

LESSON II.—COAL.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Qualities.</i>	<i>Actions.</i>
flame	ea'-sy	burns
earth	black	yields
means	light'-er	a-bound'
mines	com'-mon	cook
shaft	deep	makes
gas	hot	car'-ry
fu'-el	bright	call'-ed
sub'-stance	min'-e-ral	ex-tend'
en'-gine	com-pact'	sup-ply'
ma-chine'	brit'-tle	con-sume'
col'-liers	clay'-ey	con-tains'
Kil-ken'-ny	nar'-row	ex-tract'-ed

such as, "O desire is to on for your ay be said at ion; as, at ing down to lesson, com-he may feel practice for it is to en-and teachersst and well-'s presence

Coal is a mineral substance, easy to be set on flame. There are many kinds of coal. *Pit coal* is a black, compact, and brittle mass, mixed with *argil*, or potter's clay. *Culm coal* is not so playey, and burns with a flame, without being consumed. *Slate coal* contains so much earth, that it looks like common slate, but burns with a flame. *Cannel coal* is of a dull black colour, and burns with a bright flame, but is apt to fly to pieces in the fire. *Kilkenny coal* is lighter than the Cannel coal, yields more heat, and burns more slowly, and with less smoke. The places from which coal is taken are called *coal mines*; and the entrance to them is mostly by a