcels, &c., all of which are made from rags, straw, and the commonest things known. Then there is a large trade in paper collars, cuffs, &c., and many thousands of people are employed in such a trade. And, again, there is the envelope, for folding letters in. Now

what a famous employment that is for thousands of folders, who make a little case for bearing our thoughts safely and secretly through the post. What a delightful contrivance! How thankful we ought to be!

Dictation Lesson.

Paper is very useful for a variety of purposes. Notedly to write our thoughts upon, in order to send them to our friends; or to make books of, for the use of the world. There are various kinds of paper, the chief of which are letter paper, note paper, drawing paper, blotting paper, tissue paper, and brown paper, all of which are largely used.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Questions in Addition.

(1) How many pounds together do the following weigh? A bullock, 764 pounds; a sheep, 126 pounds; a calf, 150 pounds; a horse, 740 pounds; a hog, 410 pounds; and a lamb, 56 pounds?

(2) Find how many days there are in the twelve calendar months: namely, January 31, February 28, March 31, April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31, August 31, September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 31.

(3) Add together the following lengths of roads from London:—Dover 71 miles, Gosport 73, Brighton 51, Warwick 90, Leeds 189, and York 199.

LESSON XXVIII.—THE VILLAGE GREEN.

green	**cheer′-ful**	**plain**	**cot′-tage**
girls	**vil′-lage**	**high**	**ar-ray′**
chain	**wors′-ted**	**throngs**	**man′-sions**

On the cheerful village green,
Skirted round with houses small,
All the boys and girls are seen,
Playing there with hoop and ball.

Now they frolic hand in hand,
Making many a merry chain;
Then they form a warlike band,
Marching o'er the level plain.

Now ascends the worsted ball,
High it rises in the air,
Or against the cottage wall,
Up and down it bounces there.

Then the hoop, with even pace,
Runs before the merry throngs;
Joy is seen in every face,
Joy is heard in cheerful songs.

Rich array, and mansions proud,
Gilded toys, and costly fare,
Would not make the little crowd
Half so pleased and void of care.

Then, contented with my state,
Where true pleasure may be seen,
Let me envy not the great,
On a cheerful village green.

Dictation Lesson.

What a charming scene on the village green, to see boys and girls of all ages at play. Here, hoop, trap, bat and ball;—there, hand in hand, making many a merry chain. At another spot, a warlike band in full marching order. At another part the kite is rising high in the air. Every where shouts and laughter. All are cheerful, all are merry, enjoying themselves on the village green. And not all the riches, the costly fare, and the gilded toys, could make them half so happy as they appear. They seem the happiest of the happy!

Writing Copy.

Summer

Multiplication Table by 10 backwards.

10	times	12	are	120	10	times	6	are	60
10	times	11	are	110	10	times	5	are	50
10	times	10	are	100	10	times	4	are	40
10	times	9	are	90	10	times	3	are	30
10	times	8	are	80	10	times	2	are	20
10	times	7	are	70	10	times	1	are	10

LESSON XXIX.—COTTON.

(PART I.)

gowns	stock'-ings
plant	cot'-ton
beans	wool'-ly
peas	sub'-stance
creeps	A-mer'-i-ca
first	In'-dies
seeds	dow'-ny
which	col'-our

You often hear of cotton stockings, and cotton gowns, and many parts of your dress are of cotton; but do you know what cotton is? Cotton is a downy stuff in the pod of a plant. Perhaps you have seen a pod of a bean, or, at least a pod of a pea. The beans and the peas, I may tell you, inside the pod, are the seeds. But if you look to the bean pod, you will see a little woolly substance. The cotton-plant has a pod of the same sort. The pod, when it is ripe, is black

on the outside, and inside it is filled with a soft down, in which the seeds lie. This down is the stuff of which stockings are made. There are three sorts of cotton plants: one creeps on the earth, one is a bushy short tree, and a third is a tall tree, like an oak, or an elm. The creeper is the best. These plants grow in North America, and in the East Indies. To prepare the cotton you must first have it cleared from the pod: the seeds must then be shaken out of it, then it must be spun into threads or yarn, and when it is in threads, the weaver will take it and weave it into cloth. Cloth is not all one thickness, for we have the thick and rich cotton velvet, and the fine thin muslin.

Dictation Lesson.

Cotton is a downy stuff that grows in the pod of a plant. If you look at the bean pod, you will see a little woolly substance, this is like the cotton we get from abroad, and is the stuff from which stockings and other things are made. There are three kinds of cotton plants, one creeps on the earth, another grows like a bush, and the third grows tall, and we call it the cotton tree.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Addition.

lb. stands for pounds in weight.

(1) What is the united weight of the following casks:—311lbs, 417lbs, 612lbs, 419lbs, 726lbs, and 204lbs?

(2) A linen draper has 6 pieces of cloth of the following lengths:—47 yards, 65 yards, 76 yards, 89 yards, 101 yards, and 117 yards; how many yards together.

£ stands for pounds in money.

(3) A merchant paid into the bank at different times £712; £614; £318; £416; £919; and £1,005; how much did he pay in, in all?

———o———

LESSON XXX.—COTTON.

(PART II.)

great	**ma-chines'**	**crews**	**whole'-some**
north	**mil'-lions**	**fetch**	**grow'-ers**
keeps	**em-ployed'**	**cheap**	**gath'-er-ers**
na'-tion	**clo'-thing**	**En'-glish**	**dress'-ers**

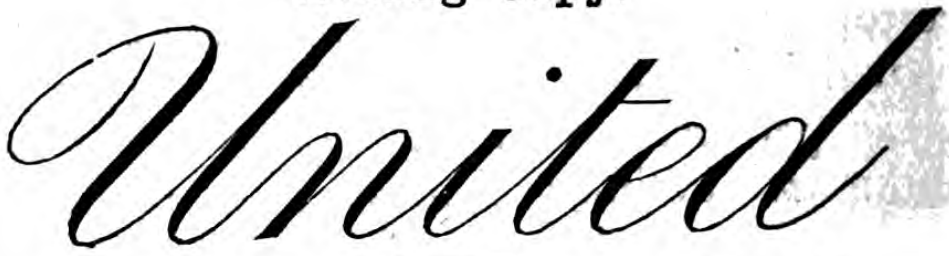
The English nation has almost all the cotton making in the world, because it has brought its machines for that purpose to great perfection. In the north of England about two millions of persons are employed in the making of the stuffs which are formed of cotton. Clothing of cotton is perhaps worn by more persons than anything else is. It is warm and light, and it keeps the skin dry; and it is for that reason as wholesome as anything which you can wear; it is also cheap. Consider how many persons handle

the cotton, before it covers you! Besides the growers, gatherers, dressers, spinners, weavers, and needle workers, there are the crews of ships who fetch it from distant countries. Many more also are employed about it. But do not forget that every man lives by the help of his fellow-men, and that he is not to expect to have all things done how and when he likes. He must submit to rules and laws, and masters, who keep order and peace in the land.

Dictation Lesson.

The English are famous for their cotton goods. In making them, they have machines of the best kind, which are very costly. About two millions of persons are employed in making cotton goods of all kinds. Cotton clothing is perhaps worn by more persons than anything else. It is cheap, warm, and light, and sometimes printed in a very tasteful manner.

Writing Copy.



Multiplication Table by 9 backwards.

9	times	12	are	108	9	times	6	are	54
9	times	11	are	99	9	times	5	are	45
9	times	10	are	90	9	times	4	are	36
9	times	9	are	81	9	times	3	are	27
9	times	8	are	72	9	times	2	are	18
9	times	7	are	63	9	times	1	are	9

LESSON XXXI.—THE FROLICSOME KITTEN.

qui'-et	scratch'-ing	frol'-ic-some
al'-ways	play'-ing	scam'-per-ing
mak'-ing	ear'-nest	un-der-stood'
kit'-ten	in-stead'	ri'-ot

Dear kitten, do lie still, I say,
For much I want you to be quiet;
Instead of scampering away,
And always making such a riot.

There, only see, you've torn my frock,
And poor mamma must put a patch in;
I'll give you such an earnest knock,
To cure you of this trick of scratching.

Nay, do not scold your little cat,
She does not know what 'tis you're saying;
And ev'ry time you give a pat,
She thinks you mean it all for playing.

But if your pussy understood
The lesson that you want to teach her;
And did not *choose* to be so good,
She'd be, indeed, a naughty creature.

Dictation Lesson.

Kittens are very fond of play; and very amusing they are. Who does not enjoy the sight of a kitten running round after its own tail, and then topple over? What sport it has with its mother, who now and then has to hold it down, and keep it quiet. If they get

into mischief, which they often do, they mean no harm, for they know no better. We should not be angry with them; that would certainly be folly. Neither should we be with children, unless they know, and wilfully do wrong, then it is our duty to correct them.

Writing Copy.

Victim

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

Substract the following numbers :

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
From	86	75	38	76	34	64
Take	44	46	29	47	25	55
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	=	=	=	=	=	=

LESSON XXXII.—A COUNTRY TRIP.

Wil'-liam		a-mused'
par'-ty		re-turned'
fa'-ther		plea"sures
per-haps'		thank'-ful
fa'-mous		kind'-ness
cap'-i-tal		de-pend'

So I hear there is to be a jaunt in the country soon, William! Yes father, and I

was going to ask you if I might be one of the party. O, I must know all about it first, as to where, and the cost? Well father, if you will call at the school you will hear all about it:—but perhaps I shall be able to bring you a bill that will tell you. You know I went last year and had a famous day; I was amused to the utmost, and had such a capital ride! When there we had fine sport, and returned delighted with the pleasures of the day, and truly thankful for the kindness shown me in letting me go. Depend upon it I shall always be thankful, and shall never forget your kindness to me on that occasion.

Dictation Lesson.

William, like most boys, wished for a country trip. So as there was going to be one at the school he belonged to, he asked his father whether he might go. His father had let him go the year before, and, no doubt, he granted his request. If he behaved well, and worked well, he deserved to go.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 8 backwards.

8	times	12	are	96	8	times	6	are	48
8	times	11	are	88	8	times	5	are	40
8	times	10	are	80	8	times	4	are	32
8	times	9	are	72	8	times	3	are	24
8	times	8	are	64	8	times	2	are	16
8	times	7	are	56	8	times	1	are	8

LESSON XXXIII.—A PRETTY THING.

peep'-ing	bright'-er	sim'-ple	a-bout'
cur'-tains	reap-'er	a-mong'	a-long'
hid'-den	con-sid'-er	si'-lent	shak'-ing

Who am I that shines so bright,
With my pretty yellow light;
Peeping through your curtains grey?
Tell me, little girl, I pray.

When the sun is gone, I rise,
In the very silent skies;
And a cloud or two do skim,
Round about my silver rim.

All the little stars do seem,
Hidden by my brighter beam;
And among them I do ride,
Like a queen in all her pride.

Then the reaper goes along,
Singing forth a merry song,
While I light the shaking leaves,
And the yellow harvest sheaves.

Little girl, consider well,
Who this simple tale doth tell;
And I think you'll guess it soon.
For I only am the moon.

Dictation Lesson.

What a fine sight we have in the heavens on a clear night, when the moon is at or near the full! How mild are her beams, and how beautiful she looks. She well deserves the name of "Queen of the Night." When in the country how pleasant to walk by her light. And then at sea, how she seems to play on the water; and by her silence to calm all nature. She looks like a large pearl among diamonds. What a benefit she is at harvest time, as by her light she enables the reapers to carry home the fruits of the fields.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

(1) From ninety-one take thirty-four.
(2) From seventy-one take sixty-five.
(3) From sixty-three take forty-four.
(4) From ninety-seven take eighty-six.
(5) From one hundred and one take ninety-six.
(6) From one hundred take seventy-eight.

LESSON XXXIV.—A PEN-KNIFE.

pen′-knife	hol′-low	own′-er	spe″cial-ly
com-posed′	riv′-ets	irk′-some	hap′-pi-ly
han′-dle	lay′-ers	mend′-ing	te′-di-ous

This is a pen-knife, composed of only one blade. Now some pen-knives have many blades; but this has only one. The handle is made of horn, which is dull-brown and flat. It is also hollow. It likewise consists of rivets, layers of horn and plates. It has

a strong spring, and a pivot on which the blade turns. It has also a plate for the owner's name; and is useful, hard, solid, bright in some parts, and opaque, and seems to have been long in use.

Pen-knives are very useful, though little required now for making or mending pens. Before steel pens were invented, everybody wrote with a quill pen; and these pens were made mostly from a quill taken from the wing of a goose, which was cut and formed with a knife specially made for the purpose. This gave rise to its name. Now happily by the use of steel pens, we have got rid of all that, and ought to turn the saved time to good use. The mending of pens was a tedious and irksome labour—the same thing over and over again. Thanks, many thanks to the inventor!

When we want a fine point to our lead pencils how pleasant it is to have a sharp pen-knife, so as not to break the lead in making one.

Pen-knives are still very useful for clerks and book-keepers, who, when they make mistakes or blots, find them handy things for erasing the same.

These knives are made in large quantities at Sheffield in Yorkshire, and are commonly

very cheap. They are sent to all parts of the world, and what person who can afford to buy one, would be without such an excellent little article ?

Dictation Lesson.

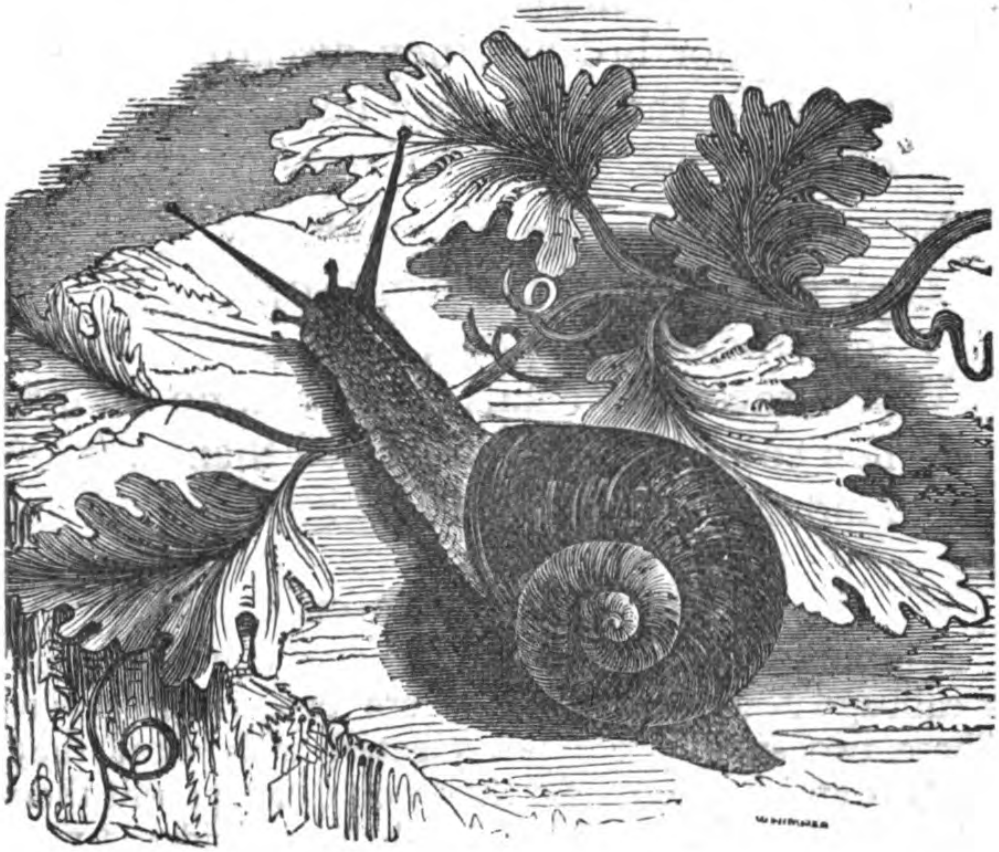
Pen-knives are of various sizes. Some have only one blade, while others have several. They were formerly used to make and mend pens with, but now they are rarely used for that purpose. Some are very sharp and require great care in handling them. Boys like to get a knife to scratch out their blots and mistakes when they make any, but it is far better to write with care, and then the knife is not much wanted.

Writing Copy.

Multiplication Table by 7 backwards.

7	times	12	are	84	7	times	6	are	42
7	times	11	are	77	7	times	5	are	35
7	times	10	are	70	7	times	4	are	28
7	times	9	are	63	7	times	3	are	21
7	times	8	are	56	7	times	2	are	14
7	times	7	are	49	7	times	1	are	7

LESSON XXXV.—THE SELFISH SNAILS.



hap′-pened in-ter-rupt′ de-clare′ en-gage′

cab′-bage self′-ish dis-card′ crawl′-ing

feast′-ing con-fessed′ re′-al-ly sli′-my

It happen'd that a little snail
Came crawling with his slimy tail,
  Upon a cabbage stalk;
But two more little snails were there,
Both feasting on this dainty fare,
  Engaged in friendly talk.

"No, no, you shall not dine with us;
How dare you interrupt us thus?"
The greedy snails declare;
So their poor brother they discard,
Who really thinks it very hard,
He may not have his share.

But selfish folks are sure to know,
They get no good by being so,
In earnest or in play;
Which these two snails confessed, no doubt,
When soon the gard'ner spied them out,
And threw them both away.

Dictation Lesson.

A little snail in search of food came crawling upon a cabbage leaf, where there were two other snails. These two snails were not pleased with what they thought an intrusion. So they would not permit their brother snail to have a bit, which he considered very hard, as there was enough for all. It was really unkind. There are many children who are equally unfeeling and selfish, who will not allow another to partake of any benefit with themselves, if they can prevent it.

Writing Copy.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

Find the difference between the following numbers.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
101	171	414	319	217	610
74	38	315	220	178	546
———	———	———	———	———	———
———	———	———	———	———	———

—o—

LESSON XXXVI.—BEES & BEE HIVES.

bee′-hives	**shi′-ning**	**flow′ers**
sur-round′-ed	**ad′-age**	**pull′-ing**
count′-less	**in-struc′-tive**	**hand′-some**
crea′-tures	**sur-round′-ed**	**gor′-ge-ous**

See Charles what a sight we have! Here are two bee-hives placed on a stand surrounded with flowers of all kinds. There

are bees in countless numbers. They are flying in and out, and are full of life. The sun is shining, and they are hard at work, laying in a store of honey for the coming winter. This was an early swarm, and will enrich the owner; for the old adage says,

"A swarm of bees in May,
Is worth a load of hay;
A swarm of bees in June,
Is worth a silver spoon;
But a swarm of bees in July,
Is not worth a fly."

As insects, they are very curious and instructive.—They build their cells from wax, and deposit in them the honey which they get from flowers. Honey is a kind of juice found in the inside of flowers. This accounts for the bees pulling them so much about. Bees are not so handsome as wasps, but they do good, while the wasps do not. Each is furnished with a sting. The example bees set us is, to be busy, and to work as they work, never seeming to grow weary, but ever active. If we do not study and labour now, we shall regret in time to come letting days pass without profit. We may almost envy the lives of these little creatures, flitting about in the sun and living surrounded with Nature's

stores of sweets and perfumes, and the most gorgeous colours that can charm the eye. Their life must indeed be a happy one!

Dictation Lesson.

Bees set a good example to the young. While the sun is shining they are ever active in getting the sweet juices from the flowers, which they deposit in waxen cells, as a store for the coming winter. This juice we call honey, and as through them we get it, we call them honey bees. Each is furnished with a sting, and though perfectly harmless if let alone, if any one attacks or torments them, woe be to him. Their anger then knows no bounds.

Writing Copy.

Aim at excellence.

Multiplication Table by 6 backwards.

6	times	12	are	72	6	times	6	are	36
6	times	11	are	66	6	times	5	are	30
6	times	10	are	60	6	times	4	are	24
6	times	9	are	54	6	times	3	are	18
6	times	8	are	48	6	times	2	are	12
6	times	7	are	42	6	times	1	are	6

LESSON XXXVII.—WHAT CAME OF FIRING A GUN.

fir'-ing	**mount'-ed**	**mu'-sic**
clo'-sing	**cut'-ting**	**spring'-ing**
harm'-less	**heal'-thy**	**vic'-tuals**
morn'-ings	**whis'-tled**	**cal'-low**

Ah! there it falls, and now 'tis dead,
The shot went through its pretty head,
And broke its shining wing!
How dull and dim its closing eyes!
How cold, and stiff, and still it lies!
Poor harmless little thing!

It was a lark, and in the sky,
In mornings fine it mounted high,
To sing a merry song:
Cutting the fresh and healthy air,
It whistled out its music there,
As light it skimm'd along.

How little thought its pretty breast,
This morning, when it left its nest,
Hid in the springing corn,
To find some victuals for its young,
And pipe away its morning song,
It never would return.

Those pretty wings shall never more
Its callow nestlings cover o'er,
  Or bring them danties rare:
But long their gaping beaks will cry,
And then with pinching hunger die,
  All in the bitter air.

Poor little bird! if people knew
The sorrows little birds go through,
  I think that even boys
Would never call it sport and fun,
To stand and fire a frightful gun,
  For nothing but the noise.

Dictation Lesson.

Some boys are fond of boisterous and dangerous games. Others of dangerous things, as guns for instance. Little thought the bird that was shot what was going to happen; that a boy would shoot her for mere sport. She was on her way to procure food for her young that she had just left, never more to return. So all the young birds died. If you children have any feeling, which I know you have, you must grieve for the poor little birds that lost their mother, and were starved to death.

Writing Copy.

Pity the birds.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

— This sign is called *minus* and means substract.

(1)	218	—	74	(4)	616	—	548
(2)	316	—	127	(5)	749	—	378
(3)	436	—	237	(6)	710	—	614

LESSON XXXVIII.—NEVER BE IDLE.

ob-serve′	win′-ter	dwell′-ings
col-lects′	bea′-vers	bar′-ri-er
weath′-er	pa′-tient-ly	pre-vent′
pick′-ing	con-struct′	e-nor′-mous

See how the bee flies from flower to flower, and collects honey while the sun shines. Observe how happy the birds are to seize the first fine weather in spring, to build their nests; how busy they are in picking up sticks and straws to guard them, and hair and wool to keep their young ones warm. Watch the little ant also, and see how she lays in her store, at all seasons when she can go abroad, that she may not starve in winter.

Notice the beavers—see how hard and patiently they work to construct their dwellings. Sometimes they have to make a dam or barrier many feet long across a stream to prevent being washed away by the floods.

The work is enormous, yet they keep at it, and in the end succeed. Do this, and never be idle, but learn the true value of time.

Dictation Lesson.

Bees show their industry by collecting honey while the sun shines. Birds are very active in the spring in building their nests. The ant like the bee enploys herself in laying up a store for the coming winter; and beavers labour in the building of their houses, in which they show great foresight, as in the construction of a dam or pier to prevent floods and falls of water from washing their dwellings away.

Writing Copy.

Never be idle.

Multiplication Table by 5 backwards.

5	times	12	are	60	5	times	6	are	30
5	times	11	are	55	5	times	5	are	25
5	times	10	are	50	5	times	4	are	20
5	times	9	are	45	5	times	3	are	15
5	times	8	are	40	5	times	2	are	10
5	times	7	are	35	5	times	1	are	5

LESSON XXXIX.—TURNIP-TOPS.

tur′-nip		ris′-en
spar′-kles		mea″-dows
mis′-ty		a-sleep′
yon′-der		ro-sy′
sad′-ly		gath′-er
fin′-gers		pil′-lows

While yet the white frost sparkles over the ground,
And daylight just peeps from the misty blue sky,
In yonder green fields with my basket I'm found;
Come, buy my sweet turuip-tops—turnip-tops buy.

Sadly cold are my fingers, all drenched with the dew,
For the sun has scarce risen, the meadows to dry;
And my feet have got wet with a hole in my shoe;
Come haste, then, and buy my sweet turnip-tops, buy.

While you are asleep with your bed-curtains drawn,
On pillows of down, in your chambers so high,
I trip with the first rosy beam of the morn,
To gather my turnip-tops; haste then, and buy.

Then with the few ha'pence or pence I can earn,
A loaf for my poor mammy's breakfast I'll buy,
And to-morrow again little Ann shall return,
With turnips-tops, green, and fresh gathered, to cry.

Dictation Lesson.

Even while the frost sparkles on the ground, a little maid goes out early in the morning, to gather turnip-tops, in order to procure food for her poor mother. She does not mind her fingers being cold, and her foot wet from a hole in her shoe. She is so kind and so fond of her mother, as every child should be, that she forgets her own troubles and sorrows, in her desire to relieve her mother's. She is, indeed, a dutiful and loving child.

Writing Copy.

The dutiful girl.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
From	3184	7164	6170	4178	6143	7006
Take	1238	3068	3196	3088	3009	3187

LESSON XL.—AN APPLE.

ap′-ple	**Her′-e-ford**	**shriv′-elled**
quan′-ti-ties	**ed′-i-ble**	**gar′-den**
ci′-der	**pud′-dings**	**Lon′-don**
Dev′-on	**En-gland**	**whole′-some**

Apples are a very common fruit in this country. They grow largely in Devon and Hereford, where great quantities are pressed to make cyder of the juice. When ripe they are usually very sweet. They are mostly a handsome looking fruit, of all colours, and in shape commonly round. They have a pleasant smell, and are much used for puddings. The surface of an apple is bright, hard, smooth, and coloured. The eye is dry, rough, shrivelled and dark. The pips when dry are hard, brown, bright, oval, and bitter. The core is hard, and tough, and the pulp edible.

What a sight one has on a market morning, at Covent Garden, for instance, to see the loads of apples pouring in from all parts of the country in bushels, boxes or casks. The London people must be very fond of apples to need such a supply. Mind, I don't mean to say that the Londoners consume all that are sent, far from it. Besides puddings they are much used for pies. They also serve as part of the dessert on the tables of the rich folks, as well as being commonly eaten by all classes. The apples grown in England and the United States are considered better and richer in flavour than those of any other country. They are, when *ripe*, said to be very wholesome, besides being pleasant to the taste; but *unripe* apples are very unwholesome, and children often do wrong by devouring them, for they are sure to do them harm, and often cause great bodily pain.

Dictation Lesson.

Apples grow largely in Devon and Hereford, the juice from which is converted into cider. The apples grown in England and the United States of America are famous for their rich flavour. They bear various names, as the lemon pippin, the golden pippin, the ripstone pippin, the spice apple, the codling, the cat's

head, the russeting, and many others. Some are called eating apples, others pudding apples. Young folks are usually very fond of them; for when sweet they are extremely nice.

Writing Copy.

England's fruit.

Multiplication Table by 4 backwards.

4	times	12	are	48	4	times	6	are	24
4	times	11	are	44	4	times	5	are	20
4	times	10	are	40	4	times	4	are	16
4	times	9	are	36	4	times	3	are	12
4	times	8	are	32	4	times	2	are	8
4	times	7	are	28	4	times	1	are	4

LESSON XLI.—THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

hap'-py	prop'-er-ly	pil'-low
fol'-lies	les'-sons	peace'-a-ble
re-pent'	pa'-tience	in-stead'
look'-ing	o-bli'-ging	un-hap'-py

How pleasant it is, at the end of the day,
No follies to have to repent,
And on looking back, to be able to say,
That my life has been properly spent!

When I've done all my lessons with patience
and care,
And been good, and obliging, and kind,
I lie on my pillow, and sleep away there,
With a happy and peaceable mind.

But instead of all this, if it must be confess'd
That both idle and careless I've been,
I lie down as usual, and go to my rest,
Feeling sad and unhappy within.

If I wish to be happy as long as I live,
To be idle is never the way;
I must always endeavour attention to give,
To the duties of every day.

Dictation Lesson.

How pleasant it is at the end of the day, to be able to say, it has been well spent! I have not been idle. I have not been quarrelsome. I have done all my lessons, and have been good, obliging and kind. Such a one may lie his head on his pillow, and sleep soundly, having a happy and peaceable mind. Such I hope is the case with each of you.

Writing Copy.

Be a good child.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

Work the following sums.

(1)	1800	—	64	(4)	763	—	666
(2)	764	—	39	(5)	2149	—	1876
(3)	396	—	124	(6)	3184	—	2196

LESSON XLII.—AN EGG.

com'-mon-ly	**or'-dered**	**hum'-ming**
but'-ter	**doc'-tors**	**os'-trich**
con-tents'	**dif'-fer-ent**	**fur'-nish**
nour'-ish-ing	**di-am'-e-ter**	**mar'-ket**

This object, an egg, is very commonly seen in our butter shops. In form it is oval, being longer one way than the other. Its shell is white, dull, smooth, and hard. I could easily break it. Its contents are good, and very nourishing. They consist of the yolk and the white. The white when raw is a liquid, but when boiled a solid. It has little taste, while the yolk is yellow, soft, sapid, and odorous.

Eggs are often ordered by doctors as the best of food; and every body knows the value of a new laid egg to a sick person.

Eggs are of various sizes, and of different colours. Some are pretty little things, as the eggs of the humming bird, and other small birds. Then there are the large eggs of the

ostrich, which she lays in the burning sands of Africa. These have a very hard shell, somewhat resembling those of the crocodile; they are five inches in diameter, and weigh several pounds.

But no eggs are more useful than those of the common farm-house hen, and the duck; they furnish us with many a meal; are sent to market in vast quantities, and in the spring of the year are very cheap. Besides the eggs from our own farms, we have an immense supply from France and other countries, the people of which sell them to us, and take our money or goods in exchange.

Dictation Lesson.

Eggs are very common in this country. They are oval in shape, and have usually a hard, white shell. We have great quantities from abroad, and in the spring of the year they are very cheap. There is nothing nicer than a new-laid egg, but a stale or bad one is very unpleasant. The egg contains the future bird, and it only requires to be hatched. It is a pretty sight to see a brood of chickens just emerged from their shells.

Writing Copy.

A new laid egg.

Multiplication Table by 3 backwards.

3	times	12	are	36	3	times	6	are	18
3	times	11	are	33	3	times	5	are	15
3	times	10	are	30	3	times	4	are	12
3	times	9	are	27	3	times	3	are	9
3	times	8	are	24	3	times	2	are	6
3	times	7	are	21	3	times	1	are	3

LESSON XLIII.—THE SNOWDROP.

snow′-drop	**tem′-pest**	**thou′-sand**
driv′-en	**fa′-ded**	**bo′-som**
sweep′-ing	**smil′-ing**	**quick′-ly**
bit′-ter	**in′-fant**	**cov′-ered**

I saw a snowdrop on the bed,
Green taper leaves among;
White as the driven snow, its head
Upon the stalk was hung.

The wintry wind came sweeping o'er,
A bitter tempest blew;
The snowdrop faded—never more
To glitter with the dew.

I saw a smiling infant laid
In its fond mother's arms;
Around its rosy cheeks there played
A thousand dimpling charms.

A sudden death was sent to take
The smiling babe away;
How did its little bosom shake,
As in a fit it lay!

Its little heart was quickly stopped,
And in the earth so cold,
I saw its pretty coffin dropped,
And covered up with mould.

Dear little children who may read
This mournful story through;
Remember death may come with speed,
And also summon you.

Dictation Lesson.

The snowdrop buds and blooms early in the year. It looks very pretty—even enchanting: but a bitter tempest comes on, and it droops and dies, never more to rise again. A little infant in its mother's arms, with rosy cheeks, and dimpling charms, smiles and coos with delight, when suddenly it is seized with a cold and fever. This dear little babe loses its colour and its charms. It has not strength enough to cope with the fever, but sinks, droops and dies.

Writing Copy.

A fine flower.

Arithmetic.—Substraction.

From two thousand and ten, take the following numbers:—

(1) One thousand and four.
(2) One thousand and forty.
(3) Two thousand and one.
(4) One thousand and seventy-six.
(5) One thousand and sixteen.
(6) Nine hundred and seventy-five.

Mixed Questions.

(1) A boy's suit of clothes cost twenty-six shillings; the jacket cost eight shillings, and the waistcoat cost six shillings. What did the trousers cost?

(2) If I have 101 filbert nuts, and I give to Charles 20, to William 24, to George 18, and to Eliza 16. How many have I left?

(3) There are in a certain school six classes, in all 249 scholars:—the first class has 39 boys; the second 44; the third 45; the fourth 41; the fifth 40. How many has the sixth class?

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