

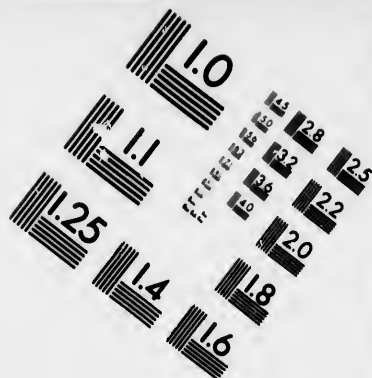
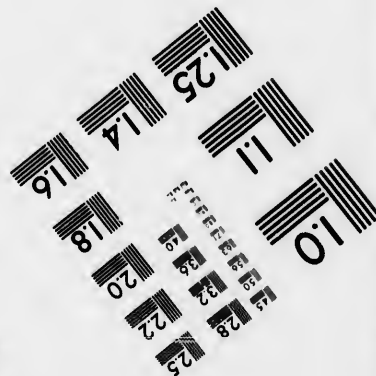
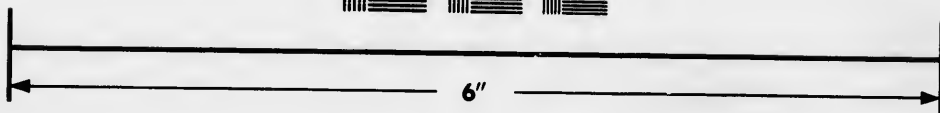
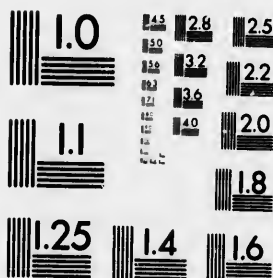


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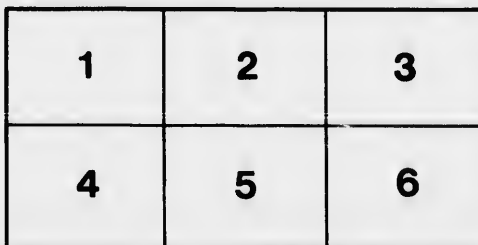
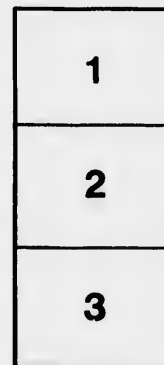
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COMPLETE EDITION

SADLIER'S
DOMINION
CATHOLIC
SPELLER



JAMES A. SADLIER,
MONTREAL.

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~~no 1900~~



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DOMINION SERIES.

SADLIER'S
CATHOLIC
COMPLETE SPELLER,
ORAL AND WRITTEN.

BY A CATHOLIC TEACHER.



MONTREAL:
JAMES A. SADLIER

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FOR INSTRUCTORS.

SUCCESS IN SPELLING requires short lessons thoroughly learned and daily reviews. In class recitation, Pronunciation should be the *first* exercise. Let pupils who can write copy the words and pronounce and spell them from the copy; and all others read and spell the words from the book.

In Oral Spelling, the teacher should pronounce the words *correctly*, without regard to their orthography; and pupils, in general, should merely name the letters of words, making a marked pause at the end of each syllable, and imitate the teacher in their pronunciation. Pupils who misspell words should be required to write them on the blackboard, as misspelled, and to correct them *in writing*, before the class.

Dictation Reviews.—After pupils have pronounced the words in the columns, and spelled them *orally*, they will *read* the corresponding *Dictation Reviews* with great care, thus testing their pronunciation and recalling their attention to the *form* of the words. The teacher will read the sentences slowly and distinctly, while the pupils write them. Blackboard exercises are preferred for class use. Slates may be expeditiously examined by requiring pupils to exchange, so that each one shall become the inspector of his neighbor's work, while the teacher spells the several words. A record of the words misspelled or mispronounced should be kept by the pupils, for reviews and special drill. Plain and inexpensive blank books, of good material and moderate size, are preferable for this purpose.

The Introduction and the Appendix should be mastered at an early day, and applied constantly by the class throughout the body of the work. Pupils must also be required to construct short sentences from Words of the Lists not employed in Dictation, showing their meaning and best use. The teacher should exercise a constant and wise supervision, encouraging the pupils to do their own work, and giving only the needed suggestions and aid.

Entered according to Act of Parliament, A. D. 1883, by
JAMES A. SADLIER,
in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, at Ottawa.

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PREFACE.

A DOMINION SPELLING-BOOK, complete in all its parts, so classified as to afford both a brief and an extended course, is a desideratum for Catholic schools. This work adopts the following approved views: That spelling and pronunciation can be taught successfully only in union; that the exercises should be both oral and written, and the lessons and methods strictly educational; and that formal definition, which precludes effective classification, be dispensed with. Its *Vocabulary* is the one actually connected with the subjects presented, and used in good speaking and writing. Words characteristic of our own country, such as toboggan and voyageur, and the important geographical names of the Dominion are also given. The *Exercises* are massed topically into well-defined divisions of suitable length. The *Lessons* are short and strictly consecutive.

Significant Monosyllables are first introduced with special reference to *form* and *sound*, and arranged in columns, with the vowels in line, to exhibit individual characteristics and similarity of formation. A separate lesson is given for each vowel sound and a single vowel used therewith—after which all equivalent letters are introduced in like manner. At each opening of the book, the lessons and their corresponding reviews face one another, the former in common print, and the latter in *Written Characters*. Thirty-five lessons are thus printed *in writing*.

The Topics of Part Second embrace *Man*, and the *Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Mineral Kingdoms*. The lessons relate to, or are connected with, the household; the human body and its members; its food, drink, and clothing; the house, grounds, and out-buildings; life, mind, training, and school studies; religion; law and politics; medicine; farming; trade and occupations; travel and traffic; war, etc.

Assorted words of similar *form* and *length*, thus grouped with reference to time, place, use, and meaning, are so arranged in columns as to add to the beauty of the printed page, while effecting a saving of one-fourth of the space. As the short and simple words of each topic are in the first two or three columns of the page, lessons may readily be assigned, adapted to the capacity of all classes.

Religion is here so treated as to contribute to a more thorough understanding of the divine offices of the Church, her rites, vestments, and ceremonies, and her doctrines and practices.

Dictation Reviews are invariably given. They contain essential definitions and discriminations, aptly illustrate the best use of the words, and test both the pronunciation and the spelling. They are suggestive of forms and modes of construction to be employed daily by teachers and pupils.

Good Pronunciation receives ample consideration. The Introductory Treatise gives, in practical form, the nature, properties, and sounds of the letters; accent; the analysis of words; and a *Key* to all of *Webster's* marked letters, with the additional combinations, ou, ow, ch, sh, th, wh, and ng, making a complete Phonic Alphabet. Exact syllabication; primary and secondary accents; marked letters, both in accented and unaccented syllables; respellings; and *Italics*, for silent letters, are used wherever needed.

The *Appendix*, as here *revised* and *enlarged*, is vitally important to the successful study of this book. It contains Words Pronounced Similarly, Facts in Pronunciation, Rules in Spelling, Prefixes and Suffixes, Capital Letters, Punctuation Marks, Abbreviations, Names of Persons, and seven lessons in Test Words. These divisions are accompanied with the needed explanations and dictation exercises. They should be learned at an early day, and applied constantly throughout the body of the work.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY *TREATS* of the nature and properties of letters, and the correct spelling and writing of words. It properly embraces both *pronunciation* and *spelling*, as neither can be well taught by itself.

Orthography { *Pronunciation*
Spelling

2. *GOOD PRONUNCIATION* is such an easy and clear way of speaking words as gives their correct sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are *articulation*, *syllabication*, and *accent*.

Pronunciation { *Articulation*
Syllabication
Accent

3. *GOOD SPELLING* is the act of writing or naming the right letters of words.

I. ARTICULATION.

1. DEFINITIONS.

ARTICULATION is the *distinct* utterance of the oral elements in syllables and words. It properly embraces both the *oral elements* and the *letters* which represent them.

Articulation { Oral Elements
Letters

2. *ORAL ELEMENTS* are the sounds which form syllables and words.

3. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE PRODUCED* by different positions of the organs of speech, in connection with the voice and the breath.

4. *THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF SPEECH* are the lips, the teeth, the tongue, and the palate.

5. *VOICE IS PRODUCED* by the action of the breath upon the larynx, or upper part of the windpipe.

Oral Elements { Tonics
Subtonics
Atonics

6. *ORAL ELEMENTS ARE DIVIDED* into three classes: eighteen *TONICS*, fifteen *SUBTONICS*, and ten *ATONICS*.

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Elements

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onics

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tonics

three classes:

ten ATONICS.

7. *TONICS* are pure tones produced by the voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

8. *SUBTONICS* are tones produced by the voice, modified by the organs of speech.

9. *ATONICS* are breathings, modified by the organs of speech. The atonic of *h* is not modified.

10. *LETTERS* are characters which are used to represent or modify the oral elements.

11. *LETTERS* may be *CLASSED* as *representative*, into vowels and consonants; and as *formative*, into labials, dentals, linguals, and palatals.

Letters	{	Represent-	{	Vowels
		ative		Consonants
	{	Formative	{	Labials
				Dentals
				Linguals
				Palatals

12. *VOWELS* are the letters which represent the tonics. They are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*.¹

13. A *DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable; as *ou* in *our*, *ea* in *bread*.

14. A *PROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, neither of which is silent; as *ou* in *out*, *ai* in *said*.

¹ *W* not a Vowel.—As *w*, by itself, never represents a tonic, it is not here classified with the vowels.

15. *AN IMPROPER DIPHTHONG* is the union of two vowels in a syllable, one of which is silent; as *oa* in *loaf*, *ou* in *court*.

16. *A TRIPHTHONG* is the union of three vowels in a syllable; as *eau* in *beau*, *ieu* in *adieu*.

17. *CONSONANTS*¹ are the letters which represent either subtonics, or atonics. They are of two kinds, single letters and combined, including all the letters of the alphabet, except the vowels, and the combinations *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, *ng*; *th* subtonic and *fh* atonic.

18. *ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS* are letters which represent the same oral elements; thus, *q* is an alphabetic equivalent of *o* in *watch*; *öo*, of *u* in *foot*.

19. *LABIALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the lips. They are *b*, *p*, *w*, and *wh*. *M* is a nasal labial. *F* and *v* are labio-dentals.

20. *DENTALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the teeth. They are *j*, *s*, *z*, *ch*, and *sh*.

21. *LINGUALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the tongue. They are *d*, *l*, *r*, and *t*. *N* is a nasal lingual; *y*, a lingua-palatal; and *th* (*th* and *fh*), a lingua-dental.

22. *PALATALS* are letters whose oral elements are chiefly formed by the palate. They are *g* and *k*. *Ng* is a nasal palatal.

¹ **Consonant.**—The term *consonant*, meaning *sounding with*, is applied to these letters because they are rarely used in words without having a vowel connected with them in the same syllable, although their *oral elements* may be uttered separately.

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f three vowels in
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ving a vowel connected
in the same syllable,
their oral elements may
separately.

23. *COGNATES* are letters whose oral elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner; thus, *f* is a cognate of *v*; *k*, of *g*, etc.

24. A *STRAIGHT LINE*, placed from side to side over a vowel, is used to mark its *first* oral element; as *āpe*, *ā*; *hē*, *ē*; *īce*, *ī*; *ōld*, *ō*; *lūte*, *ū*.

25. A *CURVED LINE* placed over a vowel is used to mark its *second* oral element; as *ăt*, *ă*; *ënd*, *ë*; *ill*, *ī*; *ön*, *ö*; *üp*, *ü*.

2. ORAL ELEMENTS.

FIRST ONE PUPIL will read a line of the Table and speak the oral element after each word, as *āle*, *ā*; *āte*, *ā*; then the class will read the same together. They will learn to utter the oral elements in due order.

I. TABLE OF TONICS.

1. ā, in āle,	āte.	10. ī, in īce,	īre.
2. ä, " ät,	āsh.	11. ī, " ill,	īnk.
3. ü, " ärt,	ärk.	12. ō, " ōld,	ōre.
4. a, " all,	tall.	13. ö, " ön,	löt.
5. â, " bâre,	eäre. ¹	14. o, " dō,	tō.
6. â, " änt,	ask. ²	15. ū, " lūte,	tūbe.
7. ē, " hē,	wē.	16. ū, " ūp,	tūb.
8. ë, " ënd,	ëll.	17. ʊ, " füll,	püll.
9. ě, " ěrr,	hër. ³	18. ou, " out,	loud.

¹ The Fifth Sound of A [â] may easily be produced by trying to make its *first* or *alphabetic* sound with the lips placed nearly together and held firmly against the teeth.

² A, Sixth Sound [ä], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

³ E, Third Sound [ë], is its *second* sound, made twice as long and slightly softened.

II. TABLE OF SUBTONICS.

1. <i>b</i> , in <i>bib</i> , <i>bob</i> .	9. <i>r</i> , in <i>rib</i> , <i>ear</i> .
2. <i>d</i> , " <i>did</i> , <i>dad</i> .	10. <i>th</i> , " <i>thy</i> , <i>with</i> .
3. <i>g</i> , " <i>gig</i> , <i>gag</i> .	11. <i>v</i> , " <i>vat</i> , <i>live</i> .
4. <i>j</i> , " <i>jug</i> , <i>joy</i> .	12. <i>w</i> , " <i>will</i> , <i>well</i> .
5. <i>l</i> , " <i>loll</i> , <i>lull</i> .	13. <i>y</i> , " <i>yet</i> , <i>yes</i> .
6. <i>m</i> , " <i>mam</i> , <i>mum</i> .	14. <i>z</i> , " <i>zest</i> , <i>gaze</i> .
7. <i>n</i> , " <i>net</i> , <i>nun</i> .	15. <i>zh</i> , ¹ " <i>azure</i> , <i>usual</i> .
8. <i>ng</i> , " <i>lung</i> , <i>sing</i> .	

III. TABLE OF ATONICS.

1. <i>f</i> , in <i>fail</i> , <i>fife</i> .	6. <i>t</i> , in <i>tart</i> , <i>tent</i> .
2. <i>h</i> , " <i>hill</i> , <i>hint</i> .	7. <i>th</i> , " <i>thin</i> , <i>lath</i> .
3. <i>k</i> , " <i>kill</i> , <i>kick</i> .	8. <i>ch</i> , " <i>chin</i> , <i>rich</i> .
4. <i>p</i> , " <i>pop</i> , <i>pipe</i> .	9. <i>sh</i> , " <i>shot</i> , <i>dish</i> .
5. <i>s</i> , " <i>sis</i> , <i>sense</i> .	10. <i>wh</i> , " <i>whip</i> , <i>what</i> . ²

3. COGNATES.

STUDENTS WILL PRONOUNCE distinctly the words containing atonic and subtonic cognates, uttering the oral element after each word—thus: *lip*, *p*; *orb*, *b*; etc. They should be reminded that cognate sounds are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, the one being an undertone, and the other a whisper.

¹ The Combination *Zh*, here employed to represent the *second* oral element of *z*, is never used in the correct spelling of any English word. Nor can this checked or muffled element be produced by the quick and consecutive utterance of the *first* sound of *z* and

the sound of *h*. It would better be represented by *z* checked [*z*].

² The Sound of *wh* may be made by blowing from the center of the mouth—first projecting and compressing the lips, and then suddenly relaxing them while the air is escaping.

rib, ear.
thy, with.
vat, live.
will, well.
et, yes.
est, gaze.
zure, usual.

tent.
läch.
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TABLE OF COGNATES.

lip,	p.	orb,	b.
fife,	f.	vase,	v.
white,	wh.	wise,	w.
save,	s.	zeal,	z.
shade,	sh.	azure,	zh.
charm,	ch.	join,	j.
tart,	t.	did,	d.
thing,	th.	this,	th.
kink,	k.	gig,	g.

4. ALPHABETIC EQUIVALENTS.

RECITE OR READ THIS TABLE as follows: The Alphabetic Equivalents for A first power [here the student will utter the oral element four times] *ā, ā, ā, ā*, are *ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as *gain, gauge, stray, melee, great, vein, they*.

I. TONIC ELEMENTS.

For *ā, ai, au, ay, e, ea, ee, ei, ey*; as in *gain, gauge, stray, melee', great, vein, they*.

For *ā, ai, ua*; as in *plaid, guaranty*.

For *ā, au, e, ea, ua*; as in *haunt, sergeant, heart, guard*.

For *ā, au, aw, eo, o, ou, ou*; as in *fault, hawk, George, cōrk, broad, bought*.

For *ā, aa, ai, ē, ea, ei*; in *Aaron, air, thère, wear, heir*.

For *ē, ea, ee, ei, eo, ey, ī, ie*; as in *read, deep, ceil, people, key, valise, field*.

For *ē, a, ai, ay, ea, ei, eo, ie, u, ue*; as in *any, said, says, head, heifer, leopard, friend, bury, guess*.

For *ē, ea, ī, o, ou, ū, ue, y* ; as in *earth, girl, word, scourge, bārn, guerdon, myrrh.*

For *ī, ai, ei, eye, ie, oi, ui, uy, y, ye* ; as in *aisle, sleight, eye, die, choir, guide, buy, my, rye.*

For *i, ai, e, ee, ie, o, oi, u, ui, ŷ* ; as in *captain, pretty, been, sieve, women, tortoise, busŷ, built.*

For *ō, au, eau, eo, ew, oa, oe, oo, ou, ow* ; as in *hautboy, beau, yeoman, sew, coal, foe, door, soul, blow.*

For *ō, a, ou, ow* ; as in *what, hough, knowledge.*

For *o, ew, oe, ōō, ou, ū, ui* ; as in *grew, shoe, spoon, soup, rude, fruit.*

For *ū, eau, eu, ew, ieu, iew, ue, ui* ; as in *beauty, feud, new, ādieu, view, hue, juice.*

For *ŭ, ō, oe, oo, ou* ; as in *love, does, blood, young.*

For *u, o, ōō, ou* ; as in *wolf, book, could.*

For *ou, ow* ; as in *now.*

For *oi (āi) oy* ; as in *bōŷ.*

II. SUBTONICS AND ATONICS.

For *f, gh, ph* ; as in *ēough, nymph.*

For *j, ġ* ; as in *gem, gin.*

For *k, e, ch, gh, q* ; as in *eat, eōnch, lōugh, etiquette.*

For *s, q* ; as in *cell.*

For *t, d, th, phth* ; as in *danced, Thames, phthiŷie.*

For *v, f, ph* ; as in *of, Stephen.*

For *y, i* ; as in *pinion.*

For *z, c, ŷ, x* ; as in *suffice, roŷe, zebec.*

For *zh, g, s* ; as in *rouge, osier.*

For *ng, ŋ* ; as in *anger, bank.*

For *ch, t* ; as in *fustian.*

For *sh, c, ch, s, ss, t* ; as in *ocean, chaise, ŷure, assure, martial.*

irl, word, scourge,

in aisle, sleight,

captain, pretty,

; as in hautboy,

nowledge.

hoe, spoon, soup,

in beauty, feud,

, young.

CS.

tiquette.

phthiſie.

, ſure, aſſure,

II. SYLLABICATION.

DEFINITIONS.

A SYLLABLE is a word, or part of a word, spoken by one impulse of the voice; as *eat, meat; arm, harm, harm-ful, harm-less-ly.*

2. A *MONOSYLLABLE* is a word of one syllable; as *bird, tree, boy, ground.*

3. A *DISSYLLABLE* is a word of *two* syllables; as *black-bird, tree-frog, boyish, groundless.*

4. A *TRISYLLABLE* is a word of *three* syllables; as *but-ter-fly, po-ta-to.*

5. A *POLYSYLLABLE* is a word of *four* or more syllables; as *cat-er-pil-lar, ar-tic-u-la-tion.*

6. *THE EXERCISES WHICH FOLLOW* will be read so carefully that the pupil can give the number of syllables in each word.

EXERCISES IN SYLLABLES.

1. He could utter all the elementary sounds, or oral elements, in his youth.

2. Beneficent means doing good; benevolent, merely having a wish to do good.

3. The unseen heating rays of the sun, and of other burning and heated bodies, are called calorific rays.

4. A panegyric is a speech in praise of some distinguished person, action, or virtue.

5. A repository or storehouse of grain after it is thrashed, is called a granary.

III. ACCENT.

DEFINITIONS.

ACCENT is the peculiar force given to one or more syllables when speaking a word. It is both *primary* and *secondary*

Accent { Primary
Secondary

2. *PRIMARY ACCENT* is the chief accent of a word; as *PO*, in *PO-ny*; *CA*, in *ed-u-CA-tion*.

3. *SECONDARY ACCENT* is the lesser accent given in some trisyllables and polysyllables; as *un*, in *un-der-STAND*; *mon*, in *mon-o-SYL-la-ble*.

4. *THE MARK OF ACUTE ACCENT* ['], *heavy*, is used to show the place of *primary* accent; ['], *light*, *secondary* accent; as *rob'in*, *vi'o-lin'*.

5. *THE MARK OF GRAVE ACCENT* [`] is used to show that the vowel forms a separate syllable; as, *A learnèd man*.

6. *IN THE EXERCISES BELOW*, tell the number of syllables in the words, the syllables which have the accent, and the kind of accent.

EXERCISES IN ACCENT.

1. Our cook has cin'na-mon, mo-las'ses, and tap'i-o'ca.
2. The gro'cer sold rōōts, cab'bage, and ean'li-flow'er.
3. My agèd äunt had sprūce, gin'ger, sas'safras, pep'per-mint, pen'ny-roy'al, and sar'sa-pa-ril'la, in her root beer.

NT.

e given to one or
ng a word. It is

ary
ndary

accent of a word;

er accent given in
s; as *un*, in *un-*

['], *heavy*, is
cent; ['], *light*,

['] is used to
te syllable; as,

the number of
which have the

T.
and tap'i-o'ca.
ean'li-flow'er.
s'safras, pep'per-
her root beer.

IV. WORDS.

1. DEFINITIONS.

A WORD is one or more oral elements or letters, used to represent an *idēā*; as *mān*, *do*.

2. WORDS ARE DIVIDED into primitive, derivative, simple, and compound.

Words { Primitive
Derivative
Simple
Compound

3. A PRIMITIVE WORD is not derived, but it is one from which other words are formed; as *do*, *man*.

4. A DERIVATIVE WORD is formed of a primitive and one or more syllables; as *doing*, *unmanly*, *imperfectly*.

5. A SIMPLE WORD is one that can not be divided without destroying the sense; as *a*, *the*, *book*.

6. A COMPOUND WORD is formed by two or more words; as *inkstand*, *tree-frog*, *ear-ring*.

2. ANALYSIS OF WORDS.

THE ANALYSIS OF WORDS is their division into the parts of which they are formed, including their oral elements, letters, syllables, and accent. A letter which does not stand for an oral element in a word is called *silent*; as *b* in *thumb*; *h* in *honor*.

EXERCISES IN ANALYSIS.

1. *ANALYZE MAT.*—The word *Mat* is a primitive monosyllable. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements; m ā t—mat. [Here the pupil will utter the *three* oral elements separately, and then pronounce the word.] The *first* is a modified tone; hence, a subtonic. The *second* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *third* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic.

The word *Mat*, as *written*, is represented by the letters m a t. *M* represents a subtonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the nose and the lips; hence, a nasal-labial. *A* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *T* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *d*; hence, a cognate of *d*.

2. *ANALYZE ICY.*—The word *Icy* is a derivative dissyllable, accented on its *first* syllable. It is formed from the primitive word *ice* and the vowel *y*. As *spoken*, it is formed of *three* oral elements; i's i—icy. The *first* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *second* is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic. The *third* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic.

The word *Icy*, as *written*, is represented by the letters i c y. *I* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. *C* represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. It represents the oral element of *s*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *s*. *Y* represents a tonic; hence, a vowel. It represents the *second* oral element of *i*; hence, an alphabetic equivalent of *i*.

3. *ANALYZE OUT-OF-DOOR.*—The word *Out-of-door* is a compound trisyllable, having secondary accent on its *first*

LYSIS.

is a primitive mono-
three oral elements;
ter the *three* oral ele-
the word.] The *first*
ic. The *second* is a
is a modified breath-

ented by the letter
ce, a consonant. It
nose and the lips
a tonic; hence,
e, a consonant. It
ongue; hence, a lin-
the same organ and
e, a cognate of *d*.

a derivative dissylla-
is formed from the
. As *spoken*, it i-
-icy. The *first* is
is a modified breath-
a pure tone; hence

ented by the letter
owel. *C* represent-
represents the oral ele-
lent of *s*. *Y* repre-
presents the *second*
equivalent of *i*.

rd *Out-of-door* is
y accent on its *first*

yllable and primary accent on its *third*. It is formed from
the *three* simple words *out*, *of*, and *door*. As *spoken*, it is
formed of *seven* oral elements; ou t'-ð v-d ð r'—out-of-
door. The *first* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *second*
is a modified breathing; hence, an atonic. The *third* is a
pure tone; hence, a tonic. The *fourth* is a modified tone;
hence, a subtonic. The *fifth* is a modified tone; hence, a
subtonic. The *sixth* is a pure tone; hence, a tonic. The
seventh is a modified tone; hence, a subtonic.

The word *Out-of-door*, as *written*, is represented by the
letters o u t - o f - d o o r. *Ou* is the union of two vowels in a
syllable neither of which is silent; hence, a proper diphthong.
T represents an atonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral ele-
ment is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its
oral element is produced by the same organ and in a similar
manner as that of *d*; hence, a cognate of *d*. *O* represents
a tonic; hence, a vowel. *F* represents a subtonic; hence,
a consonant. It represents the oral element of *v*; hence,
an alphabetic equivalent of *v*. *D* represents a subtonic;
hence, a consonant. Its oral element is chiefly formed by
the tongue; hence, a lingual. Its oral element is produced
by the same organ and in a similar manner as that of *t*;
hence, a cognate of *t*. *Oo* is the union of two vowels in a syl-
lable one of which is silent; hence, an improper diphthong.
R represents a subtonic; hence, a consonant. Its oral ele-
ment is chiefly formed by the tongue; hence, a lingual.

THE ALPHABET.

a	A	j	J	s	S
b	B	k	K	t	T
c	C	l	L	u	U
d	D	m	M	v	V
e	E	n	N	w	W
f	F	o	O	x	X
g	G	p	P	y	Y
h	H	q	Q	z	Z
i	I	r	R	&	

FIGURES.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ALPHABET.

THE ALPHABET.

s S
t T
u U
v V
w W
x X
y Y
z Z
&

a A
b B
c C
d D
e E
f F
g G
h H
i I

j J
k K
l L
m M
n N
o O
p P
q Q
r R

s S
t T
u U
v V
w W
x X
y Y
z Z
&

FIGURES.

7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

FORM AND SOUND.

I. SOUNDS OF A.

1. A, FIRST SOUND.

āte	āge	āpe	āle
lāte	rāge	tāpe	dāle
rāte	eāge	eāpe	āge
fāte	sāge	erāpe	fāge
hāte	pāge	shāpe	grāge

2. A, SECOND SOUND.

ă	ăt	ăș	ăn	ând
ăm	făt	hăș	răn	lând
hăm	răt	ălb	făn	hând
ăx	eăt	ăet	eăn	sând
wăx	hăt	făet	măn	hăve

3. A, THIRD SOUND

ärt	ärk	tär	härp	älms
eärt	lärk	fär	shärp	bälm
pärt	bärk	jär	ärm	eälm
tärt	därk	eär	färm	pälm
stärt	härk	äre	härm	psälm

F A.

ND.

e

e

e

e

e

ND.

än

rän

fän

cän

nän

ND

p

p

m

m

m

m

äle

däle

āge

fāge

grāge

änd

länd

händ

sänd

hāve

älms

bälm

eälm

pälm

psälm

Read and Write.

1. Ate is in late, rate, fate, hate. C in ace, face, grace, is as s.

Age is in rage, cage, page, sage.

Ape is in tape, cape, crape, shape.

Q and ale are in dale.

2. A cat ran at a rat. I ate

fat ham. I am calm. I can act

a part. I have an ax, a hat, and

a fan. And is in land, sand, hand.

3. A man in an abb has

balm and a palm. Bark to harp

and psalm! Alms do no harm.

Far is dark. Far his arm. Go

in a car, if the farm is far. Ark

is in bark, lark. Art is in cart,

tart, and start.

4. A, FOURTH SOUND.

ałł	tałł	tałk	wałn
fałł	stałł	stałk	wałp
bałł	wałł	wałk	wałd
hałł	smáll	chałk	swałd
gałł	sałt	wał	wałm
eałł	wałnt	wałt	swałm

5. A, FIFTH SOUND.

râre	êâre	hâre	pâre
fâre	seâre	shâre	flâre
dâre	snâre	spâre	glâre

6. A, SIXTH SOUND.

âsk	âft	chânt	brâss
tâsk	waft	âss	grâss
bâsk	râft	pâss	dânçe
flâsk	grâft	mâss	lânçe
fâst	ânt	lâss	glânçe
lâst	pânt	elâss	chânçe
blâst	grânt	glâss	brânch

SOUND.

Read and Write.

alk warn
alk warp
alk ward
alk sward
r warm
rt swarm

4. Warn him not to walk on the sward. That stall is small. I want salt, chalk, and a ball. All call at the hall. We talk not of war. Ants swarm on the warm wall.

UND.

re pâre
re flâre
re glâre

5. Bare fare is a snare. Ward him from the flare and glare. Spare the hare. Take care not to stare. Give me a share of the ware.

UND.

rt brâss
s grâss
s dânce
s lânce
s glânce
s chânce
s brânce

6. Fast and give alms in Lent. Dare to ask the lass for a glass flask. The class go to Mass. Craft a branch. Glance at the task. Bask on the grass

II. SOUNDS OF E.

7. E, FIRST SOUND.

mē	bē	hē	hēre	thēse
wē	yē	shē	mēre	thēme

8. E, SECOND SOUND.

lēt	lěd	těn	pěck	ěll
gět	flěd	těnt	spěck	těll
pět	slěd	lěnt	lěss	fěll
sět	shěd	měnd	blěss	běll
yět	měn	běnd	drěss	kněll
yēs	hěn	sěnd	něxt	wěll
fěd	thěn	lěnd	sěxt	dwěll
rěd	whěn	blěnd	těxt	swěll

9. E, THIRD SOUND.

hēr	jēr	tērse	wēre
hērd	fēr	vērse	clēr
ēr	pērt	vērge	stēr
hērb	tērm	sērge	sērve
vērb	gērm	nērve	tērce

Read and Write.

7. He is here. She is a mere pet.

Let me be. We can tell these men.

8. The best men fell. At Sext
he will bless the bell. Let it swell
the knell. It is the tenth day of
Lent. The men set the tent on the
crest of a hill. The text will tell
if you err. Get an ell of her serge.
Ten clerks fled in a sled. They
were men of no nerve.

9. His theme is in verse. The
herd were at the verge. It is a
harsh term. She has a speck on
her dress. Fern is an herb. Do
not be pert. Let us say the psalms
of Terce.

E.

D.

thēse
thēme

D.

ck ěll
ck tĕll
ss fĕll
ss bĕll
ss knĕll
xt wĕll
xt dwĕll
xt swĕll

D.

wĕre
elĕrk
stĕrn
sĕrve
tĕrĕe

III. SOUNDS OF I.

10, I, FIRST SOUND.

īce	īre	rīde	rīme
dīce	tīre	brīde	prīme
nīce	fīre	prīde	rīve
mīce	hīre	wīne	drīve
rīce	mīre	twīne	thrīve
prīce	wīre	swīne	shrīve

11. I, SECOND SOUND.

īt	īf	līd	hīp	īnk
bīt	tīff	slīd	chīp	pīnk
fīt	stīff	līp	shīp	drīnk
hīt	whīff	rīp	whīp	īlk
sīt	īll	slīp	īn	mīlk
līt	bīll	drīp	tīn	sīlk
pīt	fīll	trīp	sīn	īnch
wīt	kīll	īş	spīn	pīnch
slīt	tīll	hīş	thīn	rīft
spīt	chīll	hīm	wīnd	drīft
twīt	stīll	whīm	wīth	shrīft

OF I.

Read and Write.

OUND.

ide rīme
ide prīme
ide rīve
ne drīve
ne thrīve
ne shrīve

OUND.

hip ĩnk
hip pĩnk
hip drĩnk
hip ĩlk
ĩn mĩlk
tĩn sĩlk
sĩn ĩnch
oin pĩnch
ain rĩft
vĩnd drĩft
vĩth shrĩft

10. Thrive him from his sin.
Pride and pride harm all men. Price
is from a hot clime. Ask the price
of wine. The bride will smile.
Her dress is made of white silk.
The night is chill. Light a fire.
Do not slip on the ice. Praise, it is
time to chant Prime.

11. A stiff wind will bring
the ship to land. A mere whim
led him to drink the wine. Ride
a mile and bring the whip. Drive
to the mill. This will fill the bill.
He made a short shrift. A rift
is a cleft or split. If you do ill
you will not thrive. Give the vine.

IV. SOUNDS OF O.

12. O, FIRST SOUND.

nō	tōld	ōre	ōpe
sō	fōld	tōre	eōpe
gō	hōld	mōre	hōpe
ōld	pōle	wōre	Pōpe
sōld	stōle	rōve	rōpe
bōld	bōne	drōve	seōpe
gōld	nōne	grōve	trōpe

13. O, SECOND SOUND.

ōx	lōt	lōg	hōp	lōss
fōx	blōt	elōg	chōp	flōss
bōx	plōt	flōg	shōp	rōck
ōn	hōt	lōp	Gōd	frōck
dōn	shōt	slōp	hōd	lōck
nōt	pōt	mōth	shōd	flōck
gōt	spōt	elōth	of (ōv)	elōck

14. O, THIRD SOUND.

tō	lōse	twō	mōve	whōn
dō	tōmb	whō	prōve	whōs

OF O.

Read and Write.

OUND.

öre

öre

öre

öre

öve

öve

öve

OUND.

höp

chöp

shöp

Göd

höd

shöd

f (öv)

OUND.

öve

öve

öpe

ēöpe

höpe

Pöpe

röpe

seöpe

tröpe

löss

flöss

röck

fröck

löck

flöck

elöck

whon

whos

12. He wore a cope of cloth=
of-gold. The flock of God is in
the fold of the Pope. This is not
a mere trope. So, and sin no
more. Chant the psalms of None.
Whose stole is in the box.

13. Do not stop the clock.
Lock the shop, or you will lose
the floss. I am well shod. Have
you not a spot on your frock?
Hold fast to the rock. He drove
to the grove and got a log to chop.

14. Prove whose plot it is.
Two men, whom we saw, move on.
To die in grave sin is to lose God.
Place a stone at the tomb.

V. SOUNDS OF U.

15. U, FIRST SOUND.

ūse	lūte	tūbe	mūle
fūse	flūte	hūge	fūme
inūse	dūke	eūre	plūme
mūte	dūpe	pūre	spūme

16. U, SECOND SOUND.

ūp	rūb	lūck	lūng
eūp	drūb	elūck	elūng
sūp	grūb	plūck	flūng
lūg	serūb	būn	slūng
plūg	shrūb	nūn	lūnge
slūg	ūs	rūn	plūnge
pūn	thūs	sūn	rūst
spūn	rūg	lūmp	erūst
tūb	drūg	elūmp	trūst
stūb	shrūg	plūmp	thrūst

17. U, THIRD SOUND.

bull	pull	bush	put
full	puss	push	wolf

F U.

ND.

e

e

e

ND.

ND.

Read and Write.

15. The Pope's bull made the duke muse. Give the mute a sup and a crust. To be plump is to be fat, or full. A fuse is a tube used to fire off shells.

16. A clump is a mass of shrubs. Pluck a bunch of grapes. The nun will put the drug into a cup. I trust it will cure the lad. Use a brush to scrub the hall. He flung a lance at me.

17. A thrust is a hard push. Did a wolf rush at puss? I clung to a bush. Spume is froth or scum. Put full trust in God. The bull and the mule pull.

mūle
fūme
plūme
spūme

lūng
elūng
flūng
slūng
lūng
plūng

rūst
erūst
trūst
thrūst

put
wolf

VI. OTHER SOUND.

18. OU.

out	our	found	house	
bout	sour	bound	mouse	wa
gout	hour	hound	couch	mo
rout	flour	sound	pouch	mo
doubt	seour	pound	south	Qu
stout	thou	mound	mouth	car
snout	loud	round	ounce	Th
shout	eloud	ground	bounce	thru
spout	proud	count	pounce	
sprout	shroud	mount	flounce	

VII. EQUIVALENTS OF A.

19. A, FIRST SOUND.

aid	nail	paint	gay	ray	
paid	rail	saint	may	pray	ravi
ail	frail	aim	say	gray	at p
fail	rain	maim	lay	great	Go
pail	brain	faith	elay	they	to p

OUND.

Read and Write.

house
mouse
ouch
pouch
south
mouth
ounce
bounce
pounce
flounce

18. At a bounce, a stout hound
was out of a house. He found a
mouse. See him bound round a
mound. The count has gout.
Pure faith knows no doubt. It
can rout all the proud foes of God.
They will paint a great saint on
this gray wall.

CS OF A.

UND.

gây
may
say
lay
lay
rây
pray
gray
great
they

19. Eat a pound and an ounce
of trout. A cloud is in the south.
Gain may make the grain sprout.
Drain the clay land. Nail a
rail on the fence. Are the lads
at play? Aim to do the will of
God in all things. Do not fail
to pray each day.

20. A, THIRD SOUND.

äunt	häunt	läugh	heärt
taunt	gaunt	launch	hearth
jaunt	vaunt	haunch	guard
daunt	flaunt	eraunch	guä'vá

21. A, FOURTH SOUND.

ôr	ôrb	raw	fault
fôr	hörn	draw	fraud
fôrn	thörn	drawl	laud
nôr	law	straw	aught
nôrn	flaw	fawn	naught
eörn	elaw	pawn	ough
seörn	jaw	spawn	bought
shôrn	paw	sauce	fought
hôrse	saw	cause	sought
stôrn	hawk	gauze	thought

22. A, FIFTH SOUND.

âir	fâir	pâir	thêre	beâr
lâir	hâir	châir	whêre	thêir

SOUND.

gh heärt
 unch hearth
 unch ġuard
 unch ġuä'vā

SOUND.

fault
 fraud
 lauds
 aught
 naught
 òught
 bough
 fough
 sough
 though

SOUND.

ère beär
 ère thèir

Read and Write.

20. Our aunt will take a jaunt.
 It is the hour to sing Lauds.
 Guard your heart and your
 thoughts. Taunt no one with his
 fault. Be not proud, and do not
 vaunt; for you know not when you
 will fall.

21. Launch out into the deep.
 The guava does not grow in the
 north. An orb has the form of
 a ball. We bought the haunch
 of a fawn. He sought for a flaw
 in the pouch. Scorn fraud, and
 hate naught but sin. To sin is
 to break God's law and cause pain
 to the heart of our Lord.

VIII. EQUIVALENTS OF E.

23. E, FIRST SOUND.

lēa	hēar	hēat	dēed	kēy
lead	rear	peat	feed	chiēf
lean	year	see	need	priest
leap	eat	seen	deep	field
ear	neat	seek	keep	yield
fear	seat	seem	sheep	siēg

24. E, SECOND SOUND.

dēaf	rēad	thrēad	hēalf
head	dread	threat	wealf
dead	bread	death	guēst
said	spread	breast	friēnd

25. E, THIRD SOUND.

ēarn	sīr	ûrn	hûrt
learn	gīrl	tûrn	word
heard	bīrd	bûrn	work
earth	bīrch	eur	worm
search	chûrch	eurl	world

ENTS OF E.

SOUND.

dēed kēy
feed chiēf
need priest
deep field
keep yield
sheep siēg

SOUND.

ēad hēalf
eat wealf
eath guēst
east friēnd

SOUND.

ūrn hūrt
tūrn word
ōurn work
eur worm
eurl world

Read and Write.

23. Our Lord said to Saint Peter, "Feed My sheep." His sheep are those who hear His Church, who keep His word, and do not cause Him grief. Seek the law at the mouth of His priest.

24. My deaf friend and guest is dead. If you fear sin you need not dread death. Praise the siege.

25. At the last day the earth and the world will burn, and all our works will be proved by fire. Search your deeds, and see if they are well done. Worms turn and curl in the dirt.

IX. EQUIVALENTS OF I.

26. I, FIRST SOUND.

dīe	bȳ	slȳ	thȳ	tȳpe
pīe	my	sty	shy	scythe
vīe	fly	dry	sky	guide
eȳe	ply	try	style	height

27. I, SECOND SOUND.

been	mȳth	lȳnx	sȳlph
buīd	sīeve	hȳmn	nȳmpl

X. EQUIVALENTS OF O.

28. O, FIRST SOUND.

lōw	ōwn	fōe	rōam
flow	knōwn	hōe	ōat
blow	dōor	ōak	bōat
slow	floor	soak	float
show	court	loaf	toast
rōw	source	roan	roast
grow	mourn	oath	boast
growth	though	foam	hoarse

ENTS OF I.

SOUND.

thȳ tȳpe
shy scythe
sky guide
style height

SOUND.

nx sȳlph
mn nȳmpt

TS OF O.

SOUND.

ōe rōam
ōe ōat
ōak bōat
ōak float
af toast
an roast
ath boast
am hoarse

Read and Write.

26. Why will ye die? Eye
my guide on the height. A fish
and a lamb are types of our Lord.
Try to ply a scythe. Vie with us.

27. Siege and sieve take i before
e. We will chant a psalm and
sing a hymn. We read of sylphs
and nymphs in myths. Build a
church where Mass may be sung
to the praise of God.

28. An oak is of slow growth.
Hoe corn and it will grow. Toast
and soak a dry loaf. Hoan colts
roam, and eat oat grass. God is
the source of truth. Hoarse winds
blow. Show me the lynx.

29. O, SECOND SOUND.

wad	wash	swan	watch
was	wan	what	swamp
wasp	wand	chaps	squash

30. O, THIRD SOUND.

eōo	tōo	rōod	true
eōol	tōol	brōod	truth
fōol	stōol	rōom	fruit
fōod	pōol	brōom	spruce
hōof	spōol	gōom	shoe
nōok	rōof	nōose	drew
pōor	prōof	chōose	grew
sōon	hōot	sehōol	erew
nōon	shōot	rule	group
mōon	lōop	sure	eroup
eōop	slōop	rude	you
seōop	lōom	erude	your
drōop	blōom	prude	youth
lōose	glōom	prune	wound

ND.

Read and Write.

watch
swamp
squash

D.

true
truth
fruit
spruce
shoe
drew
grew
crew
group
eroup
you
your
youth
wound

29. The wad was in the gun.
Tell the crew to watch lest they
wound the group in the swamp.
The squash is good food. Wash
a dog's chaps.

30. Your hens are in a coop.
Doves coo and brood. The groom
drew the noose. The shoe on that
hoof is too loose. The wan moon
droops. Dried plums are called
prunes. The rule is true. You
can soon see the proof. The Son
of God died for us on the road.
Choose that school for youth in
which you are sure they will be
taught this truth.

XI. EQUIVALENTS OF U.

31. *U, FIRST SOUND.*

mew	chew	lieū	glūe	sūit	un
stew	new	view	feūd	jūig	me

32. *U, SECOND SOUND.*

ōnce	dōes	dōth	flood	us.
tōuch	wōnt	dōve	blōod	dov
tōugh	frōnt	lōve	mōnth	the
rōugh	sōme	glōve	tōng	this
yōung	eōme	shōve	spōnge	the

33. *U, THIRD SOUND.*

wōlf	lōok	hōok	eould	
wōol	bōok	shōok	would	A.
fōot	eōok	eōok'y	should	A.
sōot	tōok	fōot'ing	gōods	A.
gōod	stōok	fōot'ed	gōod'ly	soar
hōod	rōok	hōod'ed	wōol'en	Law
wōod	brōok	wōod'en	wōm'an	the
stōod	eōok	brōok'let	wōlf'ish	

S OF U.

UND.

glūe sūit
feūd jūic

UND.

h flood
e blood
e month
e tongu
e sponge

UND.

ould
would
should
tg gōods
l gōod'ly
d wōol'en
n wom'an
et wolf'ish

Read and Write.

31. Let puss lap some juice
with her rough tongue. Does she
mew? A good stew would suit
us. We should chew tough meat.

32. He should love a young
dove. I was wont to come with
the news once a month. Could
this feud end in blood. Sponge
the front of my glove.

33. The flock stood by a brook.
A wolf from a wood took a lamb.
A lad shook his hook, or crook.
A rook was in view. The cook got
soot on a book. She ate a cookey.
Last month he footed his way to
the front. Buy woollen goods.

XII. OTHER EQUIVALENTS.

34. OW AS OU.

now	how	owl	plow	frown
row	cow	fowl	down	erown
brow	seow	howl	growl	brown

35. OI AND OY (oi).

oil	sail	spoil	toy	coin
toil	oil	noise	joy	join
foil	boil	voice	boy	joint
roil	broil	choice	oy	point

Read and Write.

34. How our dog did growl
and howl, as a brown cow threw
down the bars! Now a frown is on
the boy's brow. Is an owl a fowl?

35. Did oil spoil her tea?
Boil a joint. Broil choice meat.
A crown is a coin. A foil has

VALENTS.

U.

low frown

down crown

rowl brown

(an).

tôy eôm

jôy jôm

bôy jôm

eôy pôm

rite.

did growl

cow threw

frown is on

owl a foul?

her tea?

choice meat.

A foil has

no point. A voice will join the
noise. Do not soil the oil.

Dictation Review.

[In this TEST REVIEW, pupils will read and spell the sentences orally; write them from Dictation, marking letters as below; also, omit silent letters and use for each sound the first letter of the KEY only, as in the last paragraph.]

RÔSE CLAY and NELL Brown were mates and friends. They went to a red school-house and read the (thū) same books. On their walk there, they saw a gray hawk on a tall stalk. They thought that they ought not to fail in what was taught. In the class-room, they use chairs, books, slates, ink, chalk, etc. Their tasks are in prose and verse. Two youths learn the rules and are sure, too, to prove their work true. Girls and boys laugh, play, dance, talk, shout, and chant hymns, in the hall. For an hour, at noon, on cold days we skate, and ride on our sleds.

2. The rood is an image of (ôv) our Lord on the cross. A rood is the fourth part of an acre. My aunt saw an ant on our hearth, by a jar of guava sauce. The cook may pare some fruit and stew (stū) a pair of birds. The young woman will scrub the floor with a brush, and dust the woolen goods. We ate toast from a loaf of dry bread, rice, squash, and prunes. Bring a fine wire sieve from the mill. My deaf friend said (sêd) that he caught your horse. I saw a flock of sheep in a field of grain. The mule ate grass, herbs, and thorns. Our cows, bull, and oxen ate hay, straw, and corn. Puss mew, hens cluck, doves coo, owls hoot, and hounds growl and bark. The herd heard a wolf howl. The nun made her last vow.

3. Rôz Klā and Nêl Brown were mates and friends. Thā went to a red school-house and read the same books. On their walk, thā saw a gray hawk on a tall stalk. Tō youths learn the rules and are sure to prove their work true. Put what you earn in the urn. Your aunt saw an ant in the guava jar. My deaf friend drove a flock of sheep out of our grain.

F

1.
son
wife
nunt
nièce
spous
in'el
is'ter

1.
son
wife
nunt
nièce
spous
in'el
is'ter

sis'ter

2.
in
ad
oy
nán
nón

ren

ss
elp

AND SOUNDS.

FAMILIAR WORDS.

1. THE HOUSEHOLD.

fā'ther	daugh'ter	gōd'fā'ther
mōth'er	brēth'ren	gōd'mōth'er
pār'ent	kīn's'man	stēp'fā'ther
brōth'er	kīn'dred	stēp'mōth'er
nēph'ew	kīn's'fōlk	stēp'daught'er
eoūs'in	grānd'son	grānd'fā'ther
hūs'band	hāl'f'sis'ter	grānd'mōth'er
spōn'sor's	hāl'f'broth'er	grānd'daugh'ter

2. OTHER WORDS.

bābe	lā'dy	wom'an	house'hold
māid	bā'by	wom'en	fām'i ly
dāme	bāk'er	(wīm'en)	vī's'it or
eōōk	mā'tron	būt'ler	rēl'a tive
child	māid'en	stew'ard	do mēs'tie
nūrse	wāit'er	mar riage	bāch'e lor
youth	wāit'ress	(mār'rij)	gēn'tle man
vāl'et	mīs'tress	chīl'dren	gōv'ern ess.
īn'fant	sērv'ant	house'wife	īm pēd'i ment

3. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

hē	yē	our	thou	it	they
shē	yōu	ours	thēe	its	thēm
hēr	yōur	mȳ	thȳ	hī's	thēir
hīm	yōurs	mīne	thīne	hēr's	thēir's

II. BODY AND ORGANS.

1. HEAD AND NECK.

4.	face	bräin	päl'ate	i'ris
eye	háir	seälp	lär'ynx	pū'pil
ear	hëad	sküll	phär'ynx	eye'lid
lip	nëck	chëek	tëm'ple	eye'läsh
jaw	brow	vôige	nös'tril	eye'ball
gūm	mouth	bëard	före'hëad	eye'brow
chin	tōoth	throat	wind'pipe	eör'ne ä
nōse	tōngue	mō'larş	wëa'sand	rët'i nä

2. TRUNK AND WAIST.

5.	sīde	lōin	sīn'ew	au'ri ele
rib	frōnt	spīne	tën'don	vën'tri ele
hip	flësh	trūnk	thō'rax	eläv'i ele
skin	wāist	blōod	stöm'aeh	är'ter y
pōre	chëst	gländ	bow'elş	ab dō'men
bōne	brëast	nërve	mār'rōw	in tës'tīne
vëin	heärt	fī'ber	äck'bōne	eär'ti läge
äck	lūngş	mūs'cle	ën'trailş	dī'a phragm

3. THE LIMBS.

6.	hëel	händ	ël'bōw	tär'sus
lēg	sōle	pālm	an'kle	eär'pus
ārm	eālf	bałl	īn'step	shōul'der
tōe	shīn	thūmb	sōck'et	mëm'brāne
nāil	līm	wrist	knück'le	knëe'pan
fist	knëe	pulse	gris'tle	knëe'joint
fōot	shānk	fīn'ger	ārm'pit	mët'a eär'pus
fëet	thigh	īn'dex	fōre'arm	mët'a tär'sus

RGANS.

CK.

'ate i'ris
'ynx pū'pil
ār'ynx eýe'lid
'ple eýe'lāsh
'tril eýe'ball
'head eýe'brow
'd'pipe eōr'ne ā
'sand rēt'i nā

AIST.

ew āu'ri ele
don vēn'tri ele
rax elāv'i ele
'aeh ār'ter ý
'elš ab dō'men
rōw in tēs'tīne
'bōne eār'ti laġe
ailš dī'a phragm

tār'sus
eār'pus
shōul'der
mēm'brāne
knēe'pan
knēe'joint
mēt'a eār'pus
mēt'a tār'sus

III. FOOD AND DRINK.

1. ANIMAL FOOD.

7.	bird	gāme	līv'er	mūt'ton
	egg	fowl	trīpe	hōn'eý
	hām	mēat	steāk	bā'eon
	lōin	eūrd	flesh	eūt'let
	vēal	chōp	souse	hās'let
	yēlk	pōrk	erēam	rāsh'er
	fish	hāsh	chēese	ōýs'ter
	bēef	lāmō	būt'ter	chick'en
				ān'i mal

2. VEGETABLE FOOD.

8.	māize	tūr'nip	let tuce	po tā'to
	riġe	whēat	bār'ley	(lēt'tis)
	eōrn	pēach	eār'rot	to mā'to
	pēas	bēans	ēāb'bage	ġēl'e rý
	fruit	ēn'dive	pārs'ley	sāl'si fý
		squash	pārs'nip	pūmp'kin
				eū'eum ber
9.	lēc	on ion	trēa'ele	nas tūr'tium
	rýe	ōats	(ūn'yun)	ōat'meal
	būn	flour	bīs'euīt	pēp'per
	rōll	grāin	sug ar	krūl'ler
	nūts	erēss	(shuġ'ar)	ġhēr'kin
				wā'ter-mēl'on
10.	prune	mēl'on	pud'ding	būck'wheat
	pear	grāpe	rād'ish	pān'eāke
	mēal	dōugh	wāf'fle	erāck'er
	plūm	eā'per	rhū'bārb	ēġġ'plant
	mūsh	wā'fer	spin ach	dōugh'nut
	piġe	ġuā'vā	(spīn'ej)	dūmp'ling
	ērbs	mān'ġo	eātch'up	mūsh'rōom
	brēad	mūf'fin	mūs'tard	sour'krout
				ēau'li flow'er

3. OTHER WORDS.

11.	drīnk	sīr'up	liq uor	rā'tion
āle	jūiçe	grā'vŷ	(lik'ūr)	cat'a ble
tēa	sauçe	eō'eōa	pā'try	pō'ta ble
bēer	erūmb	eōi'tee	vī'andŝ	āl'i ment
squp	dī'et	wa'ter	mōr'sel	bév'er age
wīne	jēl'lŷ	shēr'bet	pōt'tage	chōe'o late
brōfh	grū'el	sānd'wich	switch'el	lēm'on āde'
12.	fāre	lōaveŝ	pīck'le	sūp'per
pie	eāke	eōurse	dīn'ner	pōr'ridge
sālt	stew	sāl'ad	ra gōut'	brēak'fast
lōaf	tōast	qī'der	deŝ sērt'	vīn'e gār
tārt	pāste	re pāst'	vīct'ualŝ	re frēsh'ment
dīsh	erūst	ban quet	lunch eon	nū'tri ment
fōod	lūnch	(bānk'wet)	(lūnch'un)	noūr'ish ment

Dictation Review.

[These *REVIEWS* are not exhaustive, but mainly suggestive of forms and modes of construction to be employed daily by teachers and pupils.]

SISTER and I love mamma. A babe is an infant, or young child. I may say *it* and *its* of a baby, though a boy or girl; as, *It* is like *its* papa. Our uncle and aunt are husband and wife. Their children are our cousins. A nephew is a son, and a niece a daughter, of one's brother or sister. In our household are parents, children, and servants. Father is master. Mother is matron, housewife, or mistress of the family. The domestics are men, women, youth, and maidens. Sponsors in baptism are godfather and godmother. They contract a spiritual kinship with their godchild and its parents which is an impediment to marriage.

II. My *body* has members, limbs, or parts. The parts of the head and neck are face, hair, scalp, skull, brain, etc. Parts of the trunk and waist are breast, chest, lungs, stomach, abdomen, etc. The

limbs
knuckl
the ble
return
from a
kneel,
small b
III.
arts, c
ood is
ish, ve
Use wa
or swit
ne
i
loin
ausage
utter,
arrots,
we raise

13.

kirt

tōle

lōak

rōck

haw

rēds

louŝe

āsque

S.

rā'tion
 čat'a ble
 pō'ta ble
 āl'i ment
 běv'er age
 chōe'o late
 lēm'on āde'

sūp'per
 pōr'ridge
 brēak'fast
 vīn'e gar
 re frēsh'ment
 nū'tri ment
 a) noūr'ish ment

EW.

restive of forms and mod-
 [.]

infant, or young child.
 boy or girl; as, It is
 and wife. Their
 and a niece a daughter,
 are parents, children,
 patron, housewife, or
 women, youth, and
 and godmother. They
 and its parents which

the parts of the head
 Parts of the trunk
 abdomen, etc. The

limbs and their parts are arm, elbow, hand, palm, fist, finger, knuckle, thumb, nail, etc. An artery is one of the tubes which bear the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, and the veins return it. A tendon is a cord or bundle of fibers which gives motion from a muscle to a bone. With my limbs I hold, jerk, stir, walk, kneel, stamp, etc. The instep is the front of the *tarsus*. The eight small bones of the wrist are called the *carpus*.

III. Bread is made of the flour or meal of grain. Pastry is pies,arts, cake, and the like, made in part of paste, or dough. Animal food is a part of our victuals, viands, diet, or fare. Meat is flesh, fish, vegetables, and all things eaten for nutriment, or nourishment. Use water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, sherbet, lemonade, or switchel, for a potable, beverage, or drink. A butler keeps cider, beer, wine, and other liquors. A ragout is a stew, or hash. Game is wild meats for food. I like a mutton-chop, a leg of lamb, a loin of veal, a sirloin beefsteak, pork ham, a rasher of bacon, sausage, haslet, tripe, liver, souse, etc. We eat curd, cheese, cream, butter, etc. In our garden we have corn, peas, beans, onions, lettuce, carrots, squashes, celery, parsley, tomatoes, fruit, etc. In our fields we raise wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, ruta-bagas, etc.

IV. OUR CLOTHING.

1. THE BODY.

13.	bēlt	flounce	a pron	pe lisse
kirt	kilt	tū'nie	(ā'pārn)	(pe lēs')
tōle	vēst	tāl'mā	mān'tle	čhe miše'
elōak	eōat	jēr'kin	doūb'let	eāp'ū chīn'
rōck	rōbe	kīr'tle	sūr'eōat	wrāp'per
haw	eāpe	gīrd'le	sūr tōut'	ba'l'dric
rēeds	gown	dūst'er	eās'sock	wāist'eōat
louse	sāsh	bōd'ice	spēn'cer	wāist'band
āsque	shīrt	eōr'set	sūr'plīce	man tīl'lā

2. HEAD AND NECK.

14.	hăt	ea lăsh'	hěl'met	műf'fler
seărf	eăp	era văt'	per uke	night'-eap
stöck	wīg	ca poch	(pěr'qk)	sküll'-eap
típ'pet	veil	(ka pqtsh')	eöck äde'	hěad'-dress
eöl'lar	hööd	chap eau	něck'tie	pěr'i wīg
bön'net	măsk	(shăp'o)	něck'lace	döm'i no
tăr'ban	rűff	van dýke'	něck'elöfh	něck'er chye'

3. THE LIMBS.

15.	bööt	găi'ter	slíp'per	breech es
glöve	shqe	bűs'kin	lěg'gins	(brích'ez)
tights	höse	săn'dal	găunt'let	wrist'band
slceve	söck	bööt ee'	draw'ers	ö'ver alls
smalls	elöğs	mīt'ten	stöck'ing	möe'ea sin
grcaves	műff	brö'gan	trou'sers	pan'ta lőön's'

4. MATERIAL AND TRIMMING.

16.	list	pöp'lin	eăn'vas	bűck'ram
frill	fölt	ödğ'ing	dăm'ask	bröad'elöfh
plăid	lăqe	eöt'ton	wööl'en	al păe'ă
print	tăpe	eăm'let	băt'ting	eăl'i eo
plűsh	jeăn	műş'lin	tick'ing	săt'i nět'
băize	yărn	eăs'tor	worst'ed	mo röe'eo
brăid	wööl	běa'ver	eăm'brie	eăs'si mēre
erăpe	lawn	rűb'ber	gīng'ham	eăs si nětte'

17.	lint	līn'en	mo rēen'	lěath'er
elöfh	sīl'k	săt'in	rat tēen'	kīp'-skin
twill	flăx	wīg'an	nan kēen'	eow'hide
twēed	gīmp	tăr'tan	bro eāde'	eălf'-skin
sěrge	höök	tăs'sel	gal lőön'	bűck'skin

ECK.

t muf'fler
e night'-cap
(k) sküll'-cap
de' hëad'-dress
ie pë'r'i wiğ
ace dôm'i no
lôth nêck'er chîef
. breech es
er (brîch'ez)
nş wrist'band
'let ô'ver allş
erş mõe'ea sin
ing pan'ta lōōnş'
erş

chîntz
frînge
thrëad
gäuze
elôthş
vël'vet

rûf'fle
lîn'sey
bût'ton
ean tōōn'
shal lōōn'
säck'elôth

lûs'tring
sël'vedge
trîm'mings

5. OTHER WORDS.

18. lăp
warp
plait
style
akein
spool
sheet
thrëd
dress

lăp
plÿ
hëm
tûck
göre
wêlt
gëar
sëam
wōof
elôthes
la pël'
at tire'
hăb'it
ăr'ras
pîl'lôw
pöck'et
güs'set
lîn'enş

bëd'ding
blănk'et
böl'ster
eür'tain
eôm'fort
elôth'ing
vëst'ure
răi'ment
găr'ment

vëst'ment
ward'robe
kër'chief
pătch'work
păr'a sol
um brël'lă
hand ker chief
(hănk'er chîf)
tlib'et-elôth

IMMING.

s bûck'ram
k brôad'elôth
n al păe'ă
g eăl'i eo
g săt'i nêt'
ed mo rõe'eo
ie eăs'si mëre
am eăs si nëtte'
n' lëath'er
n' kîp'-skin
en' eow'hide
le' eălf'-skin
n' bûck'skin

19. wăll
wăll
băse
bănd
lôor
bănd
arch
ime
20. rîdge
lôor
păint
lă'vă
i ron
(i'ûrn)
ăt'tie
gă'ble
pût'ty
stô'ry
ën'try
stëps
spout
eôurt
brăqe

1. MATERIAL AND PARTS.

pîl'lar
çël'lar
elôş'et
păr'lor
găr'ret
raft'er
gîrd'er
stûe'eo
kîtch'en
drëss'er
păs'sage
môld'ing
păn'try
tîm'ber
môr'tar
çëm'ent
măn'tel
măr'ble
win'dôw
eöl'umn
ën'trance
stăir'wăy
stăir'eăse
rîdge'pôle

çëil'ing
răil'ing
plăs'ter
eôr'nîçe
lăun'dry
brăck'et
grăn'ite
chîm'ney
fire'place
băth'rôom
thrësh'old
pî äz'ză

stōne	ēaves	chām'ber	kēy'-stōne	ve rān'dā	24.
plānk	pōrch	cup board	lime'stōne	par tī'tion	oak
truss	house	(kūb'ūrd)	frēe'stōne	a pārt'men	tum
shāft	frāme	mōp'bōard	sānd'stōne	pro jēe'tion	prim

21.	tīn	brīck	pōr'ti eo	foun dā'tion	brām
hōme	tīe	stāirs	bāl'eo ny	bēd'chām'ber	brūsh
bēam	hāl	thātch	gāl'ler y	mū'sie-rōom	brōm
rōom	lāth	plīnth	pōr'phy ry	sīt'ting-rōom	sō'dā
wōod	rōof	heārth	bāl'us ter	bill'iard-rōom	
jōist	stūd	bōards	bāl'us trāde	re cēp'tion-rō	
slāte	pōst	eān'o py	vēs'ti bule	eān'ti lēv'er	25.
vault	trāp	lī'bra ry	dīn'ing-rōom	ōr'a to ry	chēst

2. DOOR AND WINDOW.

22.	kēy	pāne	pān'el	dōor'-stōp	knīve
glāss	sīll	hāsp	vēn'on	dōor'-plāte	spōon
shāde	rāil	knōb	līn'tel	es eūtch'eon	26.
serew	bōlt	jām	pul'ley	doūb'le-dōor	gōng
(skrē)	lōck	stīle	knōck'er	wīn'dōw-blind	knīfe
spring	būtt	lātch	mōr'tise	wīn'dōw-frame	stēel
blīnds	eōrd	hīnge	shūt'ter	bāy'-wīn'dōw	stōve
weights	sāsh	eātch	dōor'wāy	dōr'mer-wīn'dō	tōngs

3. CELLAR AND LAUNDRY.

23.	mōp	pōk'er	wāsh'er	fire'-plāce	27.
wāsh	kēg	līt'ter	wrīng'er	chār'eōal	bōwl
shēlf	eōal	bōt'tle	fūr'naçe	shāw'ing	fōrk
vault	pēat	bōil'er	eōb'web	bāse'ment	plāto
rōots	dāst	blū'ing	wāsh'tub	kīn'dlings	grāte
stārch	eōke	bō'rax	sōap'sūds	wāsh'-bōard	rāngē
					flāsk

'-stōne ve rān'dā 24.
e'-stōne par ti'tion
'stōne a pārt'men
d'stōne pro jēe'tio
foun dā'tion
bēd'chām'ber
mū'sie-rōom
sīt'ting-rōom
bill'iard-rōom
re çep'tion-rōo
eān'ti lēv'er
ōr'a to ry

WINDOW.

dōor'-stōp
dōor'-plāte
es eūth'eón
dōūb'le-dōor
wīn'dōw-blind
wīn'dōw-frame
bāy'-wīn'dōw
dōr'mer-wīn'dō

LAUNDRY.

fire'-plāce
chār'eōal
shāw'ings
bāse'ment
kīn'dlings
wash'-bōard

sāfe sift'er seūt'tle flat-i ron
sōap hēat'er eōal'-bin (flāt'-i'ūrn)
tūbş āsh'-pit çis'tern gās'-mēter
fū'el fir'kin flūt'ing elōthes'-pin
drī'er bār'el çin'ders elōthes'-line
çi'der shōv'el rūb'bish elōthes'-hōrse
āsh'eş bück'et sōak'ing elōthes'press
bōx'eş hātch'et wash'ing flūt'ing-ma çhīne'

4. KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.

25. shēlves sil'ver skil'let side'bōard
tā'ble kēt'tlo pitch'er knife'-rest
bā'sin tin'der plāt'ter u tēn'silş
erū'et bēat'er tōast'er eān'is ter
bāk'er tēa'pot brōil'er eōl'an der
pār'er sērv'er grīd'dle frī'ing-pan
26. trāy saū'çer stew pan erōck'er ŷ
pīpe tēa'-ūrn (stū'pan) and i ron
dīsh tēa'-eup skīm'mer (ānd'i ūrn)
sīnk grāt'er strai'n'er grīd'i ron
ōv'en spī'der tēa'spōon tēa'-kēt'tle
lā'dle frī'ing spīçe'-box eōf'fee-pot
gōb'let dip'per saūçe'pan eōf'fee-mill
fūn'nel dāmp'er dīsh'elōfh şalt'-çel'lar

27. jār bās'ket tīn'wāre nāp'kin-ring
bōwl jūg sāl'ver nūt'-erāck'er
fōrk eūp eāst'er bel lows eōrn'-pōp'per
plāte eān nāp'kin (bēl'lus) tā'ble-elōfh
grāte pān tū rēen' dūst'pan tā'ble-spōon
rānge pāil mē'nū' drēdg'er tā'ble-līn'en
flāsk flūe drūg'get ōil'elōfh tā'ble-eōv'er

5. HALL AND FIRST-FLOOR.

28.	măt	ča'sel	quar tět'	ór'na ment
cháir	rűg	stăt'ue	ĩnk'stand	mũ'sie-box
stând	lây	eăr'pet	bóok'-eăse	mũ'sie-stand
niche	běll	mír'ror	vi'o lin'	ča'sy'-cháir
shěll	răek	pict'ure	pōr'trait	eărd'-băs'ket
frănc	eăse	eush'ion	li'bra ry	pă'per-knife
mărch	bóok	hăs'sock	ôt'to man	pă'per-weight
29.	hărp	trĩ'ô	serăp'er	writ'ing-desk
hymn	sông	mũ'sie	măt'ting	rôck'ing-cháir
stool	büst	ór'gan	whăt'-not	es cri toire
flute	lămp	gui tăr'	knôck'er	(es'krĩ twar')
chărt	tĩ'dy	fid'dle	wôrk'-box	lam bre quin
psălm	sô'fă	pĩ ä'no	běll'-pull	(lăm'ber kin)
lounge	sô'lô	ét a gère	păint'ing	me lô'de on
serčen	du ét'	(et'a zhăr')	stăir'-rod	sée're ta ry

6. OTHER ROOMS.

30.	diçe	chărm	draughts	bill'iards
băthş	băfh	brôoch	draw'er	dôm'i nôş
eărdş	măçe	sprăad	thĩm'ble	wăsh'stand
chěss	eômă	tôi'let	bou doir	whăle'bône
wăch	quilt	sew ing	(bq'dwar)	fłesh'-brűsh
guărd	fłoss	(sô'ing)	běd'rôom	elôthes'-hóok
31.	pĩn	ră'zor	běd'stead	elôthes'-brush
twist	bôx	něe'dle	bĩrd'-eăge	tôi'let-set
twine	wăx	bôd'kin	bôot'-jack	eoun'ter-pano
strôp	eue	bu reau	măt'tress	drěss'ing-ease
whisk	till	(bũ'ro)	scĩş'sorş	drěss'ing-rôom
brűsh	ring	shűt'tle	chěck'erş	drěss'ing-gown
couch	erib	trĩnk'et	hăir'brush	sew'ing-ma çhĩne

ST-FLOOR.

ēt' ōr'na ment
and mū'sie-box
ēuse mū'sie-stand
r' ēa'gŷ-cháir
ait eārd'-bās'ket
ry pā'per-knife
nan pā'per-weight
er writ'ing-desk
ng rōck'ing-cháir
not es cri toire
er (es'krī twar')
box lam bre quin
ull (lām'ber kin)
ng me lō'de on
od sēe're ta ry

MS.

bill'iardŷ
dōm'i nōŷ
waŷh'stand
whāle'bōne
flēsh'-brūsh
elōthesŷ'-hōōk
elōthesŷ'-brush
tōi'let-set
eoun'ter-pane
drēss'ing-ease
drēss'ing-rōōm
drēss'ing-gōwn
sew'ing-ma çhine

I. GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

1. LAWN AND GARDEN.

32.	jēts	rōač	trēl'lis	bōr'dersŷ
	wēll	eūrb	flow'ersŷ	side'walk
	sīte	bēdsŷ	flāg'gīng	eūrb'-stōne
	vāse	pūmp	erōss'ing	ōr'chard
	lawn	fēnce	fount'ain	fruit'-tree
	bārŷ	drive	wīnd'lass	wāll'-fruit
	yārd	strēet	bārn'yārd	shāde'-tree
33.	hōe	āl'ley	set tēe'	elōthesŷ'-pōst
	wāy	ār'bor	gūt'ter	wā'ter-drāin
	eāt	shād'ŷ	gār'den	grāp'er ŷ
	dōg	bow'er	tēr'raçe	flow'er age
	lāne	mōw'er	ārm'-chāir	lawn'-mōw'er
	pāth	rōll'er	çēss'-pōōl	bōr'der ingŷ
	gāte	sīck'le	sprīnk'ler	wheel'bar rōw
	rāke	shōv'el	sprīnk'ling	hītch'ing-pōst

2. BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

34.	hāy	āx'le	snāf'fle	breech ing
	eow	pō'nŷ	eōm'pōst	(brīch'ing)
	bōlt	būg'gŷ	fēed'-box	chēck'-reinsŷ
	lāsh	eol'lar	līnch'pin	stāll'-guārd
	sīnk	brī'dle	houŷ'ing	brēast'-plāte
35.	bīt	shēd	shām'mŷ	grān'a rŷ
	bīn	vāne	ma nūre'	phū'e tōn
	gīg	stāll	hāy'-mow	sūr'çin'gle
	tūg	gīrth	hāy'-lōft	mār'tin gal
	hūb	trāçe	hāy'-rack	eū'ry-eōmb
	tīre	reinsŷ	vē'hī ele	sād'dle-elōth

36.	tănk	săd'dle	rid'ing	blīnk'ers
străp	ōats	stă'ble	erūp'per	blind'ers
chăin	whīp	eūt'ter	hār'ness	pīt'ch'fōr
grăin	nōōse	hāl'ter	pīg'eōnș	eār'riāge
rōost	rōpe	būck'le	chīck'enș	fēed'-dōō
pērēch	hēnș	dăsh'er	hen'-house	hēad'stāl
nēsts	cōrn	sōck'et	stīr rūp	meas ūres
hōrse	bārēn	pōm'mel	(stūr'rup)	(mēzh'yū)

Dictation Review.

[Pupils should READ ORALLY, before writing from Dictation, that the Review may test both the Pronunciation and the Spelling.]

MAN'S body needs *CLOTHING*, or dress. Men and boys wear a coat and surtout; a jerkin, doublet, waistcoat, or vest, shirt, etc. A blouse is common in France. Scots wear kilts. and women wear a frock, robe, belt, sash, skirt, apron, talma, sencer, baldric, wrapper, and mantle. Women wear a basque, bodice, or corset, a mantilla, chemise, pelisse, etc. Use for the head a cap, bonnet, turban, head-dress, chapeau, hood, veil, wig, periwig, cockade, nightcap, etc. Dress the neck with a scarf, ruff, tippet, collar, cravat, muffler, necklace, neckerchief, etc. Wear on arms and hands gloves, sleeves, mittens, gauntlets, wristbands, muff, etc. Use for the legs and feet tights, smalls, boots, shoes, hose, clogs, trousers, pantaloons, breeches, overalls, leggins, moccasins, slippers, etc. Clothing is made of silk, wool, flax, cotton, leather, rubber, etc. Camlet is a stuff made of hair, of hair and silk, or of wool and thread. Damask is made of silk, or of silk with the cotton, or wool. *Linens* means cambric, sheeting, towels, table-cloth, etc., and the under part of dress. Satin, brocade, lustring, etc., are of silk. Prints or calico, muslin, gingham, ticking, jean, chintz, calico, wigan, and batting are cotton. Broadcloth, cassimere, castoreo, beaver, baize, serge, tartan, moreen, ratteen, and shalloon, are wool. Cassinette, nankeen, satinet, and tweed are of cotton and wool. Persian is of silk and worsted; alpaca, wool with silk or cotton; canvas

id'ing
rūp'per
ūr'ness
īg'eōn
hick'ens
en'-house
ir rup
tūr'rup)

blīnk'ers
blind'ers
pitch'fōr
ēār'riāge
fēed'-dō
hēad'stāl
meas ure
(mēzh'yū

mp or flax ; buckram, linen : gauze, silk or linen ; thibet-cloth, of
ir or wool ; and linsey, of linen and wool. Gimp, tassels, fringe,
flies, galloon, etc., are trimmings. A pillow, bolster, blanket,
nfort, etc., are bedding. A curtain, and a parasol, or small um-
ella, shade the face. Clothes are also called attire, habit, raiment,
fēed'-dō wardrobe, and vesture or vestment.

Sand, lime, iron, stone, brick, marble, granite, paint, wood, tin,
ir, cement, putty, etc. are *MATERIALS FOR A HOUSE*. Its
rts are a foundation, walls, underpinning, frame, floors, roof, rooms,
ors, windows, etc. It may have a portico, a veranda, or a stoop, a
stabile, reception-room, sitting-room, dining-room, oratory, library,
usic-room, parlor, billiard-room, bath-room, bedchambers, closets,
llar, garret, etc.; a balcony, brackets, a canopy, etc. With a
or and window are screws, bolts, weights, blinds, shades, hinges,
atts, shutters, glass, pulleys, a knob, door-plate, escutcheon, latch,
tch, panel, lintel, tenon, mortise, jamb, stile, etc. In the cellar are
ots, dust, litter, shavings, kindlings, peat, coke, coal, a scuttle, a
rpace, a sifter, fuel, a hatchet, a shovel, poker, coal-bin, cinders,
e. In the laundry are starch, bluing, wash-tubs, wash-boards, soap-
ids, clothes-pins, flat-irons, a clothes-line, clothes-horse, clothes-
ress, drier, boiler, washer, wringer, fluting-machine, etc. The uten-
s of the kitchen are kettles, pails, pans, spoons, knives, bowls,
dles, a tray, sieve, colander, skillet, canister, bellows, oven,
ader, toaster, dredger, corn-popper, etc. In the dining-room are
deboard ; a silver pitcher ; a salver, waiter, or server ; a caster
cruets ; a bell and a gong ; goblets, saucers, tea-cups, plates,
eens, etc. In our first-floor rooms are carpets, rugs, lambrequins,
mans, sofas, hassocks, easy-chairs, cushions, mirrors, busts, an
ère, a statue in a niche, paintings, screens, and rare ornaments.
the library are matting, pictures, book-cases, a what-not, books,
er-weights, a paper-knife, an ink-stand, a lounge, a tidy, and an
ritoire, secretary, or writing-desk. In the music-room are an organ,
piano, flute, harp, guitar, melodeon, music-box, and a violin, or
dle. On the music-stand are a march, hymn, psalm, song, solo,
lent, trio, and quartet, in sheets. In the oratory are a crucifix, holy
ater stoup, statues of our Lady and St. Joseph, pictures of our
atron Saints, and prayer-books.

Review.

riting from Dictation, that
Spelling.]

or dress. Men and boys
oublet, waistcoat, or vest
ice. Scots wear kilts.
skirt, apron, talma, spen
Women wear a basque, bod
c. Use for the head a
u, hood, veil, wig, periw
with a scarf, ruff, tipp
rchief, etc. Wear on
s, gauntlets, wristbands,
ghts, smalls, boots, shoe
s, overalls, leggins, moc
f silk, wool, flax, cotto
de of hair, of hair and sil
f silk, or of silk with fl
eeting, towels, table-cloth
brocade, lustring, etc.,
, ticking, jean, chintz, ca
adelcloth, cassimere, cast
, and shalloon, are wools
of cotton and wool. Po
th silk or cotton ; canva

VI. Fine *GROUNDS AND OUT-BUILDINGS* add to the joy of home. By the lawn are a terrace, a street or road, a sidewalk flagging, curb-stones, crossings, a fence and gate, bars, and shade trees. On the lawn are trees, paths, drives, arm-chairs, settees, fountain, a basin, jets, shrubs, etc. In the garden are beds, plants, borders, borderings, a bower or arbor, a grapery, fruit-trees, wall fruit, flowerage, etc. We use on the grounds a hoe, spade, shovel, roller, sprinkler, lawn-mower, sickle, rake, etc. On fit sites are barn, shed, etc. We keep a dog, cat, cow, pony, horse, hens and chickens, pigeons, etc. In the hen-house are nests, perches or roosts etc. The barn has a sink, tank, hay-loft, vane, etc. In the stable are stalls, stall-guards, hay-racks, feed-doors, feed-boxes, robes, hatters, brushes, curry-combs, straw, etc. In the barn-yard and stable are a well, pump, trough, cess-pool, windlass, and manure, compost etc. In the harness-room are hooks, shelves, saddles, whips, etc. The parts of a harness are a collar, breeching, headstall, and hame, blinkers or blinders, tugs or traces, lines, etc. I use a sleigh, cutter, chaise, buggy, phaeton, and other vehicles. The parts of a saddle are a pommel, a crupper, a housing or saddle-cloth, a surcingle or girth, and straps, stirrups, buckles, etc. The parts of a carriage are wheels, spokes, hubs, tires, axles, lynch-pins, washers, a dasher socket, etc. My pony bridle has a snaffle, or slim bit having a jointed reins, and a martingal. Fill the granary with oats, corn, and other grain. Buy a sponge, shammy, wrench, and pitchfork.

VII. LIFE, MIND, TRAINING, ETC.

1. TERMS USED.

37.	āge	mīght	thōught	dī rēe'tion
birth	life	brāin	strēngth	at tēn'tion
dēath	lōve	spine	mēr'it	re tēn'tion
truth	hēed	trānce	spīr'it	re flēe'tion
youth	eāre	eōrpse	mēr'cy	per cēp'tion
grōwth	will	warmth	fi'nite	ree'og nī'tion

40.

slāte
quill
quīre
stool
birch
glōbe

LDINGS add to the jo
et or road, a sidewall
d gate, bars, and shad
es, arm-chairs, settees,
garden are beds, plants
rapery, fruit-trees, wall
nds a hoe, spade, shove
etc. On fit sites are
y, pony, horse, hens and
e nests, perches or roosts
rane, etc. In the stable
s, feed-boxes, robes, hal
the barn-yard and she
s, and manure, compos
res, saddles, whips, etc
g, headstall, and hame
I use a sleigh, cutter
The parts of a saddl
le-cloth, a surcingle o
e parts of a carriage ar
ns, washers, a dasher
slim bit having a join
h oats, corn, and othe
pitchfork.

hēalth
brēath

38.

ghōst
bound
nērvē
prīmō
sēnsē
swōon
drēam

time
sōul
tērm
word
mīnd
thīnk
tēach
lēarn
flēsh
fōrce

phlegm
(flēm)
līm'it
bē'ing
ōr'der
pow'er
pōn'der
hōn'or
ār'dor
fēr'vor

vis ion
(vīzh'un)
stūd'y
nō'tiçe
re gārd'
wiş'dōm
mēm'o ry
īn'fi nīte
sēn'si ble
ex īst'ençe

ree'ol lēe'tion
ap'pli eā'tion
vī tāl'i t'y
ob līv'i on
spīr'it u al
im prēs'sion
ad vērt'ençe
re mēm'brançe
eon sīd'er ā'tion
īn vēs'ti gā'tion

2. SCHOOLS.

39.

hīgh
ūn'ion
se lēet'
mōd'el
pūb'lie
pār'ish
grād'ed
prī'vate
mōr'mal

eōm'mon
eol'lege
dīs'triet
grām'mar
bōard'ing
l'y qē'um
a s'y'lum
fām'i ly
chār'i ty
prī'ma ry

mēd'ie al
īn'sti tute
elās'sie al
sēe'ond a ry
dī vīn'i ty
a eād'e my
ae'a dēm'ie
seī'en tīf'ie
sēm'i na r'y
pa rō'ehi al

eom mēr'cial
ū'ni vēr'si ty
pre pār'a to r'y
re fōrm'a to r'y
āg'ri eult'ūr al
īn'ter mē'di ate
eon sōl'i dā'ted
g'y'm nā'si um
pōl'y tēeh'nie
kīn'der'gār ten

TRAINING, ETC.

).

dī rēe'tion
at tēn'tion
re tēn'tion
re flēe'tion
per çēp'tion
ree'og nī'tion

40.

slāte
quill
quīre
stoōl
bīrch
glōbe

wēek
wānd
ōr'gan
pā'per
eōl'orş
fēr'ule
rat tām'

fēl'lōw
stū'dent
sehōl'ar
lēarn'er
pōint'er
tēach'er
mās'ter

whīs'per
sēs'sion
lāugh'ter
frēsh'man
gōwnş'man
elāss'-māte
elāss'-rōōm

dī rēct'or
mīn'er alş
ehēm'ie alş
prīn'çi pal
as sīst'ant
mōn'i tor
mōn'i tress

3. IN SCHOOLS.

41.	pén'çil	de grée'	pì ā'no	pro fěss'or
eläss	erāy'on	trust ēe'	ör're rý	pre çep'tor
cha/k	rüb'ber	sée'tion	āb'a eus	pre çep'tres
chärt	măġ'net	sätch'el	lěx'i eon	in strüet'or
elöck	eréd'it	fös'silş	eab'in et	eon tröl'ler
prize	lės'son	eön'duet	sehööl'-mäte	eom mīt'tee
shēet	jün'ior	āb'sençe	sehööl'-room	ēd'u eā'tor
mónsh	sēn'ior	āir'-pump	bläck'bōard	pēd'a gōġue

42.	sēat	re pōrt'	o rā'tion	at tēnd'ançe
mārks	děsk	těxt'-book	dī plō'mā	pūnet'u al
grāde	eārd	bōok'-eāse	jān'i tor	pro mō'tion
dünçe	rānk	īnk'horn	de mēr'it	sōph'o mōre
bēnch	bōok	īnk'stand	de eō'rum	dīs'çi plīne
fōrmş	tērm	prēs'ençe	be hāv'ior	de pōrt'ment
sehōöl	rēam	plāt'form	fāe'ul ty	mī'ero seōpe

43.	īnk	prāy'ing	rēġ'u lar	gōv'ern ment
fā'ther	pēn	sīng'ing	ġrād'u ate	sehöl'ar ship
brōth'er	dāy	rēad'ing	lī'bra ry	āp'pa rā'tus
sīs'ter	măp	writ'ing	rēġ'is ter	çēr tif'i eate
pū'pil	bill	spēli'ing	eāt'a lōġue	dis tīne'tion
tū'tor	bēll	lēarn'ing	ġāz'et tēer'	dīe'tion a ry
mēd'al	rōll	tēach'ing	di vis ion	çy'elo pē'di
mōt'to	rūle	draŵ'ing	(dī vīzh'un)	plān'et ā'ri ün

4. REST, GAMES, ETC.

44.	tăġ	hōck'ey	la crösse'	prīş'on-bāse
ġāmeş	fūn	tēn'nis	fōot'-ball	bāt'tle-dōor
quōīts	rēst	wick'et	bāse'-ball	shūt'tle-eock
frōl'ie	plāy	erīck'et	lēap'-frōġ	dis mis sion
re çěss'	nōīşe	cro quet	hōp'-seōtch	(dīs mīsh'ūn)
ġrāç'eş	spōrt	(kro kă')	hōl'i dāy	īn'ter mīs'sion

III. WORDS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

1. ADJECTIVES.

ā'no	pro fēss'or	ill	ārt'ful	wāy'ward	eōn'se quēn'tial
re rŷ	pre çęp'tor	fit	jōŷ'ful	grāçe'ful	con sci en tious
a eus	pre çęp'tress	thĭn	ūse'ful	awk'ward	(kōn'shĭ ěn'shŭs)
i eon	in struet'or	sick	bru'tal	spright'ly	o'pen-heārt'ed
'in et	eon trōl'ler	fine	fru'gal	eau'tious	dōm'i nēer'ing
tōl'-māte	eom mĭt'tee	hāle	vŭl'gar	fright'ful	eōn'de scēnd'ing
tōl'-room	ēd'u eā'tor	ōld	tēn'der	bēard'less	dĭs'a grēe'a ble
k'board	pēd'a gōgŭe	bōld	sŭl'len	elown'ish	un rēa'son a ble
ion	at tēnd'ançe	eōld	sōl'emn	glād'sōme	ĭn' eon sĭd'er ato
'mā	pŭnet'u al	slōw	gēn'tle	eōn'stant	in dōm'i ta ble
tor	pro mō'tion	pāle	sub tle	eāp'tious	sŭ'per ān'nu a ted
ēr'it	sōph'o mōre	bāse	(sŭt'l)	frāe'tious	eom pān'ion a ble
'rum	dĭs'çi plĭne	lāme	hŭm'ble	heārt'less	un eōm'pro mĭs'ing
v'ior	de pōrt'ment	i'dle	stā'ble	bäck'ward	ĭn' de pēnd'ent
ty	mĭ'ero seōpe	tĭ'nŷ	fĭck'le	brāin'less	ĭn' eon sĭst'ent
ar	gōv'ern ment	wĭ'lŷ	sĭm'ple	eōn'scious	sŭ'per stĭ'tious
ate	sehōl'ar ship	bus y	ēr'ring	youth'ful	sēn'ti mēnt'al
y	āp'pa rā'tus	(bĭz'ĭ)	dār'ing	stŭb'born	vāin-glō'ri ous
er	çēr tif'i eate	ā'ble	frĭg'id	thōr'ough	eon sēr'v'a tive
gŭe	dis tĭne'tion	ā'ged	stŭ'pid	tĭre'sōme	un eōurt'e ous
ēr'	dĭe'tion a ry	lā'zŷ	āet'ive	snēak'ing	un fōrt'ū nate
n	çŷ'elo pē'di ā	wā'rŷ	eān'did	strĭn'gent	ex trāv'a gant
'un)	plān'et ā'ri ūn	āir'ŷ	bēd'rid	harm'less	in tēl'li gent
ETC.		pŭ'nŷ	dōg'gēd	lōne'sōme	in tōx'i eā'ted
		ūg'lŷ	wāst'ed	snāp'pish	un mān'nered
		hō'lŷ	eow'ard	thānk'less	dis tĭn'guished
		rōŷ'ŷ	jōe'und	Christ'ian	ae eōm'plished

49.	firm	ār'dent	he rō'ie	ōs'ten tā'tious
blünt	trųe	dē'cent	fa ml'iar	self-de nŷ'ing
gruff	jüst	si'lent	im mōr'al	pēr'se vēr'ing
young	düll	sāv'age	de eō'rouš	sŷm'pa thēt'ie
stern	nũmb	jōy'ous	ro mǎn'tie	ē'go tist'ie al
worse	ārch	Jew'ish	fa qē'tious	me thōd'ie al
worst	eā/m	fā'mous	at trǎet'ive	en thũ'si āst'ie
50.	gāy	hōn'est	īd'i ōt'ie	un pōp'ũ lar
false	wan	mōd'est	pā'tri ōt'ie	ab stē'mi ous
quick	fōnd	sāint'ly	ēn'er gēt'ie	bel lig'er ent
proud	eōy	sāl'lōw	il lit'er ate	im prų'dent
queer	shŷ	shǎb'bŷ	su pē'ri or	eoũ rǎ'geoũs
sweet	sprŷ	spũnk'ŷ	de līr'i ous	sus cēp'ti ble
fierce	mild	glōom'ŷ	eon vīv'i al	af fēc'tion at
51.	fēll	kind'ly	Cāth'o lie	mēr'ce na rŷ
frail	wēll	live'ly	ra tion al	sŷs'tem āt'ie
faint	pōor	lōve'ly	(rǎsh'un al)	phlĕg mǎt'ie
plain	sour	lōne'ly	na tion al	quēr'u loũs
great	pūre	hōme'ly	(nǎsh'un al)	e ma ci a tē
eross	dǎft	pōrt'ly	rēs'o lute	(e mǎ'shī āt
strong	pērt	lōrd'ly	āf'flu ent	in ē'bri a tē
prompt	eũrt	priest'ly	īg'no rant	ē'nig mǎt'ie
52.	fāt	flesh'ŷ	āf'fa ble	sũ'per qil'i o
dröll	āpt	trũst'ŷ	eā'pa ble	hŷp'o erīt'ie
hoarse	bǎd	slēep'ŷ	pīt'i ful	eon tēmp'ti
drũnk	fāir	guilt'ŷ	fũ'ri ous	ad vēnt'ũr o
rough	fāst	pret ty	eũ'ri ous	eon tēm'pla
(rũf)	lean	(prīt'i)	lē'ni ent	un scrų'pu l
prime	dēar	erǎft'ŷ	erīt'ie al	mǎg nǎn'i m
white	nēat	erũst'ŷ	qŷn'ie al	pār'si mō'n

ō'ie	ōs'ten tā'tious	kēen	chūb'bŷ	iġ nō'ble	des pōt'ie
nīl'iar	self-de nŷ'ing	mēan	chāt'tŷ	de jēet'ed	re līġ'ious
mōr'al	pēr'se vē'ing	wēak	chēer'ŷ	af fēet'ed	de fi cient
ō'rouš	sŷm'pa thēt'ie	mēek	stūr'dŷ	in trēp'id	(de fīsh'ent)
nān'tie	ē'go tist'ie al	dēad	dāin'tŷ	de cīd'ed	at tēnt'Ive
ē'tious	me thōd'ie al	bōn'ŷ	eōme'lŷ	un qiv'il	im pūl'sive
āet'ive	en thū'si āst'i	rūst'ŷ	elūm'sŷ	un quī'et	in dūl'gent
ōt'ie	un pōp'ū lar	lōŷ'al	stīn'ġŷ	pōl'i tie	ġēn'er oūs
ri ōt'ie	ab stē'mi oūs	rōŷ'al	sīck'lŷ	ēl'e ġant	ēl'o quent
r ġēt'ie	bel līġ'er ent	mōr'al	crāft'y	ēr'u dīte	pūnet'u al
ter ate	im prū'dent	hūsk'ŷ	wēak'lŷ	sīn'ew ŷ	sēn'si tīve
ē'ri or	eōū rā'ġeōūs	fēe'ble	ġrēed'ŷ	im be cīle'	eōv'et oūs
ŷr'i oūs	sus cēp'ti ble	nō'ble	drow'sŷ	tāġk'a tīve	pēn'i tent
vīv'i al	af fēe'tion at	lōw'lŷ	prīġ'ġish	tāġ'i tūrn	rēv'er ent
n'o lie	mēr'ce na rŷ	hōar'ŷ	mo rōse'	nōt'a ble	pū'er ile
on al	sŷs'tem āt'ie	prōs'ŷ	se rēne'	nōt'a ble	jū've nīle
h'un al)	phlġġ māt'ie	shōw'ŷ	eon tēnt'	pro sā'ie	prōd'i ġal
ion al	quēr'u loūs	gout'ŷ	pre cīse'	lib'er al	sāt'is fied
h'un al)	e ma ci a tēd	fūss'ŷ	po līte'	īn'so lent	dīs'so lūte
o lute	(e mā'shī āt	hūff'ŷ	re fīned'	ēm'i nent	dēs'ti tute
u ent	in ē'bri a tēd	pūff'ŷ	be nīgn'	dēl'i eate	spīr'it less
o rant	ē'nīġ māt'ie	mūst'ŷ	in fīrm'	tīm'o rōūs	ōb'sti nate
ble	sū'per cīl'i o	a eūte'	se dāte'	so cia ble	pēt'u lant
a ble	hŷp'o erīt'ie	as tūte'	ur bāne'	(sō'sha bl)	ehōl'er ie
ful	eon tēmp'ti	a wāke'	in sāne'	fā'ther lŷ	ve rā'cious
oūs	ad vēnt'ūr o	a slēep'	hu māne'	re eū'sant	fe rō'cious
i oūs	eon tēm'pla	a frāid'	āu ġūst'	of fi cious	in hū'man
ent	un scrū'pu l	a drōit'	ro būst'	(ōf fīsh'us)	un tīr'ing
ie al	māġ nān'i m	jō eōse'	ab rūpt'	ġrāt'i fied	en ġā'ġing
ie al	pār'si mō'ni	ex pērt'	eor rūpt'	pow'er ful	re pūl'sive

57.	i răs'qi ble ob tūse' ŭp'right de mūre' de vout' pro found' re nowned'	i răs'qi ble ex qit'a ble fas tīd'i oūs ju dī'cious ma lī'cious vex ā'tious vin dīe'tive	dīl'i gēnt sēn'si ble mēr'qi ful mēr'qi less mūr'der oūs eow'ard ly nīg'gard lŷ	hōs' pi ta ble mēd'i ta tive chānge'a ble troub'le sōm quar'el sōm mēd'dle sōm vēnt'ūre sōm	61. in po in sin in dis in dis in dis in dis in dis
58.	ee cēn'trie pā'tient per vērse' re șerved' un equth' dif fūse' for lōrn'	ee cēn'trie de cēit'ful eon cēit'ed in sōlv'ent vī vā'cious sa gā'cious ra pā'cious	dow'er less prōv'i dent eōr'pu lent bār'ba roūs qual'i fied vē'he ment pas'sion less	par tie'ū lar im pēt'ū oūs pre cīp'i tate in quīș'i tive ob sē'qui oūs re spēet'a ble ob strēp'er oūs	62. in rā'ti in mō in pōr in șerv in tē in sēt' in dau in mī
59.	gēn tēel' sin qere' qus tere' pēn'sive dis ercet' hānd'some strāp'ping	dēs'per ate prōf'li gate mōd'er ate tēm'per ate pas sion ate (pāsh'un āt) prōm'i nent eōm'pe tent	fa nāt'ie al in sīd'i oūs no tō'ri ous diș hōn'est un eōme'ly un will'ing un mǎn'ly un grāce'ful	ef fēm'i nate un cīv'il ize vo qīf'er oūs in dūs'tri oūs be nēv'o len ma lēv'o len eon sīd'er s be nēf'i cēn	3. in rā'ti in mō in pōr in șerv in tē in sēt' in dau in mī
60.	splēn'e tie hēad'lēss hēad'lōng af fliet'ed sar eās'tie squēam'ish hēad'strōng pūrse'-proud	splēn'e tie mūs'eu lar gār'ry loūs erēd'u loūs bōis'ter o'is trāi'ton oūs glūt'ton oūs prōs'per oūs	im pā'tient de light'ed re spēet'ful ma līg'nant vo rā'cious dōg māt'ic in gēn'ioūs in'gēn ū oūs	hōn'or a ble chār'i ta ble wēa'ri sōme vēnt'ūr oūs trēach'er oūs frēe'-heārt trųe'-heārt light'-heārt	4. in rā'ti in mō in pōr in șerv in tē in sēt' in dau in mī

hös' pi ta ble	61.	ír'ri ta ble	pupe tîl'ioûs	chiv al rous
měd'i ta tîve	im po lîte'	ěx'e era ble	au dā'cioûs	(shîv'al rûs)
chānge'a ble	in sin ċere'	ām'i ea ble	sus pî'cioûs	bróth'er ly
troub'le sôm	in dis erēet'	věn'er a ble	eon tēn'tioûs	fraud'û lent
quar'rel sôm	in dis pōsed'	mîş'er a ble	sue ċess'ful	prěj'û diċed
měd'dle sôm	in lûs'tri oûs	pēace'a ble	dis dāin'ful	whîm'si eal
věnt'ûre sôm	in fid'i oûs	in flēx'i ble	un ġrāte'ful	hēa'then ish
par tîe'û lar	in rā'tion al	rēa'son a ble	re venge'ful	eôm'plai şant
im pēt'û oûs	62.	in ěl'e gant	dis fig'ured	ěx'em pla rý
pre ċîp'i tate	in mōd'esi	im pōl'i tie	ill'nāt'ured	eûl'ti va ble
in quîş'i tîve	in pōr-tant	re frāet'o rý	ill'-fā'vored	o nîn'ion ā'ted
ob sē'qui oûs	in şerv'ant	de lib'er ate	ill'-lōok'ing	dis'in ġen'û oûs
re spēet'a ble	in tēnt'ed	ir rēs'o lute	light'-head'ed	ē'eo nôm'ie al
ob strēp'er oûs	in sēt'tled	im pē'ri oûs	en light'ened	ġen'tle man lý
ef fēm'i nate	in dāunt'ed	ċěl'e brāt ed	de tēr'mined	āv'a rî'cioûs
un cîv'îl îze	in mîs'sive	eûl'ti va ted	kēen'-sîght'ed	tý rān'nie al
vo ċîf'er oûs				
in dūs'tri oûs				

2. VERBS AND ADVERBS.

3.	āye	tîť'ter	whîs'tle	rē'cent lý
ma lēv'o len	lāte	ġîġ'ġle	whîs'per	fōr'mer lý
eon sîd'er s	tāke	nîb'ble	whîm'per	în'stant lý
be nēi'i ġen	rāke	bîċk'er	mûr'mûr	prēs'ent lý
hōn'or a ble	bāke	mîm'ie	stām'mer	frē'quent lý
4.	rāċe	eăn'ċel	ěv'er	im mē'di ate lý
wēa'ri sōma	pāċe	eăċk'le	něv'er	eon tîn'u al lý
věnt'ûr oûs	sāve	bāb'ble	ċar'lý	oe ea sion al lý
trēach'er oûs	ġāze	ġăb'ble	dāi'lý	(ok kă'zhûn al lý)
frēe'-heărt	wāke	rām'ble	lāte'lý	in ċēs'sant lý
trųe'-heărt	māke	shām'ble	rāre'lý	ev'er lăst'ing lý
light'-heărt	veil	serām'ble	frēe'ly	de tēr'mi nate lý

65.	wāde	trāv'ei	a gain	now'a dāys	69.
shāke	fāil	bān'ter	(a gēn')	yēs'ter dāy	māck
bāthe	wāil	bār'ter	ōf'en	an cient ly	brāsh
erāve	gāin	trōūb'le	sēl'dōm	(ān'shēnt ly	hārt
shāve	prāy	trām'ple	yēar'lý	ēnd'less ly	mārl
glāze	swāy	seām'per	wēek'lý	āft'er ward	mārl
drāpe	scōff	trāv'erse	mōnth'ly	gēn'er al ly	arve
66.	pāt	tāt'tle	āft'er	a ny where	70.
brāid	nāb	prāt'tle	shōrt'lý	(ēn'nī whā	arve
elāim	grāb	wrān'gle	al'wāys	sēe'ond ly	arch
strāy	chāt	gām'bol	be times'	sēv'enth ly	arch
blāme	lāck	ār'gue	for sōōth'	tō'tal ly	ault
serāpe	bāck	pār'ley	fōrth with'	pēr'feet ly	quall
plāgue	pāck	stārt'le	hence fōrth'	ān'nu al ly	awl
67.	brāg	war'ble	a wāy'	pēr pēt'u al ly	earch
shāll	clāp	fāl'ter	a lōft'	pro pōr'tion a	71.
slāsh	slāp	snēck'er	a bōve'	ex trāv'a gant	aff
smāsh	snāp	wres'tle	a bout'	im mēas'ur a	ant
gnāsh	lāsh	pēr'jure	a sīde'	in tōl'er a bly	nce
whāck	gāsh	joūr'ney	a pārt'	ād'e quate ly	nce
thānk	hāsh	men tion	a shōre'	eōm'pe tent	asp
thwāck	māsh	(mēn'shūn)	a erōss'	in'eon cēiv'a	asp
68.	fār	lōi'ter	a round'	in'fi nīte ly	rance
stānd	bārk	tōt'ter	a bōard'	ex cēss'ive ly	72.
stāmp	mārk	tōt'tle	a brōad'	ex cēed'ing ly	ase
trāmp	eaw	tōd'dle	un til'	al'to gēth'er	each
crāmp	hālt	hōb'ble	be lōw'	whēre'so ēv'er	each
eātch	lāud	gēb'ble	be fōre'	ēv'er y-whēre	each
snātch	mgul	gēs'sip	with in'	prīn'ci pal ly	at
scrātch	yawl	bōr'rōw	with out'	suf fī'cient ly	eat

now'a dāys	69.	teār	ūt'ter	greāt'lý	vēr'i lý
yēs'ter dāy	māck	weār	stūt'ter	chiēf'lý	ē'qual lý
an cient lý	hāsh	eāst	mūt'ter	māin'lý	fōol'ish lý
(ān'shēnt lý)	hārt	fāst	shūt'fle	mōst'lý	wick'ed lý
ēnd'less lý	mārl	gāsp	chūck'le	whōl'lý	cēr'tain lý
āft'er ward	mārl	rēap	grūm'ble	mēre'lý	pōs'si blý
gēn'er al lý	ārve	wēan	stūm'ble	seānt'lý	pre cise'lý
a ny where	70.	fēel	re lāte'	yōn'der	ex āet'lý
(ēn'nī whā	ārve	rēel	be wāil'	hīth'er	al rēad'ý
sēe'ond lý	ārch	jēer	ex ālt'	thīth'er	dī rēet'lý
sēv'enth lý	mārch	yēt	re wārd'	whīth'er	re mōte'lý
tō'tal lý	rēult	hēm	as sāult'	thīrd'lý	to-mōr'rōw
pēr'feet lý	quāl	yēll	ap plaud'	fifth'lý	hēre āft'er
ān'nu al lý	rēawl	yēlp	ex haust	sīxth'lý	whēn ēv'er
pēr pēt'u al lý	ārch	pēlt	(ēgz hāst')	fourth'lý	hēnce fōr'ward
pro pōr'tion a	71.	dēnt	ab hōr'	bāre'lý	hēre'a bout'
ex trāv'a gant	āff	stēp	a dōrn'	pārt'lý	thēre'a bout'
im mēas'ur a	ānt	thēn	ex tōrt'	nēar'lý	whēre'a bout'
in tōl'er a	lānce	whēn	re sōrt'	jūst'lý	par tial lý
ād'e quate lý	lānce	mēnd	dī tōrt'	sure lý	(pār'shal lý)
eōm'pe tent	hāsp	wēnd	ab sōrb'	(shqr'li)	ex tēm'po re
in'eon qēiv'a	hāsp	hūrl	re cīte	wīse'lý	e'tēr'nal lý
in'fi nīte lý	ārānce	work	be spēāk'	seārce'lý	sēa'son a bly
ex qēss'ive lý	72.	stīr	in tōne'	īn'ward	fōr ēv'er
ex qēed'ing lý	āse	gīrd	be mōan'	out'ward	whēr ev'er
al'to gēth'er	ārch	erý	hal lōō'	ūp'ward	en tire'lý
whēre'so ēv'er	ārch	prý	re hēarse'	fōr'ward	eom plēte'lý
ēv'er y-whēr	ārch	tīe	eon vērse'	bāck'ward	a sūn'der
prīn'qi pal lý	āat	nīgh	ha rāngue'	hōme'ward	ēv'er mōre'
suf fī'cient lý	āeat	sīgh	pro nounce'	down'ward	hēre'to fōre'

73.	whēeze	vēr'y	rāt'i fy	ō'ver tōp'	77.
chēer	squēeze	ful'l'y	vēr'i fy	ō'ver rŭn'	trill
knēel	smēar	lit'tle	tēs'ti fy	ō'ver sell'	ance
erēep	sēize	tru'l'y	qēr'ti fy	ō'ver tōil'	twist
spēed	piēree	ōn'l'y	grāt'i fy	ō'ver trip'	prick
swēep	griēve	hārd'l'y	sāt'is fy	ō'ver tŭrn'	minq
snēeze	shriēk	nōth'ing	mŷs'ti fy	ō'ver hŭl'	twit

74.	wrēnch	hāp'l'y	āg'i tāte	ō'ver lōok'	78.
spēnd	quēnch	al'mōst	eōg'i tāte	ō'ver thrōw'	old
gūēss	strētch	tēnth'l'y	mēd'i tāte	ō'ver strāin'	oak
quēll	elēanse	nīnth'l'y	rŭ'mi nāte	ēn'ter tāin'	ōbe
fētch	hēnqe	ēighth'l'y	ēs'ti māte	ās'qer tāin'	ōrōw
tēmt	thēnqe	tērse'l'y	eāl'eu lāte	dīs're gārd'	ōchel
wrēst	whēnqe	doubt'lēss	vēn'ti lāte	dīs'eon qēr'	ōdgē
elēnch	serēen	hēad'lōng	spēe'u lāte	dīs'eom pōs'	79.

75.	slide	in dēed'	dēr'ō gāte	em bār'ras'	80.
stārve	glide	e nough	ār'bi trāte	de tēr'mine	hōō
sweār	chide	(e nŭf')	ān'a lŷze	dis pār'age	ōvōn
first	stride	be sides'	eāt'e ehīse	dis tīn'guish	ōdgē
mēрге	grind	sōme'hōw	rēe'ōg nīze	ex tīr'pāte	ōrūt
sēarch	drive	sōme'thing	sŭb'til ize	eon fis'eāte	ōrūt
seōfūrge	thrive	lēngth'wīse	serŭ'ti nīze	eon tēm'plāt	ōncl

76.	shīne	nō'whēre	e liq'it	de mōn'strāt	80.
quīte	smite	ēlse'whēre	ex ām'īne	ac knowl edgē	ōdgē
writē	strike	sōme'whēre	eon sīd'er	(ak nōl'lēj)	ōdgē
twīqe	writhe	wēll'-nīgh	be wīl'der	eōn'tra dīet'	ōubt
thrīqe	fīng	sōme'times	dis eōv'er	eōn'tra vēne	ōugē
splīqe	elīng	strāight'wāy	de mōl'ish	eōn'va lēsqe'	ōrow
whīle	sīng	to gēth'er	es tāb'lish	eoun'ter āet	ōrow
whīne	stītch	ōth'er wīse	de vout'l'y	eoun'ter vāil	ōrow

'i fy	ō'ver tōp' 77.	bīte	a bāse'	un bār'	e rād'i eāte
'i fy	ō'ver rŭn' trill	līke	e rāse'	dīṣ ārm'	e quiv'o eāte
'ti fy	ō'ver sēll' dāṣe	dīne	dī lāte'	de pārt'	eṣ ṁg'ger āte
'ti fy	ō'ver tōil' twīst	fīnd	in hāle'	re tūrd'	an nī'hi lāte
't' i fy	ō'ver trīp' pīck	bīnd	be hāve'	dis eārd'	ar tīe'u lāte
'is fy	ō'ver tūrn' mīnṣe	wīpe	at tāin'	en lārḡe'	an tīq'i pāte
's' ti fy	ō'ver hāul' twītch	mīre	re tāin'	dis chārḡe'	in vāl'i dāte
tāte	ō'ver loōk' 78.	sīp	de tāin'	or dāin'	in vīḡ'o rāte
'i tāte	ō'ver thrōw' ōld	līsp	ob tāin'	in stāl'	de līn'e āte
'i tāte	ō'ver strāin' ōak	skīp	ex plāin'	de fraud'	a bōm'i nāte
ni nāte	ēn'ter tāin' pōbe	līmp	ab stāin'	ae eōrd'	par tīq'i pāte
i māte	ās'qer tāin' rōw	knīt	pre vāil'	as sōrt'	in tēr'ro gāte
eu lāte	dīs're gārd' kōck	kīck	up brāid'	sub ōrn'	in vēs'ti gāte
'ti lāte	dīs'eon qēr' dōḡe	wīnk	main tāin'	in dōrso'	de lib'er āte
'u lāte	dīs'eom pōs' 79.	mōw	ar rānḡe'	eṣ hōrt'	dis erīm'i nāte
gāte	em bār'rass' dōp	fōrd	de rānḡe'	re tōrt'	cor rōb'o rāte
trāte	de tēr'mīne' dōp	pōke	de elāim'	in fōrm'	eom mīṣ'er āte
lṡze	dis pār'āḡe' wōon	eōax	o bey'	eon fōrm'	as sīm'i lāte
ehīṣe	dis tīn'ḡuīsh' dōḡe	rōar	eōn vey'	pēr fōrm'	eṣ hīl'a rāte
ḡ nize	ex tīr'pāte' rūt	sōar	pūr vey'	trans fōrm'	ḡes tīe'u lāte
il īze	eon fīs'eāte' rūt	mōst	en cūānt'	sur pāss'	in i ti ate
i nize	eon tēm'plāt' tīnch	mōan	en hānṣe'	ad vānṣe'	(in īsh'ī āt)
t	de mōn'strāt' 80.	sōb	a bāsh'	be wāre'	in sīn'u āte
'īne	ac knowl'edḡe' dōḡe	dōff	a dāpt'	in snāre'	in tīm'i dāte
d'er	(ak nōl'lēḡ) dōḡe	plōd	en āet'	pre pāre'	ob līt'er āte
'der	eōn'tra dīet' dōubt	sōon	re lāx'	for beār'	o rīḡ'i nāte
v'er	eōn'tra vēne' bōḡe	chew	de eāmp'	un māsḡ'	re qīp'ro eāte
'l'ish	eōn'va lēsṣe' cōwd	(chq)	de tāch'	un elāsp'	ae eōm'mo dāte
'l'ish	eoun'ter āet' lōund	stew	ex pānd'	eon qēal'	sub stan ti ate
't' lṡ	eoun'ter vāil' bōunṣe	(stū)	re lāpse'	im pēach'	(sub stān'shī āt)

Dictation Review.

[These *REVIEWS* mainly suggest forms of construction for daily use.]

MAN'S life involves birth, breath, warmth, care, growth, strength, youth, love, mercy, attention, direction, the final death, etc. With mind we connect brain, thought, sense, school, study, perception, reflection, application, memory, consideration, investigation, wisdom, etc. Schools are known as public, common, graded, high, union, select, model, normal, parish, commercial, preparatory, primary, reformatory, agricultural, scientific, medical, divinity, kinder-garten, etc. Do you attend an academy, a seminary, a college, a lyceum, a polytechnic, a gymnasium, or a university? Connected with schools are the director or trustee, the educator, instructor or teacher, the professor, pedagogue, principal, preceptress, assistant, monitor, monitress, etc. Schools use text-books, apparatus, paper, colors, a lexicon or dictionary, a clock, chalk, pencil, crayon, magnet, blackboard, library, gazetteer, cyclopedias, etc. At intermission and after dismissal, there are many games; as, base-ball, leapfrog, quoits, croquet, hockey, cricket, etc.

VIII. Many words apply to, or describe, persons; as, The bearded youth was *brave*. That notable lady was a *notable*, or *smart*, house-keeper. We should be *gentle*, *useful*, *trusty*, *civil*, *polite*, *urbane*, *discreet*, *attentive*, *punctual*, *industrious*, *diligent*, *systematic*, *energetic*, *persevering*, *thorough*, *sensible*, *sincere*, *decided*, *respectful*, *ambitious*, *self-denying*, *affectionate*, *true-hearted*, *sympathetic*, *humanitarian*, *conscientious*, *moral*, and *religious*. We should not be *tardy*, *laughing*, *fussy*, *clownish*, *vulgar*, *giddy*, *ostentatious*, *extravagant*, *uncourteous*, *teous*, *unmannered*, *domineering*, *meddlesome*, *quarrelsome*, *morose*, *saucy*, *insolent*, *petulant*, *irascible*, *headstrong*, *egotistic*, *conceited*, *sullen*, *brutal*, *rough*, *malicious*, *malevolent*, *heartless*, *cruel*, *treacherous*, *savage*, *base*, *stingy*, *mean*, *parsimonious*, *dishonest*, *covetous*, *aggardly*, *unscrupulous*, *greedy*, *gluttonous*, *dissolute*, nor *profligate*. With the mouth we can *taste*, *nibble*, *feast*, *blame*, *bicker*, *brag*, *utter*, *giggle*, *mimic* or *laugh*, *babble* or *prate*, *gabble*, *whistle*, *whisper*, *whimper*, *stammer*, *murmur*, *wail*, *banter*, *chat*, *tattle*, *prattle*, *wrangle*, *argue*, *debate*, *parley*, *warble*, *snicker*, *gossip*, *guzzle*, *awl*.

Review.

f construction for daily use.]

th, warmth, care, grow
attention, direction, the fin
ain, thought, sense, scho
ion, memory, considerati
e known as public, comm
ual, parish, commercial, pr
ultural, scientific, medic
end an academy, a semin
ymnasium, or a universit
or or trustee, the educat
gogue, principal, precept

ss, etc. Schools use tex
or dictionary, a clock, cha
rary, gazetteer, cycloped
mission, there are ma
quet, hockey, cricket, et
persons; as, The beard
a notable, or smart, hous
ty, civil, polite, urbe
igent, systematic, ene
decided, respectful, abs
rted, sympathetic, huma
should not be tardy, laz
ous, extravagant, uncour
ome, quarrelsome, moros
strong, egotistic, conceit
nt, heartless, cruel, treac
nious, dishonest, covetous
s, dissolute, nor profligat
east, blame, bicker, bra
or prate, gabble, whistl
vail, banter, chat, tattl
ble, snicker, gossip, gna

marl, gasp, stutter, mutter, chuckle, yell, applaud, teach, preach,
die, cry, rehearse, converse, harangue, pronounce, depreciate or
parage, demonstrate, acknowledge, contradict, catechise, thank,
ay, etc. If the notorious thief equivocate, corroborate quickly the
ch of your statement and substantiate fully the charge. Discharge
audacious servant, whenever you can get a respectful one. A
accidentious and affectionate child will obey now, immediately.
stantly; not soon, shortly, to-morrow.

IX. STUDIES AT SCHOOL.

1. LANGUAGE.

pũn	hũsk'ý	ā'li as	ór'ho c py
dũb	vēr'bal	íd'i om	ór'ho c pist
gǎg	vũl'gar	lā'bi al	dí'a lée'ties
drý	nā'tive	lit'er al	di ær'e sis
erý	lēt'ter	aud'i ble	vo eāl'i ty
těll	vow'el	dí'a leet	a nõn'y mous
lõng	bý'word	võ'ea ble	ver nǎe'u lar
lisp	fǎl'ter	pāl'a tal	ap pēl'la tivo
tǎlk	fǎult'ý	ěp'i thet	or thõg'ra phý
sõft	pāl'ate	nõm'i nal	or thõg'ra pher
tõne	lǎr'ýnx	ěle ment	dēs'ig nā'tion
cǎnt	mēl'lõw	sím'i lar	com po si tion
word	mũm'ble	pri'ma rý	(kõm'po zish'un)
pũre	mǎn'ner	sil'ver ý	lit'er a rý
tõrm	diē'tion	eũ'pho ný	lit'er a tũre
mũte	au'thor	sib'i lant	ět'y mǎl'o gý
dũmb	writ'er	sýl'la ble	phrǎ'se õl'o gý
nǎme	whis'per	ǎl'pha bet	rěp're sěnt'a tivo

mouth strāin spēak'er in'eor rēet' syl lāb'i eā'tion
mūtes strēss eūr'rent rep're sēnt' ae qēnt'u ā'tion

84. brēath pow'er a tōn'ie see'ond ā rŷ
shrill ō'ral mōt'to sub tōn'ie hi'e ro glŷph'ie
tōngue ūt'ter tōn'ies im prōp'er ar tie'ū lā'tion
spēech tōn'ie ōr'gans po si tion e nun ei a tion
phrāse a eūto' dēn'tal (po zīsh'un) (e nūn'shī ā'shūn)
brōgue nā'sal prōp'er pho nēt'ies pro nun ci a tion
brēathe vō'eal āe'cent lin guīs'tie (pro nūn'shī ā'shūn)

85. brāce āb'straet ū'ni tŷ as'pi rāt'ed
fall'ing grānd sēn'tenço i'ron ŷ rhe tōr'ie al
lin'gual paūse di'grāph sub tle ty mōd'u lā'tion
out'line tēnso sūr'name (sūt l tŷ) pēr'son ā'tion
pēr'feet mūte nīck'name sīm'i lo eū phō'nī oūs
sub'jeet ēp'ie nāme'sake pē'ri od pho nōl'o gŷ
ād'junet lŷr'ie cōp'u lā he rō'ie pho nōg'ra ph

86. eō'lon spēak'ing pār'o dŷ ēl'o eū'tion
fig'ūres vōe'ūle brēath'ing pū'ri tŷ e jāe'u lāte
eōg'nāte eā'ret trēm'bling pō'et rŷ vo cīf'er āto
āe'cents ēr'ror word'lēss eōm'o dŷ ae qēnt'u āto
prēs'ent drā'mā nāme'lēss mēl'o dŷ ān'ti thēt'ie
pās'sive hū'mor tōngue'lēss mōd'i fŷ e nun ci ate
pārs'ing mī'nor spēech'lēss fāl'la cy (e nūn'shī āt)

87. seān līn'guist trāg'e dŷ fōrm'a tīve
brāek'et slōw lān'guage prōs'o dŷ eōn'so nant
eā'dence mōōd diph thong ār'ti ele ehār'ae ters
nērv'oūs pītch (dīf'thōng) ōr'di nal mōn'o grām
prō'noun thīng triph thong nū'mer al phō'no grām
prēm'ise quick (trīf'thōng) hīss'ing pār'a grāph
erōtch'et i'dŷl pro dūce' rēl'a tīve phō'no grāph
pār'lance tāste pro nounçe' dī'a lōgue qīr'eum flex

et' syl lăb'i eă'tion
nt' ae çent'u ă'tion
see'ond ă rŷ
hī'e ro gŷlph'ie
ar tie'ŭ lă'tion
e nun ei a tion
(n) (e nŭn'shī ă'shŭn)
s pro nun ei a tion
e (pro nŭn'shī ă'shŭn)

tŷ as'pi răt'ed
ŷ rŷe tŷr'ie al
tle ty mŷd'u lă'tion
l tŷ) pŷr'son ă'tion
lo eŷ phŷn'ŷ oŷs
od pho nŷl'o' gŷ
ŷ'ie pho nŷg'ra ph
dŷ ăl'o eŷ'tion
tŷ e jăe'u lăte
rŷ vo çif'er ăte
e dŷ ae çent'u ăte
o dŷ ăn'ti thŷt'ie
i fŷ e nun ei ate
oŷ (e nŭn'shī ăt)

dŷ fŷŷm'a tŷve
o dŷ eŷn'so nant
e eŷhăr'ae terŷ
nal mŷn'o gŷrăm
er al phŷn'o gŷrăm
g păr'a gŷrăph
ive phŷn'o gŷrăph
gŷe çŷr'eum flex

28. dăll pe ruŷe' ăb'so lŷte va eŷ'i tŷ
f fŷse' wŷt eŷn'strŷe eăr'di nal in ăud'i ble
er rŷet' râte eŷm pile' ŷŷl'la bus vŷr băt'ini
en çise' slăr eom pŷŷe' nŷg'a tŷve in fŷŷe'tion
e seŷre' vŷrb trans lăte' dŷf'i nŷte ŷt'ter ance
b lime' noun trans pŷŷe' păs'tor al sus pŷn'sivo
m pŷŷn' eăse dis eŷurse' pŷŷ'i tŷve ex pres sion
e elăim' dăsh bŷr lŷsque' ăr'gŷ mŷnt (eks prŷsh'un)

29. gen ius ăn'a lŷze phŷ lŷl'o gŷŷ
(jŷn'yŷs) vŷ'eal ize hŷ pŷr'bo le
vis ŷon ŷŷn'gŷ lar ŷŷn ăe'do ehe
(vŷzh'un) ăl'le gŷŷr'ie a pŷs'tro phe
mŷm'ber ăŷ'ter isk ăn'a pŷs'tie
eŷm'mon ăŷ'ter iŷm ăn'te çŷd'ent
eom'pound ăr'eha iŷm ăt'ŷ mŷl'o' gŷŷ

30. ex press' tŷl'o phŷne in'ter jŷe'tion
ver bŷse' dis tŷnet' ăŷ'pi râte eŷn'ju gŷă'tion
ăt'ive ăl'e gŷant rhŷt'o rie prŷp'o ŷŷ'tion
ăt'ŷre ŷ'ro tund ăm'pha sis prŷp'o ŷŷ'tion
phŷn'ie har'mo nŷ mŷn'o tŷne pŷnŷe'tu ă'tion
ŷŷ'jeet rŷd'i eŷle mŷt'a phor phŷn'o gŷraph
gŷn'der fŷm'i nŷne mŷd'er ate ăx'ela măt'ion

31. i ăm'bie quaŷ'i tŷ nŷm'i na tŷve
eŷnant el lŷp'sis quaŷn'ti tŷ in trăn'si tŷve
prăx'is de lŷv'er gŷŷt'tur al su pŷr'la tŷve
neŷ'ter dŷ lŷm'mă păr'a dŷgm im pŷr'a tŷve
ŷn'tax tro eŷhă'ie plŷ'o naŷm eom păr'a tŷve
mŷn'dee dae tŷl'ie ăd'jee tŷve dis trŷb'u tŷve
gŷv'ern dŷ dăe'tie prŷd'i eăte in'ter rŷg'a tŷve
pŷr'son dra măt'ie pŷnŷet'ŷ ăte de mŷn'stra tŷve

92.

ăd'verb
méd'dle
sím'ple
elí'max
nũm'ber
tmē'sis
mā'eron

ăl'le gō rŷ
a pœ'o pe
syl lēp'sis
so nō'roũs
ob jēet'ive
de fēet'ive
pos sēss'Ive
re spōn'sive

sŷn'the sis
pār'al lelŷ
rēa'son ing
erit'i çism
sŷl'lo giŷm
im pēr'feet
plū'pēr feet
mās'eu linc

im pēr'son al
his tōr'ie al
hŷ pēr'ba ton
pēr'spi eũ'i tŷ
eom pār'i son
pa rēn'the sis
al lit'er a'tion
in tēr'ro gā'tic

93.

erănk
in'dex
fī'nite
sũ'pine
sōn'net
sēe'tion

fic ti tious
(fik tish'us)
e năl'la gē
pre cis ion
(pre sŷzh'un)
eon elũ'sion
ab străe'tion

pār'ti çi ple
sēm'i eō'lon
ēl'o quence
gēn'er al ize
trăn'si tŷve
sub jēet'ive
in dēf'i nite

quo tā'tion
eon jũne'tion
de clen sion
(de klēn'shũ
ad vēr'b'i al
syn ær'e sis
a phær'e sis

94.

hŷ'phen
gēr'und
grām'mar
pār'a ble
pār'a dox
ăp'o lōgue

a pōl'o gŷ
a năl'o gŷ
ōr'a to rŷ
eăt'e gō rŷ
pār'a phrăse
păs'quin āde'
ir rēg'u lar

in fīn'i tŷve
in dŷe'a tŷve
an tŷfh'e sis
aux il ia ry
(ağ zil'ya ri)
pro pri'e tŷ
me tōn'y mŷ

per sōn'i fŷ
po tēn'tial
pār'a gō'gē
tău tōl'o gŷ
e pŷ'to la rŷ
pre dŷe'a me
ehres tōm'a

2. MATHEMATICS.

95.

prōb'lem
quēs'tion
dŷ vide'
a mount'
ae eount'
eom pũte'

ădd
sũm
rōot
pōle
râte
pũre
plũs

mũl'ti plŷ
prin'çi ple
prin'çi pal
rēp'e tēnd'
sũb'tra hend
dŷf'fer ençe
frăe'tion al

ēv'o lũ'tion
ōp'er a'tion
dēf'i nŷ'tion
in'vo lũ'tion
ăll'i gā'tion
nũ'mer a'tion
eăl'eu lă'tion

sis im'pēr'son al
l̄s his tōr'ie al
ng h̄y pēr'ba ton
sm pēr'spi eū'i t̄y
sm eom pār'i son
eet pa rēn'the sis
eet al lit'er ā'tion
ine in tēr'ro gā'tic

(ple quo tā'tion
y'lon eon jūn'e'tion
nce de clen sion
l ize (de klēn'shū
ive ad vērb'i al
'ive syn aer'e sis
nīte a phær'e sis

ive per sōn'i f̄y
tīve po tēn'tial
sis pār'a gō'gō
ry t̄au tōl'o ḡy
a rī) e pīs'to la r̄y
t̄y pre dīe'a mē
m̄y ehres tōm'a f̄

TICS.

ēv'o lū'tion
ōp'er ā'tion
dēf'i nī'tion
in'vo lū'tion
all'i gā'tion
nū'mer ā'tion
eāl'eu lā'tion

96.

sub pre
trēs
stard
halve
solve
acore

97.

count
dis'count
ab'straet
eōn'erēte
prōd'net
frac tion
(frāk'shūn)

98.

whole
mixed
prime
times
twice
thrice
taught

99.

ū'nit
ē'ro
dīg'it
in'dex
ēōz'en
pow'er
mī'nus

sub traet'
ex chānge'
in erēase'
de erēase'
dis chārgē'
quo tient
(kwō'shent)

count'ing
dis'count
ab'straet
eōn'erēte
prōd'net
frac tion
(frāk'shūn)

s̄ym'bol
nūm'ber
eoun'ter
mīn'u end
dīv'i dend
mūl'ti ple
pōs'i tīve
nēg'a tīve

Rō'man
fāe'tor
fīg'ūre
qī'pher
sē'riēs
ān'swer
rēck'on
cēn'sus

āl'i quot
īn'ter est
dēq'i mal
nū'mer al
e qual'i t̄y
an a l̄yt'ie
dī vīs'i ble

meas ure
(mēzh'yur)
ū'nī t̄y
ra ti o
(rā'shī o)
Ar'a bie
īn'te ger

ex pō'nent
dī vis ion
(dī vīzh'un)
re duc tion
(re dūk'shun)
in sur ance
(in shor'ans)
re māin'der

īn'te gral
eāl'eu lāte
dī vī'sor
ex ām'ple
so lū'tion
no tā'tion
ad dī'tion
māg'ni tūde

eōm'pu tā'tion
eōm'bi nā'tion
pēr'mu tā'tion
mūl'ti plī'er
mūl'ti pli eānd'
mūl'ti pli ea ble
mūl'ti pli eā'tor

pro pōr'tion al
ār'ith mēt'ie al
e nū'mer ā'tion
mūl'ti pli eā'tion
ap prōx'i mā'tion
eom'ple mēnt'a r̄y
īn'eom mēn'sū ra ble

sub trāe'tion
pro pōr'tion
pēr cēt'age
pro gres sion
(pro grēsh'un)
rēck'on ing
nūm'ber ing
eōm'ple ment

eal'eu la ble
nu mēr'ie al
re cīp'ro eal
nū'mer a'tor
de nōm'i na tor
āl'ter nā'tion
ex'pla nā'tion
pro pōr'tion ate

100.	side	ā're ā	sym mēt'rie al	104.
qīr'ele	sīne	āx'i om	quad'ri lāt'er al	e'er
qēn'ter	sign	rād'i eal	quad rān'gu lar	ō lātē
fāe'tor	bāse	lit'er al	pēr'pen dīe'u la	n gen
sū'eant	nōde	rā'di us	dēm'on strā'tion	r faç
sēe'tor	pōint	eōn'ie al	pār'al lēl'o grān	n eāv
vēr'tex	right	īn'di qēs	do dēe'a hē'dron	g men
101.	lēnş	āl'ti tude	pa rāb'o loīd	105.
eōn'vex	plāne	trī'an gle	hỹ pēr'bo loid	/aloid
brōk'en	eūrve	ōe'ta gon	gē'o mēt'rie al	hē'roi
eō'noid	wēdge	pōl'y gon	ī'eo sa hē'dral	is mo
mēt'rie	r'homb	pār'al lel	ī'eo sa hē'dron	ōm'bo
sỹs'tem	mēanş	āp'o thegrn	pōl'y hēd'rie al	ōm'bu
gnō'mon	prīşm	fōr'mu lā	qīr eūm'fer enç	us tūn
102.	sphēre	vēr'ti eal	ōe'ta hē'dron	106.
a eūte'	lēngth	ōp'po şite	pōl'y hē'dron	ne'tion
e rēet'	brēadth	sīm'i lar	tēt'ra hē'dron	nitar
bī seet'	strāight	fhē'o rem	hēx'a hē'dron	lok'ne
ob tūse'	ān'gle	hēx'a gon	ē'qui lāt'e ral	ge br
ob lātē'	eōn'ie	quan'ti tỹ	reet ān'gu lar	līd'i t
trī sēet'	ō'void	pēn'ta gon	ho mōl'o gōūs	l'eu l
sea lēne'	ō'vate	ōr'di nate	qīr'eum serībe'	
103.	ō'val	qỹl'in der	mīl'li grām	07.
el līpse'	fō'qī	pỹr'a mid	sūp'plē ment	eāte
eol lēet'	āx'is	pōst'u late	eon strūe'tion	pāie
ob līque'	ā'pex	sehō'li um	hỹ pōfh'e sis	'nd
re vōlve'	eū'bie	ab scīs'sā	eo-ōr'di nate	g'id
pro dūçe'	fō'eus	dī hē'dral	dīf fer ēn'tial	ne
pro lōng'	sōl'id	trī hē'dral	pōl'y hē'dral	met
in serībe'	pō'lar	lōg'a rīthm	rēe'ti līn'e ar	'ert

sym mēt'rie al
quad'ri lāt'er al
quad rān'gu lar
pēr'pen dīe'u la
dēm'on strā'tion
pār'al lēl'o grām
do dēe'a hē'dron

pa rāb'o loīd
hỹ pēr'bo loid
gē'o mēt'rie al
ī'eo sa hē'dral
ī'eo sa hē'dron
pōl'y hēd'rie al
qīr eūm'fer enq

ōe'ta hē'dron
pōl'y hē'dron
tēt'ra hē'dron
hēx'a hē'dron
ē'qui lāt'e ral
roet ān'gu lar
ho mōl'o gōūs
qīr'eum seribe'

in tē'ri or
ex tē'ri or
bī nō'mi al
rēt'an'gle
sphēr'ie al
tēt'ra gōn
trūne'ū ted

de vēl'op
el līp'soid
ad jā'qent
e quā'tion
al tēr'nate
in elūd'ed
īn'qi denq

sūb tēnse'
de seribe'
ex trēmeš'
eon strūet'
trans pōse'
trans fōrm'
trans vērse'

vā'ri a ble
eō'in qīde'
dī rēe'tion
sūr vey'ing
dī āg'o nal
ī sōs'qē lēš
dī ām'e ter

ge ōm'e trỹ
pe rīm'e ter
e līm'i nate
pe rīph'er ỹ
tra pē'zi um
ir ra tion al
(ir rāsh'un al)

pa rāb'o lā
hỹ pēr'bo lā
de dū'qi ble
trī ān'gu lar
sub tāt'n'gent
py rām'i dal
pa rām'e ter

de dūe'tion
per spēet'ive
quad rāt'ie
quad'ran'gle
trāp'e zoid
ās'ỹm tōte
kī lōm'e ter

eōr'ol la rỹ
eom pār'i sōn
hỹ pōt'e nūse
a rīth'me tie
sūb'sti tūte
eō'ef fi'cient
hōr'i zōn'tal

ī'so mēt'rie al
ān'a lýt'ie al
sēm'i qīr'ele
māth'e māt'ies
stē're ōg'ra phỹ
trīg'o nōm'e trỹ
pār'al lēl'o pī'ped

3. GEOGRAPHY.

mīl'li grām
sūp'plē ment
eon strūe'tion
hỹ pōth'e sis
eo-ōr'di nate
dīf'fer ēn'tial
pōl'y hē'dral
rēe'ti līn'e ar

07. fōg
hāy
lāke
eāpe
hāil
rāin
lānd
eālm

tīdeš
glōbe
slōpe
shōre
sōurqē
mouūh
bound
wōōdš

ā bỹss'
de file'
ra vīne'
de grēe'
mo rāss'
ex plōre'
tỹ phōōn'
mon sōōn'

eōn'ti nent
pen īn'su lā
ge'ra phỹ
tā'ble-land
wa'ter-fall
wīl'der ness
prōm'on to ry
ār'ehī pēl'a gō

108.	sēa	drŷ'nēss	au rō'rā
rāç'eş	hīll	īsth'mus	e quā'tor
o cean	frīfh	īçe'bērg	ho rī'zon
(ō'shun)	tārn	thūn'der	vol eā'no
ea nāl'	wīnd	tēm'pest	tōr nā'do
Ma lāy'	zōne	rāin'bōw	sa vān'nā
Ar'yan	mēre	dīs'triet	Se mīt'ie
rāp'īdş	lōeh	la gōon'	Ham īt'ie
pār'ish	pōol	pla teau	lōn'gi tūde
dīn'gle	gūlf	(plā tō')	tēm'per ate
109.	slēet	eas eāde'	Pa çif'ie
rē'gion	stāte	pār tērre'	At lān'tie
īsl'and	rānge	prōv'ince	ant āre'tie
eān'ton	plāin	mōist'ūre	Çau eā'sian
vāl'leŷ	chāin	light'ning	en light'ened
zē'nīfh	strāit	ō'a sīs	ēst'ū a rŷ
erā'ter	stōrm	mē'te or	so çī'e tŷ
sāv'age	erēek	hūn'drēdş	po lit'ie al
In dian	bīght	Nōrth'ern	bār'ba rōūs
(īnd'yan)	stēppe	Sōuth'ern	āv'a lānche'
110.	ēarth	whīrl'wind	me rīd'i an
tēr'raçe	wōrld	ēarth'quāke	hu nīd'i tŷ
sēa'sīde	fīrth	Af'rie an	A mēr'i ean
glā'çier	pōīnt	pār'al lēl	Mon gō'li an
sūr'façe	sound	lāt'i tūde	wā'ter-spout
pōrt'age	eloudş	eāt'a raeat	āt'mos phēre
chān'nel	drougħt	phŷ's'ie al	ba rōm'e ter
eli'mate	çīt'ŷ	bound'a rŷ	thēr mōm'e te
eoūn'trŷ	rīv'er	çiv'il īzed	tēm'per a tūrē
prāi'rie	dēl'tā	hūr'rī eāne	ē'lee trīç'i tŷ
Brit'ish	zā'dir	Do mīn'ion	New'foūnd lān

111.
tōzst
hilt
Perfh
uelp
gwēll
tūn'd
bre to
brīt'u
to rēl'
ue bē
haleu
shā lo
Nās'eā

112.
ē rēs
ā brā
ēs'tā
ē nus
ū'al

113.
p'is
th'it
m'et
nor
jor
ū'al
nal

au rō'rà
e quā'tor
ho rī'zon
vol eā'no
tôt nā'do
sa vān'nà
Se mīt'ie
Ham ít'ie
lôn'gì tūde
tēm'per ate

Pa cĩf'ie
At lān'tie
ant āre'tie
Cậu eā'sian
en light'ened

ěst'ũ a rỹ
so ợ'ie tỹ
po lĩt'ie al
bār'ba rous
áv'a lānche'
me rĩd'i an
hu mĩd'i tỹ
A mēr'i ean
Mon gō'lĩ an

vạ'ter-spout
át'mos phēre
ba rōm'e ter
thēr mōm'e tē
tēm'per a tūrē
ē'lee triợ'i tỹ
New'found lān

111.

zast
alt
Perth
uelph
gwelf)
m'dỹ
ie ton
brĩt'un)
or rĩl'
ue bēe'
haleur
shĩ lợ')
Nĩs'eā nā

Brĩt'ish
Lón'dón
Kĩngs'tón
Mōne'tón
Chăt'ham
Lĩnd'saỹ
Cō'boĩrģ
Bēlle'ville
Al bēr'tà
Căn'a dũ
Ot'tà vạ
Hĩl'ĩ fax
To rōn'to
On tũ'rĩ o

Kee wā'tin
tēr'ri to rỹ
Hām'il tón
Wĩn'nĩ peg
Geōr'ģĩ an
Brānt'ford
An'tĩ eōs'tĩ
Vie tō'rĩ à
Co lũm'bĩ à
Mōnt're ại'
Sǎg'ue nãy'
sũb'ma rĩne'
Mǎn'ĩ tō'bũ
An nǎp'ỏ lis

Nova Scotia
(nō'vũ skō'shĩ à)
Frēd'er ỉe tón
New Brũng'wĩck
Chār'lōtte town
Mĩr'a mǎ ợhĩ'
St. Frāu'ợis
St. Lạw'renợe
St Hỹ'a ợĩnthe
St. Cǎth'a rĩnēs
As sĩn'ni boĩ'ũ
Mac kēn'zĩē
Ar'thũ bǎs'eũ
Sas kǎtch'ũ vạn'

4. ASTRONOMY.

112.

skỹ
Sũn
stār
sĩgn
nēap
hōst

sỹs'tem
Căn'ợer
phā'ợes
Pǎl'las
Sǎt'ũrn
Pĩs'ợes

ǎp'si dēs
U'ra nũs
gǎl'ax ỹ
zō'di ae
ợr're rỹ
nēb'ũ lar

au tũm'nal
Are tũ'rũs
pe nũm'brũ
mĩlk'ỹ wẵy
rĩr'ma ment
mǎe'ro eōsm

113.

mōon
Mǎrs
tĩdeợ
vạũt
pũũợ
Earth
sprĩng
sphere

Tạn'rus
stēl'lar
e elĩpse'
sēx'tant
hēav'enợ
mũn'dāne
sōl'stĩợe
Nōpt'ũne

ē'qui nox
ợe lēs'tial
Seōr'pĩ o
Gēm'ĩ nĩ
Jũ'pĩ ter
Mēr'eu rỹ
Ple ia des
(plē'ya dez)

U rā'ni à
A quā'rĩ ũs
si dē're al
eōợ mōợ'ỏ nỹ
as trōn'ỏ mỹ
as trōn'ỏ mer
ter rēs'tri al
eōợ mōợ'ra phỹ

114.	Lē'o	A'ri ēş	e elip'tie	ēm'py rē'an
bōd'ies	Jū'no	O ri'on	ās'ter oid	ār'mil la rý
nāt'üre	Lū'ná	nēb'u lá	eōş'mie al	ē'qui nōe'ti
stār'rý	Ur'sá	eän'o pý	săt'el lite	Săg'it tă'ri
wēl'kin	Vir'go	Sir'i ūs	Căp'ri eörn	ŭ'ra nōg'ra

5. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

115.	elōt	sus pēnd'	rār'i tý	te nū'i t
mō'tion	rēst	ex pānd'	rār'e fý	te năç'i
măt'ter	lūmp	eon trăet'	dēn'si tý	ve lõç'i
im'paet	măss	eon dēnse'	grāv'i tý	so lid'i t
eōn'taet	fōrçe	re volve'	grăn'ŭ lar	in tēn'si
çēn'tral	spăçe	im pinge'	eōr'po ral	eăp'il la
dūe'tile	prēss	eon vērge'	zō'e trōpe	at tri'tio
brīt'tle	dēnse	eom prēss'	tăn'gi ble	re pŭl'si
vī'brāte	toūch	ap prōach'	frăn'gi ble	ra'di ā'tē

116.	eo hēre'	măg nēt'ie	in er ti a
weigh	dif fūse'	eon dŭet'or	(in ēr'shi ā)
toūgh	dī vērge'	prōp'er tý	im po rōs'i ty
sōl'id	de scēnd'	pŭl'ver ize	pl'i'a bīl'i ty
hēav'y	frie'tion	pōn'der oŭs	fri'a bīl'i tý
lā'tent	sŭb'stance	ma tē'ri al	in'du rā'tion
fōrçeş	e lās'tie	re flēe'tion	rēs'o lŭ'tion
pō'rouş	e lēe'trie	re frăe'tion	mī'ero phōne
117.	rā'di āte	ex pān'sion	çen trip'e tal
at trăet'	ea lōr'ie	ŭ'nī fōrm	çen trif'ŭ gal
re pēl'	co he sion	in'çi dençe	ăe'çel'er ā ted
re flēet'	(kō hē'zhŭn)	mo mēn'tum	ē'qui lib'ri um
re tård'	dī rēet'lý	pēn'e tra ble	nōn'eon dŭet'
ab sōrb'	ex tēn'sion	tēl'e phōne	im pēr'me a b
as çēnd'	in vērşe'ly	phō'no grăph	im pēn'e tra b
ad hēre'	at trăe'tion	eom prēs'sion	in'eom prēs'si

líp'tie ém'py rē'an
ter oid ār'mil la rý
'mie al ē'qui nōe'ti
'el lite Sāg'it tā'ri
'p'ri eōrn ū'ra nōg'ra

PHILOSOPHY.

rār'i tỹ te nū'i tỹ
rār'e fỹ te nāç'i
dēn'si tỹ ve lōç'i
grāv'i tỹ so lid'i
grān'ū lar in tēn'si
eōr'po ral eāp'il la
zō'e trōpe at trī'ti
tān'gi ble re pūl'si
frān'gi ble ra'di ā'ti

in er ti a
(in ēr'shī ā)
īm po rōs'i ty
plī'a bil'i ty
fri'a bil'i tỹ
in'du rā'tion
rēs'o lū'tion
mī'ero phōne

çen trīp'e tal
çen trīf'ū ġal
āe'çēl'er ā ted
ē'qui lib'ri um
nōn'eon dūet
īm pēr'me a bl
īm pēn'e tra bl
in'eom prēss'i

18.

19.

20.

21.

rāb'ble
pēas'ants
an cient
(ān'shent)
sā'ered
mōd'ern

pēo'ple
sūb'jeets
eūs'tomç
mān'ners
eount'ēss
mōn'areh
eōm'merçe

āge
tēll
tāle
life
lōrd
ēarl
czār

rōll
nōte
will
kīng
dūke
diēd
pāge
rāze

6. HISTORY.

pās'tor al
fāb'ū lōūs
prēs'i dent
gōv'ern or
pō'tent āte
mōn'ū ment

rōy'al tỹ
māj'es tỹ
qu'to erat
mīn'is trỹ
sōv'er eīgn
dēm'a gōgūe
pār'lia mēnt

pē'ri od
gēn'er al
ā brīdġed'
dỹ'nas tỹ
pōp'ū lāçe
ēm'per or
eāb'in et

eōr'o net
dī'a dem
prē'mi er
tỹr'an nỹ
ān'āreh ĵ
ān'ee dōte
ēv'i dençe
nōm'ad īsm

gōv'ern ment
dēm'o erāt'ie
re pūb'lie an
pā'tri āreh'al
mo nāreh'ie al
ār'is to erāt'ie

ehro nōl'o ġỹ
mỹ thōl'o ġỹ
in'sur rēe'tion
tỹ rān'nie al
tỹ rān'ni çide
hīs tō'ri ōg'ra phỹ
hīs tō'ri ōg'ra pher

dōomç'dāy
mīn'is ter
rēn'e gāde
bār'on çess
nār'ra tive
trēach'er ĵ
lēg'end a rỹ

nar rā'tor
nar rā'tion
sue çēs'sion
op prēs'sion
re pūb'lie
al lē'ġiānçe
de pārt'ment
de serip'tion

122.	stäte	sul tä'nä	re gā'li ä
e vēnt'	träet	cza ri'nä	fī dē'l'i tŷ
de tāil'	chiēf	no mād'ie	lāw'lēss nēss
re vōlt'	eount	re qīt'al	sēe're ta rŷ
es quīre'	sērfs	his tōr'ie	lēg'is lā'tūre
pro fāne'	lā'dŷ	des pōt'ie	mar chion ess
mis rŷle'	quēen	qu thēn'tie	(mār'shun es

123.	trībe	re lig'ion	eŷ ēe'ū tīve
eoun'qil	trāqe	re lā'tion	eŷ āg'ger ate
shift'er	hōrde	tra dī'tion	ēx'cel len qŷ
sūl'tan	erown	die tā'tor	rēv'o lū'tion
dē'tāils	eāstes	se dī'tion	de līn'e ā'tion
vēs'tige	knigh	re bēll'ion	eon fēd'er ate
pēer'age	priēst	as sēm'blŷ	māg'is tē'ri al
mār'quis	thrōne	ad vēnt'ūre	ee elē šī ās'tie

124.	bu reau	dūch'ess	ef fāqe'	ār'ti šan
lē'gend	(bū'ro)	mem oir	de piet'	pā'tri ō
gōld'en	sol dier	(mēm'wār)	mī nūte'	qīt'i zel
mēd'al	(sōl'jer)	grāph'ie	nar rāte'	eōl'o nī
tāb'lēt	vīs'eount	ex pūnge'	pōr trāy'	eōl'o nī
in vēnt'	ēm'prēss	re hēarse'	eom pile'	ēm'i grā

7. MUSIC.

125.	lāy	thīrd	bū'gle	mu šī'cian
mū'šie	āir	fifth	ōr'gan	ōr'a tō'ri o
trēb'le	bār	sixth	trōm'bōne	bāss'-vīol
fīd'dle	kēy	flūte	pī ā'no	mēt'ro nōme
lēad'er	hūm	vōiçe	ōp'er ā	īn'stru ment
plāy'er	bāss	round	mēl'o dŷ	me lō'de on
sīng'er	bānd	rŷŷfthm	nāt'ū ral	ae eōr'dī on

re gā'li à
fi dēl'i tȳ
law'lēss nēss
sēe're ta rȳ
lēg'is lā'tūre
mar chion ess
(mār'shun ess)
ex ēe'ū tive
ex āg'ger ate
ēx'qel len qȳ
rēv'o lū'tion
de lin'e ā'tion
eon fēd'er ate
māg'is tē'ri al
ee elē ši ās'tie

ef fāçe'
de pġet'
mī nūte'
nar rāte'
pōr trāy'
eom pile'

mu ši'cian
ōr'a tō'ri o
bāss'-vī'ol

mēt'ro nōme
in'stru ment
me lō'de on
ae eōr'dī on

26.
ond
ut
ave
let
ted
od
y'-nōte

27.
tār'
grēe'
tēt'
ment
enth
ement
pass

28.
ek
ench
in
man
a nȳ
ēne'

flāt
hārp
bēat
bēll
rēst
fife
time
tūne
tōne
nōte
pġtch
piēçe
stāff
brāss
shārp
spāçe

fōurth
seāles
strīng
choir
(kwir)
eighth
(ātth)
vō'eal
āl'to
sō'lo
trī'o
du ēt'
sōl fā'
fōr'te
tēn'or
zīfh'ern

rēg'ū lar
vī'o līn'
I tal ian
(ī tāl'yan)
in'ter val
lī brēt'to
so prā'no
me lōd'ie
ām'a tēyr'
dī'a tōn'ie
har mōn'ie
ehro māt'ie
sol feg gio
(sol fēd'jo)
per fōrm'er
āe'çi dēnt'al
ēl'e vā'tion
de pres sion
(de prēsh'un)
elār'i o nēt'
har mōn'i eā
har mōn'ie al
in'stru mēt'al
thīr'ty-sēe'ond

8. OTHER STUDIES.

draw'ing	the ōl'o gȳ	phȳs'i ōl'o gȳ
pāint'ing	ehēm'is trȳ	eon ehōl'o gȳ
Spān'ish	eāt'e ehīsm	mīn'er āl'o gȳ
Hē'brew	a nāt'o nȳ	An'glo-Sāx'on
Sān'skrit	sān'i tā'tion	mēt'a phȳs'ies
zo ōl'o gȳ	gȳm nās'ties	elī'ma tōl'o gȳ
ge ōl'o gȳ	pēn'man shġp	ehī rōg'ra phȳ

Dictation Review.

POKEN LANGUAGE is the utterance of the oral elements, or articulate sounds, which represent idē'as. Orthoepey, or correct enunciation, treats of sounds, syllables, and force of voice. Its parts are articulation, syllabication, and accent. Phonetics treats of

the sounds of speech, called tonics, or pure tones; subtonics, or modified tones; and atonics, aspirates, or breathings. Orthography treats of the letters of the alphabet, and the correct spelling and writing of words. Some of its terms are, vowels, consonants, representative labials, dentals, linguals, palatals, formative, diphthong, proper, improper, triphthong, cognate, alphabetic equivalents, longs, shorts, accents, acute, grave, circumflex, primary, secondary, nasal, accentuation, syllabication, breve, mute, power, larynx, palatal, orthographic, sibilant, syllable, digraph, accentuate, enunciate, and characteristic. Elocution is the mode of reading and speaking. Its terms are, elocution, expression, emphasis, absolute, antithetic, inflection, rising, falling, slur, modulation, pitch, high, moderate, low, force, loud, general, quality, orotund, aspirated, guttural, trembling, rate, quick, slow, monotone, personation, persons, things, grammatical, rhetorical, &c. In grammar, we study the forms of speech and their relation to each other. Its terms are, noun, adjective, article, pronoun, personal, impersonal, relative, word, phrase, sentence, common, proper, &c. Proper, tense, past, perfect, pluperfect, imperfect, present, future, subject, predicate, object, adjunct, verb, adverb, active, passive, case, compose, construe, transpose, absolute, definite, positive, degree, compound, analyze, number, singular, plural, etymology, gender, masculine, feminine, neuter, person, paradigm, nominative, possessive, objective, intransitive, declension, comparison, superlative, imperative, comparative, distributive, interrogative, demonstrative, gerund, defective, participle, transitive, conjunction, adverbial, &c. Punctuation marks are the comma, semicolon, colon, period, italic, interrogation point, exclamation point, parenthesis, quotation, caret, &c. Figures of rhetoric, such as apostrophe, hyperbole, metonymy, metaphor, and allegory, add to the beauties of prose composition. Logic is the science of pure and formal thought. Some of its terms are, syllogism, premise, major, minor, reasoning, analogy, presentative, category, &c. The following words relate to verse: heroic, iambic, trochaic, dactylic, anapestic, pastoral, &c.

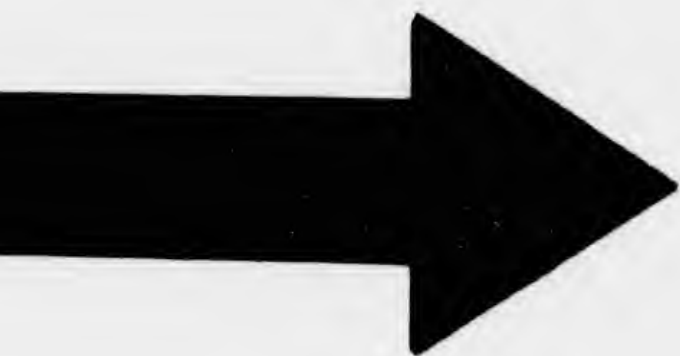
MATHEMATICS treats of quantities or magnitudes. Its divisions are *arithmetic*; *geometry*, including *trigonometry* and *conic sections*; and *analysis*, including *algebra*, *analytical geometry*, and *calculus*. Some arithmetical terms are, add, subtract, more, less, multiply, &c.

pure tones; subtonics, or mode, increase, decrease, figures, numeration, notation, Roman, breathings. Orthography trible, sum, amount, product, quotient, remainder, difference, come correct spelling and write, plus, minus, subtrahend, minuend, fraction, integer, decimal, vels, consonants, representat, quot, interest, principal, payment, equality, multiple, reduction, formative, diphthong, probable, mixed, prime, naught, insurance, proportion, percentage, etic equivalents, longs, shamble, question, example, answer, numerator, denominator, root, ary, secondary, nasal, accent, etc. Spell the following words: line, hypotenuse, abacus, larynx, palatal, orthography, arc, acute, abscissa, chord, c, surd, curve, cone, cylinder, enunciate, and character, diagonal, co-ordinate, co-efficient, corollary, dodecahedron, speaking. Its terms arcuolate, equilateral, epi-cycloid, frustum, hexagon, isosceles, hyperic, inflection, rising, false, lozenge, lens, node, octagon, octahedron, oval, parabola, ovoid, ate, low, force, loud, general, parallelogram, parallelepiped, pelecoid, pentagon, quadrangle, pyram, trembling, rate, quick, solid, polygon, quadrant, quadrilateral, rectangle, radius, rhomb, grammatical, rhetorical, secant, sector, segment, sine, tangent, stereography, substance, speech and their relation, tetragon, tetrahedron, trapezium, truncate, ungula, isometrical, ive, article, pronoun, periphery, homologous.

ance, common, proper, *GEOGRAPHY* treats of the world, its races of men, other animals, imperfect, present, fut, products, etc. Earth is our planet, globe, world, etc. Parts of verb, adverb, active, passive are called continent, island, isthmus, peninsula, cape, promont, definite, positive, degree, steppe, mountain, volcano, desert, oasis, plain, shore, prairie, plural, etymology, genus. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, paradigm, nominative, possessive, etc. The races of men are the Caucasian, Mongolian, African, on, comparison, superlative, American, and Malayan. Other words used are, city, country, town, interrogative, demonstrative, province, district, archipelago, abyss, ravine, morass, typhoon, conjunction, adverbial, conson, arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Northern, Southern, lagoon, plamicolon, colon, period, mean, estuary, Indian, parterre, avalanche, horizon, etc. The Causis, thesis, quotation, caret, the Asian race has Aryan, Semitic, and Hamitic branches.

hyperbole, metonymy, *THE DOMINION OF CANADA* comprises the provinces of of prose composition. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, ght. Some of its terms: Manitoba, British Columbia; the provincial districts of Keewatin, and ning, analogy, presentative North East, and the North West Territories, the last comprising ate to verse: heroic, iambic, Sioux, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca. The cities and es or magnitudes. Its cities are Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, nometry and conic sections: Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Victoria, Winnipeg, London, Guelph, cal geometry, and calculation: St. Catharines, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Fredericton, tract, more, less, multiple: St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Columbia, and Saguenay are rivers. Fundy,





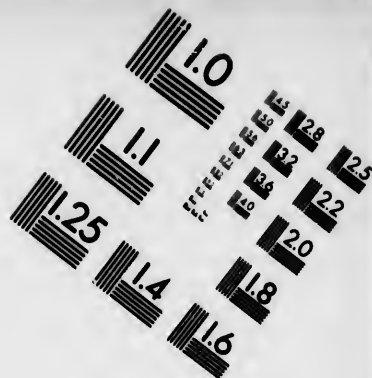
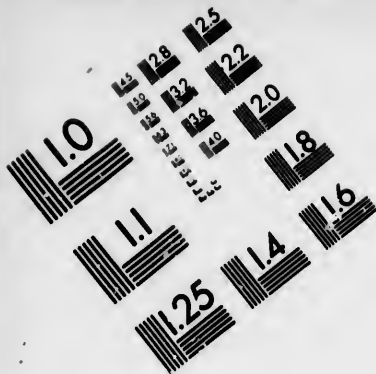
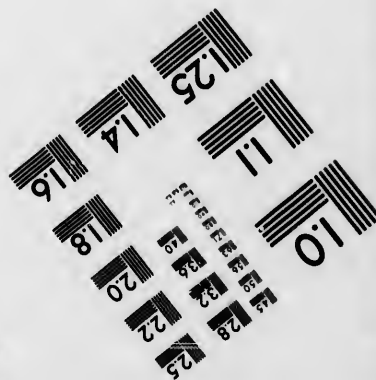
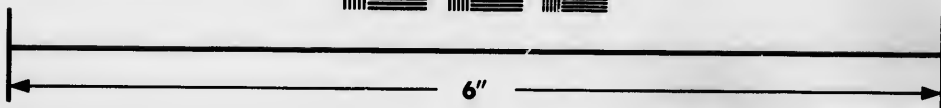
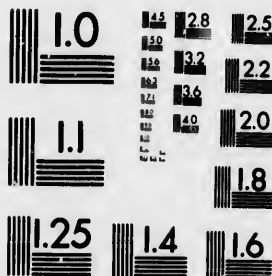


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Chaleur, and Georgian are bays. The Grand Bank of Newfoundland a submarine plateau, abounds with cod and other fish.

ASTRONOMY treats of the starry heavens—of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, etc. The major planets of the solar system are, Sun, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Uranus, etc., are minor planets. The twelve signs of the zodiac are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Write Arcturus, sidereal, galactic, cosmogony, Orion, welkin, solstice, penumbra, macrocosm, apsidal, equinoctial, pleiades, mundane, terrestrial, uranography, etc.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY treats of material objects. The centrifugal and centripetal forces are called central forces. Attraction tends to the cohesion of bodies. It is magnetic, capillary, cohesive, etc. Velocity means rate of motion. Matter may be ductile, fragile, brittle or brittle, dense, granular, tangible, elastic, ponderous, penetrable, impermeable, incompressible, etc.

HISTORY is an orderly record of the chief events which concern a people. It is known as ancient, modern, sacred, profane, general, ecclesiastical, abridged, etc. Historical stories, essays, anecdotes, annals, and narratives should be authentic. Historic periods are ages, decades, epochs, centuries, etc. History describes leaders, rulers, ministers, nations, governments, states, customs, manners, seditions, rebellions, revolutions, adventures, etc.

MUSIC is the art of so combining sounds as to please the ear. It is vocal and instrumental. An instrumental performer may be a vocalist, or singer. Spell the names of the following instruments: fiddle, bugle, organ, piano, trombone, bass-viol, metronome, melodeon, accordion, violin, guitar, clarinet, etc. Write the words: gamut, treble, opera, musician, solfeggio, quartet, orchestra, chromatic, diatonic, solo, solos, composer, amateur, etc.

STUDY French, drawing, painting, botany, Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Anglo Saxon, climatology, zoology, geology, anatomy, chemistry, conchology, mineralogy, physiology, sanitation or hygiene, gymnastics, chirography or penmanship, criticism, mental and moral philosophy, metaphysics, and theology.

Grand Bank of Newfoundland
and other fish.

heavens—of the celestial bodies

major planets of the solar system

th, Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter

Pallas, Juno, Vesta, Uranus

signs of the zodiac are Aries, Taurus

Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn

Arcturus, sidereal, galactic

numbra, macrocosm, microcosm

al, uranography, etc.

of material objects. The celestial

ed central forces. Attraction

magnetic, capillary, cohesive

matter may be ductile, frangible

, elastic, ponderous, penetrable

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ern, sacred, profane, general

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entic. Historic periods are

History describes leaders

s, states, customs, manners

ures, etc.

ounds as to please the ear.

amental performer may be

the following instruments

bass-viol, metronome, melo-

et, etc. Write the words

o, quartet, orchestra, chor-

ateur, etc.

botany, Latin, Greek, German

Saxon, climatology, zoology

y, mineralogy, physiology

graphy or penmanship, calli-

physics, and theology.

X. RELIGION.

1. GOD AND HEAVEN.

20. Són	Sáv'iour	in fin'i tŷ	om nls cience
Göd	Göd'hëad	Al mîgh't'ŷ	(om nîsh'ens)
Life	Trîn'i tŷ	Pär'a elëte	om nîp'o tençe
Lôrd	Cre ä'tor	Re dëem'er	in'de pënd'ençe
Word	E tär'ni tŷ	Còm'fort er	öm'ni prëŷ'ençe

20. lóve	Jüdgo	mäj'es tŷ	pre sci enco
bliss	jūs'tice	chär'i tŷ	(prë'shî ens)
trûth	û'ni ty	säne'ti tŷ	u biq ui ty
might	spîën'dor	hō'li ness	(yū bik'wî tî)
Christ	gōōd'ness	ät'tri bute	Em măn'ū el

21. jôŷ	pëaçe'ful	ä gîl'i tŷ	brîgh't'ness
rëst	pû'ri fied	fe lîç'i tŷ	säne'ti fied
jüst	rä'di ançe	süb'til tŷ	măġ'ni fied
træ	ere ät'ed	re dëemed'	brîll'iau çŷ
pûre	jūs'ti fied	për'fëet ed	in tēġ'ri tŷ
gōōd	glō'ri fied	eon fëss'ors	blëss'ed ness

22. Quëen	mär'tyrŷ	çe lës'tial	äreh än'gëlŷ
säints	döe'torŷ	che ru'ble	sëlf'ex ist'ençe
thrōnëŷ	prōph'ets	pär'a dîse	döm'i nütions
vîrt'ueŷ	a pös'tleg	sër'a phim	im mû'ta bil'i tŷ
blëss'ed	an ġël'ie	chër'u bim	prîn'ci päl'i tieŷ
vîr'ging	se rāph'ie	pā'tri ärehs	im pās'si bil'i ty

2. FAITH AND PRACTICE.

23. sîn	dëath'ful	re lîġ'îon	ăd'o rā'tion
ŷäll	sîek'ness	sac ri fice	më'di ä'tion
löss	vë'ni al	(săk'rî fîz)	a tōne'ment
hëll	grîëv'ouŷ	o rîġ'i nal	pā'tri äreh'al
măn	wëak'ness	prîm'i tive	in ter ces sion
păin	ob lā'tion	mo räl'i tŷ	(In'ter sësh'ün)

134.	Jew	Chûrch	Căfh'o lie	priest'hood
Bi'ble	sčet	Gôs'pel	Christ'ian	schig măt'ie
pă'gan	Türk	E pis'tle	Script'ure	sce tă'ri an
Jew'ish	têach	hěr'e tie	tra di'tion	hěr'e si āreh
Gên'tile	Grêek	in'fi del	â pös'tate	in dül'gence
Hē'brew	schigm	ā'fhe ist	rên'e gāde	măt'ri mo nŷ
135.	law	prêach	băp'tigm	inī măe'u lăte
těn'et	rite	ôr'der	pên'ançe	im'mo lă'tion
pă'pal	rule	Ni'cēne	süb'stançe	in'ear nă'tion
eăn'on	writ	mīs'sion	săe'ra ment	rêg'ur rē'e'tion
dôg'mă	fôrm	unę'tion	Eă'cha rist	eon'fir mă'tion
Rô'man	erêed	dôe'trine	păr'ga to rŷ	in făl'li bil'i tŷ
136.	pŷx	bôd'ŷ	ăe'ci dents	ū'ni vēr'sal
stă'ble	erib	păt'en	dī vīn'i ty	eon trī'tion
Vir'gin	Băbe	vēs'sel	eon cęl'tion	eon fēs'sion
dī vine'	Hôst	să'ered	hu măn'i ty	ăb'so lū'tion
vie'tim	wine	chăl'içe	mī răe'ū lous	res'ti tū'tion
hū'man	brënd	Môth'er	sim plę'i tŷ	ăe'eu gū'tion
măn'ger	blôod	pręs'ence	up'right nęe'	com mūn'ion
137.	făst	chăste	fī dël'i tŷ	eôn'ti nençe
făst'ing	Lěnt	pī'e tŷ	môd'es tŷ	tēm'per ançe
făich'ful	ălmę	pă'tience	in tēr'i or	săt'is făe'tion
prăy'ing	dēedę	ex ā'men	sôv'er eign	fhăŋks'giv ing
hūm'ble	tithes	at trī'tion	so brī'e tŷ	lôn'ga nīm'i tŷ
mild'ness	works	hôn'es tŷ	fôr'ti tude	ex am'i nă'tion
pru'dence	prăyer	In'dus trŷ	hū mil'i tŷ	sū'per năt'ū ral
138.	fear	o bey'	pôv'er tŷ	spir'it u al igm
gôd'ly	wise	re vĕre'	chăs'ti tŷ	nĕe'm măn çer
pī'ous	mild	a dôre'	grăt'i tude	ea lūm'ni a tor
mĕr'it	mĕek	in vōke'	the ôl'o gŷ	com mând'ments
môr'al	hōpe	for gīve'	re lig'ious	dīs'in gĕn'ū ôus ness
sīm'ple	făith	ab stăin'	rĕv'er ençe	tran sub stan ti a tion
môd'est	grăce	re spēet'	Dĕe'a lōgue	(trăn'sub stăn'shī ā'shu

āth'o lie	priest'hood	139.	sing	lŷ'ing	de spāir'	pro fēs'sion
chrīst'ian	schīq māt'tie	ā'or	prāy	ān'ger	im pūre'	sue cēs'sion
scrip'ture	sēe tā'ri an	m'cept	chānt	mūr'der	un elēan'	o bē'di ençe
a dī'tion	hēr'e si āreh	son'sei	luēel	stēal'ing	eom mând'	pon tif'i eal
pōs'tāto	in dūl'gēnce	deious	wrāth	seōff'ing	vōl'un ta rŷ	fhe o lō'gi an
n'e gāde	māt'ri mo nŷ					

p'tism	in mē'e'u lāte	140.	lūst	fē'tich	doubt'ing	in'fi dēl'i tŷ
n'ance	im'mo lā'tion	lūful	pride	māg'ie	i dōl'a trŷ	drūnk'en ness
b'stance	in'ear nā'tion	sick'ed	slofl	wiz'ard	a pōs'ta sŷ	pre gūmp'tion
e'ra ment	rēg'ur rē'e'tion	ugh'tŷ	thēft	mōck'er	glūt'ton'ŷ	āp'os tōl'ie al
eha rist	eon'fir mā'tion	sh'less	fraud	eōn'jure	wrān'gling	thē'o lōg'ie al
r'ga to rŷ	in fāl'li bil'i tŷ	ter ŷ	doubt	fore tēll'	im pū'ri tŷ	e'van gēl'ie al

ci dents	ū'ni vēr'sal	141.	vile	rōgue'ship	sāe'ri lēge	prō'fa nā'tion
vin'i ty	eon tri'tion	col	būse	sōr'cer er	fet i chism	dēs'e erā'tion
a cēp'tion	eon fēs'sion	ong	spēll	māg'ie al	(fēt'i shizm)	in'ean tā'tion
mūn'i ty	āb'so lū'tion	men	trick	mē'di um	blās'phe mŷ	sāe'ri lē'gious
rē'ū lous	res'ti tū'tion	er'il	fālse	eōn'jur er	hŷ pōe'ri sŷ	nēe'ro man cŷ
a pli'ci tŷ	āe'eu sā'tion	e's ŷ	witch	eāl'um nŷ	dī'a bōl'ie al	spir'it ū al ist
right nee	eom mūn'ion					

3. HIERARCHY, VESTMENTS, RITES, ETC.

ēl'i tŷ	eōn'ti nençe	142.	Pōpe	Crōss	Jēg'ū it	eūr'di nal
d'es tŷ	tēm'per ançe	ate	elērk	būse	ae'o lŷte	Cūr'mel ite
ē'ri or	sāt'is fāe'tion	h'op	hēad	lights	fhū'ri fer	sū'fra gān
er eign	fhāpks'gīv ing	an'tif	chiēf	mī'ter	ēx'or cist	elēr'gy man
pr'ie tŷ	lōn'ga nīm'i tŷ	ll'ate	priest	ām'ico	dēl'e qate	ārch bish'op

ti tude	ex am'i nā'tion	143.	ālb	gīrd'le	as cēt'ie	Pās'sion ist
mil'i tŷ	sū'per nūt'ū ral	late	sēe	cēs'ner	ēr'e mīte	Sul pi ti an
		rist	pall	eās'sock	ēl'e brant	(sul pish'i an)
		erv'ite	eōpe	sūr'plīco	āqeh'o rite	Fran cīs'ean
		ul'ist	stōlo	pri'mate	mōn'as ter ŷ	Do min'i ean

spir'it u al ism	nēe'ro mān cēr	144.	veil	pās'tor	nun ci o	mōn'strançe
ea lūm'ni a tor	eom mānd'ments	ar	rōd	sēe'u lar	(nūn'shī o)	ād'o rā'tion
dīs'in gēn'ū oūs ness	trān sub stan ti a tion	or	dēan	rēg'u lar	ō'fer tō ry	bēn'e dīe'tion
(trān'sub stān'shī ā'shu		bot	mōnk	ab lū'tion	ēr'e mo nŷ	eōn vēnt'ū al
		tor	serēen	in tēn'tion	ēl'e vā'tion	Re dēmp'tor ist

145.	bēll	ōt'fer	me mēn'to	eōn'se erā'tion
vie'ar	nāve	sēr'mon	ea thē'dral	tāb'er na ele
eān'on	fōnt	pul'pit	ba gīl'i eā	gēn'ū flēe'tion
lēe'tor	eārd	vēs'try	erū'ci fix	pīl'grim agē
dēa'eon	choir	rēad'er	erū'ci fer	pōn tif'i eate
elēr'ie	(kwir)	lē'vite	mān'i ple	vī āt'i eum
elēr'gy	alēle	chānt'er	chāg'u ble	ci bō'ri um
eū'rate	erȳpt	prēach'er	eōr'po ral	sānet'u a ry
prēb'end	shrine	re spōnse'	thū'ri ble	pū'ri fi eū'tor
chāp'lain	erū'ets	ān'ti phon	sāe'rist ȳ	ēe ele'gi ūs'ti eal

146.	Māss	sē'eret	bēl'fry	hōm'i lȳ
ām'bry	Sēxt	Māt'ing	pār'ish	no vē'nā
āl'tar	Nōne	Vēs'pers	lāy'man	rō'ga rȳ
rēl'ie	Prime	eōl'leet	chāp'ter	rīt'u al
mīs'sal	Tērcē	prēf'ace	cro sier	lit'ur gȳ
ōf'fice	Lāudg	in'trō it	(krō'zher)	trid'ū ūm
ry'brie	bēadg	Cōm'pline	trān'sept	brē'vi a rȳ

147.	ōil	ēm'ber	dī vine'	Eph'e sus
hō'ly	wāx	sȳn'od	de erēe'	Lūt'e ran
wā'ter	sālt	mȳs'tie	or dāin'	Vāt'i ean
lū'ver	bālm	ān'them	en jōin'	Cāl'va rȳ
āsh'es	Nīce	in'cense	wor'ship	Nāz'a reth
ōl'ive	Trēnt	eoun'cil	sōl'emn	Bēth'le hem
ton sure	stqup	prīcst'lȳ	sāne'tion	Na tiv'i tȳ
(tōn shup)	chriḡm	eōn'elave	plē'na rȳ	E pīph'a nȳ

148.	nūn	East'er	lā'i tȳ	dī ōc'e san
hāb'it	vow	hēr'mit	Lo rēt'o	sāc'er dō'tal
āb'bey	čēll	sīs'ter	seāp'u lar	eat'e ehū'men
āb'bess	eowl	fā'ther	ber rēt'tā	ēe'u mēn'i eal
nōv'ice	stāll	mōth'er	Pēn'te eōst	Cōr'pus Chrī'st
ban deau	psālm	eōn'vent	As cōn'slon	Cī'reum cīg'ion
(būn'do)	Rōme	pīl'grim	As sūmp'tion	eān'on ȳ zā'tion
Chrīst'mas	Lourdēs	blēss'ing	rēl'i qua rȳ	ex'com mū ni cā'tion

Dictation Review.

ēn'to ēōn'se erā'tion
ē'dral tāb'er na ele
i ēā gēn'ū flēe'tion
fix pīl'grim agē
fer pōn tīf'i eate
ple vī ūt'i eum
ble cī bō'ri um
ral sānet'u a ry
ble pū'ri fi eā'tor
t y ēe ele'gi ūs'ti eal

hōm'l l'y
no vē'nā
rō'ga r'y
rīt'u al
līt'ur g'y
trid'ū ūm
brē'vi a r'y

Eph'e sus
Lāt'e ran
Vāt'i ean
Cāl'va r'y
Nāz'a reth
Bēth'le hem
Na tīv'i t'y
E pīph'a n'y

dī ōc'e san
sāc'er dō'tal
eat'e ehū'men
ēe'u mēn'l eal
Cōr'pus Chrī'stū
Cīr'eum cīg'ion
cān'on) zā'tion
ex'eom mū ni eā'tion

RELIGION treats of the relations between the soul and God, who is the Creator, Maker, Lord, of all created beings. In nature He is unity, but He is three in person, and hence, is called the Holy Trinity. God the Father sent to earth His eternal Word, His Son, who was born in Bethlehem of the Virgin Mary, and died on Calvary to redeem man from sin. The third person of the Godhead is called the Holy Ghost, or Spirit. Some of the divine attributes are self-existence, omniscience, omnipotence, omnipresence, presence, ubiquity, immutability, etc. In heaven are the angels, archangels, principalities, powers, virtues, dominations, thrones, cherubim and seraphim; also, the saints and their Queen, virgins, doctors, martyrs, prophets, apostles, etc. Perfected, justified, glorified, they possess subtilty, agility, brilliancy, impassibility, and enjoy peace, pleasure and felicity.

2. The faith of the Catholic Church is that which Jesus Christ came to teach. It replaced the Hebrew or Jewish law, which also was given by God. A heresiarch leads men into heresy or schism. Avoid atheists, infidels, apostates, schismatics and heretics. Believe in the Incarnation, the Immaculate Conception, and Papal Infallibility. Revere Scripture, apostolic tradition, evangelical counsel; believe creed, dogma, tenet; obey canon, rule, precept, Decalogue. In the sacrifice of the Mass is offered the body and blood, soul and divinity of our Saviour. The sacraments are baptism, penance, Eucharist, confirmation, unction, order, and matrimony. Good works, done in the state of grace merit before God. Be meek, chaste, simple, humble, devout. Pride, sloth, anger, fraud, drunkenness, apostasy, impurity are sinful. Avoid mediums, sorcerers, spiritualists, columniators. Honor voluntary poverty, chastity, and obedience. Go to confession with contrition, after a good examen. Make restitution and satisfaction. Approach communion with reverence, gratitude, thanksgiving. Gain indulgences for the souls in purgatory. Have industry, sobriety, honesty, simplicity.

3. The Pope, cardinals, bishops, and priests form the hierarchy. Religious orders are Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Redemptor-

ists, etc. The clergy are secular and regular. They may be pastors, vicars, prelates, prebends, curates, deans, etc. A church has a nave, crypt, choir, sanctuary, rood, tabernacle, etc. An altar must have lights, cruets, cards, a missal, relics, corporal, pall, burse, purification, chalice, paten, ciborium, monstrance, crucifix. Sacerdotal vestments are a cassock, berretta, surplice, amice, girdle, maniple, stole, chasuble, miter, etc. In the sacristy are an ambry, thurible, incense, censers, etc. In a monastery are a prior, abbot or abbess, monks, nuns, choir, habits, cells, stalls, rosaries, scapulars, etc. Make triduum, novenas. Keep holy the feasts of the Nativity, Circumcision, Epiphany, Resurrection, Ascension, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul, Assumption, All Saints, and Immaculate Conception. Hear a homily, say beads, chant office, read a breviary, keep a reliquary. Make a pilgrimage to Rome, Loreto, Lourdes, St. Anne, Knock, and other shrines. Diocesan conclaves are synods. The first Ecumenical Council was held at Nice, the last at the Vatican: their decrees bind all the faithful. Dread excommunication.

XI. FARMING.

1. SURFACE AND SOIL.

149.	âlr	våle	sprîng	lëdge	fårm'ing
a cres	rût	eåve	bridgë	ditch	wörn'-out
(û'kerz)	rûn	eûve	strëam	ridgë	sprîng'ÿ
dåi'rÿ	söd	röck	grånge	erëek	år'a ble
mån'or	skÿ	bånk	slough	glåde	till'a ble
st.i'ble	wåy	sånd	ground	woödş	al lû'vi al
150.	löt	fine	field	hëafh	pro lif'ie
för'est	plöt	foöt	stone	hëdge	pro due'tive
till'er	spöt	fëet	månse	eöpe	plan tä'tion
till'age	hill	pööl	mårsh	yårds	huş'band rÿ
tën'ant	dëll	dike	ehåsm	swåle	huş'band m
fårm'er	dåle	buşh	swamp	ëarfh	åg'ri cult'û
plånt'er	söil	wööd	eöarse	dëpfh	hör'ti eült'û

regular. They may be past
ns, etc. A church has a na
cle, etc. An altar must la
porporal, pall, burse, purifica
rucifix. Sacerdotal vestme
girdle, maniple, stole, chasu
abry, thurible, incense, cen
or abbess, monks, nuns, cov
rs, etc. Make triduum

Nativity, Circumcision, Epi
Corpus Christi, St. Peter
maculate Conception. He
a breviary, keep a reliqua
 Lourdes, St. Anne, Knock
ynods. The first Ecumen
e Vatican: their decrees
n.

ING.

ND SOIL.

lēdge fārm'ing
ditch wōrn'-out
ridge sprīng'ŷ
erēek ārn'a ble
glāde tīll'a ble
wōōdŷ al lū'vi al
hēath pro lif'ie
lēdge pro due'tive
ēōpse plan tā'tion
ŷārdŷ huŷ'band rŷ
swāle huŷ'band m
ēarth āg'ri cult'ū
dēpŷ hōr'ti cūlt'ū

lāne	pāŷh	elŷy	gār'den	lōw'land
būlk	rōad	mārł	fār'tile	ōr'chard
dēep	pōnd	drīve	stēr'ile	mēad'ōw
size	bārn	mīle	fāl'lōw	wōōd'land
rōdŷ	wāll	mōōr	bār'ren	bārn'-yard
ellŷf	fārm	mōnd	ūp'land	fārm'-house
lōam	plāin	seānt	pāst'ūre	cūl'ti va tor
fēnce	drāin	es tāte'	sēed'plāt	ēl'e vā tor

2. WORK AND PRODUCTS.

fīg	plān	split	fēn'cing	pūmp'kin
rŷe	hūsk	shēll	elēar'ing	ēgg'plant
rŷe	fēed	skīm	chōp'ping	spin achi
hāy	pull	stāck	wēed'ing	(spin'ej)
ēōb	puŷh	stōck	mār'k'ing	hēad'-chēese
būd	rēap	chāin	houŷ'ing	al fāl'fā
fīr	bīnd	chūrn	stā'bling	būck'wheat
ōak	hāul	plānt	drāg'ging	brēad'stuffs
dīg	work	chāff	ōl'ives	po tā'to
hōe	plāy	chēss	mēl'onŷ	to mā'to
sōw	plōd	smūt	ūp'pleŷ	to bā'e'eo
lōw	rōve	strāw	lēm'onŷ	nūrs'er ŷ
mōw	eall	shēaf	lū'cern	cān'ta leup
ēlm	yōke	shōck	mil'let	mūsk'-mel'on
āsh	chōp	erops	čīt'ronŷ	wā'ter-mel'on
yew	drāw	thrēsh	pīg'eonŷ	chānt'i elēer

pīg	cūlf	spāde	ōr'ange	bil'bēr rŷ
hōg	flāx	flāil	rūn'ner	dew'bēr rŷ
sow	būrr	glēan	sīck'le	mūl'bēr rŷ
hām	pēas	dēlve	erā'dle	rāŷp'bēr rŷ
lārd	peār	shāde	cār'rot	erān'bēr rŷ
pōrk	sēed	shrūb	gār'lie	gōōŷ'bēr rŷ
ōx	rēed	swāŷh	tū'nip	blāck'bēr rŷ
eow	milk	sprout	fēn'nel	strāw'bēr rŷ
bull	wēed	sprūce	rū'bārb	lūck'le bēr'rŷ

155.	ewe	pine	peach	thorn	pars'nip
bā'eon	(yq)	vine	bēang	withe	pārs'leŷ
eñ'pon	rām	rind	māize	sēdŷe	çel'er ŷ
pōrk'er	lāmb	rick	wōol	hērbŷ	let tuce
hās'let	vēal	mint	shēp	hērds	(lēt'tis)
squ'sage	bēef	limb	shōte	limeŷ	bēr'rieŷ
rōōst'er	hīde	twiŷ	stēer	squill	eūr'rants
pōult'rŷ	bēeŷ	bārk	swine	squash	tīm'o thŷ

156.	hēng	rūsh	lārch	dūcks	chick'ens
lā'dle	eōck	eōre	bīrch	drūke	bōne'dust
būt'ter	nēst	pēel	bēech	eūl'veŷ	phōs'phā
rāsh'er	ēggŷ	pūlp	stŷlk	chicks	spike'nar
dāsh'er	dōve	plūm	tāreŷ	thyme	plow'shā
rēn'net	down	pūlm	fūrze	(tīm.)	mōld'bōn
tāl'lōw	eūrd	būlm	vētch	myrrh	grān'a rŷ
bull'ock	whēy	stēm	phlōx	(mēr)	fēr'ti liz'
hār'vest	swill	gērm	gōurd	brānch	as pār'a g

157.	āx	flāŷ	bough	flēeŷe	milk'-pan
gāth'er	sŷw	fērn	grāpe	shēar	milk'pail
pick'ing	fōrk	sāŷe	chēeŷe	shēal	mūik'-rack
dig'ging	plow	wild	erēam	trēach	chēeŷe'-v
mār'ket	drūŷ	wōld	whēat	shēaveŷ	būt'ter y
tūr'keyŷ	rāke	sīnk	erēss	chēr'rŷ	ē'pri eot
rād'ish	eōrn	mōss	sprāy	wēth'er	eū eum b
mūs'tard	eñne	mūck	elūmp	skim'mer	būt'ter nū

158.	sāp	pānŷ	spēnŷe	ōx'en	wal'nuts
gua no	yūm	pā'il	grāss	mūn'ger	bēech'nut
(gwā'nō)	lēek	pēat	grōve	pe eān'	chēs't'nute
row en	lēaf	lime	trūnk	thrēsh'er	ba nū'nūŷ
(rou'en)	bēet	frūit	grāft	hāy'mow	hā'zel nut
ma nūre'	ōats	trēeŷ	quīnŷe	hāy'lōft	nēe'tar in
gŷp'sum	hōps	rōōts	gēese	hāy'rick	pōme grū
plās'ter	rīŷe	gūme	squab	hāy'stack	su gar ca
eōm'pōst	hēmp	grāin	(skwōb)	hāy'knife	(shūŷ'ar-k

XII. TRADE AND OCCUPATIONS.

1. EXCHANGE AND TRADE.

thörn	pärs'nip	pär	prö'ceeds	in'land	eür'en cý
wítho	pärs'leý	buý	péd'dler	eréd'it	eüs'tom er
sédge	çél'er ý	sëll	pûr'chase	för'ger	treas ur y
hërbg	let tuco	dëal	dís'count	gäm'ble	(trëzh'ur ý)
hërds	(lët'tis)	löss	hüçk'ster	för'eign	treas ur er
limes	bër'rieg	nöte	busi ness	sölv'ent	(trëzh'ur er)
squill	eür'rants	eöln	(büz'nes)	gäm'bler	pär'chas er
squash	tím'o thý	fäll	món'ger	ex tórt'	spëe'u läte
dücks	chick'eng	gäin	süt'ler	spënd'er	prëg'i dent
dräke	böne'dust	çént	ör'ders	u su ry	com mis sion
eü'ves	phös'phat	eäsh	eall'ing	(ü'zhü rý)	(kóm mish'un)
chicks	spike'nar	bäpk	dëal'ing	u su rer	in vëst'ment
thyme	plow'shü	fírm	träf'fie	(ü'zhü rer)	sus pën'sion
(tím.)	möld'bön	märt	pür sül't'	för'ger ý	ex tor tion
myrrh	grän'a rý	work	eom müte'	dëf'i çit	(eks tór'shün)
(mër)	fër'ti liz'	fäir	ëarn'ings	bank'rupt	síg'na türe
bránch	as pär'a	díme	treas ure	nö'ta rý	böök'-keep'er
fleece	milk'-pan	bööh	(trëzh'ur)	eäp'i tal	fin'an çier'
shëar	milk'pail	billg	päy'ment	in sur er	que'tion ëer'
shëal	milk'-rack	e'lërk	fär'thing	(in shq'r)	de lîv'er ý
trëach	chëege'-v	störe	eön'traet	eréd'it or	se eü'ri tý
shëaveç	büt'ter y	stöck	mër'chant	prë'mi um	em pö'ri üm
chër'rý	ë'pri eot	síght	säles'man	in sure	eäp'i tal íst
wëth'er	eü eum b	dräft	shöp'man	(in shq')	mill'ion äire
skím'mer	büt'ter nu	träde	trädes'man	de pög'it	lí a bil'i tieg
öx'en	wäl'nuts	chëck	wäm'pum	vo ca tion	eoun'ter felt
män'ger	bëech'nuts	pound	mör't'gäge	(vo kâ'shun)	in sölv'en cý
pe eün'	chëst'nuts	rë'al	wharf'äge	in dörs'er	bäpk'rupt cý
thrësh'er	bä nâ'näç	ëa'gle	eöm'merçe	do mës'tie	shäre'höld er
hây'mow	hâ'zel nut	ä'gent	stäte'ment	em bëz'zle	en dörs'e'ment
hây'löft	nëç'tar in	tëll'er	wäre'house	in sölv'ent	eör'po rä'tion
hây'rick	pöme grä				
hây'stack	su gar ca				
hây'knife	(shüg'ar-k				

163.	fłor'in	tāl'ent	ln'eome	as sign'	bār'gale
ūp'ançe	sēll'er	guin'ea	rān'som	ef fēets	shil'ling
vēnd'er	prōf'it	shēk'el	chāf'fer	ar rēary'	stēr'ling
wā'gēs	seu'do	hāg'gle	gūld'er	fi nānçe'	pre ċmp
buil'lon	dūe'at	mār'ker	stōr'age	ex pēnse'	a moun
(buł'yūn)	dōl'lar	hāwk'er	stl'pend	trans āet'	ex chān

2. PROVISIONS.

164.	tāa	wine	sū'et	ēx'tract	lōb'sterg
bāk'er	sālt	mēat	sō'dā	apl'çeş	al monds
mill'er	māçe	tārts	jēl'ly	crāck'ers	(ā'mūndz)
grō'çer	lōaf	eākes	brō'mā	hēr'ring	gēl'a tīne
brew er	lārd	grist	çit'ron	eōd'fish	hōm'i nŷ
(brq'er)	fēed	grind	sau'çeş	rāl'ging	tāp'i ō'eā
sālp'ōn	fiah	gōōds	kēch'up	māch'es	l'gū glās
būch'er	frūit	grāing	ōl'ives	pēarl'ash	ār'rōw rō
165.	gill	trūst	būck'et	re çēipt'	eōrn'stār
eōf'fee	tōll	prīçe	būsh'el	ae eount'	mīnce'-m
eō'eōa	eōst	quārt	bār'rel	meas ure	ln'di gō
gln'ger	eāsk	yēast	būn'dle	(mēzh'yqr)	ōl'ive-ōil
pēp'per	shōt	whiask	bās'ket	hōg's'hēad	kēr'o sēnē
hōp'per	shād	brōm	brūsh'eş	pow'der	eām'phē
nūt'mēg	sōap	chēat	buŷ'ing	bul'lets	mo lās'se
cas'sia	hōps	chēap	gall'apīçe	dōōr'mat	lin'seed-ō
(kash'ā)	mālt	chārgē	blāck'ing	whit'ing	mār'ma
166.	būr	erūse	tā'per	eōr'di al	dēm'i jōh
sir'up	bōlt	grind	çī gār'	weīgh'ing	māck'er
hōn'ey	brān	shōrts	gāl'lon	bāth'brick	çin'na mē
pās'try	bēer	snūff	pār'çel	dried'bēef	sāl'e rā't
eān'dŷ	bāke	stārch	fīr'kin	dried'frūit	grō'çer lē
eōn'feet	nūts	seāles	tāl'lōw	chow'chow	an chō'vī
eōm'fit	sift	tīerçe	eān'dle	pre çērves'	plē'ea līl
mūs'tard	mill	tōngus	sēll'ing	chānd'ler	sēt'tle mē
bis cuit	sāck	elōves	hām'per	lārd'-ōil	pro vis iō
(bis'it)	bāgē	weīght	pāck'age	spērm'ōil	(pro vīzh

3. ARTS AND TRADES.

come as sign' bär'gäin
söm of föets shill'ling
f'er ar rëary' stër'ling
d'er fl nänçe' pre ömp'ion
age ex pënse' a moun'er
pend trans äet' ex chün'er

SIONS.

ëx'tract löb'sterg
spl'ces al monds
cräck'ers (ü'mündz
hër'ring göl'a tines
ëöd'fish höm'i ný'er
räl'ging täp'i ö'ëable
mätch'es l'gin glässmer
pearl'ash ä'rrow rö'mer

re çëipt' eörn'stiäret
ae eount' mince'mäng
meas ure In'di gö'äer
(mëzh'yör) öl'ive-öil
högg'hëad kër'o sënse
pow'der eäm'phëbel
bul'lets mo läs'se
döör'mat lin'seed
whit'ing mār'ms

eör'di al dëm'i jök
weigh'ing mäck'ere
bäck'brick çin'na
dried'bëef säl'e rä't
dried'fruit grö'çer
chow'chow an chö'v
pre sërves' pie'ea
chänd'ler sët'tle
lär'd'öil pro vis
spërm'öil (pro vizh)

tööl wöld lëv'el üp'per
ädz lööm bëv'el in'step
äwl drill bür'in fööt'ed
säw läthe plü'ers lä'cing
bits pläne äü'ger lëath'er
file prëss chlg'el gäl'ters
vise förge shöv'el eöb'bler
wëdge trow'el strëtch'er

täck möld fël'y räk'er
bräð gouge ään'vil tow'er
näll pünch bö'rax tür'ret
bütt chälk smïth'y bil'let
eärd chäln dýe'tub äsh'lar
knöb eätch pul'ley lät'tçe
ryle elämp níp'pers tëm'plet
höök elöth pör'träit gëar'ing
pick eräsh döve'tail beär'ing

eüt flüx bär'ber bit'stöck
wlg töngg rä'zor twëe'zers
hâir spöke täl'lor bräd'awl
höne gäuge mër'çer eröw'bar
eöif thillä drä'per found'ry
eürl shäft nëe'dle güd'geön
büst swäge lin'ing shäft'ing
bönd seäles pöck'et eöüp'ling

träp whëel vël'vet
föil nïche rib'bon
frët näve flän'nel
trím gröln pä't'ern
wëlt spire ähim'ble
bööt vält bind'ing
shöe fricze döe'skin
söle seröil drill'ing
hëel scribe wäd'ding

work'shop
whët'stöne
grind'stöne
plümb'-line
plümb'-ryle
bläck'smith
work'-bench
whëel'wright

göld'smith
en gräv'er
dröp'-prëss
die'-sïnk'er
die'-sïnk'ing
söl'der ing
en gräv'ing
pöl'ish ing
röt'ten-stöne

päint'ing
seülp'tor
dis'tance
lind'seäpe
före'ground
phö'to gräph
per spëe'tive
min'i a türe

drý'-gööds
sëam'stress
ëm'er y
me ri'no
gëat'skin
häh'it'-elöth
eäl'ci mine
em broid'er
em broid'er y

171.	tüb	päl'ing	lüm'ber	eöst'ly	vice'-ben
o gēe'	vät	eöp'ing	shin'gle	spä'ciöus	täp'-wre
ho tēl'	dye	flöör'ing	wäin'seot	prinçe'ly	mill'-wre
täv'ern	blüe	dwēll'ing	büt'tress	fire'-proof	eöld'-ch
vil'lä	büff	seänt'ling	ský'light	wēll'-built	ma chīn'
mēd'al	hüeg	bulld'ing	trän'sóm	table-d'hot	būr'nish
eäs'tle	tints	hēat'ing	müll'ion	(tä'bi döt)	eoun'ter
päl'äçe	light	wēld'ing	kīng'pöst	eon vën'ient	screw'e

172.	chimb	dry'ing	wēav'er	öil'-stöne	jew'el er
chäs'er	hōöp	dye'ing	säd'dler	läp'-stöne	mīl'li ne
gräv'er	elēat	tint'ing	seulpt'üre	kēy'stöne	pläs'ter
wash'er	white	röll'ers	seulpt'tress	sōap'-stöne	eär'pen
brew'er	pāint	ör'ange	dye'-stuff	stāir'-rod	sil'ver sn
(brq'er)	shāde	yēl'low	dye'-wood	tōöl'chest	shqe'māl
hät'ter	stāin	bär'rel	täp-pläte	täck'-eläw	brick'lä
tän'ner	grēen	hēad'ing	drill'-bōw	eäl'i pers	stöne'-e
eōöp'er	prīgm	īm'pöst	drill'-press	jäck'pläne	eörd'-wä

173.	rouge	shēars	flāsk	Dör'ie	E gyp'tian
rēam'er	(rōzh)	sewed	chück	Rō'man	Com pōg'ite
mān'drel	bēard	(sōd)	dý'er	Gōth'ie	Co rin'thi
plān'ing	strōp	hēeled	bör'ing	Tūs'ean	Mo resque
slōt'ting	strāp	pēgged	lān'tern	Nōr'man	(mo rēsk')
chās'ing	brūsh	squāre	re liēf'	I ōn'ie	Mān'sard-r
brāçe'let	erimp	slēdge	re liēve'	I tal ic	thēr mōm'e
ēar'-ring	gōōse	brōoch	pōr'trait	(I täl'ik)	pho tōg'ra
nēck'lāçe	thrēad	wrēnch	stñ'di o	ēd'i fīçe	är'ehi tēet

174.	īn'di gō	a lēm'bie	süb'ūrbg	ām'bro tȳpe
ō'cher	vī'o let	erū'ci ble	pūr'liēūg	pān'o rā'mā
gā'ble	lā'bor er	fin'ish er	prēm'i seq	är tīf'i çer
eöl'umn	ār'ti gan	pēd'i ment	sēp'a rate	en täb'la tūr
eōt'tage	eām'e rā	mī'ter-box	lo eā'tion	pho tōg'ra p
hānd'saw	čēl'lu loid	eū'po lā	po gī'tion	da guēr're'o
ma chīne'	pīn'na ele	pār'a pet	en vī'rong	sīl'hqu ētte
seāf'fold	pēd'es tal	mīn'a ret	vī čin'i tȳ	nu mīg'ma t
mān'sion	pī lās'ter	ro tūn'dā	me ehan'ie	mān'ū fāe'te
strūet'ūre	pa vīl'ion	eōrri dōr	ad jā'çent	mān'ū fāe'te

III. PUBLICATIONS—STATIONERY.

1. MANUFACTORY.

öst'ly	vice'-ben						
spä'ciouš	täp'-wre						
prinç'e'ly	mill'-wre						
fire'-proof	eöld'-chi						
wëll'-built	ma chin'	5.	ink	print	eöv'ers	blänp'et	männ'u script
table-d'ho'e	bûr'nish		bëd	pëarl	lëath'er	jôb'-work	ap prën'tiçe
(tä'bl dôt)	eoun'ter	ter	lëaf	blänp	mär'gin	händ'bill	eom pög'i tor
eon vën'ient	screw'e	or	týpe	späçe	prëf'ace	fôre'man	jôur'ney man
ôil'-stône	jew'el	er	eälf	chäse	print'ed	prëss'man	prôof'-read er
läp'-stône	mill'li ne	'ing	rôan	märks	quär'to	rëg'is ter	týpe'-found'er
këy'-stône	pläs'ter	er	päge	pôints	fö'li o	çý'l'in der	týpe'-mët'al
sôap'-stône	eär'pen	'ing	prôof	quôins	oe tã'vo	im pög'in	dü'o dëç'i mo
stäir'-rod	sill'ver	5.	bär	rounce	quë'rý	boür gëöis'	tý pög'ra phý
tööl'-chest	shqe'mäl	'ing	fönt	bôards	in dënt'	dí'a mónð	lôw'er-eäse
täck'-elaw	brick'lä	'ing	räck	pi'eä	mín'ion	eäp'i talç	üp'per-eäse
eäl'i perç	stône'-e	'ing	fôrm	äg'ate	bre viër'	çir'eu lar	lith'o gräph
jack'pläne	eörd'-wä	'ing	blöck	röll'er	beär'ers	mo rë'e'eo	eom pög'ing
Dör'ie	E gýp'tian	's'ing	elöth	frisk'et	tým'pan	tít'le-päge	jüs'ti fy'ing
Rô'man	Com pög'ite	'ing	shëet	gäl'ley	fig'üres	püb'lish er	stë're o týpe
Gôth'ie	Co rin'thi	'ing	shëep	spä'çeç	quad'rats	non'pa rëll'	e lëe'tro týpe
Tüs'ean	Mo resque						
Nôr'man	(mo rësk')						
I òn'ie	Männ'sard	7.	böök	ëd'it or	räil'rôad	re pört'er	dí reet'o rý
I tal ic	thër möm'e	'er	news	jôur'nal	wëath'er	nöte'-böök	mäg'a zinë'
(I täl'ik)	pho tög'ra	'er	(nüz)	wëek'ly	mär'kets	tël'e gram	se eü'ri ties
ëd'i fiçe	är'ehi tët'	'ide	tälëç	Sün'day	mônth'ly	tël'e graph	mär'riag eç
süb'ürbç	äm'bro týpe	'äçe	sälëç	out'side	môrn'ing	re pört'ing	o bít'u a rý
pür'lieüç	pän'o rä'mä	'öri'	wänts	eär'pets	e'ven ing	fí nän'cial	lëg'is lä'tive
prëm'i seq	är tif'i çer	'cial	lô'eal	eön'çert	diç äs'ter	do mës'tie	eom mër'cial
sép'a rate	en täb'la tür	8.	bírthç	ar rived'	thë'a ter	bus i ness	ëd'i tō'ri al
lo eä'tion	pho tög'ra p	'el	dëathç	quë'tion	mu çë'um	(bíz'nes)	sub scrib'er
po gi'tion	da güërre'o	'nts'	i'tem	eöl'umn	dis pätch'	grö'çer leç	äd'ver tîç'er
en ví'ronç	sil'hqu ëtte	'er	eclëared	news'böy	ex chäng'e'	drý'-göödç	eon trib'u tor
vi çin'i tý	nu miç'ma t	'üme	däi'ly	är'ti ele	për'son al	in sur'ance	a müç'e'ments
me eän'le	männ'ü fäe'te	'içe'	eä'ble	eär'ri er	äe'çi dent	news'pa per	mem'o rän'dä
ad jä'cent	männ'ü fäe'te	'ing	för'eign	ma rine'	in sër'tion	jôur'nal ist	eör'respönd'ent

2. BOOKS AND PAPERS.

3. STATIONERY.

179.	eăp	stănd	in'k'stand	en'vel opes	böök'-sëll' er
wă'fërs	eŭp	stămp	pă ch'ŭ'si	lët'ter-file	eăt'a lögue
blöt'ter	nöte	slătes	pën'-răck	stă'tion er	stă'tion er y
eye'lets	pëns	spön'ge	eărd'eŭse	fŭr'ni tŭre	pöck'et-böök
föld'erſ	sănd	lët'ter	dësk'-pad	eöm'pass eſ	seal'ing-wat
bind'erſ	rëam	pă'per	pën'knives	păm'phlet	writ'ing-desk
brŭsh'es	shëet	pën'cil	e răs'er	părch'ment	writ'ing-flŭ
erăy'ons	quire	tö'ken	dŭ'a rieſ	blănk'-böök	băck găm'm
chëck'erſ	quillſ	tăb'let	ăl'ma nae	pën'-höld er	blöt'ting-pa
count'erſ	eărdſ	rŭl'erſ	döm'i nöes	port fol ios	porte-monna
in'kwëllſ	chëss	rŭb'ber	mŭ'cil age	(pört fôl'yôz)	(pört'mŭn n

XIV. TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC

1. BY LAND.

180.	ġġ	ăx'le	in jët'or	elăr'ençe	in'di eă'to
sŭlk'y	wăy	ôil'er	tor pë'do	snöw'-shqe	stă'tion a
se dăn'	eărs	de pöt'	eon dëns'er	ba rquche'	eăl'-păss
equ pe'	eărt	ă'gent	pro pël'ler	britz ska	lĭnk'mô'ti
bŭġ'ġy	păss	ôf'fiçe	to bôġ'ġan	(bris'kă)	lo'eo môt'
wăġ'on	rôad	tick'et	de ten tĭon	fëed'-pŭmp	vălve'-sten
eŭt'ter	mŭle	sig'nal	(de tĕn'shun)	fööt'-valve	side'-valve
lăn'dau	trăin	ën'ġine	col lis ion	side'-wheël	stëam'-pô
ea lăsh'	trăck	păl'açe	(kol lizh'un)	ġrăte'-bărs	stëam'-pip
181.	fröġ	stă'tion	ăe'ci dent	hănd'-hôle	stëam'ch
tŭv'ets	bëam	stök'er	eol lăpse'	röck'a wăy	smöke'-pi
bôil'er	pŭmp	trës'ŭle	flŷ'-wheël	eăb'ri o lët'	erown'sh
bră'çeſ	dĭtch	tënd'er	whis tle	păs'sen ġer	swing'-bë
blöw'er	răilſ	tŭn'nel	(whis'al)	tĭme'-tă'ble	stëam'-dr
pĭs'ton	flŭes	sŭr'vey	bëll'-eôrd	eăr'pet-băġ	stëam'-ġă
ăsh'-pit	stăys	sătch'el	brăke'man	de părt'ŭre	wă'ter-ġă
ăsh'-pan	tŭbes	slëep'er	sehëd'ŭle	ve lôç'i pëde	es eăpe'-p
eŭt'ôff	trŭck	băl'last	wăy'bill	eon nœ'tion	săfe'ty-val

NERV.

en'vel öpes
lät'ter-file
stā'tion er
fūr'ni tūre
eöm'pass es
pām'phlet
pārch'ment
blānk'-böök
pēn'-höld er
port fol ios
(pört föl'yöz)

102. förð check freight män'l fest dēs'ti nā'tion
spring brētt eöm'pa nŷ ex plo sion
stāge whēel chār'i ot tēr'mi nus (eks plō'zhūn)
grāde sleigh bāg'gāge cŷl'in der blōw'off-pipe
gāuge slēdge eröss'tie ěn'gi nēr' lōw'-prēss ūre
hōrse chāise jūne'tion eon duet'or high'-prēss ūre
shāft eourse side'ling fire'-ěn'gine driv'ing-āx'le
erānk bridge fire'man stārt'ing-bār driv'ing-whēel
trūnk swit'ch āir'pump driv'ing-bōx char'ot'tle-vālvē
stēam brānch pūmp'ing eon dēns'ing re vērse'-lē'ver

2. BY WATER.

ND TRAFFIC

ND.

elār'ençe
snōw'-shogē
ba rōu'che'
britz ska
(bris'kā)
fēed'-pūmp
foōt'-valve
side'-whēel
grāte'-bārē
hānd'-höle
rōck'a wāy
eāb'ri o lēt'
pās'sen ġer
time'-tā'ble
eār'pet-bāg
de pārt'ūre
ve lōč'l pēde
eon nē'e'tion

3. āft mās't stēam'er squad'ron stēam'-ship
lōg bitts whēr'rŷ sehōōn'er mäg'a zine'
jib yāwl rōw'lōck trāns'pōrt fōre'eās'tle
ġig skīm pin'naçe jöl'ly-boat eūt'-wā'ter
dip wāft iče'bōat hā'tch'wāy lieū tēn'ant
lūg stāy life'-bōat skŷ'-light eār'pen ter
tūg wāde ġūn'-bōat bīn'na ele pāy'-mās'ter
4. tār wāke eōn'sort ġāng'wāy stōrm'-sail
ōar wāve rūd'der wind'lass squāre'-sail
āim bōom eāp'stan hām'mock pās'sen ġer
bow swim eöm'pass fōre'mās't eāpt'ūr ing
tōw pūmp stēer'āge māin'mās't trāde'-wind
rōw seill spānk'er stān'chion voyāgeur
line flēet tōp'sāil stēerġ'man (vwā'yā zhūr')
tide flōat fōre'sāil hēlmġ'man ōb'ser vā'tion
5. dive skiff stew'ard lāndsġ'man rēck'on ing
fāl pitch sūr'ģeōn bōat'swāin flāg'-ōf'fi ġer
rōll drift yeō'man sound'ing eöm'mo dōre
hūll shift eāp'tain yārd'-ārm nāv'l ġā tor
sāil swift vōy'āge bōard'ing nāv'l ġā'tion
rēel stēer lānd'ing brogd'side mīz'zen-mās't
lēad stāyġ vōy'a ġer prize'-mōn'ey
lēde whēel mār'i ner wind'ward mīd'ship man

186.	brīg	prow	vērgē	ă bāft'	tôn'nage
nā'vŷ	shĭp	bārk	sūrge	ea nge'	lār'board
pĭ'lot	hōld	dēck	kēтч	ă stērn'	rōad'stēad
till'er	mōle	tēnd	watch	ă bōard'	ēāt'-hēad
eōn'vōŷ	pōrt	sēnd	knōts	ea rēen'	būlk'hēad
yacht'er	bōat	wind	yacht	ma rīne'	hēad'-sāil
pād'dle	gōal	gūst	(yōt)	ă groud'	jīb'bōōm
būnt'ing	shōal	seūd	bārgē	kēel'sōn	quād'rānt
187.	rāft	drāg	serew	seūp'per	pōle'-stār
ōak'um	fāst	māte	(skrē)	shĭp'ping	lōg'bōōk
hār'bor	jūnk	bērth	brēeze	bōw'sprit	plūm'met
eā'ble	pūnt	erāft	wrēck	stāy'sāil	plūmb'-line
eār'go	stīr	sāilg	smāck	māin'sāil	wind'bound
ōff'ing	fūrl	spārē	squall	rīg'ging	nġht'wātch
gūn'ner	sūrf	yārdg	lāunch	hāl'yard	ād'mi ral
bāl'last	ūrge	rōpes	shroudg	sēx'tant	eōr'po ral
188.	piēr	shake	erūge	lōg'-line	fō tīl'lā
jēt'sam	rēef	wāveg	flūkes	tōw'line	i'ron-elad
flōt'sam	dēep	wharf	splīce	life'-line	gōn'do lā
sāl'vage	kēel	slōōp	strike	bōw'line	fig'ūre-hēad
sēa'man	hēlm	eōast	shēets	būnt'line	sīde'lē ver
nēt'ting	buoy	hōist	chāing	sēa'ward	stūd'ding-sā
rāt'line	(bwōi)	lūrch	swērve	lēe'ward	spānk'er-bō
eūr'rent	bēllg	glide	shōreg	lēe'-shōre	ehro nōm'e

Dictation Review.

HUSBANDRY, or farming, is the cultivation, or tillage, of the ground. Horticulture is the art of cultivating gardens. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the soil, generally in fields of many acres. It includes chopping, yoking, driving, logging, stabling, clearing, fencing, plowing, sowing, dragging, rolling, marking, planting, hoeing, spading, weeding, digging, picking, mowing, cutting, dling, harvesting, housing, and threshing—all the work of raising crops. Lands worked by tenants are too often sterile, barren, worn-out. A plantation, or large farm, may have arable or tillable

ă bǎft'
 ea nge'
 ă stĕrn'
 ă bōard'
 ea rĕen'
 ma rĭne'
 ă ġround'
 kĕel'sōn

 seŭp'per
 ship'ping
 bōw'sprit
 stāy'sail
 mǎin'sail
 rĭġ'ging
 hāl'yard
 sĕx'tant

 lōġ'-line
 tōw'-line
 life'-line
 bōw'-line
 būnt'-line
 sĕa'ward
 lĕe'ward
 lĕe'-shōre

tōn'nage
 lār'board
 rōad'stĕad
 eăt'-hĕad
 būlk'hĕad
 hĕad'-sail
 jib'bōom
 quāḍ'rant

 pōle'-stār
 lōġ'bōok
 plūm'met
 plūm'-line
 wind'bound
 night'watch
 ăd'mi ral
 eōr'po ral

 flō tĭl'lā
 ĭron-elad
 ġōn'do lā
 fig'ūre-hĕad
 side'lē ver
 stŭd'ding-sā
 spānk'er-bō
 ehro nōm'e

lands, fertile, rocky, sandy, or loamy; pastures and meadows; caves, dales, dells, glades, roads, paths, woods, forests, springs, streams, brooks, creeks, coves, lowlands, chasms, swales, swamps, bogs, pools, sloughs, etc. The husbandman, or farmer, has a good farmhouse, barn, stable, shed, and other buildings; lime, gypsum, guano, compost, barn-yard manure, muck, phosphate, bone-dust, and other fertilizers; and a plow, colter, harrow, spade, ax, hoe, spade, shovel, rake, roller, sickle, cradle, reaper, scythe, pitchfork, etc. Productive farms yield corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and other breadstuffs; clover, timothy, bluegrass, and other grasses; potatoes, onions, beets, turnips, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, parsley, lettuce, tobacco, sugarcane, flax, hemp, cotton, wool, fruits, berries, melons, meat, poultry, game, etc.

EXCHANGE is the mode of settling accounts or debts between persons living at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or bills, called *bills of exchange*. *Foreign bills* are drawn in one country and payable in another. *Inland bills* are drawn and made payable in the same country. Trade is the exchange, or buying or selling, of goods. It is known as *domestic*, *inland*, or *home*; *foreign*, *wholesale*, or *retail*, etc. Each man has his business, vocation, office, pursuit, calling; as, a banker, president, director, secretary, cashier, teller, clerk, book-keeper, treasurer, broker, buyer, factor, agent, dealer, trader, cooper, runner, peddler, huckster, vender, merchant, salesman, shop-keeper, tradesman, financier, auctioneer, etc. Finance is the income of a state or ruler, or the public funds. Specie, hard money, or coin, is gold, silver, or gold, stamped at public mints, and used in commerce. It is known as cents, dimes, dollars, eagles, pence, shillings, pounds, guineas, guilders, ducats, etc. Bullion is uncoined gold or silver, in the form of bars, ingots, or in the mass.

PROVISIONS are eatables, or food, collected and stored. The miller takes toll from the hopper before grinding the grist. He sells flour, meal, bran, shorts, feed, etc. The baker makes bread, biscuit, cake, and other pastry; the Chandler, candles; the brewer, beer, ale, and other liquor, as beer, ale, porter. A grocer is a trader who deals in provisions, as coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; sugar, molasses, sirup, and honey; preserved meat and fish, as dried-beef, tongue, pork, bacon, ham,

Review.

cultivation, or tillage, of
 part of cultivating garden
 soil, generally in fields
 g, driving, logging, stabl
 agging, rolling, mark
 ing, picking, mowing, o
 g—all the work of rais
 no often sterile, barren,
 may have arable or till

shad, codfish, herring, salmon, mackerel, anchovies, and ising spices, confects or comfits, preserves, pickles, candies, and nutmeg, ginger, pepper, nutmeg, cassia, cloves, mustard, allspice, cinnamon, candy, almonds, raisins, crackers, dried fruit, chowchow, gela extracts, marmalade, and piccalilli; farinaceous food, as hom tapioca, arrowroot, cornstarch, and oatmeal; wine, liquors, cord and tobacco; illuminators, as matches, candles, lard-oil, spermacamphene, kerosene, etc.

Mechanic ARTS, or those in which the hands and body are mainly used, are called TRADES. *Liberal, polite, or fine arts* are those in which the mind is chiefly concerned, as poetry, music, painting. An artist is one who professes and practices a liberal art, as a painter, engraver, sculptor, etc. An artificer's occupation needs skill of a certain kind, as a silversmith or saddler. An artisan is one who exercises any mechanic art, or trade. Connected with arts and trades are mason, joiner, painter, builder, brewer, hatter, tanner, cobbler, cooper, laborer, machinist, millwright, milliner, plasterer, cordwainer, photographer, architect, manufacturer, etc.

PUBLICATIONS are pamphlets or books offered for sale or public notice. A stationer, or book-seller, sells STATIONERY, paper, pencils, pens, quills, inkstands, pen-knives, erasers, penholders, writing-desks, writing-fluid, blotting-paper, envelopes, parchment, mucilage, pen-racks, desk-pads, ink-wells, wafers, etc. Buy a porte-monnaie, or pocket-book, a card-case, a slate and pencil, sponge, compasses, dominoes, etc. In a book manufactory, fonts of type are known as diamond, pearl, agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, pica, etc.

TRAVEL AND TRAFFIC may be home or foreign, by land or water. You may use a mule or a horse, a gig, chaise, carriage, sulky, sedan, coupe, buggy, landau, calash, cutter, wagon, claret barouche, cabriolet, velocipede, britzka, or a steam-car. Connected with the latter are a locomotive, tracks, trains; cars, called baggage or freight, palace, sleeping, smoking; also a conductor, brakeman, engineer, etc. A vessel used for travel, commerce, or war, is moved through water by wind, steam, or oars. Ships, boats, and other water craft have many names; as, a skiff, brig, punt, sloop, yawl, canoe, frigate, pinnace, schooner, gondola, iron-clad, steam-ship, etc.

XV. MEDICINE.

1. DISEASES, CAUSES, ETC.

ill	lāme	blōtch	dis ōr'der	eom plāint'
ail	pāin	mūmps	in fēe'tion	pre vēn'tion
die	tāint	eōrpse	e rūp'tion	sūf'fer ing
rōt	frāil	hēarse	spo rād'ie	eār'hun ele
ēbb	grāve	shroud	hys tēr'ies	ma lig'nant
bād	shāke	seāthe	re mīt'tent	bron ehl'tis
pōx	plāgue	seōūrgē	pol lū'tion	ma rās'mus
mār	rānk	ā'gūe	vēr'ti gō	eon gēs'tion
sōil	fault	pāl'gŷ	a cid'i tŷ	in fēe'tious
pall	wēak	fū'ver	in sām'i tŷ	pēs'ti lençe
hālt	grīef	seār'let	de lir'i um	vā'ri o lōid
fāl	tōmb	yēl'lōw	serōf'u lā	pa rāl'y sis
bōil	wound	tŷ'plūs	ep'i lep sŷ	ēp'i lēp'tie
eōrn	eroup	gās'trie	dī'ar rhē'ā	neū rāl'gi ā
wart	bruise	spōt'ted	de lir'i ōūs	eon tā'giōūs
wēn	risk	bil ious	pūst'ule	dŷ'en ter y
āhe	sick	(bil'yūs)	seūr'vŷ	dŷs pēp'si ā
vile	filth	tŷ'phoid	ail'ment	āp'o plex'ŷ
dire	drīnk	ēar' āhe	mēa'gles	seār'la tī'nā
dirt	sting	eān'cer	snēez'ing	fēe'ble ness
hūrt	dirge	eān'ker	blēed'ing	sick'li ness
foul	slime	drōp'sŷ	dysp noe a	a ehrō'ma tōp'sŷ
gout	blight	mōr'bid	(disp nē'ā)	in'flam mā'tion
bāne	wrōng	eāv'i tŷ	whōp'ing	rheū'ma tism
biēr	cough	in'va li	chil'blain	ēr'y sīp'e las
stāb	(kaf)	in qī'gor	gān'g'rēne	chick'en-pox
sōre	seurf	nau se a	mā'ni ā	eon sūmp'tion
eōld	lāpse	(nā'she ā)	small'pox	dīpl thē'ri ā
mōld	vault	eāōl'er ā	sŷymp'tom	pneū mō'nī ā
mōle	dēath	lū'na cŷ	hic eozh	eōn'sti pā'tion
blōw	worms	pleū'ri sŷ	(hik'kup)	hŷ'dro phō'bi ā

2. TREATMENT AND REMEDIES.

193.	gũm	sẽ'rouš	spe ɕĩf'ie	strẽh'nĩne
phỹg'ie	hẽlp	tre pũn'	ãn'ti dõte	eũs'tor-oil
dõe'tor	heal	mũ'eus	sẽd'a tĩve	pũr'ga tĩve
dẽn'tist	eũre	quassia	õĩnt'ment	tũr'pen tĩn
mõr'tar	bũlm	(kwõsh'I à)	so lũ'tion	lũ'da num
pẽs'tle	sũlts	lãe'te al	põul'tiçe	pẽp'per mĩ
pow'der	sũlve	a õr'tũ	eãm'phor	ehlõ'ro fõr
plãs'ter	sling	sa lĩ'vũ	swẽet'-oil	eõn'va lẽs'
194.	flask	tre phĩne'	ãn'o dỹne	sũr'gie al
lõ'tion	rõõts	eũ'ti ele	fũne'tion	õp'er ã'tion
lãn'cet	trũss	sũr'geõn	hỹ'gi ẽne'	ãm'pu tũ'ti
fũn'nel	hẽrbs	drũg'gist	lig'a ment	pũr'e gõr'ie
blis'ter	drũgũ	rẽm'e dy	sũl'i va rỹ	mag ne si a
sỹr'ĩnge	splĩnt	tĩnet'ũre	skẽl'e ton	(mũg nẽ'zhĩ
rẽç'i pẽ	ũç'idũ	mĩxt'ũre	vẽr'te brũ	am mõ'ni à
õ'pi ùm	tõn'ie	bũnd'age	ĩn tẽs'tĩne	ẽl'e eam pũ
195.	ẽ'fher	sẽn'nũ	ĩn sẽr'tion	sul phũ'rie
mãn'nũ	spõnge	spũt'ũ lũ	eũl'o mel	õ'po dẽl'dõ
eaus'tie	jũl'ap	rhũ'bũrb	sũs'sa fras	phũr'ma ɕĩs
shẽl'lac	bũthe	ũr'se nie	pũn'a ɕẽ'ũ	re stõr'a tĩv
gẽn'tian	gũũrd	bo tũn'ie	va lẽ'ri an	pre serĩp'tũ
õr'i gĩn	nẽrve	eũr bũl'ie	hũrts'horn	ex pẽe'to rĩ
ũr'ni eũ	bile	erẽ'o sõte	mõr'phine	a põth'e eũ
ũr'a bie	splẽn	lĩe'o rĩçe	mẽd'i ɕĩne	prae tĩ'tion
196.	lũve	ũu'ri ele	sũr'ger ỹ	al lõp'a thỹ
bũl'sam	wũsh	nũrs'ing	ẽa thũr'tie	hỹ drõp'a th
e lix'ir	bõneũ	fõr'ɕeps	lin'i ment	ũl'lo pũth'ie
nĩ'trie	pũrge	qui nĩne'	ĩn fu sion	hỹ'dro pũth
seũl'pel	ehỹle	ẽx'trũet	(ĩn fũ'zhũn)	phỹg'i õl'o
õx ãl'ie	ehỹme	de eĩyed'	phĩ si cian	hõ'me õp'a
õ'pi ate	vĩ'al	fill'ing	(fĩ zĩsh'an)	hõ'me o pũ
e mẽt'ie	ũl'oẽũ	pull'ing	phũr'ma ɕĩ	slĩp'per y-ẽ
ĩp'e eac	ẽõ'pal	drũw'ing	stĩm'u lant	sũr'sa pa rĩl

ND REMEDIES.

XVI. POLITICS AND LAW.

spe çif'ie	str'eh'nine	7.	law	eän'on	seä'f fold	händ'euff	treas ur er
än'ti döte	eäs'tor-oil	yer	fée	öf'fice	gäl'lous	trëad'mill	(trëzh'ur er)
sëd'a tìve	pür'ga tìve	iff	bär	eön'sul	mäy'hem	häng'man	eür'ren çy
öint'ment	tür'pen tìn	iff	süe	eöln'er	dün'geon	mör't'gäge	ör'di nanço
so lü'tion	läu'da num	uit	möb	jäil'er	däm'äge	bär'ris ter	na tion al
pöul'tice	pëp'per m	tice	çell	gib'bet	eön'traet	ëv'i dençe	(näsh'un al)
eäm'phor	ehlö'ro för	stáff	bill	bäl'lot	süf'frage	bustl ness	stätt'u to rý
swëet'-oil	eön'va lës	triet	will	pät'ent	mëet'ing	(biz'nes)	tës'ti mo ný
ün'o dýne	sür'gie al	8.	çite	gäu'ger	pöst'man	bûrg'la rý	ex çe'u tìve
füne'tion	öp'er ä'tion	üte	plëa	mëlt'er	mär'shal	höm'i çide	ëx'e eü'tion
hy'gi ène'	äm'pu tä't	test	sëal	dü'ties	weigh'er	män'a eleç	pol i ti cian
ig'a ment	pär'e gör'ie	gon	bäil	en äet'	eöln'äge	pär'ri çide	(pöl'i tish'an)
äl'i va rý	mag ne si a	ver	süit	de bäte'	ex'pörts	erim'i nal	lëg'is lät'ion
kël'e ton	(mäç nëzh)	iff	writ	re scind'	im'pörts	dëm'o erat	rëg'o lüt'ion
ër'te brä	am mö'ni a	päss	gýve	of fënsë'	im'pösts	dël'e gäte	mu niç'i pal
a tës'tine	ël'e eam pä	n'këy	häng	en jöin'	eüs'tomç	nöm'i nëe'	neu träl'l tý
a sër'tion	sul phü'rie	9.	eöde	fët'ters	pün'ish	sër'e näde'	eon vën'tion
äl'o mel	ö'po dël'do	ber	bönd	gäl'leys	fränk'ing	rëv'e nüe	pün'ish ment
is'sa fras	phär'ma çis	g'lar	dëed	eäu'eus	mille'äge	re mov'al	a mënd'ment
ün'a çe'ä	re stö'r'a tìv	r'der	dööm	eön'test	mës'säge	priv'i lege	en gröss'ment
a lë'ri an	pre scrip'ti	gon	lëase	chär'ter	quö'rum	em bär'go	ap pöint'ment
arts'horn	ex pë'e'to n	don	stëal	päs'säge	law'suit	at täin'der	mis pris ion
ör'phine	a pöth'e ea	r'rant	chiëf	re pëal'	prë'cept	se eü'ri tý	(mis prizh'un)
ëd'i çine	prae ti'tion	'ness	chëft	ar rëst'	pröç'ess	frän'chise	pre sënt'ment
r'ger ý	al löp'a thý	00.	jüdge	nät'ion	nö'ta rý	eoun'sel or	pro çëed'ingç
thär'tie	hý dröp'a thý	pëal'	eöurt	in fringe'	dëp'u tý	eön'sta ble	döör'keep er
äi'ment	äl'lo päth'ie	prëme'	plëad	ör'a tor	pí'ra çy	äl'der man	prüs'e eü'tion
fu sion	hý'dro päth'	fënsë'	lýnch	eö'di fy	píl'lo rý	chän'çer ý	re púb'lie an
a fu'zhün)	phýç'i öl'o	sault'	bëñch	ad drëss'	fël'o ný	frät'ri çide	em bäs'sa dor
y si cian	hö'më öp'a	törm'	eäuçe	ör'phans	sü'i çide	mür'der er	am bäs'sa dor
zish'an)	hö'më o pä	näde'	erime	vër'diet	bät'ter ý	prëç'e dent	eön'sti tüt'ion
ür'ma çy	slip'per y	er'te'	chäinç	sën'tençe	brib'er ý	so liç'it or	rëg'ig nät'ion
m'u lant	sär'sa pa ri	journ'	chärge	stëal'ing	fëd'er al	chän'çel lor	dí plö'ma çý

201.	fraud	chas tise'	po liçe'man	at täch'ment
rës'pite	pöach	dis pënse'	măg'is träte	eom mit'ment
smüg'gle	stöcks	il liç'it	eor rëet'or	jü'di ea tũro
re priç'vo'	eläimş	o rā'tion	eor rëet'ive	jü'ris dle'tion
dis trāin'	vë'to	re fin'er	guil'lo tline'	im pëach'ment
är'ehiveş	vöt'er	as säy'er	pick'pock et	dī plö'ma tist
eq ui ty	jü'rȳ	ex çis'eş	eăn'di date	eon vey'an çet
(ëk'wī tī)	çiv'il	pläint'iff	bäl'lot-box	ër'e eul'tion et
rëg'is ter	ëx'ile	of fi cial	pät'ron age	măn'slaugh te
süm'mon.	in dict'	(of fish'al)	pöst'mäs ter	är'bi trā'tion

202.	lë'gal	as sëss'or	de fënd'ant	eon sër'v'a tive
re lëase'	tri'al	e lëe'tion	a grëe'ment	rët'ri bu'tion
pris'on er	pët'it	at tór'ney	eon vie'tion	mīs'de mēan'o
röb'ber ȳ	pär'tȳ	sub pœ'nā	ex çis'e'man	eö'di fi eā'tion
lär'çe nȳ	pän'el	ae quit'tal	eon tröl'ler	spëç'i fi eā'tion
bīg'a mȳ	e'diet	de çis'ion	en äet'ment	in vës'ti gū'tio
eöd'i çil	ör'der	çi tã'tion	eor rüp'tion	in'ter nã'tion
pe ti'tion	är'son	re fôrm'er	in dict'ment	äd'min is trã't
tax ä'tion	ën'vöȳ	eol lëet'or	au thör'l tȳ	pro thön'o ta
re pris'al	a wärd'	in spëet'or	a ris'to erat	jü'ris pru'denc

XVII. WORDS RELATING TO WAR

203.	war	mā'jor	en list'	eläy'möre	eäv'al eä
eüt'lass	äim	län'çer	de gërt'	före'-ärms	lieü tēn'an
däg'ger	föe	sä'ber	re dän'	eär'tridge	pës'ti lenç
mör'tar	böw	ör'der	de fëat'	örd'nançe	bät'tle-fiç
müs'ket	wöe	eä'gern	ea dët'	fiëld'-piëçe	bät'tle me
eär'bine	spȳ	eöl'org	in vëst'	shräp'nel	e vā'e'ü ä
eän'non	gün	för'age	fas çine'	knäp'sack	ea pit'u l
räm'rod	dirk	glä'çis	pa räde'	fiëld'-gläss	ma neü've
mīs'sile	ball	ëa'gile	re view'	bär'racks	strät'a gen
eäis'son	tënt	ae'tion	pe tãrd'	siëge'-gun	äm'bus eä
büçk'ler	fife	at täch'	de fënd'	eäse'mate	ean'non ä
jäve'lin	füße	re trëat'	huş gür'	gräpe'shot	eo lüm'bi

po liçe'man	at täch'ment	bómb	rá'ín	mús'ter	hór'ror	blóod'shed
näg'is tráte	eom mít'ment	drám	rál'lý	mar quee	eápt'fure	cháin'shot
eor rēet'or	ju'di ea túro	míne	súl'lý	(mar kē')	rúck'et	squáð'ron
eor rēet'ive	ju'ris díe'tion	eámp	fú'gíl	biv ouac	táe'ties	eóm'pa ný
rull'lo tñne'	im pēach'ment	drill	qiv'il	(biv'wák)	pán'ie	bómb'-shéll
clck'pock et	di pló'ma tist	shéll	bú'gle	bán'de rúle	pár'ley	bómb'-chést
án'di date	eon vey'an	siége	fór'eq	mu ní'tion	píl'lage	bómb'-próof
ál'lot-box	ēx'e eñ'tion	flapx	flíght	eáse'shot	sén'trý	tráin'-bandz
át'ron age	mán'slaugh					
óst'más ter	ár'bi trá'tion					
fēnd'ant	eon sérv'a tíve	blást	ri'fle	bút'ter ý	be siége'	stróng'hóld
grē'ment	rēt'ri bú'tion	dráft	bát'tle	báy'o net	pá rúle'	ēarsh'-works
n vie'tion	mús'de mēan'o	fórce	sál'vo	fál'chíon	tróop'er	brēast'-works
cíge'man	eó'di fi eá'tion	seálp	pís'tol	out'work	súr'geón	brēast'-pláte
n tróil'ler	spēc'i fi eá'tion	blóod	búl'let	ráp'ler	cháp'láin	tóm'a háwk
šet'ment	in vēs'ti gū'tion	hósts	ár'mor	ár'se ná	gráp'ple	próv'en der
r rúp'tion	in'ter ná'tion	gróan	vól'ley	ár'mo rý	hós'tage	skír'mish er
dict'ment	ád'mín is trá'tion	marque	wá'ges	áb'a tís	wēap'on	ár'ma ment
thór'i tý	pro thón'o tá'tion	maße	(márk)	re erúit'	pow'der	háv'er sack
is'to erat	ju'ris prý'dent					
		6.	squáð	en'sígn	bút'tress	chév'ron
			chíef	en gáge'	gá'bi on	ám'bush
			eórps	re púlse'	bóm bárd'	plún'der
			seout	eon tēst'	ap próach'	róll'-eall
			seúrd	eon tēnd'	qít'a del	páy'-róll
			tróop	ad vánce'	míq'e rý	as eqult'
			drēss	áir'-gún	rēq'o lúte	re qerve'
			wrásh	he ró'ie	víe'to rý	de stróý'
		7.	márch	bás'tion	strúg'gle	dis bánd'
			trámp	eúr'táin	ser geant	ór'der lý
			eríme	hél'm'et	(sár'jent)	eáv'al rý
			shíeld	rá'tions	óff'í qer	gēn'er al
			shríek	boun'tý	colonel	rēg'u lar
			charge	pén'sion	(kúr'nel)	sén'ti nel
			hó'lý	(pén'shün)	pú'is sanqe	de qert'ed
			hē'ro	hól'ster	vēt'er an	mú'ti ný
			gón'	ár'mý	sól'dier ý	mán'u al
						of fēn'síve
						de fēn'síve
						al low'anqe
						in ím'i eal
						hós tíl'i ties
						vól'un teer'
						grēn'a díer'
						eán'non ēer'
						bár'ri eáde'

TING TO WA

eláy'móre
fóre'-ármz
eá'trídge
órd'nanqe
fiéld'-piéqe
shráp'nel
knáp'sack
fiéld'-gláss
bár'racks
siége'-gún
eáse'mato
grápe'shot

eáv'al eá
lleú tēn'an
pēs'ti len
bát'tle-fié
bát'tle me
e vāe'u á
ea pít'ú l
ma neü've
strát'a gē
ám'bus e
ean'non á
eo lüm'bi

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208.	pike	mi lē tia	brig'a diēr'	rē'e on nōl'ter
air'mish	spōll	(mī lēsh'ā)	ēār'bi nēer'	aid-de camp
ēōn'script	stāff	fūr'lough	fū'gil ōer'	(ād'de kōng)
slough'ter	truço	gūunt'let	in'fant rŷ	ēom mād'ēr
seāb'bard	wound	rī'fle-pit	gūr'ri son	en gāge'ment
stānd'ard	flight	prig'on er	bār'ba ean	ēōū rā'geōūs
pāss'word	al lŷ'	qīm'e ter	rēg'i ment	en eūmp'ment
sup plies'	bōōt'y	how'itz er	ne go ti ate	hēād'-quar terŷ
ēom mād'	pick'et	ū'ni form	(ne gō'shi ūt)	sharp'-shoot erŷ
209.	sūt'ler	ār'mis tice	fleur-de-lis	in trēnch'ment
eam pāign'	ēs'eōrt	sūb'ju gate	(flōr'de lē')	am mu ni tion
ex chānge'	pa trōl'	fū'gil lāde'	bat tāl'ion	(ām'mu nish'un)
dis chārgē'	tat tōō'	de gērt'er	sūr rēn'der	fōr'ti fi cā'tion
ēān'is ter	min'er	gūēr ril'lā	māg a zine'	eōm'man dānt'
mār'tin et	sāp'per	re vell le	wātch'word	eōurt'mār'tial
ād'ju tant	lim'ber	(re vāl'yā)	gūārd'-house	quar'ter mās'ter
eōr'po ral	ēp'au lēt'	re vōlv'er	ām'bu lance	ae equ'ter menta
mās'sa ere	pī'o nēer'	in trēp'id	ağ grēss'ive	re eōn'nōis sançe

XVIII. ANIMAL KINGDOM.

1. GENERAL TERMS.

210.	bī'ped	mām'mal	brŷ'o zō'an	çe phāl'o pōd
gēn'er ā	gē'nus	mōl'lusk	as cīd'i anğ	būch'i o pōd
rā'di ate	pūp'pŷ	first'ling	ar tīe'u late	in vēr'te bral
āc'e phal	pōl'typ	yēar'ling	quād'ru ped	in vēr'te brate
spe cies	pēlt'rŷ	zo ōl'o gŷ	pach'y dērm	frŷ gīv'o roūs
(sōē'shēz)	līt'ter	mīl'le ped	prō'to zō'ie	ear niv'o roūs
ri'e tŷ	fish'eq	mŷr'i a pōd	prō'to zō'an	hēr bīv'o roūs
sōū'ner	rōp'tile	sen sa tion	gre gū'ri oūs	om niv'o roūs
erdā're	in'seet	(sen sās'shun)	erus tā ce ā	e chīn'o dērm'
me dū'cā	mō'tion	qēph'a late	(krus tā'she ā)	in'see tiv'o roūs
kīng'dom	ān'i mal	vēr'te brate	erus tā'ce an	grām'i niv'o roūs

lēr' rēe'on nōl'ter
ēer' ald-de camp
r' (ād'de kōng)
eom mānd'er
y en gūge'ment
n en rā'geōūs
an eoū rā'geōūs
nt en eūmp'ment
ate hēad'-quar terš
l ūt) sharp'-shoot erš

is in trēnch'ment
(ē') am mu ni tion
(ūm'mu nish'un)
er fōr'ti fi cā'tion
ne' eōm'man dānt'
ord eōurt'mār'tial
ouse quār'ter mās'ter
nce ae equ'ter menta
ive re eōn'nōis sanē

NGDOM.

MS.

un ce pbāl'o pōd
ng brāch'i o pōd
ate in vēr'te bral
bed in vēr'te brate
erm fru giv'o roūs
ie ear niv'o roūs
an hēr biv'o roūs
oūs om niv'o roūs
a e chīn'o dērm'
he & in'see tiv'o roūs
an grām'i niv'o roūs

2. MAMMALS.

211. bull vōle whāle gīb'bon dōr'mouse
glūt'ton beār wōol lī'on ēl'e phant
go ril'lā wōlf howl āx'is gēm's'bōk
īn'stīnet gōat gnaw f'bex h'y e'nā gūa nū'eo
jūck'al būck snāp zē'bu lā'mā hārt'beest
jūg'u ār' līnx rōam pā'eo lē'mūr hēd'gē'hōg
kōō'dōō hāre drīll eō'n'y mūnt'jāe mān'drīll
klēene'-boe fawn stōat cīv'et wēa'gēl mār'mo gēt'

212. mīnk slōth ōx'en ō'ce lot mūsk'ox
lōp'ard tūsh brūte ōt'ter pū'mā mūsk'rat
lāmb'kin tūsk beāst lō'ris rāb'bit mquff'lon
mār'ten dēer hōrse tī'ger āy'e-āy'e jēr'bo ā
mōnk'ey sēal māre tā'pīr zē'brā o pōs'sum
mār'gāy mōle trūnk fōs'sil sēt'ter plāt'y pūs
mār'mot stāg hōrng eōs'sēt bull'dog pēe'ea r'y
mūs'tang māne bulld fqu'mart h'y'rax prō'bōs'cis
brānt'fox eāt'a mount

213. spūr blēat sā'blo tī'gress ma nā'tus
mūz'zle hōōf erēst mōōse lēm'ming ār'ma dīl'lo
me rī'no hāir elimb mouse wāl'rus bān'di eōōt
nōe'tūle lāir growl spring wild'eat dī dēl'phys
pōr'pōise teār hound squēal wōm'bat pre hēn'sille
pūn'ther elaw neīgh squēak wāp'i tī kīnk'a jqu
pōint'er hīde slīnk brēast grey'hound lāg'o m'y
quē'gā bīte prowl erūnch blood'hound lā gōs'to mus

214. brāy spīne pounce stēalfh'y gūin'ea-pīg
ā zēlle bārē seāle serēam spōrt'ive chīn chīl'lā
ōē'buck rōar snēak eām'el spōt'ted ieh neū'mon
eīn'deer nēst slīng eāt'tle tēr'ri er kāg'gā rōō'
ae eōōn' lēap skūlk equ'gar sēa'lī'ōn pōr'eu pīne
nt'ler spīt scēnt fāu'nā āard'vārē plāt'y rhīne
pan iel rōōt snout fēr'ret riēt'boe prāi'rie-dōg
pān'yel jūm'p shēep n'y'l'gau ān'te lōpe wōl'ver ēne'
quīr'rel hūmp shrew nār'whal ānt'-ēat er bāb'i rpus'sā

215.	ape	ēlk	kā'hau	pā ea	chim pān'zee
al pā'ā	hōg	fōx	bi'son	kō'rin	ea mēl'o pard
a ggu'ti	ās	dōg	bru'in	hām'ster	drōm'e da rŷ
ānt'beār	bāt	rāt	bād'g'er	chēe'tah	rāi nōc'e ros
a quāt'ie	kīp	eow	bēa'ver	cham ois	vī vip'a rōūs
gu'roehs	fūr	lōw	bō'vine	(sham'mī)	e dēn'tate
būf'fa lo	tān	paw	bris'tle	eār'i bōu	new'fōund land
būl'lock	hōp	gnū	bēl'lōw	dōl'phin	hip'po pōt'a mus
būr'rōw	dēn	mān	ē'land	ēr'mīne	o rāng'-gu tang'
bab oōn'	douc	mōhr	ē'quine	e ehid'nā	ōr'ni tho rhŷn-eh'

3. BIRDS, REPTILES, AND FISHES.

216.	gōose	grouse	ēa'gle	ma eaw'	bläck'bird
euck'ōo	swan	shriūsh	pēt'rel	blūe'bird	bull'finch
eūr'lew	dūck	shrike	pē'wit	būz'zard	wōōd'eōck
eōn'dor	tēal	chough	pār'rot	būs'tard	nigh't'hawk
bit'tērn	smew	(chūf)	plōv'er	būnt'ing	tāi'lor-bīrd
dip'per	cōot	plūnge	pīg'eōn	chick'en	trūmp'et er
pin ion	skim	quāck	pūl'let	erōss'bill	gōat'sūck er
(pīn'yun)	swim	serēech	pūf'fin	erēep'er	gūin'ea-fowl
217.	erōw	bōō'bŷ	chēep	spār'rōw	gōld'finch
gān'der	eraw	çŷg'net	quillŷ	skŷ'lārk	chāf'finch
gān'net	chīrp	ēa'glet	rōb'in	swal'lōw	cōck'a tōō
gīb'lets	erōak	tāl'onŷ	rā'ven	stār'ling	eū rās'sōw
gōb'ble	rōōst	trō'gon	ōs'prey	vūlt'ure	eōr'mo rant
pēa'hen	whīr	tōu'ean	fānged	pēn'guin	eās'so wa rŷ
rōōst'er	glide	tūr'key	gōŷ'ling	pēa'fowl	wēav'er-bīrd
māg'pie	pōiŷe	tōm'tit	pīn'tail	pēa'eock	wōōd'pēck er

218.	dāsh	sprēad	hōōd'ed	gōb'bler	pār'tridge
phē'nix	erāne	wat'tle	nōd'dŷ	lāp'wing	pār'o quēt
dūn'lin	quāil	lin'net	ō'ri ole	hōrn'bill	nigh't'in gāle
ōs'trich	hāwk	fā'eon	sēa'pad	nēst'ling	kīng'fish er
kēs'trel	stōrk	mār'tin	hōrn'owl	wid'geōn	sēe're ta rŷ
mēr'lin	snipe	mā'vis	hōp'ōe	war'bler	flŷ'eātch er
twit'ter	wrēn	hēr'on	pās'sāge	whis'tler	lām'mer-gēl
war'ble	swift	hār'pŷ	shār'n'back	wāg'-tāil	āx'o lotl

chim păn'zee
ea mēl'o pard
drôm'e da rŷ
rāi nōc'e ros
vi vip'a roūs
e dēn'tate
new'fōund land
hip'po pōt'a mus
o rāng'-qu tang'
ōr'ni tho rhŷneh't

219.

jāy	sōle	brēam	sūn'bird	tēr'ra pin
nā'ry	dāb	eraw	wŷ'nēck	mōn'i tor
rāg'on	rāy	newt	mōōr'hen	bāg'i lisk
ōg'fish	ēel	eling	hāw'finch	ei'der-duck
viare'	owl	build	phēas'ant	ei'der-down
hīm'brel	hāke	hātch	sōng'ster	mōck'ing-bird
gōng'	guān	ē'mū	tīt'mouse	hūm'ming-bird
fath'ers	tērn	i'bis	grōss'bēak	lēp'i do si'ren
ōb'o link	skāte	bēv'ŷ	spōōn'bill	bird-of-pār'a dise

220.

kite	trout	ād'der	gōs'hawk	māck'er el
iz'zard	pike	sprāt	ēō'brā	an chō'vŷ
fish	eaw	pērch	ēōng'ger	por poise
in'fish	gūll	tēnch	nūt'bātch	(pōr'pūs)
ād'geōn	auk	rōach	mūl'let	erōe'o dile
vi al	rūff	ē'gret	tūn'nŷ	āl'i gā'tor
oun'der	tūft	ae rie	tūr'bot	ān'a eōn'dā
ēr'ring	rāil	(ē'ri)	ūm'ber	blind'-worm
ād'dock	rōōk	qu'sel	bit'tern	scīn eōid'i an

AND FISHES.

ma eaw' black'bird
blūe'bird bull'finch
biz'zard wōōd'eōck
būs'tard night'hawk
būnt'ing tsi'lor-bird
chick'en trūmp'et er
erōss'bill gōat'sūck er
erēep'er gūin'ea-fowl
spār'row gōld'finch
skŷ'lārkh chāf'finch
swal'low cōck'a tōō'
stār'ling eū rās'sōw
tūlt'ūre eōr'mo rant
ēn'guin eās'so wa rŷ
ēā'fowl wēav'er-bird
ēā'eock wōōd'pēck er
ōb'bler pār'tridge
ip'wing pār'o quēt
ōrn'bill night'in gāle
ēst'ling king'fish er
id'geōn sēe're ta rŷ
ar'bler flŷ'eātch er
his'tler lām'mer-geb
āg'-tāil āx'o lotl

221.

eōd	finŷ	lŷre'-bird	fla min'go	bēad'snake
grāte	dōve	dāce	lōve'-bird	ptār'mi gan
loek	tōad	chūb	tōt'oise	rēm'o rā
in'nōw	frōg	pār	lām'prey	sēān'so rēs
prey	shād	smēlt	sālm'ōn	stūr'geōn
māge	eārp	ā'nal	stēr'let	grāy'ling
ēl'ean	bāss	shārk	vēn'tral	pro tēs'us
guā'nā	whiff	erāmp	rīng'dōve	tor pē'do
u rā'eo	stilt	skīnk	king'bird	pēe'to ral
al'i but	plāice	tōrsk	snow'bird	whip'poor-will
				bō'a-eon-strīe'tor

4. OTHER ANIMALS.

222.

ānt	eōneh	ōŷs'ter	erīck'et	sēōr'pi on
al'lōp	flŷ	fāngs	mūs'sel	eōck'le
slūg	bēe	pū'pā	in'seet	ēar'wīg
pōle	būg	lār'vā	bēe'tle	hōr'net
valve	wāx	eōr'al	lō'eust	spī'der
				sēōr'pi on
				ēāt'er pil'lar
				sānd'-hop per
				spōōn'-worm
				glōw'-worm

223.	wēb	shēll	whēlk	uāu'ti lūs	pa pil'io
seār'ab	čēll	snāil	spōnge	erāw'fish	(pa pil'yō)
tri'ton	alūg	sting	slough	shēll'fish	ām'phi pod
eow'rȳ	fīēa	pēarl	(slūf)	būt'ter fly	eūt'tle-fish
lār'væ	gnāt	shāpe	sphīnx	mos qui to	drāg'on-fly
lō'eust	grūb	lēech	eo eōōn'	(mūs kē'to)	lēp'i dōp'ter
224.	finȳ	drōne	thō'rax	bār'na ele	eōck'rōach
gād'fly	silk	wormȳ	grȳ'l'us	čēn'ti pēd	būm'ble-bē
hōrse'fly	erāb	midȳe	mān'tis	elrȳs'a lis	ta rānt'u lā
lōb'ster	wasp	shrimp	bōm'byx	tri'lō bite	sēa'ūr chin
lūg'worm	elām	spāwn	čȳ'elops	sēa'.lēm'on	whirl'i gīg
silk'worm	mōth	prāwn	grāp'sūs	ū'ni vālve	pēr'i wīnk'le
māg'got	gills	sē'pi ā	ānt'-li on	an tēn'nā	gās'ter o poi

XIX. VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

225.	fir	čēl'lūle	hēl'lȳ	rēd'wood	lānce'-wood
bāt'a'nȳ	būd	wil'lōw	čē'dar	jū'ni per	mān'go-tree
lō'eust	āsh	čȳ'press	dahl ia	āi lān'tus	ge rā'ni ūm
lin'den	ōak	hēm'lock	(dāl'yā)	lȳe'-plant	ma hōg'a nȳ
pōp'lar	pōd	chēst'nut	pē'o nȳ	ān'nu al	māg nō'lī ā
mā'ple	nūt	lār'k'spūr	rōōt'let	erēep'ing	de čid'u oūs
wal'nut	sāp	prim'rōȳe	rūn'ner	elimō'ing	hē'li o trōpe
lāu'rel	ēlm	ea tāl'pā	tēn'dril	bēnd'ing	her ba ceous
ēb'o nȳ	pīfh	hīck'o rȳ	stā'men	nōd'ding	(hēr bā'shus)
226.	būlb	čēn'do gen	kēr'nel	in sīp'id	swēet'-brī'er
fēn'nel	lēaf	jōn'quīl	flow'er	sā'vor ȳ	mār'jo ram
eā'e'tus	rōōt	eow'slip	lēaf'let	elāsp'ing	per čēn'ni al
ōr'ehis	čēll	gčēn'tian	vein'let	ver bē'nā	būt'ter-eup
pōp'pȳ	tārt	eo rōl'lā	elūs'ter	tāste'less	eōl'um bīne
pōl'len	hārd	rād'i ele	ex ōt'ie	de eāyed'	hōl'ly-hōcks
ān'ther	sōft	pān'i ele	slēn'der	pūn'gent	sūn'flow er
eā'lyx	ripe	fō'li āge	twin'ing	drōōp'ing	eār nā'tion
stīg'mā	pūlp	tū'bu lar	trāil'ing	sēa'-weed	eōt'ton-wood

au'ti lūs
raw'fish
hēll'fish
ūt'ter fly
nos qui to
nūs kē'to)
ār'na ele
n'ti pēd
ur's'a lis
lō bite
a'-lēm'on
ni vālvē
tēn'nā

pa pil'io
(pa pil'yo)
ām'phi pod
ēūt'tle-fish
drāg'on-fly
lēp'i dōp'ter
ēock'rōach
būm'ble-bēe
ta rānt'u lū
sca'ār chin
whirl'i gīg
pēr'i wīnk'le
gās'ter o pot

KINGDOM.

d'woōd
ni per
lān'tus
-plant
nu al
ēep'ing
mb'ing
nd'ing
d'ding

lānce'-woōd
mān'go-tree
ge rā'ni ūm
ma hōg'a nŷ
māg nō'li ā
de čid'u oūs
hē'li o trōpe
her ba ceous
(hēr bā'shus)

sip'id
vor ŷ
asp'ing
r bē'nā
te'less
ēayed'
n'gent
ōp'ing
-weed

swēet'-br'er
mār'jo ram
per ēn'ni al
būt'ter-eup
ēōl'um bīne
hōl'ly-hōcks
sūn'flow er
ēār nā'tion
ēūt'ton-wood

27. yew
am'in
t'nip
t'tle
fōil
s'sop
s'ley
l'lard
sēed
trēe
n'gle
p'ing
n'der
chen
lp'ŷ
paw'
ēān'
t tan'

yew
vine
pine
pink
skin
limb
mint
sēed
birch
rōge
eōre
hūll
hūsk
bush
bārk
pālm
stēm

ŷ'vŷ
āc'id
āl'ōe
lil'ŷ
li'lāe
tū'lip
pēt'al
sē'pal
fuch si a
(fū'shī ā)
a zā'le ā
ae'ro gen
ēār'a wāy
mār'gin
mēl'lōw
lus cious
(lūsh'us)

liv'er wort
thāl'lo gen
gŷm'no gen
elūs'tered
grēen'woōd
mān'grōve
swāy'ing
elēm'a tis
lāv'en der
bēr'ga mot
pēr'i cārpr
dāf fo dil
hŷ'a činŷh
mār'i gōld
nar čis'sus
de li cious
(de liš'us)

sŷe'a mōre
sūe'eu lent
ex ōg'e nouš
en dōg'e nous
mōnk's'-hōōd
in dīg'e nouš
hōn'ey sūck'le
lā'dy's-slip'per
pōr'tu lā'eā
tāe'a ma hae
vēg'e ta ble
gūt'tā-pēr'čā
mign on ette
(mīn'yon ēt')
pēn'ny rōŷ'al
ea lŷe'ū late
swēet'-will'iam

29. eūt
ive
m'on
ple
n'go
ē'čŷ
f'fee
n'gus
sāge
ber
zel
l'gŷ
n'gŷ
n'gŷ
ēōa
ē'eus
sh'ēg
r'tle

pull
dry
sōw
tēa
gūm
tāre
bind
eūre
thōrn
shrūb
bough
tough
(tūf)
bōx'wood
hāre'-bēll
sprūce
brākes
shēath
pīs'til

dŷe'ing
tān'ning
su mac
sōak
(shō'māk)
pēd'i čel
pe dun cle
(pe dūnk'l)
plānt'ain
rōge'mā rŷ
mān'drake
shām'rock
shād'dock
plāne'-trēe
rōge'-woōd
brēad'-frūit
grēen'swārd

night'shāde
worm'woōd
wōlf's'-bāne
liz'ard-tail
ār'bor-vītāe
lig'num-vītāe
fūn'nel-fōrm
for-gēt'-me-not
bit'ter-nūt
bit'ter-erēs
bit'ter-swēt
būt'ter-nut
gŷm'no spērm
ān'gi o spērm
phe nōg'a mōiš
thor ough wort
(thūr'o wērt)
mōrn'ing-glō'ry

bit'ter-nūt
bit'ter-erēs
bit'ter-swēt
būt'ter-nut
gŷm'no spērm
ān'gi o spērm
phe nōg'a mōiš
thor ough wort
(thūr'o wērt)
mōrn'ing-glō'ry

XX. MINERAL KINGDOM.

231.	tĭn	slāte	āl'ka li	mĭn'er al	sĕe'ond a rŷ
mĕt'al	zĭne	chālk	ĕ'que oŭs	mĕr'eu ry	ter ti a ry
nĭck'el	lēad	flōat	ār'se nie	big'much	(tĕr'shĭ a rĭ)
pew'ter	fire	drift	ĕām'e o	i rid'i ūm	strāt'i fied
i ron	sālt	rŭcks	ĕm'er ŷ	plāt'i nŭm	sĕr'pen tĭne
(i'ĕrn)	grĭt	stōne	sŷ'e nĭte	rhō'di ūm	hŷ'dro gen
ĕŭ'bālt	zōne	ĕrŭst	kĕ'o lin	dĭ'a mōnd	neŭ'tral ize
ĕār'bon	ĕŭal	grŭp	sŭ'di ūm	pŷ'r'ox ĕne	phōs'phor ū
232.	āge	wĕld	ob tain'	sap phire	am mō'ni ā
grāv'el	ōre	fōrge	re dŭĕ'	(sāf'ir)	brĭ tĕn'ni ā
jew'el	gĕm	āt'om	re ŷult'	in tagl io	sul phŭ'rie
bĕr'ŷl	trāp	mĭ'eā	re māins'	(in tāl'yo)	ĕār nĕl'ian
pĕb'ble	sārd	sŭ'dā	ex tĭpet'	tur quoise	sta lĕe'tite
jās'per	pōst	ŭ'pal	ĕom bine'	(tŭr kĕz')	sta lĕg'mĭte
in'got	ĕŭke	ŭ'nŷx	sup pōrt'	lime'stōne	ān'thra ĕĭte
sĭl'ver	rōck	ĕŭr'al	dĭs ŷōlve'	sānd'stōne	e quĭv'a lent
233.	māss	sŭl'id	ĕŭp'per	as bĕs'tŭs	ān'ti mo nŷ
hĕ'ate	mārl	flŭ'id	tĕm'per	grāph'ite	ān'e thŷst
tŭ'paz	trāp	as sāy'	spĕl'ter	sĕl'e nĭte	āl'a bās ter
grā'net	elāy	re āet'	fĕld'spar	stĕ'a tĭte	mān'gā nĕgĕ
strā'tā	sānd	ŭ nĭte'	mār'ble	ād'a mant	mān'gā nĭte
rĕ'cent	bŭrn	ru'bŷ	grān'ite	pŏr'phy rŷ	sŭr'do nŷx
nĭ'trie	bāse	schist	bŭwl'der	bĭ tŭ'men	ĕhrŷ's'o lĭte
ŭx'ide	ĕārth	(shist)	sŭl'phur	dĭ mĭn'ish	ĕār'buŷ ele
234.	gŭld	āĕ'idŷ	plās'tie	zo ōt'ie	e vāp'o rāte
stōneŷ	mālt	al lōŷ'	nās'cent	plu tŭn'ie	brĭm'stōne
quartz	fōrm	pŭt'ash	neŭ'tral	vol ĕān'ie	grāŷ'wācke
gneiss	stĕel	rŭb'ble	brŭ'mine	au'gĭte	pŷ'r'ox ĕn'ie
chānge	flint	vā'por	pĕ'ri odŷ	ĕŏm'pound	pŏr'phy ry
fūmeŷ	lime	brĭt'tle	or gān'ie	sŭb'stance	po tās'si ūm
an nĕal'	shāle	zŷ'mie	skĕl'e ton	vŏl'a tile	dĕ'com pŏŷe
ba sālt'	glōbe	dŭe'tile	ĕāl'ĕi um	gĕn'er āte	māl'le a ble
dĕ bris'	pĕarl	frāg'ile	ĕm'e rald	ĕhĕm'ie al	pre ĕĭp'i tāte

KINGDOM.

min'er al sē'e'ond a rŷ
mēr'eu ry ter ti a ry
big'muth (tēr'shi a ri)
rid'i ūm strāt'i fied
plāt'i nūm sēr'pen tīne
rhō'di ūm hŷ'dro gen
li'a mōnd neū'tral ize
pŷ'rox ēno phōs'phor ū
ap phire am mō'ni ā
sāf'ir) brī tān'ni ā
n tagl io sul phū'rie
n tāl'yo eār nēl'ian
ur quoise sta lā'e'tite
tūr kēz') sta lā'g'mite
ime'stōne ān'θra čite
ānd'stōne e quiv'a leni
s bēs'tūs ān'ti mo nŷ
rāph'ite ām'e thŷt
ēl'e nite āl'a bās ter
tē'a tite mān'ga nŷe
d'a mant mān'gā nite
ōr'phy rŷ sūr'do nŷx
i tū'men ehrŷ's'ō lite
i min'ish eār'buq ele
ōt'ie e vāp'ō rāte
du tōn'ie brīm'stōne
ol eān'ie grāy'wācke
u'gite pŷ'rox ēn'ie
m'pound pōr'phy ry
ib'stance po tās'si ūm
l'a tile dō'eom pŷe
ēn'er āte māl'le a ble
hēm'ie al pre čip'i tāle

35.	li'as	ge ōl'o gŷ	si lū'ri an	min'er āl'o gŷ
i gin	tri'as	sār'di ūs	de vŷ'ni an	min'er al ist
y gen	fū'el	nī'tro gen	sa lif'er ōūs	mēt'a mōr'phie
o čene	a zōte'	mās'to don	pā'le o zō'ie	mag ne si um
'o čene	a zō'ie	dēf'i nite	mag ne si a	(māg nē'zhī um)
'o čene	pēr'mi an	mēs'o zō'ie	(māg nē'zhī ā)	pēt'ri fāe'tion
36.	jāg'ged	li uid	ge ōl'o gist	a lū'mi nūm
s'tal	sāl'ine	(lik'wid)	ge ol o gize	erŷ's'tal loid
r'beck	lūs'ter	foōt'print	erŷ's'tal lize	erŷ's'tal line
lō'rīne	sōlv'ent	grēen'sand	āg'gre gate	eon glōm'er ate
qinčh	sil'i eā	mill'stōne	bēll'met'al	eal čēd'o nŷ
o dūčē'	si lič'ie	zēh'stein	ō'zo čē'rite	ehŷ's'ō ber ŷl
erēase'	čp'i gēne	če no zō'ie	si lič'i ealče	ear'bon if'er ōūs
37.	ō'o lite	pre cious	in'or gān'ie	eon'fla grā'tion
xt'ūre	na cre	(prēsh'us)	eom būs'tion	hōrn'blēnde
e cies	(nā'ker)	a māl'gām	eom būs'tive	tqur'ma line
č'shēz)	mōlt'en	im bēd'ded	mag ne sian	rōt'ten stōne
lite	wēald'en	me tāl'lie	(māg nē'zhan)	un strāt'i fied
or ine	pŷ ri'tēg	ju rās'sie	cre ta ceous	fōs'sil if'er ōūs
h'e site	sūl'phu ret	tri ās'sie	(kre tū'shūs)	si lič'i fi eā'tion

Dictation Review.

MEDICINE relates to the prevention or cure of diseases of the body. An ailment is a morbid state of the body, not an acute disease. The patient had an infectious and malignant disease. Would he prefer allopathy, hydropathy, or homeopathy? Was the remedy allopathic, hydropathic, homeopathic, or botanic? A complaint is a slight disorder. A malady is a chronic or painful disorder. Was the fever scarlet, yellow, typhus, gastric, spotted, bilious, or phoid? The delirious invalid, a glutton and a cripple, suffered with the gout. Man suffers from diarrhea, toothache, rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, diphtheria, pneumonia, chilblains, dysentery, insanity, epilepsy, erysipelas, neuralgia, constipation, hydrophobia, congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, carbuncles, consumption, paralysis, nausea, pleurisy, etc.

Virus is a morbid poison ; venom, a poison from without, as from a bite or a sting. Is amputation a surgical operation ? The pharmacist, or druggist, sells many remedies, as arnica, balsam, salts, sassafras, quassia, ipecac, aloes, gum arabic, tinctures, senna, rhubarb, arsenic, creosote, morphine, licorice, antidotes, sedatives, calomel, valerian, liniment, strychnine, laudanum, chloroform, paregoric, mentha, ammonia, elecampane, opodeldoc, sarsaparilla, etc.

POLITICS relates to human duty connected with municipal, state and national government. LAW is a command, or rule of conduct from rightful authority, or founded on long usage and the decision of courts of justice. A suit may be civil, criminal, or in chancery. The persons and officers of a court are a judge, magistrate, chancellor, counselor, solicitor, barrister, lawyer, attorney, sheriff, bailiff, plaintiff, defendant, witness, a petit or a grand jury, a prisoner, tipstaff or constable, etc. A politician is versed in the science of government and the art of governing. He has to do with conventions, resolutions, petitions, investigations, ordinances, prosecutions, diplomacy, international proceedings, arbitrations, jurisprudence, etc.

WAR is an armed contest between nations or states. An aggressive attack and offensive war made our campaign defensive. Ammunition is the things used in loading fire-arms and ordnance of all kinds ; as, powder, balls, bombs, shot, etc. Weapons are any instruments used to fight with in war ; as a sword, pistol, cutlass, dagger, musket, carbine, cannon, javelin, gun, dirk, claymore, columbiad, bomb-shell, tomahawk, pike, howitzer, rifle, revolver, bayonet, falchion, etc. Soldiers, officers, and divisions are known as privateers, troops, forces, army, cavalry, squadron, company, militia, regulars, sharpshooters, regiment, battalion, brigade, escort, cohort, legion, column, phalanx, conscript, cadet, pioneer, volunteer, recruit, scout, corps, squad, lancer, hussar, dragoon, sentry, fusileer, grenadier, carbineer, sentinel, corporal, colonel, chaplain, captain, marshal, ensign, sergeant, adjutant, major, lieutenant, brigadier, aid-de-camp, etc.

The ANIMAL KINGDOM contains all beings having animal life. Its first division is vertebrates, animals having a back-bone, as man, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and fishes. Species of living beings having distinctive characters form genera. Zoölogy treats of the varieties, characters, habits, and homes of animals. Mammals, the

ison from without, as from
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arnica, balsam, salts, sal
es, senna, rhubarb, arseni
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chloroform, paregoric, ma
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a judge, magistrate, chan
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Weapons are any instru
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e, escort, cohort, legion
volunteer, recruit, scout
fusileer, grenadier, carb
captain, marshal, ensign
ier, aid-de-camp, etc.

l beings having animal
s having a back-bone, as
Species of living beings
Zoölogy treats of the
animals. Mammals, the

est class of vertebrates, are known by the females suckling their
ng. They are man, the gorilla, orang-outang, chimpanzee, bab-
monkey, ape, gibbon, elephant, rhinoceros, camelopard, drome-
hippopotamus, alpaca, agouti, aurochs, buffalo, marten, jackal,
ar, leopard, panther, congar, giraffe, hyena, llama, ocelot, zebra,
cat, wombat, wapiti, aardvark, antelope, gemsbok, hartbeest,
moset, moufflon, greyhound, guinea-pig, ichneumon, kangaroo,
erene, dolphin, porpoise, whale, camel, manatus, etc. Gregarious
nals live in flocks. Carnivorous animals feed on flesh; frugivo-
on fruits; herbivorous, on herbs; graminivorous, on grass;
ctivorous, on insects; and omnivorous, on every thing.

birds are numerous, as the eagle, hawk, martin, nightingale,
ridge, plover, pigeon, pètel, condor, canary, cassowary, curlew,
morant, albatross, chaffinch, falcon, flamingo, goshawk, grossbeak,
se, lammergeir, mavis, macaw, ostrich, osprey, penguin, paroquet,
l, turkey, toucan, vulture, widgeon, etc. *Reptiles* are known as
rds, turtles, snakes, frogs, an alligator, anaconda, adder, iguana,
ink, newt, cobra, tortoise, chameleon, crocodile, salamander, boa-
strictor, basilisk, viper, scincoidian, axolotl, rattle-snake, etc.
es are oviparous, or producing their young in eggs, living almost
lly in water; as, bass, cod, dolphin, anchovy, grayling, gudgeon,
dock, halibut, minnow, plaice, porpoise, perch, pike, shad, sole,
geon, salmon, tench, turbot, trout, mackerel, pickerel, etc.

Other Animals are known as *articulates*, *mollusks*, *radiates*, and
bryozoans. The *first* includes insects, as beetles, butterflies, etc.;
ers; myriapods, as centipeds; crustaceans, as crabs and lobsters;
worms, as earth-worm, leech, etc. The *second* includes cephalo-
s, as cuttle-fish or sepia; cephalates, as snails and other univalves;
phals, as oysters and other bivalves; ascidians, brachiopods,
bryozoans. The *third* includes echinoderms, as sea-urchins,
fishes, etc.; medusæ or jelly-fishes; and polyps. The *fourth*
udes sponges, rhizopods, and some animalcules. In these classes
scallop, seaslug, mussel, locust, cricket, cockle, earwig, hornet,
bee, bug, caterpillar, spoonworm, glow-worm, scorpion, locust,
flea, snail, whelk, slough, nautilus, silkworm, lepidopter, mag-
wasp, drone, midge, shrimp, prawn, cyclops, barnacle, trilobite,
roach, humble-bee or humble-bee, tarantula, periwinkle, etc.

The VEGETABLE KINGDOM is the portion of life in nature which includes plants. A plant is a living body, without voluntary motion, having a root, stem, and leaves. Botany treats of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classes and names. Trees are known as locust, linden, poplar, maple, walnut, fir, willow, cypress, hemlock, chestnut, catalpa, hickory, cedar, magnolia, sycamore, ailantus, etc. Plants or their fruit are slender, drooping, trailing, creeping, twining, nodding, annual, biennial, perennial, deciduous, tough, juicy, pulpy, pungent, tart, acrid, ripe, delicious, luscious, succulent, herbaceous, phenogamous, etc. Flowering and medicinal plants are the rose, pink, aloe, lily, tulip, phlox, poppy, primrose, peony, plantain, pansy, pennyroyal, azalea, anemone, blue-bell, hare-bell, bergamot, crocus, columbine, camellia, bitter-sweet, dahlia, daffodil, daisy, fox-glove, fuchsia, geranium, holly-hock, heliotrope, hyacinth, hyssop, honeysuckle, laburnum, liverwort, lavender, marigold, monk's-hood, mignonette, narcissus, oleander, rosemary, sweet-brier, trefoil, thoroughwort, verbena, violet, wolf's-bane, wormwood, woodbine, portulaca, etc.

The MINERAL KINGDOM includes any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition. Rocks are simple minerals, or aggregates of minerals, which may also contain other imbedded mineral species. Metal is a substance with a peculiar lustre, called *metallic*, insoluble in water and usually solid. Metals are found either native, or combined with oxygen, sulphur, and other elements forming *ores*. Geology treats of the mineral constitution of the globe, the causes of its physical features, and its history. The ages are named the azoic, paleozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic, and the age of man. The *minerals* are quartz, mica, feldspar, asbestos, emery, brimstone, tourmaline, hornblende, basalt, granite, marble, porphyry, stalactite, stalagmite, syenite, limestone, graywacke, alabaster, graphite, selenite, steatite, anthracite, boulder, crystal, kaolin, adamant, sardonyx, bitumen, etc. The *metals* are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, nickel, mercury, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, manganese, arsenic, iridium, rhodium, platinum, spelter, bell-metal, etc. *Precious stones* are the diamond, emerald, sardonyx, sardius, chrysolite, jasper, agate, jacinth, chalcedony, beryl, sapphire, carbuncle, pearl, ruby, sard, topaz, opal, onyx, amethyst, garnet, carnelian, turquoise, cameo, etc.

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etc. Plants or their
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tain, pansy, penny-
amot, crocus, colum-
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yssop, honeysuckle,
s-hood, mignonette,
s, thoroughwort, ver-
portulaca, etc.
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APPENDIX.

I. PRONUNCIATION.

1. WORDS PRONOUNCED SIMILARLY.

[These Lists of Words are for class exercises in PRONUNCIATION and ORAL SPELLING, the pupils pronouncing and spelling the words from the book.]

1.	bay	tail	maid	grate	frays
ail	bey	tale	māde	greāt	phrāse
ale	hāy	vāle	māil	gāge	chāsed
āte	hey	vell	māle	gānge	chāste
eight	bāil	trāy	nāy	fāint	brāid
fāin	bāle	treɣ	neigh	feint	brāyed
fāne	hāil	sāil	māze	Dāne	slāy
feign	hāle	sāle	māize	deign	sleigh
2.	gāte	prāy	plait	brāke	wāy
bāit	gāit	prey	plāte	break	weigh
bāte	fāte	pāin	plāin	wāin	stāke
bāse	fete	pāne	plāne	wāne	steuk
bāss	lāin	rāin	vāne	wāil	strāit
bāys	lāne	rein	vein	wāle	strāight
bāize	lāid	reign	vāin	wāist	wāit
prāys	lāde	rāze	māne	wāste	weight
preys	pāil	rāys	māin	nāve	wāde
prāise	pāle	rāise	Māine	knāve	weighed
3.	āre	bāll	bāre	jām	rāck
āir	ārk	bāwl	beār	jāmō	wrāck
ēre	gāll	pāll	fāir	lāx	trāet
ē'er	gawl	Paul	fāre	lācks	trācked
hāir	eāll	teār	hāir	lāps	drām
pāre	eāul	tāre	hāre	lāpse	drāchm
pāir	gāll	weār	stāir	bāld	drāft
peār	gāul	wāre	stāre	bāwled	drāugnt

4.	bē	hāll	pawz	eāst	gu'ger
ādz	bēe	hāul	paūze	eāste	gu'gur
āddz	bēat	hārt	elāwz	sēeg	eār'at
bād	bēet	heārt	elāuge	sēag	eār'rot
bāde	bēer	thēir	dēer	sēize	eān'on
rāp	blēr	thēre	dēar	eīēek	eān'r on
wrāp	çēre	sēen	nēed	erēak	can vas
tāx	sēer	sēine	knēed	bēech	(kūn'vas)
tācks	sēar	scēne	knēad	bēach	e'n'vass
5.	fēat	mēan	tēam	lēach	gl'tar
sēnt	fēet	miēn	tēem	lēech	gl'ter
çēnt	fēa	mēed	wēen	lēaks	as çēnt'
scēnt	fēe	mēad	wēan	lēeks	as sēnt'
çēde	llēf	wēak	rēek	plēçe	bōld'er
sēed	lēaf	wēek	wrēak	pēaçe	bōwl'der
gūght	hēel	sēem	pēak	shēer	eāp'i tal
ōught	hēal	sēam	pīque	shēar	eāp'i tol
6.	lēa	tiēr	sēa	bēll	guēst
kēy	lēe	tēar	sēe	bēlle	guēssed
quay	pēal	mēte	slēeve	brēd	bēr'rŷ
(kē)	pēel	mēat	slēave	brēad	bur y
hēre	piēr	mēet	frēeze	rēst	(bēr'ri)
hēar	pēer	swēet	friēze	wrēst	ces sion
rēad	stēal	suite	grēase	rēck	(sēsh'ūn)
rēed	stēel	(swēt)	Grēeçe	wrēck	sēs'sion
7.	fīr	bērth	rētch	hīde	hīre
çēll	fūr	birth	wretch	hīed	high'er
sēll	fūrz	sērgē	(rēch)	rīçe	in dīte'
çēil	fūrze	sūrge	rite	rīse	in dict'
sēel	sērf	quīre	wrīte	stīle	sēn'lor
sēal	sūrf	(kwīr)	rīght	stŷle	sēign'lor
rēd	pūrl	choīr	wrīght	blīte	çha grīn'
rēad	pēarl	(kwīr)	rīme	bīght	sha grēen'
ūrn	hērd	stēp	wryme	fīnd	eāl'en der
ēaro	hēard	stēppe	(rīm)	fīned	eāl'en dar

8.

bŷ
buy
rŷe
wrŷ
çite
site
slght

9.

eōte
eōat
fōre
fōur
hōeç
hōçe
lōne
lōan

10.

pōll
pōle
slōe
slōw
blūe
blew
(blū)

11.

eūre
corps
(kōr)
pōre
pōur
lōad
lōde
ōde
ōwed

east au'ger
easté au'gur
sees eär'at
seas eär'rot
seize eän'on
ereek eän'ron
ereak can vas
beech (kän'vas)
beach eän'vase

leach gl'tar
leech gl'ter
leaks as cönt'
leeks as sönt'
pièce bold'er
peäche bowl'der
shöer eäp'i tal
shäer eäp'i tol

böll guäst
bölle guässed
öröd bër'ry
öröad bur y
öst (bër'ri)
öröst ces sion
öck (sësh'ün)
öröck sës'sion

hide hire
ied high'er
ce in dite'
se in dict'
ile sän'ior
yle säign'ior
te cha grin'
gitt sha grün'
nd eäl'en der
ned eäl'en dar

8. gillt limb isle kill söre
by gullt limn alele kiln söar
buy gild him elime nit söw'er
rye gulld hÿmn elimb knlt kërnel
wry lÿnx mist night hie colonel
cite links missed knight high (kërnel)
site ring bäl'let slight nÿce prin'ci pal
sight wring bäl'lot sleight gneiss prin'ci ple

9. time board böar bold bür'row
eöte thyme böred böre böwled bor ough
eöat (tim) fört böll bröoch (bür'ro)
fore möte förte böle bröach ehöl'er
four möat döe böwl browz eöl'lar
höes möan döugh glöze browze eoun'cil
höse möwn töld glöwz crews eoun'sel
löne löad töled gröan (krqz) eöm'pli ment
löan löwed tölled gröwn erulge eöm'ple ment

10. hö hew bütt hörde röde förth
pöll höe (hä) bütt hörd röad föurth
pöle höe dünn nöge röwed eöarse
slöe low Hüggh döno knöwz foul eöurse
slöw töe flüe düst höle fowl thröne
blüe töw flew döst whöle (foul) thröwn
blew röe slüe nün mödo röte börne
(blü) röw slew nöne möwed wröte böurne

11. O röge böw nöt süm thröe
eöre öh rows beau knöt söme thröw
corps öwe (röz) (bö) ryde bow rüing
(kör) öre söle sö rööd (bou) wrüing
pöre öar söul sew tq bough sküll
pöur ö'er löck (sö) töö rüff seüll
löad tön loch söw twq rough wöod
löde tün (löck) wön düe (rüf) wöuld
öde sön töad one dew rööt plüm
öwed sün töwed (wün) (dü) rüte plümb

12.	new	mūge	threw	hōop	mōre
ewe	(nū)	mewə	(thrq)	whōop	mōw'er
(yq)	knew	our	thrqugh	stōop	flour
yqu	elūe	hour	brews	stqup	flow'er
yow	clew	brute	(brqz)	lōre	ēōz'en
(yq)	(klū)	bruit	brūise	lōw'er	ēōūg'in

13.	vi'al	I'dle	riġ'or	mēd'al	mār'shal
ānt	vi'ol	I'dol	riġ'ger	mēd'dle	mār'tial
āunt	l're	I'dyl	sūe'eor	mān'or	māre'schal
bōy	li'ar	çyġ'net	sūck'er	mān'ner	in vāde'
buoy	lēan	sīg'net	bār'on	prōf'it	in veighēd
(bwəi)	l'en	pāl'ette	bār'ren	prōph'et	de viġ'er
lōrd	d're	pāl'let	ġām'ble	ēūr'rant	de viġ'or
lqud	d'y'er	pāl'ate	ġām'bol	ēūr'rent	dī viġ'or
ēōrd	lēv'y	pēd'al	lēss'en	fā'ther	pōp'u laçe
chord	lēv'ee	pēd'dle	lēss'on	fār'ther	pōp'u loūs
(kərd)	shōne	çēl'lar	mēt'al	pās'sa bie	ēōn'fi dant
alms	shōwn	sēll'er	mēt'tle	pās'si bie	ēōn'fi dānt'
(āmz)	d'y'ing	bēt'ter	çym'bal	in dī'ter	de scend'ent
ārmq	d'y'e'ing	bēt'tor	aym'bol	in dict'or	de scend'ant

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read the following sentences, emphasizing the words in *Italics*, thus testing their PRONUNCIATION; define and spell the *Italic* words orally, the teacher reading the sentences slowly and distinctly; and write the sentences from dictation.]

HOLD my *bale* while I *bail* the *bōat*. The *Bey* has a *bōat* in the *bay*. Break *flax* with a *braks*. *Deign* to say what can *ail* the *Dane*. He ate *eight* eggs and drank *ale*. Win your *bays*. The *clōth* is *baize*. That *base* man sang *bass*. *Braid* the *lash*. The *āss* *brayed*. A snake *chased* the *chaste* child. I would *fain* know why *you feign* to build a *fane*. Her *faint* heart led her to use a *feint*. What was his *fate* at the grand *fete*. The words, "The *clōth frays*," form a *phrase*. The *pale* girl filled a *pail* at the *gate*. Did you note the *hale* man's odd *gait*, in the snow and *hail*? See the *great* cook *grate* the *rōot*. *Hey*, boys! stir the *hay*. A *knave* broke the *nave* of

hōp mōre
chōp mōw'er
stōp flour
stqup flow'er
ōre eōz'en
ōw'er eōūg'in

'al mār'shal
'dle mār'tial
'or märe'schal
'ner in vāde'
'it in veighed
h'et de viğ'er
rant de viğ'or
rent dī viğ'or
ner pōp'u laçe
her pōp'u loūs
sa bie eōn'fi dant
i ble eōn'fi dānt'
'ter de scend'ent
ct'or de scend'ant

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he *Bey* has a bōat in
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Braid the lash. The
I would fain know
led her to use a feink.
ls, "The clōth frays."
e gate. Did you note
See the great cook
ave broke the nave of

a wheel. He *laid* down his cōat, and helped *lade* the ship that had
ain near the *lane*. The *maid* made a hood. The *male* child lost the
main chance to *mail* the letter. If the horse from *Maine* *neigh*, grasp
his *mane*. *Nay*; it is *plain* he is in no *maze* to see *maize* grow. It
will *pain* us, if you break the *plane* pane of glass. *Plait* her hair.
Get a *plate* of frūit, I *pray* you. Puss has her *prey*.

2. If it *rain*, loose the *rein* and ride fast in the *sleigh*. If that king
reign, he will *slay* us, and *raze* our town. *Raise* the bōat's sūil in
the sun's *rays*. Eat *steak*, if it be for *sale*. Set the *stake* straight.
Wade the *strait*. I *weighed* him and knew his *weight*. Wait and
hear a *tale* of a dōg's *tail*. *Weigh* the cake on the *tray*. The *trey* in
cards has three spots. Lead the *way*. Use no *veil* in that cool *vale*.
The *vain* lad burst a *vein*. The *vane* pointed east. The lash made
the dog *wail* and left a *wale* on his flesh. Mōnș *wane* or *waste*. Ride
in a *wain*. Her *waist* is small. A *canon* is a rīle or law. The *can-*
non ball fits the *auger* hole. Buy gold of twenty *carats*. Fill the
canvas bag with *carrots*. From the *capital* speech of the senator in
the *capitol*, I *augur* success in the *canvass*.

3. Drive the *tacks* with the *adz*. He *adds* a *drachm* to my *tax*.
The *bad* man *bāde* him drink a *dram*. Did he *jam* his hand on the
hamb? Puss *laps* milk. Heed the *lapse* of time. The *lax* man *lacks*
bread. Fill the *hay-rack*. *Wrack* is a sea-plant. *Wrap* up well.
Ray the door. I *tracked* the ox on that *tract* of land. Ought we to
pay *aught* for that *ark*, or bōat? That *mark* is an *arc*. My *heart* was
sick, when he shot the *hart*. He made *all* the holes with an *awl*. The
bold Gaul *bawled* for a ball of yarn. If you *call*, do not *bawl*. *Haul*
the hay to the *hall*; but do not *gall* the horse. *Paul* may get a *caul*
for Ann's *hāir*. Did the *pall* swāy? The cat's sōft *paws* have *claws*.
Read the *clause*, and then *pause*. Was the *heir* to this land *e'er* in
want of pure *air*, *ere* he left *hōme*? Did he *bear* the *fair* child on
his *bare* arms? Pay *their* *fare* by stage. I saw a *hair* in the *hare*
pie. *Pare* a pair of *pears*. He *stares* at the *stairs*. Do not *tear* the
dress, if you *wear* it. Wheat and *tares* grew *there*. He lōst *casts*
when he *cast* her *ōff*. I will pay your *draft*, for the *draught* horse.

4. Let the *bee* be. Do not *beat* the lad with a *beech* rod, if he eat a
beet. The boat in the *creek* is near the *beuch*. The wheels *creak*.
Beer brought him to his *bier*. He made a *breach* in the wall with the

breech of his gun. To *cede* is to yield or give up. Birds eat *seed*. To *cere* is to smear with wax. The *seer* saw a *sear* leaf. The *seal* on my note was red. *Ceil* the room. *Seel* means to close the eyes. The *dear* boy fed the *deer*. It is quite a *feat* to write with one's feet. *Flee* from the *flea*. Did milk *freeze* on the *frieze*, or nap? Once *Greece* was free. See the *grease* spot. His sore *heel* will *heal*. *Here* we can *hear* him. You *need* a *key* for the door. *Knead* the dough. This is *kneel* grass. The ship is at the *quay*. Sheep feed on the *lea* near the *lee* shore. *Leach* the ashes. *Leech* the wound. I'd as lief as not tear out the *leaf*. The boat *leaks*. Eat *leeks*. The *mean* has no *meed*. Drink *mead*. His *mien* I love. *Mete* out the *meat* for those that *meet* here. To keep the *peace*, the *peer* gave a *piece* of land for a *pier*, or wharf. To *pique* me, she stood on the mountain *peak*. Hear the *peal* of bells. The *pear* has a thin *peel*.

5. If he *read* a scene from that play, shake a *reed* at him. I have *seen* fish caught in that *seine*. While they *reek* with blood, they *wreak* their wrath on those *weak* men. Did you *see* the deep *sea* last *week*? The *sleeve* did *seem* to have no *seam*. He *sees* them *seize* the ship on the high *seas*. Get the *sleave* of the silk. It is *sheer* shame to *shear* sheep in March. Did he *steal* the *steel* chain? The *sweet* girl has a *suite* of rooms. As I drive the *team*, the air *teems* with flies. With a *tear* she saw a *tier* of the slain. It is time, I *ween*, to *wean* the child. Our *guest* guessed that the *belle* rang the *bell*. She is *well-bred*. Eat *bread*. He led the *wretch* to the *cell*. Did the sick child *retch*? He *sent* the lad to *sell* some *lead*. Pay a *cent* for the *sweet scent*. He *read* the *red* book. What *reck* ye of the ship's *wreck*? If he *step* up, *wrest* the knife from him. *Rest* on the *steppe*, or vast plain. On my *birth-day*, I took a *berth* in the boat. *Earn* the rare *urn*. I put your *fur* cap on the *fir-tree*. Wear *furs*. *Furze* is a shrub. I *heard* the *herd*. I saw a *pearl* in the brook that *purle* there. The *serf* swam in the *surf*. A *surge* wet my *serge* coat.

6. Fish *bite* in that *bight*. *Buy* tea by the pound. The *site* of my house is in *sight*. *Cite* him to come. They *climb* *high* rocks in that cold *clime*. I will *hide* one eye and *hie* to my home. Beasts *die*. *Dye* the yarn. *Find* some *rice*. The judge *fined* me. They *hied* to that *rise* of ground. The bold *knight* came by *night*. *Lie* down. We make soap of *lye* and grease. Will *rye* make *nice* bread? The

re up. Birds eat seed,
 sear leaf. The seal on
 to close the eyes. The
 write with one's feet.
 frieze, or nap? Once
 re heel will heal. Here
 or. Knead the dough.
 Sheep feed on the lea
 he wound. I'd as lief
 leaks. The mean has
 Mete out the meat for
 peer gave a piece of
 stood on the mountain
 thin peel.

reed at him. I have
 creek with blood, they
 see the deep sea last
 He sees them seize the
 x. It is sheer shame
 el chain? The sweet
 n, the air teems with
 It is time, I ween, to
 rang the bell. She is
 the cell. Did the sick
 . Pay a cent for the
 eek ye of the ship's
 Rest on the steppe,
 in the boat. Earn
 Wear furs. Furs
 the brook that purls
 t my serge coat.

and. The site of my
 b high rocks in that
 home. Beasts die.
 d me. They hied to
 y night. Lie down.
 ke nice bread? The

rock is of gneiss. She sighed. Her neck is wry, or turned to one side.
 If the choir sing, bring a quire of paper. Rime means white frost.
 The words rhyme. That rite of the Church is right. The wright
 can mend the wheel and write a note. You slight my sleight, or trick,
 of hand. His style is terse. Take time to climb the stile, or steps.
 I know where wild thyme grows. A rat had been in the bin of grain.
 If they gild the book, the guild, or club, will pay for the gill. If he
 kill my son in the lime-kiln, his guilt must be known. I heard him
 sing a hymn in the inn. Limn or paint the limb of a tree. Did the
 lynx break the links of the chain? She missed her ring in the mist.
 I saw a nit on the calf. Knit hose. Wring out the cloth.

7. The bold man bowled well. Pin the cape with her brooch.
 Broach the whole cask of ale. A boar bore the dog on his tusk. He
 bored a hole in a board. He put the boll of a plant into my bowl of
 milk. Bole is fine clay, not coarse. Trace the course of the stream.
 The beau shot with a bow. Has the pear a core? To drill the corps
 at the fort is his forte. Put on your coat and drive the sheep out of
 the cote. Will the doe eat dough? In the fore part of the day, I saw
 four men go forth for the fourth time. Gloze not sin. The eel
 glows. I have heard him groan since he has grown stout. That
 horde will hoard eörn. He hoes the corn with a hoe. Ho! he has a
 hole in his hose. That lone man knows that I want the whole loan.
 The ox loved when I struck his nose. When a mote was in his eye, I
 heard him moan. I know a load of grass is mown; for I mowed it.
 Lo! the man lies low in the moat. That lode, or vein, of ore is rich.
 O John, did you owe him? Oh, for shame! he owed him for the ode.
 We went o'er the lake with one oar. He struck my poll, or head,
 with a pole. He pores o'er a book. Pour out tea. He rowed the boat.
 She rode the mule in the road. The roe can swim. Row the boat.
 Learn by rote what he wrote. Smell the rose. The trees are in rows.
 The slow lad may eat a shoe. My shoe has a sole. His soul can not die.
 Sow the rye so; and then sew my coat. Birds soar. I felt a throe of
 pain, as I strove to throw the toad with my sore hand. The king's
 throne was thrown down. He towed the boat. Put tow on your sore
 toe. I told the tale. He tolled the bell. I toled the sheep with salt.

8. I did not throw a knot. I found a key and a lock near the loch,
 or lake. Does he bruise his hands when he brews beer? The bruit is

that the *brute* was slain. The *crews* of the ships will *cruise* for a month. Does he *whoop* when you roll your *hoop*? The *rude* boy knows that a *rood* of land is one fourth of an acre. *Stoop* to the *stoup* for holy water. She, *too*, may go to town with the *two* boys. He *threw* a stone *through* the pane. The wind *blew* the *blue* elsth. If it were *once* lost, I *knew* that *Hugh* could get no *clue* to my *new* ring. The pay for that *clew*, or ball of thread, is *due*. *Dew* is on the grass. *Hew* wood of a dark *hue*. While you *muse*, the cat *meows*. Birds *flew* up the *flue*. They *slew* my son. Do not *slue* the sled round. Buy all *but* the *butt* of wine. The *dun* has *done* the deed. *Dost* thou see the *dust*? *None* knew the *nun*. The wall is *plumb*. Get *some* *plums* for my son. Pay the full *sum*. The *rough* winds blew off her *ruff*. Would you go to the *wood* when the *sun* shines? She *wrung* her hands when I *rung* the bell. *Scull* the boat. His *skull* is thick. Give a *ton* of hay for a *tun* of wine. The *fowl* was on a *bough*. *Bow* to our friends an *hour* hence. Do not *foul* our well. On our *route*, we dug this *root*. That *ballet* mocks a free *ballot*.

9. Our colonel was *bolder* than a *higher* officer. I prefer *flour*, not grain in the *kernel*. This *flower* grew near a *boulder*. If you *hire* the *mower*, pay *more* wages. Our *cousin's* attempt to *cozen* the trader, caused no little *chagrin*. The box was covered with *shagreen*. In her rash *choler*, she tore the lace *collar*. The *seignior* refused the *cession* of his lands. If the jury *indict* you this *session*, *indite* a letter to the *senior* counsel. His *lore* will influence the city *council* and the *lower* court. Rabbits *burrows* near the old *borough* with its sparse dwellers. Expect a *complement* of *compliments*. By giving *alms*, our *aunt* became the *idol* of the *idle* populace of a *populous* town. That *idyl* of the *prophet* and poet will *profit* us. A *lesson* from the *ant* may *lessen* your wants. The sinking *boy* clasped the *buoy* with his arms for *succor*. He has a very dainty *palate*. The *dying* baron lay on a *pallet* of straw. The painter mixes colors on a *palette*. A *tow* cord is not the *chord* of a *lyre* or a *viol*. The *liar* said the *aisle* of a temple on that *barren* *isle* is a mile wide. The *dyer* broke a *vial* of rare *dye* while *dyeing* the cloth. The *better* was not much *better* than a *gambler*. *Gambol* like a *lamb*, but do not *gamble* for gold. The judge has a *lien* on that *lean* team. The *dire* news and the *manner* of the owner of the *manor* caused my

fath
levy
state
on a
will
the r
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my c
divis

[T
Oral a

1.

A,
vitem
grass

14.

è'ra
pi'ea
äb'bä
sö'fä
sö'dä
mi'ea
vil'la
prö'ä
pöl'ka

2

WE
in the

ships will cruise for a
hoop? The rude boy
ere. Stoop to the stoup
th the two boys. He
to the blue eldth. If it
to clue to my new ring.
Dew is on the grass.
cat mews. Birds flew
e sled round. Buy all
d. Dost thou see the
mb. Get some plums
nds blew off her ruff.
nes? She wrung her
. His skull is thick.
was on a bough. Bow
well. On our route,
t.
. I prefer flour, not
boulder. If you hire
ot to cozen the trader,
l with shagreen. In
seignior refused the
this session, indite a
ence the city council
old borough with its
oliments. By giving
oulace of a populous
fit us. A lesson from
oy clasped the buoy
palate. The dying
mixes colors on a
or a viol. The liar
a mile wide. The
cloth. The better
like a lamb, but do
at lean team. The
manor caused my

father to go farther. At the weekly levee, the marshal announced the
levy of new forces. He inveighed against a proposal to invade the
state. A metal cymbal was used for martial music. A symbol of love,
on a gold medal, was shown as the moon shone on the sea. The seller
will close his cellar and peddle the clothes not yet sold. A cygnet was
the motto on his signet. Do not meddle with the organ pedal. The
inditer wrote a note to the indictor. A currant bush grows beside
my door. Swim with the current. The deviser of this fractional
divisor was the devisor of an estate.

II. FACTS IN PRONUNCIATION.

[The following Lists of Words are for Class Exercises in Pronunciation, and
Oral and Written Spelling.]

1. A INITIAL, FINAL, OR UNEMPHATIC.

A, as an initial or final unaccented syllable, or as an
unemphatic word, should be pronounced nearly like a in ask,
grass—though the volume of sound is somewhat less; as,

14.	à dŏ'	à side'	à bōde'	à wāke'	à erōss'	āsth'mā
ē'ra	à ġō'	à bide'	à dōre'	à wārd'	à ġhāst'	quas'siā
pl'eā	à bēt'	à tilt'	à bāse'	à mōng'	à bound'	sa li'nā
āb'bā	à fār'	à vāil'	à bōve'	à mās'	Cū'bā	sa li'vā
sō'fā	à lās'	à vāst'	à wāit'	à māze'	chī'nā	à rō'mā
sō'dā	à hōy'	à eūte'	à pārt'	à mēnd'	ēx'trā	sil'i eā
mī'eā	à mid'	à tōne'	à ġlōw'	à mūse'	lā'mā	al pā'eā
vil'lā	à vow'	à bāte'	à lārm'	à mūck'	mān'nā	nēb'u lā
prō'ā	à wāy'	à bout'	à ġāze'	à drōit'	stān'zā	à zā'le ā
pōl'kā	à fire'	à ġrēe'	à miss'	à nōint'	eōm'mā	ġo ril'lā

2. U OR EW PRECEDED BY R OR SH.

WHEN u long, or ew, is preceded by r or the sound of sh,
in the same syllable, it has the sound of o in move (u); as,

15.	rųe	rų'in	trų'ant	pe rųse'	prų'der ỹ
trųce	rųle	rų'bỹ	brew'er	pe rųke'	erų'ci ble
trųth	rųse	rų'ble	un trųe'	in trųde'	erų'ci fix
erųde	rųth	rųl'er	im brųe'	su mach	serų'ti nỹ
prųde	brew	rų'al	brų'tish	(shų'măk)	trų'eu lent
prųne	drew	erų'et	rųth'ful	prų'dençe	rų'bi eund
shrew	erew	drų'id	rųth'less	in sure	rų'di ment
shrewd	grew	trų'lỹ	prų'dent	(in shųr')	serų'pu lous
sprųce	trųe	rų'mor	prųd'ish	ab strųse'	in tru sion
brų'tal	fruit	rų'brie	prųn'ing	as sure	(in trų'zhũn)
frų'gal	sure	rų'gate	serų'ple	(ash shųr')	ob trų sion
trų'ant	(shųr)	rų'gĩne	fruit'ful	erų'ci fỹ	pro trų'sion

3. THE TERMINATION EN.

Most words ending in *en*, unless *e* is preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r*, drop the *e* in pronunciation ; as,

16.	tăk'en	făl'en	găr'den	wăr'den	bră'zen
č'ven	wăk'en	făt'ten	hărd'en	wėak'en	blăck'en
ov'en	hōv'en	shăk'en	hėav'en	wōd'en	ėarth'en
oft'en	wōv'en	eră'ven	sōft'en	whit'en	hėa'then
sėv'en	dōz'en	kīt'ten	spōk'en	stif'fen	chăst'en
rip'en	list'en	silk'en	hōi'den	glist'en	heărk'en
riv'en	lėad'en	sick'en	sũnk'en	glăd'den	shōrt'en
giv'en	lėav'en	driv'en	gōld'en	quick'en	threăt'en
vix'en	hăst'en	băr'den	brōk'en	thick'en	fright'en
tō'ken	făst'en	dėep'en	mōlt'en	smīt'ten	bright'en

The following are *all* the words in which the *e* should be sounded, except those having *l*, *m*, *n*, or *r* preceding *e*, and of these the *e* is silent only in *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* :

17.	lĩ'ehen	jěr'ken	row en	yew en	măr'ten	chick'en
ks'pen	lăt'ten	plăt'en	(rou'en)	(yų'en)	mīt'ten	kitch'en
păt'en	slōv'en	păt'ten	sũd'den	hỹ'phen	wick'en	mỹn'chen

4. THE TERMINATION ED.

WORDS ending in *ed* usually drop the *e* in pronunciation, unless it is preceded by *d* or *t*; as,

ruſe' prŭ'der ʃ
uke' eru'çi ble
ude' eru'çi fix
nach seru'ti nŷ
'māk) tru'eu lent
denſe ru'bi eünd
ure ru'di ment
hqr') seru'pu louſ
ruſe' in tru ſion
re (in tru'zhün)
shqr') ob tru ſion
i fy pro tru'ſion

18.	snēezed	gīg'gled	de tāined'	ex am'ined
plāced	whēezed	nib'bled	ob tāined'	ān'a lŷzed
chāssed	griēved	eäck'led	pre vāiled'	süb'til ized
chāfed	squeezed	bāb'bled	ex plāined'	dis chārged'
shāked	elēanged	gāb'bled	ab stāined'	eāt'e ehiſed'
shāved	wriſhed	war'bled	ar rānged'	rēe'oſ nized
blāmed	bounſed	shūf'fled	de rānged'	seru'ti nized

EN.

preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*,

But in adverbs formed by adding *ly*, and in nouns formed by adding *ness* to words ending in *ed*, the *e* is sounded, as in assuredly, composedness. Also in some participial and other *adjectives*; as,

den brā'zen
'en blāck'en
'en ēārſh'en
'en hēa'then
'en chās'ten
'en heār'ken
den shōrt'en
'en thrēat'en
'en fright'en
ten bright'en

19.	dōg'ged	pīck'ed	wīck'ed	stüb'bed	strēak'ed
ē'ged	rāg'ged	eūrs'ed	wīng'ed	erāb'bed	wrētch'ed
nā'ked	rūg'ged	eūs'ped	lēarn'ed	erāg'ged	be lōv'ed
lēg'ged	hōōk'ed	sā'ered	blēss'ed	erōōk'ed	un lēarn'ed
jāg'ged	pēak'ed	deū'ced	brīnd'ed	erūtch'ed	lēarn'ed lŷ

5. THE TERMINATION EL.

THE *e* in the termination *el* is usually sounded; as,

the *e* should be
preceding *e*, and
and swōllen :

20.	ān'gel	mōd'el	tūn'nel	bār'rel	pēt'rel
lā'bel	pān'el	lin'tel	fūn'nel	chīg'el	mōr'sel
lōv'el	jew'el	lau'rel	nīck'el	chāp'el	kēs'trel
bēv'el	eām'el	tīn'sel	gār'v'el	eān'cel	seūl'pel
hōv'el	vow'el	trāv'el	gōs'pel	vēs'sel	quar'el

In the following and *only exceptions* the *e* is silent; as,

ār'ten chīck'en
't'ten kītch'en
ck'en mŷn'chen

21.	bē'tel	snīv'el	shēk'el	bār'bel	chāt'tel
rāv'el	nā'v'el	drīv'el	swīv'el	mān'tel	shrīv'el
ēa'gel	qu'gel	seōv'el	tēa'gel	mūs'sel	mis pick'el
hā'zel	grōv'el	shōv'el	drāz'el	wēa'gel	mān'gel-wūr'zel

6. WORDS COMMENCING IN *DIS*.

IN words commencing in *dis*, the *s* usually has its regular atonic sound ; as,

22.	<i>dis</i> plāy'	<i>dis</i> gūst'	<i>dis</i> bānd'	<i>dis</i> ā'ble	<i>dis</i> fā'vor
	<i>dis</i> pēl'	<i>dis</i> pūte'	<i>dis</i> eūss'	<i>dis</i> miss'	<i>dis</i> a' vow'
	<i>dis</i> māy'	<i>dis</i> sēt'	<i>dis</i> eārd'	<i>dis</i> erēt'	<i>dis</i> al low'
	<i>dis</i> till'	<i>dis</i> sēt'	<i>dis</i> tīnet'	<i>dis</i> pātch'	<i>dis</i> an nēx'
	<i>dis</i> like'	<i>dis</i> tēnd'	<i>dis</i> trāet'	<i>dis</i> trūst'	<i>dis</i> ar rāy'
	<i>dis</i> tēt'	<i>dis</i> pōrt'	<i>dis</i> plāce'	<i>dis</i> lōdge'	<i>dis</i> eol'or
	<i>dis</i> jōin'	<i>dis</i> pōse'	<i>dis</i> elōge'	<i>dis</i> trēss'	<i>dis</i> eov'er
				<i>dis</i> eom'fit	<i>dis</i> erēd'it

It has the sound of *z* in *ten* words and their derivatives :

23.	<i>dis</i> hēir'	<i>dis</i> sōlve'	<i>dis</i> dāin'
<i>dis</i> ārm'	<i>dis</i> ōwn'	<i>dis</i> cern	<i>dis</i> hōm'or
<i>dis</i> mal	<i>dis</i> ēage'	(<i>diz</i> zērn')	<i>dis</i> ās'ter

7. FINAL *TH*.

NOUNS which, in the singular, end in *th* atonic, usually retain the same sound in the plural ; as,

24.		<i>dēath</i>	<i>dēaths</i>	<i>ēarth</i>	<i>ēarths</i>
<i>pīth</i>	<i>pīths</i>	<i>swāth</i>	<i>swāths</i>	<i>dēarth</i>	<i>dēarths</i>
<i>mýth</i>	<i>mýths</i>	<i>yquth</i>	<i>yquths</i>	<i>shēath</i>	<i>shēaths</i>
<i>fāith</i>	<i>fāiths</i>	<i>smīth</i>	<i>smīths</i>	<i>hēarth</i>	<i>hēarths</i>
<i>slōth</i>	<i>slōths</i>	<i>wīdth</i>	<i>wīdths</i>	<i>hēalth</i>	<i>hēalths</i>
<i>trōth</i>	<i>trōths</i>	<i>wrāth</i>	<i>wrāths</i>	<i>wēalth</i>	<i>wēalths</i>
<i>brōth</i>	<i>brōths</i>	<i>lēngth</i>	<i>lēngths</i>	<i>grōwth</i>	<i>grōwths</i>
<i>trūth</i>	<i>trūths</i>	<i>brēath</i>	<i>brēaths</i>	<i>brēadth</i>	<i>brēadths</i>

Eight words only, ending in *th* atonic in the singular number, change it to *th* subtonic in forming the plural ; as,

25.		<i>pāth</i>	<i>pāths</i>	<i>mōth</i>	<i>mōths</i>
<i>lāth</i>	<i>lāths</i>	<i>ōath</i>	<i>ōaths</i>	<i>mouth</i>	<i>mouths</i>
<i>bāth</i>	<i>bāths</i>	<i>elōth</i>	<i>elōths</i>	<i>wrēath</i>	<i>wrēaths</i>

[Fuf]
thus sh

W
of acco

IN DIS.

ally has its regu-

'ble dīs fā'vor
vow' dīs cī'ple
low' dīs lō'y'al
n nēx' dīs ōr'der
r rāy' dīs eōm'fit
ōl'or dīs erēd'it
ōv'er dīs eōm'fort

their derivatives :

dīḡ dāin'
dīḡ ḡōn'or
dīḡ ḡs'ter

h atonic, usually

rfh ēarfh
arfh dēarfh
Eafh shēafh
Ĥrfh heārfh
alfh hēalfh
alfh wēalfh
wrfh ḡrōwfh
adfh brēadfh

in the singular
the plural ; as,

nōfh mōthḡ
nouth mouthḡ
wreāfh wreāthḡ

8. DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT.

DISSYLLABLES in which the same word is used for a *verb*, or a *noun* or *adjective*, are distinguished by accenting the noun or adjective on the *first* syllable, and the verb on the *second*. A few dissyllables, at once *nouns* and *adjectives*, accent the noun on the *first* syllable and the verb on the *last* :

26.		ēs'say	es sāy'	ēs'eōrt	es eōrt'
āf'fix	af fix'	āb'straet	ab strāet'	eōn'sōle	eon sōle'
āe'cent	ae cēnt'	eōn'erete	eon erēte'	auḡ'ment	auḡ mēnt'
āb'sent	ab sēnt'	eōn'duet	eon dūet'	eōm'paet	eom pāet'
au'gust	au ḡust'	eōn'fiet	eon fliet'	eōm'pound	eom pound'
eōl'leet	eol lēet'	eōn'serve	eon sērve'	frē'quent	fre quēnt'
ēm'ent	ēe mēnt'	eōn'traet	eon trāet'	in'crease	in erāse'
eōn'cert	eon cērt'	eōn'trast	eon trāst'	in' stinēt	in stīnet'
eōn'fine	eon fine'	eōn'vērt	eon vērt'	eōl'lēaḡue	eol lēaḡue'
eōn'test	eon tēst'	eōn'vērse	eon vērse'	trāns'pōrt	trāns pōrt'

27.		eōn'vōy	eon vōy'	dēs'eant	des eānt'
dēs'ert	de ḡert'	eōn'viet	eon viet'	im'press	im prēss'
dī'ḡest	dī ḡēst'	ēs'port	ex pōrt'	mīn'ute	mi nūte'
in'sult	in sūlt'	ḡāl'lant	ḡal lānt'	pēr'fume	per fūme'
prē'fix	pre fix'	im'port	im pōrt'	fēr'ment	fer mēnt'
rēb'el	re bēl'	prō'jeet	pro jēet'	trāns'fer	trans fēr'
rēe'ōrd	re eōrd'	prō'test	pro tēst'	tōr'ment	tor mēnt'
rē'tail	re tāil'	ūp'start	up stārt'	sūr'name	sur nāme'
rē'fuse	re fūḡe'	sūb'jeet	sub jēet'	prēm'ise	pre mlḡe'
ōb'jeet'	ob jēet'	prēs'ent	pre ḡēnt'	prōḡ'ress	pro ḡrēss'
ēs'traet	ex trāet'	prōd'uce	pro dūce'	in'ter diet	in ter dīet'

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read these sentences distinctly, accenting with force *Italic words*, thus showing DISCRIMINATIVE ACCENT.]

WHY does your *ab'sent* friend *absent* himself? Did he *abstract* an *abstract* of your speech from the desk? Note the mark of accent, and accent the right syllable. *Affix* an *affix* to that word.

Secure an *augment* to the army. Rain *augments* the stream. In *August*, the *august* writer entered into a *compact* to prepare a *compact* discourse. Buy some *cement*, and *cement* the glass. If we *colleague*, my *colleague* will do the speaking. Read the *collect*. *Collect* the taxes. *Compound* the drugs. Man is a *compound* of flesh and spirit. Attend the *concert*. *Concert* measures. Gold is a porous *concrete*. Blood *concretes* in a bowl. His *conduct* was good. *Conduct* your affairs with prudence. The army will not pass the *confines* of the state. *Confine* the criminal. The *conflict* was bloody. The laws *conflict*. The *conserve* is good. *Conserve* the fruit. The *contest* was perilous. *Contest* the claim. The *contract* is void. Moisture *contracts* a rope. Observe the *contrast* between a well-bred man and a clown. The shrub *contrasts* finely with the oak. *Converse* with each other. Hold *converse* with nature. *Convert* ice into water. The *convert* is zealous. *Convict* the *convict* of his error. The *convoy* will *convoy* the fleet. *Desert* us not in the *desert*. The bird sung her *descant*. People *descant* on your acts. Read the *digest*. *Digest* your reply. The *escort* will *escort* the king. Did he *essay* to write an *essay*? They will *export* our *exports*. Read an *extract*. *Extract* a tooth.

2. Beer will *ferment* if you put a *ferment* into it. *Console* the afflicted. Put the vase on the *console*. Eternal *torment* will *torment* the impenitent sinner. Do you understand the *import* of these words? We *import* teas. *Impress* that fact on his mind. The age bears his *impress*. *Incense* him not. Burn *incense* at High Mass. My *increase* is taken to *increase* your wealth. *Instinct*, not reason, rendered the herd *instinct* with spirit. His *insult* did not move me. Do not *insult* my friend. If the Pope should lay an *interdict* on the country, it would *interdict* the clergy from performing the public offices of the Church. If you remove that *object*, I will not *object* to the place. *Perfume* the room with rich *perfume*. *Prefix* a *prefix* to that word. One *premise* is false. I *premise* these remarks that you may know why I *present* this subject on the *present* occasion. The farmer will *produce* *produce* enough for his family. If that *project* fail, he will *project* another. The ships *progress*. He is commended for his *progress* in learning. He *protests* against your vote. The *protest* of the minority was not respected. Why did that *rebel* *rebel*? *Record* the name. The *records* are lost. Did he *refuse* to accept the *refuse* papers?

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Retail the goods I bought at *retail*. That *subject* of discussion would *subject* you to annoyance. If he desire a *surname*, I will *surname* him Simple. He took a *survey* of the harbor. *Survey* the land. *Transfer* your right to the land. Is the *transfer* legal? If the *upstart* *upstart* at the news, *transport* him in the first *transport* that sails.

III. RULES IN SPELLING.

MONOSYLLABLES ENDING IN *F, L, OR S*, immediately preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant; as, staff, mill, brass.

EXCEPTIONS.—As, clef, gas, has, his, if, is, of, pus, this, thus, us, was, yes.

2. **M**ONOSYLLABLES NOT THUS ENDING IN *F, L, OR S*, do not double the final consonant; as, God, sun.

EXCEPTIONS.—Add, burr, butt, buzz, ebb, egg, err, fizz, fuzz, inn, odd.

3. **M**ONOSYLLABLES AND ACCENTED FINAL SYLLABLES ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonant before an added syllable commencing with a vowel; as, rob, robber; commit, committee.

EXCEPTIONS.—When the derivative retains not the accent of the root, the final consonant is not always doubled; as prefer', pref'erence. *X, z, and k* are never doubled in English words. Words derived from *gas* (except gassing and gassy) have only one *s*; as, gas, gas'es.

4. **A FINAL CONSONANT** not preceded by a single vowel, or in an unaccented syllable, remains single before an added syllable; as, ail, ailing; peril, perilous.

5. **M**ONOSYLLABLES AND ENGLISH VERBS end not with *c*, but with *ck*; as rock, attack: but words of more than one

syllable ending in *ic* or *iac*, once ending in *k*, and words derived from the Latin and Greek, use only *c*; as, music.

EXCEPTIONS.—Arc, lac, marc, ore, ploc, talc, zinc, derrick.

6. *WORDS ENDING WITH A DOUBLE LETTER*, preserve it double in their derivatives, unless the syllable affixed begins with the same letter; as, see, foresee; skill, skillful.

7. *WORDS OF MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE THAT END IN L*, except those formed from monosyllables ending in *ll*, terminate with a single *l*; as, excel, control.

8. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, omit it before an added syllable beginning with a vowel; as, remove, removal.

EXCEPTIONS.—Words ending in *ce* or *ge*, retain the *e* before *able* or *ous*; as, trace, traceable; outrage, outrageous. The *e* is retained in verbs ending in *ee* and *oe*: as, see, seeing; shoe, shoeing. Singe, swinge, and tinge retain *e*, followed by *ing*; as, singe, singeing.

9. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN SILENT E*, usually retain it before an additional syllable beginning with a consonant; as, change, changeful.

EXCEPTIONS.—Awful, argument, abridgment, acknowledgment, duly, judgment, truly, wholly.

10. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT*, change the *y* into *i* before any termination but *'s*, or one commencing with *i*; as, merry, merrier; pity, pitiless.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Y* is retained in words derived from *dry* and *shy*; as, dryly, shyness.

11. *PRIMITIVE WORDS ENDING IN Y, PRECEDED BY A VOWEL*, do not change *y* into *i* before additional terminations; as, day, days; joy, joyful. When *ing* is added to words ending in *y*, the *y* is retained; as, defy, defying.

EXCEPTIONS.—Daily, laid, lain, paid, said, saith.

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12. *COMPOUND WORDS USUALLY RETAIN* the spelling of the simple words which compose them; as, horse-man, shell-fish.

EXCEPTIONS.—In permanent compounds, or in derivative words of which they are not the *roots*, the words *full* and *all* drop one *l*; as, handful, fulfill, always, withal: in temporary compounds they retain both; as full-eyed, chock-full, all-wise, save-all. When used as a prefix, *miss* drops one *s*; as, misspell. In the names of days, the word *mass* drops one *s*; as, Christmas. Pastime drops an *s*. Shepherd, wherever, and whosoever, drop an *e*; and wherefore and therefore assume one.

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will give Reasons, in accordance with the Rules and Exceptions, for the SPELLING of the following sentences.]

HIS stiff staff and the muff are at the mill, and I will get them as I pass. This class is full. Burn the gas. If you hiss, puss will run off. My son ate an egg in the inn. If he add the numbers, he will not err. The odd lad has fuza on his coat.

2. A robber robbed the foppish squatter. It is his preference that you commit the business to a committee. After his acquittal, the swimmer owned that he committed the crime. I visited the toiling mechanic. The violist made a perilous descent. Equalize the labor.

3. I found some zinc on the wreck. He broke the rack on a rock. The maniac will attack you. The public like music. The wooer passed many blissful moments. The pasture is hilly, and almost grassless. He acted oddly, and spoke gruffly. My agreeable friend noticed your recklessness and embarrassment.

4. I foretell, if you recall him, that he will misspell the word. I foresee, if you do not repass that house, that he will forestall your purchase, and undersell you. The consul says that the leader of that cabal' is a rebel. I will control the damsel until you arrange the contract. That logical argument will dispel her fear, and render her mind tranquil.

5. Though the conduct of that admirable and amiable youth seems blamable, I deem it unadvisable to censure him. The scene is

imaginable, describable, and com'parable. The question is debatable, and the decision reversible. Fire is singeing that valuable dress. That agreeable and peaceable smith, while shoeing a manageable and serviceable horse, was eying a woman dyeing yarn.

6. The life of that nameless man was peaceful. That careless and graceless girl acted rudely. What incitement, or encouragement, has he to submit tamely to this management? That lad's idleness and rudeness are wholly chargeable to his parents. Your acknowledgment was duly received. An abridgment of his argument will enable you to form a correct judgment. To the unrepentant wicked, the approach of death is truly awful.

7. His pitiful ambition happily provoked her merriment. Her giddiness and merciless conduct luckily justify my course. Her shyness and the dryness of his remark verified the report. The betrayer delayed his return. His boyish freaks destroyed my enjoyment. What he said, when verifying the statement, was edifying. He paid his debts daily. While occupying my house, he is unscrupulously multiplying my troubles.

8. The horseman found the snow knee-deep. The innkeeper will buy shell-fish. I found a handful of plums under the plumb-line. Always fulfill the laws of the all-wise Lawgiver. Do not misspell the following words: Christmas, pastime, shepherd, wherever, whosoever, wherefore, therefore, derrick, havoc, gassing, gaseous, gassy, gasify.

IV. PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

1. DEFINITIONS.

A PREFIX is a word, or part of a word, placed before another to form with it a new word. It usually changes or increases the meaning of a word before which it is placed, as *UN*, *not*, in *unholy*, which means *not* holy; though it is sometimes used to make a word more agreeable in sound, without changing the meaning; as *UN* in *unloose* --loose and *unloose* meaning the same thing.

2. A *SUFFIX* is a word, or part of a word, placed after another to form with it a new word. It usually modifies the primitive word in meaning, or adds euphony.

3. *PUPILS WILL BE REQUIRED* to master the following *prefixes* and *suffixes*, the teacher carefully explaining *how* they modify or alter the meaning of the primitive words. Short lessons should be assigned; and pupils should change, for each recitation, a given number of primitive words, taken from preceding lists, into derivatives, introducing them into sentences in such a manner as to illustrate their meaning and use. They should also spell orally the primitives and derivatives, giving the original meanings and the modifications.

2. SAXON PREFIXES.

A MEANS *at, in, or on*; as, *afar, at a far or great distance*; *abed, in bed*; *a shore, on the shore*.

BE, to make, before; as, *bedim, to make dim*; *bespeak, to speak (for) before*.

EN or *EM, in, into, on*; also, *to make*; as, *encamp, to form into a camp*; *enroll, to place on a roll*; *enable, to make able*. *EM* is another form of *EN*; as, *embrace*.

FOR, not; as, *forbid, to bid not to do*.

FORE, before; as, *foretell, to tell at a time before*.

IM, IN, to make; as, *imbitter, to make bitter*; *insure, to make sure*.

MIS, bad, defective, wrong; as, *misconduct, bad or defective conduct*; *miscall, to call by a wrong name*.

OUT, beyond, more, out; as, *outlive, to live beyond another's time*; *outbid, to bid more than another*; *outspread, to spread out, or open*.

OVER, above, beyond; as, *overcharge, to charge or fill above the proper quantity*; *overreach, to reach beyond*.

FIXES.

UN, not, to loose, to undo ; as, unlucky, not lucky ; unhand, to loose from the hand.

UP, upward ; as, upheave, to throw upward.

WITH, against, from ; as, withstand, to stand against ; withhold, to hold from.

3. LATIN PREFIXES.

A, *AB*, *ABS*, away, from ; as, abstract, to draw away ; avert, to turn from.

AD, to ; as, advert, to turn to. *AD* becomes *AC*, *AG*, *AL*, *AP*, etc., according as the word to which it is prefixed begins with *c*, *g*, *l*, etc.

ANTE, before ; as, antedate, to date before.

ANTI, against ; as, antislavery, against slavery.

CIRCUM, *CIRCU*, about, round ; as, circumvolve, to roll round ; circuit, going about.

CIS, on this side ; as, *cisalpine*, on this side of the Alps.

CON, together, with ; as, conjoin, to join together ; conform, to comply with. *CON* sometimes becomes *CO*, *COG*, *COL*, *COM*, and *COR*.

CONTRA, against ; as, contradict, to speak against. *CONTRA* and *COUNTER* are other forms of *CONTRA* ; as, controvert, to turn against ; counteract, to act against.

DE, down, from ; as, depress, to press down ; deduce, to draw from.

DI, *DIF*, *DIS*, away, deprive of, asunder, not ; as, divert, to turn away ; disarm, to deprive of arms ; disjoin, to part asunder ; displease, not to please.

E, *EX*, out ; as, eject, to cast out ; expel, to drive out. *EC*, *EF*, and *EL* are other forms of *EX*.

EXTRA, beyond ; as, extraordinary, beyond the ordinary.

IN, IG, IL, IM, IR, before verbs, signify, *in, into*; but before adjectives, *not*; as, *inhale*, to breathe *in*; *immure*, to wall *in*; *induce*, to lead *into*; *incorrect*, *not* correct; *illegal*, *not* legal.

INTER, *between*; as *intervene*, to come *between*; *interpose*, to place *between*.

INTRO, *in, into*; as, *introduce*, to lead *into*, to bring *in*.

JUXTA, *nigh to*; as, *juxtaposition*, a position *nigh to* some thing.

OB, with its forms *OC, OF, OP*, means *against, in the way of*; as, *obtrude*, to thrust *against*; *oppose*, to place *against*; *occur*, to come *in the way of*.

PER, *through*; as, *pervade*, to go *through*.

POST, *after*; as, *postscript*, written *after*.

PRE, PRÆ, *before*; as, *prejudge*, to judge *before*.

PRETER, *beyond, past*; as, *preternatural*, *beyond* what is natural.

PRO, *forth, forward, for*; as, *produce*, bring *forth*; *progress*, to go *forward*; *pronoun*, *for* a noun.

RE, *again, back*; as, *reload*, to load *again*; *recede*, to go *back*.

RETRO, *backward*; as, *retrograde*, going *backward*.

SE, *aside, apart*; as, *seduce*, to lead *aside* or *astray*; *seclude*, to confine *apart* from others.

SINE, *without*; as, *sinecure*, *without* care.

SUB, SUBTER, *under*; as, *subscribe*, to write *under*; *subterfuge*, a flying *under*. **SUB**, is changed to *SUC, SUF, SUG, SUP, SUR*, and *SUS*.

SUPER, *above, over*; as, *supernatural*, *above* nature; *superadd*, to add *over* and *above*.

TRANS, *across, beyond*; as, *transport*, to carry *across* the sea; *transatlantic*, *beyond* the Atlantic.

ULTRA, *beyond*; as, *ultramarine*, *beyond* the sea.

4. GREEK PREFIXES.

- A, AN**, *without* ; as, *apathy*, *without* feeling ; *anarchy*, *without* government.
- AMPHI**, *both, on both sides* ; as, *amphibious*, living *both* on land and in water.
- ANA**, *again, through* ; as, *anabaptist*, one who baptizes *again* ; *anatomy*, a cutting *through*.
- ANTI**, *against, opposite to* ; as, *antichrist*, *against* Christ ; *antipodes*, having feet *opposite* ours—living on the other side of the earth.
- APO**, *from* ; as, *apostate*, one gone away *from* his religion.
- AUTO**, *self* ; as, *autograph*, written by one's *self*.
- DIA**, *through* ; as, *diameter*, a straight line passing through the center of a circle.
- EN, EM**, *in, on* ; as, *endemic*, *in* the people ; *emphasis*, a stress of voice *on* a particular word in a sentence.
- EPI**, *upon* ; as, *epitaph*, an inscription *upon* a tomb ; *epidemic*, a disease *upon* the people.
- HYPER**, *beyond, over* ; as, *hyperbolic*, exaggerating or diminishing *beyond* the fact ; *hypercritical*, *overcritical*.
- HYPO**, *under* ; as, *hypocrite*, one who keeps *under* or hides his true character.
- META**, *beyond* ; as, *metaphor*, a word carried *beyond* its meaning.
- PARA**, *against, like, by the side of* ; as, *paradox*, *against* common opinion ; *parody*, an ode *like* another ; *parallel*, *by the side of* another.
- PERI**, *near to, round* ; as, *perihelion*, *near to* or *around* the sun ; *perimeter*, a line passing *round* a figure.
- SYN, SUN, SYL, SYM**, *together, with* ; as, *synod*, a coming *together* ; *sympathy*, feeling *with* or *for* another.

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5. SUFFIXES.

- ABLE, IBLE, BLE, ILE**, *that may be*; as, *readable, that may be read*; *defensible, that may be defended*.
- ACEOUS**, *consisting of, resembling*; as, *herbaceous, consisting of herbs*; *arenaceous, consisting of sand*.
- ACY**, *being, state, office*; as, *fallacy, any thing false, being false*; *prelacy, the office of a prelate*.
- AGE**, *state of, a collection, the act of*; as, *dotage, in a state of doting*; *foliage, a collection of leaves*; *cartage, the act of carting*.
- AN, AL, ORY, IC, ID, IVE, ULE**, *belonging to, pertaining to*; as, *American, belonging to America*; *rustic, pertaining to the country*; *puerile, belonging to a boy*.
- ANA**, *the sayings of*; as, *Johnsoniana, the sayings of Johnson*.
- ARD**, *state, character, one who*; as, *dotard, one in a state of dotage*; *drunkard, one who drinks*.
- AR**, *one who*; also, *pertaining to*; as, *beggar, one who begs*; *vulgar, pertaining to the common people*.
- ARY**, *relating to, one who is*; as, *military, relating to soldiers*; *adversary, one who is adverse*.
- ARY, ERY, ORY**, *a place for, a collection of*; as, *herbary, a place for herbs*; *rookery, a collection of rooks*.
- ATE**, *to make*; as, *renovate, to make new*.
- DOM**, *possessions of, state*; as, *dukedom, the possessions of a duke*; *freedom, state of being free*.
- EE**, *one who is*; also the *object of an action*; as, *absentee, one who is absent*; *lessee, one to whom a lease is given*.
- ER, OR**, *one who, the agent in action*; as, *accuser, one who accuses*; *contributor, the person who contributes*.
- EER** is another form of **ER**; as, *mountaineer*.

- EN*, made of, consisting of, to make ; as, golden, made of, or resembling, gold ; straighten, to make straight.
- ENCE*, state of being ; also denotes continuance of action ; as, turbulence, state of being turbulent ; confidence, confiding in, the act of confiding in.
- ENT*, one who ; also being, state of being ; as, agent, one who acts ; confident, having confidence, being sure.
- ESCENT*, growing ; *ESCENCE*, state of growing ; as, convalescent, growing well ; convalescence, state of growing, having grown well.
- ET*, *LET*, little ; as, casket, a little cask ; leaflet, a little leaf.
- ETY*, *TY*, state of being ; as, satiety, state of being full or satisfied ; probity, state of being proper or good.
- ESS*, denotes the feminine gender ; as, lioness, princess.
- FUL*, full of ; as, hopeful, full of hope.
- FY*, to make ; as, purify, to make pure.
- HOOD*, state of, office ; as, priesthood, office or state of a priest.
- ICLE*, *CLE*, little ; as, particle, a little part ; tubercle, a little tumor.
- ICS*, the science, the art ; as, acoustics, the science of sound ; optics, the science which treats of light and sight.
- IZE*, *CIZE*, to make, to give ; as, fertilize, to make fertile ; Anglicize to make English.
- ISH*, a little, like ; as, blackish, a little black ; roundish, a little round. Also, to make, to supply ; as, furnish, to supply furniture ; cherish, to make cheerful.
- ISM*, doctrine, idiom, party, peculiarity, sect ; as, Calvinism, the party or doctrine of Calvin ; Latinism, an idiom of the Latin language ; vulgarism, the peculiarity of the vulgar.
- IST*, one skilled in ; as linguist, one skilled in languages ; florist, one who cultivates flowers.

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- ITE**, a descendant, a follower ; as, *Israelite*, a descendant of *Israel* ; *Jacobite*, a follower of (*Jacobus*) *James*. Also, having, and one who ; as, *definite*, *finite*, having an end ; *favorite*, one who is in favor.
- IVE**, an active quality ; as, *motive*, *moving* ; *persuasive*, having the quality of persuading. Also state or condition ; as, *captive*, one in a state of captivity.
- KIN**, little ; as, *manikin*, a little man ; *lambkin*, a little lamb.
- LESS**, without ; as, *thoughtless*, without thought.
- LIKE**, resembling, like ; as, *godlike*, resembling a god ; *man-like*, like a man.
- LING**, little ; as, *darling*, little dear. Its signification is similar to that of *CLE*, *EL*, *ET*, *LET*, *OCK*.
- LY**, like, manner ; as, *manly*, like a man ; *bravely*, in a brave manner ; *happily*, in a happy manner.
- MENT**, the act of doing, state ; as, *banishment*, the act of banishing ; *contentment*, the state of being contented.
- MONY**, state of being, the thing done ; as, *acrimony*, state of being sharp ; *testimony*, the thing testified.
- NESS**, state of being, quality ; as, *blessedness*, state of being blessed ; *whiteness*, quality of being white.
- OUS**, *OSE*, full of ; as, *dangerous*, full of danger ; *verbose*, full of words.
- RIC**, jurisdiction ; as, *bishopric*, the jurisdiction of a bishop.
- SHIP**, office, state, art ; as, *clerkship*, office of a clerk ; *fellowship*, state of being on equal terms ; *horsemanship*, art of riding.
- SOME**, full of ; as, *troublesome*, full of trouble.
- TIDE**, time ; as, *noontide*, *noontime*.
- TUDE**, state, quality ; as, *gratitude*, state of being grateful ; *promptitude*, quality of promptness.
- ULE**, small ; as, *globule*, a small globe.

URE, that which does, the thing done ; as, legislature, that which makes the laws ; investiture, the thing invested.

WARD, toward ; as, westward, toward the west.

Y, consisting of, full of ; as, sandy, consisting of sand ; bloody, full of blood.

V. CAPITAL LETTERS.

THE *FIRST WORD* of every piece of writing, of every sentence, of every example, of the quotation in a direct form, and of every line of poetry, should begin with a capital letter ; as,

I said, " Though I should die, I know,
That all about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow."

2. *NAMES OF GOD*, and personal pronouns referring to Him, should begin with a capital letter ; as, the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost ; He who created us.

3. *TITLES OF HONOR AND RESPECT* usually begin with capital letters ; as, His Holiness the Pope ; Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate.

4. *ALL PROPER NAMES* and adjectives derived from them should begin with a capital letter ; as, James and Henry are English boys. William wears French boots.

5. *THE PRONOUN I AND INTERJECTION O* should always be capitals ; as, Hear, O Lord, when I cry.

6. *THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS* and the days of the week should always begin with a capital letter ; as, May, Friday.

7. *THE NAMES OF INANIMATE BEINGS*, when used to represent persons, should begin with capitals ; as,

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The Winter is cold, the Winter is gray,
 But he hath not a sound on his tongue to-day:
 The son of the stormy Autumn, he
 Totters about on a palsied knee.

8. *THE PRINCIPAL WORDS* in the title of a book, the subject of a composition, and all words to which it is desired to give importance, should commence with capital letters; as, "Aids to English Composition;" the Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Dictation Review.

CAPITAL letters, correctly used, add to the beauty of writing; as, said the poet, "Science and Art, and Learning pale, all crown my thoughts with flowers." When the tyrant Tempest is going, Winter weds with Spring. The words, literally translated, were these: "The winds roared, and the rains fell, when the poor white man, faint and weary, came and sat under our tree." His Excellency the Governor-General and Professor Longfellow will address the meeting. Brother James and Uncle Henry will dine with us at the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday, the 11th of February.

2. God only on the Cross lay hid from view,
 But here lies hid alike the manhood too;
 And I, in both professing my belief,
 Make the same prayer as the repentant thief:
 Jesu, Eternal Shepherd, hear our cry,
 Increase the faith of all whose hopes on Thee rely.
3. Sight, sense, and touch, alike are here deceived;
 The ear alone most safely is believed.
 I believe all the Son of God hath spoken;
 Than Truth's own word, there is no truer token.

4. O, that I could merit, dear Sir, your friendship! A gentleman from the East visited the city of London. Did he visit New York City? Will a Christian labor on New-year's-day? No; because it is the feast of our Lord's Circumcision and a holy-day of obligation. The effect of the so-called Reformation was to disrupt Christendom and retard civilization.

VI. PUNCTUATION MARKS.

THE *COMMA* [,] marks the smallest division of a sentence, and usually represents the shortest pause.

2. *THE SEMICOLON* [;] separates such parts of a sentence as are somewhat less closely connected than those divided by a comma, and represents a longer pause.

3. *THE COLON* [:] separates parts of a sentence less closely connected than those which are divided by a semicolon, and sometimes is placed before a direct quotation.

4. *THE PERIOD* [.] is placed at the close of a declarative sentence, and usually represents a full stop. It must be used after every abbreviated word; as, Geo. Stevens, Esq.

5. *THE INTERROGATION POINT* [?] shows that a question is asked; as, Do you love flowers?

6. *THE EXCLAMATION POINT* [!] is placed after words that express surprise, astonishment, admiration, and other strong feelings; as, "Alas, my son! that thou shouldst die!"

7. *THE DASH* [—] is used when a sentence breaks off abruptly; when there is an unexpected turn in sentiment; and when a long or significant pause is required.

8. *MARKS OF PARENTHESIS* () are used when an expression which interrupts the progress of a sentence is introduced; as, I have seen charity (if charity it may be called) insult with an air of pity.

9. *BRACKETS* [] are used to inclose words that explain one or more words of a sentence, or point out a reference; as, Washington [the Father of his Country] read the Bible account of the creation. [See Genesis, chap. i.]

10. *MARKS OF QUOTATION* [" "] are used to show that the real or supposed words of an author, or a speaker, are

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quoted ; as, Socrates said, "I believe that the soul is immortal." Single quotation marks [' '] are used to mark a quotation within a quotation ; as, "It is written in the Scripture : 'I said, Ye are gods.'" These marks may be omitted when the exact words of the author are not given.

11. *THE INDEX, OR HAND* [], points out a passage for special attention ; as, " All orders will be promptly and carefully attended to."

12. *AN APOSTROPHE* ['], a mark distinguished from a comma by being placed above the line, denotes the omission of one or more letters ; as, 'Tis, for *it is*. It is also used before *s* in the singular number, and after *s* in the plural, to indicate possession ; as, Cora's rose, boys' hats.

13. *THE CARET* [^] is used only in writing, to point to letters or words above it that were accidentally omitted ; as,
Let me scrach ^{t his} eyes out.
 ^ ^

14. *MARKS OF ELLIPSIS* [— * * * *] are formed by means of a long dash, or of a succession of periods or stars of various lengths, and are used to indicate the omission of letters in a word, of words in a sentence, or of one or more sentences ; as, Friend C—s is in trouble. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, . . . and thy neighbor as thyself."

15. *THE HYPHEN* [-] is chiefly used to unite the words of which a compound is formed, when each of them retains its original accent ; as, In'cense-breath'ing morn. It is placed after a syllable ending a line, when a word is divided.

16. *THE SECTION* [§] is sometimes used to divide books or chapters into smaller portions.

17. *THE PARAGRAPH* [¶] is sometimes used to indicate a paragraph, or subdivision, in writing.

18. *MARKS OF REFERENCE*.—The Asterisk, or Star [*], the Obelisk, or Dagger [†], the Double Dagger [‡], the Section [§], Parallel Lines [||], and the Paragraph [¶], are used, in the order here presented, when references are made to remarks or notes in the margin, at the bottom of the page, or some other part of the book. Letters and figures are now more generally used for marks of reference.

19. *THE MACRON, OR LONG* [-], is placed over a vowel to indicate its first or alphabetic sound; as, Rāge, ōld.

20. *THE BREVE, OR SHORT* [~], is placed over a vowel to indicate its second or short sound; as, Hät, ĕnd, ōn.

21. *THE DIÆRESIS* [..] is placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately; as, Crēitor, ærial.

22. *THE GRAVE ACCENT* [`] is placed over a single vowel to show that it forms a separate syllable; as, Blessèd, agèd.

Dictation Review.

[Pupils will read the following sentences as a Class Exercise; name the Punctuation Marks, and, as far as possible, assign reasons for their use; and write and punctuate the sentences from Dictation.]

SOUND, sound the bugle. 'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too. Sin, or moral evil, should excite the greatest abhorrence. God, and He only, is worthy of our supreme affections. The mind is that which knows, feels, and thinks. Honor, affluence, and pleasure seduce the heart. The poor and rich, and weak and strong, have all one Father. By two wings is man lifted above earthly things, viz., by simplicity and purity. Speak for, not against, these principles. He who teaches, often learns himself. Never think that thou hast thyself made any progress until thou feel that thou art inferior to all. Man was created to search for truth, to love the beautiful, to desire what is good, and to do the best.—“Ha! ha!” continued Claudius, transported out of himself, “I shall get my liberty to-day! Nor will my benefactor be injured!” Many words are differently

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spelled in English ; as, Inquire, enquire ; jail, gaol ; skeptic, sceptic. The flower, or blossom, of the pomegranate lifted its scarlet light amidst vines and olives : miles of oleander trees waved their masses of flame under the tender, green filigree of almond groves ; and they seemed to laugh in scorn at the mourning groups of yew, and the bowed head of the dark, widow-like, and inconsolable cypress. Leo XIII., P. M. Rev. J. Bapst, S. J.

2. St. Augustine says : "Through the sin of the first man, which issued from his free will, our nature became vitiated and ruined ; and nothing ever came to its succor but God's grace alone, through Him who is the Mediator between God and men, and our Almighty Physician." It is the thirteenth chapter of Wisdom, which first makes a most remarkable distinction between those who "worshiped the works of God"—Nature—and those who "adored the works of man"—idols. Nor would I have granted it at this time (because I look upon such occasions just as you do), did I not fear that the refusal would have added to the bitterness of feeling. St. Paul writes to the Romans : "But what saith the Scripture ? 'The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart : ' this is the word of faith which we preach." "No swearing will be permitted here."

3. I have known that Thou art my God ; I know that Thou art "the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent." For there was a time, and a time fatal to me, when I knew Thee not. Woe to that blindness, when I saw not Thee ! Woe to that deafness, when I heard Thee not ! For, blind and deaf, I went in pursuit of those beautiful things which Thou hast made. Thou wast still with me, but I was not with Thee : those things kept me at a distance from Thee, which could not exist but in Thee. Thou hast enlightened me, O Light of the world, and I have seen Thee, and I loved Thee ! For no man loves Thee who does not see Thee, and none can see Thee who does not love Thee. Too late have I loved Thee, O ancient Beauty ! too late have I loved Thee, O Beauty ever new ! and woe to that time when I loved Thee not ! Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labor and shalt do all thy works. . . . For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth . . . and rested on the seventh day.

VII. NAMES OF PERSONS.

1. MALES.

AARON (âr'un), A'bel, A bl'el, A bl'jah, Ab'ner, A'bra ham, Ad'am, A dôl'phus, Al'bert, Al'ex ân'der, Al'fred, Al'ger non, Al'môn, A lôn'zo, Al o ŷs'i us, Al'vin, Am'a sâ, Am'brose, An'drew, An'selm, An'tho ny, Al phôn'sus, Ar'nold, Ar'thur, A'sâ, A'saph, Au'brey, Au gûs'tine, Au gûs'tus, Bald'win, Bâr'na bas, Bâg'il, Bën'e diet, Bën'ja min, Ben ô'nl, Bër'nârd, Bër'tram, Bôn'i face, Brën'dan, Bri'no, Câl'eb, Cê'cil, Cê'phas, Chârles, Chris'to pher, Clâr'ence, Claude, Clêm'ent, Côn'rad, Côn'stant, Côn'stan tine, Cor nê'li us, Cris'pin, Cûth'bert, Cÿ'r'il, Cÿ'rus, Dän'i el, Da ri'us, Dä'vid, Dën'is, Dêx'ter, Dôm'l nie, Dôn'ald, Dionysius (di'o nîzh'i us), Dûpe'an.

2. Eb'en e'zer, Ed'gar, Ed'mund, Ed'ward, Ed'win, Eê'bert, E'le-
a'zar, E'li, E li'as, E li'pha let, El i sê'us, Eli'g'i us, Em'e ry, E'noeh,
E'phra im, E räs'tus, Er'nest, Eû'gène, Eu sê'bi us, Eûg'taçe, E zê'-
ki el, Ez'râ, Fâ'bi us, Fê'lix, Fê'r'di nand, Fer nân'dô, Fês'tus, Fi dē'
lis, Frân'cis, Frêd'er ie, Gâ'bri el, Geôrge, Gil'bert, Giles (jîlz), Gôd'-
frey, Gôd'win, Grêg'o ry, Gus tî'vus, Guÿ, Hân'ni bal, Hâr'old,
Hên'ry, Hêr'bert, Hêr'man, Hêz'e ki'ah, Hil'a ry, Hô'mer, Hôr'ace,
Horatio (hō rā'shî ô), Ho ş'â, Hû'bert, Hûgh, Hû'go, Hûmph'rey.

3. Ieh'a bod, Ig nâ'ti us, I'râ, I'sûae, Ig'i dore Ivan (iv'an), Jâ'bez,
Jâ'eôb, Jâ'i rus, Jâmes, Jâ'red, Jâ'son, Jâs'per, Jâ'van, Jêd'e di'ah,
Jer'e mi'as, Jêr'e my, Jêr'ome, Jês'se, Jôb, Jô'el, Jôhn, Jô'nas, Jôn'-
a than, Jô'seph, Jo si'as, Jôs'u e, Jô'sham, Jû'dah, Jû'li an, Jû'li ŷs,
Jûs'tin, Jûs'tus, Lâ'ban, Lân'ce lot, Läm'bert, Lâw'rence, Lüz'a rus,
Le ân'der, Lêm'u el, Lëon'ard, Le ôn'i das, Lē'vi, Lewis (lô'is), Li'o nel,
Lo rên'zo, Lû'bin, Lucius (lû'shî us, Lûke, Mâl'a ehî, Mâr'eus, Märk,
Mâr'ma dûke, Matthew (măth'yq), Matthias (măth thî'as), Mâu'rice,
Mâr'tin, Mêr'e difh, Mî'eah, Mî'eha el, Miles, Môr'gan, Mô'geş.

4. Nâ'hum, Na pō'le on, Nâ'than, Na thân'i el, Nê'hê mi'as, Nieh'-
o las, Nô'ë, Nôr'bert, Nôr'man, O'ba di'as, Oe tã'vi ŷs, Ol'i ver,
Or lân'do, Os'ear, Oş'wald, Pân erâ'ti us, Pât'rick, Pâul, Pê'leş.

Pê'te
Rân'
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3. I
Lo rin
Mâ'bel
Ma til
Môn'i
Pô'ly,
Rûfh,
Vir gir

Pē'ter, Phī lē'mon, Phīl'ip, Phīn'e as, Pī'us, Pī'ol'e mý, Rūlph, Rān'dal, Rāph'a el, Rāy'mond, Rēg'l nald, Reuben (rē'bēn), Rich'ard, Rōb'ert, Rōd'er le, Rōg'er, Rō'land, Rufus (rū'fus), Rupert (rū'pert), Sām'son, Sām'u el, Sāul, Sē'bā, Se bās'tian, Se rē'nus, Sēth, Sig'ismund, Sī'las, Sil vā'nus, Sil ves'ter, Sīm'e on, Sī'mon, Sōl'o mon, Stephen (stē'vn), Swīth'in, Thūd'de us, Thē'o dore. The ōph'i lus, Thē'ron, Thōm'as, Tīm'o thy, Tī'tus, U'bald, Ur'ban, Vāl'en tine, Vī'e'tor, Vin'cent, Viv'i an, Wāl'ter, Wil'fred, Win'fred, Zab'di el, Zāe ehē'us, Zāeh'a rī'as, Zāeh'a ry.

2. FEMALES.

AB'IGAIL, A'dā, Ad'e line, Aḡ'a thā, Aḡ'nēs, Al bē'r'tā, Al'ex ān'drā, Al'īce, Al mī'rā, A mǎn'dā, A mē'lli ā, A'my, An'a bel, An gē'l'i eā, An'ge lī'nā, An'nā, Anne, Ar'a bē'l'lā, Au gūs'tā, Au rō'rā, Bār'ba rā, Bē'a triçe, Be līn'dā, Bēr'thā, Blanche (blānsh), Brīdḡ'et, Cār'o line, Cāth'a rīne, Ce çil'i ā, Cē'li ā, Chār'i ty, Charlotte (shār'lot), Chlō'e, Christina (kris tē'nā), Clār'ā, Cla rīs'sā, Clēm'en tī'nā, Cōn'stance, Cō'rā, Cor dē'li ā, Co rīn'nā, Cor nē'li ā, Cýn'thī ā.

2. Dēb'o rah, Dē'li ā, Dō'rā, Dōr'eas, Dōr'o thy, Dru sī'l'lā, E'dīth, El'e a nor, El'i nor, E lī'zā, E līz'a beth, El'lā, El'len, El vī'rā, Em'mā, Em'i ly, Em'e line, Es'ther, Eū ḡē'ni ā, Eū ḡē'nie, Eū'nīce, Eū phō'mī ā, E'vā, E vān'ge line, Ev'e line, Fāth, Fān'ny, Flō'rā, Frān'ceg, Fred'er ī'eā, Geraldine (jēr'al dīn), Gertrude (ḡēr'trud), Grāce, Hān'nāl, Hār'ri et, Hē'len, Hen'ri ē't'tā, Hēs'ter, Ho nō'rā, Hōpe, I'dā, I'nez, I rē'ne, Iḡ'a bē'l'lā, Jāne, Ja nēt', Jo ān'nā, Josephine (jō'zef in), Jū'dīth, Jū'l'i ā.

3. Lau'rā, La vīn'i ā, Lē'o nō'rā, Letitia (le tīsh'i ā), Lī'l'i an, Lī'l'y, Lo rīn'dā, Lqu ī'sā, Lu çīn'dā, Lucretia (lu krē'shī ā), Lū'cy, Lýd'i ā, Mā'bel, Mād'e line, Mār'ga ret, Ma rī'ā, Mār'i on, Mār'thā, Mār'ry, Ma tīl'dā, Maud, Mē'l'i cent, Me lis'sā, Mēr'cy, Mil'dred, Mīn'nā, Mōn'i eā, Nān'cy, Nō'rā, Ol'ive, O phē'lī ā, Pau'lā, Pau līne', Phē'be, Pōl'y, Prī çil'lā, Prudence (prō'dēns), Rā'chel, Re bē'e'ēā, Rē'd'dā, Rūth, Sā'ra, So phī'ā, Stē'l'a, Sū'gan, Te rē'sā, Vīe tō'rī ā, Vī'o lā, Vir ḡīn'i ā, Viv'i an, Wil hel mī'nā, Wīn'frēd, Zī'tā.

VIII. TEST WORDS.

[Teachers will PRONOUNCE correctly, in the Order here given, uttering lightly unaccented syllables, and supply needed Definitions. Students will SPELL rapidly and distinctly, each one being restricted to a single Trial.—SECOND. Students will master the Lesson, before each Recitation; Pronounce the words from the Book for a Class Exercise, giving Definitions as required, and Spell both Orally and from Dictation.]

1.	skāte	æh'ing	ār'a ble	ān'ee dote	trī ehī'nā
æhe	chāise	hōe'ing	aud'i ble	ān'ti dote	puḡ nā'ciouš
chāse	spāthe	ru'ing	laud'a ble	ple bē'ian	fa çē'tioūs
pāce	vrāiñ	shqe'ing	ēd'i ble	chan de liēr'	se quā'ciouš
vāse	swāge	tōe'ing	dēl'e ble	ae quit'tal	erūs tā'ceouš
ḡāze	ḡāuge	eý'ing	sāl'a ble	tēeh'nie al	pre eō'ciouš
lāthe	swāin	eýe'let	bāil'a ble	vērt'i eal	phī lip'pie
stāin	plāgue	ḡýv'ing	blām'a ble	mýñ'ie al	eārte-blāñche'
skein	freight	sigh'ing	hōr'ri ble	erýs'tal lize	eagut'chque
2.	heārñ	ān'ise	ōm'e let	ūt'ta che'	in fāl'li ble
czār	zouave	nōv'ice	çēl'er ý	ex po sē'	in dēl'i ble
gnārł	(zwāv)	mōr'tise	ēe'sta sý	re'ḡū me'	ir rēp'a ra ble
psālm	lāunch	āl'um	pōl'i çý	rēv'er iē'	eol lēet'i ble
pārse	blāñch	vēl'lum	fāl'la çý	eō'te riē'	in dict'a ble
fārçe	erāunch	çýn'ie	vēr'dan çý	deb au chee	in tēl'li ḡi ble
spārse	naught	sib'ýl	pleū'ri sý	(dēb'o shē')	in sēp'a ra ble
vrāññ	thōught	dōç'ile	lū'na çý	rēp'ar tēe'	tý rān'nie al
ḡäunt	fraught	fōs'sil	au'top sý	bāss'-re liēf'	re çep'ta ele
3.	fault	eo ērçe'	vēr'i fý	mōr'al ize	ēp'i lep sý
auk	malt	dis pērse'	tēr'ri fý	çiv'il ize	ēr'y sip'e las
talk	vault	un til'	pāç'i fý	eāt'e ehise	ō'po dēl'doe'
ḡawk	shōrt	dis till'	ōs'si fý	erit'i çige	pān'a çe'a
walk	swart	wāx'ý	lēḡ'a çý	süb'si dize	neū rāl'ḡi ā
stalk	trōugh	woōl'lý	tēn'an çý	serý'ti nize	pneū mō'ni ā
haw̄k	dwarf	läck'eý	jēal'ouš ý	mās'quer āde'	dī'ar rhē'a
chalk	erawl	knäck'ý	ḡrāv'i tý	su'per sēde'	hý'dro phō'bi ā
ēause	thrall	dī vān'	suāv'i tý	in'ter çēde'	phe nōm'e nā
ḡauze	sprawl	rat tñn'	plāḡu'i lý	dis'ha bille'	a pōe'ry phā

4.

snōt

swat

squa

daut

false

wält

swat

wrōt

5.

elēat

slēet

brief

shēat

chief

rēef

tēaso

sēlze

6.

liēu

lewd

feūd

newt

seūd

skülk

nūmb

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7.

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(rōzh)

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—SECOND. Stu-
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spell both Orally

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g nā'ciōūs
cē'tiōūs
quā'ciōūs
is tā'ceōūs
eō'ciōūs
lip'pie
te-blānche'
ut'choue
āl'li ble
lēl'i ble
ēp'a ra ble
lēet'i ble
ict'a ble
ēl'i gi ble
ēp'a ra ble
ān'nie al
ēp'ta ele
lep' sŷ
sip'e las
dēl'doe'
a cē'ā
rāl'gi ā
mō'ni ā
r hē'ā
ro phō'bi ā
nōm'e nā
ē'ry phā

4.	eōpse	mā'son	lū'na tie	gō ril'la	a pōs'ta sŷ
snōb	chaps	bā'sin	ehōl'er ie	guēr ril'la	su prēm'a cŷ
swab	phlōx	fault'ŷ	sy rin'gā	eāl'en dar	hŷ pōe'ri sŷ
squab	seōnce	pāl'ter	vis'ce rā	cŷl'in der	cēl'i ba cŷ
daub	blōtch	pāl'sŷ	pāl'li āte	dis eūr'sive	ād'o lēs'cent
false	watčh	pl'erā	āg'gra vāte	dis pērs'ive	eōn'va lēs'cent
waltz	yacht	stūe'eo	āb'er rate	gŷlŷ'er ine	eom pār'i son
swath	brōnze	cis'eo	sēp'a rate	mōe'ea sin	plā'gia riŷm
wrōth	mōsque	guā'no	lāc'er āte	jēs'sa mīne	ehi rōg'ra phist
5.	snēak	fō'ci	dū'bi oūs	ān'te dāte	qux il'ia rŷ
elēat	slēek	kī'no	dū'te oūs	chōe'o late	fi du ci a ry
slēet	squēak	ba teau	im'ma tūre'	phūr'i see	(fi dū'shī a ri)
briēf	shriēk	(bat ō')	ām'a teur'	lēh'ar gŷ	erēd'i bil'i tŷ
shēaf	ēlique	bās'tā	eo ēr'cive	strāt'e gŷ	trān'quill'i tŷ
chiēf	tiērce	ba'ŷ'qu'	in eūr'sive	strāt a gem	stē're o tŷpe
rēef	splēen	bā'sie	sŷ'e nite	spē'cial tŷ	da guērre'o tŷpe
tēage	bēard	frā'eas	sŷb'a rite	mōn'o līch	ven tril'o quŷ
sēize	wēird	ea viāre'	sib'ŷl line	mōn'o lōgue	plaus i bil'i tŷ
6.	fūgue	tās'sel	tēn'a ble	ef fūl'gence	te lēg'ra phŷ
liēu	slūice	tēa'gel	lēg'i ble	re gist'ançe	eal liē'ra phŷ
lewd	eruse	tūs'sle	seāl'a ble	re mīt'tançe	up hōl'ster ŷ
feūd	chute	mīs'sile	fēas'i ble	a bun'dançe	rēp'u tā'tion
newt	sloūgh	was'sail	mqv'a ble	sus'te nançe	flāg'el lā'tion
seūd	chŷme	frīng'ing	sūt'a ble	pū'ls sançe	liq'ue fūc'tion
skūlk	shrike	tīng'e'ing	mān'di ble	āb'sti nençe	eāek'in nā'tion
nūmb	schist	erīng'ing	pūr'a ble	eōm'pe tençeex	āg'ger āte
bōmb	mōn'ēŷg	twīng'e'ing	plausŷ i ble	pēr'ma nençe	re sūs'ci tāte
7.	myrrh	twō'pençe	fūs'ci nāte	re veil le	ae cēs's'i ble
gōal	shirred	pre pēnse'	māc'er āte	(re vāl'yf)	ae cēpt'a ble
slōth	rounce	ab sīnthe'	mīt'i gāte	ma neū'ver as	sēs's'a ble
lōse	knout	quīn'gy	prōp'a gāte	hāl'i but	dis pēn'sa ble
ruse	erout	gīn'seng	pīqu'an cŷ	elēm'a tis	de fēas'i ble
rouge	drought	gūs'sŷ	buōŷ'an cŷ	lie'o rīce	eōm'pa ra ble
(rōzh)	drowse	gūs'e oūs	eoūrt'e sŷ	sās'sa fras	īr're prēs's'i ble
għoul	blowzed	nūm'ekull	eōe'eo lite	hēl'le būre	īn'eon tēst'a ble
stōat	browged	ōn'slaught	eōch'i nēal	mīs'tle toe	īr're gīs't'i ble

IX. ABBREVIATIONS.

[After learning the ABBREVIATIONS, pupils will be required to construct Sentences, appropriately using them.]

A. or Ans.	Answer.	Cash.	Cashier.
A. A. S.	Fellow of the American Academy.	Cath. Inst.	Catholic Institute.
A. B. or B. A.	Bachelor of Arts.	C. E.	Civil Engineer.
Abb.	Abbot; Abbess.	Ch.	Church; Chapter; Charles.
Abp.	Archbishop.	Chanc.	Chancellor.
A. C. or B. C.	Before Christ.	C. J.	Chief Justice.
Acc. or Acct.	Account.	C. M.	Congregation of the Mission; Vincentians; Lazarists.
A. D.	In the year of our Lord.	Co.	Company; County.
Adm.	Administrator.	Coad.	Coadjutor. ²
Æ. or Æt.	Of age; aged.	Coad. cum jure suc.	Coadjutor with right of succession.
Ala.	Alabama.	C. of St. J.	Community of St. Joseph.
A. M.	Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	Col.	Colonel; Colossians.
Am.	American.	Coll.	College; Collector.
Anon.	Anonymous.	Colo.	Colorado.
Apr.	April.	Com.	Community.
Ark.	Arkansas.	Con. or Conv.	Convent.
A. T.	Arizona Territory.	Cong.	Congress; Congregation. ³
Att. or Atty.	Attorney.	Conn. or Ct.	Connecticut.
Aug.	August; Augmentative.	Const.	Constable; Constitution.
Bbl.	Barrel; Barrels.	Cr.	Credit or Creditor.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.	C. S. C.	Congregation Holy Cross.
Bp.	Bishop.	C. S. P.	Paulists; Congregation of St. Paul.
Br. or Bro.	Brother.	C. SS. R.	Congregation of Most Holy Redeemer.
B. V. M.	Blessed Virgin Mary. ¹	Cts.	Cents.
C. or Cent.	A hundred.	Cwt.	A hundred weight.
Cal.	California; Calendar.	Dan.	Daniel; Danish.
Can.	Canon.	D. C.	District of Columbia.
Cap.	Capuchins.		
Capt.	Captain.		
Card.	Cardinal.		

¹ Frequently found in Catholic Directories, after the name of a church, as for instance, "Church of the Visitation, B. V. M."

² Written with a small *e* if after the name; as, "Rt. Rev. A— B—, coadjutor."

³ A kind of religious order.

D. D.
Dea.
Dec.
Del.
Dioc.
Dioc.
Dist.
Do.
\$ or D.
Dom.
Doz.
Dr.
D. T.
D. V.
E. Ea.
Ed.
E. G.
Eng.
Esq. or
Etc. or
Exc.
Feb.
Fem. Ac.
emy.
Fig.
Flor.
Fr.
Franc.
Fri.
F. R. S.
ciety.
F. S. A.
Arts.
F. S. C.
School

¹ The c
erally plac
not belong
community
cong., or c
Rev. A—
² Never
of — in

D. D. Doctor of Divinity. ¹	Ga. Georgia.
Dea. Deacon.	Gen. General; Genesis.
Dec. December; Declension.	Gent. Gentlemen.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.	Gov. Governor.
Dioc. Diocese.	H. B. M. His or Her Britannic Majesty.
Dioc. Sem. Diocesan Seminary.	Hhd. Hogshead; Hogsheads.
Dist. District.	H. E. His Eminence.
Do. Ditto; the same.	H. F. Holy Father.
\$ or Dolls. Dollars.	H. H. His Holiness.
Dom. Prel. Domestic Prelate.	Hist. History; Historical.
Doz. Dozen.	Hon. Honorable.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.	H. R. House of Representatives.
D. T. Dakota Territory.	H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
D. V. God willing.	Hund. Hundred; Hundreds.
E. East; Eastern; Earl.	Ib. or Ibid. In the same place.
Ed. Edition; Editor.	Id. The same.
E. G. For example.	Id. T. Idaho Territory.
Eng. England; English.	I. e. That is.
Esq. or Esqr. Esquire.	I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of men.
Etc. or &c. And so forth.	Ill. Illinois.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.	Incog. Unknown.
Feb. February.	Ind. Indiana; India; Indian.
Fem. Ac. or Acad. Female Academy.	Ind. T. Indian Territory.
Fig. Figure; Figures.	In part. or i. p. i. In partibus infidelium. ²
Flor. or Fa. Florida.	I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews.
Fr. Father; Friar; France; Francis; French.	Inst. Instant—the present month.
Fri. Friday.	Int. Interest.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	Io. Iowa.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.	It. Italian; Italy.
F. S. C. Brothers of the Christian Schools.	J. Judge; Julius.

¹ The clergy are divided into Secular clergy and Regular clergy. D. D. is generally placed only after the name of a member of the secular clergy; *i. e.*, of one not belonging to a religious order. After the name of a member of a religious community, congregation, or order, it is usual to put the initials only of that com., cong., or order. In all cases, the D. D. precedes any other initials; as, "Very Rev. A—B—, D. D., V. G."

² Never in capitals, and always after the name; as, "Rt. Rev. A—B—, Bp. of ——— *in part.*"

Jac. Jacob.
 Jan. January.
 Jas. James.
 J. M. J. Jesus, Mary, and Joseph.
 Jno. John.
 Jos. Joseph.
 J. P. Justice of the Peace.
 Jr. or Jun. Junior.
 Kan. Kansas.
 Ky. Kentucky.
 L., l. or £. A pound sterling.
 La. or Lou. Louisiana.
 Lat. Latin; Latitude.
 Leg. or Legis. Legislature.
 Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant.
 LL. D. Doctor of Laws.
 Lon. Longitude; London.
 L. S. H. Ladies of the Sacred Heart.
 L. S. Place of the Seal.
 M. Marquis; Monsieur; Mile; Morning; Noon; Thousand.
 Maj. Major.
 Mass. Massachusetts.
 Math. Mathematics.
 M. C. Member of Congress.
 M. D. Doctor of Physic.
 Md. Maryland.
 Me. Maine.
 Messrs. Gentlemen; Sirs.
 Metr. Metropolitan.
 Mich. Michigan.
 Minn. Minnesota.
 Miss. or Mi. Mississippi.
 Mo. Missouri; Month.
 Mon. Monday; Monastery.
 Monsig. Monsignor.
 Most Rev. Most Reverend.
 M. P. Member of Parliament.
 Mr. Master or Mister.
 Mrs. Mistress (*abr. mis'sis*).
 MS. Manuscript.
 Mt. Mount or Mountain.

M. T. Montana Territory.
 N. North; Note; Number.
 N. A. North America.
 N. B. Take Notice.
 N. C. North Carolina.
 N. E. North-East; New England.
 Neb. Nebraska.
 Nev. Nevada.
 N. H. New Hampshire.
 N. J. New Jersey.
 N. M. New Mexico.
 No. Number.
 N. O. New Orleans.
 Nov. November; Novitiate.
 N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style [since 1752].
 N. T. New Testament; Nevada Territory.
 Nuns of the V. Nuns of the Visitation.
 N. W. North-West.
 N. Y. New York.
 O. Ohio; Old; Oxygen.
 Ob. (*Obit.*) Died.
 Obt. Obedient.
 O. C. C. Carmelites, Calceate.
 Oct. October.
 O. M. Conv. Minor Conventuals.
 On. or Or. Oregon.
 O. D. C. Order of Discalceate Carmelites.
 O. Cist. Order of Cistercians.
 O. M. I. Oblates of Mary Immaculate.
 O. P. or O. S. D. Order of Preachers; Dominicans.
 O. S. Old Style [before 1752].
 O. S. A. Augustinians.
 O. S. B. Benedictines.
 O. S. F. Franciscans.
 O. T. Old Testament.
 Pa. or Penn. Pennsylvania.
 Paroch. Lib. Parochial Library.

Pass.
 Past.
 Pet.
 Ph. D.
 P. M.
 P. O.
 P. P.
 Pr. I.
 Pres.
 Prim.
 Priv.
 Iain
 Prot. A.
 Prov.
 Prov.
 P. S.
 Ps. P.
 Pt. P.
 Q. Q.
 Rect.
 R. D.
 Rep.
 Rev.
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 Sam. S
 Sat. S
 S. C. S
 S. C. N.
 grega
 Sec. S
 Sen. S
 Sept. S

- Pass. or C. P. Passionists.
 Past. Pastor.
 Pet. Peter.
 Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.
 P. M. Post-Master; Afternoon.
 P. O. Post Office.
 P. P. Parish Priest.
 Pr. Prior; Prioress.
 Pres. President; Present.
 Prim. Primate.
 Priv. Chamb. Private Chamberlain.
 Prot. Ap. Prothonotary Apostolic.
 Prov. or P. Provincial; Provost.
 Prov. Sem. Provincial Seminary.
 P. S. Postscript; Privy Seal.
 Ps. Psalm; Psalms.
 Pt. Priest.
 Q. Query; Question; Queen.
 Rect. Rector.
 R. D. Rural Dean.
 Rep. Representative; Republic.
 Rev. Revelations; Reverend.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 R. I. B. V. M. Religious Institutes of the Blessed Virgin Mary (commonly called "Ladies of Loretto.")
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. R. Right Reverend; Railroad.
 S. Second; Shilling; Sign; South.
 S. A. South America.
 Sam. Samuel; Samaritan.
 Sat. Saturday.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 S. C. N. D. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame.
 Sec. Secretary.
 Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
 Sept. September.
 S. H. N. J. M. Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary.
 S. J. Society of Jesus.
 S. M. of H. C. Sisters of Marianites of Holy Cross.
 Sr. or Sist. Sister.
 Srs. of Char. Sisters of Charity.
 Srs. of N. D. Sisters of Notre Dame.
 S. S. Sulpicians.
 S. S. de N. D. School Sisters of Notre Dame.
 St. Saint; Street; Strait.
 Sun. Sunday.
 Sup. Superior.
 Ten. or Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 Thurs. Thursday.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States of America.
 U. S. A. United States Navy.
 U. T. Utah Territory.
 Va. Virginia.
 V. F. Vicar Forane.
 V. G. Vicar General.
 Vic. Ap. Vicar Apostolic.
 Viz. Namely; to wit.
 V. R. Very Reverend.
 Vt. Vermont.
 W. West; Week; Warden.
 Wis. Wisconsin.
 W. T. Washington Territory.
 W. Va. West Virginia.
 Wy. T. Wyoming Territory.
 X. or Xt. Christ.
 Xm. or Xmas. Christmas.
 Xn. or Xtian. Christian.
 Y. M. Cath. A. Young Men's Catholic Association.
 Zool. Zoology.

X. TITLES AND FORMS.

1. ROMAN CATHOLIC.

[The Christian name is denoted by A; family name by B; (a), the address of the letter; (b), the salutation; (c), the complimentary close.]

THE POPE.

- (a) 1. To our Most Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII.
2. To His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.
- (b) 1. Most Holy Father, 2. Your Holiness.

(c) Prostrate at the feet of your Holiness,
And begging the Apostolic Benediction,
I protest myself now and at all times to be,
Of your Holiness, the most obedient son,

A — B —.

A CARDINAL.

- (a) 1. To His Eminence Cardinal B—. (If he is also a bishop, an archbishop, or a patriarch, add) Bishop (or as the case may be) of —.

¹ The first forms of address and salutation would be used by Catholics. The second forms might also be used by them, but would not sound so affectionate and loyal as the others. They would be used chiefly by those who, having to communicate with the Pope, but not acknowledging him as the head of their Church, would still wish to treat him with respect. The concluding form is of course for Catholics only. Non-Catholics would have to trust to their good taste or common sense to conclude suitably. If several join in the concluding form, it must be put in the plural. If the writer is a female, she writes "child," instead of "daughter;" if a boy or youth, he writes "child" instead of "son;" if the writers are of both sexes, they write "children."

² If the writer is a Catholic and belongs to the cardinal's diocese (supposing him to have one), he adds, if he is an ecclesiastic, after the words "humble servant," the words "and subject;" but if he is a layman, he adds the words, "and son." The Christian name is not generally used in addressing prelates, if the family name is a distinguished one, and if there is no danger of its being mistaken for the name of another person. To such common names as Smith and Jones, however, the Christian name should generally be added, to avoid confusion. If the official title follows the name, the Christian name must always be used; as, "His Eminence A — B —, Archbishop of New York." The title D. D. or S. T. D. (Doctor of Divinity) may be written after the name of a cardinal, archbishop, or bishop; but the best authorities condemn its use in these cases, for the reason that such persons are doctors ex-officio, and the title is therefore redundant. It is never used when the official title precedes the name. Thus, we may write "Right Reverend A — B —, D. D., but not "Right Reverend Bishop B —, D. D."

(b)

(c)

The f
Archbis
a clergy

AN AR

(a) 1.

2.

3.

(b) 1.

2.

(c) 1.

A BISHOP

(a) 1.

2.

3.

(b) 1.

2.

(c) 1.

2. To his Eminence the Most Reverend Cardinal B——.
- (b) 1. Most eminent Sir. 2. Most Eminent and Most Reverend Sir.

- (c) 1. Of Your Eminence,

The most obedient and most humble servant,

A—— B——.

2. I have the honor to remain,

Most Eminent Sir,

With profound respect,

Your obed't and humble serv't,

A—— B——.

The following forms are the same, *Patriarch* being substituted for *Archbishop*. The second form of salutation (b 2) is to be used only by a clergyman or a friend.

AN ARCHBISHOP OR A PATRIARCH.

- (a) 1. Most Reverend Archbishop B——. Or,
2. Most Reverend A—— B——, Archbishop of ——.
3. His Grace, The Most Rev. Archbishop.

- (b) 1. Most Reverend and Respected Sir. Or,
2. Most Reverend and Dear Sir.

- (c) 1. I have the honor to be,

{ Most Reverend Sir, or
Most Reverend Archbishop, or
Most Reverend and Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A—— B——.

A BISHOP

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Bishop B——. Or,
2. Right Reverend A—— B——, Bishop of ——.
3. His Lordship, The Right Rev. Bishop.
- (b) 1. Right Reverend Sir. Right Reverend and Dear Sir.
2. Right Reverend and Dear Bishop.

- (c) I have the honor to remain,

Right Reverend Sir (or any of the formulas b, 1, 2, 3)

Your obedient servant,

A—— B——.

MITRED ABBOTS.¹

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Abbot B—— (name of abbey, post-office, county, State). Or,
 2. Right Reverend A—— B—— (initials of Order), Abbot of ——.

- (b) 1. Right Reverend Abbot. 2. Right Reverend Father Abbot.
 3. Right Reverend Father. 4. Right Reverend and Dear Sir.

- (c) 1. I remain,

Right Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A—— B——. Or,

2. Begging your blessing,

Right Reverend and dear Father,

I remain, as ever,

Your dutiful son,

(or your affectionate child,)

A—— B——.

ROMAN PRELATES.²I. *Apostolic Prothonotaries.*II. *Domestic Prelates* (viz., of the Pope).

- (a) 1. Right Reverend Monsignor³ B——. (I., II.) Or,
 2. Right Reverend⁴ A—— B——. (I., II.) Or,
 3. Right Reverend Monsignor B——, Prothonotary Apostolic.
 (I. only.)

¹ By courtesy all abbots, whether mitred or not, have the same style and address. However in addressing an abbot merely residing in an abbey, without being its abbot, of course "Abbot of ——" would be omitted, for the reason that, although an abbot, he has no abbey. The form (c 2) would perhaps be used only by a monk subject to the abbot or belonging to his order; or by a boy or girl educated by monks or nuns of his order, or in some way connected with the order or the abbot.

² Both are styled, like bishops and abbots, Right Reverend, and are generally called Monsignores, a title, however, which is given, in Italy, to all prelates above them, except to cardinals and abbots; and to some dignitaries below them. Among English-speaking Catholics it is not used of archbishops and bishops.

³ *Monsignor* has become more or less anglicised; consequently, *Monseigneur*, which is French, should not be used except when writing in that language. *Mon-signor* and *Monsignore* (Italian) are used indifferently, but in English the former is preferable.

⁴ It will be noticed that the 1st and 2d of the above forms apply equally to I. and II.; the 3d and 4th to I. only; the 5th to II. only.

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4. Right Rev. Monsignor A— B—, Prothonotary Apostolic, etc. (I. only.) (*Etc.* is added when, as is usually the case, he has other dignities.)
5. Right Reverend A— B—,
Domestic Prelate of His Holiness (or of the Pope). (II. only.)

(b). 1. Right Reverend Sir.¹

2. Right Reverend Monsignor. Or,

3. My dear Monsignor (if well acquainted). Or, simply

4. Monsignor.

(c). 1. Right Reverend Sir.

2. Right Reverend and Dear Sir. Or,

3. My Dear Monsignor,

Your friend and servant,

A— B—.

INFERIOR DIGNITARIES.

All dignitaries inferior to the above-mentioned (*viz.*: to patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, abbots, and prelates) are addressed "Very Reverend," except archdeacons,² who are styled venerable. Dignitaries are Roman Monsignores other than the two sorts of Prelates mentioned above, Administrators of vacant dioceses, Vicars General, Pro-vosts, Archpriests, Canons, Deans, Heads and Provincials of Religious Orders, and Priors of Priors (which are separate establishments). These, and by *courtesy* some others, such as Priors of Monasteries over which abbots preside, Rectors and local Superiors of Religious Houses, Presidents or heads of seminaries, colleges, and larger religious institutions, are properly addressed as "Very Reverend."³

¹ The above forms (b) apply both to I. and II. The 4th is stiff, such as might be used by a total stranger or not very friendly correspondent. To begin, "Monsignor B—," would be rude, and forebode that the writer meant to say something disagreeable.

² There are no archdeacons in the United States, but there was one for many years—the late Archdeacon McCarron, of New York.

³ Doctors of Divinity or of Laws (1), Vicars Forane (2), Rural Deans (3), Vice-Presidents of colleges, or other assistant superiors of religious institutions (4), Members of the Episcopal Council (5), Examiners of the Clergy (6), Chancellors of a diocese (7), the Secretary of a bishop or of a diocese (3), and others, along with simple Priests, have no claim to be styled "Very Reverend," although a somewhat abusive custom seems to allow it to classes 2, 3, and 4. These and all others in Priests' or Deacons' orders should be styled simply "Reverend."

ADMINISTRATORS OF VACANT SEES.¹

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (with initials of office). Or
 2. Very Reverend Father A— B—,
 Administrator of ———.
 (b) Very Reverend Sir.

A VICAR GENERAL.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (with initials of office). Or,
 2. Very Reverend Vicar General B—, Or,
 3. Very Reverend A— B—,
 Vicar General of ——— (name of diocese).
 (b) 1. Very Reverend and Dear Sir.
 2. Very Reverend Sir. Or,
 3. My dear Vicar General (only if the writer belong to the
 diocese). Or simply, 4. Dear Sir.

MONSIGNORES OF THE INFERIOR DEGREES.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend A— B— (followed by the name of office,
 for instance, "Private Chamberlain to the Pope").
 2. Very Reverend Monsignore A— B— (or B—).
 (b) 1. Very Reverend and Dear Monsignore. Or,
 2. Very Reverend Doctor (should he have this degree).

THE RECTOR OF A RELIGIOUS HOUSE, PROVINCIAL
OF AN ORDER, OR A PRIOR.

- (a) 1. Very Reverend Father A— B— (initials of order) Rector
 (or Prior) of ——— (name of House). Or, Provincial of
 ——— (name of Order, or, better, of the members of the
 Order taken collectively).

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY (D.D.) OR OF LAWS (LL.D.).

- (a) 1. Reverend A— B—, D.D. (or LL.D.).
 2. Reverend Dr. A— B—.

If such a one be the pastor of a church, or a professor in a seminary or other institution, add, "Pastor of ———," or "Professor of ———."

¹ Such expressions as "My dear Vicar-General, or Dean, or Provost, or Canon," etc., are used; but never the expression, "My dear Administrator."

ARCHDEACON.

(a) Venerable A— B—,

Archdeacon of — (church or diocese).

(b) 1. Venerable Father. Or, 2. Venerable and Dear Sir.

PRIEST (*simply*).

(a) Reverend A— B—. Or, 2. Reverend Father A—
B—. Or, 3. Reverend Father B—.

(b) 1. Reverend Sir. Or, 2. Reverend and Dear Sir. Or,
3. Reverend Doctor.

FEMALE SUPERIORS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.¹

(It is quite customary, and proper, to call every female superior of a religious order, or house, "Reverend Mother." The appropriate style is as follows :—)

(a) 1. Reverend Mother — (name in religion, *e. g.*, Elizabeth). Or,
2. Reverend Mother — (name in religion, unless she pre-
serves, as in some orders, her family name).

Reverend Superior of — (*e. g.*, Sisters of Charity).

2. ENGLISH.

I. THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE KING OR THE QUEEN.

To the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty. *Sire*, or *Sir*
(or *Madam*):— *Most Gracious Sovereign*:— *May it please your*
Majesty:

¹ Members of one religious order of the United States, the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart," are always addressed and spoken of as "Madame." In England, an abbess is styled "The Right Reverend Lady Abbess of —" (name of abbey), or "The Right Reverend Lady Abbess —" (Christian and family names, or family name only). It is customary, even in the United States, to style religious women who are at the head of some religious order (as, for instance, the Sisters of Charity),—not merely superiors of houses of that order,—or who are the superiors of houses belonging to *ancient* orders (as, for instance, the Benedictines, the Dominicans, etc.), "Reverend" as, "The Reverend Abbess" or "Prioress," or "The Reverend Mother Abbess" or "Prioress," or "The Reverend Mother Superior." Members of religious communities, who do not hold the office of superior, are often addressed as "Reverend Sister."

SONS AND DAUGHTERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF
SOVEREIGNS.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. To her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. *Sir, or Madam :— May it please your Royal Highness :—*

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

To His Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Or, To Her Highness the Princess Mary of Teck. *Sir, or Madam :— May it please your Highness :—*

II. THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

A DUKE OR DUCHESS.

To His Grace the Duke of Montrose. Or, To Her Grace the Duchess of Montrose. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— May it please your Grace :—*

A MARQUIS OR MARCHIONESS.

To the Most Noble the Marquis (or Marchioness) of Lansdowne. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— May it please your Lordship (or Ladyship) :—*

AN EARL OR COUNTESS.

To the Right Honorable the Earl (or Countess) Russell. *My Lord (or My Lady) :— etc.*

A VISCOUNT AND A BARON.

A *Viscount* (or *Viscountess*) and a *Baron* (or *Baroness*) are also addressed as *Right Honorable*, with the salutation, *My Lord (or My Lady) :— etc.*

BARONETS AND KNIGHTS.

To Sir A— B—, Bart, Piccadilly. *Sir :—* (Their wives are addressed by the title of *Lady*.)

ESQUIRES.

To James Thomson, Esq. *Sir :—* (In regard to the use of this title in England, see remarks on page 172.) Mr. and Esq. should not be used together.

III. OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

To the Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. *Sir :— Right Hon. Sir :— or My Lord* (as the case may require).

AN AMBASSADOR.

To His Excellency the American (or other) Ambassador. *Sir*, or *My Lord*, or *Your Excellency*.

A JUDGE.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :—

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, YORK, OR DUBLIN, AND
THE LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH (during office).

To the Rt. Hon. A— B—, Lord Mayor of London. To the Rt. Hon. A— B—, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship*.

The Provost of every other town in Scotland is styled *Honorable*.

The Mayors of all corporations (except the above-mentioned Lord Mayors), and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are addressed *Right Worshipping*; and the Aldermen and Recorders of other corporations, and the Justices of the Peace, *Worshipping*. Salutation, *Sir* :— *Your Worship* :—

IV. THE PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled. *My Lords* :— *May it please your Lordships* :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *May it please your Honorable House* :—

V. THE CLERGY.

AN ARCHBISHOP.

To His Grace the Archbishop of C—. Or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald, Lord Archbishop of C—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Grace* :—

A BISHOP.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of S—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :—

A DEAN.

To the Very Reverend Dean of C—. Or, To the Reverend Dr. Scott, Dean of C—. *My Lord* :— *May it please your Lordship* :

Archdeacons and Chancellors in the same manner. *The rest of the Clergy* as in this country. *If ennobled*, to be addressed thus:—

To the Right Honorable and Reverend —, etc.

VI. MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

In addressing officers in the Army and Navy above the subaltern, their military rank should precede their names and civil positions, thus,

To Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of W—. *My Lord*, etc.

In the Navy, Admirals are styled Right Honorable, and the rank of the flag follows their names and titles, thus:—

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Eglinton, G. C. B., Admiral of the Blue.

The other officers are addressed as in the army, with the addition of R. N. (Royal Navy), thus:—

To Captain the Right Honorable the Earl of Egremont, R. N.

ESQUIRE.—This title is now popularly applied to all persons of respectability; but it legally belongs to the following classes only:—

The sons of Peers, whether known in common conversation as Lords or Honorables; the eldest sons of Peers' sons and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; all the sons of Baronets; the Esquires of the Knights of the Bath; Lords of Manors, chiefs of clans, and other tenants of the Crown *in capite* (these are Esquires by prescription); Esquires created to that rank by patent, and their eldest sons in perpetual succession; Esquires by office, such as Justices of the Peace while on the roll; Mayors of towns during mayoralty, and Sheriffs of counties (who retain the title for life); Members of the House of Commons; Barristers at Law; and Bachelors of Divinity, Law, and Physic.

All who, in commissions signed by the sovereign, are ever styled Esquire, retain that designation for life.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Married women are addressed according to the rank of their husbands.

The widow of a nobleman is addressed in the title of her husband, with the addition of *Dowager*; æ, "To the Right Honorable the Dowager Countess of Stanhope."

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The title *Lady* is prefixed to the name of any woman whose husband is not of lower rank than Knight, or whose father was a nobleman not lower than an Earl.

The *eldest* sons of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, bear, by courtesy, the second title in their respective families. Their wives are addressed accordingly.

The *younger* sons of Dukes and Marquises have the title of Lord, and are addressed as Right Honorable Lords,—to which is added the Christian name. Their wives have the title of Lady, and are addressed as Rt. Hon. Ladies; and, except when originally superior in rank, take their husbands' Christian names, not their own. The title Lady, and the address Rt. Hon. Lady, also belong to all the daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls; to which is also added the Christian name.

3. DOMINION OF CANADA.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

- (a) 1. To His Excellency the Right Honorable,¹ the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G., P. C., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.
2. His Excellency A—— B—— Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.
3. To His Excellency the Governor-General.
- (b) 1. Your Excellency. 2. May it please your Excellency.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

- (a) 1. To the Honorable A—— B——, Minister of the Interior.
2. To the Honorable the Minister of the Interior.
3. Hon. A—— B——. Sir:

All the other members not specified are addressed in a similar manner. Also all officers in the civil service, connected with the various departments of the government, who are entitled to "Honorable," including the Senators of Canada, and the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons at Ottawa; The Lieutenant-Governors of the

¹ The old country titles here given have nothing to do with the position of Governor-general. The second form is the usual one.

Provinces of the Dominion ; Members of the local Cabinet ; and all members of the Legislative Councils of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Members of Parliament simply are not entitled to the prefix "Honorable," M. P. being placed after the name of a member of the Dominion Parliament, and M. P. P. after the name of a member of the Provincial Parliament.

- (a) 1. A — B —, M. P. 2. A — B —, M. P. P.

MAYORS.

- (a) 1. His Worship the Mayor. 2. Your Worship the Mayor.
3. Your Worship.

LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

The Chief Justices and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Dominion and Court of Exchequer, of the Supreme Court of Judiciary (Benchers) for Ontario, and the High Court of Justice for Ontario, are entitled to the prefix "Honorable."

- (a) 1. Hon. A — B —, Chief Justice.
2. Hon. A — B —, Puisne Judge. Or,
3. Hon. A — B —, Late Minister of Justice, as the case may be.

- (b) 1. Sir. 2. Your Honor. 3. May it Please Your Honor.

ORGANIZED BODIES.

Communications to an organized body are generally addressed to the President or Chief Officer. They may, however, be addressed to the body itself.

- (a) To the Honorable the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled.

- (b) 1. May it Please your Honorable Body.
2. The Petition of ——— Humbly sheweth, etc.

- (a) 1. To the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled, etc.

- (a) 1. To the Chief Justice and the Honorable Judges of the ——— Court.

- (b) 1. May it Please Your Honors. 2. Your Honors.

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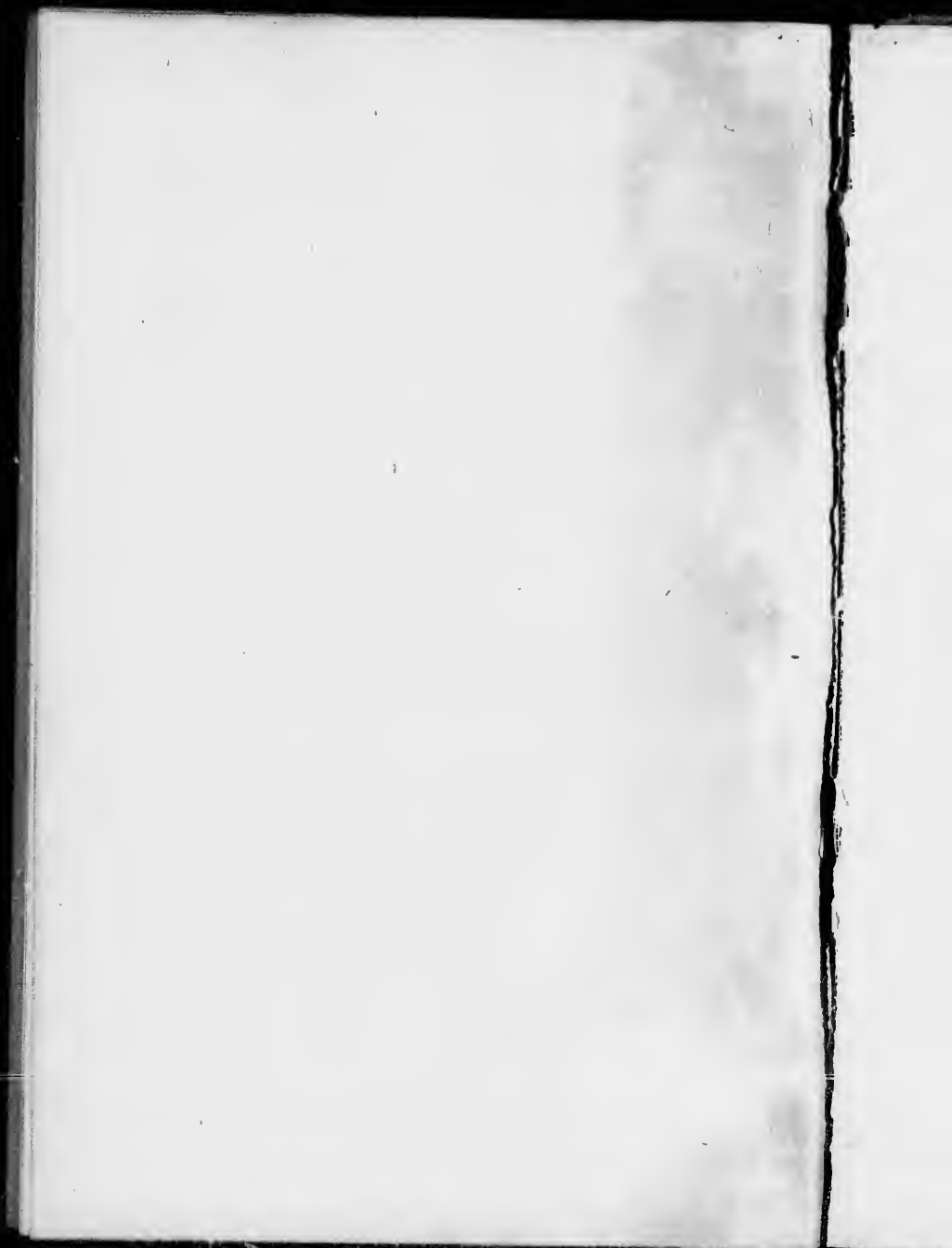
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