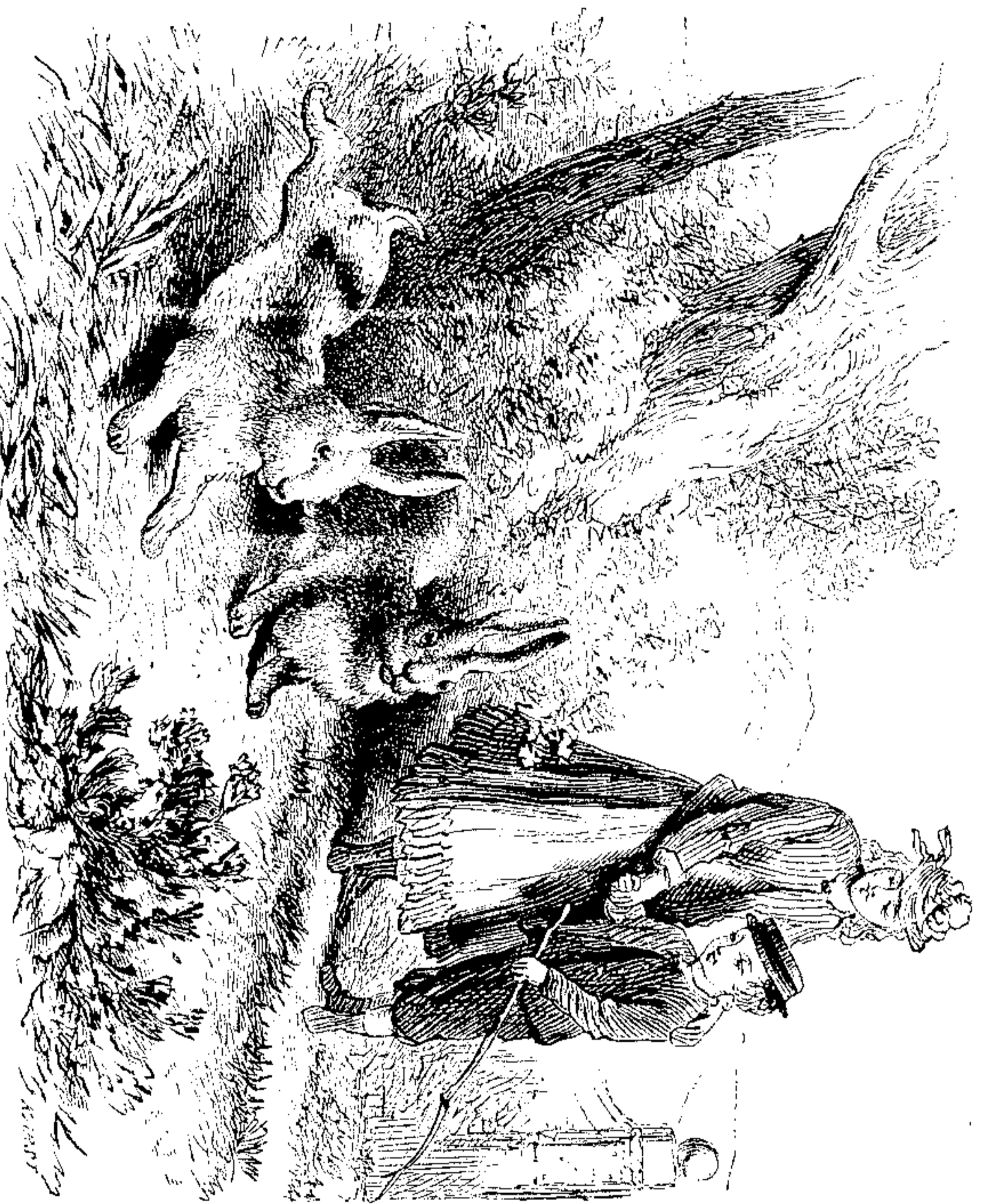


they have, and what large round eyes!



4. Yes; their ears are so made that they can hear the least noise and they can see nearly all around them.

5. The rabbit sleeps with its eyes partly open; so it can see things sly for if he comes to carry it

6. Rabbits feed on roots, herbs, and the bark of young trees. They are also very fond of sweet apples.

7. They will sometimes creep through the fence into the garden, to eat the turnips, cabbage, and parsley.

8. Rabbits like to play and skip about by moonlight; but in the day-time they sleep in the holes which they dig in the ground. These holes are called *burrows*.

LESSON XXXVII.

straw	Charles	saddle	lesson
years	twelve	bridle	learned
comes	ridar	halter	praises
height	cantar	stable	Walton

CHARLES AND HIS PONY.

1. Charles Walton is twelve years of age, and his father has bought him a pretty little pony.



2. It is a *real live pony*, with a long tail and mane; not such a long one as he used to have in the play-room, when he was a boy.

3. This pony can walk, trot, canter, run fast, or stop, just as Charles bids him.

4. Mr. Walton had a neat little bridle and saddle made to fit the pony, so that Charles could guide him, and ride with ease.

5. See how the pony holds up his head, and prances about' as if he were proud of his rider!

6. Each day, after Charles has learned his lesson, he takes a ride on his pony. He can ride a long distance on him.

7. When he comes back, he takes off the bridle and saddle, and puts on the halter, and ties him in the stable.

8. Charles is very kind to his boy.

pony. He gives him a good bed of straw, and feeds him with hay, oats, or meal.

LESSON XXXVIII.

like	grasp	often	begins'
skin	mouse	insects	lighted
hides	stragg	during	window

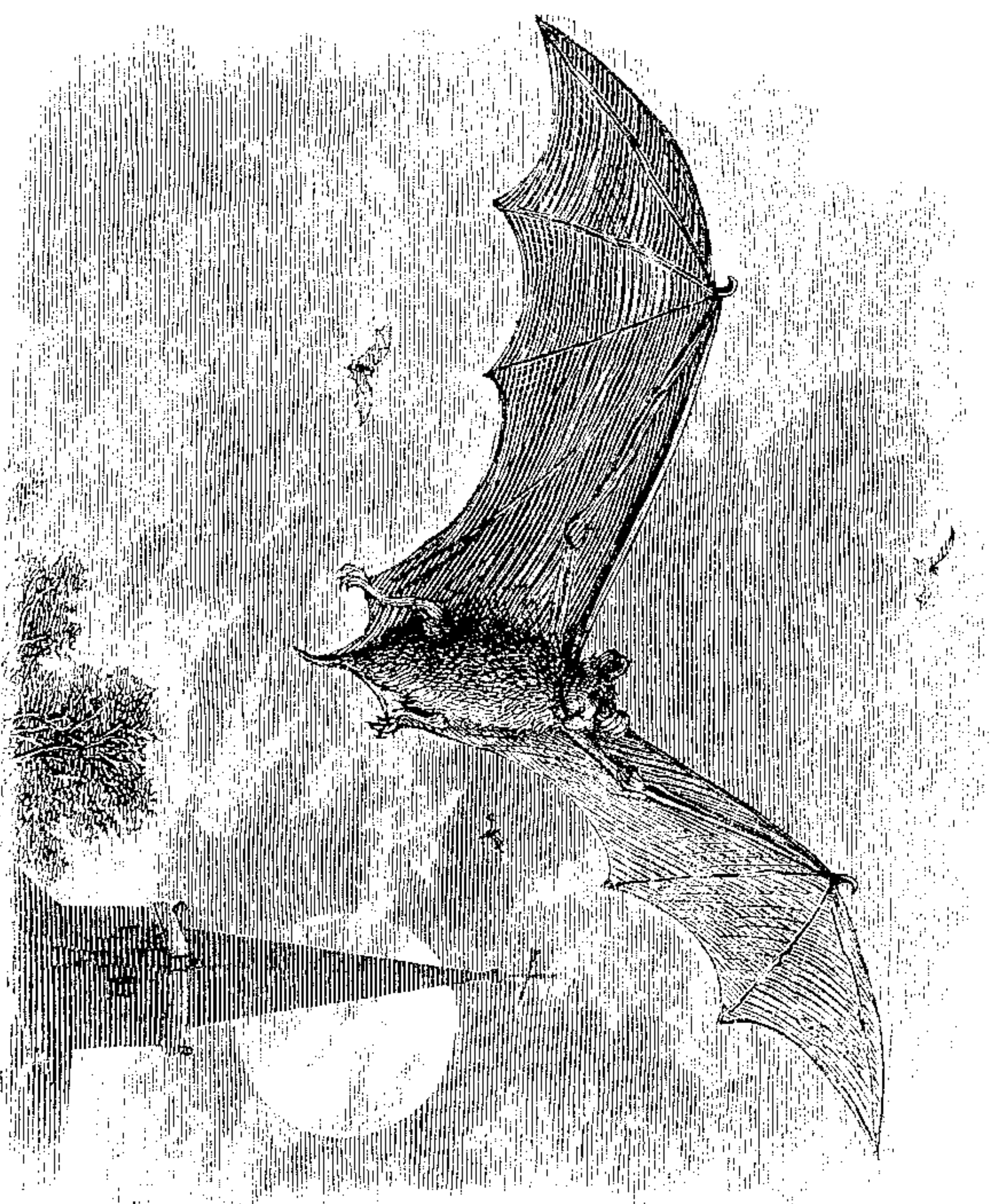
THE BAT.

1. Is this a bird? No; it is a bat. It has wings, and it flies like a bird; but its head, ears, skin, and teeth are like those of a mouse.

2. Like the owl, the bat can not see well in the day-time. Its eyes are very small, and it can not bear the strong light of the sun.

3. During the day, it hides away in some old barn or shed; but as

soon as the sun has set, and it begins' to grow dark, it comes out, and flies round to catch moths, bugs, and other insects.



4. In the summer, at night, the bat will often fly through an open window into a lighted room; and then you can catch it, if you wish.

5. Take care, do not grasp it

with your hand; for it has very sharp teeth, and it will bite you. You can hold it by its wings.

6. Let the poor bat go; for it will do no harm, if you let it alone.

PREPARE LESSON. — Are the bat's wings like a bird's? Are they larger or smaller than those of a bird? How heavy feet has the bat? How many claws has it? Has it any thing like arms or hands? Are its ears large or small? Do you think it can fly swiftly? Why do you think so? What else do you see in the picture?

LESSON XXXIX

shore	white	Paul	Emma
scoop	waves	plants	washed
steep	shells	strange	bleached

THE SEA-SHORE.

1. Paul and Emma have come with their mother to the sea-shore. Here you see them as they walk upon the sand, and pick up the shells which the waves have washed up.

2. How glad they are to feel the cool sea-breeze; and with what joy it fills their hearts to look at the wild waves as they come up, and dash upon the shore!



3. See what white foam these waves make, and how soon they glide back, and leave the sand all wet. Paul says, "Take care, Emma, or you will get your feet wet!"

4. For Emma goes to meet the

waves, and then runs away' as fast as she can, while she laughs at the sport.

5. She likes to play thus with these mad waves, and see them toss their white caps, and leap one after the other.

6. Now she picks up a shell which the sun has bleached white, and she stoops down to scoop up the sand with it.

7. Paul has found some plants which grow in the dry sand, and he thinks it strange that they should grow there.

8. Ah! there is a ship with all its sails set! How fast she moves along! What a fine sight is a ship in full sail!

LESSON XI.

shrill	lined	coming	defend'
breed	seized	swiftly	darted
weighs	hungry	bravely	swimming



THE FISH-HAWK.

1. What has this large bird in its claws? It has a fish. It has darted down to the water, and seized the fish as it was swimming along! How swiftly it must fly!

2. This is a fish-hawk. It is a very fierce and strong bird. Its strength is so great that it can carry off a fish that weighs nearly as much as itself.

3. This bird builds its nest on a high rock, or on the top of some old tree. The nest is made of sticks, and is lined with seaweed and grass, which make a warm bed for the young birds.

4. The old birds take good care of their brood. While one guards the nest, the other flies off to catch a fish, and brings it home to feed the young ones.

5. After a short time, the other bird goes away, and soon comes back with more food in its claws;

fer the young birds are very hungry.

6. When the old bird sees any one coming near its nest, it makes a loud and shrill cry, and tries all it can to keep him away. If it can not do this, it will defend its young bravely.

LESSON XII.

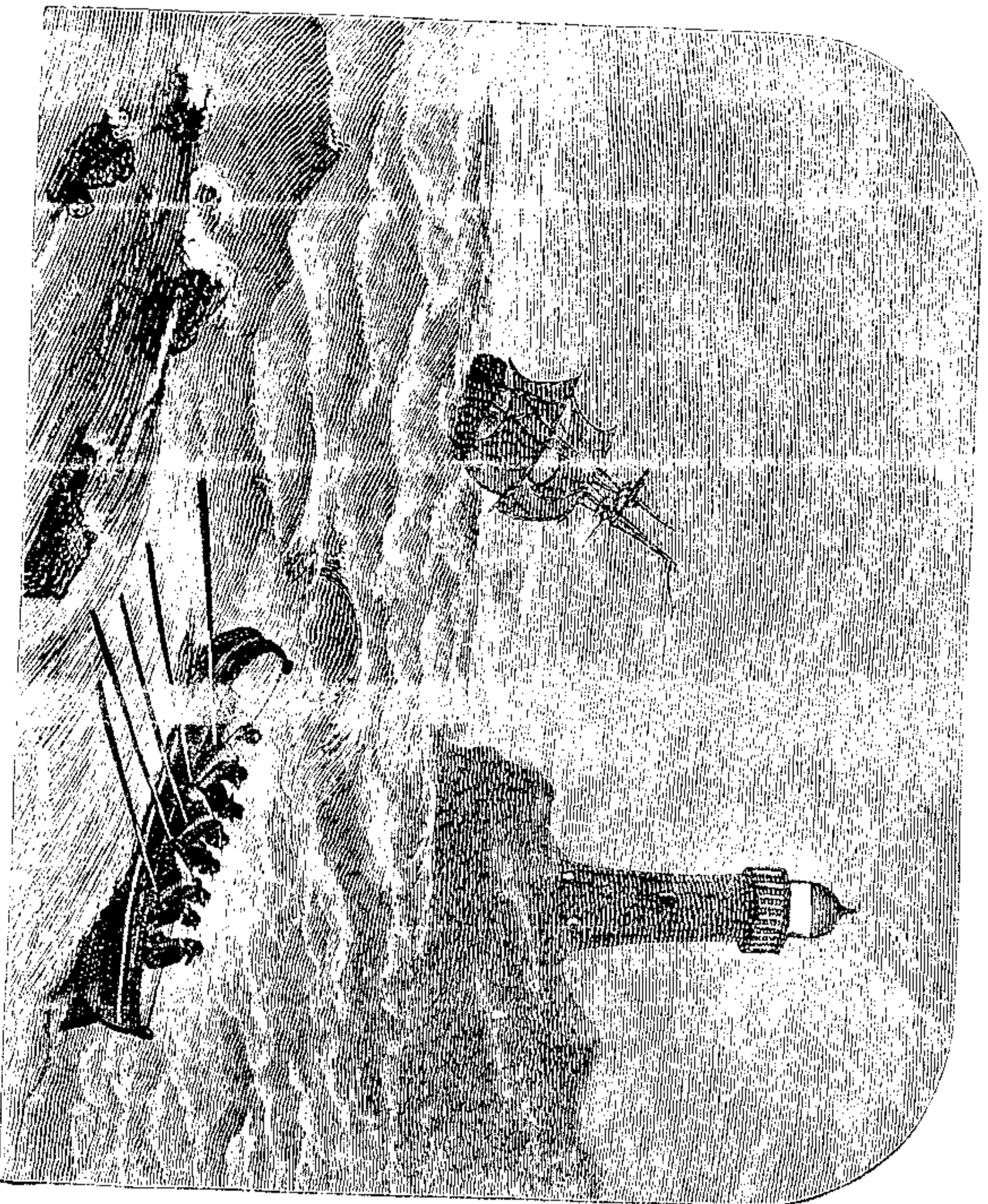
coast steady towers lantern
 flash sailors beacons light-house
 stands rowing burning another

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

1. A light-house is a tall building with a large lantern at the top, in which a bright light is kept burning at night.

2. It is built on a high rock near the sea-coast, to warn ships,

so that, when they see the light, they may keep off the shore.



3. Men live in the light-house, often a long way from the land, to take care of it, and to light the lamps every day as soon as it begins' to grow dark.

4. The light is not of the same kind in every light-house. Some

lights are quite bright and steady; but others flash, and are only seen from time to time.

5. Sailors know in this way one light-house from another when it is far off, and can thus tell what part of the coast they are near.

6. In olden times, fires were often lighted on the tops of towers, or on high hills, to warn ships when near the coast. These fires were called *beacons*.

7. See the ship in the picture, how near she is to the rock on which the light-house is built!

PICTURE LESSON. — What objects are shown in the picture? Is the light burning in the light-house? Is the vessel sailing away from the rocks? Does the wind seem to be blowing her toward them? Are all her sails set? How many men are there in the boat? Are they all rowing? What is the man who sits in the stern doing?

Will she be lost? The men are rowing to her. They are in a life-boat.

LESSON XIII.

swan	uses	arches	graceful
goose	given	pushes	smoothly
moves	surface	against	cygnet

THE SWAN.

1. What does this bird look like? It looks like a goose. Is it a goose? No; it is a large, white swan.

2. How graceful it is as it arches its neck, and glides smoothly upon the surface of the water! Why does it move its broad black feet so?

3. That is the way it swims. It pushes against the water with

its flat feet, and in that way moves itself along. It uses its feet like oars.



4. The swan can fly as well as swim, for its wings are very large and strong.

5. If any one goes to harm the swan, it will beat him with its

wiggs, or strike him with its beak.

6. It builds its nest of small sticks, dry grass, and leaves, and places it on the ground not far from the water. Its eggs are large and almost white.

7. The swan is gray when it is young; but as it grows old it turns white as snow. Do you know what name is given to a young swan? Yes; it is called a *cygnet*. It has fine, soft down.

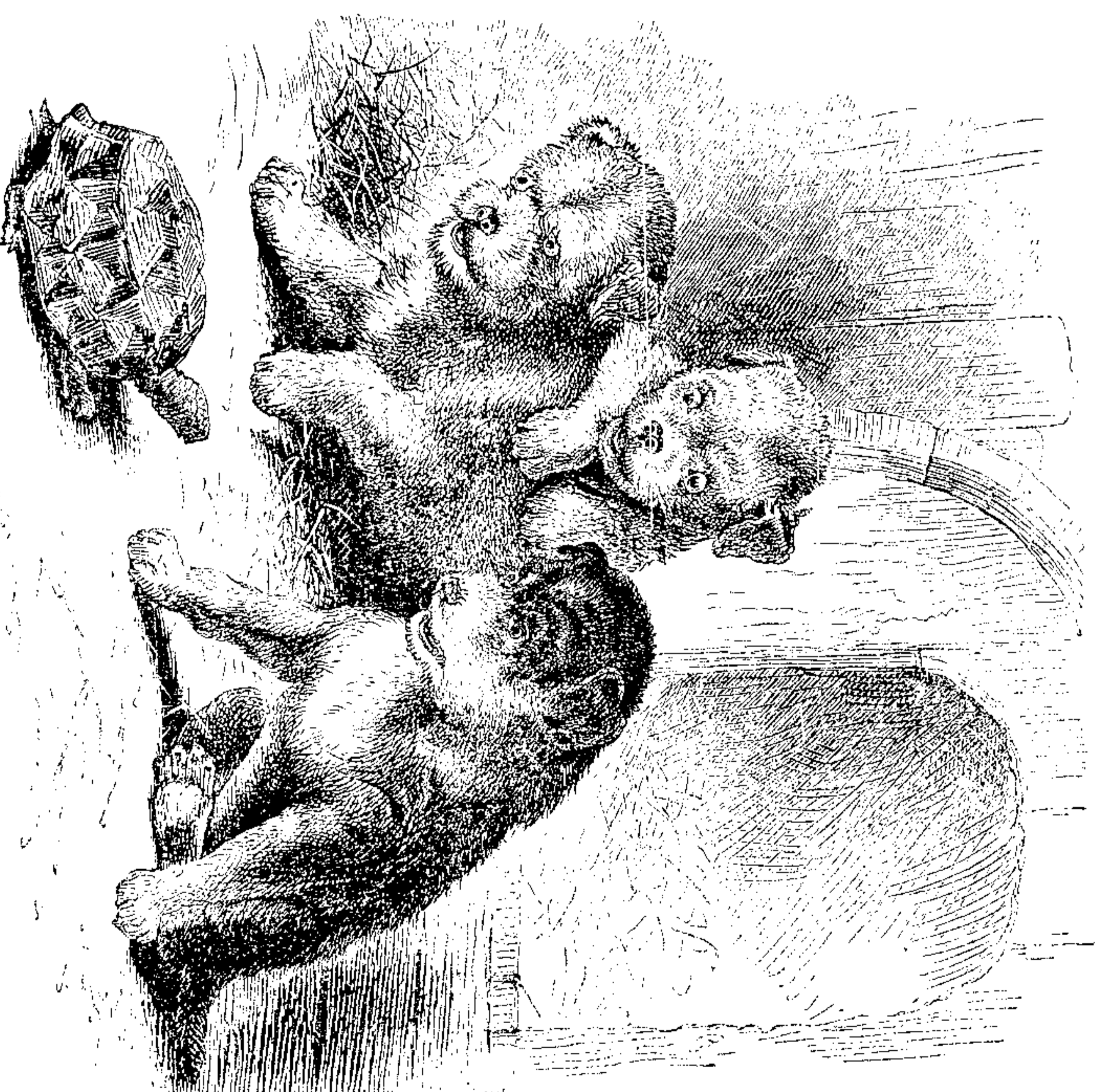
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LESSON XLIII.

clared	Royce	object	turtle
crewled	Rufus	kennel	puppies

THE PUPPIES AND THE TURTLE

1. As Rufus Royce came near a mill-pond one day, he found a turtle, and brought it home with him

2. He took it out to the barn-yard, where he left it for a short time, while he went into the house.



3. When he came back, he found that it had crewled to the kennel where there were three

young puppies. Rufus saw that they did not know what to make of the strange object.

4. At first, they were afraid' to touch it, and ran back as the turtle crawled toward them, with its head thrust out of its brown shell.

5. Then they would turn round and bark at it, and jump as if they would like to bite it, if they dared.

6. Rufus thought it fine sport to watch them. In the picture you can see how the puppies looked when they first saw the turtle.

7. Did you ever see a turtle?
Do you think you would have

been afraid' of it, if you had been there?

LESSON XLIV.

green	stalk	voices	asleep'
dream	hushed	slender	quiet
spread	ceased	children	darkness

NIGHT.

1. The sun has set in the west; the night-dews fell; and the air, which was sultry, has become' cool.

2. The flowers fold up their gay leaves, and bagg their heads on the slender stalk.

3. The little birds have ceased their songs, and are now asleep' on the boughs, each one with its head under its wing.

4. The little children, too, have

go down that hill on their sled!"

2. Do *you* like to see the pretty, white snow? Can you make a large, round snow-ball? How cold it feels!

3. O, there are the snow-birds! One, two, three, four. How can the little birds live in the snow? What do they get to eat? Throw out some crumbs to them, for they must be very hungry.

4. It seems wrong to soil this clean, white robe, which winter has spread over the earth. How it covers up all the dark places, and hides the foul stains! But it is a robe that lasts only a short time.

5. Of what use is the snow? It

keeps the earth warm, and saves the plants and seeds from the frost, so that when spring comes they may sprout, and put forth their green leaves.

6. How can the snow, which is so cold, keep the earth warm? It keeps the air, which is colder than the snow, away' from the earth.

7. In some parts of the world, men build their houses of ice and snow. Can you tell the name of any very cold country where they do this?

LESSON XLVI.

aside'	heavy	weeping	people
valley	safely	bending	indeed'
willow	widens	standing	prepare'

A WALK IN THE COUNTRY.

1. Omm, children, lay aside' your books, and let us go out and take a walk this fine day. We will try to learn some useful lessons from what we see.



2. Here is a road which will lead us down into a valley. In the midst of the valley is a

stream, which flows from a spring by the side of the hill.

3. Let us sit down on this bank near the spring. How clear and pure the water looks! See, how small the brook is where it starts from the spring, and how it widens as it winds through the valley!

4. A tree grows on the bank of the stream, with its slender branches bending down into the water. This is a weeping-willow. Is it not a very pretty tree?

5. See that dove standing on the stones by the side of the brook! Now she dips her bill into the water to drink, but quickly lifts it up again! Ah! she heard

a noise, and has flown far away.

6. Here are some ant-hills. Let us watch the ants, and try to find out what they are doing. How hard they toil in the hot sun! Some go out in search of food, and bring it home in their mouths.

7. See, one of them has found a crumb of bread, and he has to work very hard to carry it. It is, indeed, a heavy load for him; but he will not give it up till he has safely stored it away.

8. The little ant teaches us a useful lesson; for he is never idle. The wise man has said, "The ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in the summer."

LESSON XLVII.

Mary running frolicsome

THE RUNNING BROOK.

1. "Stop, stop, pretty water!"
Said Mary one day
To a frolicsome brook,
That was running away.

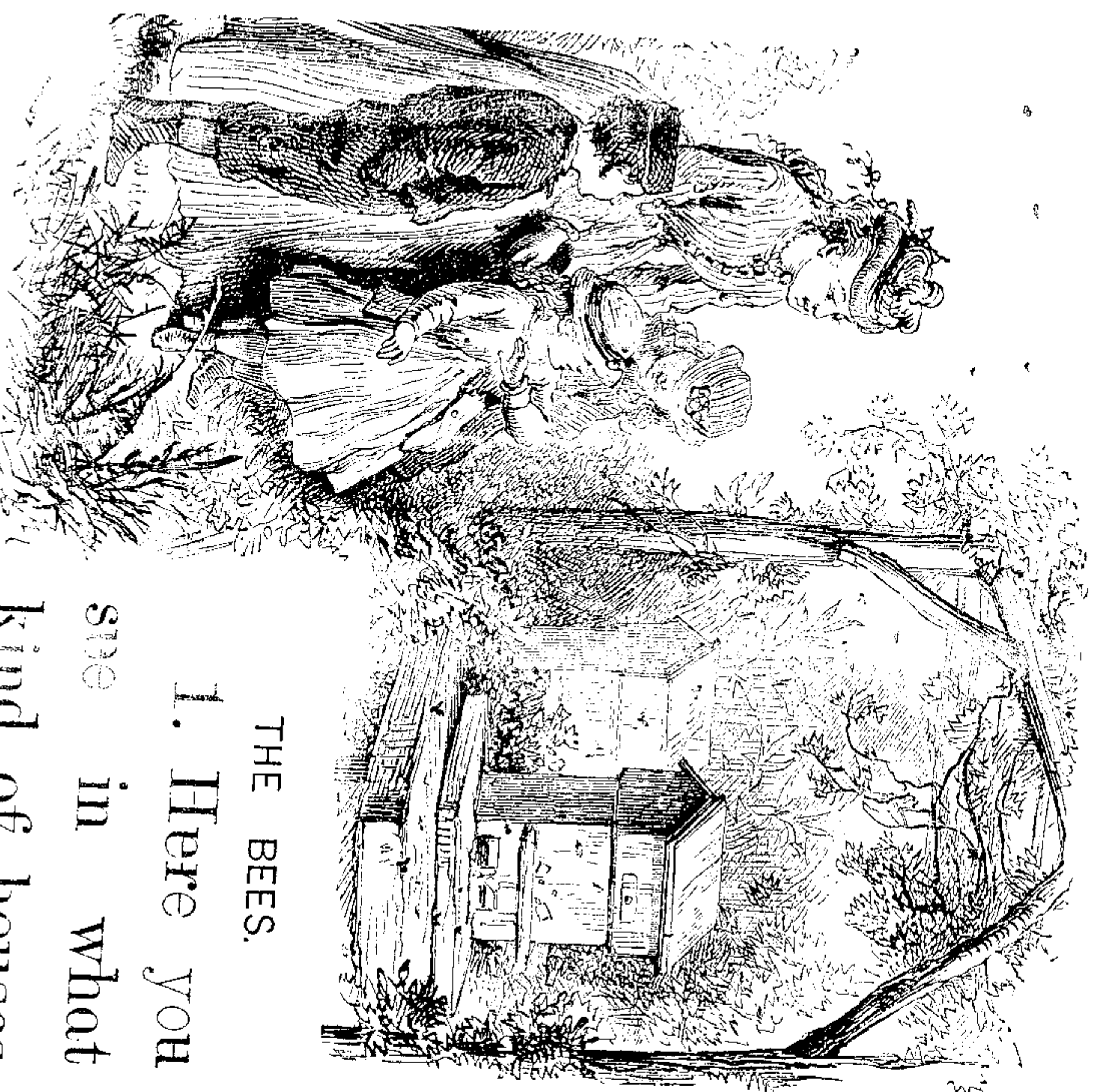
2. "You run on so fast!
I wish you would stay;
My boat and my flowers
You will carry away."

3. "But I will run after:
Mother says that I may;
For I would know where
You are running away."

4. So Mary ran on;
But I've never heard say
She was able to find
Where the brook ran away.

LESSON XLVIII.

juice	spends	straight	flying
youth	busy	honey	laying
hours	boxes	supply	resting



THE BEES.

1. Here you

see in what

kind of houses

bees live. A house for bees is

called a *hive*. All day long when

the warm sun shines, you may see

the bees flying in and out of their hives.

2. Why do they do so? What makes them so busy? They are laying in food for the winter. Do you know what kind of food they store up?

3. Yes; it is honey. How do they make it? They make it out of the sweet juice which they find in the flowers.

4. All day they fly from flower to flower, resting a short time on each; and when they have a load of the sweet food, they go straight home to the hive, store it away, and then fly off again for more.

5. Men build large hives and put little boxes into them, which

the bees, during the summer, fill with honey.

6. When these little boxes are full, they are taken out, and others are put in their places for the bees to fill. In this way some of the honey is taken from the bees, while enough' is left for them to live on in the cold winter when the flowers are all gone.

7. We may all learn a good lesson from the bees. Like the ants, they are never idle. All through the long summer days they are busy in laying up a supply of food for the time of need.

8. Be like the bee: let every day
Be spent in work or healthful play.
Your mind is a hive in which to store
What you will need when youth is o'er.

LESSON XLIX.

wrap	bitter	months	cheerful
whole	dismal	longer	pleasant
praise	shelter	enough'	becomes'

THE SUN.

1. God made the sun to rule the day, and the moon to rule the night.

2. The sun shines all day upon the earth, to keep it warm, so that the plants may grow, and we may not die of cold.

3. In summer, the sun rises high in the sky, and its rays are very hot. The air then becomes sultry, and we like to feel the cool breeze.

4. In winter, the sun does not rise so high, and its rays do not give us enough' heat to keep us

WARM. The air is very cold, and we have frost and snow.

5. Then we no longer seek the cool breeze; we like to gather round the cheerful fire, and feel its pleasant glow.

6. There are some parts of the earth where the people, for months, do not see the sun. What a long and dismal night they must have!

7. They wrap themselves' in warm furs, and make huts of ice and snow to shelter themselves' from the keen and bitter cold.

8. With what joy they see the cheerful sun once more! They know it will not leave them again' for months, and they are glad

that the long, cold night is passed.

9. Let us thank God for the sun, with its warm rays and cheerful light. How great are all His gifts to us! Let us praise Him with our whole heart!

LESSON I.

lamb	lying	lessons	always
tied	shady	neglect'	delight'
city	wagon	trotted	although'
Ida	tickle	mistress	play things

IDA AND HER PET.

1. Ida Ray did not live in the city, but on a farm in the country. Her father was a very kind man, and did all he could to please his little girl.

2. He gave her a pretty white lamb, and she made quite a pet

of it. Its fleece was very white and soft, and Ida took great pains to keep her pet nice and clean.



3. She tied a little bell round its neck; and all day long you could hear the bell tinkle as the lamb trotted about after Ida.

4. Ida also had a nice doll, and a little wagon to draw it in; but

she liked the little lamb the best, and the lamb grew very fond of its mistress. It loved to eat the green clover and the sweet blossoms which she picked for it and gave it to eat from her hand.

5. Ida and her pet might often be seen running after each other on the grass. On very warm days she would sit under a shady tree with her lamb lying by her side, and her doll in its wagon near her.

6. But Ida did not neglect her lessons, although she was so fond of her pet and her playthings. She took the more delight in them, because she always felt she had done her work well.

LESSON 11.

brisk	juice	sugar	chiefly
gnaw	lively	rolling	damage
pluck	Hiram	chasing	squirrel
wheel	hunter	leaping	another



THE GRAY SQUIRREL.

1. Hiram Hunter had a young gray squirrel, which had been caught only a few weeks, and it was as tame as a kitten.

2. It would run about' the yard, and pick up the crumbs that had been thrown out, and then seat itself' upon' its hind legs, and eat them from its fore paws.

3. Hiram had taught it to climb up and sit on his shoulder, and eat lumps of sugar out of his hand.

4. He kept it most of the time in a cage, which had a wheel at one end. And the squirrel would run in, and keep the wheel rolling round and round as if he thought it great sport.

5. Squirrels are brisk and lively little creatures. They take great delight' in chasing each other up and down the trees, and in leaping

ing from one tree to another, and hiding among the leaves or behind the branches.

6. Sometimes they jump off the trees, and run along the ground, and spring up into another tree with a chirp, and slip round and hide on the other side. Then the cunning little things will creep slyly back and play bo-peep with each other, or with boys or dogs.

7. They live chiefly on nuts, but are very fond of corn, which they carry off, and thus do great damage to the farmer.

8. They are so fond of anything sweet, that they will gnaw through the bark of trees to sip the sweet juice as it flows out.

LESSON III.

guard	wash es	ei ther	par ents
kneels	brush es	com fort	break fast
Willie	dressed	trouble	whatev'er

LITTLE WILLIE.



Dear little Willie
Is a very good boy,
To father and mother
A comfort and joy.

ii.



When he wakes at
the dawn,
No murmur is heard;
He springs out of bed
Like a bright little
bird.

iii.



He washes his face,
And brushes his hair;
Ner to any one gives
Either trouble or
care.