brought it? What price was paid for it? Was the fisherman alone? Did the other get his share? Was the latter's conduct honest? Was his punishment deserved?

X.

The elephant.

The elephant is the largest of quadrupeds; his height is from eight to fourteen feet, and his length from ten to fifteen feet. His form is that of a hog; his eyes are small and lively; his ears are long, broad and pendulous. He has two large tusks, which form the ivory of commerce, and a trunk or proboscis at the end of the nose, which he uses to take his food with, and for attack or defence. His color is a dark ash brown.

Elephants often assemble in large troops; and, as they march in search of food, the forests seem to tremble under them. They eat the branches of trees, together with roots, herbs, leaves, grain and fruit but will not touch fish nor flesh. In a state of nature they are peac-

eable, mild and brave; exerting their power only for their own protection or in defense of their own species.

Elephants ARE found both in Asia and Africa, but they are of different species, the asiatic elephant having five toes, and the african, three.

These animals ARE caught by stratagem, and, when tamed, they are the most gentle, obedient, and patient, as well as the most docile and sagacious of all quadrupeds. They ARE used to carry burdens, and for traveling. Their attachment to their masters is remarkable; and they seem to live but to serve and obey them. They always kneel to receive their riders or the loads they have to carry.

The anecdotes illustrating the character of the elephant are numerous. An elephant which was kept for exhibition at London, was often required, as is usual in such exhibitions, to pick up with his trunk a piece of money thrown upon the floor for this purpose. On one occasion a sixpence was thrown, which happened to roll a little out of his reach, not far from the wall. Being desired to pick it up, he stretched out his proboscis several times to reach it; failing in this, he stood motionless a

few seconds, evidently considering how to act.

He then stretched his proboscis in a straight line as far as he could, a little distance above the coin, and blew with great force against the wall. The angle produced by the opposition of the wall, made the current of air act under the coin, as he evidently supposed it would, and it was curious to observe the sixpence traveling towards the animal till it came within his reach, when he picked it up.

A soldier in India, who had frequently carried an elephant some arrack, being one day intoxicated, and seeing himself pursued by the guard whose orders were to conduct him to prison, took refuge under the elephant. The guard, soon finding his retreat, attempted in vain to take him from his asylum; for the elephant vigorously defended him with his trunk.

As soon as the soldier became sober, and saw himself placed under such an unwieldy animal, he was so terrified that he scarcely durst move either hand or foot; but the elephant soon caused his fears to subside by caressing him with his trunk, and thus tacitly saying, "Depart in peace."

A pleasing anecdote is related of an elephant

which was the property of the nabob of Luck-now.

There was in that city an epidemic desorder, making dreadful havoc among the inhabitants. The road to the palace gate was covered with the sick and dying, lying on the ground at the moment the nabob was about to pass.

Regardless of the suffering he must cause, the nabob held on his way, not caring whether his beast trod upon the poor helpless creatures or not. But the animal, more kind-hearted than his master, carefully cleared the path of the poor, helpless wretches as he went along. Some he lifted with his trunk, entirely out of the road. Some he set upon their feet, and, among the others, he stepped so carefully that not an individual was injured.

Sentences.

- No 1. The elephant is the largest of quadrupeds.
- " 2. He has two large tusks and a trunk or proboscis.
- ,, 3. They march in search of food, the forests seem to tremble under them.
- ,, 4. When tamed they are the most gentle and patient of all quadrupeds.

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5. The anecdotes illustrating the character of the elephant are numerous.

" 6. It was curious to observe the sixpence travel towards the animal.

" 7. The elephant soon caused his fears to subside.

" 8. The road to the palace was covered with the sick and dying.

" 9. The animal, more kind-hearted than his master, carefully cleared the path.

Questions.

What is the subject of this lesson? Describe the elephant? What is their food? Are they ferocious? Do they render service to man? Of what kind? How are they caught? Relate an anecdote illustrating their character. Relate one showing the elephant's gratefullness. Another showing his kind hearted disposition.

XI.

Faithful Fido.

Little Fido's master HAD to go on a long journey, and he took her with him. He rode a

beautiful horse, and Fido trotted cheerfully at the horse's heels. Often the master would speak a cheering word to the dog, and she would wag her tail and bark a glad answer. And so they traveled on and on.

The sun *shone* hot, and the road was dusty. The beatiful horse was covered with sweat, and poor Fido's tongue lolled out of her mouth, and her little legs were so tired that they could hardly go any more.

At last they came to a cool, shady wood, and the master stopped, dismounted, and tied his horse to a tree. He took from the saddle his heavy saddle bags: they were heavy because they were filled with gold.

The man laid the bags down very carefully in a shady place, and, pointing to them, said to Fido, "Watch them." Then he drew his cloak about him, laid down with his head on the bags, and soon was fast asleep.

Little Fido curled herself up close to her master's head, with her nose over one end of the bags, and went to sleep too. But she did not sleep very soundly, for her master had told her to watch, and every few moments she would open her eyes and prick up her ears, to learn if anybody were coming.