

Spelling

SECOND READER—PAGES 61-70.

grist	breathe	constantly
merrily	stream	although
miller	sailors	heartless
farmer	harpoons	friend
waggon	difficult	snugly
heavy	capture	licked
noisily	pieces.	wallet
scream	swallow	scant
empty	laughed	refused
dusty	wounded	pitiful
wheat	catches	lament
bakers	starve	forsaken
frosty	weight	guide
weather	blubber	village
freezes	George	return
wheel	Frank	coffee
heartily	thousands	evergreen
bravely	careful	height
lazy	ripen	allowed
whale	scatter	hoist
inquired	heedlessly	delightful
replied	grievous	cherry
ocean	fruitage	rubbed
lying	harvest	wooden
quietly	whatso'er	rollers
surface	reaping	spread
broad	harper	together
sixty	Shannon	seaport
seventy	Sheelah	travel
crash	Irish	roasted

thunder
people
wrong

cheerily
sorrow
remember

powder
become

DICTIONATION EXERCISE.

EXERCISE VI.

When the members of a compound sentence are subdivided by the comma, they should be separated by the semi-colon.

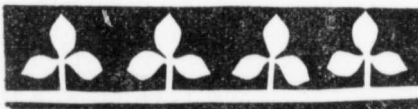
1. We visited the city ; but could find neither horse, saddle, nor bridle.
2. We found the house ; but the doors were locked, and the family was gone.

NOTE.—The semi-colon is used when examples are given to illustrate rules, etc., and is generally followed by the words as, or thus. When the clauses of a compound sentence are long they are usually separated by the semi-colon.

1. A noun that may denote either a male or female is said to be of the common gender ; as cousin, parent, friend.
2. A noun that names a thing neither male nor female is said to be of the neuter gender ; as pen, house, river.
3. Verbs used with singular subjects in the third person sometimes add s or es to form the singular ; as walk, walks ; go, goes ; love loves.
4. Any pupil who shall have been present five days during any term, shall be enrolled as a member of the school ; and whenever present five days during any one month, shall be considered an enrolled pupil for that month.

Drawing

By Jessie P. Semple, Supervisor of Drawing in the Toronto Public Schools.



Do you notice that the pictures in the illustrations are in rows ? Did you ever see them ? Look at borders on wall papers, carpets, handkerchiefs, dresses and aprons. You will find that the patterns are sometimes all alike, this is called *repetition*, and sometimes different patterns are used turn about, this is called *alternation*. Which of the borders in the illustrations is in alternation ? In placing patterns side by side for a border we should be careful not to have our spaces just the same width as our patterns. They should be either wider or narrower our good taste will decide which.

1. Make a border of pretty leaves all alike.
2. Make a border of squares and circles alternating. Do not let the spaces be the same as those in the illustration.
3. Make a border by repeating some animal or bird pattern.