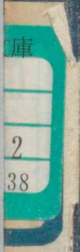
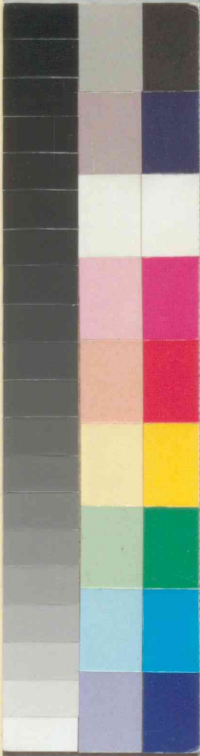


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FOR

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BOOK THREE

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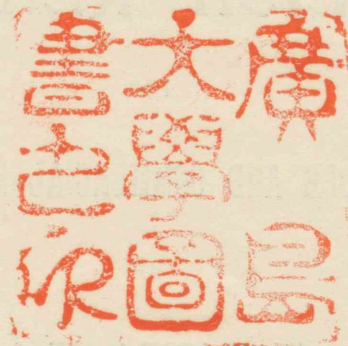


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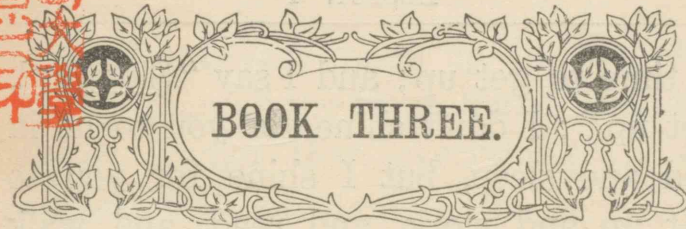
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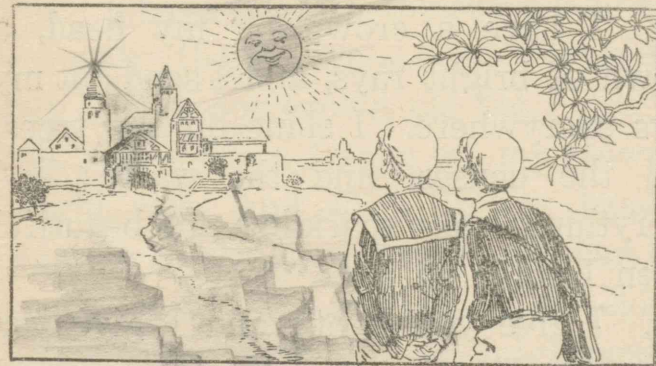


In at one ear  
out at the other



LESSON ONE.

THE SUN AND THE MOON.



1. The sun says:  
My name is Sun. I am very bright.  
I rise in the East; and when I rise,  
it is day.
2. I look in at your window with my  
bright, golden eye, and tell you when it

is time to get up; and I say "Sluggard, get up"; I don't shine for you to lie in bed and sleep, but I shine for you to get up and work, and read, and walk about.

3. I am a great traveller: I travel all over the sky; I never stop, and I am never tired.

4. I have a crown on my head, a crown of bright rays, and I send out my rays everywhere. I shine on the trees, and the houses, and the water; and everything looks sparkling and beautiful when I shine on it.

5. I give you light; and I give you heat, for I make everything warm. I make the fruit ripen, and I make the corn ripen. If I did not shine on the fields and gardens, nothing would grow.

sluggard crown everywhere sparkling  
light heat ripen

6. I am very high up in the sky, higher than all the trees, higher than the clouds, higher than everything. I am a great way off.

7. If I were to come nearer to you, I should scorch you to death, and I should burn up the grass, for I am all made of hot glowing fire.

8. I have been in the sky a long time—longer than anyone can remember, but I have not grown old yet.

9. Sometimes I take off my crown of bright rays, and wrap up my head in thin silver clouds and then you can look at me; but when there are no clouds, and I shine with all my brightness at noon, you cannot look at me, for I should dazzle your eyes and make you blind. The eagle is the only creature that can

nearer scorch glowing brightness  
dazzle eagle

look at me: then the eagle with his strong piercing eyes can always look at me.

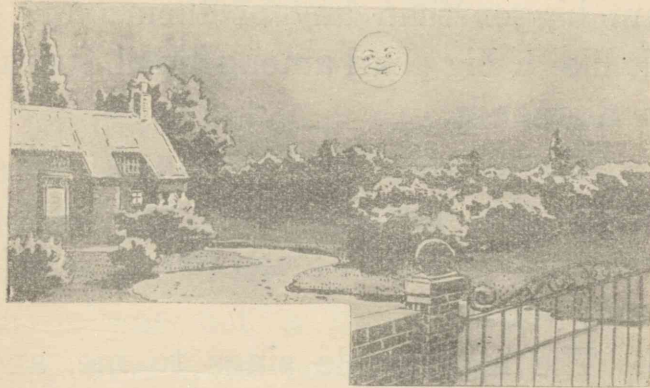
10. When I <sup>about</sup> am going to rise in the morning to make it day, the larks fly up in the sky to meet me, and sing sweetly in the air; and the cock crows loud to tell everybody I am coming; but the owls and the bats fly away when they see me, and hide themselves in old walls and hollow trees; and the lions and tigers go into their dens and caves and sleep there all the day.

11. I shine in all places: I shine in England, and in France, and in Germany, and all over the earth.

I am the most beautiful and glorious creature that can be seen in the whole world.

piercing    sweetly    crows    loud    owls  
bats    hollow    dens    caves    glorious  
weather

## THE MOON.



1. The moon says:

My name is Moon; I shine to give you light at night, when the sun is set.

2. I am very beautiful, white like silver.

You can look at me whenever you like, for I am not so bright as to dazzle your eyes, and I never scorch you. I am mild and gentle. I let even the little glow-worms shine which are quite dark by day.

whenever    mild    glow-worms

3. The stars shine all around me, but I am bigger than any of them; and I look like a big pearl among small, sparkling diamonds.

4. When you are asleep, I shine through the curtains with my gentle rays; and I say "Sleep on, I won't disturb you."

5. The nightingale sings to me, and she sings better than all the other birds put together. She sits in a thornbush, and sings melodiously all night long, while the dew lies on the grass, and everything is quite quiet and silent all round.

---

The moon's not seen when the sun shines.

---

stars pearl diamonds curtains disturb  
 nightingale thornbush melodiously dew

## LESSON TWO.

### PETER JOHNSON'S BOOTS.

1. Peter Johnson was a very fortunate man. He had a good home, a good wife, and a good pair of boots. He had worn these boots for years, yet there was not a crack in them, and they were quite comfortable.

2. However, as time went on, Peter thought less and less of his boots. Sometimes they seemed to him too square at the toes, and sometimes they seemed too pointed. At one time they looked too large, and again they looked as if they were too small.

3. "I think I shall sell these boots," said Peter one morning.

"And why should you do that?" asked his wife.

---

crack comfortable seemed pointed



4. "Do you not see that the tops are too short?" asked Peter in return.

"But you said that the tops were too long," said the woman.

"Did I? Well, then, they have shrunk. I shall go to the city and trade them for another pair."

5. So Peter took ten shining silver coins from his chest and <sup>exchange for</sup> set out <sup>start</sup> for the city. He met a man carrying a pair of boots.

6. "How fortunate I am!" said Peter. "Shall we trade boots?"

The man looked at Peter's boots. "Yes, I will do it," said he, "but I must have three dollars besides."

7. So Peter paid him three dollars and put on his new boots; but when he had walked awhile, they hurt his feet

shrunk trade coins chest dollars  
besides awhile

very much. Soon he met another man with a pair of boots, and again he proposed a trade.

8. "Your boots are not worth very much; you must give me three dollars besides," said the man.

Peter knew very well that the boots he wore were worth little, so he cheerfully paid the three dollars, and took the new pair. But when he <sup>put on</sup> drew them on, they were worse than the others. He could scarcely walk in them.

9. I shall be more careful when I trade again," thought Peter, as he limped slowly along.

Now he walked a long way before he met any one. The boots hurt him at every step, and poor Peter was almost wild with the pain. At last he met a man with a very fine pair of boots.

proposed scarcely wild

10. "Will you trade boots with me?" asked Peter.

"I will sell you these boots," said the man.

Then Peter took out his four dollars.



"Here is all the money I have," said he, "but I must have a comfortable pair of boots."

11. The man took the money, and Peter put on the boots. Now, indeed, he could walk. How delightful it was to

delightful

walk without being in pain. It was like flying.

12. When he was at home again, he walked up and down the room until the floor creaked, and stuck out his feet as much as possible; but the old woman only sat and spun.

13. "Do you not see," said Peter Johnson, "that I have found a perfect pair of boots at last?" *Perfection*

14. "And they are not too narrow, or too square at the toes, or too short in the legs?" asked his wife.

15. "Oh, what questions!" said Peter. "It is as if they had grown on my feet! To be sure, they have cost me ten dollars, but they are worth every cent of it."

16. "Ten dollars!" cried the old woman. "You have paid ten dollars for your old pair of boots!"

creaked stuck perfect narrow grown

Then she turned down the top of one of the boots, and there was Peter Johnson's name.

17. "H'm!" said Peter.

But since that day he has never found fault with his boots; and it is, indeed, a good bargain when one can buy contentment with ten dollars.

The finest shoe often hurts the foot.

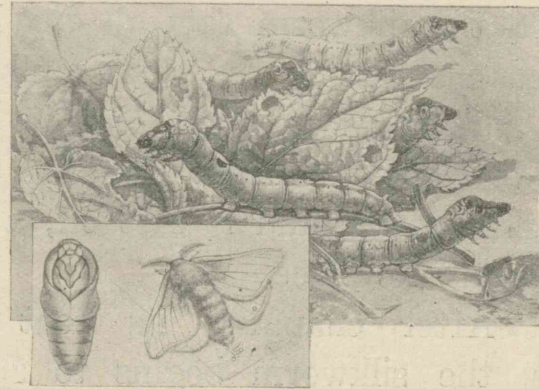
None know where the shoe pinches but he that wears it.

He who wants content can't find an easy chair.

fault      bargain      contentment

### LESSON THREE.

#### RIBBONS FROM WORMS



1. "Mother, Ada North says that the ribbon on my hat was made by a worm. Can that be true?"

"A worm did not make the ribbon, my dear, but it did make the silk."

2. "How can that be, mother?"

"There is a little creature, called the silkworm, which lives in many warm countries. It is this little creature which

silkworm

makes the silk. Although called a worm, it is really a kind of caterpillar.

3. "During the first two months of its life, the silkworm eats all day long. It feeds upon the leaves of the mulberry-tree, and grows so fast that its skin soon becomes too small for it. Then that skin bursts, and is cast off, a new one taking its place.

4. "After changing its coat four times, the silkworm begins to spin a little house for itself. It makes very fine threads of silk, and winds them round and round its body, forming what is called a cocoon.

5. "When the cocoon is finished, the silkworm goes to sleep, as it were, and a great change comes over it. In fact, it becomes quite a new creature.

---

although caterpillar during mulberry-tree  
cast forming cocoon

6. "I must not <sup>fail</sup> forget to tell you, that in making its house, it begins, not with the inside, but with the outside."

"How strange that is, mother!"

"Yes; you see, the silkworm wishes to be inside the cocoon when it is finished.

7. "After being in its house for two or three weeks, the little creature wants to get out. To do this it makes a hole right through the inside of the cocoon.

8. "When it comes out, it is no longer a worm. It is a moth with four wings, and is soon able to fly about in the air."

"Oh, I should so like to see one!" cried the little girl.

9. "But men want the silk, to make it into pretty things. So they do not

---

moth

let the moth cut its way out, for <sup>allow</sup>that <sup>it-2101</sup>injures the silk.

10. "They take the little cocoon and put it into warm water, or into a hot oven."

11. "Why do they do that, mother?"

"To kill the creature inside, before it has had time to cut its way out of the cocoon.

12. "Then they take this fine silk, which the silkworm has spun, and make it into silk for dresses, ribbons for hats, and many other pretty things."

13. "Now I know what Ada North meant when she said that a worm made the ribbon on my hat. She meant that we get silk from the silkworm.

"I think they must be very clever worms; don't you, mother?"

injures    oven    dresses

## LESSON FOUR.

### THE NEWS-BOY.



1. "Evening paper! Latest edition! Extra special!"

So shouted Ned, the news-boy, as he

news-boy

ran as hard as he could from the newspaper office, with his bundle of papers under his arm.

2. Ned always tried to get away early from the office with his papers, for he knows that the sooner he gets into the street the more papers he will sell.

3. He has a sharp eye for the man who is likely to buy a paper, and he keeps a keen look-out on every side for a chance customer.

4. When he sees such a person, Ned does not wait for him to come near. No matter how far off he is, Ned rushes to the man, and does his best to make a sale.

5. I have seen him thread his way among carts, cars, and cabs towards

bundle    look-out    chance    customer  
                 thread            cabs

such a man, as calmly as you and I would go along the sidewalk on a Sunday.

6. He has no fear of the horses. He has always a friendly word and a caress for them as they come past his corner, and I have no doubt they know him as well as he knows them.

7. Ned's corner is his shop. He can always be found there by the passers-by. If, when passing any day, you put your hand into your pocket and look about you, Ned will be at your elbow in less than a minute, with a fresh copy of his paper ready for your grasp.

8. All the policemen whose beats are near Ned's corner know him. They like Ned because he is honest as well as sharp, and does not play trick like some other news-boys whom they know.

calmly    friendly    caress    passers-by    elbow  
                 grasp    policemen    beats    trick

## LESSON FIVE.

## THE GOLD DOLLAR.—I.

1. "When I was but eight years old," said an old gentleman, "my father and mother sent me to live with a farmer who was to keep me till I grew to be a man. The farmer made me work very hard, and gave me but very little money to spend.

2. "I sometimes had a few cents, but I wanted very much to have a gold coin of my own. Now I will tell you how I got a gold dollar once and what I did with it.

3. "One night my master sent me to the grocer's in the village to buy some things for him, and as I was returning home I saw a little parcel lying on the roadside.

gentleman    grocer's    returning

4. "I picked it up and looked inside the paper, but I could find nothing; and I was just on the point of throwing it away, when something dropped out of it and fell with a ringing sound upon a stone.

5. "I looked at it, picked it up, and felt it. It was yellow and round, and I put it into my pocket and went home.

"As I walked along, I pulled it out every two or three minutes to look at it again; but when I met any one, I at once put it out of sight.

6. "When I reached home I did not tell the farmer's family that I had found a gold coin. I would not have had them know of it for the world. But what was I to do with it? It seemed to me that my face told of my secret. I kept awake half the night, and I felt unhappy the next morning.

throwing    ringing    sight    awake    unhappy

7. "The farmer said at the breakfast table, 'Robert, I want you to go to Mr. Day's this morning, and ask him if he can come and work for me to-day and to-morrow.'

"On my way to Mr. Day's house I kept thinking about the money, and said to myself that if I were found out I should be called a thief.

8. "But then I said again to myself, 'If I do not know who the loser is, how can I give him his money?'

"It is only because I am afraid Farmer Gray will take it from me that I hide it, that's all. I would not steal; and if the loser should ask me for it, I would give it to him at once."

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

thief

loser

## LESSON SIX.

### THE GOLD DOLLAR.—II.

1. "The gold was like a heavy stone, and I was not so happy with my riches as I had been with a nickel which Farmer Gray had given me some weeks before. Nobody had claimed the nickel, and I had been as happy as a king.

2. "Mr. Day was not at home, so I went back again. I saw Mr. Easton's horse standing at the gate, and I was frightened; for Mr. Easton was a policeman, and I thought he had come to take me to jail. So I hid in the garden until he went away.

3. "When I went in, Farmer Gray looked very angry, and I thought he knew all about the money. But he only

riches

nickel

claimed

jail 看字



scolded me for having been so long upon my errand.

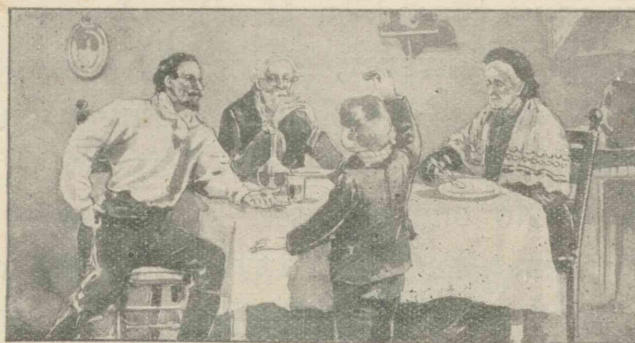
“Then I went to work in the fields, with the gold in my pocket, and several times I took it out to look at it. I was very unhappy.

4. “At night I was sent again to see Mr. Day. This time he was at home, and he said that he would come next day to work for Farmer Gray. It was dark as I went home, and I was afraid of robbers. I never felt so <sup>nervously</sup> cowardly in my life, and all because I had something that did not belong to me.

5. “Mr. Day came early next morning. I will tell you something about him. He was an honest but poor man, and had to work very hard to get food enough for his large family.

“Farmer Gray was a kind man, and

scolded      robbers      cowardly



asked him to come in and have some breakfast with Mrs. Gray and himself.

6. “While they were eating their breakfast Mr. Day told Farmer Gray that he had lost a gold dollar.

“He said it was the only one he had in the world, and that he had lost it as he was going home from work. It was tied up in a piece of paper.

7. “Oh, how I jumped, to be sure, when Mr. Day told of his loss! The blood started to my cheeks; but as all

blood

eyes were turned on Mr. Day, I was not noticed. However, I took the money out of my pocket, and holding it up, I said, 'Is this yours, Mr. Day?'

8. "No one can tell how pleased I felt then. Farmer Gray patted me on the head and called me a good boy; and although I felt I did not deserve all the kind things he said to me, I nearly cried for joy at having been saved from dishonesty."

*The government = government*  
*did days = from day before*

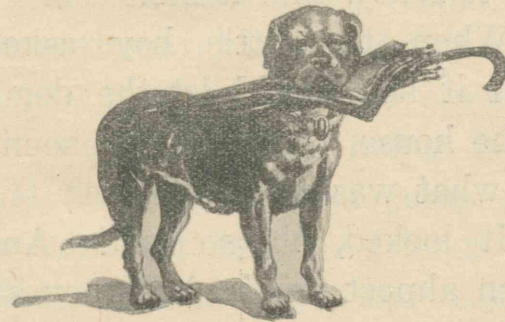
Honesty is better than ill-gotten wealth.

There is a policeman in every man's conscience; you may not always find him on the beat.

deserve      dishonesty

## LESSON SEVEN.

STORY OF A DOG.



1. Some years ago, a little boy, not more than eight years old, was sent on an errand. As he was going home, a lame dog, rough and dirty, came limping after him.

2. A bad boy would have thrown stones at the poor dog; but the little

rough      dirty      thrown

boy of whom I am telling you, had been taught to be gentle and kind.

3. He saw that the dog had been ill used, and that it wanted a friend. So he let it follow him home.

4. When the little boy asked his mother if she would let the dog come into the house, the poor dog seemed to know what was said.

5. It looked, oh, so sad! And the children almost cried when they saw its large bright eyes looking up to them for pity.

6. The mother, who had taught her children to be kind and gentle, did not turn the poor, hungry, lame dog away. She let it go into the wash-house; and the children gave it some food, and some water to drink, and some clean straw to lie on.

pity      wash-house      straw

7. After a few days it was well again. It soon made itself clean, and began to show how pleased it was with its new home.

8. It did all that a dog could do to show how thankful it was for the kindness shown to it. Instead of crouching, as if it were afraid of being beaten, it would frisk about, and jump up to lick the hands of its little friends.

9. The children gave the dog the name of Elf, and it was their friend as well as their pet.

10. I shall tell you how it was their friend. It used to go with them to school, and drive away bad boys who tried to tease or to hurt them.

11. Then, when they went into school, Elf walked back to the house, and stayed

shown      instead      crouching      beaten  
frisk      tease

in the yard with the fowls. It watched that they did not stray, and that no one stole them. No bad boys dared to throw stones at them when Elf was near.

12. When it was time for the children to leave school, their mother would say, "Elf, it is time to bring the children home." It was long before Elf could be taught what she meant. But at last it came to know; and no sooner were the words said, than off it ran to the school.

13. Yes, and more than that; Elf at last became so clever a dog, that on a wet day it would carry an umbrella in its mouth when it went for the children.

14. Look at the picture, and you will see Elf all ready to start for school.

15. Sometimes boys in the street tried to take the umbrella from it; but

fowls    stray    umbrella

Elf was too quick for them. It would run past them at full speed, and it always got safely away.

16. Thus did this once poor lame dog in many ways repay the kindness of its little friends.

Standing

An old dog does not bark for nothing.

A living dog is better than a dead lion.

repay    friends

## LESSON EIGHT.

## HETTY THE FLOWER GIRL.—I.



1. Hetty was a little London girl. When she was two years old, she could run about on her two chubby legs as well as any child.

2. Her mother took in washing, and was very busy all day, so that Hetty had very often to take care of herself.

chubby

washing

3. One day, when her mother was hard at work, Hetty thought it would be nice to go to the door. When she reached the door, she thought it would be nicer still to go out into the street.

4. Poor little baby! She went into the road, and before any one could save her, a big horse ran over her, and she lay pale and hurt on the ground.

5. Kind men picked her up, and took her home. She was not killed, but after that she was always lame, and could only walk with crutches.

6. In time she learned to read, and write, and sew; and she could play with her rag doll. But she could not run and romp with other little girls, and she could not sweep the floor, or make the beds, for her mother.

7. When she was eight years old,

nicer baby pale crutches sew rag romp

her mother was ill with a fever, and had to stay in bed a great many days.

8. Hetty was a good, kind girl, and she wished, all the time, that she could work and earn money to buy nice food for her mother.

9. "How mother would like some grapes and jelly!" she said to herself, "I wish I could get some for her. But I don't know how."

不解 Every mother's child is handsome.

No use in crying over spilt milk.

fever

grapes

jelly

## LESSON NINE.

### HETTY THE FLOWER-GIRL.—II.

1. One morning, as Hetty was going to the grocer's to buy some tea, she stopped at the corner to look at old Mr. Sunshine's flowers.

2. His real name was Jones, but the children called him Mr. Sunshine because he was so cheery and kind.

3. When Hetty saw the red roses and the bright pinks, she thought that a pot of flowers might please her sick mother. She asked the price of some of them, but they were all too dear; for she had only a few pennies of her own.

4. I suppose she looked very sorry about it, for Mr. Sunshine said, "Now, you like one of those roses, wouldn't you?"

real

cheery

pinks

“Yes, sir,” said Hetty, “but I must wait until I have saved some more pennies.”

5. “Come, now,” said Mr. Sunshine; “if you will sit here on this bench, and sell this basket of nosegays for me, I will give you the rose-bush.”

6. Hetty looked up in Mr. Sunshine’s face with a glad smile. She sat down on the bench, looking like a little white flower herself, and held up the basket as people passed by. One or two stopped and bought a nosegay.

7. By and by, at dinner-time, more people came along the street. Many gentlemen stopped at the flower-stall and bought nosegays. Some put them in their button-holes, others took them home.

---

nosegays   rose-bush   flower-stall   button-holes



8. When Mr. Sunshine came to look in the basket, there was only one nosegay left, and Hetty had a handful of pennies for him.

9. He counted them, and said, "That is all right; now you may take your rosebush and go home." Then he saw that she could not use her crutches and carry the pot too; so he went home with her.

10. When he reached the door, he said, "You can come and sell flowers for me every morning, if you like, and I will pay you a shilling every day."

11. This seemed a great deal of money to Hetty, and she was almost ready to cry for joy when she told her mother about it.

12. She went every day and sold flowers for Mr. Sunshine, and earned

handful

sold

the money to buy nice things for her mother.

13. Then she saved enough to set up a flower-stall of her own, and everybody who went along the street had a smile and a kind word for lame Hetty the flower-girl.

Work has a bitter root but sweet fruit.

Work produces virtue, and virtue honor.

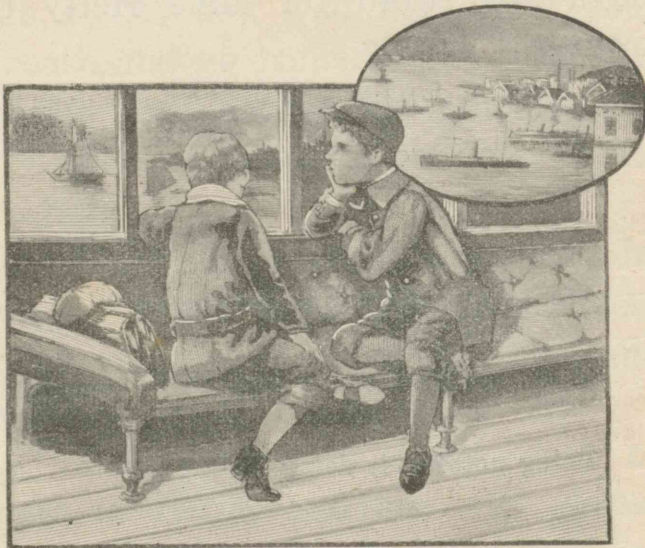
Doing nothing is doing ill.



## LESSON TEN.

PASSAGE FROM QUEENBOROUGH TO  
FLUSHING.

(In the express train from London to Queenborough.)



1. I should like to know how much time there is between the arrival of the train at Queenborough and the departure

passagearrival

of the steamer. I want to make my supper of some English beef; for it's not good to go on board with an empty stomach.

2. It's never good, not even on land, to walk about with an empty stomach. But to answer your question, there's very little time at Queenborough. The steamer is in the harbour before we arrive, and the train takes us to the pier, so that we may step directly from our compartment on board the steamer, which sails about a quarter of an hour after our arrival. But you may get your supper on board.

3. Are meals included in the passage money? B L

No.

But I'm afraid it will be some time

beef    board    stomach    pier    directly  
         compartment    included

before I get my supper, and I'm not a good sailor; as soon as the rolling and pitching begins, I feel sick.

Q 4. And after a substantial meal you can stand it a little longer. But the steward will get you supper in no time.

5. Do you know a good prescription against sea-sickness?

There is none; at least, I don't believe in any of them.

6. But tell me please: if there is so little time at Queenborough, how is it possible to get one's luggage on board?

That's the business of the railway-officials.

7. But I have booked only to Queenborough.

Booked to Queenborough? Don't you

pitching substantial steward prescription  
sea-sickness railway-officials booked

know that there are through-tickets from London to Berlin? And not only through, but return-tickets. How long are you going to stay in Germany?

A month or so.

Well, they are available for 30 days.

8. Confound it!—Another question, Sir; how many pounds of free luggage are steamboat passengers entitled to? I've got a heap of parcels, and had to pay a lot of money for overweight in London.

9. They don't charge by weight, but by cubic contents; I suppose passengers are allowed 20 to 40 cubic feet of luggage.—Here's Queenborough. Now make haste to the luggage-office.

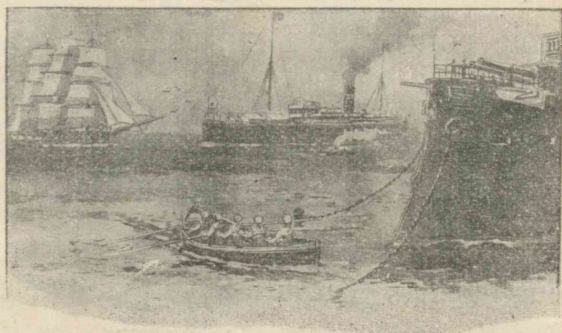
through-tickets return-tickets available  
confound steamboat passengers entitled  
heap lot overweight weight  
cubic contents

## LESSON ELEVEN.

## SHIPS AND BOATS.

1. There are many kinds of ships. There are merchant ships that carry goods from one country to another, and there are ships of war that guard coasts from attack. A man-of-war is a large ship with guns of various sizes.

2. Ships of war are now built of iron instead of wood, and are moved by steam as well as by the wind. They are called iron-clads. *iron-belted ship*



*guard* sizes *coasts* steam *attack* iron-clads *various*

3. If ships are pushed along by steam, they are called steamships. If they are driven by the wind only, they are called sailing-ships, and they have sails. The sails are made of thick strong cloth, which is called canvas.

4. Steamships do not need to care for the wind, but can go right in the teeth of it. Some steamships can go as fast as thirty miles an hour; that is one mile in two minutes. It takes fifteen minutes for a man to walk a mile; and six minutes for him to run a mile. So, a fast steamship can go three times as fast as a man can run.

5. Boats are moved along either by oars or by sails. Sometimes one man rows with two oars; sometimes two men, or four, or six, or even eight men row the boat.

sailing-ships canvas either  
*Battle-ships* *armoured cruisers* *gun-boat*  
*protected cruisers* *scouts*  
*Destroyers* *torpedo boats* *sub-marines*

6. The front part of a boat or ship is called the bow, the after part is called the stern. The man at the stern guides a boat by the help of a small piece of wood, which moves about, and is called a helm or rudder. The rudder of a fish is its tail.

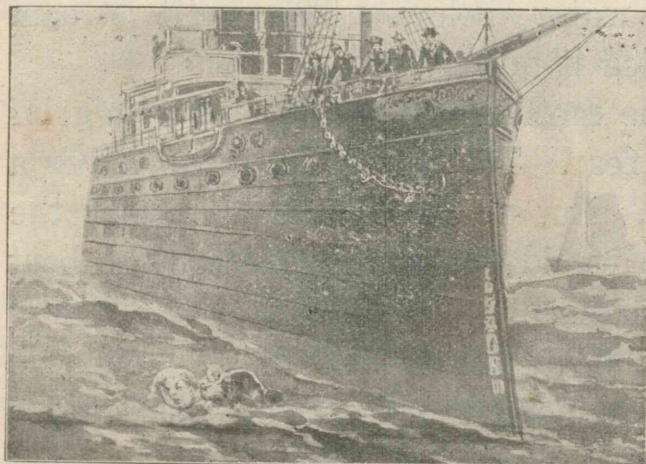
7. But the rudder of a big ship is so heavy, that it needs a wheel to turn it from side to side. When we turn the wheel round to the left, the ship turns to the left.

8. The part of a boat or ship which is deepest in the water is called the keel. If the captain wants the ship to stop and stand still, he tells the sailors to let down the anchor. The ship is fixed to the anchor by a chain; the anchor sinks into the ground at the bottom of the sea, and holds the ship fast.

bow stern guides helm rudder tail  
keel anchor fixed chain sinks bottom

## LESSON TWELVE.

## A PRICELESS DOG.



1. A lady was going by <sup>Liner 大船</sup> steamer from one city to another in America. On board with her were her baby boy and a nurse. The nurse was carrying the child in her arms.

2. As the steamer came near to the landing-place, it began to slacken speed.

priceless landing-place slacken

The nurse walked to the side of the vessel to look over, when all at once the child sprang from her arms, and fell into the water below. The swift stream carried it quickly away.

The mother was nearly wild with grief and fear. The sailors began to lower a boat. But everyone could see that the child would be drowned before the boat could reach it.

What was to be done?

4. Among the people on board was a gentleman who had been quietly reading in another part of the boat. Hearing the cries of the mother, he came quickly forward and said: "Can you give me something the child has worn?"

5. The nurse gave him a tiny apron, which had been left in her hands as she tried to save the child from falling.

vessel grief lower forward worn tiny

The gentleman turned to a fine Newfoundland dog that stood near, looking up into his face. He pointed first to the spot where the child had sunk.

6. In an instant the noble dog sprang into the river. You can think how everyone on board felt! Would the dog reach the child in time to save its life?

7. Soon the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth. Bravely he swam against the strong stream, but it was feared that his strength would soon give way.

More than one on board cried for joy as the boat reached him, and the sailors drew child and dog from the water.

8. When they were brought on board the steamer, the mother went first to her little boy to see that he was alive.

spot instant noble bravely  
strength alive

Then she rushed forward and, throwing her arms round the dog's neck, burst into tears.

9. She kissed his shaggy head, and said to his owner: "Oh, sir; I must have this dog! I will give anything for the dog that has saved my darling's life."

10. The gentleman smiled, and patted his dog's head, as he said: "I am very glad, madam, that Hector has been of service to you, but I would not part with him for anything in the world."

11. The dog looked as if he knew that they were talking about him. He gave his sides a shake, and lay down at his master's feet, with a look in his big eyes that seemed to say: "No, master, nothing shall part us!"

burst shaggy darling's service shake

## LESSON THIRTEEN.

### FIRE-WATER.—I.

1. When white men go to other countries, they take with them many of the things used at home in their own land.

2. One of these things is strong drink. When the savages first tasted it, they called it "Fire-Water," because it seemed to burn their lips and tongues. It is still known by that name.

3. They thought that it was a very strange kind of drink, but after using it a few times they came to like it. The taste was pleasant to them, and they thought that it made them feel happier.

fire-water drink savage lips pleasant  
happier

4. Soon, however, they found that it had a strange effect on those who drank it. Somehow or other it seemed to turn them into different persons.

5. Stranger still, the change was never for the better. It made a wise man do foolish things, but it never made a foolish man do wise things. It made a careful man careless, but it never made a careless man careful. It made kind men do cruel deeds, but it did not make cruel men do kind deeds.

6. Nor was that all: some persons, after taking it, did not know what they were doing. While in that state they did much harm, and even killed other persons.

7. It helped to make some men more and more wicked, until they did not care

effect | somehow | different | foolish  
careless | wicked

what mischief they did. They sold all they had to get strong drink, until they had no food, no home, and scarcely rags enough to cover their bodies.

8. Some became outcasts, and went about begging and stealing. They had no respect for themselves and no regard for others. They became thieves and murderers.

9. Some who took strong drink never became as bad as this, but their health gave way. They could not take their food. They could not do their work. They became weak and ill, and at length they died long before they might have done but for the drink.

10. When some of the savages saw the mischief done by fire-water they would not touch it. They saw that this was the only plan, for it had the

outcasts | respect | regard | murderers | plan

strange power of making those who took it want more and more, as they could not be satisfied.

11. Persons who had taken some and then done wrong, said: "I won't do wrong next time." But when they took it again, they did wrong again. So it was seen that the best way was to refuse to touch it.

---

Good wine ruins the purse and bad the stomach.

When wine's in, the wit's out.

Wine and youth are fire upon fire.

---

## LESSON FOURTEEN.

### FIRE-WATER.—II.

1. The fire-water that did so much harm to the savages is one of man's worst enemies in every part of the world.

2. It takes different forms, and is known by different names. Some of these names are, beer, porter, wine, whisky, brandy, rum, and gin. Though different in appearance and taste, all these are strong drinks, and all have the same power to do harm.

3. If you think for a moment, you will be able to call to mind some persons you know, who have been led astray by taking strong drink.

---

enemies   beer   porter   whisky   brandy  
rum   gin   appearance   astray



4. Boys and girls who might have become good men and good women, have become bad men and bad women, by taking strong drink. They first became idle, and careless, and wasteful, and in the end ruined themselves.

5. Children should never touch a drop of strong drink. They do not need it to make them either healthy or strong. Even to taste now and then may do the greatest harm, for the taste often grows into a strong desire.

6. Do not touch strong drink. Never let a single drop pass your lips. If you do, and the desire for it once becomes strong, you may have to suffer in the end great loss in money, in health, and in comfort.

7. Strong drink may cause you to do great harm, and to give untold pain to

wasteful    ruined    suffer    untold

wasteful    浪费  
ruined    毁灭  
suffer    受苦  
untold    数不清

those you love best. It may lead you by the downhill path of life, lower and lower, until you reach the workhouse, the prison, or the grave.

8. Never be ashamed to say, "No, thank you," when any one offers you strong drink. Do so firmly, kindly, and respectfully. Foolish people may laugh at you and make fun of you. Let them do so. Their laughter and joking words will do you no harm. Your firmness may save you from ruin.

*Medicine does more harm  
than benefit upon the healthy.*  
There is no one so wise that wine does

not make him a fool.

downhill    workhouse    prison    grave    offers  
firmly    respectfully    laughter    joking    firmness

## LESSON FIFTEEN.

## STORIES OF ELEPHANTS.

1. The story is told of a tailor in India who once pricked the trunk of an elephant with his needle, as the creature passed his shop on his way to the river.

2. On his way back the elephant filled his trunk with dirty water, and as he passed by the shop, he showered the dirty water upon the tailor, until the cruel man was soaked through to the skin.

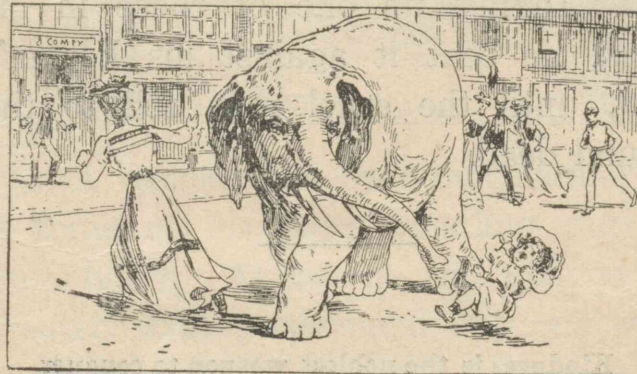
3. Elephants remember kindness as well as unkindness.

4. A market woman, also in India, used to give an elephant a handful of greens, as he passed by her stall on his way to his daily work.

elephants tailor pricked trunk showered  
soaked unkindness greens daily

5. One day, this same elephant broke loose from his keeper, and dashed through the market place, trampling all before him under his feet.

6. The woman, when she saw him coming, fled in fear, leaving her baby right in the path of the enraged creature.



7. Everybody thought the poor child would be trampled to death. But no: as soon as the elephant came up to the loose keeper dashed, trampling fled enraged

baby, he lifted it gently with his trunk and placed it on the mother's stall.

8. The keeper of another elephant had a cocoanut given to him. He struck the nut twice against the elephant's head to break it.

9. Next day the animal saw some cocoanuts on a stall in the market place.

10. Taking up one of these in his trunk, he beat it against his keeper's head, until the cruel man fell to the ground dead.

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Kindness is the noblest weapon to conquer with.

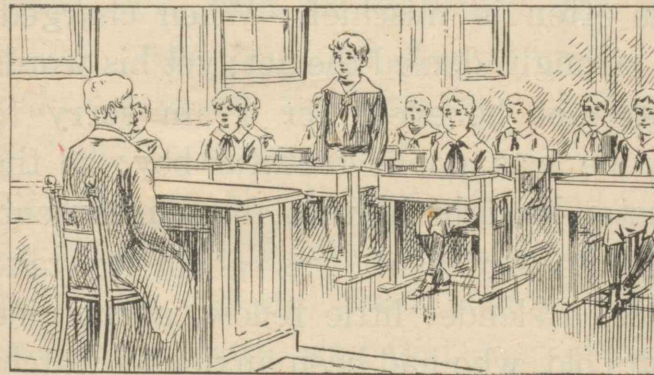
The wild beast feels man's kindness more than man.

---

cocoanut

## LESSON SIXTEEN.

### TRUE COURAGE.



1. A teacher had been much annoyed by some of his boys whistling during school hours. At last he was obliged to threaten with punishment any one who should repeat the offence.

2. The next morning, when the room was very quiet, a loud whistle was heard. The scholars were very much startled,

---

courage	annoyed	whistling	threaten
punishment	repeat	offence	startled

and the teacher at once looked around to discover the offender.

3. The blame fell on a bad boy who was often in mischief. When charged, he strongly denied the act; yet his words were not believed, for I am sorry to say he was not a truthful boy; so the master brought him up for punishment.

4. Seeing what was about to take place, a slender little fellow, about nine years old, who had been anxiously watching the proceedings, sprang from his seat.

5. "Do not punish John, sir," he said to the teacher. "It was I who whistled. I was doing a long, hard sum, and in rubbing out another sum to make room for it, I rubbed out the difficult one by mistake. I spoiled it all, and before I

---

discover offender blame denied act truthful  
anxiously proceedings sum spoiled

remembered where I was, I had whistled right out, sir! I am very, very sorry, sir; I did not <sup>intend</sup> mean to whistle, but I cannot let John be punished for my fault." And with all the firmness he could command, the little fellow held out his hand to be punished.

6. Taking the little boy's hand, the teacher said, "Charles, you have done right. No one can doubt that you have spoken the truth, and that you did not intend to whistle. I cannot punish you, my boy, after having acted so nobly."

7. Charles returned to his seat with a flushed face, and even the youngest boy in the school felt proud of him; for every scholar could see how bravely he had acted.

8. Charles was truly a brave boy. He had done that which he knew to be

---

punished spoken intend flushed

right, even though at the time it might have brought suffering upon himself.

9. True courage may also be shown by refusing to do that which we know to be wrong, though bad companions may laugh at us, and call us cowards for saying no.

---

He who fears God fears but him.

He who fears to suffer, suffers from fear.

---

companions      cowards

## LESSON SEVENTEEN.

### THE BOY WHO TRIED.

1. Some time ago there was a gentleman in Boston who was in business and had a large store. He wanted a boy, and he put an advertisement in the newspaper. The next morning, about nine o'clock, a dozen boys had come to the gentleman's office, to apply for the situation.

2. The gentleman went in, and looked at them. They were all nice-looking boys, tidy and earnest. They looked as if they really wanted to get something to do. He hardly knew how to make up his mind which one to take.

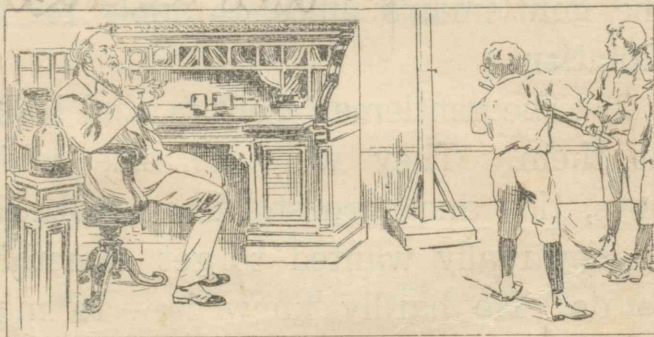
3. So at last he said, "Boys, you all want this place; but I can take only one

---

advertisement    apply    situation    tidy    earnest

of you ; and I am going to take rather a queer way of finding out which boy I will have."

4. There was a post by his desk, and there was a nail driven straight in. He took a walking-stick and said, "The first boy that can strike that nail on the head with this stick twice out of three times shall have the place."



post

driven

walking-stick

5. One boy jumped up ; he thought it was very easy ;—"I will do it." He got the stick, and walked steadily up. Whack ! on that side. He walked up again. Whack ! on this side. He walked up again. Whack ! and he went under it, and gave it up. They all tried, and none of them could do it. So the gentleman said, "Boys, you won't do ; I cannot take any of you," and they went off.

6. He kept the advertisement in the papers, and the next morning another lot of boys came, and among them he saw one who had been there the day before ; and he said, "My lad, weren't you here yesterday ?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"You did not hit the nail then," said the gentleman ; "can you hit it now ?"

steadily

whack

“I think I can”; and with that the boy took the stick and walked straight up. Whack! He struck it plump on the head!

7. “Ah,” said the gentleman, “you just happened to do it that time; you can’t do it again.”

Whack! plump on the head of it, went the stick the second time.

“Now, do it again,” said the man.

Whack! plump on the head he struck it the third time!

“Well,” said the gentleman, “will you tell me how you did that?”

8. “Yes,” said the boy; “when I left here yesterday, I knew the thing could be done, or you would not have asked us to do it; and I thought that if I kept on trying a while, I could do it. So I went home, and got mother to

plump

happened

give me a hammer, a nail, and a broomstick. I went into the yard, drove a nail into the fence, and practiced all day with the broomstick, till I could do it; and I was up an hour before breakfast this morning, and tried again.”

9. The gentleman said, “You are the boy for me,” and gave him the situation. Whatever the boy had to do he tried to do his best; and it was not very long before he became the chief clerk in the store.

‘Tis perseverance that prevails.

不屈不挠  
忍耐

hammer

broomstick

practiced

## LESSON EIGHTEEN.

## THE HONEST SHOPMAN.

1. A country gentleman placed his son with a dry-goods merchant in New York. For a time all went on well.

2. One day a lady came into the store to buy a silk dress, and the young man waited on her. The price asked was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the dress.

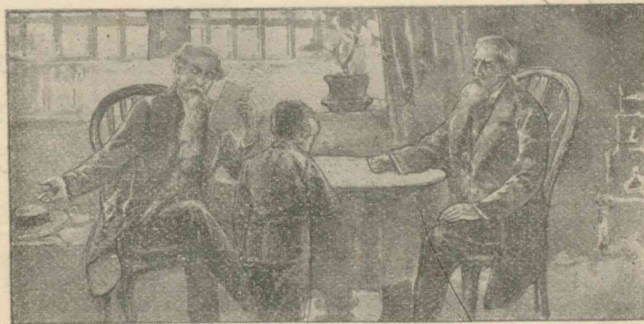
3. But before he had finished, he found a flaw in the silk; so pointing it out to the lady, he said, "Madam, I think it my duty to tell you that there is a flaw in this silk." Of course, she did not take it.

4. The merchant overheard this, and at once wrote to the father of the young

dry-goods    agreed    proceeded    flaw    overheard

man <sup>asking</sup> requesting him to come and take his son home. "For," said he, "he will never make a merchant."

5. The father was much grieved (on) reading the letter. He hastened to the city to find out what his son's defect was. When he saw the merchant, he asked him why his son would not make a merchant.



6. "Because he has not tact," the merchant answered. "A day or two

requesting    grieved    hastened    defect    tact



ago, he voluntarily told one of my customers who was going to buy a piece of silk of him, that it was damaged; and I lost the bargain. Purchasers ought to look out for themselves. If they cannot discover any flaws, we need not tell them about them."

7. "And is that all his fault?" asked the father. "Yes," answered the merchant; "in other respects he does very well."

8. "Then I love my son all the better, and thank you for telling me of the matter. I would not leave him with you another day."

We are bound to be honest but not to be rich.

voluntarily

purchasers

### LESSON NINETEEN.

#### AWAY FROM TOWN.—I.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Robinson live in the fishing village of Shrimpton; their daughter Grace keeps house for them. They invite the families of their sons to stay with them every year; but their house is not large enough for both families, so the John Robinsons come one year, and the William Robinsons the next.

2. This year it was the turn of Mr. John Robinson's family. In the third week in June they were all busy packing.

3. Jack jumped about; he was quite excited. Henry said he was sure that his dog knew they were going to the seaside. Snowball, the cat, however, was

invite

excited

seaside

quite quiet; she liked her home, and never wanted to leave it.

4. Mary said to her: "Snowball, I am going to leave you here; I hope you will be a good cat, and catch mice, and leave the little birds in the garden and on the roof alone. When I come back, I shall ask cook how you have behaved." Snowball seemed to understand what Mary said; at least, she came up to her mistress, looking very good.

5. When the boxes had been packed, Mrs. Robinson and the children got into the carriage. Their father drove them as far as Sunbury. The weather was dull at first, but soon it became quite bright, and the sun shone beautifully.

6. When they arrived at the railway station, a porter took their boxes, while

leave alone behaved mistress carriage

School mistress  
" master

Mr. Robinson went to the booking-office to buy the tickets. He said to the clerk who sells them: "Shrimpton, third return, three whole and two half tickets, and a dog ticket." (Mr. Robinson bought half tickets for Henry and Jane, because they were under twelve.)

7. Mr. Robinson paid for the tickets and the clerk gave them to him. This is what they cost:



Four tickets at 3s 6d . . . . 14s 0d

Dog ticket . . . . . 1s 6d

15s 6d

Total  
all total

(A first-class ticket costs 6s, and a second-class ticket 4s 6d).

booking-office

8. As Mr. Robinson had given the clerk a sovereign (£1), he received four shillings and six pence (4s 6d) change ; it was a florin (2s) and half a crown (2s 6d).

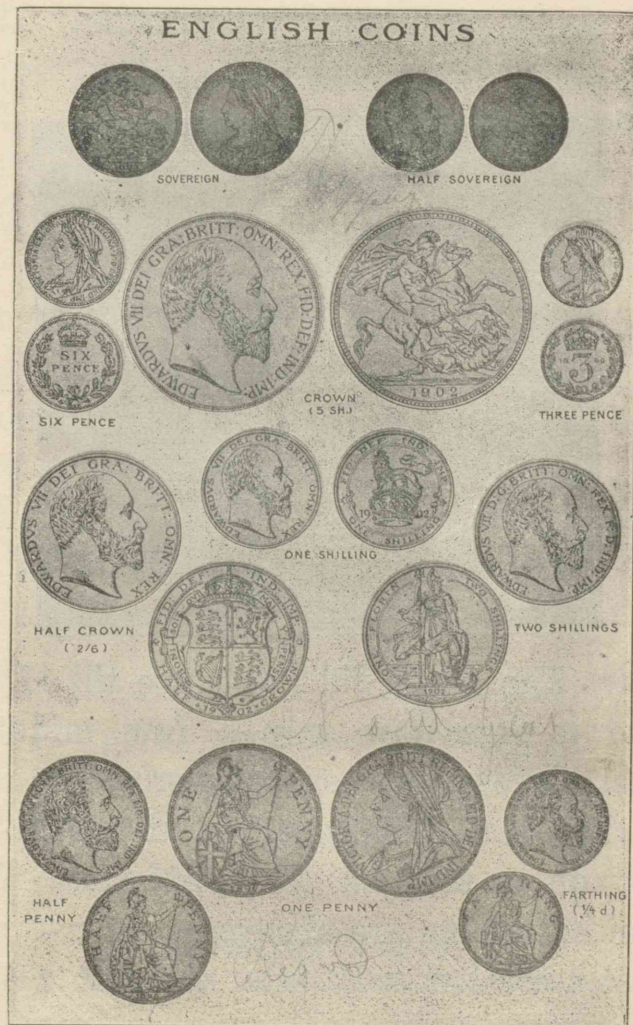
9. Mr. Robinson said: "Could you give me some smaller change?"

The clerk took back the half-crown, and gave him a shilling, two six-pences and six pennies for it. Mr. Robinson thanked him and went on to the platform.

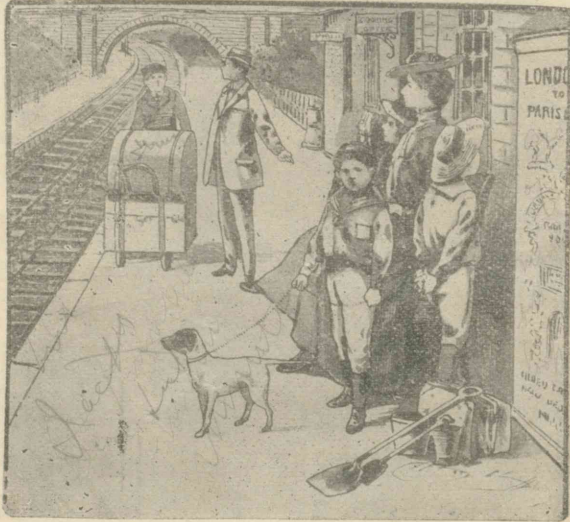
10. Sovereigns or pounds and half sovereigns are made of gold, pennies, half-pennies and farthings ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d) of copper, and the other coins are made of silver, crowns (5s), four shilling pieces, half-crowns, florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepenny bits.

sovereign change florin crown platform  
 farthings copper

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1940 Edward 7  
 1849 1847  
 25



LESSON TWENTY.  
AWAY FROM TOWN.—II.

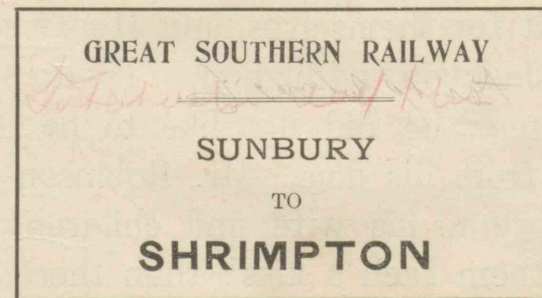


1. The train did not leave till 11.25, and it was now only a few minutes past eleven; so they had arrived rather early. Mrs. Robinson and the children sat on a seat on the platform. The waiting-rooms are always so dull: time-tables are not very interesting to read!

waiting-rooms    time-table    interesting

2. Henry held Jack by a piece of string which he had fastened to his collar; he behaved very well indeed, until another dog came and barked at him. Then there was nearly a fight. Jack pulled at the string very hard; but Henry would not let him go. It was a good thing the other dog was taken away—Jack was getting very excited and barked like anything.

3. Meanwhile Mr. Robinson had seen to the luggage. The porter had put on each of the three boxes a label with the words:



fastened    collar    meanwhile    luggage

Mr. Robinson gave him a tip, and told him to be sure not to make a mistake; the luggage was to go by the 11.25, and he must not put it into the 11.18.

4. When the 11.18 arrived, the children of course all got up and were ready to get in; but Mr. Robinson told them it was the wrong train, and they must wait a little longer. At last the 11.25 came in, a few minutes behind time. They found an empty third class carriage.

5. As there were not many people in the train, the guard said they could have it for themselves, and Henry could take Jack in with him. Henry was delighted; he did not like to be separated from his dog. Mr. Robinson said good-bye to his wife and children, and gave them each a kiss; then there was

tip      themselves      separated

tip

separated

a loud whistle, and the train moved out of the station.

6. Mary and Henry stood at the window and waved their handkerchiefs, until they could no longer see their father. Jane was crying on her Mother's lap; she did not like leaving her Father, even for a short time. Tom tried to comfort her; he said: "Don't cry, Jane; we shall soon see Father again; he's coming to Shrimpton for a few days himself. To-day is Tuesday, and we shall probably see him on Saturday morning; don't cry."

7. Her Mother dried her tears, and let her look out of the window; and soon she was her bright little self again.

handkerchiefs      lap      probably

probably

## LESSON TWENTY-ONE.

## AWAY FROM TOWN.—III.

1. The train went merrily on, between fields and meadows. Sometimes the children saw a little village, with pretty houses round an old church.

2. Once they passed through a wood. Henry was sure he caught sight of a little squirrel on one of the trees; but no one else saw it.

3. They all saw plenty of rabbits, who ran into their holes as fast as they could, when the train came along and frightened them.

4. When they had been in the train for about three quarters of an hour, Tom exclaimed: "The sea!" He had been the first to catch sight of it, as they

---

merrily      church      squirrel      rabbits  
 frightened      exclaimed

came round a corner; but Mary was the first to see a ship, with great white sails.

5. Soon after half past twelve they arrived at Shrimpton station. Here they were delighted to see their dear grandparents and Aunt Grace.

6. Old Mr. Robinson told the porter to take luggage to his house, which was about ten minutes' walk from the station. They had soon reached it, and the children were very happy to be once again at the Red Cottage; that was the name of their Grandfather's house.

7. They knew the garden and the house well; it was like a second home to them. The children went to their bedrooms and had a good wash, for it had been a dusty journey. They then came downstairs and had a meal; but they did

---

grandparents      grandfather's      dusty      meal

not eat much, for they were longing to go to the beach.

8. The beach at Shrimpton is very good indeed; there are long stretches of fine sand, and hardly any stones. Fortunately the tide was out, and so they could dig in the wet sand. They made a great big hill of sand, and when it was finished they saw that the tide was coming in, and would soon reach them.



9. So they made the hill as high and firm as possible and all stood on it. The

stretches      fortunately      tide      possible

*made an attempt*

waves came up to it, and all round it, so that they were on a little island. The water rose more and more quickly; it nearly wetted their feet. Little Jane got frightened and nearly cried for the second time that day. But Tom took her on his back, and carried her safely through the water. It was too far to jump.

10. As it was nearly five, Mother said it was time for them to come into the house for tea. Everything was ready for them; and they were ready for tea! They had been working so hard, that they had a very good appetite; their grandparents were glad to see them eat so heartily; and it pleased Aunt Grace that they liked her home-made jam so much.

11. It was always a great pleasure to the old people to have the children stay-

appetite      heartily      home-made      jam

ing with them; for they were healthy children, and did not give much trouble. Indeed, Jack was the most troublesome of the whole party; he could not get on with the cat that lived next door; whenever he saw her, he began barking and would not stop until she had run away. It was impossible for him to keep quiet when the cat was about.

*hardly impossible*

**E**verything comes to the man who waits.

**T**o know everything is to know nothing.

*Jack of all trades but master of none*

troublesome

impossible

## LESSON TWENTY-TWO.

### THE WOODPECKER'S LETTER.



1. *The Elm-tree,*  
*Woodland View,*  
*Forestshire.*

*My dear Boys and Girls,*

*The gentleman who told me to remain quiet still and look pleasant, while he took my portrait, said I might write you a letter to send along with it.*

2. *You complain that I always keep on the side of the tree away from you, so that you can-*

woodpecker's elm-tree woodland remain  
portrait

*bird*



not see me properly. That is because some one has told you that I injure trees, and I am afraid you may want to punish me.

3. But that story is quite untrue. Indeed, the trees like me to visit them, for I devour the insects which are doing them harm. Shall I tell you how I catch the insects?

4. Alighting near the bottom of a tree, I climb up the trunk in a slanting direction, looking for food, and tap, tapping with my beak, as I go. My hooked claws are both sharp and strong, and the pointed feathers of my tail are so stiff that they are of great use in helping to support me.

5. I tap the trunk with my beak in order that I may find a place where the insects are hiding. When I come to such a spot, I begin to cut away the bark with my sharp bill. You can hear my loud, rap, rap, rap, just like a rattle. My head goes as quickly as if it were moved by a spring.

untrue devour insects alighting slanting  
direction tap hooked stiff bark  
rap rattle

6. Such rapid strokes with my strong, sharp bill soon make the bark fly, and I quickly reach the insects beneath. Then I thrust out my long tongue, which is covered with a sticky liquid something like glue, and has a sharp, horny tip, fitted with barbs. → ... 押出す 粘り液 角質 尖 棘

7. With such a tongue as this, I capture a great many insects, and eat them for my dinner. My tongue flies out and in so quickly that you can hardly see it. 空際 空行

8. I suppose I must confess that I like to taste the ripest fruit now and again. But don't you think I earn a share, when I work so hard keeping the trees healthy?

9. I must tell you about the deep tunnel which my mate and I cut in a tree. It is just wide enough for us to slip into. It is not straight, but bent, so that the rain cannot get to the bottom. There we make a nest of little chips for our five white eggs.

rapid strokes beneath thrust sticky liquid  
glue horny tip fitted barbs capture  
confess ripest share tunnel slip bent chips  
2814

10. I should like to tell you all about my beautiful eggs and my dear young ones, if I had time. But I am afraid my darlings will be hungry, if I do not stop writing and fly away to find their dinner. Perhaps I may write to you again some other day.

I am,

Your loving Friend,

The Green Woodpecker.

**Birds of a feather flock together.**

*Ed. Bodin hand is worth two in the  
first*

### LESSON TWENTY-THREE.

#### THE PRODUCTIONS OF ENGLAND.

1. The soil of our country is on the whole good and well cultivated, so it produces excellent crops. Above half the surface of England is pasture land, and is covered with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. More of this pasture land is to be found in the western than in the eastern counties, for the climate towards the west suits it better. There is more rain there and more moisture in the air, and this keeps a constant supply of grass in the meadows. The dairies in Dorsetshire and Devonshire are very good, and a great deal of butter is sent from them to London.

---

soil cultivated excellent herds cattle  
flocks climate towards constant dairies



2. Wheat is grown all over England, but it is most cultivated in the midland, eastern, and southern counties. In the north of England, and wherever the soil is poor and the climate cold, oats and barley are grown.

3. The horses and cattle of England are the finest in the world. Foreigners often buy them and take them abroad. Our sheep are also excellent, both for the mutton they supply and the quality of their wool. On the downs and open commons of our land large flocks of sheep are kept.

4. The hops which give the fine bitter flavour to beer are grown in Kent and Surrey. Apple orchards for cider-making abound in Herefordshire, Somerset and Devonshire. It is a pretty sight to see

midland oats barley quality downs commons  
hops flavour orchards cider-making abound

these orchards in the spring, when the trees are covered with pink blossoms, and also in the autumn, when they are laden with apples red and yellow. The orchards of pear trees near Worcester are also very beautiful. When they are in blossom, the trees seem covered with a sheet of snow. Perry is made from the pears.

5. The riches of England are not all on the surface. Oh no! great part of her wealth is hidden underground, and can only be got at by digging deep. These hidden treasures are coal and iron, lead, copper, and tin. They are not spread equally through the land. They are for the most part confined to the north and west. Indeed if we draw a line from Whitby in Yorkshire straight

laden perry surface <sup>wealth</sup> hidden  
underground treasures lead tin confined

down to Lyme Regis in Devonshire, we shall find that almost all the minerals and the mines by which we get at <sup>to</sup> them, are to the north and west of that line.

6. First come coals. Coal mines are so valuable that in the north people speak of coals as black diamonds. There are in England fourteen coal fields of various sizes. In these men dig for coal, and bring it up sometimes from a great depth. The mines near Whitehaven in Cumberland run under the sea. The coal fields of England supply all the fires in the country as well as the blast furnaces, steamships, steam-engines, and factories, of which we have so many. We also send a great deal of coal abroad.

7. In many parts of the country such

minerals valuable depth blast furnaces  
steam-engines factories

as the Cleveland and Furness districts there is plenty of iron ore.

8. There are lead mines in the north of England, also in Devon and Cornwall.

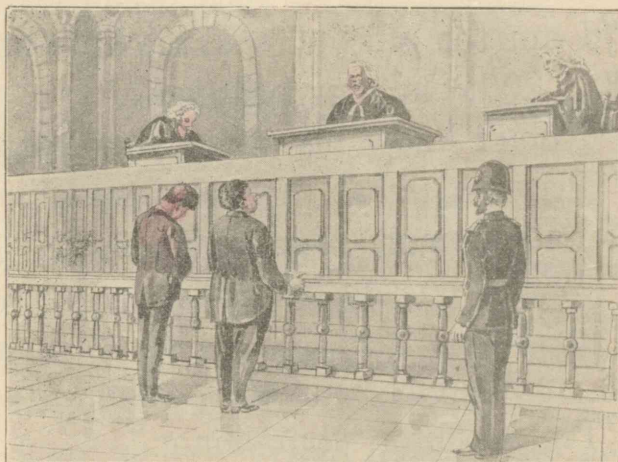
9. Copper and tin are chiefly found in Cornwall. There are slate quarries in Wales and in Cumberland, and good building stone is to be found in many parts of the country. Where it fails there is plenty of clay fit for making bricks.

10. There are not many gold mines in England, nor do we find any silver worth speaking of; but other metals are so abundant, that on the whole we may reckon our country very rich in minerals.

districts ore chiefly slate quarries fails  
clay metals abundant reckon

## LESSON TWENTY-FOUR.

## THE THIEF.



1. The judge looked at the two men before him. One was small, alert, and very wide-awake. The other was large, dull, and very drowsy.

2. "Who are you?" said the judge, at length.

judge alert wide-awake drowsy

"An officer with a prisoner, your honor," was the reply.

"Which is the officer, and which the prisoner?"

"I am the officer," said the little man.

3. "Who is your prisoner?"

"I don't know his name, your honor."

"Prisoner, what is your name?"

"Late Comer, your honor."

"Where do you live?"

"In Slow Street."

4. "What is your occupation?"

"I'm a waiter, your honor."

"Where do you wait?"

"Wherever people are in a hurry."

5. "Officer, what is the charge?"

"Stealing, your honor."

"What is he charged with stealing?"

"Time, your honor."

6. "Did you catch him in the act?"

prisoner honor occupation wherever stealing

"I did, your honor."

"Where was he?"

"In bed."

"In whose bed?"

"In his own."

7. "From whom could he be stealing in his own bed?"

"He was stealing an hour from a busy man with whom he had an appointment, and as that man had to keep a committee of ten waiting an hour while he was waiting for this man, he stole an hour apiece from them. So, your honor, I caught him stealing eleven hours."

8. "Prisoner, this is a serious charge. Are you willing to restore the time to those from whom you stole it?"

"I cannot, your honor. I lost it."

appointment committee 委 apiece

serious restore 復

重大 50 回復

"Officer, is this true?"

"Yes, sir, it is gone and can never be restored."

9. "Prisoner, do you admit your guilt?"

"I confess that I took the time and lost it, your honor, but I couldn't help it. I was just waiting to be sure that the man would be there."

10. "I see no excuse for you, and I hereby sentence you to an indefinite term in the Waiters' Penitentiary. Officer, lead him away."

~~Take time by the forelock.~~

~~Strike while the iron is hot.~~

admit    guilt    hereby    sentence  
indefinite    term    penitentiary

*Brady is only a spin doctor.*

## LESSON TWENTY-FIVE.

BE ON TIME.

Dear Charles:

Mother had a letter from Uncle John last night. He invites you to spend Saturday and Sunday with him on the farm. He has also invited Frank and James, and, of course, my brother Tom and myself.

We shall have a splendid time, as usual, I know.

As there is only one morning train to Roxville, we must take that or lose the best part of the day. We shall meet Frank and James at Lakeville, as we did last spring. Be at our house at eight o'clock, and we can go to the station together. Be on time.

Your Cousin,  
Jack Fenton.

splendid

1. Charles King found this letter awaiting him when he came down to breakfast one Friday morning. He was delighted at the thought of spending a day at his uncle's farm.

2. The Fenton boys lived at the other end of the town. After school Charles called to see them. The three boys talked about their trip and made plans for their stay at the farm until it was time for Charles to return home for supper.

3. During the meal Charles could talk of nothing else. He told his parents of the plans that he and his cousins had made. Mr. and Mrs. King were glad of the holiday for their boy.

4. Finally Mr. King advised Charles to go to bed early so that he could rise in time next morning.

thought      trip      finally

"If you miss the morning train, you will lose your holiday," said he.

Charles promised his father that he would be ready in time for the early train.

5. Now Charles King was a boy who did not like to hurry. He seemed to think that there was always ample time. Mrs. King had told him of his fault many times, and he was trying to over-come it, but sometimes he forgot his mother's advice.

6. At Mr. King's request, Charles went to his room early. He did not go to bed, however. He began to read from an interesting book and forgot himself entirely until it was quite late.

7. Saturday morning came. Charles awoke to find the sun streaming into his room.

ample      overcome      advice      entirely



The house was very quiet. "It is not time to rise yet," he thought, and fell into a doze. *doze*

He was awakened again by his father, who said, "Come, my boy; it is time for you to rise if you are going to Uncle John's to-day."

8. Charles answered Mr. King, but he did not hurry. He arose slowly and began to dress slowly. Mrs. King called to him several times and told him that breakfast was ready. Still he did not hurry. He began to pack his bag for the trip, and this took some time.

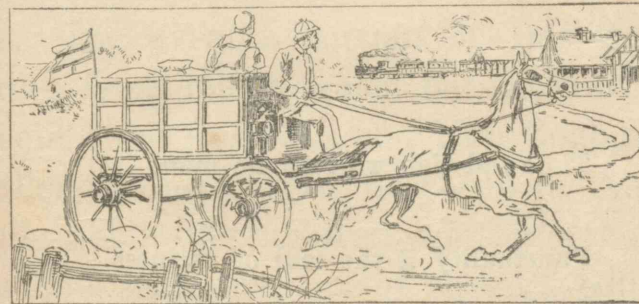
9. When he came down at last he had little time to spare. Though he hurried with his breakfast, it was almost eight o'clock when he started for his cousin's home, which, you remember, was some distance away. Charles ran

doze      arose      bag

most of the way, but when he reached the Fenton home Jack and Tom had started.

10. Charles now hurried down the road toward the station. He met Mr. Miller, who was driving to the station for the mail. Mr. Miller noticed his haste and kindly asked him to ride.

Charles thanked him and jumped into the wagon.



11. Mr. Miller drove on as quickly as he could, but they reached the station just as the train was leaving.

mail      wagon

12. Poor Charles! His careless delay had cost him a holiday. As he left the station and started toward home, he could not help feeling disappointed. But he had learned a lesson: Be on time.

Time and tide wait for no man.

Punctuality is the soul of business.

## LESSON TWENTY-SIX.

### AUSTRALIA AND ITS WOOL.

1. You know that the cloth that is made in Yorkshire is sent to all parts of the world. But perhaps you have not asked yourself the question where all the wool comes from to make all this cloth. Our own country produces very little of the wool that is needed to keep the woollen mills busy in Yorkshire.

2. The greater portion of this wool comes from many lands, but most of it is sent from Australia and New Zealand. Although there were no sheep in Australia about one hundred years ago, there are now many millions of sheep feeding on the vast plains of this island continent.

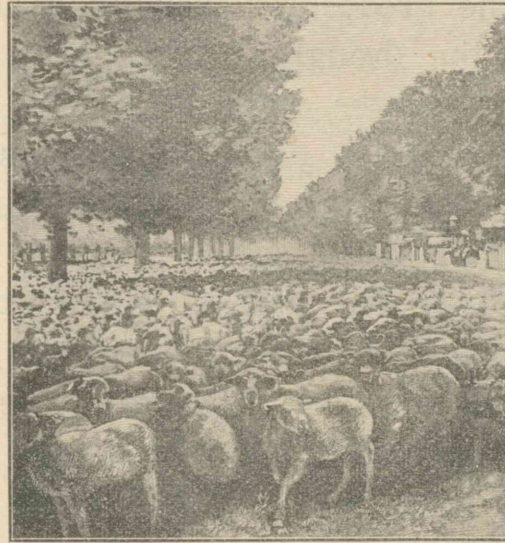
needed woollen portion millions vast  
continent

3. Nearly all the wool from these sheep is sent to England to supply the mills of Yorkshire. Thus it comes about that Australia is one of our most useful colonies, for, without its wool, thousands of workmen in our woollen mills would not be able to earn a living.

4. Now, why do you think it is that Australia is the land of sheep? Well, the climate is so mild that there is no need to build any shelter for the sheep even in winter. There is no snow in Australia, and so there is pasture for the sheep all year round. Much of the soil is unfit for crops, but is covered with wild grasses and shrubs on which the sheep are found to thrive.

5. Where a large district is fed over by sheep it is called a "sheep-run," and

colonies living <sup>カウリン</sup> shelter unfit crops shrub  
thrive fed sheep-run



the owner is called a "squatter." Sometimes a squatter has many thousands of sheep and is a rich man.

6. The sheep-run is divided into smaller portions by wire fences; and the shepherds, who ride on horses, spend the whole day in going from place to place to visit the flocks.

owner squatter divided shepherds

羊飼

7. The great drawback on a sheep-run is the drought. For weeks, and even for months, perhaps no rain falls. Then the grass dies, the springs dry up, and thousands of sheep may perish from want of water.

8. There is another danger to be faced, for in summer there is the peril of fire in the bush. The great heat of the sun scorches everything, and then the dry grass and tree will easily take fire. A "bush-fire" is very dreadful, and will often destroy everything in its course. Then horses, sheep, cattle, and kangaroos may be seen swiftly running in one great mass to escape the fury of the flames.

9. You will now understand why

drawback drought perish peril bush-fire  
dreadful destroy kangaroos mass escape  
fury flames

Australia is the greatest wool-growing country in the world. Wool is its chief product, and New South Wales is the great wool state. Its wool is the finest in the world, and is even softer than that of Spain.

Much cry and little wool.

No gains without pains

All is not gold that glitters.

## LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN.

## A WISHING RING.—I.

1. "And now," said Mr. Robinson, "I'll tell you a fairy-tale, which I read yesterday." The children listened to no one else so gladly as to their grandfather. When their grandfather had filled his pipe again, he began:

2. Once upon a time there was a young farmer, who worked very industriously, and yet did not seem to get on. One day, as he was ploughing his field, a strange old woman came along; and this is what she said to him:

3. "Why are you working like this, and all for nothing? Go straight on for two days, until you come to a great oak, standing by itself and higher than

listened pipe industriously ploughing

all the other trees. <sup>37 (12)</sup> Fell it, and your fortune is made."

4. The farmer did not wait to be told a second time. He took his axe, and when he had gone straight on for two days, he saw the great oak. He began felling it at once; and when it came crashing down, a nest fell from its boughs on to the ground, and two little eggs in it were broken.

5. From one of them came a gold ring, from the other a wonderful bird, which grew and grew until it was very large. Indeed, it seemed to the farmer as if it would never stop growing. It rose a little above the earth, then said to the frightened farmer:

6. "You have set me free, and I reward you for it by giving you the ring that was in the other egg. It is a

fortune axe crashing boughs reward

wishing ring. If you turn it on your finger and say to yourself a wish, that wish will be fulfilled. But you can only have one wish: after that it is like any other ring. Therefore think carefully before you wish.”

7. The bird flew away quickly, beating the air with its great wings. The farmer put the ring on his finger and



fulfilled

欲或到7能行入

started on the way home. In the evening he came to a town, and went to a goldsmith who had many costly rings in his shop. The farmer showed him the ring, and asked him what it was worth.

8. “Next to nothing,” replied the goldsmith. Then the farmer laughed aloud, and told him it was a wishing ring, and worth more than all the rings in his shop put together.

9. Now this goldsmith was a bad man. He invited the farmer to stay the night, saying; “It will bring me good fortune, if a man with a treasure like yours spends the night here.” He gave him several bottles of wine to drink, and talked to him like a friend; but at night, when the farmer was asleep, he cleverly took the ring from his finger, and put another one in its place,

goldsmith    costly    aloud    asleep

which looked exactly like the wishing ring.

10. In the morning he could hardly wait until the farmer left. As soon as he was gone, he hastened into his shop, closed the shutters, locked the door, and said, as he turned the ring on his finger: "I wish to have a hundred thousand sovereigns."

11. Scarcely had he spoken the words, when sovereigns came ringing down. The coins fell on his head, his shoulders and his arms; they fell all over his body. He tried to reach the door, but the rain of gold made it impossible. Soon he was buried beneath the gold, and still it rained.

12. At last the floor could bear the weight no longer, and he and the gold fell into the cellar. When the neigh-

---

shutters    shoulders    buried    bear    cellar

bours heard the noise of it, they burst open the door; but they were too late to give him any help, he was already dead. So they said: "What a misfortune to have so much money!" and helped themselves to as much as they could lay hands on.

---

Better do it than wish it done.

The wish is father to the thought

---

already

misfortune

## LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT.

## A WISHING RING.—II.

1. Meanwhile the farmer went home with a light heart, and showed the ring to his wife. "Now we are happy people," he said; "our fortune is made. But we must be careful to choose the right thing."

2. His wife at once said: "Don't you think it would be a good thing to have some more land? There is nice piece between two of our fields; what do you say to our wishing for that?"

3. But he replied: "I'm sure we can do better than that. Why, if we work hard for a year, we may perhaps be able to buy it."

4. So they worked very industriously;

---

choose

and as the harvest was good, they had enough money to buy the piece of land, and even something over. "Do you see," he said, smiling, "that piece of land belongs to us now, and we still have our wish!"

5. Then his wife thought it would be well to wish for another cow and a horse. "My good wife," said the farmer, jingling the money in his pocket, "why should we use our wish for getting such a trifle? I believe we shall get a horse and cow even without it."

6. To be sure, by the end of the second year they had made enough money to buy the cow and the horse. Then the farmer was pleased and said: "Again we have got what we wanted, and the wish is still ours. What fortunate people we are!" But his wife spoke to

---

harvest    jingling    trifle    believe



him seriously, and tried to persuade him to make use of his wishing-ring.

7. "I can't understand you," she said, quite angrily; "you used always to complain and to wish that you had all sorts of things; and now, when you might have anything you please, you work from morning till night, and let the best years of your life go by.

8. "You might be a king; you might be a great big farmer; you might have chests full of silver and gold in your cellar; and you are nothing, just because you will not decide on your wish!"

9. "Do not keep worrying me about this wish," the farmer answered firmly. "We are both of us still young, and life is long. Remember there is only one wish in the ring. It would be easy

persuade    angrily    chests    decide  
worrying

to make a mistake; how bitterly we should regret it!

10. "Perhaps a time will come when things go wrong, and we shall want the ring badly. Have we not been fortunate, since we have had the ring? Be reasonable, my dear. Meanwhile you can go on considering what you would like me to wish."

11. What the farmer said was true, the ring seemed to have brought them good fortune. With every year the farmer grew wealthier; but he still worked hard all day. Then in the evening he used to sit at his ease on a bench in front of his comfortable house, and smoke his pipe, and talk with his neighbours.

12. The years went on, and still no wish had been spoken. Sometimes his

regret    reasonable    considering    wealthier  
ease    smoke

He leads an easy life  
字字 4 5/11/17

wife suggested a wish; but he always replied that there was still plenty of time. At last she saw that she could not persuade him, and so she gave up speaking about the ring altogether. Though the farmer often looked at his ring, and turned it on his finger, he took good care not to utter a wish.

13. Thirty, forty years had gone by; the farmer and his wife had grown old, their hair was white as snow, but the wish had not yet been uttered. Then God was good to them, and let them both die in the same night.

14. Their children and grand-children stood around them, weeping. One of them suggested that they should take the ring from the old man's finger as a remembrance; but the eldest son said:

---

suggested altogether utter hair weeping  
remembrance

15. "No, let our dear Father take this ring into the grave. He always treasured it; and Mother used often to look at it too. Perhaps she once gave it to Father, when they were young."

16. So the old farmer was buried with his wife, and on his finger was the ring which was supposed to be a wishing-ring, but which was not; and yet it had brought him as much happiness as a man could desire. For you see, a poor thing in good hands is better than a fine thing in bad hands.

---

Take care of the pence and the pounds will  
take care of themselves.

---

treasured supposed happiness

## LESSON TWENTY-NINE.

## A FIRE.

1. Have you ever seen a house on fire? It is a fearful sight: How the flames burst through the roof! The heat breaks all the windows, and soon there is nothing left standing but the bare walls.

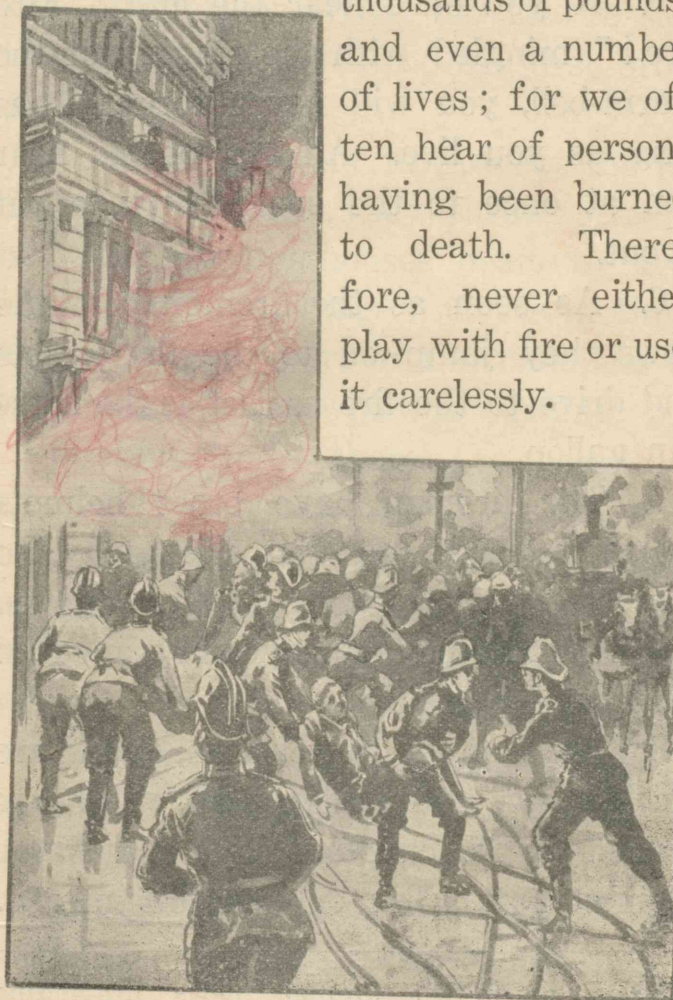
2. It is not often that any one can tell either where a fire has begun or what has caused it. A little spark may set a large building in a blaze.

3. Sometimes children play with matches or lighted paper, and, afraid of burning their fingers, they throw the blazing thing down, never thinking of the harm they may do.

4. One careless act may cost many

fire roof spark blaze matches

thousands of pounds, and even a number of lives; for we often hear of persons having been burned to death. Therefore, never either play with fire or use it carelessly.



5. If you once hear the cry, "Fire fire!" mingled with the ringing of the alarm-bell, you will never forget it as long as you live. All the people near run at once to the spot, to try to put it out.

6. As soon as the firemen hear the news they jump on to the fire-engine and drive to the fire as fast as the horse can gallop.

7. The firemen have brass helmets on their heads, so that they may be protected from falling stones, bricks, and other things as they move about in the burning building.

8. As soon as they arrive, pipes are quickly laid, and streams of water are poured on the building. Sometimes the firemen put a fire out by this means.

mingled alarm-bell firemen news fire-engine  
gallop brass helmets protected

But often they arrive too late to save the building in which the fire first broke out.

9. Then they try to prevent the fire from spreading. They throw streams of water on the houses near, to keep them from catching fire. Sometimes they pull down part of the buildings on each side of that which is burning.

10. Sometimes there are people in the burning house, who have not been able to escape. Fires often take place at night. Then those who live in the house are asleep in their beds; and when the staircase is burned, they cannot get away. So a fire-escape is placed against a window, or a jumping net is used.

11. The fire-escape is like a long ladder on wheels. Some of the people

staircase fire-escape

are brought down the outside in the arms of the firemen; others save themselves by sliding down through the inside of it.

12. The jumping net is a stout net with a heavy edge-rope, into which, when stretched out by the firemen or others, persons may jump from the burning building.

13. Yet fire is a very useful thing. We need it to warm our rooms, bake our bread, boil our water, and cook our food.

14. But how very careful we should be! The youngest child may set a house on fire, but often no power on earth can keep it under. Let us all bear in mind, then, that fire is a good servant but a bad master.

net sliding stout edge-rope boil

## LESSON THIRTY.

## ONLY A PIN.

1. An overseer, in a calico mill, found a pin which cost the owners nearly one hundred pounds.

2. "Was it stolen?" asked little Susan, "I suppose it must have been very handsome. Was it a diamond pin?" *So do. handsome thing*

3. "Oh, no, my dear!" said her father, "not by any means. It was just such a pin as people buy every day, and use without stint. Here is one upon my coat."

4. "Such a pin as that to cost nearly one hundred pounds!" exclaimed her brother John. "I don't believe it."

"But father says it is a true story," interposed Susan.

overseer calico handsome stint interposed

5. "Yes, I know it to be true; and this is the way the pin happened to cost so much," said their father.

6. "You know that calicoes, after they are printed, and washed, and dried, are smoothed by being passed over heated rollers. Well, by some mischance, a pin dropped so as to lie upon the printed roller, and indeed became wedged into it, the head standing out a little over the surface.

7. "Over and over went the roller, and round and round went the cloth, winding at length upon another roller, until the piece was measured off. Then another piece began to be dried and wound, and so on until one hundred pieces had been counted off. These were not examined immediately, but

rollers    mischance    wedged    measured  
wound    examined    immediately

removed from the machinery and laid aside.

8. "When, at length, they came to be inspected, it was found that there were holes in every piece throughout the web, and only three-quarters of a yard apart. Now in every piece, there were from thirty-five to forty-five yards and at ninepence a yard, that would count up to about one hundred and eighty pounds.

9. "Of course, the goods could not be classed as perfect goods. They were sold as remnants at less than one half the price they would have brought if it had not been for the damage done by the hidden pin."

machinery    aside    inspected    throughout  
web    apart    remnants    damage

LESSON THIRTY-ONE.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

1. You know by this time that Great Britain is an island. All round the coast there are towns and villages which are made rich by the fisheries. The sea-fish that are caught at all seasons of the year form a large part of the food of many people in our land.

2. All kinds of sea-fish are caught by our fishermen. One class of fish like the sole and the plaice live and feed near the bottom of the sea; while another class like the herring and mackerel swim about in shoals near the surface of the sea.

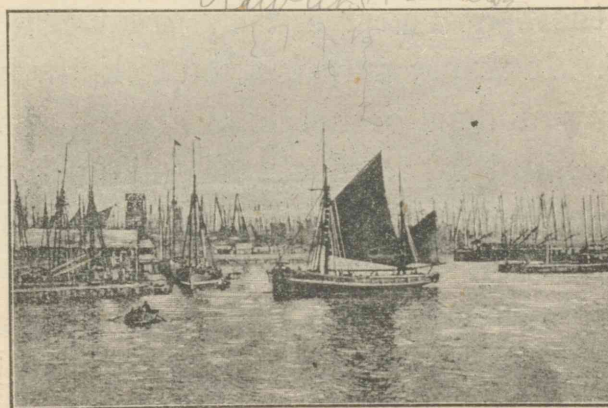
3. The chief fishing grounds of Britain are in the North Sea; and Yarmouth,

herring fishery fishermen sole plaice

mackerel shoals  
trout salmon sardine  
horse-mackerel

Lowestoft, Grimsby, and Hull are four of the chief fishing ports on the east coast. All those towns are busy ports, and have both sailing and steam fishing-boats.

trawl net  
trawling



4. Perhaps the herring is the most important of all the fish caught in the North Sea. Herrings are caught all the year round off some part of our coasts, but at Yarmouth and Lowestoft the season is from September to December.

ports fishing-boats

cod liver oil  
107 108

5. The best time to see these busy ports is during October and November, when the autumn fishing is at its height. Many boats come from Scotland to help the East Coast fishermen, and the value of the fish caught is very great.

6. It would surprise you to know how many millions of herrings are caught in one night by a fleet of fishing boats. Sometimes the weight of the fish is so great, that a boat may have to cut its nets, or it might sink beneath the load.

7. It is a pretty sight to see the fishing fleet as it sails away in the evening from Yarmouth or some other port. The fishing is done at night-time, for the fish will not go into the nets except when it is dark.

8. On some nights, thousands of miles of nets are spread on the fishing grounds ;

height value surprise fleet load night-time

and you will understand how hard the fishermen have to work during the busy season.



9. Sometimes it may happen that so many herrings are caught that the fishermen cannot sell them all for food. Then they must give them away, perhaps, to the farmer for manure, or throw them back into the sea.

10. Perhaps a great storm may arise, and then in the middle of the night, the nets may be lost, or worse still, the boats

manure arise



may be wrecked, and many of the brave fishermen drowned.

11. Besides the many thousands of fishermen who catch the fish, there are also a great number of people who get their living at Yarmouth and Lowestoft by curing the herrings, or making kippers.

12. So many herrings are caught and cured, that the people of Yarmouth and other fishing ports are able to export great quantities to other countries, such as Germany, Russia, and Italy.

13. It seems very strange that the great shoals of herrings will not always visit the same place. There are some places on our coasts where once the herrings used to come in swarms, but they have left them during the last few years.

wrecked    drowned    curing    kippers  
export    quantities    swarms

## LESSON THIRTY-TWO.

## A NEW SUIT.

1. The coat which you wear is made of wool, which is cut from the backs of sheep. It is made into cloth at the factory, and then sold to the tailor, who takes your measure for a suit and sews the various pieces together.

2. You can also buy suits ready-made; but if they are made to order they are more likely to fit well.

Before giving your order you look at patterns of cloth—light or dark according to your taste. If the clothes are intended for winter wear, a heavy cloth should be chosen, as it is warmer; but if it is for summer, then a light one is preferable. 暑い時 軽い服が好ましい

wear    ready-made    patterns    according  
chosen    preferable



3. After your measure has been taken, the tailor inquires how you would like to have the pockets made. The top outside pocket of your coat is generally used for your handkerchief, while an inside pocket let into the lining contains any private papers which you find it necessary to carry.

4. A day or two later, you call again at the shop in order to try on your new clothes, which are then marked with chalk to show where they must be tightened or loosened, lengthened or shortened.

A small discount is generally allowed if you pay for them within one month.

inquires lining contains private necessary  
marked tightened lengthened shortened within

## LESSON THIRTY-THREE.

## THE LAUNDRY.

1. The laundress washes the clothes in a laundry. When they are clean she hangs them up to dry. Afterwards she irons them.

2. If they are to be made stiff, she starches them before ironing. Collars are always dipped into starch, and so are cuffs, otherwise they would be quite limp.

3. When I send my dirty linen to the laundry I must make a list. It is also advisable to have every article marked with my name or initials, so that it may not be lost by being sent home to the wrong person.

---

laundress	laundry	afterwards	irons
stiff	starches	ironing	dipped
cuffs	limp	linen	list
			initials

4. When a collar or a handkerchief once goes astray, it is often very difficult to trace, and sometimes it is never found.

5. It is much better to have your washing done at home, if possible. It saves much trouble, as no time is wasted in making out a washing list every week; and the clothes are less liable to be torn, as more care is taken of them.

6. When I was at home we never sent our washing out. Monday was always washing-day, and the washerwoman used to arrive early in the morning before I was up.

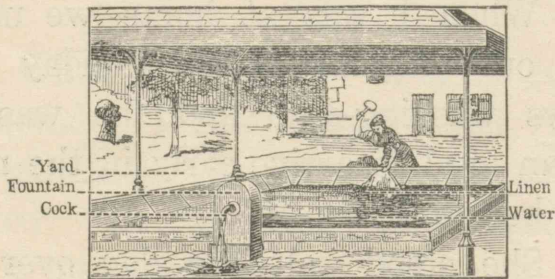
7. She stood half the day over the steaming dolly-tub, her hands moving to and fro among the soapsuds. Then

---

trace	liable	torn	washerwoman
dolly-tub			soapsuds

the clothes had to be rinsed, and afterwards wrung out, folded, and passed through the mangle (or mangled).

Cleanliness is next to godliness.



rinsed                  wrung                  mangle

WASHING BILL

Mr. Wm. Burroughs,

*Dr.* to The Maypole Laundry Co.,  
275 Brixton Road, London, S. W.

Clothes washed, dry-cleaned, or dyed any colour.

10th Nov., 1912.

	£	s.	d.
To 1 collar . . . . .	@		2
„ 2 vests . . . . .			6
„ 1 pair pants . . . . .			3
„ 2 shirts . . . . .			8
„ 3 pairs socks . . . . .			4½
„ 1 waistcoat dry-cleaned & pressed		2	3
		4	2½

Paid with thanks,

10th Nov., '12.

For The Maypole Laundry Co.,  
W. M. Smith.

## LESSON THIRTY-FOUR.

## PERSEVERANCE WINS.—I.



1. About thirty years ago, I stepped into a book-store in Cincinnati, in search of some books that I wanted. While there, a ragged little boy, not over twelve years of age, came in to ask whether they had "geographies" to sell.

perseverance    ragged    geographies

2. "Plenty of them," was the salesman's reply.

"How much do they cost?"

"One dollar, my lad."

"I did not know that they were so dear."

3. He turned to go out, and even opened the door, but closed it again and came back. "I have only sixty-two cents," said he; "will you let me have the book, and wait a while for the rest of the money?"

4. How eagerly the lad looked for an answer! and how he seemed to shrink within his ragged clothes when the man refused his request! The disappointed little fellow looked up at me with a poor attempt at a smile, and left the store. I followed and overtook him.

5. "And what now?" I asked.

salesman's    shrink    attempt



## LESSON THIRTY-FIVE.

## PERSEVERANCE WINS.—II.

1. "Well, my lad, I'll tell you what I will do; I will let you have a new geography, and you may pay the remainder of the money when you can; or, I will let you have one that is not new for fifty cents."

2. "Are the leaves all in it, and is it just like the other, only not new?"

"Yes, it is as good as the new ones."

3. "It will do just as well, then; and I shall have twelve cents left toward buying some other book. I am glad that they did not let me have one at any of the other places."

4. The bookseller looked up inquiringly, and I told him what I had seen of the little fellow. He was much

remainder      inquiringly

*leaf = 10*

pleased, and when he brought the book along, I saw a nice new pencil and some clean white paper in it.

5. "A present, my lad, for your perseverance. Always have courage like that, and you will make your mark," said the bookseller.

6. "Thank you, sir; you are very good."

"What is your name?"

"William Haverley, sir."

7. "Do you want any more book?" I now asked, earnestly regarding the serious little face.

"More than I can ever get," he replied, glancing at the volumes that filled the shelves.

8. I gave him a bank-note. "It will buy some for you," I said.

Tears of joy came into his eyes.

volumes      shelves      bank-note

"May I buy what I want with it?"

9. "Yes, my lad; whatever you want."

"Then I will buy a book for my mother," said he. "I thank you very much, and some day I hope I can pay you."

10. He asked my name, and I gave it to him. Then I left him standing by the counter, so happy that I almost envied him. Many years passed before I saw him again.

11. Last year I went to Europe on one of the finest vessels that ever plowed the waters of the Atlantic. We had pleasant weather the great part of the voyage; but toward the end, there came a terrible storm, and the ship would have sunk, with all on board, had it not been for the captain.

12. Every mast was laid low, the

---

counter plowed Atlantic voyage terrible

rudder was almost useless, and a great leak was filling the ship with water. The crew were strong and willing men, and the mates were practical seamen of the first class.

13. But after pumping for one whole night, with the water still gaining upon them, the sailors gave up in despair, and prepared to take the boats, though they might have known that no small boat could be of any use in such a wind and sea.

---

**A little leak will sink a great ship.**

---

sunk mast leak practical seamen  
pumping despair prepared



## LESSON THIRTY-SIX.

## PERSEVERANCE WINS.—III.

1. The captain, who had been below examining his charts, now came up. He saw how matters stood, and with a voice that I heard distinctly above the roar of the tempest, he ordered every man to his post.

2. It was surprising to see those men bow before his strong will, and hurry back to the pumps. The captain then started below to look for the leak. As he passed me, I asked him whether there was any hope of saving the vessel.

3. He looked at me, and then at the other passengers,—who had crowded around to hear the reply, and said rebukingly: “Yes, sir; so long as one

charts distinctly tempest crowded rebukingly

= map 15 12

12 12

12 12

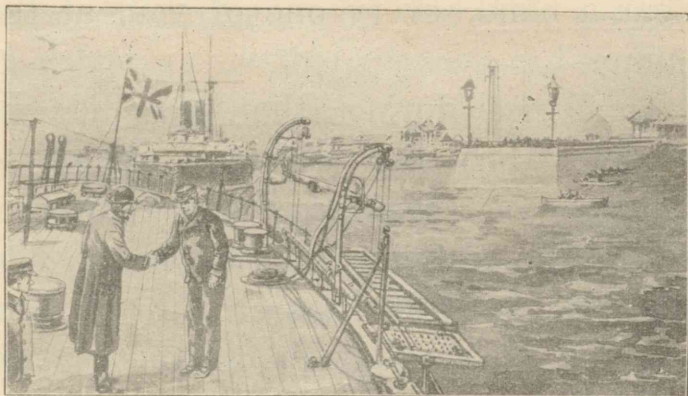
inch of this deck remains above the water there is hope. When that fails, I shall abandon the vessel, not before, nor shall any one of my crew. Everything shall be done to save the ship, and if we fail, it will not be our fault. Bear a hand, every one of you, at the pumps.”

4. Thrice during the day (did we despair); but the captain's dauntless courage, perseverance, and powerful will mastered every man on board, and we went to work again. “I will land you safe at the dock in Liverpool,” said he, “if you will be men.”

5. And he did land us safe, but the vessel sank soon after she was moored to the dock. The captain stood on the deck of the sinking ship, receiving the

abandon thrice <sup>7 63</sup>dauntless dock  
<sup>23 13</sup>sank moored

thanks and the blessing of the passengers as they hurried down the gang-plank. I was the last to leave. As I passed, he grasped my hand, and said: "Judge Preston, do you not recognize me?"



6. I told him that I did not; I was not aware that I had ever seen him before I stepped on board his ship.

7. "Do you remember the boy who had so much difficulty in getting

blessing gang-plank recognize aware difficulty

祝福

梯子

认识

geography some thirty years ago, in Cincinnati? He owes you a debt of gratitude for your encouragement and kindness to him."

8. "I remember him very well, sir. His name was William Haverly."

9. "I am he," said the captain. "God bless you!"

10. "And may God bless you too, Captain Haverly," I said. "The perseverance that, thirty years ago, secured you that geography, has to-day saved our lives."

To him that wills ways are not wanting.

debt gratitude encouragement secured

债务

感谢

## LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN.

TOO RICH TO AFFORD IT.—I.

1. "I don't want to go to school any more, father."

Mr. Gray raised his eyes in surprise to the face of his eldest son, a lad of about fifteen.

2. "Why don't you wish to go to school?"

"Well, sir, I am tired of studying, and I don't see any use in it."

3. "Do you think that you know enough?"

The boy blushed a little at his father's sharp look and tone.

4. "I know as much as George Lyman does, and he left school three months ago. He says that he is not going away

blushed

tone

to school, while his father has plenty of money."

5. Mr. Gray turned upon the boy a look of grave surprise.

"Did George Lyman say that? His father is a poorer man than I thought. So you have quite made up your mind that you do not wish to go to school any more?"

"Yes, sir."

6. "You need not then."

"O thank you, father!" cried Charles.

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Gray, as the boy caught up his hat and started for the door. "You have nothing to be thankful for.

7. "There is an old and homely saying, 'One man can lead a horse to water, but ten can not make him drink.'

homely

8. "So I say that you need not go to school, if you are not willing to study, because, if you feel as you say you do, it will be time and money thrown away.

9. "But understand one thing;—if you do not go to school, you will have to go to work. I can not afford to have you idle."

"Do you mean that I must go out to work by the day?"

10. "I mean that you must have a certain number of hours' work each day, as surely as the sun rises."

11. "Why, father, George Lyman and Ned Johnson don't have to work, and they say that they don't mean to, either. George told me that his father said that you were the richest man in the county."

12. "If I were the richest man in

afford steady certain

two counties, I should not be rich enough to afford to have you my boy idle."

13. The next morning, Charles and his father started out bright and early in an open carriage, drawn by a pair of fine horses. They were carried swiftly along the smooth, hard road.

14. At last the carriage stopped in front of a gloomy, stone building.

"Are you going to stop here?" said Charles. "It looks like a prison."

"It is a prison," said Mr. Gray.

15. "But I thought you were going to see an old schoolmate?"

"Here is where he lives."

Before Charles could reply, the heavy door was swung back and they were shown in.

16. "I came to inquire about Mr. Harmon, the forger," said Mr. Gray to

idle smooth gloomy swung forger

the man who had let them in. "He is an old schoolmate of mine. How is he getting along?"

17. "Very well. He is quiet; but it is pretty hard for him. It is hard for these men who have always had plenty of money and nothing to do. Here they find no money, but plenty to do. If you wish to see him, I will send for him."

18. In a few minutes a grave, quiet man entered. His close-cut hair and queer dress gave him a strange look. Charles had never seen anything like it before.

---

He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

---

close-cut

### LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT.

#### TOO RICH TO AFFORD IT.—II.

1. He seemed glad to see Mr. Gray, though there was something in his manner which showed that he felt deeply his present position.

2. Of the two, Mr. Gray seemed the more unhappy. His voice broke a little as he said.

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Harman; very sorry to find you here.

3. "You can't be more sorry than I am to find myself here," said the man. Then, as if anxious to change the subject, he turned to Charles.

"I suppose that this is your boy?"

4. "Yes, this is my eldest son, Charles. He is just about the age we were when we used to go to school together. Have you forgotten all about those days, John?"

---

manner      position      anxious      subject

5. Mr. Harmon was silent for a few moments as he thought of those happy days, then suddenly, covering his face with his hands, he wept bitterly. Charles had never seen a man weep before, and those sobs and moans made him feel very sad.

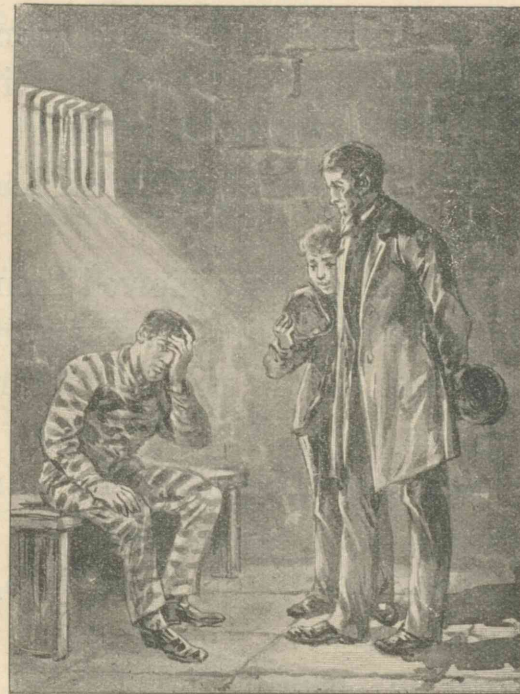
6. "I wish I could!" said Mr. Harmon, lifting up his pale, tear-stained face. "I wish I could forget. I sometimes think that it is all a dream—that I shall some day wake and find it so."

7. "How did it happen?" inquired Mr. Gray. "When I last saw you, your prospects were bright—brighter than mine."

8. "It can be told in a few words," was the reply. "Idleness and bad company. As you know, I would not study. I thought there was no need

---

silent suddenly moans tear-stained dream  
inquired prospects idleness company



for me, a rich man's son, to do that.

9. "My father's death left me with great wealth, of which I never earned a dollar, and of whose use and worth I knew nothing. How it went I hardly know; but I awoke one morning to find myself poorer than the lowest clerk in the house.

10. "I knew nothing about getting

money by honest work, but money I must have, so I tried to get it without work. The rest needs no telling."

Here Mr. Harmon was called back to his dreary task.

11. The keeper now showed them the workshop and cells, kindly telling Charles about all that he did not understand.

12. When they visited the shoe shop, Charles saw Harmon sitting there among the rows of busy, silent men.

13. "How many of these men," inquired Mr. Gray, "have ever been trained to any useful trade?"

"Not one in ten."

14. After thanking the keeper for his kindness to them, Mr. Gray and Charles started for home.

15. "How hard it must be to have to live in a place like that!" said Char-

dreary    task    workshop    cells    trained

1702  
陪  
地

地

les, as, reaching a hill-top, he gave a backward glance at the building, which looked so dark and lonely in the distance.

16. There was silence for some minutes. Then Mr. Gray said:

"You asked me, Charles, if you were to work like other boys, and this visit to the prison is my answer. The world calls me a rich man, and so I am.

17. "I am able to give you every chance to grow wise and good: but I am not, and never shall be, rich enough to have you idle. *call as he is*

18. "Strange as it may sound, I am too rich to afford it. Many a father has learned to his sorrow, what it is to have a boy idle."

19. Charles was very thoughtful for a few moments; then he looked up and said, "I think I will go to school on Monday, father."

backward

## LESSON THIRTY-NINE.

## NATURE'S TREASURE-BOXES.

1. People who have things which they prize very much often prepare some safe place in which to store them. Those who have gold have strong safes for it; jewels are placed in stout jewel-cases; even dolls and toys are sometimes put carefully away in drawers or boxes.

2. Not only do human beings have treasure-boxes, but even the trees and flowers have theirs, as you may see by looking with sharp eyes.

3. Suppose that it is now September. Let us go into the garden, and search for some of the riches of the past summer's growth. You will find that such treasures are always kept in little boxes.

nature's    treasure-boxes    prize    safes  
jewels    drawers    growth

4. See! here is a peach. We think that the sweet, juicy pulp, with blushing, velvet coat, is the best part. But the fruit does not think so; it considers its choicest portion to be the bitter kernel, hidden within the little wrinkled box which we call the peach-stone.

5. Ever since the buds swelled in the spring, the tree has been working to perfect that kernel, to build around it the small, hard treasure-box, and to cover the box with pulp.

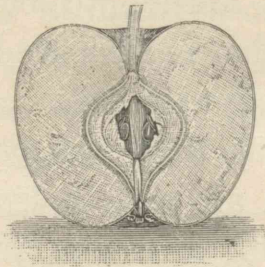
6. All that time the peach-tree was breathing in air with its leaves, pumping up water with its roots, and drinking in warmth from the sun's rays. Why was it doing all this, do you think? Why, that it might form the seeds, which some time, it hopes, will find their way into

peach    pulp    velvet    choicest    kernel  
wrinkled    swelled



the soil, and grow into other peach-trees.

7. What is the pulp for? Only, so far as the tree cares, to cause some animal to carry away the fruit, and, when the pulp is eaten, to drop the stone in some place where the seed within the stone may have a chance to grow into a tree.



8. Cut an apple into halves. Nearly all the fruit is flesh, but here, at the core, we find some little flaky shells, within which, snugly placed, are the

flesh      core      flaky      snugly

brown seeds which may yet take root and become trees.

9. The apple-tree cares nothing for the sweet, juicy flesh. 'Eat that and welcome,' it seems to say, 'but drop the seeds where they will be pressed into the earth, and there quicken into life.

10. Here is a thin, roundish case, hard, dry, and sealed, in which something rattles. It is the safe wherein the bean-vine has put its treasures. Open the case, and note how they were grown merely to entice bees to bring the yellow pollen to the flowers, in order to make the seeds grow. When the seeds appeared, the careful poppy built a little cone-shaped box around them, with tiny cells inside, in which they might grow.

roundish    sealed    wherein    bean-vine  
entice    pollen    poppy    cone-shaped.

11. The rose fashions for its seeds a round case, which holds them safely through all the wintry storms, and then drops them in the spring. The American plant known <sup>named</sup> as the milk-weed has a bag, wherein the seeds are packed in the silk of their own wings—the wings with which they ride upon the breeze, when the bag opens to let them go.

12. Plants, then, have their treasures, as well as men. Some hoard their treasures carefully, while others, like the dandelion and the thistle, set them free, in order that the wind may bear them to places in which they will sprout and grow. Then they too, in their turn, will bear treasures of their own.

---

fashions   milk-weed   hoard   dandelion  
 thistle   sprout

### LESSON FORTY.

#### THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

1. Long years ago there lived in the city of Norwich a happy family, made up of father, mother, and two pretty little children, the elder a boy of seven, and the younger a girl of six.

2. By sad mischance the mother died, and, shortly afterwards, the father also fell sick, and felt that his end was near.

3. Sending for his brother, the dying man said to him: “I feel that my end is near. I pray you, take care of my darling children, after I am dead. Love them, I beg of you, and be a father to them.” *to beg a person for a favor he = 乞求*

4. “I will do as you wish,” said the uncle, “and will love the children as my own.” And so, after their father was

---

babes   pray

dead and buried, he took the children to his home. Here they lived happily for a time with their uncle and aunt.

5. Now, I must tell you that the father had left a thousand pounds to be divided between the two children, when they grew up. But if they died, that money was to go to their uncle.

6. This money the uncle soon began to covet, for he was a greedy man; and, at last, he asked two wicked men to kill the little ones, in order that the thousand pounds might be his.

7. One day he said to his wife, "The children shall have a holiday. I will send them on a visit to their grandmother."

"How good you are to the darlings," replied the aunt, who really loved them dearly. "I will get them ready to-morrow."

covet      darling

8. So, on the morrow, a carriage, with two men in it, drove up to the house and carried the little ones away to their grandmother's house, as they thought.

9. But the two men stopped the carriage in the middle of a thick wood. "Go and gather some blackberries," said one of the men to the children, "while we get the dinner, that we have brought with us, ready."

10. The children ran off in high glee. After a while they returned, saying, "We have brought you some blackberries. They are so nice that we thought you would like to have some of them."

11. Touched by this kindness, one of the men said to the other, "I cannot lift my hand against the sweet little children. Nor will I let you harm them either."

morrow      thick      blackberries      glee



12. This made the second man so angry, that he fell upon his kind-hearted companion, and beat him to death. He then looked round for the children, but could not find them, for they had hidden themselves in the thick bushes.

13. The murderer now returned to the city, and told the wicked uncle that he had killed the little ones, and asked for his reward.

The uncle refused to give him anything, "I do not believe you have killed them at all."

1-10 711  
+115  
12 11

14. So the murderer fell upon the uncle and killed him, and then ran away. But he was soon seized and brought before the judge, to whom he told all that had been done to the babes in the wood.

15. Meanwhile, the children had wandered up and down the wood, but could not find their way out. The little boy tried to comfort his sister, and, whenever there seemed to be any danger, he stood in front of her to protect her.

16. So all day long they wandered to and fro, and when night came, full of fear in the darkness, they fell asleep in each other's arms, with no one but Robin Redbreast, who perched on a tree near by, to care for them.

17. On the next day and the next, they wandered about hoping to find a

wandered danger robin redbreast perched

<sup>entrance</sup> way out. But in vain, and at last, after many days, they both died, from cold and hunger and grief.

18. Robin Redbreast, who had watched over them and tried to cheer them with his song, covered them over with leaves to keep them warm. But all in vain; the poor babes died in the wood.

19. And here the men, sent by the good aunt, at last found them, dead and cold, but covered over with the leaves, that pretty little Robin Redbreast had spread over them.

---

The great thieves catch the little ones.

Set a thief to catch a thief.

## LESSON FORTY-ONE.

### HOW TO GET ON.

1. Many years ago, a poor boy named David Armstrong walked twenty miles one cold winter's day to a blacksmith's shop in a large town where he was going to serve his term of apprenticeship.

2. David stayed with his master for six years. There were other young men in the same shop; but after working a year or two and getting a smattering of business, they left the place and went to work in other parts for wages.

3. "Why don't you go, David?" they would ask. "You are very foolish to stay here, and work year after year as faithfully as you do for nothing but your board."

---

serve    apprenticeship    smattering    wages

4. "I stay to master the business," was David's reply; and nothing could tempt him to leave till he had learned all there was to know about it.

5. When that time came, he was twenty-one years of age, and he left the shop as poor as when he came to it.

6. 'Poor,' did I say? Yes, he was poor in one sense, for he had not been able to save any money; but he was rich in another. He was master of the trade in all its branches, and there is no better capital to begin life with than that.

7. Not satisfied, however, with his knowledge of iron-working, he next went to a place where edge-tools were made, and learned all he could about working in steel.

8. He was then able to commence

tempt sense satisfied edge-tools commence

business on his own account; and he opened a small workshop in a new and rising part of the town.

9. One day, a carpenter at work on a new church near by lost his hammer; and he went to ask David to make him a new one. David did so, and the other carpenters admired it so much that each of them wanted one like it.

10. Then the foreman came and ordered two more. He took one of them to a hardware store and asked why they did not sell hammers like that. "Such hammers are not in the market," replied the shopman. "Then you should engage Armstrong to make you some," said the foreman.

11. He next showed a number of hammers to a merchant. "A first-class

carpenter admired foreman  
hardware

article," said the merchant, a little afraid of the price; but he admired them so much that he gave a very large order.

12. These were soon disposed of. Fresh orders were given, and David's hammers found their way into the hands of workmen in every part of the country.

13. From time to time, he has enlarged his works, and has had to employ extra men; but in spite of this, he has never been able to overtake the orders which have come in upon him, and his market now extends to all parts of the world.

14. His hammers, to be sure, cost more at first, but there are no hammers like them; they are the best in the trade. The best workmen are employed upon them, and no tool ever leaves his shop

*He was trained up from his parents' day*  
 article disposed enlarged employ overtake  
 extend

till it is as perfect as the most skilled labour and the best material can make it.

15. David goes on the principle that first-rate work will always make its way and command the market, and looks to his men for good work rather than fast work, in order to keep up the good name of the articles turned out of his workshop.

Well begun is half done.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

material principle skilled

## LESSON FORTY-TWO.

## THE SEAL FISHERY.



1. The seal is one of the animals that has the power of living on the land as well as in the sea. He cannot move very swiftly on the land, but his movements in the water are very graceful.

2. Like the whale, the seal is found in the icy seas both in the north and south of our world. The people who live in those cold and dreary regions look

seal movements graceful whale icy

*She is a graceful girl  
1912*

upon the seal as one of their greatest blessings, for he gives them both food and light.

3. If we were to visit the huts of the Eskimos or the Greenlanders, we should find that they use oil lamps. These are quite simple, for they are only a few wicks floating in a vessel of seal-oil. All through the long dark winter, these lamps give both light and warmth.

4. Besides giving light and warmth to the dwellers in the cold northern and southern regions, the seal also supplies them with food. In our country we eat beef and mutton, but there the people feast on the fat body of the seal. We should not like to eat seal-flesh, but there is no doubt that to them it is very good.

5. Now before we read about the hunting of the seals, it will be as well

oil wicks warmth dwellers hunting

*dwell 124*



if we get some idea of what a seal is like. He has four paws or feet, and two hind ones have a covering of skin. They are joined to each other and to the tail, and so they make a strong fin. The forepaws have a covering of skin, but the nails and part of the fingers are seen.

6. The seal does not move easily on his fin-like feet, although he can swim quite quickly when he is in the water. Of course he must get air to breathe, and so he makes little holes in the ice, and breathes through them.

7. There are several kinds of seals, but we will refer only to the fur-seal of the North Pacific, and to the seal of the North Atlantic Ocean. In each of these regions there is a seal fishery, and the

idea    paws    joined    fin    forepaws  
refer    fur-seal    Pacific

*refer to the dictionary*

skins of the seals and their fat are of great value.

8. Now if we glance at the map of North America, we shall find on the north-west coast the Behring Sea. The fur-seal which lives there is of great value because of its soft fur, which is much used for winter coats and cloaks.

9. For the greater part of the year, the fur-seals swim in the sea in search of food. But in the spring they go to the Pribilof Islands. Among the rocks near the coast of these islands, the seals are found in great swarms.

10. Only one company is allowed to kill the seals, and for this purpose they pay a tax to the United States. At the proper season, the men select a number of males and drive them off for slaughter.

fat    Behring Sea    cloaks    tax    select  
AS 47    males    slaughter

While no other persons can kill the seals on these islands but the officers of the company, anyone can kill those swimming in the sea.

11. Thus it comes to pass that vessels sail about over the sea shooting all the seals they can find. As they shoot both old and young, male and female, it is feared that the fur-seal will be destroyed in a few years.

12. Now let us look at the map of North America again, and on the east side we shall notice the island of Newfoundland. Perhaps you know that this island has belonged to Britain for a very long time, and is said to be our oldest colony.

13. The seal-fishery is to the east of Newfoundland, and more than one hundred vessels are fitted out every year

shooting      female      fitted

for seal-hunting. The season begins about the middle of March, and lasts for nearly two months.

14. The crews land on the ice, and kill the young seals by clubbing them, and then take off their skins and the fat, which they carry to the ships. The skins are used for leather, and the fat is made into oil. Every year about half a million seals are caught off Newfoundland, and of course the produce is worth a large sum of money.

15. The Indian, or Greenlander, catches the seals in quite a different fashion. For hours a seal-hunter will sit watching for a seal to come out of his hole in the ice. The man has a long sharp spear, and as soon as the seal appears, the spear is thrust into its body. The spear is attached to a line, so that

middle   clubbing   leather   spear   attached

the seal cannot escape or be lost. If the animal is not killed by the spear, he is hauled in and clubbed on the head.

16. Some seals are very intelligent, and where they are not hunted, will approach quite close to boats or men. They are often tamed, and will know their names like dogs. It is said that they are fond of music, and the playing of a flute will draw them to the side of a boat. The ringing of the church bell at Hoy, in the Orkney Islands, will often cause many seals to enter the little bay.

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† Too many cooks spoil the broth.

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hauled   intelligent   approach   music   flute

### LESSON FORTY-THREE.

#### GEORGE AND THE DUKE.

1. Nearly a hundred years ago a party of men were working in the fields on a farm in the south of England. Among them was the farmer himself, and his young son George. George was a bright and clever boy, who knew that there was no one like his father, and that what his father said, was worth paying attention to.

2. All of a sudden the farmer saw, away in the distance, a party of horsemen, in red coats and white breeches, come galloping over the hill.

3. One of his fields was just beginning to show the promise of a fine crop of wheat, which he was very anxious should not be spoiled by the horses and

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Duke

breeches

dogs of the sportsmen. He watched them for a little, to see where they were going.

4. They seemed to be heading straight towards his field, so he called to his boy:

"George, run to the gate of the wheat-field. Keep it closed, and mind, do not on any account open it to let these gentlemen through."

5. George ran to the gate, and had got it nicely bolted when the party rode up.

"Open the gate, boy," ordered one of the gentlemen.

"You can't get through here," replied George. "Father says I must not open the gate to anybody."

6. "Nonsense!" cried the gentleman. "You must open it. Do so at once, or I shall thrash you."

---

sportsmen heading bolted nonsense thrash

"Here, my little man," said another, seeing the threat did not move George, "I'll give you this sovereign if you open it."

7. George shook his head. "Father says I must not open it to any one," was all he had to say both to their threats and bribes.

Then an old gentleman, with a big nose and a kindly look in his eye, spoke to George.

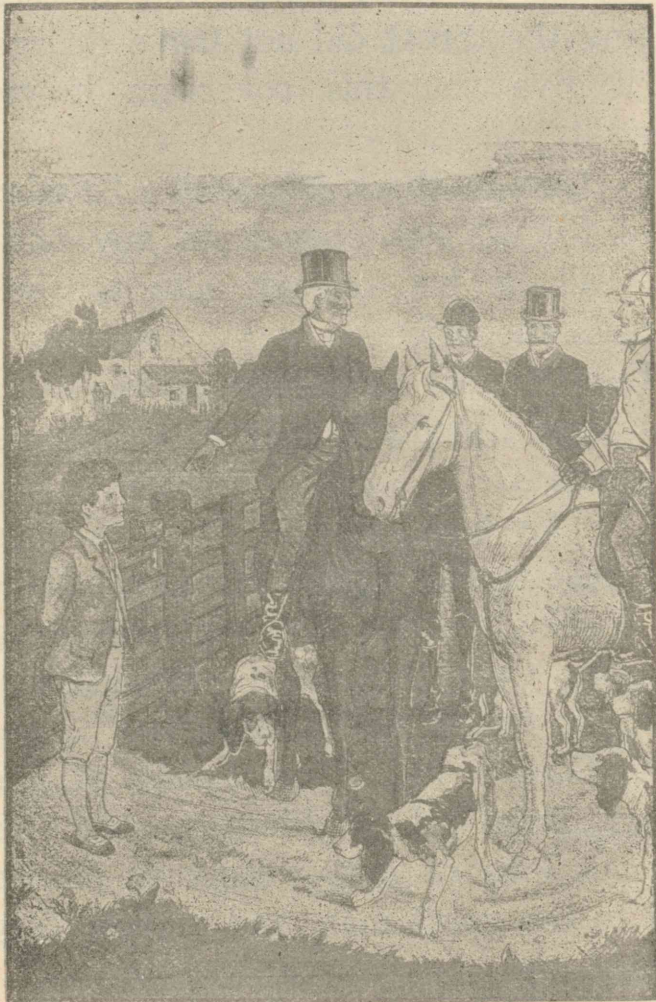
8. "My boy," he said, "you will open the gate to me, surely. I am the Duke of Wellington, and I am used to being obeyed. Open the gate, I command you, that my friends and I may pass."

9. George had often heard of the great Duke of Wellington, and his famous love of duty. He took off his hat to the great man, and replied, very

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bribes

famous



readily for so young a boy, that he could not think the Duke would wish him to disobey his orders. He was told to keep the gate shut, and not let any one pass through the field.

10. This answer delighted the Duke, who loved moral courage above all things. He raised his hat to the brave lad, and, turning to the rest of the hunters, said—

“I honour any one who can do his duty in the face both of bribery and threats. With an army of such soldiers, I could conquer the whole world.”

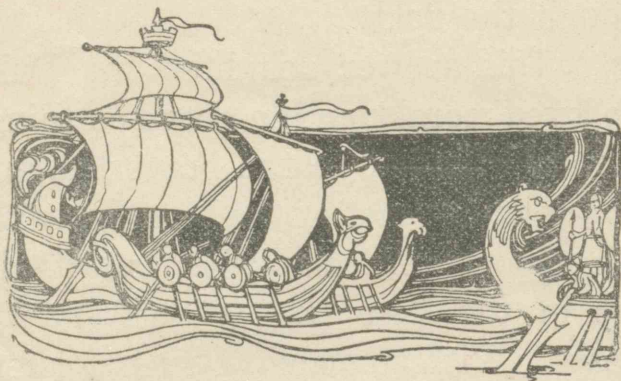
11. The Duke turned his horse about, and led the party off from the gate. George ran back to his father, shouting, “Hurrah for the Duke of Wellington!”

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disobey    <sup>2. 13</sup> moral    bribery    conquer  
Hurrah

## LESSON FORTY-FOUR.

## THE ONE-EYED GIANT.—I.



1. You all love fairy tales, I am sure. This story of one-eyed giant is one of the oldest fairy tales in the world, but I think you will find that it is none the worse for being so old.

2. This tale, and many others, were told for us by an old blind poet of Greece

giant

poet

named Homer, who lived more than three thousand years ago. Now for the story.

3. Once upon a time there was a very brave and cunning man, named Odysseus. He was a great traveller, and many strange things happened to him in his wanderings. Let me tell you how he fared when he went to the land of the one-eyed giants.

4. These savage giants lived on a far-off island. They were as tall as trees, and had one round eye in the middle of their foreheads.

5. They kept sheep and cattle, which fed all day in the pastures, and were driven home at night to the caves in which the giant lived.

6. One day Odysseus and his crew sailed in their ship to the land of these one-eyed giants. Taking a skin full of

cunning wanderings fared far-off foreheads

wine and a bag of food with them, they travelled inland until they came to a giant's cave.

7. The giant was away from home feeding his sheep, so Odysseus and his sailors went into the cave, and saw the presses filled with cheese, the milk-bowls and pails swimming with cream, and a number of pens with lambs and kids in them.

8. The sailors begged Odysseus to drive the kids and lambs down to the ship at once. He would not listen to them, but said that he would stay in the cave until the giant returned.

9. Towards evening the giant came home, carrying on his shoulder a great weight of dry wood, which he threw down with a loud noise.

---

inland presses milk-bowls pails pens

lambs kids

10. So frightened were Odysseus and his crew that they hid themselves in the inner part of the cave, hoping that they would not be seen.

11. The giant drove his sheep and goats into the cave, and blocked up the doorway with a huge stone. Then he milked the ewes and the goats, and kindled his fire.

12. The fire burned so brightly that the giant spied the strangers. "Who are ye?" he asked, "and what do ye here?" Odysseus said that they had been driven to the island by stormy winds.

13. This did not satisfy the giant, who sprung up, took hold of two of the sailors, and dashed them to the ground. Then he cut them in pieces, and ate them, after which he stretched himself on the floor, and went to sleep.

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inner blocked huge ewes kindled ye

14. You may be sure that Odysseus and his men were much afraid. They wept, and prayed to their gods, and looked about for a way of escape, but they could find none.

15. Odysseus was about to stab the sleeping giant with his sharp sword, when he remembered that no one but the giant could roll away the stone from the mouth of the cave. For this reason he spared the giant's life.

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All is well that ends well.

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stab

reason

### LESSON FORTY-FIVE.

#### THE ONE-EYED GIANT.—II.



1. All night long the Greeks lay awake in great fright, waiting for the dawn. When the sun's first beams shone into the cave the giant arose, kindled his fire, and milked his goats. Then he seized two more of the sailors, and ate them for breakfast.

2. After the meal, he moved away

---

Greeks

beams



the great door-stone, and drove his sheep and goats out of the cave. Then he put the stone back in its place, and turned his flocks towards the hills, leaving Odysseus and his men to wonder which of them would be eaten next.

3. While the giant was away, Odysseus was busy planning a means of escape. By the side of a sheep-pen he saw the giant's great club of green olive wood, as big as the mast of a ship.

4. From this great club Odysseus cut a stake, and sharpened it to the point. Then he hardened the point in the fire, and laid the stake aside until the giant's return.

5. In the evening the giant came home, and when he had milked his goats and lighted his fire, he seized two more of the sailors for his evening meal.

hills club olive stake hardened

山 棍 橄欖

木

6. Then Odysseus offered him the wine which he had brought from the ship, and the giant drank it off, and asked for more. He liked the wine so much that he said to Odysseus, "What is thy name? I wish to give thee a reward."

7. Then Odysseus said, "Nobody is my name," "Well, Nobody," said the giant, "this shall be thy gift: I will eat thee the last of all."

8. Then the giant drank the rest of the wine, and soon fell into a drunken sleep. He lay on the floor, with his face upturned; and while he slept, Odysseus heated the sharpened end of the stake in the fire.

9. Then when all was ready, he and his friends thrust the stake into the giant's one eye. The monster awoke, and with a loud roar tore out the stake.

thy thee drunken upturned monster roar

怪獸

10. Screaming with pain, he rushed round and round the cave, trying to catch Odysseus and his men. But as the giant was now blind, they were easily able to keep out of his way.

11. The giant kept on screaming, and soon wakened his neighbours, who gathered round the cave, and cried, "Who is slaying thee?"

12. "Nobody is slaying me," he cried. "Nobody is slaying me."

"If nobody is slaying thee," they said, "why dost thou make this great outcry?"

"Nobody is slaying me," he cried again and again.

13. Thinking that he was out of his mind, the giants left him and went off to their own homes. Odysseus laughed to think how he had outwitted them.

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screaming      slaying      nobody  
 thou            outcry      outwitted

14. But Odysseus and his friends were not out of danger yet. The giant lifted away the stone from the door, and sat in the entry with his arms outstretched, hoping to catch them as they went out with the sheep.

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Every door may be shut, but death's door.

Look before you leap.

What's done must not be undone.

---

entry            outstretched

## LESSON FORTY-SIX.

## THE ONE-EYED GIANT.—III.

1. Odysseus was more than a match for the giant in cunning. He set his wits to work, and soon found a way of escape for himself and his friends.

2. He took a number of willow twigs which he found in the cave, and with them fastened the huge rams together in threes. Underneath the middle ram of each three he tied one of his men.

3. Then he himself twisted his hands and feet into the thick wool of the best ram of the flock, and lying curled up beneath it he waited for the coming of the dawn.

4. When the sun rose, the sheep

match      wits      willow twigs      rams #24  
 underneath      twisted      curled



bleated loudly, and went forth to pasture. The giant, sore-stricken with pain, felt along their backs as they passed.

5. He wished to make quite sure that Odysseus and his men were not on the backs of the sheep or between them. Little did he think that they were bound underneath the rams.

6. The last to come out was the fine ram which carried Odysseus. As soon as he had passed the giant, Odysseus loosed himself from under the ram, and set his friends free.

7. Swiftly they drove many of the sheep to the ship, and put them on board. Then they took their oars and rowed the vessel out to a little distance from the land.

8. Before setting sail, Odysseus shouted to the giant, and told him that

---

bleated      forth      bound

the gods had punished him for his wicked deeds.

9. This made the giant very angry. He broke off the peak of a great hill, and threw it at the ship. It fell in front of the bow, and raised a great wave which drove the vessel back on the shore.

10. Then Odysseus seized a long pole, and thrust the ship off the land. The men bent to the oars with all their might, and soon the ship was out of danger.

11. Once more, Odysseus shouted to the giant: "If any man shall ask who put out your eye, tell him that it was Odysseus."

12. When the giant heard this, he begged Odysseus to come on shore again, that he might show him kindness, and treat him well.

13. But our hero only laughed. Then

---

peak      hero      pole

the angry monster threw another huge rock at the ship. It fell close to the rudder, and only helped the vessel on its way.

14. The Greeks bent to the oars, and their bark bounded over the sparkling waves. Soon the island of the one-eyed giants faded away in the distance.

bark      bounded      faded

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