

all through her life, she never forgot the lesson she had learned from the two fairies, and never failed to keep everything about her room and herself, neat, clean, and in order.

LANGUAGE LESSON.—*Let pupils add less to each of the following words, and give the meaning of the words so formed.*

<i>use</i>	<i>care</i>	<i>hope</i>	<i>harm</i>
<i>rest</i>	<i>fear</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>motion</i>

Let pupils write eight statements, each containing one of the words just formed.

LESSON LVII.

fēr'tile	erowns	shād'ow	flāsh'ing
<i>fertil</i>	<i>coronas</i>	<i>sombra</i>	<i>relampagueando</i>

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

While the new years come, and the old years go,
How, little by little, all things grow!
All things grow, and all decay—
Little by little passing away.
Little by little, on fertile plain,
Ripen the harvests of golden grain,
Waving and flashing in the sun
When the summer at last is done.

Low on the ground an acorn lies—
Little by little it mounts the skies,
Shadow and shelter for wandering herds,
Home for a hundred singing birds.
Little by little the great rocks grew,
Long, long ago, when the world was new;
Slowly and silently, stately and free,
Cities of coral under the sea
Little by little are builded, while so
The new years come and the old years go.

Little by little all tasks are done;
So are the crowns of the faithful won,
So is heaven in our hearts begun.
With work and with weeping, with laugh-
ter and play,
Little by little, the longest day
And the longest life are passing away—
Passing without return, while so
The new years come and the old years go.

LANGUAGE LESSON.—*Let pupils write a short exercise upon one of the following subjects,*

bricks, plaster, boards, nails,

and use this

ANALYSIS.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Of what made. | 3. How used. |
| 2. How made. | 4. By whom used. |

LESSON LVIII.

Ā'erēs (kers)	< mār'bles	ad dī'tion
re pōrt'	< prōg'ress	a rīth'me'tic
sue cēs's'	< dī vī'siōn	sub trāc'tion
gēn'iūs	< at täched'	mūl ti pli cā'tion
(yus)		

THE BOY WITHOUT A GENIUS.

Mr. Wiseman, the schoolmaster, at the end of the summer holidays, received a new pupil with the following letter:

"Sir:—This letter I send by my son, John, whom I place under your care, hoping that you may be able to make something of him. He is now eleven, and yet can do nothing but read, and that very poorly. In short, if he has any genius at all, it has not yet shown itself. I trust to your skill to find out what he is fit for.

"Yours, very truly,
"George Acres."

When Mr. Wiseman had read this letter, he shook his head and said to one of his teachers, "A pretty case this! A boy with a genius for nothing at all! But perhaps my friend,

Mr. Acres, thinks a boy ought to show genius for a thing before he knows anything about it."

Master John Acres was now called in. He came slowly, with his head down, and looking as if he expected a whipping.

"Come here, John!" said Mr. Wiseman. "Stand by me, and do not be afraid. How old are you?"

"Eleven, last May, sir."

"A well-grown boy for your age. You love play, I dare say?"

"Yes, sir."

"What are you a good hand at, marbles?"

"Pretty good, sir."

"And can spin a top and drive a hoop, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you write?"

"I learned a little, sir; but I left it off again."

"And why so?"

"Because I could not make the letters."

"No? Why, how do you think other boys do? Have they more fingers than you?"

"No, sir."

"Are you not able to hold a pen as well as a marble?"

John was silent.

"Let me look at your hand."

John held out both his paws like a dancing bear.

"I see nothing to keep you from writing as well as any boy in school. You can read, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Tell me, then, what is written over the schoolroom door."

John, with some difficulty, read:

"WHATEVER MAN HAS DONE, MAN MAY DO."

"Pray, how did you learn to read? You surely did not do it without taking pains?"

"No, sir."

"Well, taking more pains will help you to read better. Do you know anything of arithmetic?"

"I went into addition, sir; but I did not go on with it."

"Why so?"

"I could not do it, sir."

"How many marbles can you buy for two cents?"

"Twelve new ones, sir."

"And how many for one cent?"

"Six."

"And how many for four cents?"

"Twenty-four."

"If you were to have two cents a day, how many would that make in a week?"

"Fourteen cents."

"But if you paid out five cents, how many would you have left?"

John thought awhile and then said, "Nine cents."

"Right! Why here you have been practicing the four great rules of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

"Well, John, I see what you are fit for. I shall set you about nothing but what you are able to do; but you

must do it. We have no 'I can't' here." *Go no puedo*

The next day John began to work in earnest. He found Mr. Wiseman was to hear part of his lessons; and instead of feeling afraid of his master, in a short time he became much attached to him.

In the school there was a feeling of "I'll try" shown on all sides, and John, though slow, began to make steady progress.

The difficulties that had once seemed so great to him, disappeared; and at the end of a year, Mr. Wiseman was able to make a good report to his father.

Mr. Acres was much pleased to learn of John's success, and felt hopeful that his boy would in time become a useful man, even if he was "without a genius."

LANGUAGE LESSON.—Let pupils add *er* to the words given below, then give their meaning, and write four statements, each containing one of them.

hunt seek sing dwell

LESSON LIX.

jūice	mā'plē	eōp'per	ex plāin'
eōf'fēē	pōundz	boil'ing	erīs'tals
īron	sug'ar	prōc'ess	ū'su al ly
(ūr'n)	(shōō'gēr)		(ū'zhu)

SUGAR.

"One more lump, please," said James, as his mother was putting the sugar into his coffee one morning.

"You seem very fond of sugar, James," said his father; "perhaps you can tell us how it is made?"

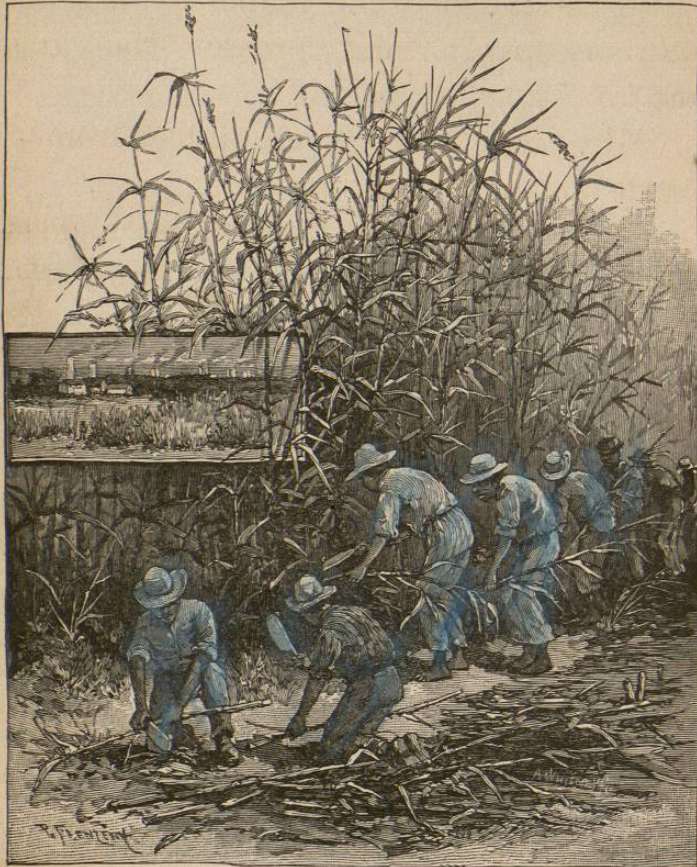
"Aunt Mary told me that it was made from the juice of a kind of cane that grows in certain warm countries, but she did not tell me how it was done."

"I suppose that was because it was a long and difficult process to explain to you, unless you could see it being done."

"What does the sugar cane look like when growing?" said James.

"It looks much like the corn you see growing in the country. It usually

grows from ten to twelve feet high,
crecen de diez a doce pies de alto
 but sometimes to twenty."
pero algunas veces veinte



"How do they get the sweet juice out of the stalk?"

"They cut the tall stalks down, trim the leaves and top off, take them to a

mill and pass them between huge iron rollers.

alindro "This crushes the stalks as flat and thin as paper, and presses the juice out."

"Do they get much juice from a single stalk?" said James.

"Yes, indeed! if the cane is good. From a hundred pounds of canes they sometimes get as much as seventy-five pounds of juice."

"But how do they make sugar from the juice?" inquired James.

caldera de caña "This juice, which looks much like dirty water, is heated in large iron or copper pans. The watery part of the juice dries away, while the sugar remains.

"After long and careful boiling, nothing remains but the crystals of sugar, which are then made white, and ready to sell."

"But how do they make it red?" asked James.

"Red! What do you mean?"

"Why, you told me candy was made

from sugar—and some candy is red,” said James.

“O, I understand what you mean now. The men who make the candy, can color the sugar so as to suit their wants. All fine, nice sugar is pure white.”

“Isn’t sugar made from anything else besides the sugar cane?” inquired James.

“Yes, it is made from the sugar beet, the maple tree, and some reeds, and grasses.”

LANGUAGE LESSON.—*Let pupils select some easy subject, and treat it according to the following directions.*

Make out parts for analysis.

Ask one or more questions about each part.

Write answers to questions in complete statements.

Unite statements where it seems best to do so.

Arrange paragraphs in the same order as the parts of the analysis.

Definitions



OF SOME OF THE DIFFICULT WORDS USED IN
THE READER.

The figures within the curved lines show the page on which the word may be found. The Language Lessons contain no words not used in the previous reading lessons.

- absence* **A**
- absence** (64), being away.
- acid** (160), a sour substance.
- acorn** (90), the seed or fruit of an oak tree.
- advancing** (199), moving forward.
- adventure** (179), an unusual or dangerous event.
- afford** (107), allow; permit.
- alarm** (146), notice or signal of danger.
- angry** (37), mad; out of temper.
- anxious** (111), eager; fearful of what may happen.
- arranged** (218), placed in order.
- astonished** (45), surprised; amazed.
- attached** (228), held by love or affection; bound to.
- attack** (176), begin a fight with.
- avoid** (54), keep out of the way of.

B

- bank note** (180), a bank bill used as money.
- barley** (151), a kind of grain.

behold (46), see; look upon.
believe (46), think; consider as true.
belonged (73), was the property of.
benumbed (171), without feeling.
blazing (101), burning with a bright light.
boll (131), a kind of pod; a capsule.
bough (32), branch of a tree.
bounding (99), leaping; jumping.
braced (63), held; placed firmly.
brink (117), the edge.
briny (196), salty.
brisk (106), quick in movement.
broods (116), sits; covers over.

C

cabin (119), hut or cottage; a room on a boat.
calm (202), quiet; peaceful.
canvas (220), a kind of coarse cloth.
capital (211), first-rate; a leading one.
ceased (155), stopped.
certain (109), agreed upon; having no doubt.
cheerily (201), merrily; happily.
choicest (95), most carefully selected; best.
choked (99), unable to breathe; stifled.
clerk (113), a salesman; one who keeps accounts.
clever (32), full of skill; well-informed.
clinging (85), holding on.
coast (202), the edge of land next to the sea.
collect (188), take; gather together.
comfort (171), enjoyment; quiet pleasure.
companions (217), those that are together.
conductor (188), one in charge of a train of cars.
constant (213), steady; fixed.
corks (74), bits of bark of the cork tree.

cot (15), a little bed.
crazy (130), foolish; without reason.
crowns (223), prizes; rewards; signs of authority.
crumpled (215), pressed into folds; wrinkled.
crush (176), break; squeeze.
crystals (231), small, regular forms.
curious (73), strange; odd.
curtsied (141), made a slight bow.

D

danger (122), position to receive harm; peril.
daring (25), having courage.
dawns (47), begins.
dazzles (150), hurts; overpowers with light.
dealt (179), gave.
delighted (63), much pleased.
deserve (57), are worthy of; merit. [air.
dewdrops (47), drops of moisture condensed from the
dictionary (147), book of words with their meanings.
different (74), not the same; unlike.
difficult (126), very hard; not easy.
dingy (221), of a dark color; soiled.
disappeared (171), went out of sight.
disorder (221), not in the right place; confusion.
distress (202), a state of danger; great trouble.
disturbed (67), troubled; interfered with.
dreary (71), unpleasant; gloomy.
drooped (129), hung down; sorrowed.
duly (207), at the right time.

E

eaves (155), lower edges of a roof.
entice (103), coax.

escape (120), getting away from.
exactly (190), in fact; strictly.
exclaimed (200), called out; spoke in a loud tone.

F

fading (155), losing color; growing dim.
fairy (52), not a real person.
fashion (127), way; manner.
favorite (141), looked upon with pleasure; well-liked.
fertile (222), fruitful; productive.
fibers (158), fine, slender threads.
flapped (22), moved; struck.
flashing (222), shining brightly.
fleecy (184), soft and white; like wool.
fleeting (185), soon passing from sight.
fitted (22), flew quickly.
fluttered (34), moved wings rapidly without flying.
foaming (185), spirited; covered with froth or foam.
foreign (205), of another country.
forger (110), one who writes another's name for a bad purpose.

G

genius (224), natural gift.
glanced (21), looked.
glen (72), a small valley.
grateful (66), thankful.
gravely (32), in a solemn manner; soberly.
greeting (180), offering good wishes; salute.
guide (221), leader; conductor.

H

harpoon (126), a spear used to kill large fish.
haul (160), pull.

herbage (151), green food for beasts; grass.
herd (102), a number of large beasts together.
household (83), those under the same roof; family.

I

inclosed (101), shut in.
insects (87), very small animals.
intending (189), having in mind; proposing.
interesting (158), holding the attention; exciting.
interfere (210), stop what other people are doing.

J

jogged (162), moved slightly; joggled.
join (34), bring together; unite.
journey (190), traveling.

L

lance (48), a spear; [like a lance = very quickly].
language (196), words properly put together.
lawns (47), spaces of ground covered with grass.
limbs (125), arms and legs.
limped (54), walked lamely.
linen (52), a kind of cloth made of flax.
linger (204), stop for a while; delay.
lonely (15), without company; alone.

M

meadows (71), low lands covered with grass.
meddlesome (209), wishing to interfere with others.
menagerie (123), a place where wild animals are kept.
millet (207), a kind of grain.
moans (113), low sounds made by persons in sorrow.
motto (221), saying; short statement.
mounts (223), rises to; ascends.
mournful (83), sorrowful; sad.

N

natives (176), those born in a country.
nigh (118), near; close.
noble (69), great; splendid.
nonsense (50), foolishness; words without meaning.
nook (67), a small place; a corner.

O

object (120), form; anything with shape.
omit (194), leave out.
otherwise (144), any other way.
outward-bound (205), going to sea; sailing away.

P

parched (54), very dry; slightly burned.
particles (200), small bits or parts.
passion (129), strong desire; anger.
pattern (220), model; something to be copied.
peevish (221), fretful; easily vexed.
perform (39), do; execute.
piping (82), singing; making a shrill sound.
plaintive (76), sad; mournful.
plumed (117), get their feathers ready.
porter (190), one who carries.
position (111), place; situation.
pranks (39), playful tricks.
prefer (136), like better; choose.
probably (177), very likely; perhaps.
process (229), way of doing; operation.
produced (215), brought forth.
progress (228), advancement; going forward.
prospects (113), things looked forward to.
purposes (148), uses; things to be done.
purse (181), small bag to carry money in.

R

rage (103), anger; fury.
recover (139), get over; get well.
relief (180), comfort; help.
report (228), statement; account.
rescued (206), saved; delivered.
resolved (194), made up his mind; decided.
return (66), coming back.
rude (33), rough; ill-mannered.
ruffled (34), shook; disturbed.

S

satisfaction (198), pleasure; enjoyment.
sentinel (146), one who keeps watch; a guard.
share (207), take part in; divide.
shrill (82), sharp; piercing.
signals (202), signs.
skillful (137), clever; expert.
sledge (97), sled or sleigh.
slender (21) thin; fine.
snatched (26), took quickly; grasped.
social (143), friendly; liking to be together.
soil (165), stain; to discolor.
solemn (168), sober; serious.
sparkle (184), shine; glisten.
splendor (174), beauty; brightness.
spray (106), small branch; twig.
sputtered (171), burned with a crackling noise.
squall (202), strong and sudden wind.
stalking (137), hunting on foot.
stare (63), fixed look.
stately (223), grand; fine appearing.
station (186), place where cars stop; depot.
steed (185), horse.

strength (20), power; ability to do or bear.
struggles (103), tries very hard to break away.
subject (111), matter talked about; topic.
sullen (176), cross; gloomily angry.
surface (124), top; outside part.

T

tangle (59), put in disorder.
tempests (185), hard storms.
tend (94), take care of; mind.
tide (196), rising of water.
timbers (73), large pieces of wood.
tints (47), colors.
trained (74), taught; exercised.
tramples (103), breaks; treads down under foot.
trials (162), sorrows; troubles.
twilight (100), light before sunrise and after sunset.
trim (129), neat; in good order.
twined (145), put in and out; twisted.

U

unraveled (220), placed in order; separated.
untidy (213), not neat.
utter (77), put forth; to speak.

V

vain (121), without success.
vast (150), of great size.

W

wand (51), stick; slender rod.
warning (214), notice; caution.
weaving (134), making; forming into cloth.
worthy (93), fit for.

48:6=8
 96:12=8
 12:6=8

Page 2

S.

huy

Castillo de...
~~Castillo de...~~

comina
dlet

silant

medic. in

bar

hent

straght

curved line

si este libro se perdiese como
suele suceder que al que
lo coga que lo sepa en
tugar y si es de un
largar que me lo sepa
bolber y si no sabe emi
traynba aqui se lo voy
a poner

~~Francisco...~~
Francisco L. ~~...~~

~~Francisco...~~
~~Francisco...~~
~~Francisco...~~





F
T
C