# $4 \pi=2(2)$ 






Frontispiece.

## ROUTLEDGE'S

## BRITISH SPELLING BOOK

ILLUSTRATED WITH THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS



GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS
JROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL
*NEW YORI: 9, LAFAYETTE PLACE.

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802.0(075)
$$

Uniform with "Routledge"s British
Spelling Book."

ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH READING BOOK, with 220 Woodcuts.
ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH PRIMER, with 300 Illustrations.


## PREFACE.

 Book, the Editor has been very careful on two points, which are not often sufficiently insisted on in books for the young. The first is the size and clearness of the type, and the second is the gradual and easy steps which lead from the simple words to the more complex. For instance, it will be found that six pages are devoted to syllables of two letters, fourteen pages to words of three letters, and twenty to words of four letters; and all these are fully illustrated with engravings which have been made expressly to suit the capabilities of young children.

Alphabets
PAGES
Syllables of Two Letters ..... $16,, 21$
Words of Three Letters ..... 22,35
Words of Four Letters ..... $36,, 55$
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Words of Two Syllables ..... 72 ,, 122
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## ROUTLEDGE'S

BRITISH SPELLING BOOK.

ROMAN CAPITAL LETTERS.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J

| K | L | M | N | O |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| P | Q | R | S | T |

$$
\mathrm{U} \quad \mathrm{~V} \quad \mathrm{~W} \quad \mathrm{X} \quad \mathrm{Y} \quad \mathrm{Z}
$$

10 Routledge's British Spelling Book.

ROMAN SMALL LETTERS.
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
k
1
m
n
0
p
$q$
$r$
S
$t$
u
V
W
X
y
Z

THE VOWELS.
a
e i

0
u
and sometimes $y$

THE CONSONANTS.

| $b$ | $c$ | $d$ | $f$ | $g$ | $h$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $j$ | $k$ | $l$ | $m$ | $n$ | $p$ |
| $q$ | $r$ | $s$ | $t$ | $v$ | $w$ |

X
y
Z

## THE ALPHABET IN RHYME.

(To be read to the pupil.)
-


A is for Ape
and
$B$ is for Bat


T is for Eagle
and


C is for Cat



I is for Ibex and

$\mathrm{K}_{\text {is for }}$ Kit


$\mathbf{N}$ is for Nest

M is for Mouse

and
and

$F^{\prime}$ is for Fox


0 is for Ox



V is for Vulture and


X, like the Hilt of a Sword, is a Cross


Z is a Zebra, so much like a Horse

| ba | be | bi | bo | bu | by |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| da | de | di | do | du | dy |
| fa | fe | fi | fo | fur | fy |
| ha | he | hi | ho | hu | hy |
| ja | je | di | jo | du | - |
| la | le | li | lo | lu | ly |
| ma | me | mi | mo | mu | my |
| na | ne | ni | no | nu | ny |
| pa | pe | pi | po | pu | py |
| ra | re | ri | lo | ru | ry |
| sa | se | si | so | su | sy |
| ta | te | ti | to | tu | ty |
| va | re | vi | vo | ru | ry |
| wa | we | wi | wo | - | - |
| ya | ye | gi | yo | gu | - |


ab
ac
ad

eb
ec
ed
ib
ef
eg
ek
ik
if
ig
$\qquad$
il
ol om
on
$i_{\mathrm{B}} \quad \mathrm{op}$
ul
$u m$
un

| ar | er | ir | or | ur |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| as | es | is | os | us |
| at | et | it | ot | ut |
| ax | ex | ix | ox | ux |

WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

| by do* he | go | be |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fy | to* | me | lo | ye |
| my | so | we | no | wo |


| am | if | at | of | ax |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| an | in | it | on | us |
| as * | is | up | ox | or |

* Holp the pupil in the proper pronunciation of these werds.


| An ox | If he | We go |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| My ox | If we | To go |
| If so | As he | To do |


| He is | On it | By me |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| It is | On me | To me |
| Is he | On us | Of me |
| Is it | $\substack{\text { So on } \\ \text { B } 2}$ | At me |


| Go up | Do go | I go |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Go in | Do so | I am |
| Go on | Do it | I do |
| So as | As we | To be |
| So do | We do | Be so |

Do go up
In by us
So do I
Do go in So we do I am in
Go by us If we go He is in Up to me As we do So it is

| Am I on | I go up | We do so |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Is he on | I am up | If he is |
| He is on | Is he up | Do do so |
| We go in | He is up | To be in |
| If I do | So am I | If we go |



It is my ox
He is to go
I am to be
We go by it


My ox is in it
Do it as I do
If I am to go on
So he is to do it

He is to go on as I am to go on If my ox go on, we go to it
Am I to go up if he go in
As he is to do, so am I to do
If he is in, am I to go in


FLY.
bla ble bli
bra bre bri
cla cle
cra cre cri
dra dre
dri
dro
dru
dry fra fre fri fro fru fry gla gle gli glo glu gly gra gre gri gro gru gry pla ple
pli
plo
plu
ply
pra pre pri pro pru pry
sha she
shi
sho
shu
shy sta ste sti sto stu sty


Do you see a cat?
Yes, I see a red cat.
Is it a red cat?
No, no, it is not a red cat.
Do you see my new kit?
Yes, I see a shy kit.
The cat bit the rat one day.
But why did she do so ?
Oh, fie! cat; you are a bad cat.
Do not say the cat is a bad cat.
For the cat is to do so.
Let the cat go now.


LAD.


VAN.

WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

| lad | bow | l now | hay | how |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| run | ant | sad | inn | egg |
| man | act | let | pen | ink |
| pat | dry | mat | ram | pig |
| hog | cow | fox | cup | van |
| cap | far | eft | elk | say |
| air | rat | top | rod | sod |
| ill | dig | rum | and | ask |



BOY.


BAT.

| boy | hat | can | hop | she |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| yes | did | met | was | his |
| oft | had | net | sot | day |
| hot | bad | has | sun | set |
| are | mad | him | let | bed |
| keg | ice | for | you | bid |
| eat | sat | cat | bit | toe |
| dog | pan | bat | but | lip |
| the | thy | fly | sly | sky |


a
bag had fat cap mad lrag bad has lad can man wag bat hat sad, cat mat wax
e
bed den get met peg red beg hen leg net pen vex fed men let set pet wet

## i

 bid did fig him lip rid big dig fin his pig sit bit dim fit hid pin tin

How do you do, old dog?
The dog can not say, How do you do.
But the dog can say, Bow-wow.
The dog can eat, and run all day.
Do not let him run, it is too hot to run. The dog and the cat are to go to bed. The bed of the pig is not dry. Let us get the dry hay for the pig.

- No, for the hen is in the hay.

You may pat the dog and the cat.
But do not pat the pig.


BOX.


POT.
0

| box | fog | mop | pot | rob | sob |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fox | hop | nod | pop | rod | sop |
| dog | hot | not, | pod | rot | top |



BUD.


MUG.
u
bud cup hum mug rum sun bun cut hug mud rug sup but gun, hut nut run tub

egg eat will you see
Will you lay an egg for me, hen ? I can eat an egg. Jem has a hen, and it did lay an egg for him. Will you lay an egg for me? I fed you to-day. I sat on a $\log$ and fed you out of a bag.

Can you eat now? I will go for the bag and try. Yes, you can eat, I see you can. The dog will not run at you. Do not run at my hen, dog. You will go to Jem, and I will sit by my hen and see her eat.



I can see a cow. Let me go to her and get her hay. I will get the hay for you, old cow, and you will eat it. Let me go and ask Joe for hay for the cow.

May I get the hay, Joe? Will you let me get it? Yes, you may go for the hay, my boy, and I will go too and pull it out for you. Now run to the cow and she will eat it. Say moo for it, my old cow.

I saw the cow eat the hay. One day you may go too and see the old cow eat the hay.

ewe own out bay die buy rue awe awl day pea hue eye oil eel hay hie foe bey pie key


JAY.
daw kew how ham few bow jaw new wow To be learned at sight.
one son who why ewe two


A man had a van and an ass to pull it. On the van he had a pot and a pan, a can and a tub, a mug and a jug, a saw and a hoe, a mat and a rug, a bag and a mop; and the man did cry

> Buy a mat, buy a can, Buy a pot, buy a pan, Buy a mop of the man, Do buy of him, Ann.

So Ann got a mat, and a mug for her boy Bob, and a tub for her pig, and a mop to mop up the wet.


It is a net set out by the sea to dry. One day I met a man by the sea and he had a net. Let me go and get a net and go to the sea. Let us sit on an old log, it is not wet, or let us lie on the dry hay, and see the sun go to bed. The sun has set now, I saw it dip in the sea. If it be a wet day we can not see the sun, it is hid and our eye can not see it.

Ann has a box of toys and in it are a cow and a log, and a nag and a doe, and a ram and a pig, and a kid and a kit, and a hen and a daw.


I had a cat and a kit, and Llom had a dog and a pup. Tom put his hat on the dog. It was fun. I ran for my hat to put on the cat, bui I did not put it on the cat, for the pup got it and bit it and ran. See how the kit can run now she has got my ball.

Bow, wow, the dog did say, See how I sit in my hat all day.
Mew, the cat did'say, mew, mew,
I see the hat, sir, how do you do?
Bow, the pup did cry, if you Run for the hat I can run too.



Fred has a nag, and its name is Bob. Bob has a long tail and mane. He can trot. Fred will have a ride on him, and Bols will trot. Fred will not fall off. He can ride well.

Fred has a dog too. His name is Tip. He runs by the side of Bob, and he must run fast to keep by the side. $\uparrow$ He has four legs to run with, and Bob has no more ; but then Tip's legs are not so long as Bob's, so they must run fast. See how his long ears blow back in the wind as he runs!

Can the barn hold all the corn? Oh yes. An old owl sat in that barn one day. I saw her, and at eve she flew to the top of the elm-tree.

Jack says that he saw her fly with a rat in her claw to her nest in the barn.



The old sow is fat and she has ten pigs. She can walk in the yard and they can run by her. I saw the sow and the pigs eat. They can eat fast and much. I saw the sow put her foot in the food, and I saw one pig, two pigs, four pigs do it. Why do they do so? It is not nice. I will not eat like the pigs.
No, my boy. Pigs like to eat so, but what is good for pigs to do is not good for boys to do. Poor pigs ! Let them eat as they like best.
/ Do you see the men on the raft? The ship they were in has sunk, so they have made a raft, and let us hope that the men in the far off ship will see them.


COCK.


DUCK.

| back | muck | duct | sang | sash | salt |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| beck | neck | fact | sing | wish | wand |
| buck | nick | sect | song | shin | want |
| cock | pack | tact | sung | ship | ward |
| deck | peck | bang | tang | shod | warm |
| dick | pick | bung | wing | shop | warn |
| dock | rack | dung | bush | shun | warp |
| duck | reck | fang | dash | shut | wart |
| hack | rick | hang | dish | inch | wasp |
| hock | rock | hung | fish | arch | wash |
| jack | sack | king | hash | much | dost |
| jock | sick | ling | hush | rich | doth |
| lick | sock | long | lash | such | monk |
| lack | suck | lung | mash | high | wolf |
| lick | tack | pang | mesh | nigh | word |
| lock | tick | rang | push | sigh | work |
| luck | tuck | ring | rash | halt | worm |
| mock | wick | rung | rush | malt | wort |



HAY COCK.

| field | shines | throw | stack |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| haste | there | pitch | some |

Let us go to the hay field. The sun shines, and the sky is blue. See what fun the boys and girls have there. They play with the hay. They sit down on it; they fall down on it; they roll in it ; they throw it on those that roll. $\%$

Which hay cock shall we go to? This one, or that one, or that one? Make haste. I will roll in the hay, and you shall throw some at me. Now you must roll, and I will throw some at you. Down you go!

There is a cart full of hay for the stack. The men rake up the hay, and pitch it on the cart with a fork. I see a rake and a fork. Let us go and help to rake up the hay.

There is our old dog Wasp near the hay cock by the gate. He is put there to see that no one takes the beer; he will bark if any one tries.


| bass | hell | miss | sell | colt | hath |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bell | hill | mill | sill | cord | lath |
| bill | hiss | moss | tell | cork | moth |
| boss | huff | muff | till | corn | path |
| buff | hull | mull | toll | cost | pith |
| bull | jagg | null | toss | curb | thin |
| butt | joss | pass | well | curd | goth |
| buzz | jill | pen | will | curl | gang |
| cell | kill | pill | yell | zinc | garb |
| cess | kiss | pit | camp | jamb | gasp |
| dell | lass | poll | cant | lamb | gift |
| dill | less | puff | card | limb | gild |
| doll | loll | pull | cark | bomb | gilt |
| dull | loss | purr | carp | comb | gird |
| fell | luff | puss | cart | tomb | girl |
| fill | lull | rill | eask | dumb | gold |
| full | mass | roll | cast | bath | golf |
| gill | mess | ruff | cold | both | gong |



FROG.


TOAD.

One day some boys were at play, and their play was to throw stones into a pond. Now the pond had in it some frogs. The frogs like to be in cool ponds when the sun is hot, and to come out and hop in the grass when the sun goes down.

The stones that the boys threw cut and hurt the poor frogs, so one of them put his head up out of the pond, and said, Pray, good boys, do not throw stones. But the boys went on, and said, Oh, we throw the stones in play. Then the poor frog said, Ah! but what is play to you, is death to us!

Jack says puss must try to leap. It is not old puss that he says must try; old puss can leap high. It is small puss, the kit, but we call them both puss. Old puss shall sit here and look. Ann shall hold her that she may not go.

Now, small puss, leap! Do not put out a claw to hurt Jack. You will not be such a bad small puss. Here is some nice milk for you, and you shall have it if you will leap.


BABE.

| babe | dice | fife | hope | lime | mice |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bake | dike | file | hose | line | mile |
| bale | dine | fine | huge | live | mine |
| bane | dire | fore | jade | lone | mire |
| bare | dive | fire | jane | luke | mite |
| base | dole | five | joke | lure | mode |
| bide | dome | fume | june | lute | mole |
| bile | dose | fuse | kate | lyre | mope |
| bite | dote | gibe | kine | mace | more |
| bole | doze | hale | kite | made | mote |
| bone | duke | hare | lace | make | mule |
| bore | dupe | hate | lade | male | muse |
| cite | face | here | lake | mane | mute |
| dace | fade | hide | lame | mare | name |
| dale | fame | hire | lane | mate | nape |
| dame | fane | hive | late | maze | nave |
| dare | fare | hole | life | mere | nice |
| date | fate | home | like | mete | nile |

## Routledge's British Spelling Book.



Have you been in the woods or some large park to see the deer? Their legs are slim, and they are light and fleet, and they seem to fly, they go so fast. The stag has fine long horns. He is the male. The she deer have no horns. Their name is doe ; but both the stag and the doe have the name of deer. They are brown, and have white spots.

The young of the deer is a fawn, it can run and jump well, but not so far as the doe.

Look at their feet. Their feet are not like the feet of the horse. The hoof of the horse is all in one piece, hard all round; but the hoofs of the deer and the cow look as if they had been cut in two. 1 They are in two.

I know who has his hoof in two as well as the cow and the deer. Shall I tell you? It is the pig.


| pike | rise | side | tube | wine | cone |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| pile | rite | sire | tune | wipe | cope |
| pine | robe | site | type | wire | core |
| pipe | rode | size | vale | woke | cure |
| pole | rome | sore | vane | wove | come |
| pore | rope | sole | vase | yoke | curb |
| pule | rose | take | vice | yore | gage |
| pure | rote | tale | vile | zone | gale |
| race | rove | tame | vine | cage | game |
| rage | rude | tape | vote | cake | gape |
| rake | rule | tare | wade | came | gate |
| rare | safe | tide | wage | cane | gave |
| rate | sage | tile | wake | cape | gaze |
| rave | sake | time | wane | care | give |
| rice | sale | tire | wave | case | gone |
| ride | same | tone | wide | cave | gore |
| rife | sane | tope | wife | code | none |
| ripe | save | tore | wile | colze | sozne |



Here sits Jack by the pond. What a time he has sat here! Jane has come to look for him, and see if he has got some fish,

Have you got some fish to take home, Jack? No, I have got none-not one. 1
'What, not one fish all this time, Jack? That is poor work. The fish like to stay in the cool pond; you see, and do not come to you, and let you pull them out. They are too wise for that. $x$

Here is a fish af last, Jane. No, it has swum off,
I am sure it must have been a pike, it was so big and it swam so fast. $九$

Let us go to the mill and see if there be not some fish in the mill dam.

Fred Nash told me that one day he had fine sport there, and the man at the mill is a kind old man.


BEAR.

| bail | bowl | feed | hoar | lean | meal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bait | dead | feel | hood | leap | mean |
| bead | deaf | feet | hoof | leek | meat |
| beak | deal | foal | hook | leer | meed |
| beam | dean | foam | hoop | leet | meek |
| bean | dear | foot | hoot | look | meet |
| bear | deed | food | jail | load | mien |
| beat | deem | fool | jeer | loaf | moan |
| beef | deep | four | joan | loam | moat |
| been | deer | hail | keel | loan | mood |
| beer | doom | hair | keen | look | moon |
| boar | doon | heal | keep | loom | moor |
| boat | door | heap | laid | loop | moot |
| book | fail | head | lain | maid | nail |
| boon | fain | hear | lair | mail | neap |
| boom | fair | heat | lead | maim | near |
| boor | fear | heed | leaf | main | neat |
| boot | feat | heel | leak | mead | need |



Wait a bit, Dash! That meat that Dick has in his hand is nice, but you must not have it yet. Look at it, Dash, but do not move. Sit up, sir!

- The cat lies by the wall, and she can see you, and Jem is here with his cart, and Jane's doll in it, and they can' see you, so be a good dog., If you sit still and do not move, you shall have the meat when I tell you, and then you shall drag the cart for Jems

Now, then, Dash, you may have it. Here it is for you. Pat him, Jem. See how he wags his tail. He has been a good dog.
The wild boar and the bear both live in the woods, but not in the woods in this land/ Men hunt the wild boar with dogs, and the bear too. I do not wish to meet a wild boar or a bear when I go out for a walk.



TEAL.
nook rain sail teak weal doit maul noon read seal teal wean down noun paid ream seam team weed fawn pawn pail reap sear tear week feud pout pain rear seat teem weep foil rout. pair reed seed teen woof foul sawn peak reef seek toad wood fowl soil peal reek seem tool wool haul sour pear reel seen tour yean hawk toil peat road seer vail year hour town peel roam soak vain your howl view peep roan soap veal zeal join void peer roar soar veer bawl laud yawl pool rood soon waif boil lawn yawn poop roof soot wail bout loin quid poor rook soul wain buoy loud quit pour room suit wait daub lour rein rail root tail weak dawn lout rein


Tray shall give Rose a ride; put her on his back. Anne and I will lead him. How kind Tray is! He will not move till I tell him, and he will take care of Rose. He will walk and not run, that she may not fall off his back. Rose must have a whip, but she will not whip kind Tray. Her whip is made of blue bells, and. I will put some in my hat.I
Now, Tray, we must set off. Shall we go on the road? No, you must stay in the yard, and lthen you will be safe.

The seal lives in the sea and on the land. It can swim well, and it can get on the rocks?

The teal is a kind of duck. It is a wild duck, and will not stay in our pond with the tame ducks. The teal is good to eat and men go far to get it.

$$
\text { D } 2
$$



LARK.
blab flux slur stir brag grub clap blot fret slut stop brig plug clip blur from smit stub drag prig clod brad plan smut stun dreg scab club bran plat snap stud drug scan crab brat plod snip swam flag scar cram bred plot span swim flog scot crib. brim plum spar trap frog scum erop drab prop spat tret glad scut chad dram skim spin trim glen slag chap drip skin spit trip glib slug char drop skip spot trod glut stag chat drub slab spun trot grig swag chid drum slap spur twin grim swig chin flap slid stab twit grin twig chip flat slim star wrap grit whig chit flax slip stem writ grog clad chop flit slit step wren grot clan chub


This boy and the two girls have a bird's nest, with four young birds in it. The boy found it up in the tree. The two old birds have gone to get food for the young ones, but when they come back and find the nest is gone, what will they do ?

Poor birds! They had made the nest of green moss that they found at the root of the tree, and of hair that a horse had let fall out of his tail, and soft wool that a sheep had left on a thorn. ${ }^{\prime}$ Then the hen bird laid four blue eggs in the nest, and then she sat on them to hatch them, and one day out came four young birds. She did so love them! She and her mate flew here and there all day to find food for them, and when the sun set, she spread her wings and sat on the nest to keep them warm.

Now they will all die. The boy and girls can not keep them warm. The girl tries to feed them, but she does not know how. Poor young birds!


To be learned at sight.
gnat aunt whip done adze bald caul gnaw each whit have edge balk coif knap east what lose alms calk coin knob ease whet move half talk cowl know earl whim sign balm walk gown knee earn whig dove calm coax lieu knit oath whom live else coop lyre knot ooze shoe once urge cool sigh knew oust quay* hymn palm cain isle * Pronounced key.

drive leap down steep worse stand
Jack says he will give my doll Rose and me a drive all round the lawn. That will be nice. Sit on my lap, Rose. Sit still, or you may have a bad fall, and make your nose worse than it is now. I will hold you fast if you are good.

Jack runs and shouts, Dash barks and leaps, Jane holds fast, and Rose puts out her arms. But soon they come to a steep bank, and Jack can not stop. Down they go, and out fall Jane and Rose.

Oh dear! are they hurt? Jane cries and sobs, Rose lies on her face on the walk, Dash barks loud, and Jack stands by and looks sad. He picks up Rose, and sees that her nose is much worse; it looks flat. Jane cries more and more, but Jack gives her a kiss, and she wipes her eyes. She is not much hurt, and Rose does not seem to mind her nose.


HUTCH.


PORCH.

## WORDS OF FIVE LETTERS.

blank cling slink stilt crack bunch blend clung slant stint crick filch blest drank smart stork crock finch blind draft smelt storm flock hunch blink drink snarl stump frock larch blunt drunk snort swarm pluck lunch brink dwarf spark swift prick lurch brisk flask spend tramp slack march clasp flint sperm trunk smack milch clink frank spilt trust smock munch
clamp frisk sport twirl stack parch eraft frost spurn wrist stick perch cramp plank stalk black stock pinch crank plant stamp block stuck porch crest plump stand brick trick punch crisp print stark click track torch croft scent start clock bench harsh crust skirt stern cluck birch marsh


Look at this Horse, what a fine strong beast he is! and I will tell you of what great use he is to men. He can draw great loads for miles, to towns far off, or we could not sell our corn and hay. We can ride on his back half the day, or we can put him in a gig and he will trot fast, and soon take us where we wish to go ; and if we give him some hay and oats at night, he is quite glad. Poor, good horse! we ought not to whip or spur him, but be kind to him, for he is a good friend to us. He knows a great deal more than you would think ; for, if he has gone once to a place, he can find his own way to it the next time he goes.

We will give him some clean straw for his bed, and some oats and hay to eat.

A dray horse can draw great loads. A gig horse can trot fast. A horse which men use when they hunt can jump high and far; and a race horse can run so fast that no dog can pass it.

birth sharp grand smith baste whale mirth shark grind small haste wharf girth shall grunt stall taste while forth shelf grasp spell waste white north short glean smell dinee whine month shirt bring swell hence where ninth chick fling class pence whose broth check stung cress fence chime froth shock swing grass horse chide think chalk wrong scull false child thorn charm bless glass hedge shake thief child bliss blade ledge shame threw churl chaff brace barge theme thick batch dress bribe large those blush ditch press crape judge bathe brush fetch drill crime serve lathe flush hatch skill drive nurse there crash pitch skiff place purse ought crush watch stiff flame worse earth


No beast that God gives to man is of more use to him than the Cow. The poor man can live well, if he n... good Cow. Milk makes a great part of the food o1 the poor, and boys and girls like milk more than tea. Then the cream can be sold to buy bread. The rich buy the cream from the poor to use for their tea, and for their cook to make good things. The flesh of the Cow is beef, which is good food; we are proud of our roast beef. The thick and strong skin of the Cow is of great use to make boots and shoes; the bones are of use for spoons and such small things, and the horns and the hoofs help to make glue.

So you must see how much we ought to thank God for the Cow.
The young of the Cow is a Calf. We eat the flesh of the Calf; we call it veal ; it is quite white. Boots are made of the skin of the Calf, and books are bound in it; it is soft, and it wears well.


CLERK.
beard death beach beast faith beech build booth peach dealt teeth poach field tooth reach heart youth coach learn month quell mould scowl quill paint scout quart pearl coast baize queen count maize roast court heave saint guard juice sword guess lease toast guest piece waist young raise wound quick loose yield bough peace welsh world tract

SHEEP.

sheaf house sheaf speak spoon mouse sheep noise shoal steep poise shoot swear voice knead claim sauce kneel cloak quire bleak creep quote bleat cream quake blood glean deign bloom green feign blown chain reign braid chair weigh bread bound neigh break hound dough brood brawl right brook prawn laugh broom crown knock bream trout knack wreck yacht


Next to the Cow, the Sheep is of most use to man. Sheep give us food, for we eat their flesh. Sheep give us clothes, 'for cloth is made from their wool. We use their skin to make gloves and to bind books, and all parts of sheep are of some good. The she sheep is a ewe, the young one is a lamb. It is a nice sight in the Spring time to see a field full of ewes and their young ones. The lambs skip on all sides, and run a race up and down the hills. At night the young ones lie down by the side of the ewes, who keep them warm. A man takes great care of them all, and his dog will take care that no harm shall come to them. Sheep are not all of the same kind or the same size, some have long wool and some have short wool. In Wales sheep are small, and run fast on the high hills, and jump the stone walls like as a dog would. The flesh of the Welsh sheep is the best to eat.



SPONGE.

## WORDS OF SIX LETTERS.

| bronze | street | breast | cruise | thresh |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| plunge | strand | friend | chaise | throng |
| prince | eighth | health | grease | thriust |
| sponge | prompt | smooth | choose | dearth |
| starve | sprang | sprain | cleave | fourth |
| twelve | shrill | stream | fierce | breath |
| quince | string | shield | hoarse | hearth |
| thence | strong | shriek | pierce | wreath |
| whence | struck | scream | crouch | blight |
| shelve | thrill | thread | breach | flight |
| clothe | chance | throat | brooch | knight |
| tongue | change | grouse | preach | height |
| bridge | charge | choice | speech | bought |
| pledge | sprawl | breeze | shrimp | caught |
| sledge | sprout | fleece | shrink | blanch |
| grudge | ground | praise | thrash | scorch |
| scarce | warmth | please | thrush | thatch |
| dredge | length | thrive | thrack | sketch |



Spring is come at last ; come, Will, come, Rose, put on your hats, and let us walk out in the green fields. Hark! how sweet the brook sounds, as it runs down the hills! The air is pure and clear, the grass is green and soft, and the lark soars high in the air, and all the birds sing loud hymns to thank God that the Spring is come back. Look at those young lambs, how they jump and frisk for joy. The hedges are green with young leaves, and a sweet smell of the buds of spring meets us as we walk./The sun is bright, the air is calm and sweet, and the whole earth is full of new life. You are young, your like is in its spring; be wise, and waste not the hours; lift-up your hearts to thank God for his gifts, and learn, while you are yet a child, to make good use of them./


ALL THINGS ARE OF USE.

PART I.
Once on a time a kind man and his wife had a nice white house near a wood. In front of this house there was a field with a pond in it, and a shed. At one end of the house was a hay-rick and a bee-hive. They had two boys and a girl, the name of the girl was May, and the names of the boys were Jack and Will. May was six years old, Jack was four, and Will was a bate who slept in a cot.

May was a fair child, and had blue eyes, and her hair was like gold.

In the field there was a white horse, with a long mane and tail. He fed on the nice green grass, and drank out of the pond, and when it was cold he went in to the shed, and had hay to eat. / He was old now, and could not do much work, but the kind man who kept him did not let him be sold. By the side of the old horse there was a colt, who would frisk up and down all day long.


There was too in the field an ass. He fed on the coarse grass that the horse did not like, and now and then on a furze bush, and when it was cold the horse let him come in to his shed.

There was in the yard a cow-house with a cow in it. She was brown and white, and had short horns, and her name was Meg. She wore a bell round her neck when she went to feed in the wood. Most days Meg came home when it was time to milk her, but if she did not come home when it was time, they could find her in the wood by the sound of the bell, for it rang when she shook it as she bent down her head to eat the grass. When the maid went to milk the cow, May went too to take the stool and the pail.

## PART II.

There was too in the yard a Goat. He was white, with big horns, and a long beard. He was not large,
and May could lead him. He wore a blue string round his neck, and he drew her in a chaise, and his name was Bill. He would feed on the leaves in the wood, or on coarse grass and weeds, or on hay ; but if May gave him a bit of bread he was glad, and thought it nice.


There was a Cock, and there was a Hen too. May fed them with corn. The Cock had a fine tail. It was dark green. His comb was red, his neck was bright, and his dark green tail shone in the sun. The Hen was not so fine, but her comb was red, and she had brown and white spots. She laid eggs, and now and then she had a nest made for her of hay, and had nine eggs put in it, and she would sit on them for three weeks and hatch them. The Cock and Hen had a house in the yard, but they might walk in the field.

There were two Dogs. One was large. His name was Prince. He was black, with brown paws, and his hair shone, and was smooth His tail was long, and so were his ears. Prince had his house near the door of the white hous?. He slept there on clean straw.

He was a brave dog. He was the guard of the house. He would not let harm come to May, nor the Horse, or Ass, or Meg, or the Cock or Hen. If a man was at work in the field, or in the yard, and took off his coat to make him cool, he would layit down and say, "Prince, take care of my coat." Then Prince would lie down by the coat and put one paw
 on it, and would not leave it, and so no one could touch it. Prince was the large dog. There was a small dog too. His name was Frisk. He was white, with dark brown spots. His hair was long, and like silk. His ears hung down to the ground, his tail was long, his eyes were large and black. May was fond of him, and he was fond of her. ) May let him sleep on the rug in her room, and he would wag his tail when she woke up and come to her, that she might pat him. Prince ate bones and had oat meal, and so did Frisk too, and May gave him milk to lap.

## PART III.

There was a Cat that lay on the rug. She was grey, with a white breast and sides. At first, when she came, she did not like Prince nor Frisk, and they did not like her. She put up her back, and made all her hair stand up, and gave a growl and a mew, and Prince
gave a loud bark, and Frisk gave a small bark, but May said, "Dear Prince, you must not hurt poor puss," and when she gave him a pat on the head he did not
 bark once more; and she said to Frisk, " Why, Frisk, you must play with poor puss, you must not bark at her," and then Frisk did not bark, and she took puss on her lap to stroke her. So they were all friends. The cat had no name but Puss.
One day the kind man did not come out to work in the field, and did not go to the town to buy the bread and the corn. His wife went, and she had a sad face, and Prince went with her, and he had a sad face, and his tail hung down as he went. The kind man was ill. That was why they were sad. May and Frisk sat in the porch quite still.

The old white Horse stood in the field. He hung down his head. "I wish I could make him well," the old horse said. "He made me well once when I was ill. I wish I could serve him more. When I was young and strong I could serve him well, but now I am old and weak. Still I can draw the cart, and that is of some use."

The Ass stood near the shed at one side of the field, and when he heard what the horse said, he shook his long ears, and thought for a while, and then he said, " I am of use too, for I draw the cart, and I take May for a ride on my back."

Then the Cow Meg came out of the wood, and her bell went tink, tink, tink, and Meg said, "Moo! Moo! I am of use, for I give the sweet white milk."

## PART IV.

Bill the Goat was near the old white Horse just then, for he had found some nice leaves on a bush, so he rose up on his hind legs, and gave a jump to one side, and a toss of his horns, and said, "I draw Jack in his chaise, and I make him laugh when I dance and leap, so I am of great use."
"Cock a doo-dle do," said the Cock, from the top of the gate. "I crow and wake them up at sun rise." "And I lay eggs," said the Hen; "chuck, chuck, chuck, we are both of use."

The Cat ran out of the house with her tail up, to tell what she could do. "Mew ! mew !" she said, "I keep the mice from the corn, and I purr on the rug."


All this time Frisk lay by May in the porch. He thought, "I am of no use. They can all work. Prince can guard the house and the coat, but I am of no use.

I love them. That is all I can do." So he hung his head, and gave a sigh. "What ails you, my Frisk," said May. "You are sad, and so am I."

Then she went to the kind man to see how he was, and he was gone to sleep. So she said, "He will get well now he is gone to sleep, so we will go and walk on the hill, Frisk."

So they went to the top of the hill, and then they sat down, and what should they see but the hay rick on fire! The hay rick was near the room where the kind man lay, and May was in fear that the fire would get to him and burn him; so she said, "Oh, Frisk, we must run to him," and they ran down the hill.

But the wind blew, and the fire was fierce, and May could not run fast, and she said, "What shall I do ! the fire will burn him. What shall I do!"

Then Frisk ran with all his might, fast, fast down the hill, and he got to the house, and he got to the kind man, who was in bed, and said, "Bow, wow, wow ! bow, wow, wow !" and the kind man woke up, and saw the fire, and got out safe, and put out the fire, and found that his sleep had made him well.

And he gave Frisk a pat on the head, and said, "If it had not been for you, my dog Frisk, the fire would have got to me." So Frisk was full of joy, for he felt that he too had been of use.


## GOD MADE ALL THINGS.

God made the sun, that world of light, The moon to cheer the earth by night, The clouds that float in air so high, And all the stars that gild the sky.

He made the earth on which we tread, And round its shores the wide sea spread, He made the sweet times of the year, And all the fruits and plants they bear.

He made the birds that sing so sweet, The wee young lambs that frisk and bleat, The fish that live in pond and stream, And all the beasts we know by name.

It is by His kind grace and care We see and feel and speak and hear. Our hands, our head, our heart He gave, And made our soul we hope to save.


WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

| ab-ba | ad-verse | am-ple | ar-dour |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ab-bot | af-ter | an-chor | ar-gent |
| ab-ject | a-ged | an-gel | ar-gue |
| a-ble | a-gent | an-ger | ar-id |
| ab-scess | a"-gile | an-gle | ar-med |
| ab-sent | a-gue | an-gry | ar-mour |
| ab-stract | ail-ment | an-cle | ar-my |
| ac-cent | ai-ry | an-nals | ar-rant |
| a"-cid | al-der | an-swer | ar-row |
| a-corn | al-ley | an-tic | art-ful |
| a-cre | al-mond | an-vil | art-ist |
| ac-rid | a"-loe | a-ny | art-less |
| ac-tive | al-so | ap-ple | ash-es |
| ac-tor | al-tar | A-pril | as-pect |
| ac-tress | al-ter | a-pron | as-pen |
| ad-age | al-um | apt-ness | as-sets |
| ad-der | al-ways | ar-bour | asth-ma |
| ad-dle | am-ber | arch-er | au-dit |
| ad-vent | am-ble | arc-tic | au-thor |
| ad-verb | am-bush | ar-dent | aw-ful |



BLOWING SOAP BUBBLES.
"Dick is blowing soap bubbles!" cries little Kitty. "Come and see! come and see, Polly!"

So Polly came running, and brought with her a clean new pipe which her father had given her, that she might try to blow bubbles too.

There sat Dick in the wash-house on a wooden stool, with a saucer in his hand, that had a little bit of soap in it, and some soapy water out of the washing tub; and Kitty sat on the ground and looked at him, and shouted, and clapped her hands for joy as he blew the bubbles, and they floated away in the air.

Oh, what a large one he is blowing now. It will never float away. It will burst; and so it does burst, but Dick does not care. He can blow as many as he, likes, and the cost is not much.

bab-ble
bab-bler
ba-by
back-bite
back-bone
back-ward
ba-con
bad-ger
bad-ness
baf-fle
bag-gage
bag-pipe
bai-liff
ba-ker
ba"-lance
bald-ness
bale-ful
bal-lad
bal-last
bal-lot
bal-sam
band-age
band-box
ban-dy
bane-ful
ba"-nish
bank-er
bank-rupt
ban-ner
ban-quet
ban-ter
bant-ling
bap-tism
barb-ed
bar-ber
bare-foot
bare-ness
bar-gain
bark-ing
bar-ley


BELLMAN.
ba"-ron
bar-ren
bar-row
bar-ter
base-ness
bash-ful
ba-sin
bas-ket
bat-ten
bat-tle
bawl-ing
bea-con
bea-dle
bea-my
beard-less
bear-er
beast-ly
beat-er
beau-ty
bed-ding
bee-hive
beg-gar
be-ing
bed-lam
bed-time
bel-fry
bell-man
bel-low
ber-ry
be-som
bet-ter
be"-ry
bi-as
bi-ble
bid-der.
big-ness
bi-got
bil-let
bind-er
bind-ing

Now Polly must try. She dips the end of her pipe into the soapy water as Dick does, and blows with all her might, but no bubble comes. Dick tells her to try again; to take more soap up and blow gently. So she tries again, and now there is a pretty round bubble that looks green, and red, and all manner of pretty colours in the light, and it floats away, and she blows on, and more bubbles come, and more, and more. Soap bubbles are very pretty.


THE BIRD TRAP.
These are London boys who have gone into the country to catch singing birds. They catch larks, blackbirds, thrushes, linnets, and some others. It



BLACKSMITH.
bond-age
bon-fire
bon-net
bon-ny
bor-der
bor-row
bot-tle
bot-tom
bound-less
boun-ty
bow-er
box-er
boy-ish
brace-let
brack-et
brack-ish
brag-ger
bram-ble
brand-ish
brave-ly
brawl-ing
braw-ny
bra-zen
break-fast
breast-plate breath-less
breed-ing
brew-er
brok-en
brok-er
bru-tal
bru-tish
bub-ble
buck-et
buc-kle
buck-ler
buck-ram
bud-get
buf-fet
bug-bear
is of very little use to catch robins, for they almost always pine to death. These boys have made a trap of four bricks, three for the walls, and one for the lid, which they prop up with two sticks. One stick is stuck in the ground, and on that a twig perch is put, shaped like the letter $Y$; on the thick end of this perch the other stick is placed, and this holds up the brick lid. Then they put crumbs inside. The bird sees the crumbs, and flies down to them, and as it flies in it strikes the perch with its wings, and knocks it down, and down falls the brick lid. So the poor bird is caught, for it has not strength to lift the lid.

The little girl has come out of the cottage close by, to see what the boys are about. They know there is a bird in the trap, for the lid is down, and they can hear the bird chirp. They must take great care how they open the trap, for if they do not the bird would escape. One boy holds the other's cap ready to put over it if it tries to fly away.

There stands the cage ready. Poor little bird! It must leave its pleasant green trees and fields, and go to live in some dark lane in London.



BUTCHER.
bu-gle bul-ky bul-let bul-rush
bul-wark bum-per bump-kin. bun-dle bun-gle bun-gler bur-den but-cher cab-bage ca"-bin ca-ble cad-dy ca-dence call-ing cal-lous cam-bric
cam-let
can-cel
can-cer
can-did
can-dle
can-ker
can-non
cant-er
can-vass
ca-per
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
cap-ture
car-cass
card-er
care-ful
care-less
car-nage car-rot


CARTER.
car-pet cart-er
car-ver case-ment cas-ket
cast-or
cas-tle
cau-dle
ca"-vil
cause-way
caus-tic
ce-dar
cei-ling
cel-lar
cen-sure
cen-tre
cer-tain
chal-dron
cha-lice
chal-lenge
char-coal char-ger char-mer charm-ing char-ter chas-ten chat-tels chat-ter cheap-en cheap-ness cheat-er cheer-ful che"-mist che"-rish cher-ry chest-nut chief-ly child-hood child-ish chil-dren


WINTER TIME.
It is cold winter, and the ground is covered with snow. The fields that were so green in summer are white now, and not a blade of grass can be seen. The poor little birds that used to pick up worms, and insects, and seeds, can hardly find any food. They fly about looking for berries on the trees and hedges.


COBBLER.
chim-ney chi"-sel cho-ler chop-ping clam-ber clam-my cla"-mour clap-per cla"-ret
clas-sic clat-ter clean-ly clear-ness cler-gy cle"-ver cli-ent cli-mate clog-gy clois-ter clo-ser
clo" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$-set clou-dy
clo-ver
clo-ven
clown-ish
clus-ter
clum-sy
clot-ty
co"-lour
com-bat
come-ly
com-er
co"-met
com-fort
com-ma
com-ment
com-merce
com-mon
com-pact
com-pass


COOPER.
com-pound cot-ton com-rade co"-ver con-cave coun-cil con-cert coun-sel con-cord coun-ter con-course coun-ty con-duct coup-let, con-duit court-ly con-flict cow-ard con-gress cou-sin con-quer crack-er con-quest crac-kle con-stant craf-ty coop-er crea-ture cop-per cre"-dit
co"-ру
cord-age
cor-ner
cos-tive
cost-ly
crib-bage
crook-ed
cross-ness
cun-ning
cup-board

You may have seen how pretty the berries on the wild roses and sweet briars are in autumn. They are bright red, and children sometimes string them to make chains, but the birds do not play with them; they eat them. They are called hips. The haws grow on the hawthorn trees, and were once the sweet May flowers, but in winter they are a dull red, and are very useful to the little birds as food; and so are the pretty berries of the mountain ash, that look like round coral beads. But if the snow lies long on the ground, and all the berries that the birds can eat are gone, then many of them come out of the woods and hop about near our windows in hope of a few crumbs. Give them some, little boys and girls, to help them through the cold winter, that they may live to rejoice in the sweet spring, when it comes again, and fill the woods with their songs.

The shepherds take care of the sheep, and do not let them die for want of the grass that they used to nibble, and which is hid now under the deep snow. They eat turnips which are put for them in wooden troughs, and sometimes they eat hay, and at night they are driven into a fold, and sleep safely till morning. They do not want blankets, for they have warm coats on their backs. The cold cannot get tinough their thick wool.


DRUMMER.

| cu-rate | dal-ly |
| :--- | :--- |
| cur-dle | da"-mage |
| cur-few | da"-mask |
| curl-ing | dim-ple |
| cur-rant | din-ner |
| cur-rent | dis-cord |
| cur-ry | dis-mal |
| curs-ed | dis-tance |
| cur-tain | dis-tant |
| cur-ved | do-er |
| cus-tard | dol-lar |
| cus-tom | dol-phir |
| cut-ler | do-nor |
| cyn-ic | dor-mant |
| cy-press | doub-let |
| dab-ble | doubt-ful |
| dag-ger | doubt-less |
| dai-ly | dough-ty |
| dain-ty | dow-er |
| dai-ry | dow-las |



DRAPER.

| down-ward | ea-ger |
| :--- | :--- |
| dow-ny | ea-gle |
| drag-gle | east-er |

dra"-gon eat-er
dra-per ear-ly
draw-er earth-en
draw-ing e"-cho
dread-ful ed-dy
dream-er e-dict
dri-ver ef-fort
e-gress
ei-ther
el-bow
$e^{\prime \prime}$-pic
e-qual
er-ror
es-say
es-sence
$\mathrm{e}^{\prime \prime}$-thic
e-ven
brea


One morning when some children went down to breakfast, they heard their Cat making a funny sound, and when they looked, they saw she had two little Kittens. They were quite young, and could not see nor yet crawl about. But in a few days the children heard them say "Mew" in a very small voice, and in a little time the Kittens could see, and could jump about and play with their mother's tail. The children gave the Kits some of their own bread and milk, and nursed them all day long, when they were not learning their lessons; and sang to them,

I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm;
So I'll not pull her tail or drive her away,
But Pussy and I very gently will play.
2 F


FARMER.

eye-sight fa-ble fa"-bric fa-cing fac-tor fag-got faint-ness faith-ful fal-con fal-low false-hood fa"-mine fa"-mish fa-mous fan-cy fet-ter fe-ver
fid-dle
fi"-gure ;
fill-er ;
fil-thy
fi-nal
fin-ger
$\mathrm{fi}^{\prime \prime}$-nish
firm-ness
fix-ed
fla"-gon
fla-grant
flan-nel
fla-vour
flesh-ly
flo-rist
flow-er
flus-ter
flut-ter
fol-low
fol-ly


FIREMAN.
fon-dle fu-ry
fool-ish fus-ty
foot-step fu-tile
fowl-er fu-ture
fra-grant
free-ly
fren-zy
friend-ly
fri" -gate
fros-ty
fro-ward
fruit-ful
full-er
fu-my
fun-nel
fun-ny
fur-nace
fur-nish
fur-row
fur-ther
gab-ble
gain-ful
gal-lant gal-ley gal-lon gal-lop gam-ble game-ster gam-mon
gan-der
gaunt-let
gar-bage
gar-den
gar-gle
gar-land
gar-ment


## THE VISIT TO THE COUNTRY.

One spring morning Mary and her little sister Betsy got up very early to go out and pick flowers. They lived in London, but they had come to the country to see their aunt, and they were going home that day; so they wanted to take back some flowers to their mother, that she might put them in water to look pretty, and smell sweet in the room.

gar-ner
gar-nish
gar-ret
gar-ter
ga-ther
gau-dy
ga-zer
geld-ing
gen-der
gen-tile
gen-tle
gen-try
ges-ture
gir-dle
girl-ish
giv-er
glad-den
glad-ness
glean-er
glib-ly
glim-mer
glis-ten
gloo-my
glo-ry
glos-sy
glut-ton
gnash-ing
gob-let
god-ly
gold-en
gos-ling
gos-pel
gos-sip
gou-ty
grace-ful
gram-mar
gran-deur
gras-sy
griev-ous
grind-er


GLEANER.

| gris-kin | hai-ry |
| :--- | :--- |
| gris-ly | halt-er |
| grist-ly | ham-let |

har-bour hard-en har-dy harm-ful harm-less har-ness
har-row
har-vest
hast-en
hat-ter
hate-ful
ha-tred
haugh-ty
haunt-ed ha-zard ha-zel
hail-stone ha-zy

They met some other children in the fields, and they looked about and found all manner of pretty flowers. There were primroses under the hedges and trees, and near the little streams: and butter-cups among the grass in the fields; and blue harebells in the woods, and many others. They filled their baskets, and then they began to feel tired and hungry, so they thought they would go back to their aunt's cottage to breakfast. So they bid good bye to the other children, and went away. But when they looked round they could not see the cottage, and did not know. which way to go. They had lost their way, and poor little Betsy began to cry.

Just then they heard "moo, moo," behind the hedge, and then they heard a woman say, "Stand still, Spot." So they got over a stile, and there they saw a woman sitting on a little stool milking a cow. She smiled kindly at them, and they asked her the way, and she showed them which way to go, and gave them some of the nice milk to drink, warm from the cow; they thanked her and ran home to the cottage, and were in good time for breakfast.



HERMIT.
hea"-dy
heal-ing
hear-ing
heark-en
heart-en
heart-less
hea-then
hea"-ven
her-mit
her-ring
hew-er
hic-cup
hig-gler
high-ness
hil-lock
hil-ly
hin-der
hire-ling
hob-ble
hog-gish
hogs-head
hold-fast
Hol-land
hol-low
ho-ly
ho"-mage
home-ly
ho"-nest
ho"-nour
hood-wink
hope-ful
hope-less
hor-rid
hunt-er
hur-ry
hurt-ful
hus-ky
hys-sop
i-dler
i-dol


# Routledge's British Spelling Book. 



HARRY'S PETS.
Rabbits are nice pets. They will become quite tame, and let you take them up and stroke them, and they will eat out of your hand. The best way to take Rabbits up, without hurting them, is by their long ears.

Harry had a pair of Rabbits and six young ones. He had made a house for them to live in with his own hands. It was made of wood, and raised off the ground on four legs to keep it dry. Such a house is called a Rabbit-hutch. Outside he made a little yard with a wooden paling all round; and in the morning he used to go and let his Rabbits out to run about, and he always fed them in the yard. His sister Maggie used


KNITTER。
ken-nel
ker-nel ket-tle know-ledge knuc-kle la-ble la-bour lack-ing
lad-der
la-ding
la-dle la-dy
lamb-kin lan-cet
land-lord
land-mark
land-scape
lan-guage
lan-guid lead-ing lap-pet lob-by


LOCKSMITH.
lob-ster man-ly lock-et man-ner lo-cust
lodg-ment
lodg-er lof-ty log-wood
long-ing
loose-ness
lord-ly
loud-ness
love-ly
lo"-ver
ma-jor ma-ker
mal-let
malt-ster may-pole mam-mon mea-ly man-drake mer-cy man-gle me"-rit
to go with him to carry cabbage and lettuce leaves out of the garden for them. Rabbits like fresh cabbage and lettuce leaves, and nibble round the edges with their little white teeth. They may hare a little parsley for a treat now and then. They like it very much; and now and then a bit of bread or a little corn.

You see Maggie has taken one of the pretty little things up to stroke and kiss it, but the mother and the other five are eating. As to the father, he is shut up in a box with holes in the top for air, because he was unkind to the little ones. But he will soon learn to be kind to them, and then Harry will let him out of his box. Harry takes care to keep the yard and box and hutch very clean, and puts a little straw in the hutch, that his rabbits may have a soft bed.


WILD RABBITS.
Wild Rabbits are not, like tame ones, of many colours; some brown, some white, others black and white, or brown and white; nor have they long droop-


MILLER.
mes-sage me"-tal me"-thod mid-dle migh-ty mil-dew mild-ness
mill-stone mil-ky mill-er
mi"-mic
mind-ful
min-gle
mis-chjef
mi-ser
mix-ture
mock-er
mo"-del
mo"-dern
mo"-dest
mois-ture
mo-ment
mon-key
mourn-ful
mouth-ful
mud-dle
mud-dy
muf-fle
mum-ble
mum-my
mur-der
mur-mur
mush-room
mu-sic
mus-ket
mus-lin
mus-tard
mus-ty
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle mys-tic nail-er na-ked name-less nap-kin
nar-row
nas-ty
nee-dle
nee-dy
ne-gro
neigh-bour
nei-ther
ne"-phew
ner-vous
net-tle
new-ly
new-ness
nib-ble
nice-ness
nig-gard night-cap nim-ble no-ble nog-gin non-age non-sense non-suit nos-tril nos-trum no"-thing no-tice no"-vel of-fer of-fice off-spring o-gle oil-man oint-ment old-er
ing ears, as tame ones sometimes have. They are all of a greyish-brown, with a little white about the tail and breast. They live in holes under ground which they dig out with their little paws, and the mother Rabbits make a nest for their young ones at the farthest end, of dry grass, lined with their own fur. There the little ones lie warm and softly for nearly four weeks before they are strong enough to come out and run about. They do not open their little eyes till they are twelve days old.

Rabbits sometimes live in great numbers in one place, and the ground is dotted all over with their holes. Such a place is called a warren. They seldom come out much till late in the day, and then they feed and sport about in the woods and fields. Their skins are very useful. All who
 live in London must know the cry of "Rabbit skins! Hare skins!" and must have seen the men who go about buying them from the cooks. They are used for making hats. The hair is mixed with wool, and beat up till it makes felt, and is then dyed black. If you look at an old worn-out hat, you will see the felt where the pretty shining hair has worn away, and many caps and hats are made of felt without it. That shining hair outside is made of silk.



## A. TALE ABOUT SHEEP.

If you were to try to count how many Sheep there are in Great Britain, you would never be able. You would count up to hundreds and thousands, and thousands of thousands, and seem no nearer the end; and yet there was a time when, as far as we know, there were none. We know a little about our country as it was nearly two thousand years ago, and then it was


PRINCESS.
plump-ness
plun-der plu-ral ply-ing
poach-er
pock-et
po-et
poi-son
po-ker
po-lar
po"-lish
pom-pous
pon-der
pow-er
pow-der
prac-tice
prais-er
pran-cer
prat-tle
prat-tler
pray-er
preach-er pre"-bend pre-cept pre-dal pre"-face pre"-late pre-lude pre"-sage pre"-sence pre"-sent press-er pric-kle prick-ly priest-hood pri-mate pri"-mer prin-cess pro"-mise prin-ter


PRINTER.
pros-per pros-trate proud-ly prow-ess prowl-er pry-ing pru-dence pru-dent psalm-ist psalt-er pub-lic pub-lish puc-ker pud-ding pud-dle puffer pul-let pul-pit pump-er punc-ture
pun-gent pun-ish pup-py quar-ry quar-ter qua-ver queer-ly que-ry quib-ble quick-en quick-ly quick-sand qui-et quin-sy quin-tal quit-rent qui"-ver quo-rum quo-ta rab-bit
nearly all wood and marsh, and we hear nothing of Sheep. But when the Romans, about whom you will learn some day, had made themselves masters of the country, and of the people who lived in it, we begin to hear about Sheep, and about the wool they got from the fleeces of their flocks. Perhaps the Romans brought them to the island in their ships. The Romans taught the Britons to clear the woods and drain the marshes, and then grass could grow, and the Sheep could find food.

Only think what we should do without the wool that the Sheep give us! Try to count up all the useful things made of wool. Flannel is made of wool; so are blankets, carpets, cloth for coats and trousers and jackets, soft stuff for frocks and gowns and shawls, an ${ }^{-1}$ many other things.

Cutting off the wool is called shearing the Sheep. The Sheep are sheared about the middle of June. Before they are sheared, they are driven into some running stream to have a bath and wash their wool clean. They do not like
 it at all, poor things, but it is soon over, and then they are turned into some sunny field or clean straw yard, to get dry. After that, the men come with great scissors called shears, and cut off their wool. The Sheep are glad to get


RUSTIC.


REAPER.
rab-ble ra-cer rack-et rá-dish raf-fle raf-ter rag-ged rail-er
rai-ment
rain-bow
rai-ny
rai-sin
ra-kish ral-ly ram-ble
ram-mer ram-pant ram-part ran-cour ran-dom
ran-ger ran-kle ran-sack ran-som rant-er ra"-pid ra"-pine rap-ture rash-ness
ra"-ther rat-tle ra"-vage ra-ven reap-er rent-al rest-less ri"-band rich-es rid-dance rid-dle
ri-der
ri-fle right-ful ri"-grour ri-ot
rip-ple ri-val ri"-ver
ri"-vet roar-ing rob-ber
rock-et roll-er
ro-man
ro-mish
roo-my
ro-sy
rot-ten
ru-in
ru-ler
rum-ble rum-mage ru-mour rum-ple run-let run-ning' rup-ture rus-tic rus-ty ruth-less Sab-bath sa-ble sa-bre sack-cloth sad-den sad-dle safe-ly safe-ty saf-fron sai-lor
rid of their warm coats in summer. They would miss them sadly in winter, but before winter comes, nice thick new ones have grown upon their backs.

There are Sheep now in almost all the countries of the world. They are found wild in the mountains of a country far away in the East, and perhaps it was from this country that they were first brought away to other countries. They feed well on the short sweet grass of hills and mountains, where corn will not grow. Great flocks of sheep are kept on the English hills, and the Welsh and Scotch mountains. The shepherds could never keep them safe in those wild places if it were not for their good Dogs.

The shepherd's Dog or Collie is very clever, and some of them are handsome. A hundred boys could not serve the shepherd as well as one dog. He knows his master's signs and words, and can drive the sheep to any place he is told. If two flocks are mixed, he can divide them, for he knows
 all his master's sheep from any others, and yet there may be a thousand or more in his flock. I will tell you a story about a shepherd's Dog.


SCHOOL-BOY.


SOWER.
sher-ry shil-ling shi-ning ship-wreck
shock-ing
short-en
sho"-vel
should-er
show-er
shuf-fle
shut-ter
shut-tle
sick-en
sin-gle
sin-ner
si-ren
sis-ter
sit-ting
skil-ful
skil-let
skim-mer
slack-en
slan-der
slat-tern
sla-vish
sleep-er
slee-py
slip-per
sli-ver
slop-py
sloth-ful
slug-gard
slum-ber
smel-ling
smug-gle smut-ty
snaf-fle
snag-gy
sor-ry
sot-tish

A STORY ABOUT A SHEPHERD'S DOG.
There was once a Dog named Sirrah who was very clever. His master had seven hundred little lambs to take care of. Once at midnight the lambs broke away and ran off across the hills in three parties, not all going the same way. It was so dark that the shepherd could not see them and could not see Sirrah; but he called out to him that
 the lambs had gone away, so Sirrah set off in search. The shepherd roamed over the hills all night, after the moon rose and he could see his way. He often whistled and called to Sirrah, but never heard him or saw him. Morning came, and he looked all round. He could see a long way down the steep sides of the hills, among heather and moss, and down by the streams where the grass was greenest, but no lambs could he see, nor did the bark of his faithful dog once reach his ear. He sat down on a rock quite tired out, and thought what his master would say when he had to go home and tell him that all his lambs were lost.

After resting ar little while, he got up and began his weary search again. Sometimes a rabbit would run across his path, then a rustling among the ferns would make him hope, and a pretty little roe-deer would bound along before him; but he walked hour after hour, and still saw no signs of Sirrah or the lambs,

" I must go home," he thought at last, "and tell my heavy news." So he turned and began to walk towards the hill side where his master's farm lay. The way was along a path down in the valley by a little river with steep rocky banks. Weeping birch trees, with white stems, the mountain ash with its red berries, and many a fern and white flower grew on the rocks, and below rushed the little river foaming over the stones.
The river took a rapid turn round a point of rock. As he walked on and got round this rock, he gave a cry of joy, for a little way before him, in a nook close to the stream, he saw a number of lambs! with Sirrah standing as guard over them!
"He has found one of the three parties, and brought them so far on their way !" thought the shepherd, and he ran forward to praise and pat his good dog. But what was his surprise, when he reached the spot, to count seven hundred lambs. Sirrah had saved them all! This is a true story.


taste-less
tas-ter
tat-tle
taw-dry
taw-ny
tell-er
tem-per
tem-pest
tem-ple
tempt-er
té-nant
ten-der
ter-race
ter-ror
tes-ty
thank-ful
thatch-er
thaw-ing
throb-bing
thump-ing
thun-der
Thurs-day tick-et tic-kle ti-dy tight-en
till-age
till-er
tim-ber
time-ly
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-gle
tin-ker
tin-sel
tip-pet
tip-ple
tire-some
ti-tle
tit-ter


TROOPER.
tit-tle
toil-et
to-ken
trai-tor
tram-mel
tram-ple
tran-script
trans-fer trea-cle trea-son trea"-sure trea-tise treat-ment trea-ty trem-ble trench-er tres-pass tri"-bune
tric-kle tri-fle
trig-ger trim-mer tri"-ple trip-ping tri-umph troop-er tro-phy trou"-ble trou-sers
tru-ant truc-kle tru-ly trum-pet trun-dle trus-ty tuck-er
Tues-day tu-lip tum-ble tum-bler


## THE ROBIN.

Come here, Little Robin, and don't be afraid, I would not hurt even a feather ;
Come here, little Robin, and pick up some bread, To feed you this very cold weather.

I don't mean to hurt you, you poor little thing, And pussy-cat is not behind me;
So hop about pretty and put down your wing, And pick up the crumbs and don't mind me.

Cold winter is come, but it will not last long, And summer we soon shall be greeting;
Then remember, sweet Robin, to sing me a song, In return for the breakfast you're eating.

tu-mid
tu-mour tu-mult tun-nel tur-ban tur-bid tur-key turn-er tur-nip turn-stile tur-ret tur-tle tu-tor twi-light twin-kle twit-ter tym-bal ty-rant um-pire un-cle
un-der
up-per up-right up-shot
up-ward ur-gent
u-sage use-ful
ush-er
ut-most ut-ter va-cant
va-grant vain-ly
va"-lid
val-ley va"-nish van-quish
var-let var-nish
va-ry
vas-sal
vel-vet
vend-er
ve"-nom
ven-ture
ver-dant
ver-dict
ver-ger
ver-juice ve"-ry ves-per ves-try vex-ed
vi"-car
vic-tor
vi"-gour
vil-lain
vint-ner vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin
vir-tue
wa-fer wag-gish wag-tail wait-er wake-ful wal-let wal-low walk-er wal-nut wan-der want-ing wan-ton war-fare warlike war-rant war-ren wash-ing


THE WIND.
Which way does the wind blow,
Which way does he go?
He rides over water,
He rides over snow;
O'er wood and o'er valley,
And o'er rocky height,
Which the goat cannot traverse, He taketh his flight.

He rages and tosses In ev'ry bare tree,
As, if you look upwards, You plainly may see.

But whence he both cometh, And whither he goes, There's never a scholar

In England that knows.

wasp-ish
waste-ful
wa-ter
watch-ful
wa-ver
way-lay way-ward weak-en
wick-ed
wi"-dow
will-ing
win-ter
wis-dom
wit-ness
wit-ty
wo-ful

| won-der | young-er |
| :--- | :--- |
| wor-ship | young-ster |
| wrong-ful | youth-ful |
| year-ly | zea"-lot |
| yearn-ing | zea"-lous |
| yel-low | ze"-nith |
| yeo-man | ze"-phyr |
| yon-der | zig-zag |

"


ZEBRA.


## A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.

I thank Thee, Lord, for quiet rest, And for Thy care of me;
Oh! let me through this day be blest, And kept from harm by Thee.

Oh! let me love Thee! kind Thou art To children such as I;
Give me a gentle, holy heart, Be Thou my friend on high.


IIelp me to please my parents dear, And do whate'er they tell;
Bless all my friends, both far and near, And keep them safo and well.

A CHILD'S NIGHTLY PRAYGR
Before I close my eyes in sleep, Lord hear my nightly prayer;
Though young in years, I have been taught Thy name to love and fear.

The little birds that sing all day,
In many a leafy wood,
By Thee are clothed in plumage gay,
By Theo supplied with food.
Nor will Thy merey less delight The children's God to be,
Who through the darkness of the night. For safety trust to Thee.



SUMMER-TIME.


SUMMER.
Summer, which begins in June, is a very pleasant season of the year. Then the mower comes with his scythe, and cuts down the long grass and the gay flowers; and the women follow to spread the grass in the sun to dry, that it may become hay for the cattle to eat in Winter. It is pleasant work to toss about the hay; and all the people are merry.
In Summer the garden and the orchard give us their stores. We have peas, and beans, and nice salads; we have cherries and currants ; and the tarts are always very good in Summer.

No flowers of the year are so pretty and so sweet as the flowers of Summer. The rich pink, the stock, and, above all, the queen of the flowers-the rose-the white, the pale pink, and the damask rose, are all the children of the Summer.

In the early part of Summer the song-birds warble their sweetest notes: with the first rays of the morning: sun they begin their lays, and at even time the blackbird and the thrush may be heard in every grove.


| a-base | a-mong | be-cause | com-plain |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a-byss | an-noy | be-neath | com-ply |
| ab-jure | ap-pear | be-numb | com-pose |
| a-bout | ap-plaud | be-seech | com-press |
| ab-surd | ap-point | be-stride | com-pute |
| ac-count | ap-prove | be-times | con-cede |
| ac-quaint | ar-raign | be-troth | con-ceive |
| ad-mit | as-cend | be-wail | con-cert |
| ad-vice | a-shore | blas-pheme | con-clude |
| a-far | as-sault | bom-bard | con-cur |
| af-fix | a-stray | ca-bal | con-dense |
| af-front | a-tone | cal-cine | con-dole |
| a-gain | at-test | ca-price | con-duct |
| ag-gress | at-tract | ca-ress | con-fess |
| a-go | a-vast | ca-rouse | con-fuse |
| a-las | a-verse | ce-ment | con-geal |
| a-like | a-void | co-here | con-join |
| al-lege | aus-tere | com-bine | con-jure |
| al-lude | a-wake | com-pact | con-nive |
| al-ly | a-wry | com-pel | con-serve |



THE OAK TREE.
Of all the trees of the forest, the English are most proud of the Oak. It is noble and lofty in its growth. It lives long beyond the age of man; for it is said that the Oak may live a thousand years. But we prize the Oak above all for its value as timber. It is hard, and strong, it will not admit the wet, it lasts longer than any other wood, and is very handsome, when it has a proper polish, for tables, chairs, and doors. But the chief use our fathers made of the Oak, was to build those noble ships which guarded England from her foes, and which were often called our wooden walls. Now our great war ships are built of iron.

The bark of the Oak is of great use in tanning leather, and its fruit, called the acorn, is good food for hogs.


CANAL.

| con-sist | de-ject |
| :--- | :--- |
| con-sort | de-light |
| con-sume | de-mand |
| con-tempt | de-nounce |
| con-trol | de-part |
| con-verse | de-pict |
| cor-rect | de-port |
| cur-tail | de-prave |
| de-base | de-scend |
| de-bauch | de-sert |
| de-cease | de-sign |
| de-ceive | de-stroy |
| de-claim | de-tain |
| de-cline | de-ter |
| de-coy | de-vise |
| de-cry | de-vote |
| de-fend | de-vout |
| de-file | di-gest |
| de-form | di-late |
| de-grade | di-rect |



CASCADE.
dis-burse ef-fect dis-cuss e-ject
dis-ease e-late
dis-grace
dis-gust
dis-junct
dis-mast
dis-miss
dis-own
dis-part
dis-pend
dis-perse
dis-praise
dis-solve
dis-turb
di-verge
di-vest
di-vine
di-vulge e-clipse
e-lude em-bark em-brace em-plead en-act en-dure en-gage en-grave en-hance en-joy en-list en-rich en-rol en-tire en-trap en-twine e-rase


Autumn is the season of plenty, when man gathers in the good gifts of God. The waving corn is yellow in the fields, and the trees in the orchard are laden with ripe fruits. The farmer stands in his fields watching the strong reapers cut down the golden ears, and bind them into sheaves, while the poor children follow to pick up the fallen ears. They are the gleaners; and the handfuls of corn they gather are of great use to them. When the harvest is over, the good farmer will give all his work-people a supper.



THE SHEPHERD BOY AND THE WOLF.
There was once a Boy who had the care of a flock of sheep, and for mere mischief, he often alarmed the people near by crying out, "The Wolf! the Wolf!" when there was no Wolf. The people that were in the fields at work near him then left their work, and came to help him. But when they found he did not speak the truth, they said they never more would come when he cried out, to be laughed at. The wolf at last really came, and the Boy cried out for help, but no one would go, because they did not believe him, so the Wolf worried and then devoured his sheep.

If you ever are so wicked as to tell a lie, which you know God has forbidden you to do, be sure that men will not believe you another time when you speak the truth ; and, worse than that, God will punish you for not obeying his will.
(2)


DOG IN THE MANGER.
A surly ill-taught Dog was lying one day in a manger which was filled with hay, when a hungry Ox, which had been at work all day at plough, came into the stable, and went up to the manger to eat his supper. But the cross Dog snarled, showed his sharp teeth, and would not let the poor Ox touch or even come near the hay, though he was faint with hunger.

Then the Ox said, "Your envy makes you absurd and cruel. You cannot eat the hay yourself, and yet you will not let me taste it, though I am in need."

There is no passion that makes a child so cruel and base as envy. If you try to prevent your brothers and sisters from having a pleasure because you cannot enjoy it yourself, you are like the Dog in the manger.


RECRUIT.
re-tain re-tire re-veal re-vere re-verse re-vile re-volve ro-mance sa-lute se-clude se-dan
sin-cere
sub-due
sub-join sub-lime sub-orn sub-scribe sub-side sub-tract sub-vert
suc-ceed suf-fice sug-gest sup-ply
sup-pose
sup-press
sur-round
sus-pend
there-on
there-of there-with tor-ment
trans-act
trans-cend
trans-fer
trans-form
trans-gress
tre-pan trus-tee un-bar


REDOUBT.
un-bound
un-brace un-caught un-clasp un-close un-couth un-done un-fair un-fed un-fit un-fold un-gird un-hinge un-hook u-nite un-just
un-known un-mask un-paid un-ripe un-safe un-shod un-sound un-spent un-sung: un-tie un-true un-wise un-yoke up-braid up-hold u-surp where-as with-al with-draw your-self

## SWALLOWS.

In the warm summer it is pleasant to watch the restless Swallows, ever on the wing, wheeling round and round with their wide-spread wings and forked tails, catching the insects which form their food. If the air be moist, these insects cannot fly high, and the Swallow must skim along very near the ground to seek its prey ; then we judge that rain will soon fall, for the Swallow flies low. But when the autumn comes, and the wind blows cold, the Swallows gather in crowds at some unknown signal, and take their flight across the seas to some warmer climate; they will sometimes rest on the masts of a ship in their long flight. The next summer the Swallows return to their old nests, as if they had reason like man. We know that God has given reason to man alone; but his bounty has given the Swallow the instinct which guides it to the spot best fitted for its wants.


THE TEA PLANT.
'ihe Tea-plant is a native of China, where it grows wild, but the Chinese know the value of it too well not to bestow great care on it. They sow the seeds, and when the plants come up, they transplant them in neat rows in large fields; bu亩 it is three years before the leaves are fit to use. About March, in the third year, the first half-formed tender leaves are plucked one by one, and are of such great value, that they are kept for the Emperor of China; in April, the second crop is pulled, which is the best Tea sent out of China; and in June, the last full-grown thick leaves, which are the coarse rough tea, are gathered. The leaves are first dried in the sun, and then on a heated plate of iron till they shrivel and curl ; then the leaves are packed in chests, to be sent off in ships.


A SHIP.
A Ship is of very great use to English people, for you know that England, or Great Britain, which is formed by England and Scotland, is an island. The sea is all round it, and we could not leave this island if we had no Ships, and there are a great many countries in the world that men wish to see; and a great many of the useful things that are in our houses are brought from distant countries. Tea comes from China; coffee and sugar are brought from the West Indies; rice and cotton from India; oranges and lemons from Spain; apples, plums, grapes, and eggs, from France; even butter and bacon are brought over from Treland in Ships; and thus we obtain many good things from other nations, and are able to send them back corn, and coal, and hardware, and cotton goods which we have, in exchange ; and this we could not do without Ships.


WORDS OF THREE SYILABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

| ab-di-cate | bash-ful-ness | cha-rac-ter |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ab-ro-gate | beau-ti-ful | chas-tise-ment |
| ac-ci-dent | be-ne-fit | che-mi-cal |
| ad-mi-ral | blas-phe-my | cin-na-mon |
| af-fa-ble | blun-der-buss | cir-cum-stance |
| al-der-man | bois-te-rous | cla-ri-fy |
| an-nes-ty | book-sel-ler | clean-li-ness |
| a-nar-chy | bot-tom-less | cog-ni-zance |
| a-ni-mal | boun-ti-ful | co-me-dy |
| an-nu-al | bur-den-some | co-mi-cal |
| a-ra-ble | bu-ri-al | com-pe-tent |
| ar-mo-ry | cal-cu-late | com-pli-ment |
| at-tri-bute | ca-pi-tal | con-fer-ence |
| au-di-tor | car-di-nal | con-flu-ence |
| au-tho-rize | ca-su-al | con-ju-gal |
| back-sli-der | ca-ta-logue | con-se-crate |
| ba-nish-ment | ca-te-chism | con-sta-ble |
| bar-ren-ness | cen-tu-ry | con-stan-cy |




## THE PURSUIT OF THE BUTTERFLY.

" It shall not escape," cries Frederick. "I will have that Butterfly."
"But take care! take care!" says little Emily.
"Look at its beautiful wings. Your hard cap will hurt them. Let me catch it in my pinafore."
"You can never manage to get your pinafore over it," says Frederick. "Come, run on through the grass. If it flies over the hedge it will escape."
"Stop, stop, it is going to settle on that clematis," " whispers Emily. "Do wait a minute. I can manage to catch it gently."

So Frederick stopped. The beautifal butterfly had settled on the white flower of a wild clematis in the
hedge. Emily had to hold Frederick's cap with all her strength, or it would have been down over the flower in a moment, but she wanted to look at what the Butterfly was doing. It was sipping the sweet juices out of the flower with its long trunk-for a Butterfly has a trunk very like the great elephant's, that it can unfurl and dip down into the flower-cups to drink; and all the time it quivered its four bright wings in the sun, and they glanced and shone as if they were powdered with gold. They were crimson, and blue, and black, and it looked as if the Butterfly enjoyed the sunlight, and liked to look so beautiful while it sipped out of the clematis flower.
"It will fly away in a minute," said Frederick.
So Emily softly put one hand over the flower, and with the other quickly picked it off, and then enclosed both flower and Butterfly in both hands.
"Now let us make haste home," she said, "and show it to Marianne."



THE BEAUTIFUL PRISONER.
Marianne was sitting in the parlour, with baby on her lap, when Frederick flung open the door, and behind him came Emily carrying something very carefully between her two hands. Emily asked for a tumbler, and when Marianne had brought one, Frederick turned it down, and then Emily slowly managed to put the Butterfly safely under it.
"There," said Frederick, " is it not beautiful? I was afraid you would never see it, for Emily was so sure I should hurt it, that she would not let me catch it."

Marianne looked at the beautiful prisoner, and smiled,
and said, "You have reminded me, Frederick, of a verse by the great poet Wordsworth. Shall I repeat it to you?"
"Oh yes, do, Marianne," said he. Then Marianne repeated:
"Oh! pleasant, pleasant were the days, The time when in our childish plays, My sister Emmeline and I Together chased the butterfly! A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey:-with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her! feared to brush The dust from off its wings."
Frederick said that was just like Emily.
They looked at the beautiful prisoner a good while, and then they lifted up the tumbler, and away it flew out of the window into the bright sunshine again, and there they saw it settle upon a white lily.


I 2


HUSBANDMAN.


MAJESTY.
gar-den-er
gar-ri-son
ge-ne-ral
ge-ne-rous
ge-nu-ine
gin-ger-bread
glo-ri-fy
god-li-ness
go-vern-ment
grace-ful-ness
grate-ful-ly
gra-vi-tate
griev-ous-ly
han-di-ly
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
hea-vi-ness
he-rald-ry
he-re-tic
her-mi-tage
hind-er-most
hoa-ri-ness
ho-nes-ty
hor-rid-ly
hus-band-man
i-dle-ness
i-mi-tate
im-pli-cate
im-pre-cate in-ci-dent in-di-gent in-dus-try
in-fan-cy
in-flu-ence
in-ner-most
in-no-vate
in-stant-ly
in-stru-ment
in-ter-dict
in-ter-val
in-ti-mate
jo-cu-lar
jo-vi-al
jus-ti-fy
kil-der-kin
kna-vish-ly
la-bour-er
la-te-ral
le-ni-ty
le-thar-gy
li-be-ral
li-ga-ment
li-on-ess
lof-ti-ness
lu-na-cy
lux-u-ry
ma-jes-ty
mal-a-pert
man-ful-ly
man-li-ness


THY WILL BE DONE.
He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower, Alike they're needful for the flower ; And smiles and tears alike are sent, To give the soul fit nourishment.

As comes to me or cloud or sun, Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.
Can loving children e'er reprove The father whom they thrust and love! Creator! I would ever be
A loving, trusting child to Thee.
As comes to me or cloud or sun,
Father! Thy will, not mine, be done.

134 Routledge's British Spelling Book.


MARINER.
ma-nu-script ma-ri-ner mas-cu-line me-lo-dy me-mo-ry mer-can-tile mer-ci-ful mi-ne-ral mi-ra-cle mo-de-rate moun-te-bank mul-ti-tude mu-ta-ble mys-te-ry nar-ra-tive ne-ga-tive night-in-gale no-ta-ble no-ti-fy no-vel-ty
nu-me-rous
nur-se-ry
ob-du-rate
ob-lo-quy
ob-sta-cle
ob-vi-ous
o-cu-list
o-do-rous
o-mi-nous
op-po-site
o-ra-cle
or-der-ly
or-ga-nist
or-na-ment
o-ver-flow
out-ward-ly
pal-pa-ble
pa-ra-dise pa-ra-graph
pa-ra-phrase
pa-ro-dy
pa-tron-age
pec-to-ral
pe-da-gogue pe-nal-ty pe-ni-tence pe-nu-ry per-ju-ry per-pe-trate per-son-age pes-ti-lence
pe-tu-lant
pi-e-ty
pin-na-cle
plun-der-er
po-li-cy
po-pu-lar
pos-si-ble
po-ten-tate
prac-ti-cal


## TRUST IN GOD.

Courage, brother ! do not stumble, Though thy path is dark as night; There's a star to guide the humble, Trust in God and do the right.

Let the road be long and dreary, And its ending out of sight; Foot it bravely-strong or weary, Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee, Some will flatter, some will slight; Turn from man and look above thee, Trust in God and do the right.


THE MASTIFF.
If we were asked to name the animals most useful to man, we should say the horse, the ox, the sheep, and the dog. They are all so useful that it would be difficult to say which is most so. At least this is true of the three first; the dog is different. Perhaps he is not really so useful as the others. But then he has so much sense and affection that we can often make a friend of him.

Think of the fine qualities of different kinds that dogs are possessed of. Think of their courage, love, and faithfulness. Think how they can be trained to obey and serve their master. They are very strong for their size too, and very fleet. Some kinds of dogs have a wonderful faculty of smell, others a wonderful power of sight, and others can run faster than the horse.

Of all kinds of dogs perhaps the Mastiff is the noblest. He is large and handsome, and his face is full of spirit and sense. He is a bold and trusty watch dog. No stranger could approach his master's house without his giving notice by his deep bark. I knew a Mastiff who was chained up in a yard at the back door of a gentleman's house when some workmen were engaged in repairing the stables which were quite out of sight. The dog, however, heard them, and at first barked furiously, but after a day or two began to perceive that all was right, and became quiet. Next week his bark began again; no one could think why. But on inquiry it was found that a strange workman had joined the others, and it was some hours before the trusty guard felt sure that this strange man had a right to be there.

No one would dare to attack man, woman, or child who had a Mastiff beside them. The faithful animal would defend his friends with all his might, and fight for them, and die for them.


pre-ce-dent
pre-va-lent
pri-so-ner
pro-ba-ble
pro-fli-gate
pro-per-ty
pro-so-dy
pro-test-ant
pro-vi-dence
pu-nish-ment
py-ra-mid
quan-ti-ty
que-ru-lous
ra-di-cal
ra-ve-nous
re-com-pense
re-no-vate
re-qui-site
re-ve-rend
ri-bald-ry
ri-tu-al
rob-be-ry
roy-al-ty
rus-ti-cate
sa-cri-fice
sanc-ti-fy
sa-tis-fy
sa-vou-ry
scru-pu-lous
se-cu-lar
se-pa-rate
se-ve-ral
si-tu-ate
so-phis-try
spec-ta-cle
stra-ta-gem
stre-nu-ous
suc-cu-lent
sum-ma-ry
sus-te-nance
sy-co-phant
sym-pa-thize
tem-po-rize
ten-der-ness
ti-tu-lar
trac-ta-ble
tur-bu-lent
ty-ran-nize
u-su-rer
ut-ter-ly
va-ga-bond
ve-ne-rate
ve-ri-ly
ve-te-ran
vil-lai-ny
wick-ed-ness
won-der-ful
wrong-ful-ly
yes-ter-day
zea-lous-ly


WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.
a-ban-don
a-bet-ment
a-bo-lish
ab-surd-ly
a-bu-sive
ae-com-plish
ac-cus-tom
ac-quaint-ance ad-mit-tance a-do-rer ad-van-tage ad-vert-ence ad-um-brate af-firm-ance a-larm-ing al-migh-ty a-mend-ment an-gel-ic an-o-ther ap-pel-lant
ap-point-ment ca-the-dral ap-pren-tice co-e-qual ar-ri-val col-lect-or as-sem-bly com-mit-ment as-sess-ment ' com-pen-sate as-su-rance a-sy-lum a-tone-ment at-tem-per
at-ten-tive
at-trac-tive
a-vow-al bap-tis-mal be-fore-hand be-hold-en
be-long-ing
be-stow-er
be-wil-der
bom-bard-ment ca-bal-ler
con-demn-ed con-found-er con-jec-ture con-junct-ly con-ni-vance con-sist-ent con-sump-tive con-tent-ment con-tri-bute con-trol-ler con-vict-ed cor-ro-sive cos-me-tic de-ben-ture de-ceas-ed


THE BULL-DOG AND THE TERRIER.
The Bull-dog has all the Mastiff's courage, but his very face is enough to tell you that he has nothing else to recommend him. He will fight till he dies rather than give up, but he fights for the love of fighting. There is a kind of dog called the Bull-terrier. These have the Bull-dog's courage and some of the Terrier's sense, and are very faithful to their master.

Terriers are a very clever race of dogs, and there are a great many kinds of them; smooth-haired and roughhaired, large and small, black and white. They are good watch-dogs, and can be taught all manner of tricks. In short, they are bright, active, clever fellows.

I knew a gentleman who had a large terrier while living in a wild country in a tent. One day this gentleman went out and left his dog lying outside as a guard. Presently a woman, who lived with her husband and children near, came and hung all the clothes she had been washing on the cords of the tent. The dog lay quite contentedly watching her. In the evening the clothes were dry and she came to take them away, but that was quite another thing. Up he started,
and would not let her come near them nor touch them. He flew at her, growling and barking, whenever she tried. No, no; she might present his master with all her clothes if she liked, but if she thought she could take them away again, she was quite mistaken. As her husband was away she was too much frightened to try long, and was obliged to leave the things where they were for two whole days, when the master of the tent came back and gave them to her.

I was told another very funny story of a Terrier by his master. This gentleman made a great pet of his dog, and made him welcome in any room of his house except his business room; there Pepper (that was his name) was never allowed to enter, however he might whine and scratch. One day Pepper's master was writing in his room when three taps came at the door. " Come in," he cried. No one came in, but "tap, tap, tap," sounded again. "Come in," he cried louder. The door did not open, but there was "tap, tap, tap," a third time. Out of patience he flung open the door, and in walked Mr. Pepper. He had observed that people who got in there did not whine and scratch, but gave three taps, so he did the same, using his tail to do it.



THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.
The large and handsome Newfoundland dog is "also faithful and clever. He is fond of the water, and can easily be taught to swim after anything thrown in and bring it and lay it at his master's feet. He has often saved life, and brought out children that would have been drowned but for him. In his own country he is used to drag sledges.

The Esquimaux dog is something like the Newfoundland, but smaller, and covered with a thick hairy coat to fit him to bear the cold, for his home is among the snow in the Arctic regions.

The people who live there are called Esquimaux, and their dogs are named after them. What would they
do without their dogs? These good servants drag them from one place to another in their sledges over the snow, travelling twenty or thirty miles a-day, indeed they have been known to go sixty ; and in that country there are no horses nor asses, nor any other creatures that can be tamed, except the dogs. There are wolves and bears, but they would never do to draw sledges. They would soon eat up the men and leave the sledges standing empty.

But though their dogs are so useful to them, the Esquimaux people are very cruel to the poor animals. They feed them very badly, and only make them obey by the whip instead of teaching them by kindness. So the dogs have no affection for their masters; and they never wag their tails and never bark. It is found that when treated kindly they are very faithful creatures; but whether they have ever learned to bark and wag their tails I do not know.



|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| MULATTo. |  |
| in-fringe-ment | ob-lique-ly |
| for-get-ful | in-he-rent |
| ful-fil-led | oc-cur-rence |
| gri-mal-kin | in-hi-bit |
| hence-for-ward | in-qui-ry |
| her-me-tic | in-spi-rit |
| hi-ber-nal | in-struct-or |
| i-de-a | op-po-nent |
| il-lus-trate | in-vent-or |
| im-mo-dest | in-tes-tate |
| im-mor-tal | in-trin-sic |

GREYHOUND, SETTER, AND POINTER.
Most dogs are quick-sighted, and almost all have the sense of smell so much more finely than we have, that ours can scarcely be compared with theirs. They can trace and follow their master or any one they know by snuffing on the ground, and will find out their master in the dark, when their eyes are of no use, by their noses. But of all dogs the Greyhound has the quickest sight, at the same time that he is the fleetest; and of all dogs the Pointers and Setters have the strongest sense of smell ; and next to them, or perhaps indeed equally with them, come Foxhounds, and Harriers, and Staghounds, and Bloodhounds.

All these are used for hunting. But there is a kind of dog which has also a fine sense of smell, who is used to save life, not to takeit. This is the St. Bernard dog. He is a species of spaniel ; large and well clothed with $=$ thick hair. He wants a good coat, for his work is to set out over the snow-covered Alps in dankness and fog
in search of travellers who have lost their way, or are under the snow. These dogs find such unlucky travellers by the scent. Then they set up a deep bark to warn the good monks, who live at the hospitals on Mount St. Bernard, that assistance is required, but they do not wait for it ; they begin digging and tearing up the snow till they have found what they seek; and they have a little phial of some reviving liquor hung round their necks. One of these noble creatures is to be seen stuffed, in the Museum at Berne, with his phial still round his neck. He had served the hospital for twelve years, and had saved many lives. He would go into the most dangerous places, and drag out people who were benumbed with cold, or, if they were too heavy for him, would run for help from the monks. Once he found a little child nearly frozen to death ; so he licked the poor child all over till he had brought him to life, and then waited by him, till at last the child understood that he must fasten himself to his kind helper; then the dog carried him in triumph to the hospital. Certainly he deserves to be honoured and loved in our memories.

x 2

THE WATER SPANIEL.
Spaniels will always be favourites for their beauty and gentleness, though they have not so much sense as Terriers. There are all sorts and sizes of them, lovely little creatures with long silky hair and ears; curly water Spaniels, and large strong sporting dogs.

A curious story is told by a lady of one of these. He was an otter dog, and chained in a yard, and he there made acquaintance with a tame raven, and allowed this mischievous fellow to play him all manner of tricks, in the most good-natured way. The raven always attended at meal times, and would snatch a tempting morsel out of the feeding pan, carry it just beyond the reach of the dog's chain, set it down there, then take it up an 1 hang it on the dog's nose ; but just as he was going to get it into his mouth, would dart off with it again. Sometimes he would hide the morsel under a stone in front of the dog, but beyond his reach, and then with a
cunning look mount upon his head. However, he always ended by giving the poor dog the greatest part of the scrap after amusing himself with it. And the dog showed that he knew how to take a joke, and was not at all offended; for one day the raven fell into a tub of water, and was nearly drowned, and the dog in his earnestness to save him dragged his heavy kennel across the yard, till he could put his head into the water, pulled out his poor friend, and laid him gently upon the ground, where he soon got well, and was able to begin his tricks again.

King Charles's Dog is a small breed of Spaniels with long silken ears, of which ladies are very fond. King Charles II. had several of these little dogs which used to follow him about in his walks, and even lie on his bed.



WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

| ac-qui-esce | dis-ap-prove | o-ver-charge |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| af-ter-noon | dis-com-mend | o-ver-lay |
| al-a-mode | dis-con-tent | o-ver-spread |
| an-ti-pode | dis-en-gage | o-ver-throw |
| ba-lus-trade | dis-es-teem | o-ver-whelm |
| bar-ri-cade | en-ter-tain | re-col-lect |
| brig-a-dier | ga-zet-teer | re-con-vene |
| ca-ra-van | im-ma-ture | re-fu-gee |
| ca-val-cade | im-por-tune | re-pre-hend |
| cir-cum-scribe | in-com-mode | re-pri-mand |
| co-in-cide | in-cor-rect | se-re-nade |
| com-pre-hend | in-ter-cede | su-per-scribe |
| con-tra-dict | in-ter-change | there-up-on |
| cor-res-pond | in-ter-lard | un-be-lief |
| coun-ter-vail | in-ter-mit | un-der-mine |
| dis-a-buse | in-ter-vene | un-der-take |
| dis-al-low | mag-a-zine | vi-o-lin |
| dis-ap-pear | mis-ap-ply | vo-lun-teer |



WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Cion, sion, tion, sound like shon, either in the middle or end of words.
$C e, c i, s c i$, and $t i$, sound like $s h$.
Cial, tial, commonly sound like shal.

Cian, tian, like shan.
Cient, tient, like shent.
Cious, scious, and tious, like shus. Science, tience, like shence.

| ac-ti-on | man-si-on | po-ti-on |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| an-ci-ent | mar-ti-al | quo-ti-ent |
| auc-ti-on | men-ti-on | sanc-ti-on |
| cap-ti-ous | mer-si-on | sec-ti-on |
| cau-ti-on | na-ti-on | spe-ci-ous |
| con-sci-ence | no-ti-on | sta-ti-on |
| dic-ti-on | nup-ti-al | suc-ti-on |
| fac-ti-ous | op-ti-on | ter-ti-an |
| frac-ti-ous | par-ti-al | trac-ti-on |
| gra-ci-ous | pas-si-on | unc-ti-on |
| junc-ti-on | pa-ti-ence | vec-ti-on |
| lo-ti-on | pen-si-on | ver-si-on |
| lus-ci-ous | por-ti-on | vi-si-on |



THE FROST.
The frost looked forth one still, clear night, And whispered, "Now I shall be out of sight;
So through the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way.
I will not go on like that blustering train, The wind and the snow, the hail and the rain, Who make so much bustle and noise in vain, But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountain, and powdered its crest;
He lit on the trees, and their boughs he dressed
In diamond beads; and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that need not fear
The downward point of many a spear,
That he hung on its margin, far and near,
Where a rock could rear its head,

He went to the window of those who slept, And over each pane like a fairy crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stepped, By the light of the morn were seen Most beautiful things ; there were flowers, and trees, There were bevies of birds, and swarms of bees;
There were cities with temples and towers; and these All pictures in silver sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair, He peeped in the cupboard, and finding there That all had forgotten for him to prepare, "Now just to set them a-thinking, I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he, "This costly pitcher I'll burst in three; And the glass of water they've left for me Shall 'tchick! to tell them I'm drinking."



MY MOTHER DEAR.
There was a place in childhood that I remember well, And there a voice of sweetest tones bright fairy tales did tell,
And gentle words and fond embrace were giv'n with joy to me,
When I was in that happy place:-upon my Mother's knee.
When fairy tales were ended, "Good night," she softly said,
And kiss'd and laid me down to sleep, within my tiny bed;
And holy words she taught me there-methinks I yet can see
Her angel eyes, as close I knelt beside my Mother's knee.


A SCHOOL.


AN ORGAN.

## THE NINE PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. Three little words you often see Are Articles- $a$, an, and the.
2. A Noun's the name of anything, As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.
3. Adjectives tell the kind of noun, As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
4. Instead of Nouns the Pronouns standHer head, his face, your arm, my hand.
5. Verbs tell of something to be doneTo read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.
6. How things are done the Adverbs tell, As slowly, quickly, ill, or well.
7. Conjunctions join the words together, As men and women, wind or weather.
8. The Preposition stands before

A Noun, as at or through the door
9. The Interjection shows surprise, As $A h$ ! how pretty-Oh! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech, Which reading, writing, speaking teach.


Be not false, unkind, or cruel;
Banish evil words or strife;
Keep thy heart a temple holy;
Love the lovely, aid the lowly;
Thus shall each day be a jewel
Strung upon thy thread of life.


TRY AGAIN.
${ }^{9}$ Tis a lesson you should heedTry again;
If at first you don't succeed, Try again;
Let your courage then appear,
For if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear, Try again.

Once or twice though you should fail, Try again;
If you would at last prevail, Try again;
If we strive 'tis no disgrace Though we do not win the race, What should we do in that case? Try again.

If you find your task is hard, Try again;
Time will bring you your reward, Try again;
All that other folks can do, Why with patience may not you?
Only keep this rule in viewTry again.

> THE LOVE OF GOD.

He prayeth best, who loveth best All things both great and small; For the great God who loveth us, He made, and loveth all.

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