

5. When the old lion came to his den, and found that the young lions were gone, he went after the man who had taken them away, and soon came in sight of him.

6. The man will now have to ride very fast, or the old lion will catch him and tear him in pieces.

7. The man must soon drop one of the young lions; and then the old one will take it and carry it back to the den.

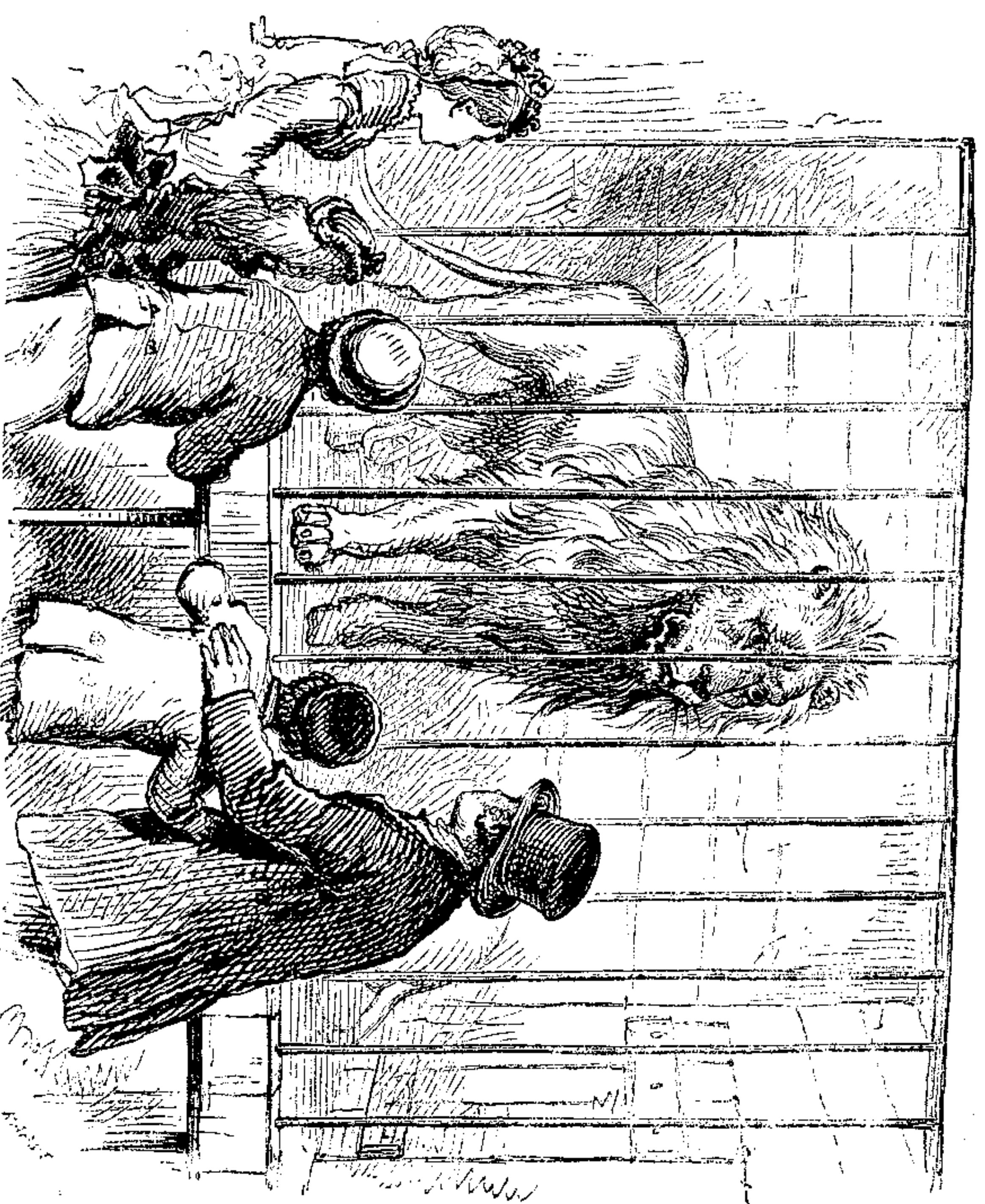
8. While he is gone, the man will have time to reach home before the old lion comes back; but he must ride fast.

9. The man will take good care of the young lion, and bring him up like a little puppy.

10. When he is full grown, the man will put him in a strong iron cage, so that he can not get away.

LESSON XV.

cross tries walks horse
roars voice springs upon
woods teeth beasts because



1. Here we can see the lion in

his cage. How fierce and cross he looks!

2. He walks round in the cage, and tries to get out; but he can not get away'.

3. He does not like to be shut up in this small cage. Do you feel sorry for the lion?

4. If he were to get out of the cage, he would spring upon us and tear us in pieces; he is so fierce and strong.

5. The man who takes care of the lion will bring him some raw meat, which he will tear with his claws and sharp teeth.

6. He is very fond of raw meat. He will not eat grass and hay, like the horse or the ox.

7. The lion has a loud voice, and when he roars all the beasts of the woods flee away' from him in fear.

8. The lion is so strong that he could kill a horse or an ox. Because' he is so strong and bold, he is sometimes called the "King of Beasts."

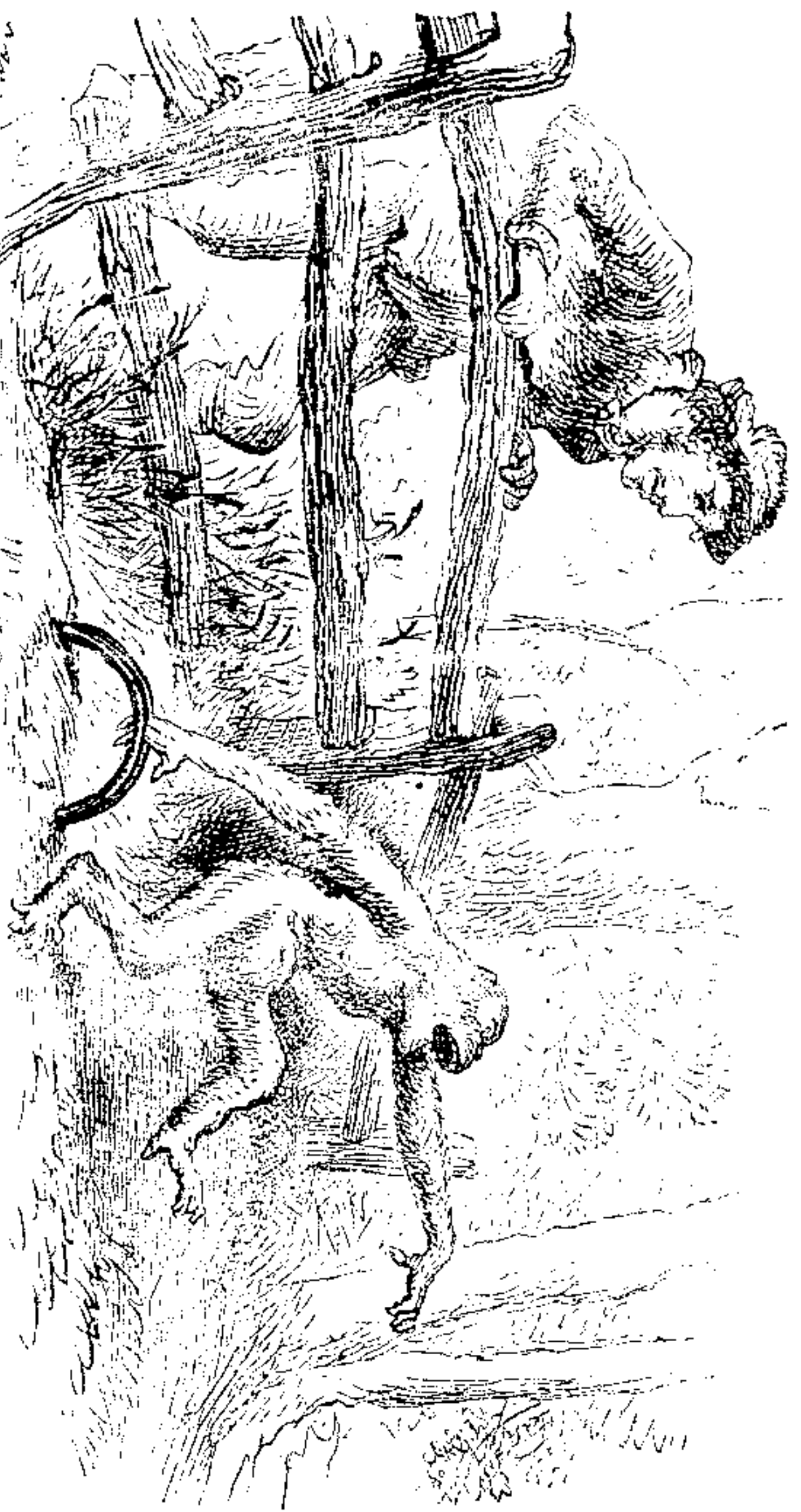
QUESTIONS FOR ANALYSIS OF LESSONS XIV. AND XV. — How did the man get the young lions? How was he able to keep one of the lions? How did he get away from the old lion? What will he do with the young lion? What kind of an animal is a lion? What does he feed upon? Can you name any other animals that feed on flesh?

LESSON XVI.

Pont	fence	ought	cried
trap	gone	taught	over
once	things	spread	badly
name	leaves	lived	useful

1. A man who lived on a farm had an old ape by the name of Pont.

2. This ape had been taught to do many useful things.



3. But he would try to do some things which he ought not to do.

4. When Pont saw the man do any thing, he would try to do the same.

5. One day the man set a trap for a mink, to get its fur.

6. He put the trap near a fence

and spread some earth and leaves over it, so that it could not be seen.

7. As soon as the man was gone, old Pont went to see what he had done.

8. He felt round in the earth, just as he had seen the man do; when, all at once, his hand was caught in the trap.

9. You may be sure old Pont cried out with the pain; but he had to bear it till the man came and set him free.

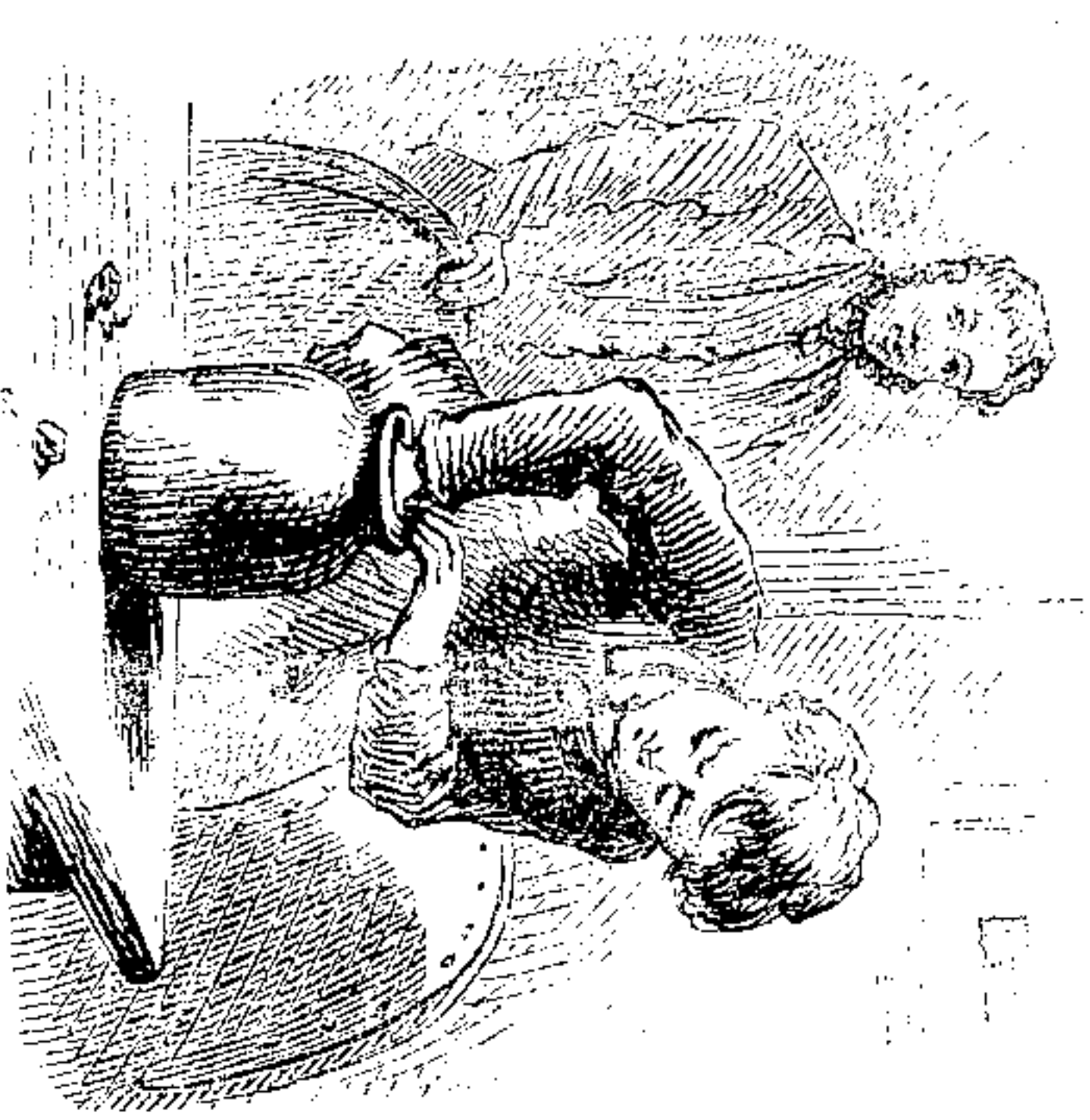
10. His hand was badly hurt, and was sore for a long time.

QUESTIONS. — What did the man set a trap for? How did he hide it? How came Pont to get caught in the trap? What did this teach him? What lesson should you learn from this? Can you tell the story of old Pont?

11. This taught old Pont not to try to find out what he had no right to know.

12. Some boys and girls need to know this as well as old Pont.

LESSON XVII.



pull
smell
base
near
lose
YOUR

1. A boy put his hand into a jar to take out some nuts.

2. He took up all that he could grasp; but then he could not take out his hand, for the jar had a small neck.

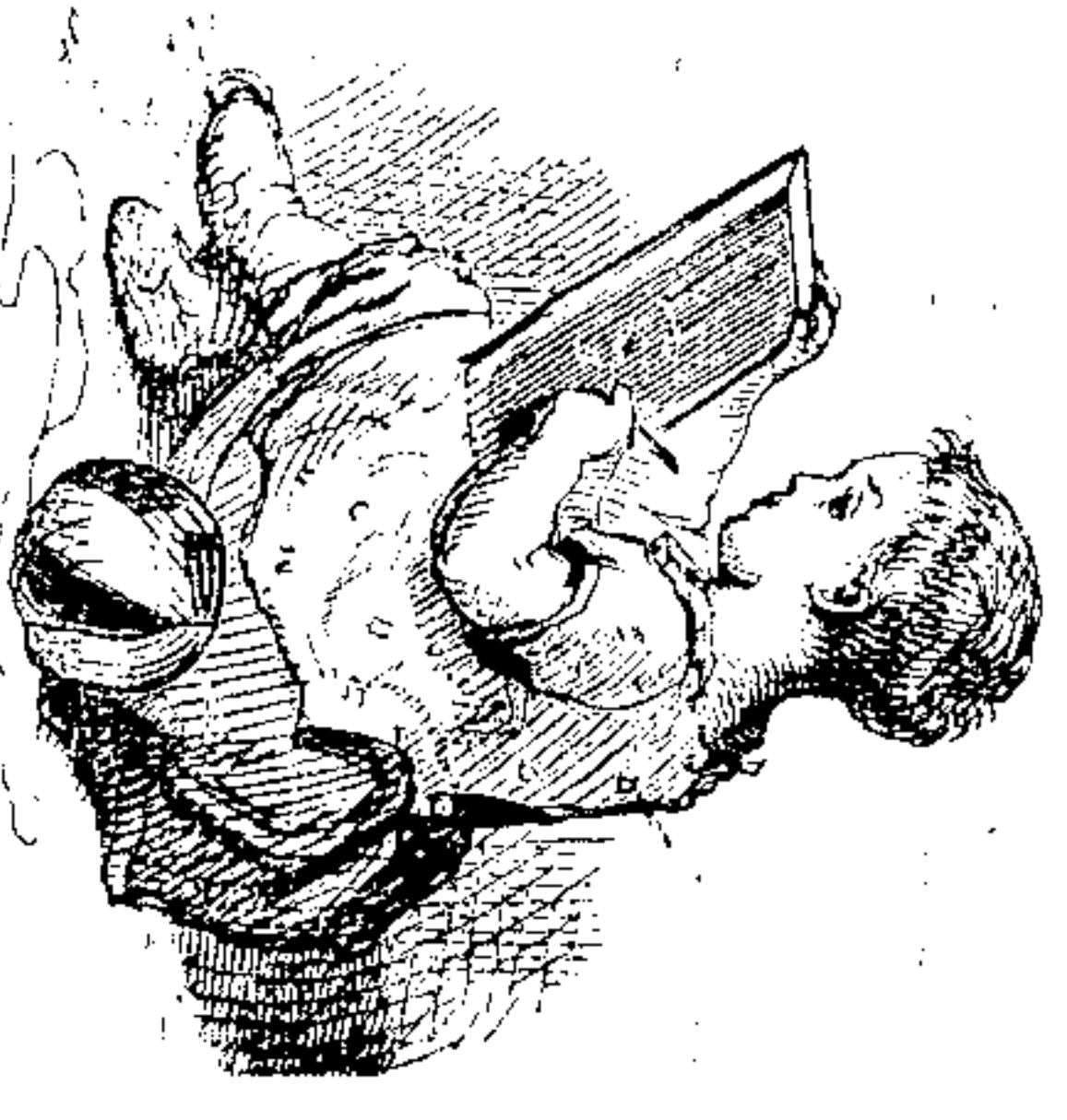
said
half
stood
much
grasp
into
into a

3. "Let go half the nuts," said a man who stood near, "and then see if you can take out your hand."

4. The boy did so; and found that he could then pull out his hand with ease.

5. Do not try to grasp too much at once, or you may lose all.

LESSON XVIII.



right slate drew pencil
write eight house trying

1. This boy has a slate and pencil. He is trying to draw a house.

2. I do not think he will draw it well; for he holds the pencil in his left hand.

3. Some one ought to tell him to take the pencil in his right hand, and hold the slate in his left hand.

4. Do you know which is your left hand and which is your right?

5. There was once a boy who could draw well when he was but eight years old. Do you know the name of that boy?

6. A boy who can draw well will soon learn to write well. Can you draw and write well? I think I can.

LESSON XIX.

sure waste strive study
quite lounge idle become
1. Why does this boy lie on the

lounge? Is he sick? No; he is an idle boy.

2. How sad it is to see a boy waste his time in this way!

3. He is not fond of study, and he does not like to work.



4. Of what use is such a boy? Do you think he will be a wise or good man?

5. O no! An idle boy is quite sure to grow up an idle man.

6. You must strive to learn all you can, if you would become wise and useful.

LESSON XX.

hurt glide fast sister
fleet sport skates along'



1. What fine sport the girls and boys *do* have on the ice.
2. They have skates on their feet, and they glide along' on the ice very fast.
3. One boy is trying to teach his little sister how to skate.
4. How fast that tall girl can

skate! One boy tries to catch her; but he will try in vain, for she is too fleet for him.

5. Take care, girls and boys, or you will fall on the hard ice, and be hurt.

LESSON XXI.

tune cease child praise
dumb sweet mouth tongue

1. Come, let us praise God, for He is great and good.
2. The little birds sing His praise, when they tune their sweet notes in the green shade of the trees.
3. I will praise God with my voice; for I may praise Him, though I am but a little child.

4. A few years ago, I was but a babe, and my tongue was dumb in my mouth.

5. But now I can speak, and I will praise Him for all His kind acts to me.

6. I will not cease to think of Him as long as I live. Let all the earth praise the Lord.

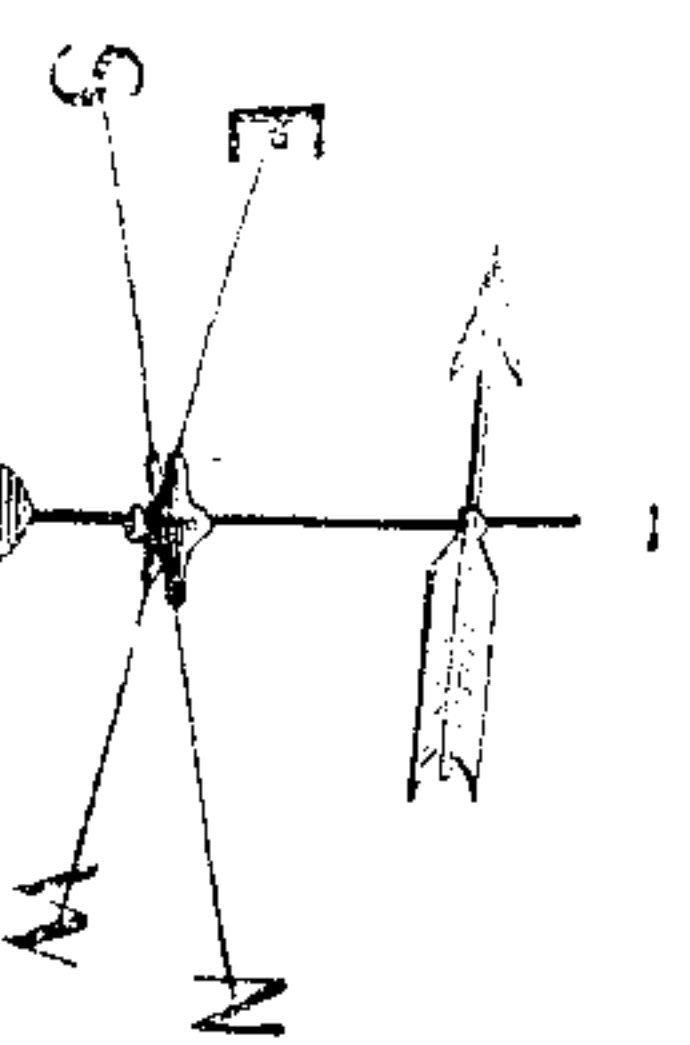
LESSON XXVI.

1. Which way is east? East is where we see the sun rise.

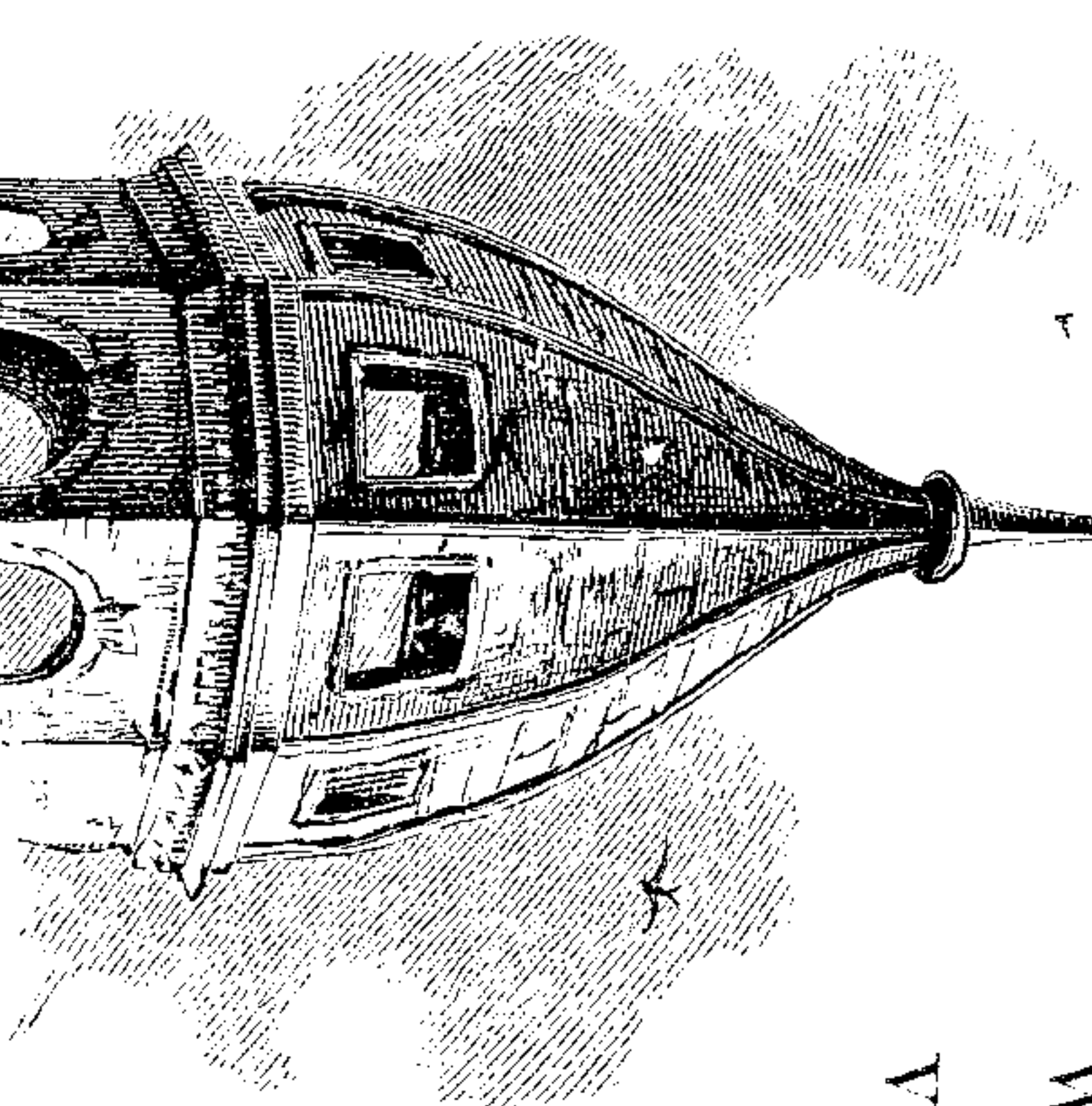
2. Can you tell which way is West? Yes, I can: west is where we see the sun set.

3. If you point with your right hand to the east, and with your left hand to the west, north will

be in front of you, and south will be behind' you.



north front
south point
east world
west letter
none behind'



4. If you stand with your face to the sun when it is noon, south will be before' you, and north behind' you.

5. The east will then be on your left hand, and the west on your right hand.

6. The letters N, E, S, W, stand for North, East, South, and West.

7. If you look at these letters, they will tell you which way is east, which is west, which is north, and which is south.

8. They will also tell you, by means of the vane, from which point the wind blows at any time.

9. These four large letters spell NEWS, which comes to us from all parts of the world.

PICTURE LESSON. — Where are the letters N, E, S, W placed? Where is the vane placed? What is its shape like? Which way does the vane point? What does that show? What else do you see in the picture? What kind of a building is it? Can you see the whole of the building? What is the part of the building called which is shown in the picture? Can you count the windows in the tower? Can you tell the shape of those in the upper part? Can you tell the shape of those in the lower part of the tower? What do you think is the use of this tower? Do you see any bell in the picture? What name is sometimes given to a tower which is made for a bell? [Betty.]

LESSON XXIII.



Frank. Mend, shall I give you and your doll a ride this fine day?

Maud. You may if you please, Frank; but I hope you will not let us fall out and get hurt.

Frank. O no! I will take good

care of you, and will be sure to bring you back safe.

Maud. You are very kind, Frank, and I hope, some time, to do you a kind act.

Frank. Where would you like to ride with your doll?

Maud. I should like to have you draw us down to the gate at the end of the path, and then we will go round the lawn.

Frank. That will be a nice ride for you and your doll this fine day.

Maud. O Frank, do not run so fast! I fear you will tip us out on this hard path.

Frank. You need not fear. I will keep you safe from harm.

Maud. Well, you can run down to the gate, but you must walk back.

Frank. Yes; I can run down the hill, but I shall have to walk up.

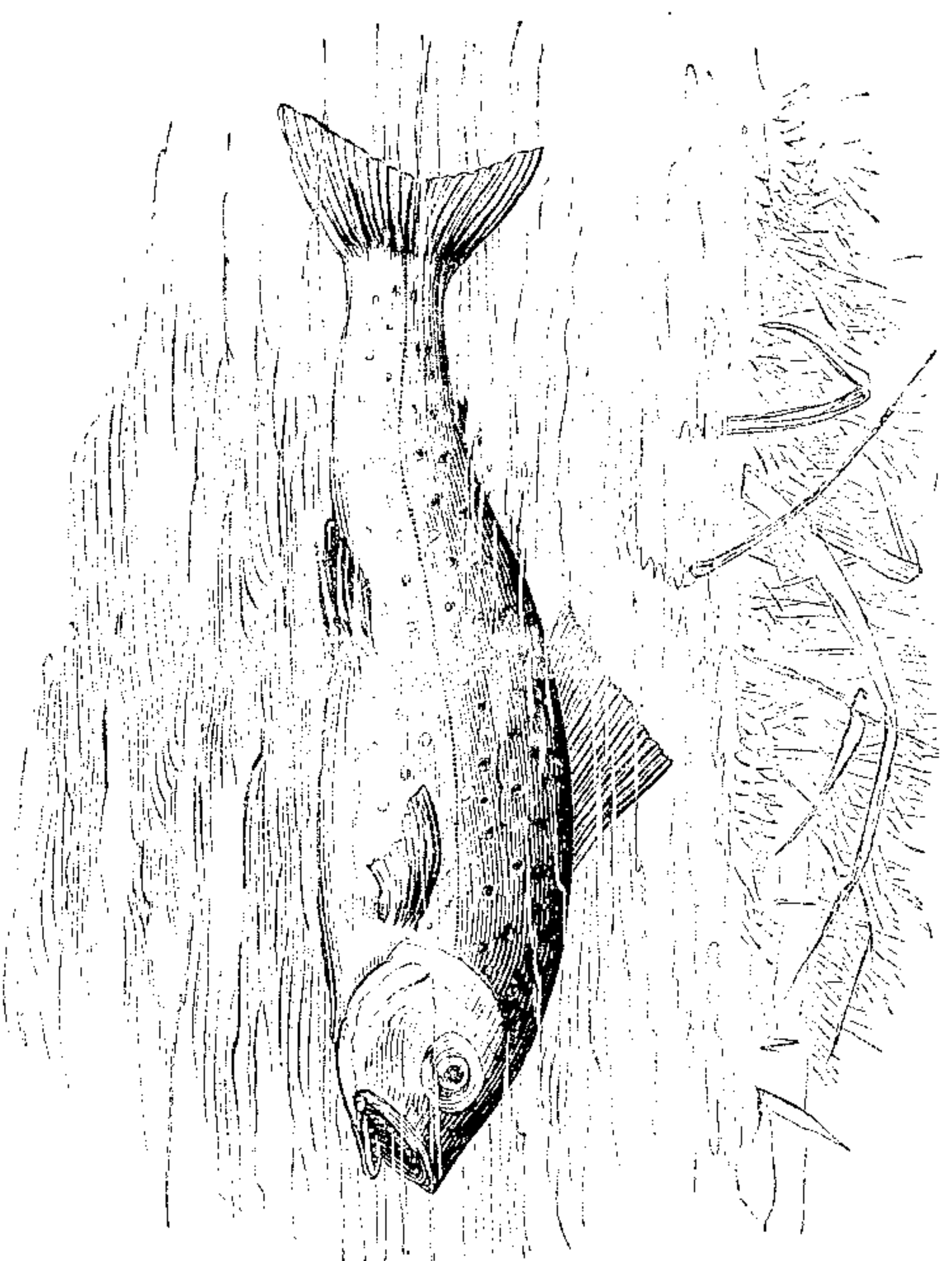
Maud. Now we have had a good ride, is it not time for us to go into the house?

Frank. Yes; we must now take our books and learn to read. We must not spend all our time in play.

LESSON XXIV.

gills	short	guide	water
lungs	swift	course	pretty
bread	strike	breath	motions
trout	strength	through	picture

1 Look at this picture of a fish. Do you see its head, its eyes, and its mouth? Has the fish teeth? Can you see them?



2. How does a fish breathe? Does a *fish* breathe? Yes; but not as *we* do. *We* breathe the *air* with our *lungs*, but the *fish* breathes the *water* with its *gills*.

3. If you take a fish out of the

water, you will see very soon that it is in great pain; and in a short time it will die.

4. Those things which you see on the back and sides of the fish are its fins. By means of these it is able to swim.

5. It moves them so as to strike the water, like the oars of a boat; and that is what sends the fish along.

6. The fish has also a broad, flat tail, which it uses to guide its course as it swims through the water. You can see it in the picture.

7. This fish is called a *trout*. It has small red and blue spots on each side, which make it quite pretty.

8. The trout has great strength, and its motions in the water are very swift. Some think it very fine sport to fish for trout. Did you ever catch a trout?

—o-o-o-o-o—

LESSON XXV.

taste weeks basket flowers
even older for got children
fields afraid always themselves
early cousin dearly brought

1. This little girl has come to see her sick cousin. She looks sad, for she is afraid he will die.

2. She has brought him some nice things in her little basket, but she sees that the poor boy is too sick to eat, or even to taste them.

3. He takes the sweet spring bud which she gives him; and, as he looks at it, the tears come into his eyes.

4. O, how he longs to go out



into the fields, and see the early flowers! For he has been sick for many weeks.

5. "Will my cousin get well?" asks the little girl. She hopes he

will; for she dearly loves her little cousin. He is a kind, good boy.

6. But if he had taken more care, he would not have been sick. He was told not to lie on the wet grass, but he forgot what was said to him.

7. Children should always heed the words of those who are older than themselves.

8. Do you not think that this little boy is very sorry that he did not do as he was told, and that he will take more care when he gets well?

MISSON XXVI.

tame heard crumbs seemed
found wheat a gain' never

ground quails under gather



1. One day, as I went out to the wheat field, I found a nest of young quails.

2. They were quite small, and I left them in the nest for the old bird to take care of them.

3. After a few days, I went to

the field to see them again; but they had left their nest, and I saw them all with the old bird on the ground.

4. There were ten of them; and it was a queer sight to see the old quail try to gather them all under her wings.

5. I caught two of them, and took them home for my pets. I put them in a little cage, and gave them crumbs of bread to eat.

6. In a few days they were so tame, that I let them come out of the cage and run round the yard.

7. But they did not stay with me very long after they could fly. Would you like to know why? I will tell you.

8. One day, the old quail came near the house and sat on the fence.

9. She seemed to say, "Come, my pets." The young birds heard the call. They flew off with her, and I never saw them again.

—o—o—o—
LESSON XXVII.

struck	other	active	every
open	eager	account	studies
excel	catches	playing	healthful

1. Here are some boys playing at ball. One has just struck the ball with the bat, and the others are trying to catch it.

2. All are very active, each trying to play his part well. The boy who catches the ball will be the next to strike it with the bat.

Which one do you think it will be?

3. It is fine sport to play at ball. It makes boys strong to run in the open air, and it makes them active too.



4. It also makes them strive to excel each other; and they should be just as eager to excel in their studios as they are in their sports.

5. But boys ought not to be kept at their books all the time;

they should play sometimes as well as study.

6. When they are in school, they should pay good heed, and strive to learn all they can; but when out of school, they should have all the time they need for play.

7. In books, or work, or healthful play,
Let my first years be past,
That I may give for every day
Some good account' at last.

8. And let me, in my after years,
That way of wisdom love,
Which leads to virtue here below',
And bliss in realms above'.

QUESTIONS. — What are the boys in the picture trying to do? How many boys are there? Can you see the ball? Why not? What kind of sport is playing ball? Why is it useful? Should boys be kept at their books all the time? What else should they do? In what should they strive to excel? What is it to excel? Can you repeat the verse at the end of this piece? What is meant by *healthful*?

LESSON XXVIII.

yeast	dough	daily	sultry
breeze	leaves	farmer	yellow
knead	baker	miller	prepare'
sheaves	thrashed	barrels	summer

1. It is summer. How hot and sultry the air is! Let us go forth into the fields and see if the wheat is ripe.

2. How pretty it looks as it waves in the breeze! Take some of the grain in your hand: see how yellow it is!

3. The wheat is ripe, and it must soon be cut down. Then it will be bound up in sheaves, and taken to the barn. Did you ever see a sheaf of wheat?

4. Do you know what is made from wheat? Yes; when the grain

is thrashed out it is taken to the mill, where it is ground into flour; and of the flour we make bread.



5. How many things must be done before we can get bread for our daily use! The farmer must plow the ground, sow the seed, reap the wheat when it is ripe, and prepare it for the miller.

6. Then the miller must grind

it, and put it into bags or barrels, so that it may be sent away, and sold to the baker.

7. Then the *baker* must mix it with water and yeast, and knead it into dough. Then he must make the dough into loaves, and bake it. What nice white bread wheat flour makes!

LESSON XXIX.

about' better reason eating
only enough' teaches repeat'ing

1. *Two ears* and only *one mouth* have you.

The reason, I think, is clear:

It teaches, my child, that it will not do

To *talk* about' all you *hear*.

2. *Two eyes* and only *one mouth* have you.

The reason of this must be,

That you should learn that it will not do

To *talk* about' all you *see*.

3. *Two hands* and only *one mouth* have you.

And it is worth while repeat'ing,

The *two* are fer work you will have to do,

The *one* is enough' fer eating.

4. *One month*, *two hands*, *two ears*, *two eyes*!

Now is it not very clear,

That better than *talk*, be it ever so wise,

Is to *work*, to *see*, to *hear*?

LESSON XXX.

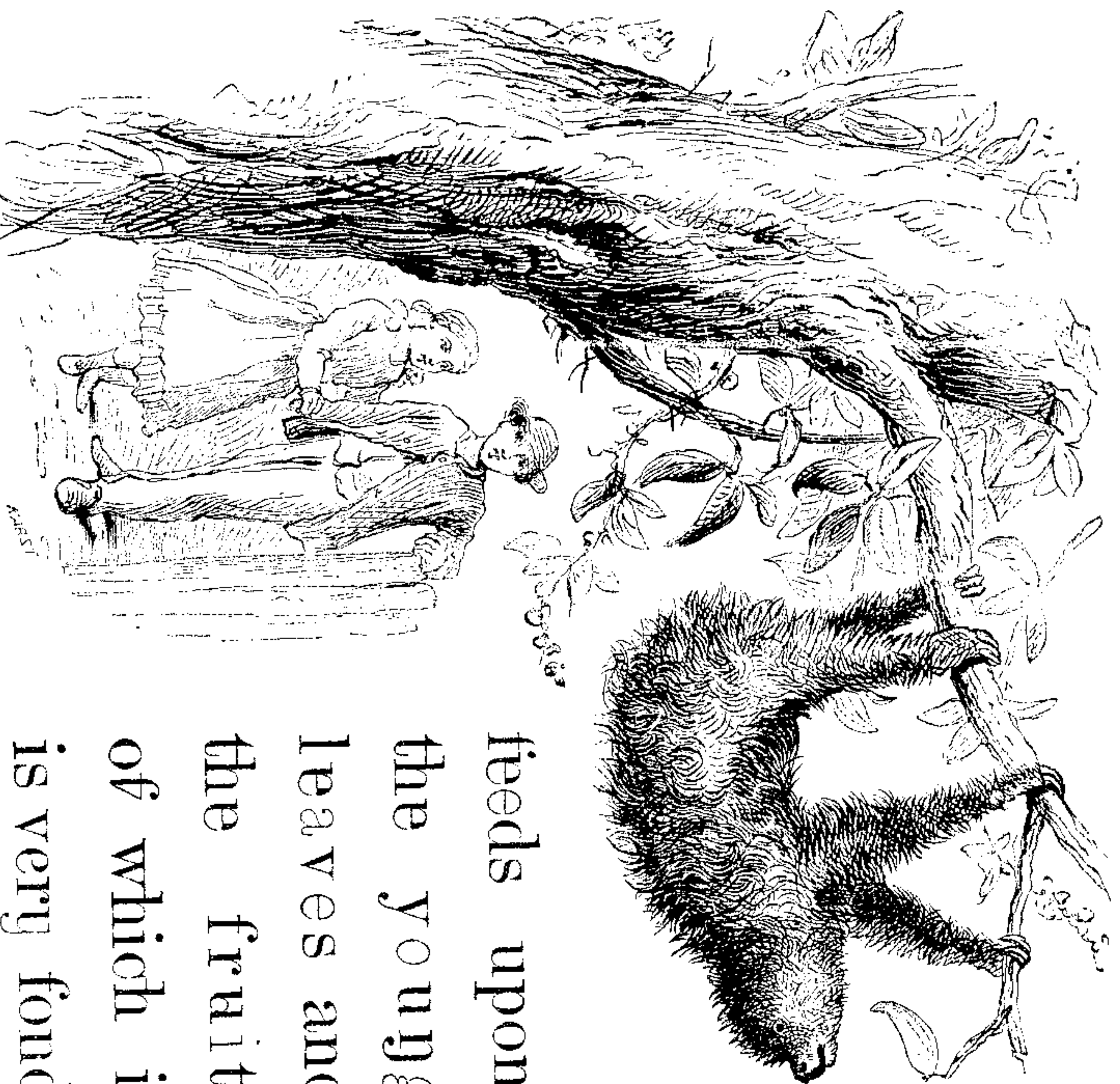
sloth lazy slowly useless
climb busy slothful briskly
itself' amongg' branches laziness

1. Would you like to know what this is? See how it hangs by its feet to the tree! I will tell you its name.

2. This is the *Sloth*. It is said to be very slow and lazy, and that is the reason why it is called a sloth.

3. For *sloth* means laziness, and when one is lazy, he is said to be *slothful*.

4. The sloth has its home among the branches of the trees, and it



feeds upon the young leaves and the fruit, of which it is very fond.

5. Its feet and legs were made to climb the trees; and when the

sloth is on the ground, it drags itself slowly along.

6. When it is up among the branches of the trees it can move quite briskly; but most of the time it is slow and lazy. It will eat and sleep, but it will not work or play.

7. I am sure you would not wish to be like the sloth,—slow, lazy, and useless. How much better it is to be active, busy, and useful!

QUESTIONS.—What does the picture show? Where is the sloth hanging? How many legs has the sloth? What kind of an animal is the sloth? Why is it called by that name? What does the word *sloth* mean? When is any one said to be slothful? Where is the home of the sloth? Upon what does it feed? Can the sloth walk upon the ground? Can it move briskly? When? Would you wish to be like the sloth? Why not?

—oo-oo-oo—

LESSON XXXI.

mean	weeks	later	looked
watch	pretty	larger	nearer

1. What bright light is that which I see in the east? Wait a short time, and you will find out.



2. O, it is the moon! How red and round it is, and how large it looks!

3. Yes; the moon is large and round, because it is now *full moon*.

Two weeks ago it was *new moon*, and you saw it in the west, just after the sun had set.

4. How did it look then? Can you tell me? It looked like a bow that is bent,—a pretty, bright bow.

5. You saw that it grew larger from night to night, and that when the sun set it was farther from the west.

6. Now you see that it is quite full and round, and when the sun has gone down it rises in the east.

7. If you watch it now, you will find that every night it will grow

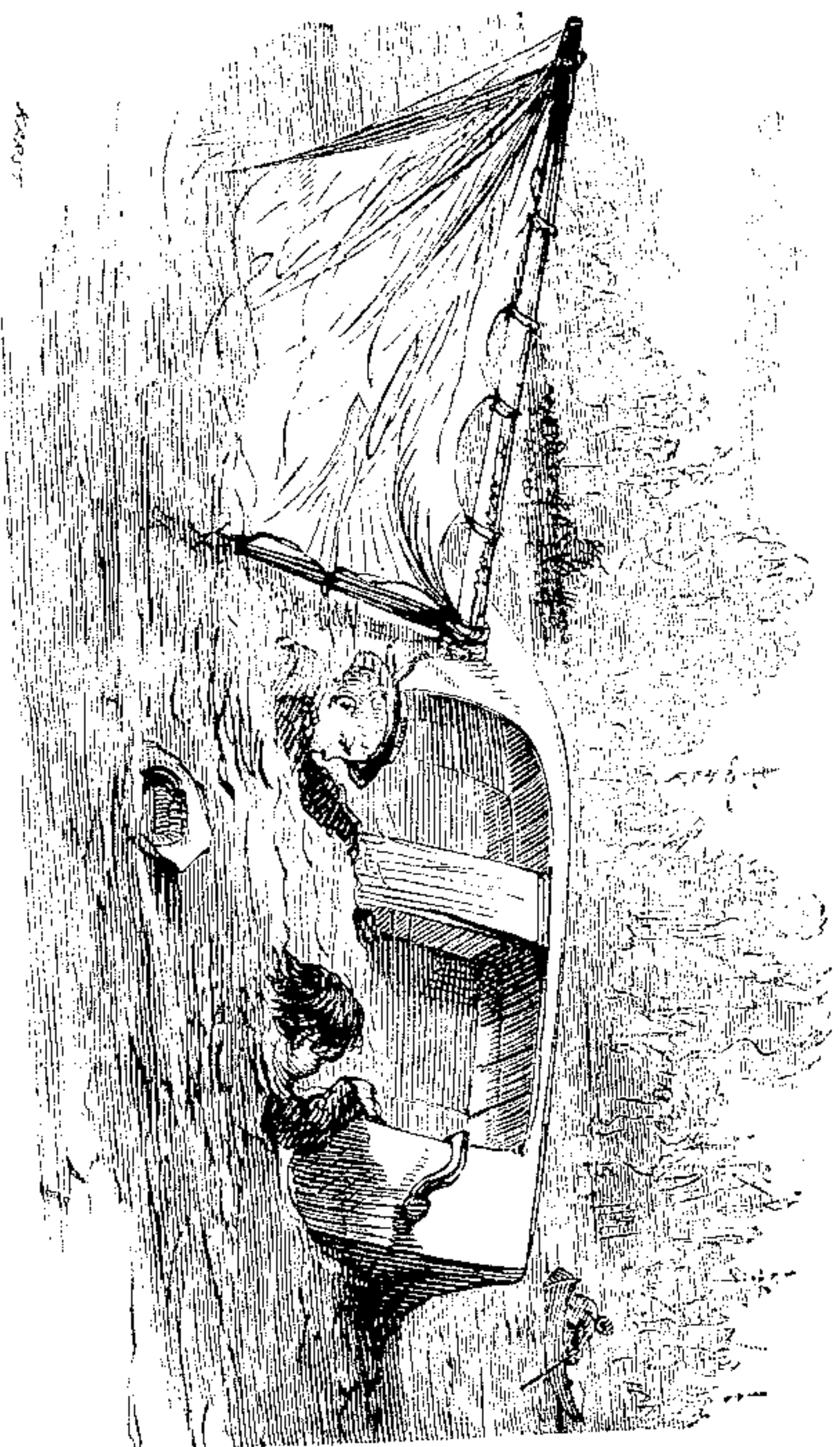
QUESTIONS.—Where is the full moon seen just after sunset? Where is the new moon seen? How does it look? How does it change in form? How long does it take to change from new moon to full moon? Did you ever see the new moon? Is it new or full in the picture?

less and less, and it will rise later and later.

8. Then, in two weeks more, you will again see it like a bright bow in the west, just after the sun has gone down.

LESSON XXXII.

unless' upset' sudden stand ing
almost glided drowned manage



THE SAIL-BOAT.

1. Two boys, whose names were Frank and James, went out on th

lake one fine day to have a sail.

2. The wind blew fresh and strong, and they glided along' on the water very fast. The boys thought it was fine sport.

3. But while Frank was standing at the bow of the boat, and James sat at the stern to steer it, a sudden gust of wind struck the sail and upset' the boat.

4. Both boys fell into the water; and they would have been drowned, if a man had not seen them, and come to their aid.

5. They said they would not go out in a sail-boat again', unless' some one was in it, older than themse- ves', who could tell them how to manage it.

LESSON XXXIII.

proud	body	cover	Cora
worms	thread	spider	cocoon'
sense	clothes	stronger	pleased
dress	changes	clothing	around'



THE NEW DRESS

1. Cora has a new silk dress. case, which has the form of an egg. Does she not seem to be very proud of it?

2. O no; she is a girl of too and the worm would stay in it much sense to be proud of her until' changed into a moth; but it

clothes. Of course, she is pleased with her new dress.

3. Can you tell me where the silk came from, of which her dress is made? I can not; but I should like to know.

4. It was made at first by little worms. These worms spin the silk in a fine, soft thread, like that of a spider's web, only it is much stronger.

5. This thread the silk-worm winds around' its own body, so as to cover itself' all up in a little

6. This case is called a cocoon,'

is killed, and the silk thread is taken from the cocoon.

7. The silk of which Cora's dress is made was thus first spun and worn by worms. I am sure, if she knows this, she can not be proud of it.

8. 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 very clothing long before!

LESSON XXXIV.

away'	alone'	father	wicked
cruel	doing	mother	harmless

THE CRUEL BOYS.

1. O, what cruel boys! Why do they not let that poor bird, if some wicked men should alone? She never did them any harm, and kill their father and

harm; why should they hurt her in this way?



2. She has a nest near this place, and she does not like to leave her dear young birds for those cruel boys to take away.

3. These boys would feel very

mother, or drive them away' from their home. But is not this what they are doing to the bird?

4. It is very wrong to kill harmless birds, or to take away' their young.

LESSON XXXV.

pane wings happy brightly
ship flies tiny glitter

THE FLIES.

1. How happy seem the little flies,
Now the sun shines bright and warm!
Come, let us watch them sport about!
We will not do them harm.

2. How brightly shine their little wings,
How they glitter in the sun!
And see their legs, what tiny things,
And yet how fast they run!

3. Now up and down the pane they walk,
But never slip or fall!
How can their tiny feet hold on,
I do not see at all!

4. Come, little fly, upon' my hand.
O, do not be afraid!
I hope you do not think that I
Would hurt what God has made.

LESSON XXXVI.

bark nearly apples pars ley
least partly kittens burrows
chase garden turnips day-time
creep rabbits cabbage moonlight

THE RABBITS.

1. O, do look at those two little kittens!
How they run around,
and chase each other on the grass!

2. Do you think they are kittens?
They are not kittens; they are tame rabbits.
Did you never see rabbits before?

3. I think I never did. How curiously they are!
What long ears