

GARDNER & SHARPE'S  
Series of Home Lesson Books.

---

THE COMPREHENSIVE  
HOME LESSON BOOK.

PART III.

INTENDED FOR STANDARD III.

NEW CODE (1882).

---

*ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.*

---

LONDON:

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, FLEET STREET.

J. MARSHALL & CO., 42, PATERNOSTER ROW.

LIVERPOOL: PHILIP, SON & NEPHEW.

THE NORTH-WESTERN EDUCATIONAL TRADING CO.

MANCHESTER: JOHN HEYWOOD. T. GREENWELL.

BIRMINGHAM: THE MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL COMPANY.

PRICE FIVEPENCE.

LE-3033

Printed by the University of Toronto Press

# THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario

Canada M5S 1A5

Acquired by the University of Toronto Press  
in the year 1968

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario

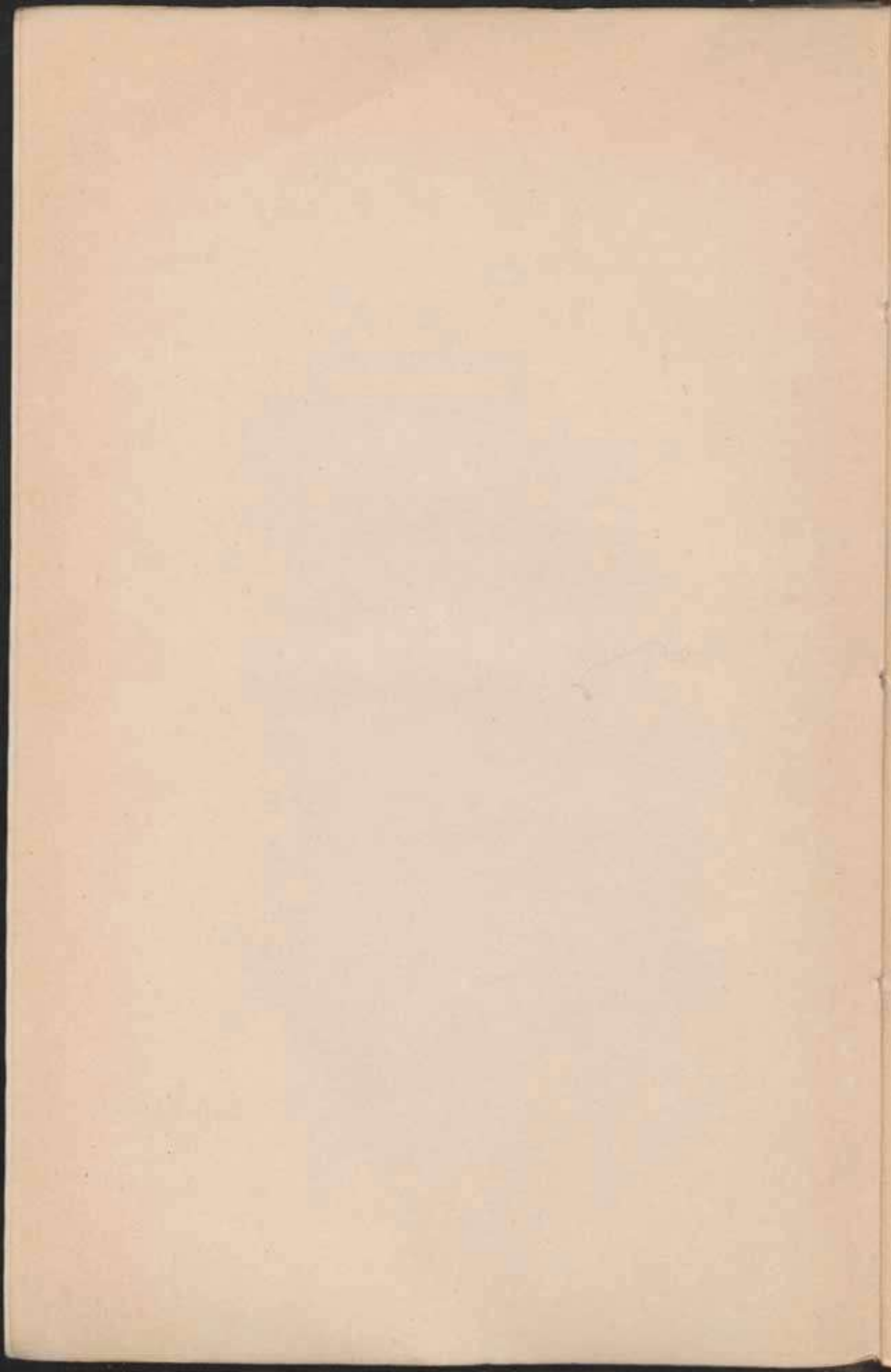
Canada M5S 1A5

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario

Canada M5S 1A5

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY



GARDNER & SHARPE'S SERIES OF HOME LESSON BOOKS.



THE COMPREHENSIVE  
**HOME LESSON BOOK,**  
IN SIX PARTS,

CONTAINING LESSONS IN  
HOLY SCRIPTURE, ARITHMETIC, SPELLING,  
GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY,  
POETRY, AND COMPOSITION,

BY

WILLIAM GARDNER,  
HEAD MASTER OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL;

AND

T. T. SHARPE,  
LATE HEAD MASTER OF ST. JUDE'S NATIONAL & COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS, LIVERPOOL.

PART III.

INTENDED FOR STANDARD III.

NEW CODE (1882).

LONDON :

GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, FLEET STREET.  
J. MARSHALL & CO., 42, PATERNOSTER ROW.  
LIVERPOOL: PHILIP, SON & NEPHEW.  
THE NORTH-WESTERN EDUCATIONAL TRADING CO.  
MANCHESTER: JOHN HEYWOOD. T. GREENWELL.  
BIRMINGHAM: THE MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL COMPANY.

N.B.—In issuing a New Edition of the HOME LESSON BOOKS to meet the requirements of the New Code (1882), the Authors have thought it advisable to assume the possession of a Bible by each child, and to give a second lesson on Monday, which may be used as additional or alternative, at the discretion of the teacher.

# HOME LESSONS.

## FIRST WEEK.

Monday.

LEARN—

Matt. v. 17-20.

LEARN AND WRITE—

A'-bel, a man's name.

a'-ble, having strength.

an'-ker, a ten gallon measure.

an'-chor, a holdfast for ships.

ark, a floating house.

arc, a part of a circle.

al'-ter, to change.

al'-tar, a place for offerings.

all, every one.

awl, a shoemaker's tool.

ought, anything.

ought, should.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words, thus:—  
Cain's punishment for murdering Abel, was more than he was able to bear. I bought an anker of brandy.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide 547,865 by 14, 15, and 16—by factors and long division.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

Grammar is the science which teaches us to *speak*, to *read*, and to *write* correctly.

When we *speak*, *read*, or *write* we use language.

There are two kinds of language; the *spoken* language, and the *written* language.

Language is made up of *sentences*; sentences are made up of *words*; and words are composed of *letters*.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide 730,915 by 15, 25, and 35—by factors and long division.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

ENGLAND.

England, with Wales, forms the southern part of the Island of Great Britain.

Its *length* from North to South is about 360 miles; its *breadth* from East to West, 300 miles; and its *area* about 58,000 square miles.

It is bounded on the *North* by Scotland; on the *East* by the North Sea or German Ocean; on the *South* by the English Channel; and on the *West*, by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

Monday.

## SECOND WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. v. 21-24.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

as-sent', to agree to.

a-scent', going up.

a-loud', with a noise.

al-owed', granted, permitted.

as-sist'-ants, helpers.

as-sist'-ance, help, succour.

bale, a package.

bail, surety.

base, mean, worthless.

bass, low notes in music.

bay, a part of the sea.

Bey, a Turkish governor.

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—  
 The ( ) of the hill was so difficult, that I could not ( )  
 to go up. He has a ( ) voice, and is a very ( ) fellow.  
 The ( ) in the shop rendered me very great ( ). I  
 was not ( ) to speak ( ). I was ( ) for him when  
 he was charged with stealing the ( ) of cotton.

Tuesday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, four hundred and sixty-one, by twelve, fourteen, and twenty-one—by factors and long division.

Wednesday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

Grammar is divided into four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography treats of *letters*, their sounds, and the method of forming them into *words*.

Etymology treats of *words*, their sorts, changes, and sources.

Syntax treats of *sentences*, and the manner of speaking and writing them correctly.

Prosody treats of the laws of *accent* and *poetry*.

Thursday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide eight hundred and forty-six thousand, nine hundred and twelve, by sixteen, eighteen, and thirty-six—by factors and long division.

Friday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## ENGLAND.

England is a small country compared with some of the countries of Europe; but it is the first in *power*, *wealth*, and *commerce*.

It is larger than Denmark, Greece, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Portugal.

But it is smaller than France, Spain, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, and Turkey.

Monday.

## THIRD WEEK.

## LEARN—

Matt. vi. 1-4.



**LEARN AND WRITE—**

beech, a tree.

beach, the sea shore.

beer, a drink made from malt.

bier, a frame on which the dead  
are carried.

beet, a plant.

beat, to lay on blows.

ber'-ry, a soft fleshy fruit.

bu'-ry, to place in the grave.

bred, brought up.

bread, food made of corn.

bri'-dal, belonging to a bride.

bri'-dle, a curb, a check.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**Divide 472,854, by 18, 16, and 24—by factors and long  
division.

Wednesday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GRAMMAR.

**ORTHOGRAPHY.**Orthography treats of *letters*, their sounds, and the method of  
forming them into *words*. It is another name for Spelling.A *letter* is the written sign of a distinct sound.In the English Language there are twenty-six letters, which  
are called the Alphabet.Letters are either **Vowels** or **Consonants**.A **Vowel** is a letter which makes a distinct sound of itself.  
A, e, i, o, u, are vowels, and so are w and y, when they do not  
begin a word or a syllable.The remaining letters are called **Consonants**, because they do  
not make distinct sounds of themselves, and cannot be sounded  
without the aid of a vowel.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**Divide 954,356 by 14, 28, and 35—by factors and long  
division.

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**BAYS, STRAITS, &c.**

The principal openings into the land are—

(1.) On the *East*, and connected with the North Sea:—Bridlington Bay, in York-  
shire. The Wash, between Lincoln  
and Norfolk.

The Estuary of the Humber. The Estuary of the Thames.

(2.) On the *South*, and connected with the English Channel:—Spithead and Southampton  
Water, in Hampshire. Plymouth Sound, in Devon-  
shire.Poole Harbour, in Dorset. Falmouth Harbour and  
Tor Bay, in Devonshire. Mount's Bay, in Cornwall.

Monday.

**FOURTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Matt. vi. 19-23.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

Brigh'-ton, a town in Sussex.

bright'-en, to make bright.

Brit'-ain, the name of England.

Brit'-on, a native of Britain.

by, near to, beside.

buy, to purchase.

bur'-row, a hole for rabbits.

bor'-ough, a corporate town.

blue, a colour.

blew, did blow.

berth, a room in a ship.

birth, being born.

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences, and change the words in italics for others having the same meaning; thus:—  
He was *buried*—He was placed in the grave.

He was *buried*. The *beach* was *sandy*. *Britons* never shall be slaves. The poachers set nets over the *burrows*. Jesus touched the *bier*. The *altar* is built, and I cannot *alter* it.

**Tuesday.****WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide eight hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred and fifty-eight, by fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-seven—by factors and long division.

**Wednesday.****LEARN AND WRITE—**

GRAMMAR.

**CAPITAL LETTERS.**

Capital letters should be used—

1. At the beginning of every book, chapter, sentence, or paragraph.
2. At the beginning of every line of poetry.
3. When writing the names of persons, places, ships, &c.
4. When writing the names of the months, the days of the week, and particular seasons, as Easter, Christmas, &c.
5. When writing the name of any important event or thing, as the Reformation, the Royal Exchange.
6. When writing the names of the Deity, as God, Jehovah, &c.
7. When writing the pronoun I, or the interjection O.
8. When writing such words as English, French, Irish, &c.

**Thursday.****WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide four hundred and fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine, by eighteen, thirty-two, and forty—by factors and long division.

**Friday.****LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**BAYS, STRAITS, &c.**

The principal openings into the land are—

(3.) On the *West*, and connected with St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea:—

Estuary of the Severn.

Bristol Channel.

Swansea Bay.

Carmarthen Bay.

Milford Haven and St. Bride's Bay, in Pembrokeshire.

Cardigan Bay.

Caernarvon Bay.

Menai Straits, between Anglesea and Caernarvon.

Estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble.

Morecambe Bay.

Solway Firth, between Cumberland and Scotland.

Monday.

## FIFTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Isaiah xl. 6-8.

LEARN AND WRITE—

Brest, a French seaport.

breast, a part of the body.

Berne, the Swiss capital.

burn, to destroy by fire.

bow, a bending of the body.

bough, a branch of a tree.

bark, the rind of a tree, a noise.

barque, a ship.

broach, to pierce, to let out.

brooch, an ornament.

bold, daring, brave.

bowl'-ed, rolled along.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide 782,426, by 20, 30, and 40—by factors and long division.

Wednesday.

WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

EXERCISE.

1. The names of the days of the week, the months, and seasons.

2. The names of twelve scholars, twelve towns, twelve countries, twelve books, and twelve important events.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide 659,218, by 40, 50, and 60—by factors and long division.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

BAYS, STRAITS, &amp;c.

The Wash is a very dangerous part of the sea, owing to the numerous sandbanks, which can only be seen at low water.

Spithead, between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, is a sheltered and safe part of the sea for the anchorage of ships.

Falmouth Harbour, on the Cornish Coast, affords a safe retreat for outward bound ships.

Milford Haven, in Pembrokeshire, is one of the largest and safest harbours in Great Britain.

The Menai Straits are crossed by two bridges. One is a handsome Suspension Bridge, and the other a Tubular Bridge, through which the railway runs to and from Holyhead.

Monday.

## SIXTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Psalm xxxvii. 7-9.

LEARN AND WRITE—

brake, a thicket.

break, to part by force.

bare, naked.

bear, a wild beast, to carry.

ball, a round thing.

bawl, to shout.

check, to stop, to hinder.

cheque, an order for money.

clime, a climate.

climb, to creep up, to rise.

close, to shut, to end.

clothes, garments, dress.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words:—Anchor, aid, grief, climbing, slacken, berth, bridg<sup>e</sup>, aught, consume.

(3h)

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide one million, nine hundred and fifty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-six, by 70, 80, and 90—by factors and long division.

Wednesday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GRAMMAR.

**ETYMOLOGY.**

Etymology treats of *words*, their *kinds*, *changes*, and *sources*. In the English Language there are upwards of 40,000 words, most of which have come to us from the Anglo-Saxons.

All these words are divided into classes or sorts, according to the *work* they do in the formation of sentences.

There are nine classes of words, viz. :—Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection. These are called Parts of Speech.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide four millions, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand, four hundred and twenty-six, by 60, 30, and 80—by factors and long division.

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**CAPES.**

The principal Capes of England are—

(1.) On the *East* :—

Flamborough Head and Spurn Head, in Yorkshire.	The Naze, in Essex.
	The Forelands, in Kent.

(2.) On the *South* :—

Dunge Ness, in Kent.	Portland Point, in Dorset.
Beachy Head, in Sussex.	Start Point, in Devon.
St. Catherine's Point and The Needles, in the Isle of Wight.	Lizard Point and Land's End, in Cornwall.

(3.) On the *West* :—

Hartland Point, in Devon.	Great Orme's Head, in Denbighshire.
St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire.	St. Bee's Head, in Cumberland.

Monday.

**SEVENTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Psalm xxxvii. 37-40.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

coat, an outer garment.

cote, a small house.

cruise, to rove on the sea.

crews, the seamen of ships.

curb, to check, to hold back.

kerb, the edge of a pavement.

Cain, a man's name.

cane, a stick.

can'-on, a church rule, a clergy-

can'-non, a great gun.

creek, a small bay.

creak, to make a noise.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide 5,842,358 by 22, 33, and 44—by factors and long division.

Wednesday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GRAMMAR.

**PARTS OF SPEECH.**

Whenever we speak or write we use some or all of the Parts of Speech.

The Noun is the *name* of the thing we speak or write about.

The Verb is the word which tells what we say about it.

The Article limits the *noun* to any or a particular object.

The Adjective describes the *noun* by showing its kind or sort.

The Adverb shows chiefly how the *verb* does its work.

The Pronoun is a substitute, and is used instead of the noun.

The Preposition shows the relation between two or more nouns or pronouns.

The Conjunction is a joiner, and joins words and sentences together.

The Interjection is used to express any sudden feeling of the mind.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide 8,462,784, by 12, 24, and 36—by factors and long division.

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY

**CAPEs, &c.**

Flamborough Head is composed of high cliffs of chalk.

The North and South Forelands are in Kent. Between them, and at about seven miles from the shore are the Goodwin Sands, on which so many ships have been lost.

Beachy Head is a chalk cliff, 564 feet high.

Land's End is the most western point in England.

Great Orme's Head and St. Bee's Head are high and rocky promontories.

Monday.

**EIGHTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Psalm xli. 1-3.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

cap'-i-tal, *chief, principal.*

cap'-i-tol, *a state house.*

cal'-en-der, *a machine, a hot press.*

cal'-en-dar, *an almanac.*

cous'-in, *an aunt or uncle's child.*

coz'-en, *to cheat.*

core, *the heart or inner part.*

corps, *a body of troops.*

coarse, *rough, rude.*

course, *a moving, a race.*

coars'-er, *rougher, ruder.*

cours'-er, *a hunter.*

EXERCISE.—Put suitable meanings to the words in italics:—  
Harry was William's *cousin*. Berne is the *capital* of Switzerland. The *crews* enjoyed *cruising*. The man could not *curb* the horse, and he fell on the *kerb* stone. I gave him a *cheque* and satisfied him. The sailors *broached* the cask.

Tuesday.	<p><b>WORK THESE SUMS—</b> Divide seven millions, two hundred and fifty-four thousand, four hundred and sixty-three, by eighteen, twenty-seven, and fifty-four—by factors and long division.</p>
Wednesday.	<p><b>LEARN AND WRITE—</b> <span style="float: right;">GRAMMAR.</span> <b>THE ARTICLE.</b> An <i>Article</i> is a word placed before a noun to show whether or not a particular thing is spoken of, as <i>a</i> book ; <i>the</i> pen. The word <i>a</i> is an <i>Article</i>, because it shows that no <i>particular</i> book is spoken of. The word <i>the</i> is an <i>Article</i>, because it shows that we speak of some <i>particular</i> pen. There are two kinds of <i>Articles</i> : the <i>Definite</i> and the <i>Indefinite</i>. The <i>Definite Article</i> is <i>the</i> ; the <i>Indefinite</i>, <i>a</i> or <i>an</i>. For the sake of sound, the <i>Article a</i> is changed to <i>an</i> before words beginning with a vowel, as <i>an</i> apple ; <i>a</i> desk. The first letter of apple is a vowel ; therefore we say <i>an</i> apple. The first letter of desk is a consonant ; therefore we say <i>a</i> desk.</p>
Thursday.	<p><b>WORK THESE SUMS—</b> Divide nine millions, six hundred and twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and seventy-two, by 14, 28, and 42—by factors and long division.</p>
Friday.	<p><b>LEARN AND WRITE—</b> <span style="float: right;">GEOGRAPHY.</span> <b>ISLANDS.</b> The principal Islands of England are :— (1.) Holy Island, Sheppy, and Thanet, off the East Coast. (2.) The Isle of Wight, and the Scilly Isles, off the South Coast (3.) Lundy Island, Anglesea, and Walney, off the West Coast (4.) The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea. (5.) The Channel Islands, in the English Channel, near the coast of France.</p>
Monday.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NINTH WEEK.</b></p> <p><b>LEARN—</b> <span style="float: right;">Psalm xlv. 1-5.</span> <b>LEARN AND WRITE—</b> con'-cert, a musical entertainment    can'-vas, coarse cloth. con'-sort, a partner.    can'-vass, an examination. cym'-bal, a musical instrument.    ces'-sion, act of yielding. sym'-bol, a sign, an emblem.    ses'-sion, a meeting. cel'-lar, a room under a house.    coun'-cil, a meeting of councillors sell'-er, one who sells.    coun'-sel, advice, to advise. <b>EXERCISE.</b>— Make sentences with the above words.</p>
Tuesday.	<p><b>WORK THESE SUMS—</b> Divide 8,516,327, by 16, 54, and 60—by factors and long division.</p>

Wednesday.	<p style="text-align: center;">EXERCISE. <span style="float: right;">GRAMMAR.</span></p> <p>Place the <i>Indefinite</i> article before the following nouns, thus :—  <i>A</i> brush, because the word brush begins with a consonant.  <i>An</i> oven, because the word oven begins with a vowel.          Brush, oven, pen, coach, lemon, plum, egg, fish, ounce, image, tiger, cat, angel, eye, waist, ape, urchin, yoke, oblong, inn, usher.</p>		
Thursday.	<p><i>WORK THESE SUMS—</i>          Divide 10,528,279, by 18, 32, and 64—by factors and long division.</p>		
Friday.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>LEARN AND WRITE—</i> <span style="float: right;">GEOGRAPHY.</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ISLANDS.</p> <p>Holy Island is situated near the coast of Northumberland, and was once a famous home of the monks.          The Isle of Thanet is in Kent. It was the first home in this country of the Saxons, and was given to them by the Britons.          The Isle of Wight, about 22 miles long, is noted for its beauty and the mildness of its climate. Osborne House, in this island, is a favourite residence of the Queen. <i>Newport, Ryde, and Cowes</i> are its principal towns.</p>		
Monday.	<p style="text-align: center;">TENTH WEEK.</p> <p><i>LEARN—</i> <span style="float: right;">Malachi iii. 16-17.</span></p> <p><i>LEARN AND WRITE—</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                 doe, a female deer.                  dough, unbaked bread.                  does, female deer.                  doze, to sleep.                  due, owing, fit.                  dew, moisture.             </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                 draft, an order to pay money.                  draught, a drawing.                  dy'-ing, near to death.                  dye'-ing, the art of colouring cloth.                  de-cess', death.                  dis-ease', sickness, a distemper.             </td> </tr> </table> <p>EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.</p>	doe, a female deer. dough, unbaked bread. does, female deer. doze, to sleep. due, owing, fit. dew, moisture.	draft, an order to pay money. draught, a drawing. dy'-ing, near to death. dye'-ing, the art of colouring cloth. de-cess', death. dis-ease', sickness, a distemper.
doe, a female deer. dough, unbaked bread. does, female deer. doze, to sleep. due, owing, fit. dew, moisture.	draft, an order to pay money. draught, a drawing. dy'-ing, near to death. dye'-ing, the art of colouring cloth. de-cess', death. dis-ease', sickness, a distemper.		
Tuesday.	<p><i>WORK THESE SUMS—</i>          Divide four millions, two hundred and eighty thousand, and fifty-two, by 16, 20, and 44—by factors and long division.</p>		
Wednesday.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>LEARN AND WRITE—</i> <span style="float: right;">GRAMMAR.</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE NOUN.</p> <p>A noun is the <i>name</i> of any thing we can <i>think</i> of, <i>speak</i> of, or <i>write</i> about.          We can <i>think</i>, <i>speak</i>, and <i>write</i> of persons, places, animals, and things.          The <i>names</i> of persons, places, animals, and things, are therefore <i>nouns</i>, as Robert, London, cat, book.          The <i>word</i> Robert is a noun, because it is the <i>name</i> of a person.          The <i>word</i> London is a noun, because it is the <i>name</i> of a place.          The <i>word</i> cat is a noun, because it is the <i>name</i> of an animal.          The <i>word</i> book is a noun, because it is the <i>name</i> of a thing.          It is not the <i>thing</i> itself that is the noun, but the <i>name</i> of it.</p>		

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide fourteen millions, six hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-two, by 24, 27, and 63—by factors and long division.

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**ISLANDS.**

The Scilly Islands are about 30 miles from Land's End. They are 146 in number, but only six are inhabited. St. Mary is the largest.

Anglesea is an island and a county. It is rich in coal and lead. Holyhead and Beaumaris are its chief towns.

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, is about equally distant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, and Castletown are its chief towns.

The chief of the Channel Islands are—Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark. St. Helier in Jersey, and St. Pierre in Guernsey, are the principal towns.

Monday.

**ELEVENTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Luke xix. 41-44.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

forth, forward.

fourth, the next after the third.

fore, front, before.

four, one more than three.

flour, meal, ground corn.

flow'-er, a blossom.

fare, food, passage money

fair, open, clear, honest.

foul, filthy, unfair.

fowl, a bird.

foul'-er, dirtier, more unfair.

fowl'-er, a bird-catcher.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
(1.)	14	6	8	(2.)	34	6	5	(3.)	17	2	6	(4.)	40	4	8
	21	5	4		18	5	4		3	4	2		61	2	9
	51	4	3		24	3	8		10	0	5		34	8	5
	26	8	9		36	8	1		26	3	0		17	3	4
	45	3	2		41	9	7		37	5	1		28	6	3
	17	8	6		28	7	6		21	8	4		14	9	1

Wednesday.

**EXERCISE.**

GRAMMAR.

Write down the names of ten persons, ten places, ten animals, and ten things.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Add £2 3s. 4d.; £5 9s. 7d.; £6 8s. 4d.; £7 5s. 5d.; £9 3s. 11d.; and £4 6s. 9d.

(2.) Add £5 10s. 7d.; £4 12s. 5d.; £6 11s. 4d.; £5 14s. 8d.; £9 17s. 6d.; and £3 11s. 5d.



(3.) Add £4 17s. 9d.; £8 11s. 6d.; £5 14s. 7d.; £6 15s. 5d. £5 19s. 11d.; and £3 14s. 9d.

(4.) Add £7 18s. 6d.; £4 17s. 3d.; £6 13s. 2d.; £9 11s. 7d.; £6 16s. 1d.; and £1 19s. 4d.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## MOUNTAINS.

The mountains of England are situated, for the most part, in the North and West of the country.

The Centre is *hilly*, but the Eastern portion is *flat*.

The principal Mountain Ranges of England are—

(1.) The Northern Range, consisting of the Pennine Range and the Cumbrian Group.

The Pennine Range extends from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak of Derbyshire.

The Cumbrian Group is situated to the west of the Pennine Range, in the county of Cumberland, and contains Sca Fell, 3,166 feet high, the highest mountain in England.

(2.) The Cambrian Range, consisting of the mountains of Wales.—Its highest point is Snowdon, 3,571 feet. It is the highest mountain in South Britain.

(3.) The Devonian Range, consisting of the Hills of Devon and Cornwall. Cawsand Hill, 1,782 feet, is the highest point.

Monday.

## TWELFTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. vii. 1-5.

LEARN AND WRITE—

fain, *gladly, joyfully.*feign, *to pretend.*feat, *an act, a deed.*feet, *what we walk with.*flea, *an insect.*flee, *to hasten away.*flue, *a passage for smoke.*flew, *did fly.*fur, *fine soft hair.*fir, *a tree.*faint, *weak, feeble.*feint, *something pretended.*

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
(1.)	24	14	8½	(2.)	37	10	9¾	(3.)	201	18	9¼	(4.)	346	12	8¼
	36	12	5		42	14	6		390	12	4		17	19	6½
	14	17	2¼		71	18	2½		17	16	2¾		281	14	3¾
	37	10	9½		36	12	8¼		181	10	10		596	10	10
	28	13	6¾		44	16	9½		37	14	9¾		250	18	11¼
	29	18	7		17	15	7¼		396	12	8¼		61	14	7½

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE NOUN.

Nouns may be divided into two classes, Proper and Common.

A Proper noun is the *name* of any particular person, place, or thing, as John, Chester, Nile.

The word *John* is a proper noun, because it is the name of a particular person. The word *Chester* is a proper noun, because it is the name of a particular town. The word *Nile* is a proper noun, because it is the name of a particular river.

Nouns that are not the names of particular persons, places, or things, are called **Common nouns**, because they are names which may be applied to all things of the same kind, as *horse*, *ditch*, *tree*.

The words *horse*, *ditch*, and *tree*, are **Common nouns**, because they are names which may be applied to all things of the same kind.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Add 2s. 9½d.; 4s. 7¼d.; 9s. 8½d.; 4s. 11¼d.; 5s. 7½d.; and 6s. 3¼d.

(2.) Add 12s. 8¼d.; 16s. 7½d.; 18s. 2¼d.; 14s. 9¾d.; 16s. 8¼d.; and 8s. 7¾d.

(3.) Add 9s. 7¾d.; 16s. 1½d.; 12s. 4¼d.; 15s. 5¾d.; 11s. 10½d.; and 12s. 6¼d.

(4.) Add 13s. 9¼d.; 17s. 7¼d.; 15s. 6½d.; 18s. 3¾d.; 19s. 10½d.; and 15s. 6¾d.

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**HILLS.**

The principal ranges of Hills in England are:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1.) The Cotswold Hills in Gloucestershire. | (5.) The Chiltern Hills in Oxfordshire and Bucks.                |
| (2.) The Mendip Hills in Somersetshire.     | (6.) The Yorkshire Wolds.  |
| (3.) The Malvern Hills in Worcestershire.   | (7.) The Lincolnshire Wolds.                                     |
| (4.) The Wrekin in Shropshire.              | (8.) The North & South Downs in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hants. |

Monday.

**THIRTEENTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Matt. vii. 15-20.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**furs, *soft hairy skins.*furze, *a thorny plant.*Fran'-cis, *a man's name.*Fran'-ces, *a woman's name.*fel'-low, *a companion.*fel'-loe, *the rim of a wheel.*gate, *a door.*gait, *manner of walking.*great, *large, important.*grate, *to rub, a fire-place.*great'-er, *larger.*gra'-ter, *a grating instrument.*

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—

The soft hair of animals is called ( ). I pricked myself with the ( ). Frank is another name for ( ). The outside of a wheel is called a ( ), and a ( ) is a companion. A fire burns in the ( ). We ( ) nutmegs with a ( ).

Tuesday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1.) 450	17	8½	(2.) 217	16	10¼	(3.) 921	16	8¼	(4.) 2918	17	6¾
247	12	9¼	184	15	7½	47	14	6½	4061	18	4¼
314	16	10¼	911	14	6¼	384	17	10	316	12	10
786	19	11	89	12	10	94	18	9¾	18	14	1¾
187	12	9½	314	17	6¾	461	19	6¼	9	0	6
46	10	8¾	37	16	4½	218	14	5½	9100	10	10¾

Wednesday.

## EXERCISE.

## GRAMMAR.

Point out the nouns in the following sentences, thus:—

*David*—a proper noun, because it is the name of a person.

*Lion*—a common noun, because it is a name that is applied to all lions.

David killed a lion and a bear. Liverpool stands on the Mersey. The negro lives in Africa. The crocodile is found in the Nile. Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. The Revolution took place in the reign of James the Second. The Jordan flows into the Dead Sea. The Great Eastern is the largest ship in the world.

Thursday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add £1 10s. 11d.; £3 9s.; £4 12s. 6½d.; 19s. 4¼d.; 12s. 11¾d.; and 4s. 7½d.

(2.) Add 3s. 3¼d.; 2s. 4½d.; 12s. 6¾d.; £1 11s. 5½d.; £5 17s. 8¼d.; and £10 10s.

(3.) Add £3 8s. 5d.; £4 17s. 10d.; 5s. 11d.; 6s. 8½d.; 9¾d.; and £5 14s. 8¼d.

(4.) Add 6s. 9¼d.; 7s. 1½d.; £2 1s. 8d.; £4 11s. 11d.; 9s. 9½d.; and 14s. 5¼d.

Friday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

## GEOGRAPHY.

## RIVERS.

The chief rivers of England are the Thames, the Ouse, Severn, and the Trent.

(1.) The Thames, 250 miles long, rises in the Cotswold Hills, drains the southern part of England, and runs into the North Sea. Its chief tributaries are the Kennet, Medway, and Lea. Oxford, Reading, Windsor, London, and Woolwich are on its banks.

(2.) The Ouse, 140 miles long, rises in the Pennine Range, drains Yorkshire, and runs into the Humber. Its chief tributaries are the Nidd, Wharfe, Aire, Don, and Derwent. York and Goole are on its banks.

Monday.

## FOURTEENTH WEEK

## LEARN—

Matt. vii. 21-23.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

groan, a deep mournful sound.

grown, increased in size.

grease, soft oily fat.

Greece, the name of a country.

gro'-cer, a dealer in tea, &amp;c.

gross'-er, coarser.

gilt, overlaid with gold.

guilt, sin, crime.

graze, to eat grass, to rub

greys, mixed colours.

guest, a visitor.

guess'-ed, found out.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

## Tuesday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.	£	s	d.				
(1.)	9107	18	4½	(2.)	7218	16	4½	(3.)	7174	12	8½	(4.)	9879	19	10½
	284	17	6½		3901	12	11½		819	10	11½		4217	16	8½
	3126	19	8½		10	17	6½		6128	9	4		308	14	6½
	473	14	2½		384	16	2½		707	12	8½		2176	18	2
	6184	17	5½		5918	14	7		7291	18	10		7294	17	11½
	419	19	10½		6029	15	9½		308	12	6½		608	18	9½

(5.) Divide 4,926,785 by 43.

## Wednesday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

## GRAMMAR.

A Noun which is the name of a *Collection* of things is called a **Collective noun**, as a *swarm* of bees; a *regiment* of soldiers.

Nouns which are not the names of substances, but of things we can only *think about*, are called **Abstract nouns**, as *joy*, *grief*, *gladness*, *sorrow*.

EXERCISE.—Write all the nouns in this lesson.

## Thursday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add £3 2s. 6d.; £4 7s. 11½d.; £7 10s.; 18s. 9½d.; 11s. 10¾d.; and £6 10s. 10½d.

(2.) Add £7 1s. 11½d.; £9 3s. 2½d.; £6 5s. 9¾d.; £14 0s. 8d.; £1 10s. 5½d.; and 15s. 7¾d.

(3.) Add a guinea, a sovereign, a half-sovereign, half-a-guinea, a crown, half-a-crown, and a florin.

(4.) Add five pounds, seven guineas, six sovereigns, two crowns, two florins, and six shillings.

(5.) Divide 5,276.346 by 31.

## Friday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

## GEOGRAPHY.

## RIVERS.

(3.) The Severn, 240 miles long, rises in Mt. Plynllymmon in Wales, drains the central counties of Wales, and the West of England, and runs into the Bristol Channel. Its chief tributaries are the Teme, Wye, Usk, and Avon. Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, are on its banks.

(4.) The Trent, 180 miles long, rises in Staffordshire, drains the centre of England, and runs into the Humber. Its chief tributaries are the Sow, Soar, Dove, and Derwent. Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough, are on its banks.

Monday.

## FIFTEENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

1 Peter iii. 13-15.

LEARN AND WRITE—

here, *in this place.*  
 hear, *to know with the ears.*  
 heel, *the back of the foot.*  
 heal, *to cure.*  
 herd, *a collection of cattle.*  
 heard, *did hear.*

hale, *strong, healthy.*  
 hail, *frozen rain.*  
 hare, *an animal.*  
 hair, *the covering of the head.*  
 hall, *a large room.*  
 haul, *to drag.*

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words:—Seller  
 buyer, symbol, dyeing, guilt, faint, flue, fain, cymbal, feat.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

- (1.) Add £19 17s. 8½d.; £14 0s. 10d.; 13s. 6½d.; 2s. 6d.;  
 10½d.; £3 10s.; 18s. 9d.; and £4 1s. 6d.  
 (2.) Add £20 6s. 8d.; £14 10s. 10d.; 17s.; 18s. 4d.; £36;  
 £31 10s.; 14s. 4½d.; 10s. 6d.; £17 0s. 10d.; and £100 0s. 0d.  
 (3.) Add £218 16s. 4d.; £81 19s. 5½d.; £400; £17 10s. 6d.;  
 £34 1s.; 18s. 10½d.; £918 17s. 11d.; and £54 1s. 10d.  
 (4.) Add £10,817 14s. 6½d.; £5,840; £61,218 10s.; 14s. 8½d.;  
 10s. 6½d.; £80,091 12s. 4d.; and £4,817 0s. 11d.  
 (5.) Divide 6,274,421 by 53.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write down ten Collective and ten Abstract nouns, thus:—

Collective.

Abstract.

A shoal of herrings.

John did his duty.

A flock of sheep.

His mother was full of joy.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

- (1.) Add £29 10s. 7d.; £14 16s. 9½d.; £84 17s. 6½d.; £94 12s.  
 5½d.; £47 17s. 11½d.; £17 12s. 10½d.; 19s. 8½d.; and 14s. 6½d.  
 (2.) Add £47 10s. 9d.; £4 11s. 9½d.; £37 16s. 8½d.; £14  
 11s. 10d.; £17 16s. 5½d.; 19s. 2½d.; £47 0s. 8d.; and 12s. 6d.  
 (3.) Add three pounds, four guineas, five crowns, four half-  
 crowns, five florins, and six shillings.  
 (4.) Add two guineas, seven sovereigns, five half-sovereigns,  
 six half-crowns, eight shillings, and four sixpences.  
 (5.) Divide 26,427,824 by 62.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY

RIVERS.

The smaller rivers of England are:—

- (1.) Those draining the country North of the Trent—  
 The Coquet and Tyne in Northumberland. | The Wear and Tees in Durham.  
 | The Hull in Yorkshire.

(2.) Those draining the country between the Trent and  
 Thames—

The Witham.	Nen.	Yare.	Colne.
„ Welland.	Great Ouse.	Stour.	Chelmer.

Monday.

## SIXTEENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. x. 28-33.

LEARN AND WRITE—

hue, a colour.

hew, to cut, to chop.

hart, a male deer.

heart, a part of the body.

him, a word used for a name.

hymn, a holy song.

Hugh, a man's name.

yew, a tree.

hole, an opening.

whole, all, entire.

ho'-ly, pure in heart.

whol'-ly, entirely.

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences, with suitable meanings for the words in italics:—

The parcel was *packed* in *canvas*. The *council* gave the man some very good *counsel*. The boy lived in a *cellar*. The *disease* ended in his *decease*. I gave the *draft* to my master, and he *feigned* to be angry.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add £109 0s. 5d.; £427 11s. 9d.; £640 11s. 7d.; £15 4s. 7½d.; £71 6s. 9d.; £81 19s. 9d.; £12 18s. 9d.; and £20 7s. 6½d.

(2.) Add £900 10s.; £407 12s. 11d.; £659 17s. 4d.; £80 19s. 5¼d.; £70 11s. 5½d.; £54 18s. 6¼d.; £71 14s. 6d.; and £51 0s. 11½d.

(3.) What does the following grocer's bill amount to:—Tea, 8s. 7d.; sugar, 4s. 5½d.; coffee, 3s. 9d.; soap, 4s. 9½d.; cheese, 7s. 10d.; currants, 3s. 2¼d.; and starch, 2s. 1d.?

(4.) A tradesman received on Monday, £29 14s. 8½d.; on Tuesday, £17 12s. 4d.; on Wednesday, £15 19s.; on Thursday, £16 17s. 10¼d.; on Friday, £14 12s. 6d.; and on Saturday, £34 14s. 11d. How much did he receive in the week?

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE ADJECTIVE.

An *Adjective* is a word that is *added* to a noun to show its *kind* or *number*, as, The *wise* man; the *twentieth* page.

The word *wise* is an adjective, because it is a word *added* to the noun man, to show the *kind* or *sort* of man.

The word *twentieth* is an adjective, because it is a word *added* to the noun page, to show its *number*.

Such *adjectives* as *wise*, are called *Adjectives of Quality*.

Such *adjectives* as *twentieth*, are called *Adjectives of Number*.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add £115 0s. 9d.; £710 9s. 10d.; £110 11s. 11d.; £97 18s. 6d.; £47 16s. 8½d.; £54 13s. 7¼d.; £67 15s. 8½d.; and £190 14s. 7¾d.

(2.) Add £98 10s. 11½d.; £47 14s. 9¼d.; £510 7s. 6½d.; 18s. 4¼d.; £710 9s. 10½d.; £48 14s. 7½d.; £56 12s. 3¼d.; and £42 9s. 4½d.

(3.) A bankrupt owed his baker £17 18s. 10d.; his grocer, £21 11s. 6d.; his butcher, £19 11s. 1d.; his landlord, £42 10s.; his tailor, £33 14s. 10d.; his shoemaker, £10 1s. 5½d.; and his stationer, £5 14s. 9½d. How much did he owe altogether?

(4.) The expenses of building a house were as follow:—  
 Architect, £50; bricklayer, £217 18s. 10d.; carpenter,  
 £165 17s. 11d.; mason, £84 11s.; glazier, £14 18s.; painter,  
 £36 17s. 9d. What was the total cost?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## RIVERS.

(3.) Those draining the South of England:—

Stour.	Arun.	Avon.	Dart.	Taw.
Ouse.	Itchin.	Exe.	Tamar.	Parrett.

(4.) Those draining Wales:—

The Wye, Usk, Taff, Towy, Teify, and Dee.

(5.) Those draining the country North of the Dee:—

The Mersey, Ribble, Lune, and Eden.

Monday.

## SEVENTEENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. x. 34-39.

LEARN AND WRITE—

I'll, *I will.*isle, *land surrounded by water.*in-vade', *to enter an enemy's country.*in-veigh'-ed, *exclaimed against.*in-dite', *to write, to compose.*in-dict', *to charge with crime.*i'-dol, *an image.*i'-dle, *lazy.*Jes-se, *a man's name.*Jes-sie, *a woman's name.*jam, *preserved fruit.*jamb, *a door post.*

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks:—I'll is the short way of writing ( ). When the Prussians entered France they ( ) it. Jesse is a ( ) name, but ( ) is a woman's. To charge a man with stealing is to ( ) him; and to indite a letter is to ( ) it.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(1.)	286	14	7	(2.)	327	19	8	(3.)	297	10	8½
	134	12	4		164	14	5		148	9	2½

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(4.)	5,610	12	7½	(5.)	584	9	6	(6.)	7,910	4	6
	284	10	5½		129	12	8		2,184	17	9

(7.) Place the first three sums under each other and add up.

(8.) Divide 241,826,718 by 85.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Point out the adjectives, and tell their kind, thus:—

*Green.*—An adjective of quality, showing the kind of fruit.*Five.*—An adjective of number, showing the number of oranges.

(3h)

Green fruit. Five oranges. A tall tree. Frosty weather. The sick child was ill nine weeks. The worthy farmer lost sixteen sheep by the dreadful disease. A little fire kindleth a great matter. A regiment of brave soldiers. The busy bee. The diligent man will prosper. The slow tortoise overtook the swift hare.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(1.)	1,356	14	10½	(2.)	3,090	17	5½	(3.)	5,217	16	8½
	684	18	5½		416	12	8½		1,347	18	5½

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(4.)	3,041	12	2½	(5.)	2,190	14	2½	(6.)	4,001	12	8½
	1,234	16	7½		1,207	16	9½		2,090	17	2½

- (7.) Place the first three sums under each other and add up.  
 (8.) Divide 8,782,648 by 51.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## LAKES.

The principal Lakes of England are situated among the Mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. They are celebrated for the beauty of their scenery, and, on this account, are much visited by tourists from all parts of England.

The principal are Windermere, Ulleswater, Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite, Coniston, and Buttermere.

Windermere is the largest, being about 10 miles in length.

Bala Lake is in Wales, and discharges its waters by the River Dee.

There were some small Lakes or Meres in the Fen district, but they are now drained, and corn and other crops grow on their sites.

Monday.

## EIGHTEENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. x. 40-42.

LEARN AND WRITE—

lone, single, retired.

loan, that which is lent.

led, guided.

lead, a soft metal.

leek, a plant.

leak, to let water in or out.

lade, to load.

laid, beat down, placed.

lane, a narrow way.

lain, rested.

laps, licks up, folds up.

lapse, to glide, to slip.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences of the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
(1.)	179	18	7½	(2.)	807	12	5½	(3.)	4,015	19	9½
	28	14	9½		129	18	6½		2,186	17	6½



(4.)	£	s.	d.	(5.)	£	s.	d.	(6.)	£	s.	d.
	7,491	10	5½		2,976	1	5½		300	12	2½
	218	16	7½		1,268	18	6½		41	17	7½

- (7.) Make an addition sum of all the answers, and  
 (8.) Divide 9,746,279 by 13.

Wednesday.

## EXERCISE.

## GRAMMAR.

Add two adjectives to each of the following nouns, thus:—  
 A *quiet* and *industrious* school.

School, rose, garden, boy, hat, house, dog, ship, lamp, table,  
 book, coach, slate, pencil, horse, flower, teapot, knife.

Thursday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

## SUBTRACTION.

(1.)	£	s.	d.	(2.)	£	s.	d.	(3.)	£	s.	d.
	9,161	0	8½		3,714	12	5½		3,074	18	3½
	4,216	11	6½		462	18	9½		2,109	12	8½

(4.)	£	s.	d.	(5.)	£	s.	d.	(6.)	£	s.	d.
	1,016	12	9½		2,171	14	5½		9,181	14	10½
	191	17	2½		1,346	19	2½		1,416	17	6½

- (7.) Make an addition sum of all the answers, and  
 (8.) Divide 9,546,279 by 52.

Friday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

## GEOGRAPHY

## CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

The **Climate** of England is temperate and healthy.

Being surrounded by the sea, its atmosphere is generally moist. Much rain falls, especially in the western counties.

The **Soil** is fertile and highly cultivated. The hills are for the most part covered with grass, and afford good pasturage for sheep.

The principal productions are—Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Grass; Potatoes, Turnips, and other Roots.

Hops are grown largely in Kent and Surrey; and Apples (for cider) in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Devonshire.

The Oak, Elm, Beech, and Ash are the principal forest trees; and Windsor Forest, New Forest (Hants), and Dean Forest (Gloucestershire), are the chief Forests.

Monday.

## NINETEENTH WEEK.

## LEARN—

Matt. xii. 34-37.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

lee, a calm or sheltered place.

lea, a meadow.

leads, guides, conducts.

Leeds, a town in Yorkshire.

less'-en, to make less.

less'-on, a task, an exercise.

li'-ar, one who tells lies.

li'-er, one who lies down.

lock, the fastening of a door, &amp;c.

loch, a lake, a bay.

lick'-er, one who licks.

li'-quor, strong drink.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words: Holy, hymn, herd, healing, jamb, new, leaking, coast, beach, shore.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
(1.)	5,010	0	6½	(2.)	7,291	10	0½	(3.)	9,165	0	0½
	2,109	0	5½		618	14	2¼		817	6	4¼
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
(4.)	4,000	0	8½	(5.)	7,016	17	2	(6.)	5,017	0	6
	219	6	9¾		891	19	5¼		218	7	9½
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

- (7.) Make an addition sum of all the answers, and  
 (8.) Divide 8,782,648 by 17.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Point out the nouns in the following passage :—

When spring comes, the cuckoo's note is heard among the woods and fields of England. It stays here while the warm weather lasts, and leaves us for a warmer country as the winter comes on. The cuckoo is about the size of a pigeon, and is a very lazy bird. It does not build a nest for itself, but lays its eggs in the nests of other birds.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
(1.)	4,010	0	0	(2.)	6,000	0	0	(3.)	2,010	10	0
	276	8	9¼		911	1	10¼		1,901	17	6¼
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
(4.)	6,701	1	4	(5.)	7,000	0	0	(6.)	6,111	0	11
	1,201	10	9½		2,134	5	7		2,001	7	5¼
<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

- (7.) Place these six sums under each other and add up, and  
 (8.) Divide 10,245,624 by 22.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

MINERALS.

The mineral productions of England are very valuable and abundant, and are found chiefly in the north and west of the country.

The principal are Coal, Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, Salt, and Slate.

The chief *Coal-fields* are the Northumberland and Durham, Cumberland, South Lancashire, York and Derby, South Staffordshire, and South Wales.

Iron is very plentiful, and is found in nearly all the coal-fields. Lead is found in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Derbyshire. Copper is found in Devon, Cornwall, and Anglesea. Tin is found only in Cornwall and Devon. Rock-salt and Salt-springs are found in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, in Cheshire. Slate is found among the mountains of Wales and Cumberland.

Monday.

## TWENTIETH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. xii. 38-41.

LEARN AND WRITE—

mar'-shal, a military officer.

mar'-tial, warlike.

man'-or, land owned by a lord.

man'-ner, method, habit.

med'-al, a stamped piece of metal.

med'-dle, to interfere with.

met'-al, a shining body.

met'-tle, spirit, pluck, courage.

mi'-ner, a worker in a mine.

mi'-nor, one under age, lesser.

me'-ter, a measurer.

me'-tre, measure of verses.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
(1.)	From 19	0	9	take	7	10	0½
(2.)	From 200	0	0	take	21	0	7½
(3.)	From 115	10	0	take	39	14	0¼
(4.)	From ten guineas, take seven pounds and ninepence.						
(5.)	From eleven pounds, take four and a half guineas.						
(6.)	From eight half-crowns, take eight florins.						
(7.)	Find the sum of all the answers.						

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE PRONOUN.

A *Pronoun* is a word that is used instead of a noun, as, When Robert saw the fire, *he* tried to put *it* out.

The word *he* is a pronoun, because it is used in the place of the noun Robert, and the word *it* is a pronoun because it is used in the place of the noun fire.

*He* is used to avoid repeating the word Robert, and *it* to avoid repeating the word fire.

If it were not for the pronouns, the sentence would be, When Robert saw the fire, Robert tried to put the fire out.

EXERCISE.—Point out the pronouns in the following sentences, thus:—

*Him*, a pronoun, because it is used in the place of the noun thief.

The man saw the thief, and caught *him*. The sea struck the ship and wrecked *it*. The good scholar obeys *his* teacher. Ruth said to Naomi, "Where *thou* goest, I will go." Mary has lost her thimble and *its* case.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
(1.)	1,090	0	0	(2.)	160	7	0½
	28	0	7¼		12	10	2¾
				(3.)	315	0	5¼
					109	1	8½

(4.) A house cost £420 10s., and the furniture £175 18s. 11½d.; how much more did the house cost than the furniture?

(5.) Make an addition sum of all the answers.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## COUNTIES.

England is divided into 40 counties or shires, and Wales into 12. The following is a list, with their principal towns; the county town being first:—

(1.) *Six Southern Counties.*

Kent—Maidstone, Canterbury, Dover, and Chatham.

Sussex—Lewes, Brighton, Chichester, and Hastings.

Hampshire—Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

Dorsetshire—Dorchester, Weymouth, and Poole.

Devonshire—Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport.

Cornwall—Bodmin, Truro, and Falmouth.

Monday.

## TWENTY-FIRST WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. xii. 46-50.

LEARN AND WRITE—

made, *did make.*maid, *a girl.*mane, *hair on a horse's neck.*main, *chief, the bulk of.*male, *a he-animal.*mail, *armour, a post bag.**meat, food, animal flesh.**meet, fit, to come face to face.**Mede, one born in Media.**mead, a tract of low land.**mean, low, poor, shabby.**mien, manner, look.*

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences with suitable meanings instead of the words in italics:—The *marshal* admired the *martial* bearing of his men. They were full of *mettle*, and wore *medals* on their breasts. The *miner* is a *minor*. John is a *meddler*, and a *mean* boy.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ (1.) \quad 910 \quad 0 \quad 10 \\ \quad \quad 109 \quad 10 \quad 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ (2.) \quad 605 \quad 14 \quad 2\frac{1}{4} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad 17 \quad 8\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£} \quad \text{s.} \quad \text{d.} \\ (3.) \quad 100 \quad 0 \quad 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad 33 \quad 0 \quad 7\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(4.) What is the difference between £40 2s. 6d. and £50?

(5.) How much greater are £1,000 than £411 1s. 11d.?

(6.) What must be added to £97 16s. 4½d. to make £100?

(7.) Find the sum of all the answers.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE PRONOUN.

Pronouns are of three kinds, Personal, Relative, and Adjective.

A Personal pronoun is a word which merely takes the place of a noun, as Jane said, I am very sorry.

The word *I* is a personal pronoun, because it merely takes the place of the noun Jane.The Personal pronouns are *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they, me, us, him, them.*EXERCISE.—Write ten sentences, each containing two Pronouns, as, *I know he was very sorry.*

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

- |           | £   | s. | d. |      | £  | s. | d. |
|-----------|---|----|----|------|----|----|----|
| (1.) From | 21  | 0  | 5½ | take | 17 | 10 | 6¼ |
| (2.) From | 90  | 0  | 0  | take | 9  | 9  | 9½ |
| (3.) From | 47  | 2  | 4½ | take | 34 | 5  | 7½ |
| (4.)      | From twenty guineas, take ten pounds and tenpence.    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| (5.)      | From thirty pounds, take twenty-five guineas.         |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| (6.)      | From forty half-guineas, take sixty-four half-crowns. |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| (7.)      | Find the sum of all the answers.                      |    |    |      |    |    |    |

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

TOWNS.

Maldstone, on the Medway, is the centre of the hop trade; Canterbury is noted for its cathedral; Dover is a packet station; and Chatham a famous dockyard.

Hastings and Brighton are favourite bathing places.

Southampton is a large packet station; and Portsmouth is a strongly fortified town.

Exeter has a fine cathedral; Plymouth is a large naval station; and Devonport has a dockyard.

Falmouth is a celebrated packet station.

Monday.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. xiii. 53-58.

LEARN AND WRITE—

moan, to grieve by cries or words.

mown, cut with a scythe.

mite, a small insect.

might, strength, power.

mi'-ty, full of mites.

migh'-ty, very strong.

man'-tle, a cloak.

man'-tel, a chimney piece.

maze, a winding, a turning.

maize, Indian corn.

muse, to think.

mews, a cat's cries, stabling.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words:—Needful, lessen, tighten, leader, liar, brittle, covet, kneading, nightly, knotty.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

SUBTRACTION.

(1.) From £100 0s. 0d. take £11 11s. 11½d.

(2.) From £99 0s. 2¼d. take £98 17s. 4½d.

(3.) From £365 0s. 0d. take £19 2s. 1½d.

(4.) How much greater are £701 14s. 5d. than £601 19s. 6d.?

(5.) What must be added to £17 6s. 9½d. to make £50?

(6.) The second line of a subtraction sum is £91 10s. 6¼d., and the answer £41 9s. 4d.; what is the top line?

(7.) Find the sum of all the answers.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

PRONOUNS.

A Relative pronoun is a word that *relates* to some noun or phrase going before it, called its antecedent, as, The men, *who* laid the Atlantic cable, were rewarded.

The word *who* is a relative pronoun, because it relates to the noun *men*, which is called its antecedent.

The Relative pronouns are *who*, *which*, *what*, and *that*.

When *who*, *which*, and *what* are used in asking questions, they are called Interrogative pronouns, as, *Who* told you?

EXERCISE.—Write ten sentences, each containing an Interrogative Pronoun, as,

*Who* is that man? *What* did he say?

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

- (1.) Take £909 0s. 10½d., from £10,000 10s. 10d.
- (2.) Take 18s. 10½d., from £20.
- (3.) How much must be added to ten pounds, one shilling and elevenpence, to make eighty-four pounds, fourteen shillings and sixpence-halfpenny?
- (4.) How much greater are ten thousand pounds, than ten pounds, ten shillings, and three halfpence?
- (5.) Take three halfpence from one hundred pounds.
- (6.) Make an addition sum of all the answers.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Northumberland—Newcastle, Tynemouth, and Shields.  
 Durham—Durham, Sunderland, and Hartlepool.  
 Yorkshire—York, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and Hull.  
 Cumberland—Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Maryport.  
 Westmoreland—Appleby and Kendal.  
 Lancashire—Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham, and Wigan.

Monday.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. xvi. 24-27.

LEARN AND WRITE—

naught, *bad, of no value.*  
 nought, *nothing, worthless.*  
 nun, *a religious woman.*  
 none, *not one.*  
 nay, *no.*  
 neigh, *to cry like a horse.*

ore, *raw metal.*  
 oar, *an instrument for rowing.*  
 ode, *a short poem or song.*  
 ow'-ed, *did owe.*  
 our, *belonging to us.*  
 hour, *sixty minutes.*

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—

The mantel is the ( ), but a mantle is a ( ). A boat is rowed with ( ), and iron is made from ( ). To say nay is to say ( ), but to neigh is to ( ). Nuns shut themselves in ( ). 120 minutes are two ( ).

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Find the difference between—

- (1.) Ten pounds and seven guineas.
- (2.) Nineteen guineas and nineteen shillings and ninepence.
- (3.) Twenty pounds and twenty pence.

- (4.) Fifty pounds and fifty shillings.  
 (5.) A person gets £150 a year, and spends £137 11s. 5d.; how much does he save?  
 (6.) John was sent with a sovereign to pay a bill of 13s. 7½d.; how much change must he take home?

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE PRONOUN—(continued).

An Adjective pronoun is a word that partakes of the nature of an *Adjective*, and of a *Pronoun*.

Adjective Pronouns are of four kinds, Possessive, Distributive, Demonstrative, and Indefinite.

The Possessive pronouns denote possession. They are: *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*.

EXERCISE.—Parse the following, thus:—

*The*—the definite article, showing that some particular man is spoken of.

*Old*—An adjective of quality, showing the kind of man.

*Man*—a common noun, because it is the name that is applied to all men.

The old man. My dear uncle. Each strong man. That stormy night.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the difference between £91 17s. 7½d. and £207 17s. 8½d.; between £11 0s. 10½d. and £191 10s. 6½d.; and between £109 7s. 9½d. and £341 12s. 2½d.

(2.) The top line of a subtraction sum was £1000, and the answer £9 19s. 11½d. What was the middle line?

(3.) A person bought bread for 6s. 4d., cheese for 3s. 9½d., butter for 3s. 5d., and bacon for 4s. 9d. What should he have left out of a sovereign?

(4.) A person had £10. He paid bills of the following amounts: £3 2s. 6d., £1 17s. 11d., £2 3s. 8½d., 10s. 6d., and 8s. 4½d. How much should he have left?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## TOWNS.

Newcastle has a large coal and iron trade. Tynemouth and Shields are seaports, and trade chiefly in coal.

Durham has a fine cathedral. Sunderland and Hartlepool are seaports, and trade largely in coals.

York is famous for its minster. Leeds and Bradford are noted for their woollen manufactures, and Sheffield for its cutlery and tools. Hull is a large and important seaport.

Carlisle, on the Eden, is a very old city. Whitehaven and Maryport are seaports trading in coals.

Liverpool, on the Mersey, is an immense seaport. Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham, and Wigan, are noted for their cotton manufactures.

Monday.

## TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Matt. xviii. 1-6.

LEARN AND WRITE—

pair, a couple.

pear, a fruit.

pall, a funeral cloth.

Paul, a man's name.

paws, the feet of beasts.

pause, a stop, to wait.

pail, a bucket.

pale, whitish.

pain, bodily suffering.

pane, a square of glass.

plain, clear, smooth.

plane, a carpenter's tool.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Divide 685,236,729 by 13, 17, and 19. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

THE PRONOUN (*continued*).

The Distributive pronouns refer to persons, or things separately. They are: each, every, either, neither.

The Demonstrative pronouns point out nouns. They are: this, that, these, those.

The Indefinite pronouns refer to objects in a vague or loose manner. They are: none, any, all, such, some, both, few, many, several, certain, one, other, another.

EXERCISE.—Parse the following:—

His large house. A loud whistle. Her silver thimble. The fifth scholar.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the amount of £965 17s. 3½d.; £28 15s. 6¾d.; £2,011 14s. 5½d.; 14s. 6¾d.; £2,075 12s. 6½d.; £76 14s. 3¼d.; £1 17s. 6d.; and 7½d.

(2.) How much are nine thousand and six pounds, seven shillings, and two pence halfpenny; £586 12s. 3¾d.; forty thousand and one pounds, five shillings, and sixpence; £7,112 15s. 2¼d.; three thousand, two hundred pounds, and eight pence farthing; £2 13s. 5½d.; and twenty-six thousand and thirty-eight pounds, and five pence halfpenny?

(3.) Take £3 12s. 5½d. from one thousand and two pounds, three shillings.

(4.) Divide ten millions, ten thousand and seventeen, by eighty-one.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## FOUR WESTERN COUNTIES.

Cheshire—Chester, Birkenhead, Stockport, and Macclesfield.

Shropshire—Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth.

Herefordshire—Hereford, Leominster.

Monmouthshire—Monmouth, Chepstow, and Abergavenny.



Chester, on the Dee, is an interesting old city. Birkenhead, on the Mersey, has very fine docks and shipbuilding yards. Stockport and Macclesfield are manufacturing towns. Hereford and Leominster trade largely in cider and hops.

Monday.

## TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Proverbs xxvii. 1-6.

LEARN AND WRITE—

place, office, space, to set.

plaice, a flat fish.

pray, to ask of God.

prey, spoil, booty.

prays, pouring out prayer.

praise, to speak highly of.

piece, a part.

peace, quietness, rest.

pier, a mass of stone work.

peer, an equal, a nobleman.

peal, a loud sound.

peel, to strip, the rind.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words: Fun, roam, rough, paused, planed, merry, grateful, glee, visible, startle.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide nine hundred and eighty-six millions, fifty-two thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four, by 21, 22, 24. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE VERB.

A Verb is a word that says something about a noun or pronoun, as, Solomon *built* the temple. He *succeeded* David.

The word *built* is a verb because it says something about the noun *Solomon*; and the word *succeeded* is a verb, because it says something about the pronoun *He*.

The Verb is the chief word in a sentence, and no sentence can be made without it.

## EXERCISE.

Point out the verbs in the following sentences, thus—

*Swims*—a verb, because it says something about the noun *sailor*.

The sailor *swims*. The butcher *killed* the sheep. David *wrote* many psalms. Caxton *introduced* printing into England, and Raleigh *brought* tobacco. Napoleon *lost* at Waterloo.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Divide 26,427,824 by 62, and 76.

(2.) How much less are £7 12s. 2½d., than £216 9s. 1½d.?

(3.) If a draper open a shop, and give for calico £58 16s. 9½d.; for linen, £38 17s. 5½d.; for flannel, £12 14s. 9½d.; for silks, £125 13s. 9½d.; for sheeting, £10 13s. 8½d.; for stockings, £7 13s. 2½d.; for prints, £38 12s. 6½d.; and for fixtures, £29 13s. 3½d.; how much will he spend?

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**FOUR EASTERN COUNTIES.**

Lincolnshire—Lincoln, Boston, and Great Grimsby.

Norfolk—Norwich, Yarmouth.

Suffolk—Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds.

Essex—Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich.

Lincoln is noted for its handsome cathedral. Great Grimsby is an important seaport on the Humber.

Norwich is famous for its worsted manufactures, and Yarmouth for its herring fishery.

Ipswich was the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey.

Colchester is an old Roman town, and deals largely in oysters. Harwich is a thriving seaport.

Monday.

**TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK.****LEARN—**

Matt. xviii. 19-22.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**pro'-fit, *gain.*pro'-phet, *a teller of future events.*pen'-dant, *a small flag.*pen'-dent, *hanging.*prac'-tise, *to perform.*prac'-tice, *a habit.*Pe'-ter, *a man's name.*pe'-tre, *nitre, a medicine.*prim'-er, *an easy reading book.*prim'-mer, *nicer, more exact.*prin'-ci-pal, *a chief or head.*prin'-ci-ple, *a general truth.*

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—  
 A tradesman's gain is his ( ). If I could foretell things to come, I should be a ( ). I like to ( ) what I teach, and to make a ( ) of it. My little book is called a ( ), because ( ). The head of a college is called the ( ). The ( ) was flying from the mast-head.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

Divide nineteen millions, seven hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and sixteen, by 63, 79, and 25. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Put Verbs to the following nouns, thus:—The thunder roars. The thunder. The lightning. The cow. The kettle. The bells. The stars. The rain. The flowers. The boys. The girls. The train. The ship. The chimney. The clock. The trees. The birds. The sun. The horse. The Queen. Her subjects.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Find the sum of eight thousand and five pounds, and three pence; £2 16s. 7½d.; three hundred and two pounds, nineteen shillings, and four pence; £576 15s. 8½d.; twenty-four thousand and nine pounds, and eleven pence farthing; 6s. 9½d.; two hundred thousand and six pounds, two shillings, and ninepence; and £512 13s. 6½d.

(2.) From two thousand pounds, one shilling, take £12 13s. 4½d.

(3.) How much less are £14 10s. 3½d., than five hundred and six pounds and a halfpenny?

(4.) How much will it cost to clothe a boy if his trousers cost 8s. 6d.; his waistcoat, 5s.; his coat, £1 5s. 3d.; his cap, 3s. 9d.; his shirt, 4s. 6d.; his boots, 9s. 3d.; his stockings, 1s. 1d.; and his gloves, collar, &c., 7s. 6d.?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

TEN NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Nottinghamshire—Nottingham, Newark.

Derbyshire—Derby, Matlock, and Buxton.

Staffordshire—Stafford, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Wednesbury, Stoke, and Burslem.

Leicestershire—Leicester, Loughborough.

Rutlandshire—Oakham.

Nottingham, on the Trent, is famous for its hosiery and lace.

Derby, on the Derwent, manufactures lace, silk, and china.

Stafford is noted for its hosiery and boots and shoes. Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Wednesbury are engaged in the iron trade, and Stoke and Burslem in earthenware.

Leicester, on the Soar, is noted for the manufacture of hosiery.

Monday.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Luke vi. 20-23.

LEARN AND WRITE—

pi'-lot, a guide.

Pi'-late, a man's name.

pore, a small opening.

pour, to send out in a stream.

quarts, two pint vessels.

quartz, a kind of stone.

read, to utter words or letters

reed, a water plant.

row, a line, to drive by oars.

roe, a female deer.

rood, a quarter of an acre.

rude, rough, fierce, untaught.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

Divide fourteen millions, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-six, by 19, 57, and 76. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

THE VERB.

There are two kinds of verbs—Transitive and Intransitive.

A Transitive Verb expresses an action which passes over from the noun which goes before, to that which comes after it, as Richard fought the Saracens.

The word fought is a Transitive Verb, because the action passes over from the noun Richard to the noun Saracens,

A Transitive Verb is always followed by a noun or pronoun, called its Object. The word Saracens is the object of the verb fought.

An Intransitive Verb expresses an action which does not pass over to an object, as, The moon *shines* brightly.

The word *shines* is an Intransitive Verb, because the action from the noun moon does not pass over to any object.

Thursday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

(1.) How much are £965 12s. 9½d.; five thousand and five pounds, two shillings, and sixpence; £949 17s. 7½d.; sixteen thousand and sixteen pounds, nine shillings, and a penny; £4 13s. 2½d.; one hundred thousand and six pounds, and eight pence farthing; £1 12s. 3½d.; and fifty-eight thousand and seventy pounds, three shillings?

(2.) Add together £764 13s. 2½d.; 6s. 9½d.; £4 13s. 7½d.; 16s. 8½d.; £514 19s. 4½d.; £6 18s. 8½d.; 14s. 6½d.; and £748 13s. 11½d.

(3.) Find the difference between the amounts of the above sums.

(4.) The top line of a subtraction sum is £700, and the answer £319 11s. 2½d.; what is the middle line?

Friday.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

TEN NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—(*continued*).

Huntingdonshire—Huntingdon, St. Neots.

Cambridgeshire—Cambridge, Ely.

Northamptonshire—Northampton, Peterborough.

Warwickshire—Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.

Worcestershire—Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley.

Cambridge is the seat of a University.

Birmingham manufactures firearms, hardware, jewellery, trinkets, and every kind of metal goods.

Worcester is noted for its china; Kidderminster for its carpets; and Dudley for hardware and iron-works.

Monday.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK.

*LEARN—*

Psalm xxxvii. 1-6.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

root, a part of a plant.

route, a way, a march.

ring, a round thing, a sound.

wring, to twist, to squeeze.

rap, to strike, to knock.

wrap, to wind or fold.

rain, water from the clouds.

rein, part of a bridle.

reign, to rule as a king.

raze, to overthrow.

rays, streaks of light.

raise, to lift.

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

Divide six millions, seven hundred and nine thousand, three hundred and seventeen, by 37, 43, and 61. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Point out the verbs in the following sentences, thus:—

*Burned*—a Transitive verb, because the action passes over from the noun fire to the object house.

*Hisses*—an Intransitive verb, because the action does not pass over to an object.

The fire burned the house. The snake hisses. The smith forges iron. The day was fine. Columbus discovered America. The rain came into the house. Davy invented the safety lamp. The serpent beguiled Eve. The swallows leave us in the winter. Tea comes from China. Ships cross the seas. William defeated the Saxons.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add together £907 13s. 5½d.; £4 17s. 7½d.; £264 15s. 7½d.; 15s. 9¾d.; £1 18s. 10½d.; £4 10s. 9½d.; £58 14s. 10¾d.; £4 11s. 8½d.; and 17s. 6¾d.

(2.) How much are £786 12s. 0½d. + £48 19s. 2¾d. + £5 16s. 3½d. + £109 17s. 6½d. + 6s. 8½d. + £15 13s. 9½d. + £2,015 11s. 4½d.?

(3.) Subtract seven shillings and five pence halfpenny, from £100; and take £6,976 11s. 5½d., from £70,045 10s. 0½d.

(4.) A match boy took 10d. on Monday; 1s. 7d. on Tuesday; 2s. 4½d. on Wednesday; 7d. on Thursday; 1s. 9¾d. on Friday; and 3s. 7d. on Saturday. How much did he take in the week?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## TEN SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Gloucestershire—Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham

Oxfordshire—Oxford, Witney.

Bedfordshire—Bedford, Dunstable.

Buckinghamshire—Buckingham, Aylesbury.

Hertfordshire—Hertford.

Gloucester and Bristol are important seaports, and cathedral cities. Cheltenham is a fashionable watering-place.

Oxford, on the Isis or Thames, is the seat of a University.

Bedford, on the Great Ouse, is noted for its schools. It is the birthplace of John Bunyan.

Monday.

## TWENTY-NINTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Psalms xxxvii. 21-26.

LEARN AND WRITE—

reck, to mind, to cure.

wreck, the destruction of a ship.

red, a colour.

read, uttered, said.

Rome, the capital of Italy.

roam, to wander, or walk about.

rest, quiet, peace, repose.

wrest, to twist, pull, or force.

rite, a religious act.

write, to form letters with a pen.

rote, memory without understanding.

wrote, did write.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words—Untaught, streaks, circle, medicine, harbour, future, lively, excuse, exact, noisy.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

$6,415,857 \div 37, 47, 53.$  Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

VERBS.

The following verbs are the different forms of the verb "to be," which expresses being:—*Am, art, is, are, was, wast, were, be, being, been.*

They are always Intransitive verbs, and are frequently used with other verbs to help them to express their meaning, and then they are called Auxiliary or helping verbs, as,—*I am going. Thou art caught. He is smitten. We are astonished. You were struck. Thou wast listening.*

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the sum of £548 2s. 6½d.; five thousand and two pounds and three pence; £61 19s. 4¾d.; ten thousand and five pounds; £7,048 3s. 2d.; five shillings and seven pence half-penny; and £785 12s. 4¼d.

(2.) Find the difference between two thousand nine hundred and seventy-six pounds, eleven shillings and five pence three farthings, and £1,268 8s. 4½d.

(3.) Divide thirteen millions and two by seventeen.

(4.) If a boy put into the savings bank 1s. 3½d. in Jan.; 2s. 7d. in Feb.; 3s. 6d. in Mar.; 1s. 11d. in Apr.; 4s. 2d. in May; 2s. 1d. in June; 1s. 3d. in July; 2s. 5d. in Aug.; and draw out 3s. 3d. in Sept.; 5s. in Oct.; 2s. 6d. in Nov.; and 1s. 6d. in Dec.; how much will be left in at the year's end?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

TEN SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—(continued).

Middlesex—London, Brentford.

Surrey—Guildford, Kingston.

Berkshire—Reading, Windsor.

Wiltshire—Salisbury, Bradford, and Trowbridge.

Somersetshire—Taunton, Bath, Wells.

London, on the Thames, is the capital of England, and the largest city in the world.

Windsor, on the Thames, is famous for its splendid castle, the residence of the English sovereigns.

Salisbury, on the Avon, has a very fine cathedral.

Bath is a handsome city, and a favourite watering-place.

Monday.

THIRTIETH WEEK.

LEARN—

1 Peter iv. 7-10.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

sail, *a part of a ship.*  
 sale, *selling.*  
 stake, *a piece of wood.*  
 steak, *a slice of beef.*  
 stair, *a step.*  
 stare, *to look intently.*

seed, *that which is sown.*  
 cede, *to give up.*  
 see, *to use the eye.*  
 sea, *a large body of water.*  
 seem, *to appear.*  
 seam, *the joining of cloth.*

EXERCISE.—Write the meaning of the following, verse in your own words:—

Beside a green meadow a stream used to flow,  
 So clear one might see the white pebbles below ;  
 To this cooling brook the warm cattle would stray,  
 To stand in the shade on a hot summer's day.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

48,325,425 ÷ 110, 116, and 118. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GRAMMAR.

**VERBS.**

The following verbs are also used with other verbs to help them to express their meaning, and are therefore called Auxiliary verbs—may, might; can, could; have, had; shall, should; will, would; do, did; must; thus:—

He may go. You might stay. She can sew. Jane could knit. Sam must come. I have done.

The second of these verbs is called the *Principal* verb, and the two together are sometimes called a *Compound* verb.

EXERCISE.—Write out a list of the nouns and verbs contained in the verse in Monday's lesson.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Add together £78 17s. 6½d.; four thousand and one pounds, and two pence; £17 16s. 3½d.; eleven thousand and twenty-four pounds, two shillings; £658 19s. 3¾d.; forty pounds; and £7,016 14s. 5½d.

(2.) Find the amount of £7,000 16s. 5½d.; £48 15s.; £724 13s. 2¾d.; £10,172 0s. 9¼d.; £4 10s. 2½d.; 7s. 5¾d.; £28 17s.; and £2,065 13s. 4½d.

(3.) How much is left out of £5 after spending £4 17s. 6½d.?

(4.) If a man's goods were worth £500 16s. 7½d., and his house £1,075; how much more is the house worth than the goods?

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**TWELVE WELSH COUNTIES.**

Flintshire—Mold, Holywell, Flint.

Denbighshire—Denbigh, Wrexham.

Caernarvonshire—Caernarvon, Bangor.

Anglesea—Beaumaris, Holyhead.

Merionethshire—Bala, Dolgelly.  
 Montgomeryshire—Montgomery, Welshpool.  
 Mold, Holywell, and Flint are engaged in mining.  
 Wrexham is a fine town, and has a handsome Church.  
 Bangor, on Menai Straits, is noted for its slate quarries.  
 Holyhead is a packet station, and the nearest port to Ireland.  
 Welshpool, on the Severn, manufactures flannel.

Monday.

## THIRTY-FIRST WEEK.

LEARN—

Prov. x. 19-22.

LEARN AND WRITE—

sees, *knows by the eye.*seas, *large bodies of water.*seize, *to lay hold.*sent, *did send.*cent, *a hundred, a copper coin.*scent, *smell, an odour.*seer, *one who sees.*sear, *to burn dry.*cerc, *to cover with wax.*site, *situation, position.*sight, *seeing, a view.*cite, *to summon, to quote.*

EXERCISE.—What is the difference in meaning between *creek* and *creak*; *ball* and *bawl*; *Britain* and *Briton*; *lone* and *loan*; *hare* and *hair*; and *ear* and *year*?

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

65,426,827 ÷ 7, 136, and 158. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

(1.) Supply Auxiliary Verbs in the following sentences:—

John ( ) gone home. I ( ) eating my dinner. You ( ) go with me. Sarah ( ) stay in the house. She ( ) learn her lessons. He ( ) walk to town. Tom ( ) come to-morrow. He ( ) not come to-day.

(2.) Write ten sentences, each containing a Compound Verb, as, my Father *has bought* a house.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) How much will £4,016 17s. 2½d.; £583 12s. 5½d.; £76 12s. 4¾d.; £5 12s. 8¼d.; £267 19s. 9½d.; £2 19s. 7½d.; 16s. 7¾d.; and £267 18s. 3d. amount to?

(2.) Add together five thousand and two pounds and two pence; nineteen thousand and forty pounds, five shillings, and sixpence halfpenny; £584 13s. 7¾d.; 19s. 9¼d.; fourteen thousand and fourteen pounds, eleven shillings, and three halfpence; seven thousand pounds and four pence farthing; £15 16s. 9½d.; and £5,072 12s. 8¼d.

(3.) Find the difference between the amounts of the above sums (Nos. 1 and 2).

(4.) Divide forty-five millions, eight hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and ten, by 125.



Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

TWELVE WELSH COUNTIES—(continued).

Cardiganshire—Cardigan, Aberystwith.

Radnorshire—New Radnor.

Brecknockshire—Brecon.

Glamorganshire—Cardiff, Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil.

Caermarthenshire—Caermarthen, Llanelly.

Pembrokeshire—Pembroke, Haverfordwest.

Cardigan and Aberystwith are small seaport towns.

Cardiff and Swansea are important seaports, engaged chiefly in mineral traffic. Merthyr-Tydvil is noted for its iron works.

Pembroke is one of the government dockyards.

Monday.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK.

LEARN—

Prov. xi. 1-6.

LEARN AND WRITE—

stains, blots, spots.

Staines, a town in Middlesex.

strait, narrow, a narrow passage.

straight, not crooked.

salt'er, one who salts.

Psal'ter, the book of Psalms.

sword, a sharp weapon.

soar'-ed, mounted aloft.

suc'-cour, aid, help.

suck'-er, one who sucks.

sal'-a-ry, payment for work.

cel'-er-y, a vegetable.

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks. A man's wages is called his ( ). The Samaritan ( ) the man who fell among thieves. A narrow passage in the sea is called a ( ), and a crooked line is not a ( ) one. The lark sang sweetly as it ( ) in the air. He slew his enemy with the ( ).

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

78,549,065 ÷ 8, 224, and 78. Prove in each case.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

WORK.

Work, work, my boy! be not afraid,—

Look labour boldly in the face;

Take up the hammer or the spade,

And blush not for your humble place.

There's glory in the shuttle's song,—

There's triumph in the anvil's stroke;

There's merit in the brave and strong

Who dig the mine or fell the oak.

I doubt if he who lolls his head

Where Idleness and Plenty meet,

Enjoys his pillow or his bread

As those who earn the meals they eat.

EXERCISE.—Make a list of the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in these verses.

Thursday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) What is the sum of £486 17s. 8½d. ; ten thousand pounds, five shillings, and a farthing ; £72 13s. 6½d. ; five hundred and forty pounds ; £6,015 17s. 3½d. ; twenty thousand and ten pounds, ten shillings, and three halfpence ; £454 17s. 6½d. ; and eleven hundred and eleven pounds, fifteen shillings, and a halfpenny ?

(2.) Add together £785 14s. 6½d. ; £312 9s. 5½d. ; £7 17s. 4½d. ; £6 12s. 4½d. ; £7,094 13s. 7d. ; 9s. 7½d. ; £1 14s. 2d. ; and 2s. 6d.

(3.) How much less are £29 16s. 7½d. than £106 16s. 3½d. ?

(4.) A man went to a fête with £1 in his pocket. If he gave 4s. 6d. for his railway ticket ; 1s. 4d. for dinner ; 9d. for amusement ; 7d. for drinks ; and 10½d. for tea ; how much did he take home ?

Friday.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

GEOGRAPHY.

**MANUFACTURES.**

The *Manufactures* of England, owing to the abundance of coal, the excellence of her machinery, and the skill and industry of her workpeople, are more extensive and important than those of any other country in the world.

The most important are Cotton, Woollen, Iron, and Silk goods, Leather, Earthenware, and Glass.

Lancashire is the great seat of the cotton manufacture. The chief towns engaged in it are Manchester, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Wigan, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, and Stockport.

The raw cotton comes chiefly from America, through the port of Liverpool, and hence its manufacture is almost entirely confined to the towns of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Monday.

**THIRTY-THIRD WEEK.****LEARN—**

Prov. xii. 23-28.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**seal'-ing, *the act of stamping.*cei'l'-ing, *the inner roof.*sig'-net, *a seal.*cyg'-net, *a young swan.*sta'-tion-er-y, *paper, pens, &c.*sta'-tion-ar-y, *fixed, not movable.*seen, *beheld, observed.*scene, *a stage, a view.*steel, *refined iron.*steal, *to take what is not ours.*sheer, *clear, unmixed.*shear, *to cut or clip.*

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentence, with suitable meanings for the words in italics:—A man's first care should be *to avoid* the *reproaches* of his own *heart* ; his next, *to escape* the *censures* of the world.

Tuesday.

**WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) From nine thousand and sixteen pounds, four shillings, and two pence halfpenny, take £48 2s. 6½d.

- (2.) Make a subtraction sum, and work it.  
 (3.) If a man earn £2 a week, and give his wife £1 11s. 10½d.; how much does he keep?  
 (4.) Divide 7,856,412 by 58.

Wednesday.	<p><i>LEARN AND WRITE—</i> <span style="float: right;">GRAMMAR.</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THE ADVERB.</b></p> <p>An Adverb is a word that is used to qualify the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb, as, She sleeps <i>soundly</i>, but he <i>very</i> soundly. The boy is <i>fairly</i> industrious.</p> <p>The word <i>soundly</i> is an adverb, because it qualifies the meaning of the verb sleeps; the word <i>very</i> is an adverb, because it qualifies the meaning of the adverb soundly; and the word <i>fairly</i> is an adverb, because it qualifies the meaning of the adjective industrious.</p> <p>Adverbs are formed from adjectives and nouns by adding <i>ly</i> to them, as just, <i>justly</i>; nice, <i>nicely</i>; year, <i>yearly</i>; week, <i>weekly</i>.</p>
Thursday.	<p><i>WORK THESE SUMS—</i></p> <p>(1.) Add £586 10s. 6½d. + £297 13s. 7½d. + £45 10s. 6¾d. + £476 15s. 8d. + £69 17s. 9¼d. + £285 11s. 1½d.        (2.) Subtract £15 14s. 6½d. from £20.        (3.) Divide 58,716,529 by 48.        (4.) If a person pay weekly 5s. 6d. for rent, 4s. 2d. for bread, 3s. 6d. for meat, 3s. 7½d. for groceries, 1s. 1½d. for milk, 1s. 6d. for coals, and 4s. 9d. for clothes; what would be his expenses for a fortnight?</p>
Friday.	<p><i>LEARN AND WRITE—</i> <span style="float: right;">GEOGRAPHY.</span></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MANUFACTURES.</b></p> <p>The Woollen manufacture is carried on in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Somersetshire.</p> <p>The principal towns engaged in it are Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Halifax, in Yorkshire; Trowbridge and Bradford, in Wiltshire; Stroud, in Gloucestershire; and Frome, in Somersetshire.</p> <p>The best and finest cloths are made in the West of England, and are called "West of England Cloths."</p> <p>Flannels, and various other woollen goods, are made at Halifax, in Yorkshire; Rochdale, in Lancashire; and at Wrexham and Welshpool, in Wales.</p> <p>Blankets are made at Witney, in Oxfordshire. <b>Mixed Goods</b> and <b>Crapes</b> are made at Norwich.</p> <p>Carpets are made at Halifax, in Yorkshire; at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire; and at Axminster, in Devon.</p>

Monday.

**THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK.***LEARN—*

Prov. xiii. 10-1

## LEARN AND WRITE—

suite, a train, company.  
 sweet, agreeable to the taste.  
 size, bigness, bulk.  
 sighs, expressions of grief.  
 stile, a set of steps.  
 style, manner, form.

sun, the source of light and heat.  
 son, a male child.  
 sum, the total, to cast up.  
 some, a part, a few.  
 sell, to part with.  
 cell, a small room.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words—Farthing, scorch, scream, street, graze, heath, seethe, guilt, cruise, guess.

## Tuesday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) £70 12s. 6½d. + £406 17s. 4¾d. + £49 0s. 6d. + £735 0s. 2½d. + £650 19s. 4¼d. + £25 16s. 3¾d. + £1,001 18s. 4d. + £659 16s. 3¾d.

(2.) Find the difference between five thousand pounds, and £14 19s. 11½d.

(3.) Divide 8,465,236 by eighty-five.

(4.) A man, his wife, and four children, work in a mill. The man earns £1 4s. per week; his wife, 16s. 5d.; the eldest child, 12s. 5½d.; the next, 9s. 8d.; the next, 5s. 7d.; and the youngest, 3s. 4d.; what do their weekly earnings amount to?

## Wednesday.

## LEARN AND WRITE—

## GRAMMAR

## THE ADVERB—(continued).

Adverbs show *how* a thing is done, *when* a thing is done, and *where* a thing is done.

Those that show *how*, are called Adverbs of Manner; as, The rain falls *softly*. *Softly* shows how the rain falls, and is an Adverb of Manner.

Those that show *when* are called Adverbs of Time; as, The boys play *sometimes*. The word *sometimes* shows *when* the boys play, and is an Adverb of Time.

Those that show *where* are called Adverbs of Place; as, I looked *everywhere*. The word *everywhere* shows where I looked, and is an Adverb of Place.

EXERCISE.—Point out the Adverbs in the following sentences, thus:—*Hurriedly*—An adverb of manner, because it qualifies the meaning of the verb rose.

The King rose hurriedly. When did you come? You must go immediately. A sower went forth to sow his seed. The seed fell here and there.

## Thursday.

## WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) £315 16s. 4¾d. + £224 12s. 1½d. + 6s. 7½d. + £13 17s. 2d. + £9 1s. 1¼d. + 5s. 6¼d. + 9½d. + £45 13s. 2½d. + £67 15s. 3¼d.

(2.) How much less are £8 12s. 10¾d. than £213 7s. 2¼d.

(3.) Divide 23,615,724 by 216, and prove.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## IRON MANUFACTURES.

This Manufacture is almost confined to the coal fields, and chiefly to those of South Wales, South Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.

The principal towns engaged in it are Merthyr-Tydvil, in South Wales; Wednesbury, Dudley, Bilston, and West Bromwich, in South Staffordshire; and Rotherham, in Yorkshire.

Knives, Swords, Scissors, and other sharp-cutting instruments, are made chiefly at Sheffield, in Yorkshire.

Tools and heavy machinery are made in the neighbourhood of Birmingham and at Sheffield.

Dudley, in Worcestershire, is engaged in the manufacture of nails; and Walsall, in Staffordshire, in making buckles and other horse trappings.

Monday.

## THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK.

LEARN—

1 John iii. 16-18.

LEARN AND WRITE—

sole, the bottom of the foot.

soul, the life, the spirit.

sloe, a wild plum.

slow, not quick, dull.

sail'-er, one that sails.

sail'-or, a seaman.

tail, a part of the body.

tale, a story, a telling.

tare, a weed, an allowance

tear, to rend, to break.

tray, a tea board.

trait, a mark, a feature.

EXERCISE.—What is the difference in meaning between *steel* and *steal*; *miner* and *minor*; *cellar* and *seller*; *Francis* and *Frances*; *grocer* and *grosser*; and *bred* and *bread*.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the sum of £78 15s. 7½d.; 4s. 6½d.; £3 19s. 3¼d.; £8 17s. 6½d.; 7s. 9¼d.; £2 10s. 7¾d.; £38 13s. 6¼d.; and £7 10s. 0¼d.

(2.) Subtract sixteen thousand five hundred and one pounds, ten shillings, and two pence farthing, from twenty thousand and twenty pounds.

(3.) Divide 4,867,254 by 317.

(4.) If a sheep were bought for £2 5s. 6d., and a pig for £1 17s. 7½d., how much was gained if both were sold for £5?

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## ADVERBS—(continued).

Besides the three kinds of Adverbs already mentioned, there are:—

Adverbs of Quantity, as, quite, nearly, altogether, almost, scarcely, little, entirely, partly, firstly, &c.

Adverbs of Affirmation, as, yes, yea, truly, certainly, &c.

Adverbs of Negation, as, no, nay, not, &c.

EXERCISE.—Point out the Adverbs in the following sentences :  
—He spake twice to the men. The papers were entirely destroyed. The man spoke kindly, but very firmly. Wood was rather scarce. The people wore a very peculiar dress, which much became them. It was a very fine sight.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) What will £100 0s. 6½d.; £1 1s. 0½d.; £4 10s. 6½d.; 7s. 8¾d.; £8 5s. 7d.; 6s. 2d.; £10 19s. 3¾d.; and £1 2s. 0½d. amount to ?

(2.) Make a subtraction sum, and work it.

(3.) Find the thirty-fourth part of ten million two thousand and three.

(4.) If a man owed £500, and had only £124 12s. 6½d. to pay it with ; how much was he still in debt ?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY

MANUFACTURES.

Silk Goods are made at Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, in London ; at Macclesfield, in Cheshire ; at Coventry, in Warwickshire ; and at Manchester, in Lancashire.

Earthenware is made in a district in North Staffordshire, called the Potteries. The chief towns engaged in its manufacture are Burslem, Stoke, Newcastle, and Longton.

Porcelain or China is made chiefly at Worcester and Derby.

Glass is manufactured in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne ; at London ; at St. Helens, in Lancashire ; and at Birmingham and Bristol.

Clocks and Watches are made at London, Coventry, and Liverpool.

Jewellery is made chiefly at London and Birmingham.

Monday.

THIRTY-SIXTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Luke vi. 31-36.

LEARN AND WRITE—

there, *in that place.*their, *belonging to them.*threw, *cast, hurled.*through, *from one end to the other.*treat'-ise, *a tract.*treat'-ies, *agreements.*tax, *a rate, a burden.*tacks, *small nails.*tear, *water from the eyes.*tier, *a row, a rank.*trav'-el, *to walk, to journey*trav'-ail, *to labour, to toil.*

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add together £457 16s. 7½d.; £246 17s. 9d.; £536 12s. 8¾d.; £918 5s. 3¾d.; £210 13s. 5½d.; and £1,672 15s. 4¼d.

(2.) How much more are £3,001 0s. 8d. than £692 7s. 6¼d. ?

(3.) Find the sixty-fifth part of 5,426,790.

(4.) What must be added to £50 14s. 2½d. to make £100 ?

Wednesday. *LEARN AND WRITE—*

GRAMMAR.

## THE PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a word placed before a *noun* or *pronoun*, to show its *relation* to some other *noun* or *pronoun*, as, The ship sailed *across* the sea. The balloon rose *above* the clouds.

The word *across* is a preposition, because it is placed before the noun sea, and shows the relation between it and the ship, or where the ship was with respect to the sea. It was *across* the sea.

The word *above* is a preposition, because it is placed before the *noun* clouds, and shows the relation between it and the balloon, or where the balloon was with respect to the clouds. It was *above* them.

The principal prepositions are—*about, above, across, among, at, behind, before, below, between, beyond, by, down, for, from, in, into, near, of, on, over, outside, through, to, under, unto, up, upon, with, within, without.*

Thursday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

(1.) Find the amount of £905 13s. 6½d.; £29 14s. 7½d.; £265 10s. 0½d.; £476 9s. 10¾d.; £98 i. s. 7½d.; and £153 8s. 4d.

(2.) Find the difference between the first and second lines of No. 1 sum.

(3.)  $74,106,252 \div 324$ .

(4.) If I borrow £700, and pay back £354 16s. 1½d., how much is still owing?

Friday.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

## MANUFACTURES.

Tanning, or the preparation of leather from hides, is carried on chiefly at Bermondsey, in London; and the making of Boots and Shoes, in the towns of Northamptonshire and Staffordshire.

Lace and Hosiery are made throughout the Midland counties, and chiefly at Nottingham and Leicester.

Paper is made chiefly in the counties around London, which is the great seat of the book trade.

Ship-building is carried on on the banks of the Thames, at London; on the Wear, at Sunderland; on the Tyne, at Newcastle; on the Humber, at Hull; and at Liverpool and Birkenhead, on the banks of the Mersey.

Monday.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.

*LEARN—*

Luke xi. 33-36.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*teas, *kinds of tea.*tease, *to vex.*teem, *to be full.*team, *a set of horses.*time, *a season.*thyme, *a plant.*tide, *the flow of the sea.*ti'-ed, *fastened with a knot.*tire, *to weary.*Tyre, *an ancient city.*ton, *twenty hundred weight.*tun, *252 gallons.*

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words:—Adore, angel, mighty, never, fail, saints, hosts, laud, magnify, height.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) The top line of a subtraction sum was £154 19s. 6½d.; and the second £98 14s. 8¾d.; how much was the third line worth?

(2.) Find the quotient of 4,529,876, divided by 66, and prove.

(3.) Add together £60 15s. 7½d.; £75 12s. 8¼d.; £48 9s. 10d.; £752 13s. 5¼d.; £82 17s. 9d.; and £112 15s. 3¾d.

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

THE CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a word which joins words and sentences together, as Paul *and* Barnabas. I must go, *because* it is late.

The word *and* is a Conjunction, because it joins the words Paul and Barnabas together.

The word *because* is a Conjunction, because it joins the sentence I must go to the sentence it is late.

The principal conjunctions are—*and, also, as, because, but, else, if, likewise, moreover, nevertheless, notwithstanding, or, since, nor, than, that, unless, except, for, however, therefore, though, and yet.*

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Multiply 786,524 by 506, and prove.

(2.) Add together £724 15s. 2½d.; £100 10s. 6d.; £4,826 11s. 3¾d.; £918 7s. 5¼d.; £54 14s. 11¼d.; and £2,014 12s. 9¾d.

(3.) What is the difference between 400 guineas and £350 10s. 2½d.?

(4.) If a butcher bought a cow for £20 4s. 6d., and sold it for £29 3s. 5½d.; what did he gain?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of England is greater than that of any other nation.

Articles brought from foreign countries are called Imports, and those sent out to other countries are called Exports.

The Imports consist mostly of raw materials required for home manufactures, as *Cotton, Wool, Timber, &c.*; and of articles required for food, as *Corn, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, &c.*

The Exports consist chiefly of *Manufactured Goods and Coal.*

The principal Seaports are:—

London, which trades to all parts of the world.

Liverpool, } engaged chiefly in the American and Irish  
Bristol, } trades.

Hull, trading with countries on the North and Baltic Seas.

Newcastle and Sunderland, engaged in the coal trade.

Southampton, trading to France, the Mediterranean, West Indies, &c.



Monday.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Luke xx. 21-25.

LEARN AND WRITE—

to, towards a place.

too, overmuch.

two, a couple.

vane, a weather-cock.

vain, empty, useless, proud.

vein, a blood vessel.

veil, that which hides.

vale, a valley.

wait, to stay or stop.

weight, heaviness, burden.

wane, to get less.

wain, a waggon.

EXERCISE.—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—  
 The distance ( ) the village is ( ) great for you ( )  
 walk. ( ) drops will not be ( ) much. It was ( )  
 to watch the movements of the ( ). The doctor opened  
 the ( ) and ( ) ran out. The ( ) was loaded with a  
 heavy ( ). The lady who lived in the ( ), covered her  
 face with a ( ).

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) What will the following sums amount to—£45 12s. 9½d.; £17 10s. 5¼d.; £714 13s. 0¾d.; £4024 19s. 9¾d.; £210 13s. 7½d.; and £916 8s. 8¼d.?

(2.) Make a subtraction sum and work it.

(3.) Divide 49,265,765 by 95.

(4.) If a man receive £1000 per year, and save £99 19s. 11¾d.; how much does he spend?

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GRAMMAR.

## THE INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is a word which is used to express some sudden feeling or wish of the mind, as, Hush! the child sleeps. Oh dear!

*Hush!* is an Interjection, because it expresses a wish for silence; and *Oh dear!* is an Interjection, because it expresses a feeling of pain or surprise.

The principal Interjections are—*Ah!* *Adieu!* *Oh!* *Hurrah!* *Alas!* *Dear me!* *Oh dear!* *Hark!* *Pie!* *Bravo!* *Well done!*

EX.—Make ten phrases or sentences, each containing an Interjection, thus:—*Alas!* I have lost my friend. *Hark!* the bonny Christ-church bells.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add £25 16s. 4½d. + £514 12s. 5¼d. + £800 19s. 8d. + £1,046 17s. 7¾d. + £313 9s. 9½d. + £5,426 11s. 11¾d.

(2.)  $17,812,648 \div 414$ .

(3.) How much more are £2814 than £281 17s. 9¼d.?

(4.) If a man earn 30s. a week, and pay 7s. 6d. for rent, 3s. 9d. for bread, and 11s. 8½d. for meat, &c.; how much has he left?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

## ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

The country is crossed in every direction by good roads, railways, and canals. Nearly all the lines of railway have stations in London, and are named from the direction they run from it. The chief lines are:—

(1.) The London and North Western, from Euston Station, London, to Carlisle, through Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, Preston, and Lancaster, with branch lines from Crewe to Holyhead, Manchester, Liverpool, and South Wales.

(2.) The Great Western, from Paddington Station, London, to Bristol, with branch lines from Didcot to Liverpool, through Birmingham, Chester, and Birkenhead; and from Swindon to Milford Haven, through Gloucester and South Wales.

Monday.

## THIRTY-NINTH WEEK.

LEARN—

John xx. 26-31.

LEARN AND WRITE—

Wales, *a country.*whales, *large fishes.*waste, *to squander, loss.*waist, *a part of the body.*way, *a road, lane, or street.*weigh, *to find the weight.*ware, *goods.*wear, *to waste, to carry.*were, *the past tense of to be.*where, *at what place.*week, *seven days.*weak, *feeble, not strong.*

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences, using suitable words for those in italics:—I hope to *prevent* you from throwing a stone that may *rebound*. A *watchful* dog hindered the *hungry* animal from *seizing* its prey.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the amount of £564 19s. 10½d.; £245 15s. 4¼d.; £5,847 13s. 2¾d.; £6,127 13s. 3d.; £873 1s. 1½d.; and £724 10s. 4¾d.

(2.) The answer of a subtraction sum is £219 4s. 10½d., and the second line is £745 0s. 6½d. Find the top line.

(3.) How much more is the twenty-fourth part of 16,279,056 than its one hundred and forty-fourth part?

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives in the following sentences:—

The fox is a very sly animal. He is also a great thief, for he often steals the fowls from the farm yard. He will seize rabbits, hares, and partridges, when he can get a chance, and when he is very hungry, and can get no better food, he will eat mice, rats, lizards, toads, and frogs. His tail is long and bushy, and is often called a brush.

The fox at one time was very common in England, but now he is rarely seen. Hunting the fox on horseback is a very favourite sport.

Thursday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

- (1.) Multiply 675,428 by 590, and prove.  
 (2.) If a person borrow £50, and pay back at certain times £5 10s. 6d., £14 15s. 7½d., £10 10s., and £3 7s. 6d.; how much is still owing?  
 (3.) If a man buy 100 oranges at 4 for 3d., and sell them at one penny each; how much does he gain?

Friday.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

## RAILWAYS.

- (3.) The South-Western, from Waterloo Station, London, through Salisbury to Exeter, with branch lines to Portsmouth and Southampton.  
 (4.) The London, Chatham, and Dover, from Ludgate Hill, London, through Chatham and Canterbury to Dover, for the Continent.  
 (5.) The South-Eastern, from London Bridge Station, London, to Dover, by way of Tunbridge and Folkestone.  
 (6.) The Great Eastern, from Bishopsgate Street Station, London, to Yarmouth, through Cambridge and Norwich, and also by way of Chelmsford and Ipswich.  
 (7.) The Great Northern, from King's Cross, London, to York, through Peterborough and Doncaster, with a branch line from Retford to Liverpool, through Sheffield and Manchester.

Monday.

## FORTIETH WEEK.

*LEARN—*

Hosea vi. 1-3.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

wean, *to take from.*  
 ween, *to think, to fancy.*  
 with'-er, *to fade, to waste away.*  
 whith'-er, *to what place.*  
 weth'-er, *a male sheep.*  
 weath'-er, *the state of the air.*

wave, *a swell of the sea.*  
 waive, *to put aside.*  
 weald, *a wood or forest.*  
 wield, *to use with the hand.*  
 yolk, *the yellow of an egg.*  
 yoke, *a burden, bondage.*

EXERCISE.—Write the meaning of the following verse in your own words:—

Be kind to thy father, for when thou wast young,  
 Who loved thee so fondly as he?  
 He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,  
 And joined in thy innocent glee.

Tuesday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

- (1.) How much less are £15 12s. 8½d. than £800 0s. 6d.?  
 (2.) Divide two millions and two by thirty-seven.  
 (3.) Add £114 17s. 4½d.; £624 13s. 9½d.; £5,429 13s. 7d.; £28 15s. 2½d.; £75 13s. 5½d.; and £2,016 17s. 10¾d.  
 (4.) If a man borrow £5, how many weeks will it take to repay it at 2s. 6d. per week?

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—

Nearly all the boys and girls in this country know something about tea. They have seen it, and tasted it, but scarcely one has seen it growing. It grows on a small bush in China and India, and, like the holly and other evergreens in England, the leaves remain on the tree all the year round. The tea plant is grown for the sake of its leaves, which are very much like those of the rose tree, and not at all like the black, curly, and broken leaves which we put into the tea-pot.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add together ten sovereigns; ten guineas; twenty-four pounds; fifty shillings; four half-sovereigns; thirteen sixpences; and three half-crowns.

(2.) Multiply 419,237 by 248, and prove.

(3.) If 40 cows cost £832, how much more are they worth than a flock of sheep which cost £675 18s. 7½d.?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

RAILWAYS.

(8.) The Midland, from St. Pancras Station, London, to Lancaster, through Leicester, Derby, and Leeds; with branch lines from Derby to Bristol by Birmingham, and from Ambergate to Liverpool and Manchester.

(9.) The Lancashire and Yorkshire, connecting Liverpool with the principal towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

(10.) The North-Eastern, from York to Newcastle, through Northallerton, and thence to Edinburgh by the North British Line. Branches connect the chief towns of Yorkshire.

The Electric Telegraph is constructed along the principal lines of railway, and is worked by the Post-Office Authorities. Messages can be sent to and from most of the Post-Offices of the Kingdom.

Monday.

FORTY-FIRST WEEK.

LEARN—

John xxi. 15-17.

LEARN AND WRITE—

o'er, over.

e'er, ever.

'tis, it is.

I'll, I will.

I'm, I am.

They're, they are.

let's, let us.

don't, do not.

'twill, it will.

we've, we have.

'twould, it would.

they'd, they would.

EXERCISE.—Write in full, e'en, 'twas, he'll, there's, he's, you're, I'd, ne'er, they'll, can't, it's, he'd, that's, and I've.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) If I have £10, and then go and buy a coat for £1 17s. 8d.; a waistcoat for 12s. 10d.; trousers for 18s. 6d.; and a hat for 11s. 9d.; how much have I left?

- (2.) Multiply and divide 4,268,394 by 306.  
 (3.) Find the difference between £5 and 12 half-crowns.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—  
 Salt is so cheap that we do not set much value on it, yet it is hard to say what we should do without it. We cure fish and meat with it, we eat it with our food, and use it in making cups, saucers, and jugs. It is sometimes found deep down in the earth, and is called rock salt; but it is chiefly got from the sea, and is then called sea salt. The sea water is caught in large shallow trenches, the sun dries up the water, and the salt remains. Springs of salt water are found in some places in England, and the salt is obtained by boiling the water.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

- (1.) Which will cost the more, and by how much—1 lb. of beet at 9d., 1 lb. of mutton at 8½d., 1 lb. of bacon at 10d., and 4 eggs at 8 for 1s.; or, a loaf of bread at 4d., 5 cakes at 1d. each, and 2 lbs. of cheese at 8½d. per lb.?  
 (2.) Divide 7,246,350 by 75.  
 (3.) What is the amount of £75 12s. 6½d.; £58 19s. 11½d.; £4 7s. 2½d.; £306 4s. 10½d.; £2 19s. 8½d.; and £487 16s. 7½d.?  
 (4.) John was sent with a sovereign to pay the grocer 5s. 8d.; the butcher, 4s. 2½d.; and the baker, 3s. 9d.; how much change should he take home?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army of England is not so numerous as that of some countries of Europe, because England trusts for its defence chiefly to the Navy, which is the largest in the world.

There are about 200,000 regular Soldiers, besides large bodies of Volunteers, Militia, and Pensioners.

The ships of the Navy were formerly built of wood; now they are covered with thick plates of iron, and are called "Ironclads."

The chief Naval Ports are Portsmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke.

Monday.

FORTY-SECOND WEEK.

LEARN—

Acts i. 9-14.

LEARN AND WRITE—

ab'sent, not present.	af'-fix, a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.
ab-sent', to keep away.	af-fix', to fix to.
ab'-stract, a short writing.	aug'-ment, an increase.
ab-tract', to draw from.	aug-ment', to grow larger.
ac'-cent, the stress of the voice on a word or syllable.	Au'-gust, one of the months.
ac-cent', to lay stress on a word or syllable	au-gust', grand, majestic.

EXERCISE.—What is the difference in meaning between *there* and *their*; *teas* and *tease*; *sun* and *son*; and *sole* and *soul*?

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the sum of £530 17s. 9½d.; £462 13s. 10d.; £294 14s. 8¾d.; £798 11s. 2¼d.; £49 17s. 2½d.; and £365 15s. 1¾d.

(2.) From eight hundred pounds take four hundred and eleven pounds one shilling and three halfpence.

(3.) Divide five millions five thousand and nine by eighty-seven.

(4.) If a tradesman paid the following bills:—£123 10s. 5d.; £25 10s. 10d.; £87 13s. 9d.; £86 12s. 3d.; £191 14s. 7d., and £31 17s. 8d.; how much would he have left out of £600?

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—

Cotton wool is very much like sheep's wool. One kind grows on bushes about the size of a currant bush, and another on a taller shrub, more like a short tree. The cotton plant likes a warm sun, little rain, and thrives well on poor soil. Women and children pick the cotton from the trees. It is well dried and cleared of the seeds; then it is packed in bales, and sent to England, where it is made into calico, sheets, dresses, and many other useful articles.

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the amount of £1496 14s. 2½d. + £1762 13s. 6¾d. + £25 13s. 9¼d. + £364 15s. 11¾d. + £74 8s. 5½d. + £2073 10s. 10¾d.

(2.) What is the difference between £315 and £184 12s. 6¾d.?

(3.) Find the thirty-fifth part of three millions and twenty-five.

(4.) A woman went out shopping. She gave 1s. 1½d. for cheese; 5s. 3d. for meat; 2s. 1d. for butter; 1s. 4d. for tea; 10d. for coffee; and 11½d. for sugar; and found she had 4s. 6d. left. How much had she at first?

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

POPULATION, RELIGION, AND EDUCATION.

The Population of England and Wales in 1871 was 22,712,266. The people of Cornwall and Wales are descended from the Britons, who were driven there by the Saxons. The people of the other parts of the country are descended chiefly from the Saxons.

The established Religion is Protestantism, governed by Bishops. The greatest freedom is given to all other forms of worship.

The Education of the country is rapidly improving. School Boards are becoming very general. There are Universities at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London; and large Public Schools at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Cheltenham, and Marlborough.

Monday.

## FORTY-THIRD WEEK.

LEARN—

Job xiv. 1-6.

LEARN AND WRITE—

col-lect, a short prayer.

col-lect', to gather.

com-ment, a note, a remark.

com-ment', to write notes, to explain.

com-pact, an agreement, close.

com-pact', close, firm.

com-pound, a mixture.

com-pound', to mix, to combine.

con-cert, a musical entertainment.

con-cert', to settle or adjust.

con-sort, a companion.

con-sort', to keep company with.

EXERCISE.—Put meanings to the following words:—Warmer, frighten, stray, rainy, greedy, leafless, snug, shelter, flit, weary.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) How much less are £140 than 20,317 shillings?

(2.) Find the difference between ten thousand pounds, and one hundred and ten pounds and tenpence halfpenny.

(3.) A person spends on an average one pound and ninepence farthing a day; what does it amount to in a week (7 days)?

(4.) Find the forty-fifth part of twenty-five millions, one hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and twenty-five.

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—

As a strong fellow was driving his waggon along a miry lane, the wheels sank into a deep rut, so that the horses could not pull them out. The waggoner whipped them, but it was of no use. He then fell on his face, and cried to Hercules to come and help him out of his trouble.

But Hercules, instead of at once lifting the waggon out of the rut, asked the waggoner what he did lying there, bawling for help without doing anything. "Put your own shoulder to the wheel and do your best," said he, "and then call on me. I only help those who help themselves."

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the sum of £27 0s. 10d.; £18 12s. 11d.; 15s. 9½d.; £20 7s. 6¼d.; 19s. 3d.; £47 0s. 10d.; one guinea; one half-crown; one florin; and a half-sovereign.

(2.) Find the difference between 15 five-pound notes and 66 shillings and four pence farthing.

(3.) In 42,060 shillings, how many florins?

(4.) Find the quotient of 217,425,164, divided by 253.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government of England is a limited monarchy, under a Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

The Crown of England is hereditary, that is, it descends in a direct line from father to son.

The House of Lords consists of the chief Noblemen of England, and of a few from Scotland and Ireland. The Bishops of England also have seats in the House of Lords.

The House of Commons consists of 658 gentlemen, who are chosen at certain intervals by the electors of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

No law can be made without the consent of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons.

The Commons is the most influential of the three, as no tax can be laid or money granted without its consent.

Monday.

## FORTY-FOURTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Job xiv. 7-12.

LEARN AND WRITE—

con'-duct, *behaviour.*con-duct', *to lead, to guide.*con'-fine, *a limit, a border.*con-fine', *to shut up.*con'-flict, *a fight.*con-flict', *to dash against.*con'-test, *strife, a struggle.*con-test', *to dispute, to strive.*con'-tract, *an agreement.*con-tract', *to draw in, to shrink.*con'-trast, *opposition, difference.*con-contrast', *to set in opposition.*

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences, with suitable meanings for the words in italics:—By this time the *unfortunate* Moses was *undeceived*. He now saw that he had been *imposed upon* by a *prowling sharper*, who had marked him for an easy prey.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Add together ten thousand and nine pounds, and ninepence; eleven hundred pounds, four shillings and twopence; twelve half sovereigns; twenty half-crowns; sixteen crowns; twenty-five florins; and nineteen shillings.

(2.) Find the difference between one hundred and ten thousand pounds, and one thousand and ten shillings.

(3.) Divide eight hundred and twenty thousand, and ten, by twenty-six.

(4.) A boy puts 5s. 7d. into the savings bank, and in a short time draws out 2s. 9d.; he afterwards draws out the remainder to help his mother to buy a dress costing £1 15s. 6d. How much must his mother find?

Wednesday.

EXERCISE.

GRAMMAR.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—

The hemp plant is a very useful plant. It grows best in a rich, moist soil, and in countries which are not very hot nor very cold. When it is ripe, men cut it, and place it in large pits full of water. After a while it is taken out and sent to the mills, to be pulled to pieces and made fit for use. It is then sent to



the rope-walks, where it is made into ropes, large and small, twine, whippcord, and skipping ropes. Sails of ships, and strong bags for flour, and many other things are made of it.

Thursday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

(1.) Find the difference between £99 17s. 0d. and £19 19s. 4½d.

(2.) A horse and cart cost 42 guineas; the horse cost £19 more than the cart. What was the cost of the cart?

(3.) In one million farthings, how many shillings are there?

(4.) What would be the worth of the following Christmas present—one goose 6s. 6d., a turkey 7s. 6d., a hare 4s. 10d., 25 lbs. beef at 9d. per lb., and a leg of mutton, 12 lbs., at 8½d. per lb.

Friday.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

TOWNS.

The six largest and most important towns of England are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield.

(1.) London, the capital of England, is the largest, richest, and most populous city in the world. It is a very old city, and is the seat of the Government. The Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey, are among its principal buildings; and St. James's Park, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park, are its chief Parks. Smithfield is its principal meat market, Covent Garden its chief fruit and vegetable market, and Billingsgate its great fish market. It contains upwards of 3,000,000 people.

Monday.

FORTY-FIFTH WEEK.

*LEARN—*

Prov. xv. 16-20.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

con'-verse, *talk, the opposite.*

con-verse', *to talk to.*

con'-vert, *one who is changed.*

con-vert', *to change.*

con'-vict, *one found guilty of crime.*

con-vict', *to find guilty.*

des'-ert, *a wilderness.*

de-sert', *deserving, to forsake.*

di'-gest, *a summary of laws.*

di-gest', *to arrange, to dissolve.*

dis'-count, *an allowance for prompt payment.*

dis-count', *to deduct, to lend money.*

EXERCISE.—Make sentences with the above words.

Tuesday.

*WORK THESE SUMS—*

(1.) What would it cost to furnish a house, if the kitchen furniture cost £10 11s. 6½d.; the parlour, £30 4s. 2d.; the best bedroom, £25 14s. 6¾d.; and two other bedrooms as much as the kitchen and parlour together?

(2.) Subtract £19 11s. 2¾d. from £48 10s. 1½d.

(3.) If 454,274 herrings are caught by 17 boats, how many were caught, on the average, by each boat?

(4.) If a farmer sow his field with wheat costing £12 14s. 2d.; and pay for wages £5 4s. 6d.; for manure, £4 16s. 3d.; and for horses, &c., £3 7s. 6d.; and at harvest time sell the corn for £30 10s. 2½d.; and the straw for £6 7s. 5d.; how much will he gain?

Wednesday. *LEARN AND WRITE—*

A PSALM OF LIFE.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream !  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real, life is earnest !  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,  
Is our destined end or way ;  
But to act, that each to-morrow  
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and Time is fleeting,  
And our hearts, though stout and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums, are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives

Thursday. *WORK THESE SUMS—*

(1.) If at a church collection there were found in the boxes 20 sovereigns, 34 half sovereigns, 15 half-crowns, 12 florins, 116 shillings, 200 sixpences, 84 fourpenny bits, 96 threepenny bits, 120 pennies, and 15 halfpennies, how much did the collection amount to?

(2.) How much must be taken from £40 12s. 6½d. to leave £17 16s. 4¾d.?

(3.) Divide 15,498,590 by 415, and prove.

Friday. *LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

TOWNS.

(2.) Liverpool, on the Mersey, is the second seaport. It trades chiefly with the United States, South America, and Ireland, and its beautiful steamers are of world-wide repute. It is the chief port of emigration to the United States and Canada. Its population is about 500,000. Birkenhead, on the opposite side of the river, is also a flourishing seaport.

(3.) Manchester, on the Irwell, is the centre of the cotton trade. Salford is situated on the other side of the Irwell, and with Manchester forms one immense town, containing about 500,000 people.

Monday.

## FORTY-SIXTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Isaiah xl. 1-5.

LEARN AND WRITE—

en'-trance, *the gate, the beginning.*en-trance', *to put in a trance.*es'-cort, *a guard.*es-cort', *to guard by land.*es'-say, *a trial, a composition.*es-say', *to try, to attempt.*ex'-ile, *banishment, one expelled.*ex-ile'. *to banish from home or country.*ex'-port, *that which is sent out.*ex-port', *to carry or send out.*ex'-tract, *that which is drawn out.*ex-tract', *to draw out.*

EXERCISE.—Write the following sentences, with suitable meanings for the words in italics:—The *exiles* were escorted to the sea by a strong *escort*, for fear they would *essay* to escape. St. Peter was *entranced* at the time the men stood at the *entrance* of the city. Rum is an *extract* of sugar, and is *exported* from Jamaica.

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) Find the sum of £262 12s. 6d.; £131 6s. 3d.; £126 5s. 0d.; £817 10s. 3d.; £428 19s. 9d.; £42 12s. 1d.; and £725 11s. 11d.

(2.) What must be added to £20 10s. 2d. to make one hundred and fifteen pounds?

(3.) Multiply 975,846 by 307, and prove.

(4.) If a match boy buy a gross of matches for 2s. 9d., and sell them at 3 a penny; how much will he gain?

Wednesday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!

Let the dead Past bury its dead!

Act—act in the living Present!

Heart within, and God c'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime,

And, departing, leave behind us

Footprints on the sands of time.

Footprints, that perhaps another,

Sailing o'er life's solemn main,

A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,

Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,

With a heart for any fate;

Still achieving, still pursuing,

Learn to labour and to wait.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives

Thursday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) If fifteen orange trees produce 16,275 oranges, what will be the average number produced by each tree?

(2.) If a rent collector collect £25, and deduct from it £5 2s. 7d. for repairs, £2 10s. 11d. for rates, and £1 5s. 0d. for commission; how much must he hand in to the owner?

(3.) Find the sum of £20 11s. 2½d.; £160 14s. 3¾d.; £47 13s. 6¼d.; £285 19s. 10¾d.; £71 11s. 3½d.; and £32 4s. 4¾d.

(4.) Make a subtraction sum, and work it.

Friday.

LEARN AND WRITE—

GEOGRAPHY.

TOWNS.

(4.) Birmingham is situated in the centre of the country, and on the borders of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Its manufactures of hardware are very extensive, and embrace machinery, firearms, swords, buttons, pens, &c. Its jewellery trade is also very large. The population is about 350,000. It has a handsome Town Hall.

(5.) Leeds, on the Aire, is the chief seat of the woollen manufactures. It has a population of 260,000.

(6.) Sheffield, on the Sheaf, a tributary of the Don, is a large town devoted to the cutlery and iron trades. It manufactures all kinds of cutting instruments, and immense cannons for the Navy are cast here. Its population is 250,000.

Monday.

FORTY-SEVENTH WEEK.

LEARN—

Isaiah xl. 6-11.

LEARN AND WRITE—

fer'-ment, a gentle boiling.  
fer-ment', to set in motion.  
fre'-quent, often seen or done.  
fre-quent', to visit often.  
fore'-cast, foresight.  
fore-cast', to foresee.

fore'-taste, a taste beforehand.  
fore-taste', to taste before.  
gal'-lant, gay, brave, heroic.  
gal-lant', polite and attentive to ladies.  
im'-port, that which is brought in.  
im-port', to bring into a country.

EXERCISE.—What is the difference in meaning between *their* and *there*; *stationary* and *stationery*; *right* and *wright*; *seem* and *seam*; and *sale* and *sail*?

Tuesday.

WORK THESE SUMS—

(1.) How much more are seventeen thousand and nineteen pounds, eight shillings and fivepence, than nine thousand and nine pounds, and elevenpence halfpenny?

(2.) Find the sum of £624 14s. 3¼d.; £832 17s. 9½d.; £916 18s. 5¾d.; £1,235 11s. 11d.; £346 9s. 10¼d.; and £49 16s. 1¾d.

(3.) Find the forty-eighth part of three millions and forty-eight.

(4.) What will it cost to give a treat to a school of 200 children, if each child receive a penny bun, an orange at 10 for 6d., and a half-pint of milk at 8d. a quart?

**Wednesday.** *LEARN AND WRITE—*

The stately homes of England!  
 How beautiful they stand!  
 Amidst their tall ancestral trees,  
 O'er all the pleasant land!  
 The deer across their greensward bound  
 Through shade and sunny gleam,  
 The swan glides past them with the sound  
 Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry homes of England!  
 Around their hearths by night,  
 What gladsome looks of household love  
 Meet in the ruddy light!  
 There childhood's voice flows forth in song,  
 And pleasant tales are told:  
 And lips move tunefully along  
 Some glorious page of old.

Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives

**Thursday.***WORK THESE SUMS—*

- (1.) £45 18s. 2½d. + £642 13s. 5½d. + £1,018 17s. 4¾d. +  
 £923 2s. 8¼d. + £510 11s. 7¾d. + £4,275 12s. 10¼d.  
 (2.) From £875, take three hundred and ninety-six pounds  
 and a farthing.  
 (3.) Find the eighty-fourth part of twenty millions, fifteen  
 thousand, two hundred and twenty.  
 (4.) If a grocer take £50 a week, and pay £3 7s. 6d. for  
 wages, 10s. for gas, £20 4s. 2½d. for goods, and 3s. 5d. for  
 sundries; how much is left?

**Friday.***LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

## TOWNS.

The following towns should also be noticed:—  
 Hull, on the Humber, trades chiefly with the countries skirting  
 the North and Baltic Seas. Its population is about 125,000.  
 Southampton, on Southampton Water. Its steamers sail  
 to all parts of the world, but chiefly to the East and the Medi-  
 terranean Sea. It is an important packet station.  
 Bristol, on the Avon, was once the second seaport in the  
 Kingdom. It is now surpassed by Liverpool and Hull.  
 Stoke-upon-Trent is the chief town in the Potteries, and  
 Burton-on-Trent is noted for its breweries.

**Monday.***LEARN—*

## FORTY-EIGHTH WEEK.

Isaiah xl. 28-31.

**LEARN AND WRITE—**

im'-press, a mark made by pressure.

im'-press', to make a mark by pressure.

im'-print, the publisher's name on a book cover.

im'-print', to print, to stamp.

in'-cense, perfume sent out by fire

in'-cense', to rouse to passion.

in'-crease, a growing larger.

in'-crease', to grow larger.

in'-sult, abuse offered to another.

in'-sult', to treat with abuse.

in'-ter-change, an exchange.

in'-ter-change', to give and take.

**EXERCISE.**—Fill up the blanks in the following sentences:—  
To abuse a person is to ( ) him. The publisher's name on this book is his ( ). Jeroboam burned ( ) on the altar, and was greatly ( ) when reproved by the prophet. The trade ( ) every year, and merchants ( ) one with another.

**Tuesday.****WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Find the difference between five thousand pounds, and £345 16s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(2.) If a man spend three hundred pounds a year, save £80 16s. 5d., and give away £10 12s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., how much is his yearly income?

(3.) Divide 27,425,088 by 432.

(4.) If a farmer buy at a fair, a horse for 15 guineas, and 2 cows at £13 10s. each, and sell a sheep for £1 17s. 6d., and 3 bullocks at 14 guineas each; how much money should he take home?

**Wednesday.****LEARN AND WRITE—**

The cottage homes of England!

By thousands on her plains,  
They're smiling o'er the silvery brook,  
And round the hamlet fanes.

Through glowing orchards forth they peep,  
Each from its nook of leaves;  
And fearless there the lowly sleep,  
As birds beneath their eaves.

The free, fair homes of England!

Long, long in hut and hall  
May hearts of native proof be reared,  
To guard each hallowed wall.

And green for ever be the groves,  
And bright the flowery sod,  
Where first the child's glad spirit loves  
Its country and its God.

**Write the Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, and Adjectives—**

**Thursday.****WORK THESE SUMS—**

(1.) Find the cost of the following articles:—2 lbs. of beef at 9d., 1 lb. of mutton at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of veal at 8d., and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. of pork at 9d.

(2.) A person bought fifty-nine cows for eleven hundred and seventy-seven pounds one shilling, and sold them for £1,200 0s. 6d.; how much did he gain by the transaction?

(3.) Find the difference between the fifteenth and seventy-fifth parts of seven millions, four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five.

(4.) How much will a man gain if he buy 1,000 nuts at 10 a penny, and sell them at 16 for 2d.?

Friday.

*LEARN AND WRITE—*

GEOGRAPHY.

TOWNS.

Oxford, on the Thames, and Cambridge, on the Cam, are noted for their Universities.

Bath, in Somersetshire, Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, Matlock and Buxton, in Derbyshire, and Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, are famous watering places.

Brighton and Hastings, in Sussex, Ramsgate and Margate, in Kent, Scarborough, in Yorkshire, and Douglas, in the Isle of Man, are much resorted to for sea bathing.

Greenwich, which adjoins London, contains the National Observatory, and from its meridian longitude is reckoned.

Dover, on the coast of Kent, is the nearest port to the Continent, and Holyhead, in Anglesea, is the nearest port to Dublin.

Chester, on the Dee, is a very old town, and the old city walls are still in a good state of preservation.





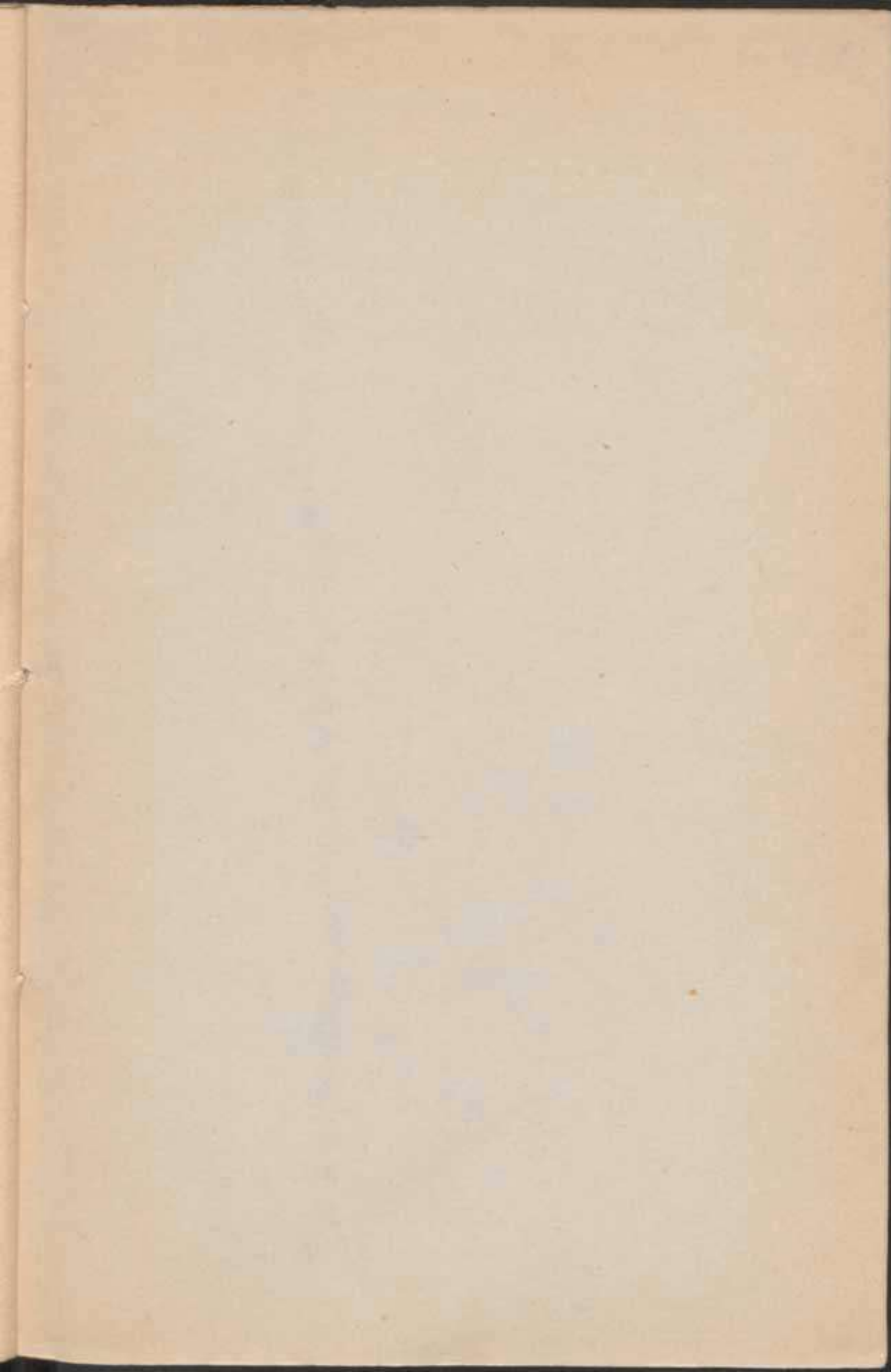
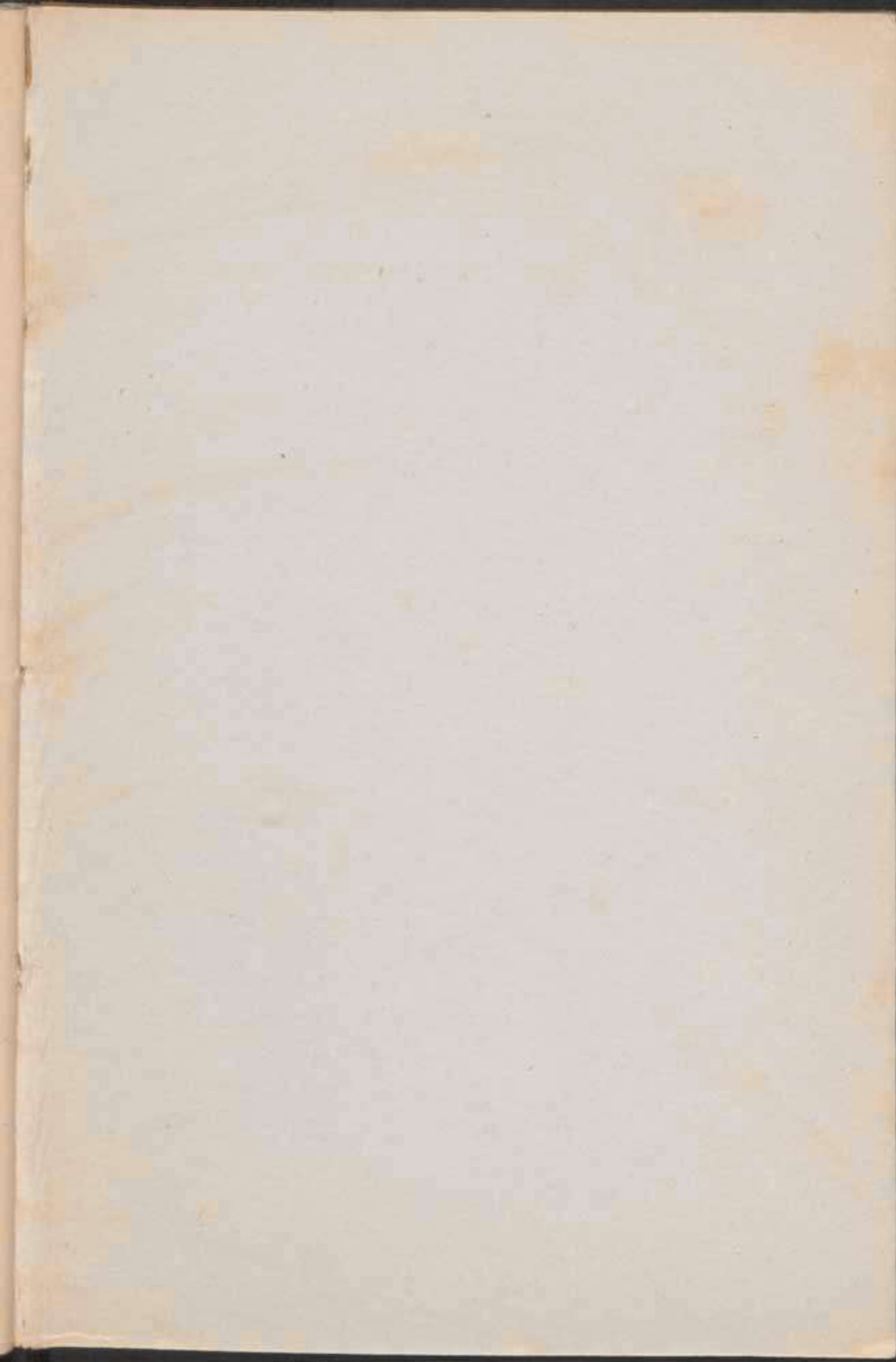


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page	Chapter	Section
1	I	1
2	I	2
3	I	3
4	I	4
5	I	5
6	I	6
7	I	7
8	I	8
9	I	9
10	I	10
11	I	11
12	I	12
13	I	13
14	I	14
15	I	15
16	I	16
17	I	17
18	I	18
19	I	19
20	I	20
21	I	21
22	I	22
23	I	23
24	I	24
25	I	25
26	I	26
27	I	27
28	I	28
29	I	29
30	I	30
31	I	31
32	I	32
33	I	33
34	I	34
35	I	35
36	I	36
37	I	37
38	I	38
39	I	39
40	I	40
41	I	41
42	I	42
43	I	43
44	I	44
45	I	45
46	I	46
47	I	47
48	I	48
49	I	49
50	I	50
51	I	51
52	I	52
53	I	53
54	I	54
55	I	55
56	I	56
57	I	57
58	I	58
59	I	59
60	I	60
61	I	61
62	I	62
63	I	63
64	I	64
65	I	65
66	I	66
67	I	67
68	I	68
69	I	69
70	I	70
71	I	71
72	I	72
73	I	73
74	I	74
75	I	75
76	I	76
77	I	77
78	I	78
79	I	79
80	I	80
81	I	81
82	I	82
83	I	83
84	I	84
85	I	85
86	I	86
87	I	87
88	I	88
89	I	89
90	I	90
91	I	91
92	I	92
93	I	93
94	I	94
95	I	95
96	I	96
97	I	97
98	I	98
99	I	99
100	I	100



# GARDNER & SHARPE'S

## SERIES OF

# HOME LESSONS.

### THE COMPREHENSIVE HOME LESSON BOOK.

- PART I.**—(For Standard I., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Arithmetic; Spelling; and Short Lessons in Prose and Verse for transcription. 4d.
- PART II.**—(For Standard II., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic and Spelling. 4d.
- PART III.**—(For Standard III., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Arithmetic; Spelling; Composition; Grammar; and Geography. 5d.
- PART IV.**—(For Standard IV., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Arithmetic; Spelling; Grammar; Geography; History and Poetry. 7d.
- PART V.**—(For Standard V., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Arithmetic; Spelling; Grammar; Geography; History; Etymology; Composition and Poetry. 9d.
- PART VI.**—(For Standard VI., New Code, 1882) contains Lessons in Scripture; Arithmetic; Spelling; Grammar; Geography; History; Etymology; Composition and Poetry. 9d.

*Keys to Arithmetical Examples in each Part. 3d. each.*

### GARDNER & SHARPE'S LESSON SERIES FOR HOME AND SCHOOL USE.

**ARITHMETIC**, arranged in Lessons—PARTS I. and II. for Standards I. and II., 2d. PART III. for Standard III., 2d. PART IV. for Standard IV., 2d. PART V. for Standard V., 2d.

*Keys to each Part. 4d. each.*

- The **THIRD STANDARD GRAMMAR**, arranged in Lessons, 1d.
- The **THIRD STANDARD GEOGRAPHY**, arranged in Lessons, 1d.
- The **THIRD STANDARD GEOGRAPHY & GRAMMAR** Combined, 2d.
- The **FOURTH STANDARD GRAMMAR**, arranged in Lessons, 1d.
- The **FOURTH STANDARD GEOGRAPHY**, Scotland, Ireland, and British Possessions, 1d.
- The **FOURTH STANDARD GEOGRAPHY & GRAMMAR** Combined, 2d.
- The **FIFTH STANDARD GRAMMAR**, arranged in Lessons, 1d.
- The **FIFTH STANDARD GEOGRAPHY**, Europe, 1d.
- The **FIFTH STANDARD GEOGRAPHY & GRAMMAR** Combined, 2d.

- ENGLISH GRAMMAR**, arranged in Lessons. 4d.; Cloth, 6d.
- HISTORY OF ENGLAND**, arranged in Lessons. 4d.; Cloth, 6d.
- GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE**, arranged in Lessons, with Coloured Map, specially adapted for the work. 4d.
- GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES**, arranged in Lessons, with Coloured Map, specially adapted for the work. 4d.