



LESSON XI.

wee free sūnny bīrd'ies
to-mōr'rōw

Birdies Three.

1. O birdies three,
So wet and wee,
Your house is cold this rainy day;
'Tis but a tree,
And you'll agree
That it's a sorry place to stay.

2. My birdies three,
To-morrow, free,
You'll fly to sunny hills away;
So happy be
Though wet your tree,
For all our life cannot be play.

Language Lesson.

'Tis stands for *it is*; *it's* stands for *it is*; *you'll*
stands for *you will*.

LESSON XII.

whêrē rōbē Pō'lar mag-nī'f'i-cent.
mōst hīnd tal'ler rōll'ing
lēgs word sleigh cōv'ered
lāke Yōrk blōcks mū-sē'um
eāgē world Çēn'tral hūn'dred\$

The Polar Bear.

1. Last summer George and his sister Ellen went to New York with their father, and one day he took them to Central Park.

2. The children were very much pleased with everything they saw. The lakes, the walks, the trees, the flowers, the museum, all pleased them, but, most of all, the animals.

3. These were from all parts of the world. Ellen stood watching the birds, of which there were many hundreds, but George was most pleased with the Polar bear.

4. This is a very large, savage beast, and when it stands on its hind legs is taller than the tallest man you have ever seen. It is a beautiful creature, with long, thick fur, as white as snow.

5. The bear in Central Park was not still a minute: when not moving up or down its cage, it was rolling on large blocks of ice.

6. The Polar bear comes from a land where the ground is covered with snow and the sea with ice nearly the year round. This bear is a good swimmer; when at home, it lives near the water, and there finds fish and seals for its food.

7. George said the bear was magnificent, which is a very big word for such a little boy, but Ellen only said, "what a lovely sleigh robe his skin would make."

Language Lesson.

Let the answers, whether oral or written, be in complete sentences.

When did George and Ellen go to New York?

With whom did they go?

Where did their father take them one day?

What pleased them most of all?

With what was George most pleased?

From what land does the Polar bear come?

Is the bear a good swimmer?

Where does it live when at home?

LESSON XIII.

fif'er sōngs Frēnch Hūd'son
rīv'er hōurs shāk'en be-tween'
cāmp trōops ěn'e-mŷ sĕn'ti-nel
ār'mŷ be-gān' ġĕn'er-al sŭd'den-lŷ
ĕon-fĕssĕd' ĕom-mānd' A-mĕr'i-can
Lā'fā'yĕttĕ' re-mĕm'berĕd

Saved by the Truth.

1. At one time, in the year 1778, while the American army was on the Hudson, Lafayette, a French general, had command of the troops along the river.

2. That any approach of the enemy might be heard, it was ordered that between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning, there should be no noise of any kind in camp.

3. One night, a fifer in the army walked down to the river bank, and seating himself there, looked out on the dark waters of the Hudson.

4. As he sat there, he began to think of home and of the dear ones there; of his mother, and her love for him.

5. For the time, he was a boy again, sitting beside his mother, and listening to her songs; and then, forgetful of the time and place, he took his fife from his pocket, and began to play.

6. Suddenly he was shaken roughly, and a voice said, "What

are you doing, man? If the general should hear you, it would go hard with you."

7. It was the sentinel, who afterward confessed that he had listened to the sweet music some time before he remembered that he ought to stop it.

Language Lesson.

Let the pupils tell in their own words what they remember of the lesson.

LESSON XIV.

těnt	sōl'dier	pŭn'ishəd
trŭth	(sōl'jer)	whis'perəd
brēāk	eŏm'radə	fā'vor-ĭtə
ŏft'en	ĕn'terəd	mĕm'o-riēs
o-blĭgē'	se-vĕrē'ly	hĕav'i-est
strāight	sŏn (sŭn)	fŏllŏw-ing
fĕllŏw	re-ċeived'	fright'ened

Saved by the Truth—(Continued).

1. The following morning, the fifer received word that the general

wanted to see him. The poor fellow was greatly frightened, for he knew how severely Lafayette punished those who disobeyed orders.

2. On his way to the general, the sentinel of the night before overtook the fifer, and whispered, "If it is about the music, all you have to do is to keep quiet. Only you and I know the truth. Say that you know nothing about it, and no one will be the wiser."

3. "What!" said the fifer, "my mother's son tell a lie? That would be the heaviest load I ever carried; heavier than I ever mean to carry."

4. He went straight to the general's tent. As he entered, Lafayette asked, "Who are you, comrade?"

5. "The fifer you sent for, general."

6. "Ah, I remember. Last night I heard the music of a fife down by the river's bank. Are you the player?"



7. "I am, general, but, at the time, I did not think what I was doing. I did not mean to break orders, but as I sat there, I thought of home, and of my mother, and—"

8. "Of your mother!" said the general, "and I thought of mine. You played her favorite air. Will

you oblige me by playing it again?
It will do me good."

9. The fifer never tired telling this story, and often said that one of the sweetest memories of his life as a soldier would have been lost to him, had he told a lie.

Language Lesson.

Let the pupils describe what they see in the picture, and tell from memory what Lafayette and the fifer said to each other.

LESSON XV.

ōak	ships	trunks	eōm'mon
āsh	smōoth	chēr'rȳ	a-like'
peār	grāt'er	ōr'angē	spruce
glāss	fōr'est	wal'nut	nūm'ber
to-gēth'er	rough (rūf)	fūr'ni-tūrē	

Trees.

1. A wood is a number of trees growing near together. When there

are a great many trees, the wood is called a forest.

2. These trees are not planted like those in our gardens and streets, but grow up from the seeds of other trees, that are carried through the air and fall on the ground.

3. There is much to be seen and learned in a wood. If we look sharply, we shall find that no two trees are alike. The trunks differ, the bark differs, the leaves are not the same.

4. This difference can be seen plainly in two of our common fruit trees: the apple tree has a bark as rough as a grater, while the cherry tree has a bark as smooth as glass.

5. From some trees, as the apple, peach, pear, and orange, we get fruit; others, like the pine, spruce, ash, and oak, are used for building

houses and ships, while of walnut, cherry, and the finer woods, furniture is made.

Language Lesson.

Let the answers to these questions, whether oral or written, be in complete sentences.

What is a wood?

What is a wood called when it has a great many trees?

Are the trees of a forest planted like those in our gardens and streets?

In what two trees is the difference in the bark to be plainly seen?

Name some fruit trees.

What woods are used for building houses and ships?

Of what kinds of wood is furniture made?

LESSON XVI.

fēlt blīnd re-plīed' Gēr'trūde
spēnt her-sēlf' bēg'gar sīde'wālk
kneēs mōn'ey drēssed sēarch'ing
threw (thrū)

Kindness.

1. The other day, Gertrude bought a book with the money her aunt had given her for a birthday

present, and was hurrying home to read it, when she passed a blind beggar woman.

2. "Please help the blind," cried the woman. Gertrude felt sorry, but as her last cent



was spent, she had nothing to give the woman.

3. Just then a lady and a little girl went by. They were richly dressed, and as they passed the beggar, the girl threw some cents to her.

4. The money fell on the sidewalk and rolled away, but the girl did not stop to pick it up.

5. The beggar heard the sound of the money as it fell, but could not help herself. Nor did she need to, for Gertrude ran forward, and in a minute was on her knees searching for the money.

6. This took some time, but at last Gertrude found it all, and handed it to the beggar.

7. "May our good God bless you, my child, and keep your sight," said the woman.

8. "O, thank you," replied Gertrude. "That was no trouble. I am glad that I could help you," and she started for home again, feeling as happy as could be.

9. Now, of the two, which, do you think, was more kind, the girl

that gave the money or the one that picked it up?

Language Lesson.

Let the answers, whether oral or written, be in complete sentences.

What did the beggar woman cry when Gertrude passed her?

Had Gertrude anything to give the woman?

Who threw some cents to the beggar?

Where did the money fall? Who searched for it?

What did Gertrude do with the money when she found it?

What did the beggar say to Gertrude?

What did Gertrude reply?

LESSON XVII.

a-lōnē'	stārș	mōnthș	eaŭș'eș
wīdē	weekș	ō'cean	ere-āt'ed
ē'ven	mīlēș	(ō'shun)	sūr'façē
thou'sand			

The Earth.

1. The earth on which we live is round like a ball. The outside is called the surface. A part of this surface is land, and a part is water.

There is about three times as much water as land.

2. Men and beasts live on the land. Fish live in the water. The greater part of the water is called the ocean.

3. In some places, the ocean is ten thousand miles wide. Ships can sail on it for weeks, and even months, without coming to land. Men have sailed round the earth.

4. The earth does not stand still, but turns round once each day. This causes day and night; for, as the earth receives light from the sun, it is day in that part which is turned toward the sun, and night in the part which is turned away from it.

5. The earth is but a small part of what is called the world; for the sun, the moon, and the stars, are

all a part of the world, which God created by His will alone.

Language Lesson.

Let the answers be in complete sentences.

What is the shape of the earth?

What is the outside of the earth called?

Is the surface of the earth made up entirely of land?

Is there more land than water?

Does the earth stand still?

What causes day and night?

Are there other parts of this world beside the earth?

Who made the world?

LESSON XVIII.

rōw	tōēs	fāc'ēs	stū'pid
a-gō'	eool	brown	sīt'ting
tōrn	chāt	fāint	a-eröss'
flāt	ēdge	bound	jäck'ets
spring	some'bōd-ŷ		

Going to the Edge of the Earth.

1. Nine little people sat down to chat,
A very long time ago;
Each of them thought the earth was
flat,
For somebody told them so.

2. All of them thought it would be a
good thing
Across to the edge to go;
So early one morning, just in the
spring,
They set out, all
in a row.



3. Where they would have gone to, no-
body knows,
But all got hungry and faint;
Jackets all torn—shoes out at the
toes—
Faces as brown as paint.
4. Two little children, coming from
school,
Found the nine under a tree,

Sitting awhile, to try to get cool,
Crying as hard as could be!

5. "Where do you come from, nine little
men?
Where, may we ask, are you
bound?
Trying to reach the edge of the earth!
But do you not know it is round?"

6. "You might better go home and
study your books,
And not sit there on the ground,
Just think, for a minute, how stupid
it looks
Not to know flat from round."

Language Lesson.

Let the answers, whether oral or written, be in complete sentences. Copy the two last lines.

How many children are mentioned in the first line?
What did these little people sit down to do?
What did they think was the shape of the earth?
Why did they think the earth was flat?

*Who found the nine?
What were the nine doing?*

LESSON XIX.

hāy	gōēs	taught	ūse'ful
eōlt	pō'nŷ	gīv'en	pā'tient
plow	drāgs	a-head'	(pā'shent)
drōp	drāws	mās'ter	ēās'i-lŷ
floōr	tāk'en	trēat'ed	be-hīnd'
mēr'chant	eār'man	eār'riage	

The Horse.

1. The horse is one of the most useful of the animals which God has given us.

2. It is patient and strong, and is easily taught. It soon learns to know its master, and to obey him.

3. A young horse is called a colt, and a small one, a pony.

4. The horse does a great deal of work. For the farmer it drags the plow; for the merchant it pulls the cart on which his goods are taken from place to place; and for

the rich man it draws his carriage when he goes out to ride.

5. The horse eats oats, hay, and corn. When well treated, it grows fond of its master.

6. A carman, who often passes through the street we live in, seems to be the best of friends with his horse. The man, generally, walks a little ahead of his horse, and calls it to stop or to go on, and it obeys at once.

7. If the carman drops behind to speak to a friend, the horse will look back, and say, as plainly as it can without words, "Come, hurry up! I am tired of waiting for you."

8. Another carman, after his day's work, used to lie on the straw of his horse's bed, to rest a while. If he fell asleep, as often happened,

the horse would pull him by the coat, to wake him. ✓

9. Once in a while, the man would lie still, for fun. Then the horse would pick him up, and drop him on the stable floor.

Language Lesson.

Let the pupils write the new words in the fourth paragraph.

LESSON XX.

spōt	stâirs	a-bōvē	re-spēet'
rōad	whōlē	knōwn	dū'ti-ful
būilt	spōkē	Phīl (rī)	fēar'less
hūng	re-plŷ'	hōn'ored	pre-pārēd'
rōde	rāth'er	(ōn'urd)	Ĉāth'o-lie

Shēr'ī-dan	ēon-fēs'sion
prāyer'bōok	(kon-fēsh'un)

A True Story.

1. One day, a boy was walking along a country road when he came face to face with a priest who was on horseback.

2. The boy raised his hat out of respect, and was going on, when the priest said to



him, "Come here, my child, I have something to say to you."

3. The boy obeyed at once, though it was plain that he would rather not stop.

4. "Where have you been for some weeks?" asked the priest. "I have not seen you lately."

5. The boy hung his head, but made no reply