



THE  
FIRST  
READING

OF THE  
SCHOOL AND HOME

MARCOUS WILCOX,  
AUTHOR OF PRIMARY HISTORY,  
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
AMERICAN HISTORY, AND SCETCHES  
OF GENERAL HISTORY.

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THE  
**FIRST  
READER**


OF THE  
SCHOOL AND FAMILY SERIES

BY  
**MARCUS WILSON,**

AUTHOR OF "FIRST READER," "SECOND READER,"  
"THE CHILD'S PRIMER," "NEW ENGLISH ALPHABET,"  
AND "GOLDEN-LEAF ORAL LANGUAGE."



**Eakin**  
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## DIRECTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

A few general principles, that were laid down in the Primer, are repeated here.

Children may be taught to call words at sight, as well as letters. They should begin to read at the same time that they begin to learn the Alphabet, and in this way they will probably be able to read, by rote, several pages, before they have learned all their letters. When they have completely mastered the Alphabet (but not till then), they may be required to spell the principal words in the Reading Lessons.

Particular care should be taken to guard pupils against acquiring a slow and monotonous habit of reading. If they can be made to read *swiftly* and *correctly* at the beginning, they will avoid this habit. Do not let them *spell out* the words at first. Pronounce the sentences for them, and require them, as they read, to imitate you. They will thus soon learn to read short sentences correctly, without the aid of the teacher.

As a guide to the proper modulations of the voice, marks are given to denote the rising and falling inflections. The pupils should be made to understand the meaning of these marks, and should never be allowed to read a sentence in violation of their import.

The rising inflection is denoted thus, *^*.

The falling inflection is denoted thus, *v*.

### A. LESSON I. a.

The ape and the ant.  
The ape has hands.  
The ant has legs.  
Can the ant run'?



THE APE THE ANT.

### B. LESSON II. b.

The bat and the boy.  
Can the bat fly'?  
Can the boy run'?  
See the moon.



THE BAT. THE BOY.

### C. LESSON III. c.

The cat and the cow.  
The cat has a mouse.  
The cow gives milk.  
It is an old cow.



THE CAT. THE COW.

### D. LESSON IV. d.

The dog and the duck.  
Can the dog run'?  
Can the duck swim'?  
See the dog jump!



THE DOG. THE DUCK.

### E. LESSON V. e.

An elk and an egg.  
The elk has horns.  
Is it the egg of a hen'?  
It is a large egg.



THE ELK. THE EGG.



THE FAN. THE FISH.

F. LESSON VI. *f.*

A fan and a fish.  
Do you like a fan?  
Can the fish swim?  
The fish can swim.



THE GIRL. THE GOAT.

G. LESSON VII. *g.*

A girl and a goat.  
Is it a tame goat?  
Who feeds it?  
Ann feeds it.



THE BEEHIVE. THE HARP.

H. LESSON VIII. *h.*

A hive and a harp.  
Who plays on the harp?  
Bees live in the hive.  
Do you see the bees?



THE GOAT. THE IBEX.

I. LESSON IX. *i.*

The ibex is a goat.  
It lives on the hills.  
It is wild.  
Can it run fast?



THE JUG. THE JAY.

J. LESSON X. *j.*

A jug and a jay.  
The jay is a bird.  
This jay is tame.  
What is in the jug?

K. LESSON XI. *k.*

A key and a kite.  
A key for the door.  
The kite is in the air.  
It is up high.



THE KEY. THE KITE.

L. LESSON XII. *l.*

A lamb and a lark.  
Is it a pet lamb?  
The lark is a bird.  
It is on a tree.



THE LAMB. THE LARK.

M. LESSON XIII. *m.*

The man and the moon.  
The moon gives light in  
the night.  
It is up in the sky.



THE MAN. THE MOON.

N. LESSON XIV. *n.*

A net and a nest.  
The nest of a bird.  
Men catch fish in a net.  
A fish can swim.



THE NET. THE NEST.

O. LESSON XV. *o.*

Here is an ox.  
The ox has horns.  
The owl has large eyes.  
The owl is a bird.



THE OX. THE OWL.



THE PINK. THE PEAR.

P. LESSON XVI. *p.*

A pink and a pear.  
Is the pink as sweet as  
the rose'?  
Is the pear good'?



THE QUAIL. THE QUILL.

Q. LESSON XVII. *q.*

A quail and a quill.  
A quail is a bird.  
It is not tame.  
What is a quill for'?



THE ROSE. THE RAT.

R. LESSON XVIII. *r.*

A rose' and a rat.  
Is the rose as sweet as  
the pink'?  
The rat is sly.



THE SHIP. THE STAG.

S. LESSON XIX. *s.*

A ship and a stag.  
The ship is at sea.  
A ship has sails.  
The stag has horns.



THE TRAP. THE TOP.

T. LESSON XX. *t.*

A trap and a top.  
Boys play with tops.  
Do traps catch rats'?  
A trap has teeth.

U. LESSON XXI. *u.*

An urn or a vase.  
Do you see it'?  
What do we use to shield  
us from the sun'?



THE URN. THE UMBRELLA.

V. LESSON XXII. *v.*

Grapes on the vine.  
They are ripe.  
The vane shows which  
way the wind blows.



THE VANE. THE VINE.

W. LESSON XXIII. *w.*

The wolf is wild, and  
lives in the woods.  
The wasp can fly.  
Can the wasp sting'?



THE WOLF. THE WASP.

X. LESSON XXIV. *x.*

The man chops wood  
with the ax.  
The ox draws the cart.  
The man has a whip.



THE AX. THE OX.

Y. LESSON XXV. *y.*

The yew is a kind of  
tree. Is it tall'?  
What is the yoke for'?  
See the chain.



THE YEW. THE YOKE.



THE ZE-BRA. THE ZE-BU.

Z. LESSON XXVI. Z.  
 A ze-bra and a ze-bu.  
 What is the ze-bra like?  
 A horse? The ze-bu  
 is a kind of ox.

## WRITING LESSONS.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>A man saw me</i>       | <i>Next time you may</i>   |
| <i>But I saw him, too</i> | <i>O let me see it!</i>    |
| <i>Can he run fast?</i>   | <i>Put it up now.</i>      |
| <i>Did you call me?</i>   | <i>Quills and quails.</i>  |
| <i>Eggs are good.</i>     | <i>Bring the bell.</i>     |
| <i>Furs are warm.</i>     | <i>Put up now.</i>         |
| <i>God sees me.</i>       | <i>Take all of it.</i>     |
| <i>His eye sees all.</i>  | <i>Wp on the hay.</i>      |
| <i>I must be good.</i>    | <i>Vines on the trees.</i> |
| <i>Jane has a doll.</i>   | <i>What is the nest?</i>   |
| <i>Kate has a hoop.</i>   | <i>U in the word us.</i>   |
| <i>Let me roll it.</i>    | <i>Yew: a tree.</i>        |
| <i>May I roll it?</i>     | <i>Z in ze-bra.</i>        |
| <i>G. and.</i>            | <i>Go, and so forth.</i>   |

## DIRECTIONS TO THE TEACHER.

REQUIRE the pupils to pay particular attention to the rising and falling inflections. (See Directions, page 2.)

Require them to read the questions and answers correctly, that they may acquire correct habits at the beginning. The sentences in this Reader are such as they are speaking every day; and there is nothing difficult in reading them as they would speak them.



Require them to pronounce all words *fully, distinctly, and correctly*. A distinct articulation is of the utmost importance to the young reader.

The most common faults in articulation are, 1st. The suppression of a syllable, as *er-ry*, for *er-e-ry*, *nan-ty*, for *nan-ty*; 2d. The suppression of a sound, as *go-in*, for *go-ing*, *ac-cep*, for *ac-cept*, and, 3d. The change of a vowel sound, as *pic-ter* for *pic-ture*, *mod-er-it*, for *mod-er-ate*.

Pupils should be carefully guarded against such errors.

## SPELLING LESSONS.

| i.    | ii.  | iii. | iv.   |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| bad   | can  | map  | mat   |
| had   | tan  | nap  | hat   |
| lad   | fan  | lap  | cat   |
| mad   | pan  | sap  | pat   |
| sad   | ran  | gap  | sat   |
| pad   | man  | cap  | rat   |
| v.    | vi.  | vii. | viii. |
| led   | bid  | bud  | dog   |
| fed   | did  | mud  | log   |
| bed   | hid  | nod  | gun   |
| red   | lid  | rod  | sun   |
| let   | bit  | sod  | bar   |
| pet   | sit  | pod  | tar   |
| ix.   | x.   | xi.  | xii.  |
| hem   | dun  | get  | tax   |
| gem   | nun  | wet  | wax   |
| gun   | lip  | cot  | six   |
| sun   | sip  | dot  | mix   |
| fin   | top  | lax  | fix   |
| pin   | hop  | vex  | box   |
| xiii. | xiv. | xv.  | xvi.  |
| fade  | mice | bale | dame  |
| lade  | vice | gale | came  |
| hide  | page | mile | pipe  |
| ride  | rage | pile | ripe  |
| face  | bake | hole | hope  |
| lace  | make | mole | rope  |

## PART II.

EASY WORDS OF NOT MORE THAN FOUR LETTERS.

[CONTINUED FROM THE PREVIOUS.]

## LESSON I.



Is it a new book'?

Is it a nice new book'?

May I read the book'?

You may take the book, and read it,  
and then you may tell me what is in it.Take good care of the book. Do not  
soil it, nor tear it.

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| new  | nice | read | take | soil |
| book | may  | then | good | tear |



## LESSON II.



I go in. We go in. They go in. See us go in. Now let us all go in. We may go in. They will let us go in.

May I go in with you? You may go in, if you wish. You and I may go in, if we can. May all of us go in? Yes; we may go in.

Now we are in. Do see us! Are you in deep now? Do you like it? Can you get out?

You are wet now. Come out and get dry. Will you come?

Do not wade too far. Now will you take my boat, and put it down?

Do you see me hold up my boat? You will see that my boat will sail well.

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| wish | like | wade | down | sail |
| deep | come | boat | hold | well |

## LESSON III.

This boy has a new kite. Do you see him run with it?

He can fly the kite in the air. He has hold of the line.

Do you see the kite go up? It is up in the sky. Take care; or the line will get fast in the tree.



## LESSON IV.

Do you see this boy? Do you know his name?

The boys call him Ned.

He has a new cap. He is glad to get a new cap, for his old cap is torn.

He must take good care of the new cap, and not let it get wet.

One boy has a hat on his head. He says, "I must have a new cap, too, for my hat is old." This boy has a long coat. Do you see it? He is a tall boy.



|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| kite | sky  | fast | torn | coat |
| line | care | name | long | tall |

## LESSON V.



See the cat!  
It is on the bed.  
It is not a good cat, if  
it gets on the bed. Can  
you make the cat get  
off?

Will the cat bite me  
if I put my hand on  
her? May the cat go, or may she stay?

The cat may stay in the room, but she  
must not stay on the bed.

Did you see the cat have a rat? It  
was not a big rat.

## LESSON VI.



Do you see the man  
in the boat? How can  
he make the boat go?

He has an oar in his  
hand, and he can row  
the boat with the oar.

The boat is on a lake.  
Fish are in the lake;  
but they are down so

deep that the man can not see them.

Will the man fish for them?

|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| make | hand | room | lake | they |
| bite | stay | must | fish | them |

## LESSON VII.



Do you see the boys at play? Yes;  
I see them. What do they play with?

They play with a ball; and the ball is  
as large as my head.

They kick the ball. Do you see them  
do it? No; but I see them hit it with  
a club.

Is it a hard ball? No; it is a soft  
ball; and if it hits them it will not hurt  
them.

Boys love to play ball. It is good for  
them to play; but they must not play all  
of the time.

Do not play too long when it is a hot  
day. You must not get too warm, for  
that will hurt you.

|      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| boys | they | time | warm |
| play | with | hard | hurt |
| ball | kick | soft | will |
| head | club | hits | that |
| love | you  | when | see  |

## LESSON VIII.



The sun is up, and it is time for us to get up.

We must not lie in bed when the sun is up.

We can see the sun now, but we did not see the sun rise.

Do you see how red the sun is? Will it rain when the sun is so red, or will it be a dry time? Can you tell?

## LESSON IX.



What bush is this? Is it a rose-bush? Do you see the buds on it? The bush is full of red buds. May I pick a bud? No, do not pick it now. If you will let the bud be on the bush,

in a few days it will blow out, and be a fine red rose. Then you may pick the rose.

## LESSON X.

Do you see this bird? This bird is tame. It will eat out of my hand. It has a nest in the pear tree.

Can you see the nest? It has four eggs in it. I can see them from the shell. We must not take the eggs from the nest.



## LESSON XI.

Ann has gone to feed the hens. Do you see her? Do you see the hens eat? Do you see how fast the old hen eats?

Can a bird eat as fast as a hen? Can it eat as much? O no! It can not eat so much. What do the hens eat? They eat corn.



|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| rain | full | tame | feed | Jane |
| what | pick | nest | hens | hear |
| bush | blow | pear | fast | limb |
| rose | fine | tree | cage | lost |
| buds | bird | eggs | sing | back |

## LESSON VIII.



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## LESSON IX.



What bush is this? Is it a rose-bush? Do you see the buds on it? The bush is full of red buds. May I pick a bud? No, do not pick it now. If you will, let the bud be on the bush,

in a few days it will blow out, and be a fine red rose. Then you may pick the rose.

## LESSON X.

Do you see this bird? This bird is tame. It will eat out of my hand. It has a nest in the pear tree.

Can you see the nest? It has four eggs in it. I can see them from the shed. We must not take the eggs from the nest.



## LESSON XI.

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Can a bird eat as fast as a hen? Can it eat as much? O no! It can not eat so much. What do the hens eat? They eat corn.



|      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| rain | full | tame | feed | Jane |
| what | pick | nest | hens | hear |
| bush | blow | pear | fast | limb |
| rose | fine | tree | cage | lost |
| buds | bird | eggs | sing | back |

## LESSON XII.



Do you see Jane'?  
She has a bird, and  
she has put it in a cage'.  
Do you see her feed the  
bird'? Is the bird  
tame', or wild'?

The bird is tame' now';  
but once it was wild'.  
The bird is a jay'.

## LESSON XIII.



Can a bird sing'?  
Yes'; it can sing'. Do  
you like to hear it  
sing'? Yes'; do not  
you like to hear it'?

I like to hear it  
sing', and I like to see

it, too'.

Did the bird hop', or did it fly'? It  
flew up to the top of the tree, and now it  
sits on a limb of the tree'.

Can the bird see me now'?

It can see you,' and it can hear you,  
too'.

Is that the bird that Jane lost'?

Yes'; it is the same bird'.

Is it glad to get out of the cage'?

Will it come back,' or will it fly off'?

## LESSON XIV.



See the big dog with the ring on his  
neck! What a good face he has! He  
is not a bad dog. He is kind and good.

Do you see him, look at the pup'? See  
the pup try to play with the big dog!  
The big dog will not hurt him.

Are all dogs good'? No'; some dogs  
are bad. Some boys are bad, too.

Bad boys we do not like; and we try  
to keep them far from us. Can we love  
bad boys'? If they will not be good, we  
will not hurt them; but we will not go  
with them.

## SPELLING LESSONS.

| I.    | II.  | III. | IV.   |
|-------|------|------|-------|
| made  | code | pare | rake  |
| wade  | mode | rare | cake  |
| bide  | rode | cage | wake  |
| side  | cube | sage | dike  |
| tide  | tube | lake | like  |
| wide  | dare | take | pike  |
| V.    | VI.  | VII. | VIII. |
| poke  | sale | mule | same  |
| woke  | male | rule | tame  |
| joke  | bile | fame | ape   |
| yoke  | file | game | cape  |
| dale  | tile | lame | tape  |
| pale  | vile | name | wipe  |
| IX.   | X.   | XI.  | XII.  |
| more  | cove | pure | pine  |
| sore  | wove | sure | wine  |
| tore  | gaze | dine | vine  |
| gore  | haze | line | lane  |
| bore  | maze | mine | cane  |
| core  | cure | nine | mane  |
| XIII. | XIV. | XV.  | XVI.  |
| bite  | torn | damp | fact  |
| kite  | worn | camp | tact  |
| mite  | burn | lamp | bent  |
| cone  | turn | colt | lent  |
| bone  | help | dolt | tent  |
| tone  | yelp | jolt | went  |

## PART III.

## EASY WORDS OF NOT MORE THAN FIVE LETTERS.

## LESSON I.



CHILDREN IN THE WOODS.

Is he kind to her? Yes, he is kind. He leads her by the hand, that she may not fall. Will they get lost there?

No, they will not get lost, for the boy knows the way. Do they fear to be in the wood? No, they do not fear.

The girl will trust him, and he will lead her, and they will be as safe there, as in the house.

They can go back to the house when they wish to. The boy knows the path.

LESSON II.  
THE OLD MAN.



Do you see this old man with a staff in his hands? Why does he use a staff?

He sits on a rock by the way-side, and rests his hands on a cane. His face and

his white beard show that he is an old man, and that he is bent with age.

Do you need a cane to walk with? Why not?

First I said staff, and now I say cane. Is a cane the same thing as a staff? What are canes made of?

Has this old man a hat on his head? Is it a hat, or is it a cap?

It is not a hat, and it is not a cap. Can you tell what it is?

Why does the old man sit there? Can he get up? Can he walk? Yes; the old man can get up, and he can walk; but he can not walk fast.

|      |       |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| kind | wood  | there | staff | first |
| hand | path  | knows | walk  | thing |
| lost | cane  | trust | rests | show  |
| fear | leads | house | white | beard |

LESSON III.  
BLOWING THE TRUMPETS.

Blow! blow! blow!  
How hard they blow!  
They make a loud noise; so loud that it can be heard a great way off.



Do you know what it is they make a noise with? Can you tell me the name of it? Is it a horn? Do you think that is the right name?

Are these old men? No; they are not old men. Are they boys? How can you tell that they are not boys?

Do they stand up, or do they sit down? Have they hats or caps on their heads? Can you tell which?

Here are four more men. Do you think they are old men? Are they as old as the old man with the cane in his hands?



See the eyes of these men! See how they look! See the hands of the man who has a cap on his head! Do you think he is a good man? I think not.

## LESSON IV.

## ANOTHER OLD MAN.



This must be an old man, for he has a long white beard. What a fine face he has! I like such a face.

This must be a good man, for his face says he is; and I do not think *his* face will tell a lie.

What do you think he has in his lap? Do you think it is a book? No; it is a roll. A roll? A roll of what? Can you tell what it is a roll of?

Do you see the eyes of this man? Does he look at the roll? What else do you see? I see an ink-stand, and a pen in it.

The man can take the pen, and write on the roll; and then he can read from the roll just as well as from a book.

Will the good old man read to us, if we ask him? Does he like boys? Yes, he likes *good* boys. No one likes *bad* boys.

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| blow  | loud  | noise | stand |
| think | likes | hands | woods |
| write | makes | could | catch |

## LESSON V.

Do you see this girl? What makes her look so? Why does she hold up her hands so?



Ah! I know why she does it. A man let her have a cage, with a bird in it; but she did not take good care of the bird. She did not feed it; and so the bird got out of the cage as soon as it could.

When it got out it flew off to the woods. Ann! it is of no use to hold up your hands in that way. Your bird has gone, and you can not catch it.

I am glad your bird has gone, for you had no right to keep it in a cage, and not feed it. Birds like to be free.

Who does not like the birds? Who does not like to hear them sing? Do you not like to see them, too?

Birds love to be in the trees. There most of them make their nests, and hatch their young. The wren is a small bird. The jay has a tuft on its head.

|      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| gone | right | trees | hatch |
| keep | birds | nests | young |



## LESSON VI.



This is a brig. This is a ship.

A brig is one kind of ship; but a brig has two masts, and a ship has three.

Do you see the masts? Do you see flags at the tops of the masts?

Would you like to go in a brig, or a ship, and sail on the sea?

When the wind blows, and the waves roll high, I would not like to be in a ship at sea. I like to be on the land, when the wind blows. See!



Here is a ship at sea in a storm! How hard the wind blows!

Ships at sea go so far from the land, that the land can not be seen for days and weeks.

|      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| ship | masts | storm | days  |
| brig | flags | sea   | weeks |

## LESSON VII.

Ann has a nice doll, and she has a hoop, too. Would you like a hoop and a doll?

Would you take good care of a doll?

Could you roll the hoop? Could you make it go fast? Would it go as fast as you could go?

Ann has a stick to make her hoop go. Could you roll your hoop with a stick?

Ann makes her hoop go fast, and she must run fast to keep up with it.



## LESSON VIII.

Do you think she loves that boy? Does the boy love her? Do you see his fine round face?

She loves him; and I think we can see that the boy loves her. We can tell by his good face.

He has long hair. See how it curls. His feet are bare, but they are not cold; for it is warm there.

Do you know the name of the boy? No, I do not know his name.



## LESSON IX.



A nose, an ear, a  
mouth, and an eye.

The nose is to smell  
with', the ear to hear  
with', the mouth to taste  
with', and to speak with',  
and the eye to see with'.

Is not this a fine face'?

We have but one nose, and one mouth;  
but we have two eyes, and two ears.

As we have but one mouth, and two ears,  
we must not speak so much as we hear.

## LESSON X.



A hand, an arm, a  
foot, a boot, and a  
shoe. We have two  
hands', two arms', two  
feet', two ears', two  
eyes', and but one  
nose', and one mouth'.

The shoe and the boot are for the foot.  
We wear boots and shoes on our feet.

Do you see the hand take hold of the  
boot'? Is it the hand of a man? Do  
you see how large that arm is'?

Could we walk much on one foot'?  
Could we work as well with one hand as  
with two'?

## LESSON XI.



Come, John and James, come here to me  
And tell me now what you can see.

*I see*

|  |                         |   |
|--|-------------------------|---|
|    | A house on the hill',   |    |
|    | A barn and a mill',     |    |
|    | A horse and a cow',     |    |
|    | A hoe and a plow',      |    |
|   | A dog on the mat',      |   |
|  | A rat in the trap',     |  |
|  | A bird on the tree',    |  |
|  | An ant and a bee',      |  |
|  | A bat and a bug',       |  |
|  | A jar and a jug',       |  |
|  | A man by the door',     |  |
|  | A cat on the floor',    |   |
|  | A hat in the hall', and |   |
|  | A glass on the wall'.   |   |

These are not all that I can see,  
But all whose names are known to me.

## LESSON XII.



Is it a fly' ?  
Is it a fly', or a  
bee' ?

It is not a bee' ;  
it is a fly'.

If I try to catch  
it', will it fly', or will  
it run' ? Can it run

fast' ? Can it fly fast' ?

If you try to catch it in your hand, it  
will fly up to the wall, or out of the  
door.

Some flies are small', and some are  
large' ; but they are not so large as  
birds' ;

A fly has eyes', and legs', and wings'.  
Are bugs and bees like flies' ?



All the day long  
an owl sat in the  
old oak tree : but  
when night came,  
away flew he.

The owl is a large  
bird ; and it has  
large round eyes.

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| door  | glass | wall  | night |
| floor | wings | small | round |

## LESSON XIII.



THE TOY SHOP.

Jane has gone with her aunt to a toy  
shop, to buy some toys. Do you see the  
toys in the shop' ?

Jane asks her aunt to buy a doll for  
her. She says, Ann has a doll. Do you  
see Jane point to the dolls on the shelf' ?

Is not Jane too old to play with dolls' ?  
Jane, which would you like to have me  
get' ; a doll' or a hoop' ?

Jane says she would like both'. Jane  
likes to have all the toys she can get.

But Jane is a good girl ; and she says  
she will be kind to the doll, and take  
good care of it.

So Jane's aunt got the doll, and the hoop  
too ; and Jane took them home with her.

|      |      |       |       |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| Jane | shop | aunt  | shelf |
| Ann  | toys | point | home  |

## LESSON XIV.



Do see the man on the horse! How fast the horse runs! Do you like to ride on a horse? Do you like to ride so fast?

I like to ride; but I do not like to ride so fast as that. I like to make the horse trot.

What makes this horse go so fast? Does he like to run? Does the man whip the horse?

The man likes to ride fast, but he does not whip the horse.

Why does the man ride so fast down the hill? Do you see the man look back? Do you know what he sees?

|       |      |      |      |
|-------|------|------|------|
| horse | ride | whip | work |
| runs  | slow | chin | talk |

## LESSON XV.



One of the men has a cap and a cane in his left hand. He has a large round face, and a **h**ot chin. His hair is long; and you can see that it curls on his neck. He wears a long and warm coat; and he has just come in from the **c**ool.

The man with the cap on his head has no coat on, and his arm is **b**are; for he has been at work.

It is warm in the room. He is glad to see the man who has come in, and to hear him talk.

You can see he is glad. He says, "Ah! is that your plan?" I am glad to hear it."

The boy hears all they say.

## LESSON XVI.



The men mow the grass, and when it is dry they call it hay.

They take up the hay, and then they put it on the cart, and the horse draws it to the barn'.

The men must work fast, and put the hay in the barn, so that it may not get wet by the rain.

The hay is for the horse', and the cow', and the ox to eat'.

Which does the horse love best'; hay', or oats', or corn'? It loves oats best'.

Does the cow love oats, too'? Yes'. And corn, too'? Yes'.

And do sheep love oats'? Yes'.

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| grass | draws | oats  | hair  |
| hay   | barn  | corn  | face  |
| cart  | rain  | sheep | curls |

## PART IV.

OCCASIONAL WORDS OF SIX LETTERS, AND A FEW EASY WORDS OF TWO AND THREE SYLLABLES.

## LESSON I.



THE BOY AND THE LILIES.

Ah, my little boy,' do not go too deep in-to the wa-ter. Do not reach too far.

What do you wish to get there'? I want to get that pret-t-ly lil-y, and the large lil-y lea-ves. Don't you see them on the wa-ter'?

But if you wade out too far, the wa-ter may be too deep for such a lit-tle boy as you.

LESSON II.  
THE SWAN



The swan is a large bird.

Jane says it is like a goose.

When it is young it is gray; but when it is grown to its full size, it is as white as snow.

It has a long neck, and short legs.

It makes a nest of short sticks, and grass, and leaves.

The eggs of the swan are large and white. Have you ever seen a swan?

No; I never saw one. Where do swans live? They swim on the water, and they fly in the air.

|       |       |        |        |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| swan  | young | makes  | eggs   |
| large | grown | sticks | ev-er  |
| goose | white | leaves | nev-er |

|        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| la'-dy | ea'-per | va'-por | so'-lar |
| ti-dy  | pa-per  | fa-vor  | po-lar  |
| ho-ly  | ta-per  | fla-vor | lit-tle |
| bo-ny  | vi-per  | clo-ver | pret-ty |
| po-ny  | bi-ter  | he-ro   | lil-y   |
| po-ker | fe-ver  | ne-gro  | wa-ter  |

## LESSON III.

A cat will *mew* and *purr*.  
Our cat sits by the fire.



Flies and bees will *buzz*.  
The bees fly to the hive.



Birds will *chirp* and *sing*.  
They fly from tree to tree.



Mice, rats, and pigs, will  
*squeal*.



The mice run to their holes.

Sheep and lambs will *bleat*.  
The lambs *frisk* and play.



The owl *hoots*. Owls do not  
hoot in the day time.



The lion *roars*. The lion is  
fi-er-c and strong.



The doves will *coo*.

The dove-cote is a small  
house for the doves.



A snake will *hiss*.

Snakes *crawl* in the grass.



The hen *clucks*. See how  
proud the old hen is!



## LESSON. IV



John goes to school where there are boys and girls.

All go there to read their books, and study their lessons.

There are slates, and maps, and books in the school.

Do you love to get to school? I hope you do. Can you read and spell?

Can you spell ba-ker? Do you know what a ba-ker is? A ba-ker is one who bakes bread.

Can you spell pa-per, and pu-pil, and ti-dy? Try.

| v.      | vi.    | vii.    | viii.   |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| pu'-pil | fu'-el | lu'-bel | di'-al  |
| ci-der  | du-el  | li-bel  | tri-al  |
| spi-der | eru-el | lo-cal  | vi-al   |
| ti-ger  | gra-el | vo-cal  | win-ter |
| ma-ker  | tu-lip | le-gal  | sum-mer |

## LESSON V.



WINTER.

It is cold now, and there is snow on the ground, and on the trees, and in the pond. It is win-ter.

Boys love to skate on the ice, and to slide down hill on a sled.

They must take care, or they will fall on the ice, and hurt them.

John has a new sled, and he will let James take it to slide on. Is not John a good boy?

Good boys and girls will be kind to their mates, and kind to all.

Which do you like best, Win-ter, or Sum-mer?

One boy slides down the hill on his sled. See him lie down on his sled!

Do you see the girl on a sled? Does she look cold? She has a muff to keep her hands warm.

## LESSON VI.



This boy has found a nest of eggs in the barn. The hen was on the nest, but she flew off. The hen had six eggs in her nest. Do you see them?

Ducks and geese lay eggs; but their eggs are not so good as the eggs of a hen.

Birds, as well as hens, build nests. Some birds build their nests in trees, and some on the ground.

Some make their nests of grass, or of straw; some make them of leaves, and some make them of small sticks.

Birds lay eggs in their nests, and then they sit on them a long time to keep them warm, and so hatch out young birds.

Some birds lay eggs that are white, and some birds lay eggs that are blue. Some birds lay eggs that have red spots on them, and some lay eggs that have blue spots on them.

|       |       |        |        |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| barn  | geese | sticks | blue   |
| flew  | eggs  | leaves | spots  |
| six   | hens  | build  | found  |
| ducks | hatch | straw  | ground |

## LESSON VII.

See the three boys run!

Do you see the dog run, too?

What fine fun,  
To see a dog run!  
The pig is in the lot,  
And our dog Trot  
Has gone to catch him.

Bow, wow! Hark!  
Do you hear him bark?

—Now he comes here  
With the pig by the ear:  
I thought he would fetch  
him.

A dog, a wolf, a  
horse, and a bear.

A dog will bark,  
A wolf will howl,  
A horse will neigh,  
A bear will growl.

Boys like to be out in the fields, where the men are at work.

If the pigs, or the cattle, get in to the corn, or the oats, or the wheat, or the meadow, they like to take the dog and drive them out.

Which would you like best to live in—the city, or the country?





## LESSON VIII.



A bunch of pinks,  
and a rose-bush.

Which do you like  
best, a pink' or a rose'?

John has a bunch of  
pinks in his hand; and  
Jane has a large white  
rose in her hair.

Where did John get  
the pinks'? Did he get them in the  
gar-den'? Did Jane get the rose there,  
too'? Are some ro-ses red'? What  
makes ro-ses and pinks grow'?

God sends the sun to shine on the  
rose and the pink, the grass, and the  
trees, to warm them, and to give them  
light, and to make them grow. He sends  
the rain and the dew al-so.

If they did not have an-y sun', nor an-y  
heat', nor an-y rain', nor 'an-y dew', they  
could not grow': they would soon die.

God is good. He made all things.

He made the sun to give light by day',  
and the moon to give light by night. He  
made the stars, al-so.

|       |      |          |          |
|-------|------|----------|----------|
| bunch | grow | cat'-tle | gar'-den |
| pinks | heat | mead-ow  | ro-ses   |
| rose  | rain | coun-try | al-so    |

## LESSON IX.



THE MICE.

The mice are in their holes,  
And there they hide by day;  
But when 'tis still at night,  
They all come out to play.

They climb up-on the shelves,  
And taste of all they please;  
They drink the milk and cream,  
And eat the bread and cheese.

But if they hear the cat,  
At once they stop their fun;  
In fright they seek their holes  
As fast as they can run.

When the cat is a-way,  
The mice will play.

|       |       |         |        |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| mice  | might | shelves | bread  |
| holes | play  | please  | cheese |
| hide  | climb | cream   | a-way' |

## LESSON X.



THE SLEIGH-RIDE.

O, do come here! Do see what a load of boys and girls! Do you know who they are?

O, I know now. They are the boys and girls from our school. How I would like to be with them! But I have been so sick, they did not think I could go.

What a fine time they have! The boys shout, and swing their caps. Do you hear them? And they have a flag, too!

Our dog barks at them as they go past the house, and they shout back to the dog.

Now they see me. Did you see them swing their caps when they saw me? The next time they take a sleigh-ride, I hope I can go with them.

What fine sport it is to ride in a sleigh in the winter!

## LESSON XI.

Hark! Did you hear a noise? Do you think the noise was in the box? Was it in the box, or in the basket?

What do you think it was? Do you think it was a rat, or a mouse, or a cat? I think it must have been a mouse. Perhaps it was a very little mouse; for it was a ver-y lit-tle noise.

Did you ev-er hear a rat squeal? Is that the way the rat talks?

Some-times it talks, and some-times it cries, when it squeals.

Did you ev-er hear an owl hoot in the night? Does the owl sing as well as hoot?

No; the owl does not sing. The owl hoots in the night, but not in the day-time.

There are ma-ny kinds of owls. Some are large, and some are small; but all of them have large eyes.

There is one kind that is called the screech-owl. Do you know why it is called so? Did you ever hear it?

Can you spell screech? You may try to spell it. It is a ver-y hard word.



LESSON XII.  
YOUTH AND OLD AGE.



Here are four children; two of them are sitting down, and two are standing up; and a good man is telling them about God and His works.

He tells them that they must love the Lord in their youth; and that, if they wish to be happy, they must be good.

Those little children are now in the *spring-time* of life, and now is the time to sow in their minds the seeds of wisdom. A full-grown and active man is said to be in his *manhood*; but old age is called the *winter* of life.



The old man whom you see with a cane in his hand, is lame and blind; but he was a boy once, and then he could run, and jump, and play, as well as you can.

Now he totters along, and a little child leads him. He is now in the *winter* of life.

## LESSON XIII.



THE OLD OAK TREE.

Thou art an old oak tree. But who knows how old thou art? Thou hast a large trunk; but if we could saw thy trunk in two, and count the rings of thy growth, we could tell thy age. It would be equal to the number of the rings.

But we will not cut thee down. The ax shall not harm thee. We will spare thee, thou old oak tree, for thou art an old friend. We love to look on thee, and to sit in the cool shade of thy branches.

Thy branches are large; they reach up to the sky, and they toss to and fro in the wind. The birds love thee; they sing in thy branches, and there they build their nests, and rear their young.

Once thou wast young; thou wast a

lit-tle sprig that a man might take in his hand; but now thou art tall, and large, and strong.

Now a man can not push thee down with his hand, nor tread on thee, nor pull thee up by the roots.

Ma-ny years have gone by since thou wast young. Thy bark was once smooth, but now it is rough with age.

Cold and keen winds have blown on thee; hail has beat up-on thee; the rain has wet thee; and the snow has hung on thy branch-es.

But thou dost still live; and in a ripe old age thy branch-es are yet green.

But ma-ny are the trees that die be-fore they grow to be as old, or as large, as thou art. Oft-en they be-gin to die at the top.

Their dead branch-es look, a-mong the green leaves, like gray locks on the head of age. Who has made them dif-fer from thee?

This oak tree grew from a lit-tle seed; from a lit-tle a-corn that you might hold in your hand, or put in-to your pock-et.

|           |          |           |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| sit'-ting | hap'-py  | num-'ber  |
| stand-ing | wis-dom  | branch-es |
| tell-ing  | man-hood | be-fore'  |

## LESSON XIV.



A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

O God', I thank thee that the night,  
In peace and rest hath passed a-way';  
And that I see, in this fair light',  
My Fa-ther's smiles, which make the day'.

Be Thou my guide'; and let me live  
As un-der Thine all-see-ing eye':  
Sup-ply my wants', my sins for-give',  
And make me hap-py when I die'.

|        |          |           |
|--------|----------|-----------|
| thank  | a'-corn  | oth'-er   |
| night  | pock-et  | bon-net   |
| peace  | fa-ther  | bas-ket   |
| rest   | un-der   | ser-vant  |
| fair   | sup-ply' | mel-on    |
| light  | for-give | din-ner   |
| smiles | part'-ly | chil-dren |
| guide  | put-ting | play-ing  |
| wants  | do-ing   | flow-ers  |

## LESSON XV.



These men have been out on the lake in a boat, and they have caught some fish in a net.

When the net is drawn in the lake, it takes in all the fish it meets with,—the large and the small, the good and the bad.

Do you see the three men? Do you see how many fish they have taken? There is a large heap of fish on the shore. Some of them are good, and some are bad.

One of the men has just thrown two bad fish back in-to the lake. The man that is partly sitting down is just putting a nice large fish in-to a jar. Do you see the two jars?

When they get the jars full of nice fish, they will take them home.

## LESSON XVI.



THE GARDEN.

What place do you think this is? It must be a garden. There must be a great many nice things there. Do you think it is a fine place for these boys and girls? Do you think they like to play there?

Do you see the boy who has a spade in one hand? Which hand has hold of the spade, the right hand, or the left hand? Can you tell? Which hand has hold of the cap?

Do you see the girl that stands near this boy? What do you think she has in her hand? I think it is a little hoe. Which hand has hold of the hoe?

Do you see what the other boy is

do-ing'? What does the oth-er girl hold in her hand'? In which' hand'? Do you see the girl's bon-net'?

Is that a lit-tle girl, also, who has a bas-ket on her head'? No'; that is the ser-vant'. She has been to the gar-den to get some mel-ons for din-ner. Do you see the mel-ons in the basket'? Do you think the mel-ons are ripe'?

Would you like to have such a gar-den to walk in'? Do you see the two dogs in the gar-den'? What are they do-ing'? Do they seem to be play-ing'?



Here is a gar-den, al-so. It is not the same gar-den that we saw on the oth-er page.

One man has a bas-ket full of grapes. A child is pick-ing grapes from the vines. The grapes are ripe now.

One wom-an is sit-ting down, and a lit-tle child is near her. The man who stands up is talk-ing to the wom-an.

This man has a long beard, and his feet are bare. We do not know what he is say-ing.

## LESSON XVII.



This is the man who takes care of the first gar-den that we saw. The chil-dren call him Un-cle Ben. What do you think he said to the chil-dren'?

He said: "Now, my lit-tle boys and girls, you must not touch a-ny of the fruit, nor a-ny of the flow-ers. By-and-by, I will give each of you some fruit, and a bunch of flow-ers."

## LESSON XVIII.



"THOU GOD SEEST ME."

God can see me ev-er-y day,  
 When I work', and when I play';  
 When I read', and when I talk';  
 When I run', and when I walk';  
 When I eat', and when I drink';  
 When I sit and only think';  
 When I laugh', and when I cry',  
 God is ev-er watch-ing nigh'.

When I'm qui-et', when I'm rude',  
 When I'm naugh-ty', when I'm good';  
 When I'm hap-py', when I'm sad',  
 When I'm sor-ry', when I'm glad';  
 When I pluck the scent-ed rose,  
 That in my neat gar-den grows';  
 When I crush the tin-y fly',  
 God is watch-ing from the sky'.

When the sun gives heat and light',  
 When the stars are twink-ling bright'.

When the moon shines on my bed',  
 God still watch-es o'er my head';  
 Night or day, at church or fair,  
 God is ev-er, ev-er near',  
 Mark-ing all I do or say',  
 Point-ing to the hap-py way.

## LESSON XIX.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The little lambs',  
 how kind and gen-  
 de they are! Who would  
 hurt the lambs'?

Do you not like to  
 see them? Did you  
 ev-er see them run',  
 and jump', and play',  
 on the hill-side'?



When lambs are grown to their full  
 size, they are called sheep. Do you  
 know what sheep are good for'?

Do you know what it is that cov-ers  
 their bod-ies'? Is it the same that cov-ers  
 the bod-i- of the cat', and the cow'?

No'. Wool grows on the bod-y of the  
 sheep'; but hair grows on the bod-y of  
 the cat and the cow.

Men shear the wool from the bod-y of  
 the sheep'; and then the wool is cleaned'.

and card-ed', and spun in-to yarn', and the yarn is wov-en in-to cloth', and the cloth is made in-to gar-ments.

## LESSON XX.

## THE BASKET OF FRUIT.



Here is a bas-ket full of fruit. There are mel-ons', and grapes', and, per-haps, oth-er kinds of fruit in the bas-ket.

There is also the branch of a grape-vine lean-ing *a-against* the bas-ket.

Do you see the shad-ow of the grape-vine on the ground', and the shad-ow of the bas-ket on the ground, also'?

You can not see the sun: but can you tell which way it is from the bas-ket'? Is it on the *right* of the bas-ket', or on the *left* of it'?

|        |            |            |
|--------|------------|------------|
| work   | watch'-ing | point'-ing |
| walk   | naugh-ty   | gen-tle    |
| drink  | hap-py     | hill-side  |
| think  | sor-ry     | card-ed    |
| laugh  | scent-ed   | wov-en     |
| light  | tin-y      | gar-ments  |
| bright | twink-ling | shad-ow    |

## LESSON XXI.



THE TWO DOGS.

Two dogs, Tray and Snap, went out one day to walk. Tray was a good dog', and would not hurt the least thing in the world'; but Snap was cross', and would snarl and bite at all the dogs that came in his way.

At last they came to a great town'; and all the dogs came out to see them'. Tray hurt none of them, and was kind to all: but Snap would growl at all; and at length he bit one that came too near him.

Then the men and boys came out with clubs and stones, and they beat Snap; and the dogs sprang on him, and tore him in pieces.

As Tray was with him, they dealt with him in the same way; and so he met with his death at the same time. They



thought Tray was bad, be-cause he was with a bad dog.

We should learn from this that good boys and girls may come to much harm if they go with those who are bad.

## LESSON XXII.



MORNING.

See the sun rise! It will be a fine day. The hens have left the roost. The birds sing, and fly from tree to tree. The grass is fresh with the dew.

The men have gone to the field; some to plow, and some to hoe the corn. James has gone out to the field with the men, and the old dog Fi-do has gone with him.

Do you see James with the dog? Do you see the dog look up at James? What do you sup-pose James has gone to the field for?

## LESSON XXIII.



NOON.

Now it is noon. How hot it is! It is ver-y hot in the sun; but it is cool in the shade of the trees.

Some of the cows lie down', some stand in the shade, where it is cool', and some have gone to the brook to drink'.

There is a bridge o-ver the stream. Do you see it? Can you point it out?

The men have left their work, and gone to the house. James has gone, too.

Old Fi-do is a-sleep on the floor in the hall. Where do you think the men' are? They must be at din-ner'.

That is a farm-house. The man who lives in it is a farm-er. Farm-ers spend much of their time at work in the fields.

## LESSON XXIV.



EVENING.

Now the sun has gone down, and it will soon be dark. The men have come in from the field: The cows are in the yard, and the gate is shut.

Jane has been to the yard to milk the cows, and now here she comes with her pail full of milk.

James would like some new milk to drink, and puss would like some, too. Do you see puss? Does she look as if she were asking for milk?

The hens have gone to roost. Do you see old Fi-do sitting by the door? What do you suppose he is thinking about?

Do dogs think? Fi-do will keep watch all night; and no thief will dare to come near the house.

Fi-do is a good dog. A good dog is of much use to a farm-er.

## LESSON XXV.

## THE EAGLE.

As the eagle is the strong-est, the most fierce, and dar-ing of birds, he is oft-en call-ed the King of Birds.

He also be-longs to the class of birds call-ed *Birds of Prey*. Such birds feed on flesh.



The eagle flies high in the air, and makes his nest on toft-y rocks; but he comes down to the plain in search of food for him-self and for his young.

He will seize, and car-ry off geese, and ducks, and lambs, and rab-bits; and he has also been known to car-ry off in-fants, and even to at-tack quite large chil-dren.

Two boys, the one five, and the oth-er sev-en years of age, were play-ing in a field near the cit-y of New York, while their par-ents were at din-ner.

A large eagle soon came sail-ing o-ver them, and, mak-ing a sud-den swoop, tried to seize the el-der boy, but missed him.

The eagle soon tried a-gain; but the



boy, who had a sick-le  
in his hand, struck at  
the bird with it.

It was a luck-y blow;  
for the sick-le hit the  
bird un-der the left wing,  
and killed it.

LESSON XXVI.  
WILD GOATS.



There are wild  
goats, as well as tame  
goats. The wild goats  
live a-mong the rocks.

Here are some wild  
goats. One of them  
is stand-ing up on a  
high rock, and oth-ers

are ly-ing down.

The goat is much like the sheep: but  
goats have beards, while sheep have  
none. The horns of goats are not like  
those of sheep.

A young goat is called a kid; but a  
young sheep is called a lamb.

Kid gloves are made from the skin of  
the kid.

ca'-gle    rab'-bit    sick'-le    stand'-ing  
sail-ing    luck-y    un-der    a-mong'

LESSON XXVII.



A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

An-oth-er day its course has run,  
And still, O God', Thy child is blest';  
For Thou hast been by day my Sun,  
And Thou wilt be by night my rest.

Sweet sleep de-scends, mine eyes to close';  
And now, while all the world is still',  
I give my bod-y to re-pose',  
My spir-it to my Fa-ther's will'.

LESSON XXVIII.

I will not fear,  
For God is near,  
Through the dark night  
As in the light.

Now, while I sleep,  
Safe watch He'll keep.  
Why should I fear  
When God is near'?



LESSON XXIX.  
THE LION.



The li-on is oft-en called the King of Beasts'; and when he is wild', and roam-ing o-ver his na-tive plains in pur-suit of his prey', he is feared both by beasts and men'.

We can not well judge how strong and fierce he is, from what we see of him in a tame state.

Ver-y large and fierce li-ons are found in the south of Af-ri-ca; and they are a ter-ror to the tribes who dwell there.

They car-ry off cat-tle; and some-times they come in-to the fields, near the hous-es, and car-ry off men.

A man in South Af-ri-ca was once out late in the day, far from home, when he saw a li-on at a dis-tance. The li-on saw

him at the same time, and be-gan to fol-low him slow-ly.

When the man walk-ed fast', the li-on walk-ed fast'; and when he stop-ped', the li-on stop-ped'. He saw



that the lion meant to fol-low him un-til dark, and then spring up-on him, and make a meal of him.

As he could not run away from the li-on, he knew that his on-ly chance for life was to cheat the beast in some way.

So when he came to a high cliff, below which was a deep rock-y hol-low, he climb-ed down, where the li-on could not see him.

Here he fix-ed a stick in the rocks, and put on it his coat and hat, so as to make them look like a man; and then he hid un-der a rock on one side.

Soon the li-on came creep-ing sly-ly a-long, when, see-ing the coat and hat, he made a sud-den spring at them, and fall-ing down the rocks, was kill-ed.

The li-on will watch for hours for his prey to come near him. Here is one lying by a rock on the plain.

He has been watch-ing for a herd of ze-bras; but they are go-ing far-ther a-way, and he will not catch one.



## LESSON XXX.

## CHRIST BLESSING CHILDREN.



And Jesus said, Suffer lit-tle chil-dren to come un-to me, and for-bid them not; for of such is the king-dom of heav-en.

And he took them up in His arms, put His hands up-on them, and blessed them.

I think, when I read that sweet sto-ry of old',

When Je-sus was here a-mong men',  
How he called lit-tle chil-dren as lambs  
to his fold',

I should like to have been with them  
then'.

I wish that his hands had been placed on  
my head',

That his arms had been thrown a-round  
me',

And that I might have seen his kind  
look, when he said,

"Let the lit-tle ones come un-to me'."

But still, to his foot-stool in play-er I may  
go,

And ask for a share in his love';

And if I thus ear-nest-ly seek him be-low',  
I shall see him and hear him a-bove',—

In that beau-ti-ful place he has gone to  
pre-pare

For all that are washed and for-giv-en';  
And ma-n-y dear chil-dren are gath-er-ing  
there',

"For of such is the king-dom of heav-en'."

## LESSON XXXI.

## A FABLE.

What is a fa-ble'? A fa-ble is a sto-ry  
which is not *true*. Yet ma-n-y fa-bles  
*teach truths*.

Do you ask how this can be'? Here  
is a fa-ble that is not true; yet it teach-es  
a truth which you should all know.

Two or three boys stood one day at the  
side of a pond, in which there were some  
frogs.

Now, though the poor frogs did them  
no harm, yet as soon as a frog put up  
its head, these bad boys would pelt it  
with stones.

"My dear boys," says one of the frogs,  
"you do not think that, though this may  
be sport to you, it is death to us."

This fa-ble teach-es that *we should not  
hurt those who do not hurt us; nor should  
we laugh at what gives them pain.*

## LESSON XXXI.



## LITTLE THINGS.

Lit-tle drops of wa-ter,  
Lit-tle grains of sand,  
Make the might-y o-cean,  
And the pleas-ant land.

Thus the lit-tle min-utes,  
Hum-ble though they be,  
Make the might-y a-ges  
Of e-ter-ni-ty.

Thus our lit-tle er-rors  
Lead the soul a-way  
From the path of vir-tue,  
Off in sin to stray.

Lit-tle deeds of kind-ness,  
Lit-tle words of love,  
Make our earth an E-den,  
Like the heav-en a-bove.

## PART V.

## LESSON I.



COUNTING.

Can you count? Can you count one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten pen-nies'?

If John should give you ten ap-ples, and Ma-ry should give you six, can you tell me how ma-ny you would then have?

You must learn to count, and you must learn to do a great ma-ny lit-tle sums. Do you ev-er play mar-bles? How could a boy play mar-bles if he could not count them?

Do you know how to write fig-ures on a slate, or on pa-per? Can you make the fig-ures for *four'*, *six'*, *eight'*, and *nine'*? If you can not make all the fig-ures, you must learn them. Here they are,—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.—0.

LESSON II.

Two peach-es had John:  
His sis-ter had one:  
They gave them to me,  
And then I had three.

*Two and one are how ma-ny'?*

Two peach-es had Jane,  
And Ma-ry two more:  
They gave them to me,  
And then I had four.

*Two and two are how ma-ny'?*

Ma-ry had a cush-ion,  
Giv-en by her moth-er;  
It had five pins on one side,  
And four pins on the oth-er.  
How ma-ny pins in all  
Were on the lit-tle ball?

*Five and four are how ma-ny'?*

LESSON III.

Ten ap-ples on a ta-ble lie,  
And Jane takes three in pass-ing by:  
How ma-ny does she leave? *?*  
*Three from ten leave how ma-ny'?*

When Ma-ry had ten pins,  
She gave E-li-za four;  
Then all that she had left  
Were just six, and no more.  
*Four from ten leave how ma-ny'?*

When Pe-ter had just sev-en plums,  
He gave his sis-ter three,  
And then he was so ver-y kind,  
He gave the rest to me.  
*How ma-ny did he give to me'?*

A poor wom-an was beg-ging. Ma-ry  
gave her ten pen-nies. Then the poor  
wom-an paid five pen-nies for a loaf of  
bread, and took the oth-er pen-nies home.  
*How ma-ny did she car-ry home'?*

|           |         |          |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| peach'-es | giv'-en | Pe'-ter  |
| sis-ter   | oth-er  | ver-y    |
| ma-ny     | lit-tle | pen-ny   |
| Ma-ry     | ap-ple  | Mo-ses   |
| cush-ion  | ta-ble  | E-li'-za |

## LESSON IV.

Two and one are three.    2 and 1 are 3.  
 Four and two are six.    4 and 2 are 6.  
 Four and three are sev-en.    4 and 3 are 7.  
 Eight and two are ten.    8 and 2 are 10.  
 Sev-en and two are nine.    7 and 2 are 9.  
 Five and three are eight.    5 and 3 are 8.  
 Six and four are ten.    6 and 4 are 10.

## LESSON V.

Twice one are two.  
 Twice two are four.  
 Twice three are six.  
 Twice four are eight.  
 Twice five are ten.  
 Twice six are twelve.

|                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Three times one are three.   | 3 times 1 are 3.  |
| Three times two are six.     | 3 times 2 are 6.  |
| Three times three are nine.  | 3 times 3 are 9.  |
| Three times four are twelve. | 3 times 4 are 12. |
| Four times one are four.     | 4 times 1 are 4.  |
| Four times two are eight.    | 4 times 2 are 8.  |
| Four times three are twelve. | 4 times 3 are 12. |
| Five times one are five.     | 5 times 1 are 5.  |
| Five times two are ten.      | 5 times 2 are 10. |
| Six times one are six.       | 6 times 1 are 6.  |
| Six times two are twelve.    | 6 times 2 are 12. |

After the pupil has read Lessons IV. and V. a few times, cover up the left hand part, and require him to read the other part until he can call the figures with facility.

## LESSON VI.



GOD MADE ALL THINGS.

God made the sun to give us light,  
 The moon and stars that shine at night,  
 He made the earth that gives us grain,  
 He made each beast that treads the plain,  
 He made the clouds, He made the sky,  
 He made the birds that soar on high,  
 He shields us when we close our eyes,  
 He guards us when at morn we rise,  
 He knows all things, by night or day,  
 He sees us when we kneel to pray;—  
 And if we serve him till we die,  
 He'll take us to His home on high.

## A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

Now I lay me down to sleep,  
 I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep;  
 If I should die before I wake,  
 I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take.



## LESSON VII.



LEARNING TO READ.

Come hith-er, good Trust-y';  
See how still you can be':  
For I've come to teach you  
Your A, B, C'.

Broth-er says you *can't* learn',  
And fa-ther says', may be',  
Though you nev-er will *read*',  
You may *bark* A, B, C'.

Now, good Trust-y', at-tend';  
Let us show them that we  
*Can* learn, if we *please*',  
Our A, B, C'.

To what lit-tle Kate said,  
Trust-y seemed to a-gree':  
Do you think he learned much  
Of his A, B, C'?

## LESSON VIII.



COUNTRY SOUNDS.

The wind is blow-ing;  
The cows are low-ing;  
The brook is bab-ling;  
The geese are gab-ling;  
The mule is bray-ing;  
The horse is neigh-ing;  
The sheep are baa-ing;  
The boys ha-ha-ing;  
The birds are sing-ing;  
The bells are ring-ing;  
The cart-wheels squeak-ing;  
The barn-door creak-ing;  
And John is saw-ing;  
Wil-lie hur-rah-ing;  
The pea-cock screech-ing;  
And Car-rie teach-ing  
Three lit-tle boys  
A-mid all the noise.

Use these long words for a Spelling Lesson.

## LESSON IX.

## THE PRIESTS OF THE JEWS.



In the Bi-ble, we read a-bout the Jews; who were the cho-sen peo-ple' of the Lord.

The Lord gave to them laws; and taught them how to wor-ship Him.

They had priests' who were set a-part by the Lord to at-tend to the du-ties' of pub-lic wor-ship.

Here is a Jew-ish priest, with a kind of cap, or hood, on his head, and a neck-piece' that comes down over his shoul-ders.

He has on a flow-ing gar-ment, with a gir-dle a-round his waist; and he wears a sash that cross-es on his breast.

The oth-er man, stand-ing near, has two doves in his hand, and he is giv-ing them to the priest.

For what pur-pose do you sup-pose he has brought' the doves; and what do you think the priest will do with them?

The doves are to be killed, and burned on an al-tar be-fore the Lord; for this was a part of the wor-ship of the Jews.

And here is a wom-an, also, who has brought two doves, to be of-fered' to the Lord. She has giv-en one to the priest, and she holds the oth-er in her hand.

She brought them in the bas-ket which you see.

But the Lord does not wish *us* to wor-ship Him in this way.

This kind of wor-ship was for the Jews on-ly, and was to show that Christ should suf-fer and die for the sins of the world.



hith'-er

Trust-y

broth-er

fa-ther

Bi-ble

cho-sen

peo-ple

wor-ship

pub-lic

Jew-ish

flow-ing

gar-ment

gir-dle

giv-ing

pur'-pose

al-tar

giv-en

suf-fer

cam-el

use-ful

need-ed

des-erts

cross-ing

bod-y

trav-el

sto-ny

pla-ces

sand-y

heav'-y

thir-ty

for-ty

wa-ter

mas-ter

ta-ken

at-tend'

a-gree

a-bout

a-part

a-round

sup-pose

with-out

be-fore

LESSON X.  
THE CAMEL.



The cam-el is a ver-y use-ful an-i-mal. It is found where it is most need-ed; in lands where there are great des-erts. From its use in cross-ing these o-ceans of sand, it is called "The Ship of the Des-ert."

The cam-el has a long neck, a small head, and a stout bod-y. It has long legs. Some cam-els have two humps on the back, and some have on-ly one.

The cam-el has broad feet; and the sole of the foot is cov-ered with a tough skin, so that the an-i-mal can trav-el with ease o-ver dry, sto-ny, and sand-y pla-ces.

It car-ries a heav-y load on its back; and it can trav-el, with a load, thir-ty or for-ty miles in a day. It can go ma-n-y days with-out wa-ter.

The cam-el will kneel for its mas-ter to put the load on its back, or to have it ta-ken off.

This an-i-mal sup-plies the peo-ple of the des-ert with al-most all their wants. Its flesh and milk are used for food; and its hair and wool are made in-to cloth.

LESSON XI.  
SOWING AND REAPING.

Here are two pic-tures, which show how some peo-ple dressed and looked a long time ago.

They are the peo-ple of whom we read in the Bi-ble. They are the same who are now called Jews.

The first pic-ture shows a man sow-ing seed in the field. He car-ries the seed in a bas-ket.

His legs and feet are bare; for he lives in a warm coun-try, and he does not need as ma-n-y clothes as we do.

A man is plow-ing in the field, with a yoke of cat-tle. He is a great way off; and that is why he seems so small.

The next pic-ture shows the time of har-vest. Both men and wom-en gath-er the grain.

They tie up the grain in bun-dles, and then they car-ry it to the barn. Of the grain they make flour, and of the flour they make bread.



## LESSON XII.

"GOD IS EVER GOOD."

See the shin-ing dew-drops  
On the flow-ers strewed,  
Prov-ing, as they spar-kle,  
"God is ev-er good."

See the morn-ing sun-beams  
Light-ing up the wood,  
Si-lent-ly pro-claim-ing,  
"God is ev-er good."

Hear the mount-ain stream-let  
In the sol-i-tude,  
With its rip-ple say-ing,  
"God is ev-er good."

In the leaf-y tree-tops,  
Where no fears in-trude,  
Mer-ry birds are sing-ing,  
"God is ev-er good."

Bring, my heart, thy trib-ute,  
Songs of grat-i-tude,  
While all na-ture ut-ters,  
"God is ev-er good."

## LESSON XIII.

## THE CLOTHES WE WEAR.

Do you know what your clothes are made of? The new coat which you think so pret-ty, was once *wool* which grew on the back of the *sheep*.

It kept the sheep warm be-fore it kept you warm. It was a coat which the sheep wore. And when the sheep had done with it, it was made in-to a coat for you.

Has your broth-er a pair of nice silk gloves? A *lit-tle worm* spun the silk of which they were made.

Is your dress as pret-ty as that which the *tu-lip* wears? Some *flies* are dressed in rich green coats; and the *but-ter-fly* wears a coat of *ma-ny* col-ors. Are your clothes as pret-ty as theirs?

How proud we are; how fond to show  
Our clothes, and call them rich and new;  
When the poor sheep and silk-worm wore  
That ver-y cloth-ing long be-fore.

The tu-lip', and the but-ter-fly',  
Ap-pear in gay-er coats than I;  
Let me be dressed fine as I will,  
Flies, worms, and flow-ers, ex-ceed me still.

LESSON XIV.  
MONEY.

We can not buy bread', or meat', or clothes', with-out mon-ey'; and when we have mon-ey', we ought to know the val-ue of it', so that, when we buy', or when we sell', we may make no mis-takes.

But we must learn to *count* mon-ey, as well as to know the name of each piece of mon-ey that we use.

Each piece of mon-ey is called a *coin*; and coins are made of cop-per, sil-ver, and gold. Our cop-per coin is a *Cent*.

Ten cop-per cents are e-qual to one silver Dime, which is a Ten-cent piece; and ten dimes are e-qual to a Dol-lar. So the Dol-lar is just one hun-dred cents.

We have al-so a Three-cent piece, a Five-cent piece, a Twenty-five-cent piece, a Fif-ty-cent piece, and a Dol-lar piece, all of which are silver coins.

We have *gold* coins also. The gold Dol-lar is a small coin; but it is worth just as much as the large sil-ver Dol-lar.

We have a gold coin which is some-times called the Gold Ea-gle. It is the same as the Ten-dol-lar piece which you see on the next page. Our lar-gest gold coin is the Dou-ble Ea-gle, which is a Twen-ty dol-lar piece.

## UNITED STATES MONEY.



TABLE OF MULTIPLICATION.

|                   |                    |                     |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2 times 1 are 2   | 3 times 1 are 3    | 4 times 1 are 4     |
| 2 times 2 are 4   | 3 times 2 are 6    | 4 times 2 are 8     |
| 2 times 3 are 6   | 3 times 3 are 9    | 4 times 3 are 12    |
| 2 times 4 are 8   | 3 times 4 are 12   | 4 times 4 are 16    |
| 2 times 5 are 10  | 3 times 5 are 15   | 4 times 5 are 20    |
| 2 times 6 are 12  | 3 times 6 are 18   | 4 times 6 are 24    |
| 2 times 7 are 14  | 3 times 7 are 21   | 4 times 7 are 28    |
| 2 times 8 are 16  | 3 times 8 are 24   | 4 times 8 are 32    |
| 2 times 9 are 18  | 3 times 9 are 27   | 4 times 9 are 36    |
| 2 times 10 are 20 | 3 times 10 are 30  | 4 times 10 are 40   |
| 2 times 11 are 22 | 3 times 11 are 33  | 4 times 11 are 44   |
| 2 times 12 are 24 | 3 times 12 are 36  | 4 times 12 are 48   |
| 5 times 1 are 5   | 6 times 1 are 6    | 7 times 1 are 7     |
| 5 times 2 are 10  | 6 times 2 are 12   | 7 times 2 are 14    |
| 5 times 3 are 15  | 6 times 3 are 18   | 7 times 3 are 21    |
| 5 times 4 are 20  | 6 times 4 are 24   | 7 times 4 are 28    |
| 5 times 5 are 25  | 6 times 5 are 30   | 7 times 5 are 35    |
| 5 times 6 are 30  | 6 times 6 are 36   | 7 times 6 are 42    |
| 5 times 7 are 35  | 6 times 7 are 42   | 7 times 7 are 49    |
| 5 times 8 are 40  | 6 times 8 are 48   | 7 times 8 are 56    |
| 5 times 9 are 45  | 6 times 9 are 54   | 7 times 9 are 63    |
| 5 times 10 are 50 | 6 times 10 are 60  | 7 times 10 are 70   |
| 5 times 11 are 55 | 6 times 11 are 66  | 7 times 11 are 77   |
| 5 times 12 are 60 | 6 times 12 are 72  | 7 times 12 are 84   |
| 8 times 1 are 8   | 9 times 1 are 9    | 10 times 1 are 10   |
| 8 times 2 are 16  | 9 times 2 are 18   | 10 times 2 are 20   |
| 8 times 3 are 24  | 9 times 3 are 27   | 10 times 3 are 30   |
| 8 times 4 are 32  | 9 times 4 are 36   | 10 times 4 are 40   |
| 8 times 5 are 40  | 9 times 5 are 45   | 10 times 5 are 50   |
| 8 times 6 are 48  | 9 times 6 are 54   | 10 times 6 are 60   |
| 8 times 7 are 56  | 9 times 7 are 63   | 10 times 7 are 70   |
| 8 times 8 are 64  | 9 times 8 are 72   | 10 times 8 are 80   |
| 8 times 9 are 72  | 9 times 9 are 81   | 10 times 9 are 90   |
| 8 times 10 are 80 | 9 times 10 are 90  | 10 times 10 are 100 |
| 8 times 11 are 88 | 9 times 11 are 99  | 10 times 11 are 110 |
| 8 times 12 are 96 | 9 times 12 are 108 | 10 times 12 are 120 |
| 11 times 1 are 11 | 11 times 5 are 55  | 11 times 9 are 99   |
| 11 times 2 are 22 | 11 times 6 are 66  | 11 times 10 are 110 |
| 11 times 3 are 33 | 11 times 7 are 77  | 11 times 11 are 121 |
| 11 times 4 are 44 | 11 times 8 are 88  | 11 times 12 are 132 |
| 12 times 1 are 12 | 12 times 5 are 60  | 12 times 9 are 108  |
| 12 times 2 are 24 | 12 times 6 are 72  | 12 times 10 are 120 |
| 12 times 3 are 36 | 12 times 7 are 84  | 12 times 11 are 132 |
| 12 times 4 are 48 | 12 times 8 are 96  | 12 times 12 are 144 |



人

明治十三年十月七日 齋刻御届

土屋 芝區榮井町十六番地  
 大和屋 京橋區根連西丁目十番地  
 慶雲堂 同 南橋區馬場一丁目十六番地  
 丸屋 日本橋區通三丁目十四番地  
 瑞穂屋 日本橋區木町三丁目  
 高屋 同 兩國吉川町六番地  
 松井忠兵衛  
 宮松之  
 伊藤德太郎  
 丸家善七郎  
 清水卯三  
 齋  
 助  
 衛  
 介

