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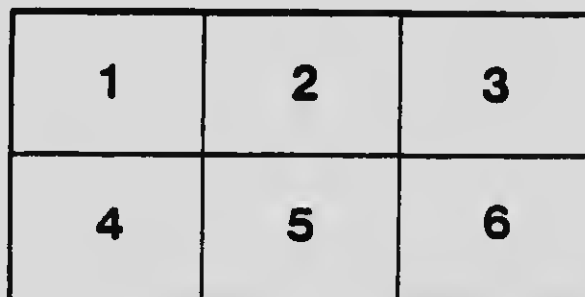
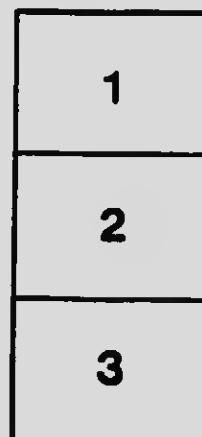
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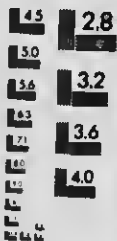
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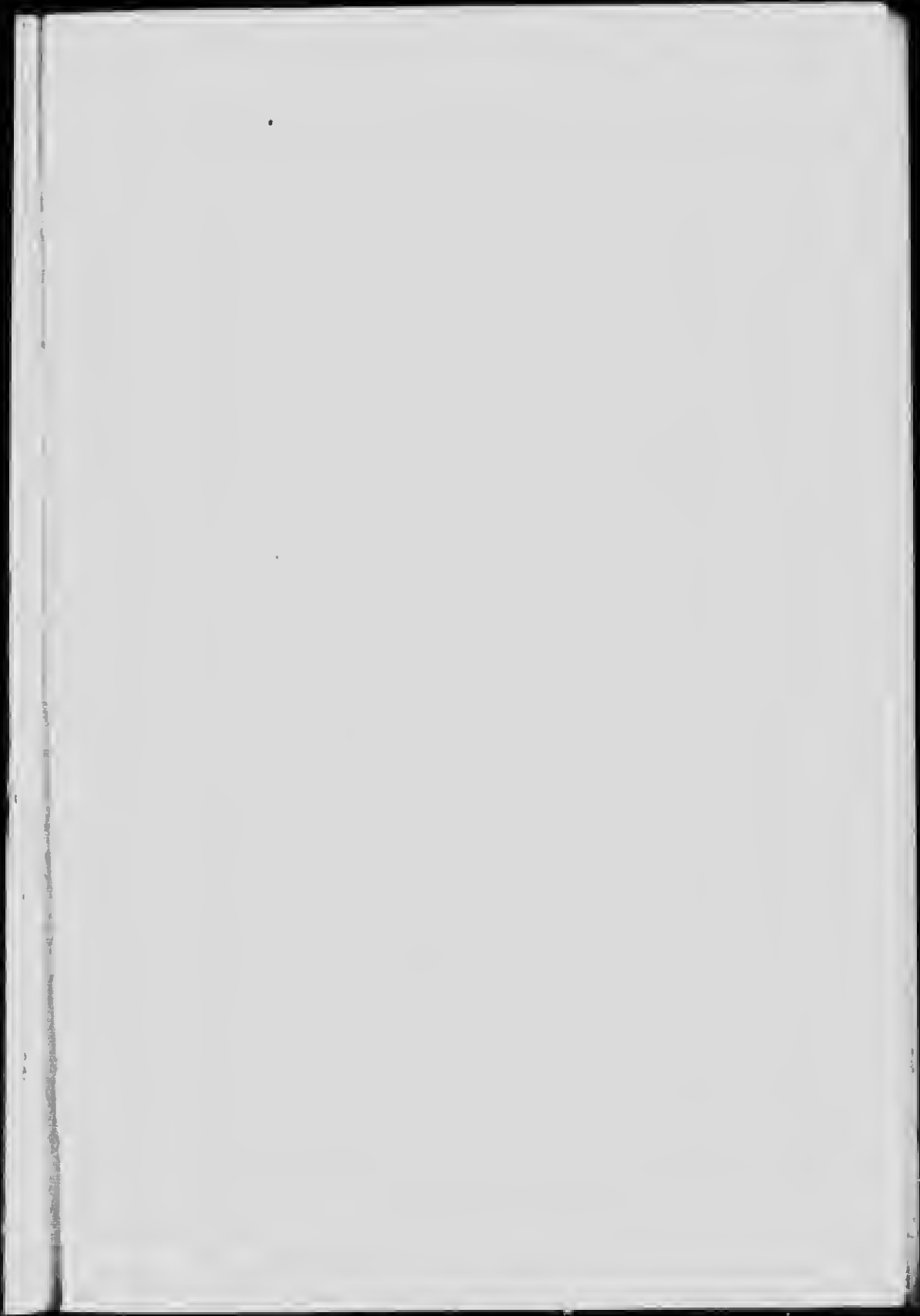
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WRITING, USE OF CAPITALS, SIMPLE
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WORDS; AND A CHAPTER
ON ETYMOLOGY.

20TH CENTURY EDITION.

W. J. GAGE & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO.

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PREFACE.

Is a Speller a Necessary School-Book?—The old-fashioned Spelling-Book has been discarded by teachers generally. Many valid objections were properly urged against its use, and it passed away.

Entire dependence upon *oral spelling* may also be fitly styled a method of bygone days. Unfortunately for the old spelling-book it was associated with all the folly and weakness of "oral spelling," and this partly accounts for its rejection.

What have the reformers given as a substitute for a Speller? They took our bread and have given in return but a stone. The bread even though a little stale was much more wholesome than the stone. In Canada parts of the lessons to be found in the Readers are taken as dictation lessons, and the pupils are turned loose on society to shock it by their bad spelling, and disgrace the schools which they attended, and in which they should have been taught. The Readers do not contain all the words that boys and girls will have to spell in life, and if they did, the lessons are not arranged in proper form for spelling lessons. Only a comparatively small portion of the Readers can be written from dictation in schools. Bad as were the old Spellers, they were infinitely better than nothing. This fact is now recognized in Great Britain and the United States, in both of which countries many valuable

spelling-books have recently been issued. That these were necessary in England is clearly shown by the fact that at a recent Civil Service Examination "no less than 1,861 out of 1,972 failures were caused by spelling."

A practical dictation Speller is clearly a necessity, and this work has been prepared to supply an obvious want in the programme of Canadian schools. The claim to the name "Practical" is based on the fact that it is not a mere collection of thousands of "long-tailed words in *osity* and *ation*," but contains a graded series of lessons to teach the pupils the proper spelling of the words which all have to use.

Prominent Features. The book is divided into eight parts, as follows : —

PART I. contains the words in common use in daily life, together with abbreviations, forms, &c. These are the words that should first be learned. If a boy has to leave school early, he should at least know how to spell the words of every-day occurrence in connection with his business.

PART II. gives words liable to be spelled incorrectly because the same sounds are spelled in various ways in them.

PART III. contains words pronounced alike, but spelled differently with different meanings.

PART IV. contains a large collection of the most difficult words in common use, and is intended to supply material for a *general review*, or for spelling matches and tests.

PART V. Contains the words most commonly spelled incorrectly in Canadian schools. It was prepared from lists sent by many teachers. Pupils who can spell the words in Part V. will make few mistakes in spelling.

PART VI. contains spaces in which each pupil should write the words he is liable to misspell. This is a most important feature.

PART VII. contains selections for dictation lessons. They should be memorized by the pupils. They may thus aid in the training of language and character.

Part VIII. is devoted to etymology.

HINTS ON TEACHING SPELLING.

When should Pupils begin to Learn to Spell? —

There should be no *oral* spelling, or *written* spelling either, *from memory*, during the first year and a half or two years of school life; yet pupils should be learning to spell from the start. How? By *copying*, COPYING, COPYING. By copying in script well-written sentences set by the teacher on the board. Sometimes these sentences may be taken from the primer, but they should generally be the language of the pupils themselves, including certain words given by the teacher.

Assigning Spelling Lessons. — The teacher should not merely say, "Prepare the tenth lesson," or, "Your dictation will be the first twelve lines on page 24." The pupils should pronounce after the teacher the words of the lesson, looking at them carefully as they do so. Peculiar or difficult words should be written on the blackboard, and spelled simultaneously by the pupils, and hints should be given to aid in the preparation of the lesson.

Preparing Spelling Lessons. — We wish to teach the forms of the words, not their sounds. Unfortunately, the forms of words do not always agree with the sounds in English; hence the form of a word must be impressed on the mind through the *eye*, and not the *ear*. It is perfectly clear therefore that the art of making good spellers consists in teaching pupils to see words accurately. The London Times once said, "Spelling is learnt by *reading*, and nothing but

reading can teach spelling." It may be accepted as a rule that a good reader is always a good speller. These facts all point the thoughtful teacher to the conclusion that we have already stated;—spelling depends on the power of *seeing with precision*. It follows that the exercise which compels the pupil to look most carefully at words must be the best method of preparing a spelling lesson. Unquestionably this exercise is *transcription*. Let the pupils copy on their slates the lesson to be prepared. The lesson may be copied as a home exercise, if due care be taken by the teacher in examining both spelling and writing. This is necessary in order to compel scrutinizing attention to the words to be copied. The whole value of the exercise depends on this being done.

Repeating the letters of a word orally is of little lasting benefit. Make the pupils *see the words*, and if possible *never let a pupil see a word wrongly spelled*.

Testing Spelling Classes.— There are only two methods, *oral* and *written*. The *oral* method alone is of very little practical value. An American writer records the case of a young man "who won three prizes at spelling schools, but made five mistakes in spelling in a note written to a School Board." Oral spelling does not accustom the *eye* to the form of the word in writing. This is a fatal objection to it, and all modern teachers recommend that spelling lessons be conducted chiefly in writing.

Correcting Spelling Lessons.— They must be corrected thoroughly. If proper preparation has been made as recommended *very few* errors will be made. In a large class the teacher will not be able to examine personally the book or slate of each pupil, except in the case of review lessons consisting of words previously misspelled in the class. These should always be examined by the teacher. In other lessons one of the following plans may be adopted:—

1. Pupils exchange slates, and the teacher gives the correct spelling word by word, the pupils marking those that are wrong.

2. Pupils retain their own slates, and different pupils are called on to spell the words. Those agreeing with the spelling given indicate by raising the hand, *before the teacher decides as to its correctness*. Marking as before.

3. Slates are exchanged and the corrections made as in No. 2.

4. While the teacher writes the correct spelling on the board, each pupil may correct his own work, and slates or books be exchanged for revision only. The latter method is probably the best with honest pupils.

In all cases where slates are exchanged the pupil owning the slate should have the right to appeal against the marking done by his neighbor.

Reviews. — Each pupil should write correctly the words which he misses, about five times, to impress the correct forms on his mind. In addition to this he ought to make a list at the end of his book of all the errors he makes. From this list the teacher should prepare his reviews. The words missed are the only words that need to be taught. "Leave no enemies in the rear." *Review regularly.*

General Suggestions. — 1. The teacher should always *articulate clearly and pronounce correctly* when giving words for spelling.

2. Never *overstrain* the enunciation of a word in order to indicate its spelling.

3. Allow only *one trial* in spelling orally or in writing.

4. In spelling orally, the divisions into syllables should be marked by *slight pauses*, but in no other way.

5. Do not assign lessons *too difficult* for the pupils who have to prepare them. This compels the pupils to spell badly.

6. It is desirable that spelling should be taught to a considerable extent by means of *composition*, in order to give the pupils practice in spelling the words in their *own* vocabularies.

7. In some of the dictation lessons in this book time may be saved by having only the words in *italics* spelled. The teacher should read the whole sentence and emphasize the words to be spelled.

PREFACE TO NEW EDITION.

With a view to perfecting the Practical Speller, and making it in every respect worthy of the name "practical," two new chapters have been added, Parts V. and VI.

Part V. was compiled from lists of the words commonly misspelled in schools in all parts of the Dominion, and it will therefore be a most important addition to the book. It is a fact worthy of note that the pupils throughout Canada fail in the spelling of nearly the same words.

Part VI. is intended to be the special spelling book of the individual child who owns the book. It will form the best basis for reviewing, not only during school life, but in after years.

PREFACE TO NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF 1901.

In this edition a new chapter has been added which is numbered Part IV. In it will be found a careful treatment of Letter-Writing, the Use of Capital Letters, and Simple Rules for Spelling. The copious exercises supplied in this part will be found of practical value in the school-room and well adapted to the capacity of the pupils in public school classes.

PART I.



FAMILIAR WORDS.

THE lists in Part I. contain the words in common use in every-day life. They are the words which every person who writes at all must use, and which every child should therefore learn to spell.

They may be used for oral spelling or dictation lessons for the slate or exercise book. The latter method is much to be preferred.

The difficult words are repeated so as to give a review lesson about once a week.

Dictation lessons in sentence form are given at intervals. They may serve as models for teachers, who may, if they wish, include the words of each lesson in sentences. It will be a good plan for advanced pupils to write sentences of their own, including the words dictated by the teacher.

The words are arranged in three columns, and the simplest are placed in the first column and the most difficult in the last. Each lesson may thus be assigned to three different classes. Pupils in the Second Book, for instance, might have to spell only the words of the first column, those in the Third Book the words in the first and second columns, and those in the Fourth Book the whole lesson. The Third and Fourth Book classes would in this way be reviewing the work of previous sessions. Many of the lessons are so simple that each lesson may be assigned as a whole to even Second Book scholars.

1. *At Home.*

house	par lor	gar ret
door	clos et	at tic
room	pan try	cel lar
porch	kitch en	cham ber
floor	win dow	bed room
hall	cup board	li bra ry
en try	thresh old	ve ran da
stair case	din ing-room	bal co ny
ward robe	bath-room	pi az za

2. *In the Parlor.*

vase	lounge	pic ture
chair	so fa	por trait
grate	car pet	brack et
screen	cur tain	cush ion
frame	tas sel	pi a no
ta ble	mir ror	ot to man

3. *In the Dining-Room.*

cup	plate	cru et
spoon	sau cer	cast er
bowl	la dle	tu reen
glass	nap kin	plat ter
knife	sil ver	tum bler
fork	pitch er	side board
tray	ta ble	tea-urn

4. *In the Kitchen.*

stove	ba sin	ov en
range	tow el	bas ket
tongs	grat er	kin dlings
brush	skil let	dust-pan
broom	ket tle	flat i ron
pail	grid dle	and i ron
soap	sauce pan	grid i ron

5. *In the Pantry.*

pan	chest	dip per
jar	flask	strain er
jug	fruit	skim mer
pail	can is ter	pic kles
tray	crock er y	vict uals
sieve	tin-ware	pre serves

6. *Chamber and Garret.*

herbs	tow el	mat tress
trunk	bol ster	wash-stand
lamp	blan ket	ba sin
quilt	cra dle	cov er let
sheets	bed stead	coun ter pane

7. *Review of Difficult Words.*

knife	vase	fruit
tas sel	cru et	sieve
la dle	tu reen	sau cer
por trait	pre serves -	ba sin
can is ter	bal co ny	vict uals
pi az za	li bra ry	cup board

8. Kindness, neatness, order, piety, and a cheerful heart make home the happy place it is so often found to be. There is joy as real by the cottage fireaide, as in the most aplendid abodes of wealth and luxury.

9. *In the Shed and Tool-house.*

saw	pole	yoke
file	spade	chain
nail	sledge	shov el
spike	wedge	trow el
hoe	le ver	meas ure
rake	bee tle	crow bar
pick	cleav er	grind stone

10. *In the Barn and Yard.*

pump	crib	cra dle
trough	hay	reap er
spout	rake	roll er
flail	straw	har row
sleigh	grain	cut ter
scythe	fod der	har ness

sic kle	mow er	gran a ry
wag gon	bug gy	pitch fork
sad dle	hal ter	cul ti vator

11. *Family and Relatives.*

son	fa ther	daugh ter
wife	moth er	grand child
aunt	cous in	grand son
niece	broth er	grand daugh ter
pa pa	breth ren	grand mother
un cle	hus band	grand fath er
sis ter	mam ma	half-sis ter
par ent	neph ew	half-broth er

12. *Household Names.*

kin	friend	youth
lad	babe	val et
boy	maid	in fant
man	dame	la dy
men	cook	ba by
girl	child	ma tron
lass	nurse	maid en
wait er	but ler	vis i tor
wait ress	stew ard	rel a tive
mis tress	coach man	do mes tic
ser vant	chil dren	bach e lor
wo man	house wife	gen tle man
wo men	house maid	gov er ness
fam i ly	house hold	house keep er

13.

" We are all here !
 Father, mother, sister, brother,
 All who hold each other dear.
 Each chair is filled — we 're all at home ;
 To-night let no cold stranger come :
 Let gentle Peace assert her power,
 And kind Affection rule the hour."

14. *Review of Difficult Words.*

sledge	shov el	gran a ry
flail	meas ure	wo men
niece	bee tle	daugh ter
scythe	cous in	bach e lor
trough	un ole	gov er ness
sleigh	neph ew	vis i tor
friend	val et	rel a tive

15.

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, youths, and maidens. They are steward, butler, valet, coachman, and waiter; housekeeper, governess, nurse, cook, waitress, housemaid, etc. Our relatives near of kin are grandfather, grandmother, etc.

16. *Animal Food.*

ham	milk	hon ey
veal	lamb	cut let
pork	gaine	rash er
beef	steak	chick en
loin	tripe	nut ton
fish	flesh	sir loin
chop	cream	cus tard
egg	cheese	sau sage
bird	but ter	beef steak
fowl	oys ter	sar dine
meat	liv er	sal mon
curd	ba con	had dock

17. *Vegetable Food. (Unprepared.)*

rice	rye	pars nip
corn	oats	on ion
peas	cress	pump kin
fruit	prune	mel on
pear	grape	rad ish
plum	tur nip	rhu barb
maize	cel e ry	spin ach
wheat	bar ley	po ta to
beans	let tuce	to ma to
peach	car rot	cu cum ber
squash	cab bage	as par a gus

18. Vegetable Food. (Prepared.)

bun	dough	pan cake
roll	muf fin	crack er
meal	krul ler	dough nut
flour	bis cuit	dump ling
bread	waf fle	blanc mange
mush	catch up	pud ding
soup	but ter	sand wich
tea	gru el	co coa
broth	pas try	cof fee
sauce	jel ly	choc o late
pie	por ridge	lem on ade
stew	gra vy	vin e gar

19. Review of Difficult Words.

steak	oys ter	rhu barb
maize	hon ey	spin ach
rye	sir loin	blanc mange
flour	sal mon	sand wich
sauce	sau sage	cel e ry
stew	sar dine	choc o late
dough	on ion	as par a gus

20. Bread is made of the flour or meal of grain. Pastry is pies, tarts, cake, and the like, made in part of paste, or dough. Animal food is a part of our victuals, viands, diet, or fare. Food is flesh, fish, vegetables, and all things eaten for nutriment, or nourishment. Use water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, or lemonade, for a beverage, or drink.

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, tripe, or liver. We eat curd, cheese, cream, butter, etc. In our garden we have corn, peas, beans, onions, lettuce, carrots, squashes, celery, parsley, tomatoes, fruit. In our fields we raise wheat, maize, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc.

21. *Setting the Table.*

(The teacher may use the names of his own pupils.)

Bertha, you may spread the cloth upon the table; Laura, bring the knives and forks; Caroline, the cups and saucers; Luella, carry the plates; Helen, the spoons; Louise, go to the drawer for the clean napkins; as soon as the water boils in the tea-kettle, Dick can pour it on the tea and coffee; Albert, go to the cellar for the cream, — do not spill it on the stairs; Minnie, bring the sauce; Harold, go quickly for the covered dishes for the oat-meal and potatoes; as soon as Charles has taken the roast-beef from the oven, you can thicken the gravy; William, place the chairs around the table; how nicely you have arranged the red and white celery, Edward!

22. *Clothing for the Head and Neck.*

scarf	mask	cha peau
hat	tip pet	hel met
cap	cra vat	neck tie
wig	col lar	neck lace
veil	bon net	muf fler
hcod	tur ban	neck cloth

23. *Clothing for the Body.*

skirt	robe	cor set
belt	cape	a pron
cloak	gown	man tle
frock	sash	sur tout
shawl	shirt	spen cer
blouse	founce	sur plice
basque	tu nie	pe lisse
kilt	gir dle	che mise
vest	dust cr	wrap per
coat	bod icc	waist coat

24. *Clothing for the Limbs.*

gloves	clogs	draw ers
tights	muffs	stock ings
sleeves	gai tcrs	trou scrs
smalls	san dals	breech es
boots	mit tens	wrist bands
shocs	slip pers	over alls
hose	leg gins	moc ca sons
socks	gaunt lets	pan ta loons

25. *Material for Clothing.*

thread	felt	edg ing
frill	lace	lin sey
gauze	pop lin	can vas

plaid	wool	tick ing
print	cot ton	wors ted
plush	mus lin	cam bric
baize	bea ver	broad cloth
tape	dam ask	al pac a
jean	wool len	cal i co
yarn	bat ting	sat i net

26. *Material for Clothing.*

braid	gimp	mo reen
crape	hook	nan keen
cloth	fringe	bro cade
twill	rub ber	mo roc co
tweed	lin en	cash mere
chintz	sat in	leath er
serge	vel vet	kip skin
lawn	tar tan	cow hide
silk	tas sel	calf skin
flax	ging ham	trim mings

27. *Review of Difficult Words.*

shawl	bod ice	ging ham
basque	sur tout	can vas
veil	pe lisse	calf skins
sights	che mise	cal i co
plaid	wrap per	al pac a
baize	cha peau	mo roc co
serge	trou sers	cash mere

28. Dress.

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtont, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition by negligence of *address*. — *Sir John Barrington*.

We sacrifice to Dress, till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean; puts out our fires,
And introduces Hunger, Frost, and Woe,
Where Peace and Hospitality might reign. — *Cowper*.

29. Parts of the Head and Neck.

lip	brow	pu pil
eye	tooth	eye lid
ear	brain	eye ball
jaw	scalp	eye lash
gum	beard	eye brow
chin	cheek	tem ple
nose	skull	nos tril
face	mouth	whis kers
hair	voice	fore head
Lead	tongue	mus tache
neck	throat	wind pipe

30. Parts of the Trunk and Waist.

rib	heart	bo som
hip	chest	ten don
skin	breast	bow els

bone	nerve	kid ney
pore	spine	mus ele
back	lungs	stom ach
vein	trunk	en trails
loin	groin	shoul der
side	blood	back bone
flesh	bod y	breast bone
waist	liv er	ar te ry
flank	sin ew	ab do men

31. *Parts of the Limbs.*

leg	limb	el bow
toe	hand	an kle
arm	palm	in step
fist	knee	fin ger
nail	joint	arm pit
foot	pulse	fore arm
heel	thigh	knuc kle
sole	wrist	knee pan
calf	thumb	knee joint

32. *The Fairy's Gift.*

A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the instant the fairy called ten dwarfs, who dressed and washed the little girl, and combed her hair and fed her, and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

33. Words Relating to Appetite.

hun ger	ea ger	crav ing
thirst	greed y	long ing
gorge	dain ty	rav en ous
quench	health y	vo ra cious
de sire	re gale	pam pered
de vour	sat is fy	glut ton ous

34. Articles of Convenience.

cane	va lise	par a sol
whip	satch el	spec ta cles
purse	lan tern	um brel la
strap	eye glass	o ver shoes
comb	card-case	wa ter-proof
brush	dust er	hand ker chief
brooch	buc kle	lead pen cil

35. Vehicles.

gig	coach	ba rouche
hack	chaise	bar row
cart	cou pé	char i ot
cab	bug gy	pha e ton
dray	cut ter	om ni bus
sled	wag gon	dil i gence
sleigh	car riage	horse-car

36. *Review of Difficult Words.*

skull
nerve
calf
palm
thigh
wrist
thumb

brooch
sleigh
chaise
tongue
mus tache
stom ach
knuc kle

va lise
buc kle
ba rouche
pha e ton
par a sol
spec ta cles
o ver shoes

37. *Schools.*

high
pub lic
mod el
grad ed
un ion
nor mal
pri vate

dis trict
col lege
gram mar
board ing
pri ma ry
med i cal
clas si cal

in dus tri al
di vin i ty
a cad e my
sem i na ry
com mer cial
u ni ver si ty
kin der gar ten

38. *On the Way to School.*

dew
dust
mud
hail
snow
ice
frost
smoke

road
lane
street
track
park
al ley
gut ter
cross ing

gate way
rail ing
av e nue
pave ment
guide-post
lamp-post
side walk
curb stone

39. *In the School-room.*

desk	pa per	satch el
bell	fer ule	pen cil
map	rat tan	cray on
chart	black board	mon i tor
clock	chil dren	as sist ant
book	teach er	reg is ter
slate	point er	ink-bot tle
globe	stu dent	dic tion a ry
chalk	rub ber	ap pa ra tus

40. *What Pupils do.*

read	at tend	con strue
write	stud y	trans late
parse	re cite	ex am ine
solve	de claim	rec ol lect
think	reck on	re mem ber
learn	com pose	cal cu late
lis ten	com pute	an a lyze

41.

Man's *life* involves birth, breath, warmth, care, growth, strength, youth, love, mercy, attention, direction, the finite, 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, agricul-

tural, scientific, medical, divinity, kindergarten, etc. Do you attend an academy, a seminary, a college, or a university? Connected with schools are the trustees, the instructor or teacher, the professor, principal, assistant, monitor, monitor, etc. Schools use text-books, apparatus, paper, colors, a lexicon or dictionary, a clock, chart, pencil, crayon, magnet, blackboard, library, gazetteer, cyclopædia, pens, etc. At intermission and after dismissal there are many games; as, base-ball, leap-frog, quoits, croquet, lacrosse, cricket, etc.

42. *What a Boy or Girl should be.*

kind	hon est	stu di ous
good	truth ful	rev er ent
frank	ear nest	gen er ous
brave	hope ful	en er get ic
no ble	help ful	cour a geous
po lite	care ful	o be di ent
hap py	joy ous	in dus tri ous
lov ing	thought ful	af fec tion ate

43. *What a Boy or Girl should not be.*

bad	cru el	wick ed
mean	self ish	heed less
proud	un kind	im po lite
la zy	fret ful	de ceit ful
sulk y	pro fane	dis hon est
sau cy	im pure	cow ard ly
stin gy	vi cious	quar rel some

44. *Boys sometimes are —*

dull	nois y	stead fast
wise	mer ry	un ti dy
cross	stu pid	un civ il
rude	pa tient	re spect ful
man ly	sin cere	im per ti nent
bus y	faith ful	bois ter ous
wit ty	play ful	in ge ni ous
jol ly	mirth ful	in gen u ous

45. *Girls sometimes are —*

shy	kind ly	tri fling
bold	gen tle	tat tling
weak	si lent	bash ful
sil ly	fee ble	sim per ing
gid dy	clum sy	im pul sive
so ber	haugh ty	a gree a ble
se date	anx ious	friv o lous
live ly	aim less	non sen si cal

46. *Review of Difficult Words.*

high	pen cil	haugh ty
dew	cray on	anx ious
chalk	re cite	mon i tor
parse	hon est	friv o lous
solve	vi cious	in ge ni ous
un ion	bus y	o be di ent
gram mar	pa tient	ap pa ra tus
satch el	sin cere	dic tion a ry

47. Words used in Tables.

inch	gill	sec ond
foot	pint	min ute
yard	quart	de grce
rod	peck	gal lon
mile	grain	bush el
mill	dram	scru ple
cent	ounce	far thing
ton	pound	guin ea
tun	a cre	dol lar
pence	quar ter	fur long

48. Seasons, Months, and Days.

Spring	May	Sun day
Sum mer	June	Sab bath
Au tumn	Ju ly	Mon day
Win ter	Au gust	Tues day
Jan u a ry	Sep tem ber	Wed nes day
Feb ru a ry	Oc to ber	Thurs day
March	No vem ber	Fri day
A pril	De cem ber	Sat ur day

49. The Days of the Months.

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November,
 February twenty-eight alone;
 All the rest have thirty-one,
 Except in leap-year: at this time
 February's days are twenty-nine.

50. *Weights and Measures.*

dry	ster ling	mis cel la ne ous
troy	for cign	apoth e ca ries'
square	li quid	av oir du pois
cu bic	Eng lish	long measure

51. *Words used in Arithmetic.*

sign	ex change	dis count
u nit	a mount	ad di tion
di git	pro duct	di vis ion
num ber	de ci mal	sub trac tion
fac tor	in ter est	sub tra hend
ci pher	quan ti ty	part ner ship
fig ure	min u end	in sur ance
quo tient	di vi sor	per cent age
frac tion	div i dend	nu mer a tor
ze ro	re main der	de nom i na tor
ra tio	ro ta tion	mul ti pli cand

52. *Punctuation.*

dash	ac cent	as ter isk
brace	brack et	sem i co lon
co lon	hy phen	pa ren the sis
com ma	pe ri od	ex cla ma tion
ca ret	el lip sis	in ter ro ga tion

53. Things Written or Printed.

verse	po e try	es sny
prose	stan za	re port
hymn	coup let	re view
speech	son net	jour nal
rhyme	bal lad	ad dress
psalm	no tice	o ra tion
po em	post er	cer tif i cate
i tem	pla card	par a graph

54. Writing Materials.

quire	ream	blot ter
pen	pa per	pen knife
quill	let ter	di a ry
pen cil	tab let	e ras er
wa fer	fools cap	mu ci lage
rul er	rub ber	en ve lope
eray on	ink stand	port fo lio

55. Review of Difficult Words.

inch	scrn ple	jour nal
quart	guin ea	pen knife
ounce	Au gust	Wed nes day
sign	Tues day	sub trac tion
verse	quo tient	el lip sis
hymn	ci pher	mu ci lage
rhyme	hy phen	par a graph
psalm	coup let	sem i co lon

56. Domestic Animals.

cat	calf	goat
kid	ealves	mas tiff
mulo	ox en	stock
colt	span iel	swine
don key	horso	herd
hound	sheep	beast
lamb	flock	cat tle
cow	heif er	ter ri er

57. Wild Animals.

deer	cam el	ze bra
wolf	bea ver	mon key
bear	er mine	squir rel
lynx	mar ten	wood chuck
mink	wea sel	rein deer
moose	rac eoon	an te lopo
lion	jack al	por eu pine
ti ger	leop ard	buf fa lo
pan ther	hy e na	el e phant

58. Birds.

owl	spar row	eon dor
erow	lin net	blue jay
wren	cuck oo	blue bird
gull	par rot	bob o link
stork	mar tin	gold finch

hawk
thrush
ea gle

swal low
ca na ry
o ri ole

chick a dee
wood peck er
whip poor will

59. *Don't kill the Birds.*

Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds,
That sing about your door,
Soon as the joyous spring has come,
And chilling storms are o'er.

60. *Reptiles and Insects.*

ant
wasp
gnat
moth
toad
frog
newt
snake
worm

midge
hor net
gad-fly
bee tle
spi der
crick et
liz ard
tad pole
ser pent

tor toise
cock roach
ka ty did
mos qui to
but ter fly
bum ble bee
grass hop per
cat er pil lar
drag on fly

61. *Climate.*

hot
dry
cold
cool
mild
moist
warm

sun ny
fog gy
mist y
balm y
cloud y
sul try
storm y

pleas ant
ge ni al
trop i cal
health ful
de light ful
sa lu bri ous
tem pest u ous

62. Games and Amusements.

sled	quoits	bil lards
kite	chess	base-ball
hoop	wick et	curl ing
ball	cro quet	ten nis
bow	crick et	foot-ball
tag	check ers	fish-hook
skates	draughts	la crosse

63. In a Mechanic's Shop.

awl	bit	bev el
bench	visc	au ger
plane	lathe	gim let
square	forge	pin cers
punch	an vil	nip pers
shears	ham mer	pul ley
wrench	mal let	com pass
gauge	chis el	whet stone

64. Review of Difficult Words.

lamb	visc	chis el
calves	heif er	el e phant
lynx	liz ard	squir rel
wren	tor toise	mos qui to
hawk	balm y	o ri ole
gnat	draughts	por cu pine
quoits	ieop ard	ca na ry
awl	rein deer	tem pest u ous
wrench	au ger	sa lu bri ous

55. *In a Country Store.*

hops	tal low	cut ler y
salt	an dles	gro cer ies
shoes	wick ing	dry-goods
shot	match es	grass-seed
glue	black ing	clothes-pins
tar	pol ish	va nil la
cloth	feath ers	i sin glass
yarn	var nish	gun pow der
stareh	flax seed	con fee tion er y

66. *Parts of a Carriage and Harness.*

hub	rein	col lar
tire	strap	head stall
spoke	girth	blink ers
fel loe	trace	check-rein
wheel	hames	crup per
bolt	bri dle	breech ing
screw	hal ter	breast plate
ax le	snaf fle	linch pin
dash er	buc kle	sur cin gle

67. *Parts of a Watch or Clock.*

case	spring	jew el
face	le ver	hair spring
hand	piv ot	pen du lum
wheel	riv et	reg u la tor
cog	weight	bal ance-wheel

Lost yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

68. *Words Relating to Travel.*

rove	tour	cruis ing
roam	tramp	wan der
stroll	ram ble	trav erse
cruise	saun ter	mi grate
jaunt	jour ney	ex cur sion
trudge	voy age	ex pe di tion
train	sail ing	prom e nade

69. *Post-Office and Railway Station.*

mail	bag gage	brake man
train	lug gage	eon due tor
freight	· pack age	tcl e graph
tick et	ex press	tcl e gram
de pot	en gine	news pa per
let ter	pam phlet	val en tine
par cel	mag a zine	post mas ter
bun dle	doc u ment	lo co mo tive

70. *Common Trees.*

oak	birch	al der
fir	spruce	pop lar
ash	ee dar	lin den

elm	hol ly	wil low
pine	ha zel	hem lock
bee ch	ma ple	lo cust
lar ch	chest nut	hick o ry

71. *Review of Difficult Words.*

shoes	piv ot	jour ney
rein	riv et	pop lar
fel loe	de pot	en gine
screw	pam phlet	sur cin gle
weight	ma ple	mag a zine
cruise	chest nut	tel e graph
tour	feath ers	prom e nade
freight	rein deer	i sin glass

72. *Review.*

PROVISIONS are eatables, or food, collected and stored. The miller takes toll from the farmer, for grinding the grist. He sells flour, meal, bran, shorts, feed, etc. The baker makes bread, biscuit, tarts, cake, and other pastry; the Chandler, candles. A grocer is a trader who deals in tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa; sugar, molasses, syrup, and honey; preserved meat and fish, as dried beef, tongue, pork, bacon, ham, shad, codfish, herring, salmon, mackerel, anchovies, and isinglass; spices, comfits, preserves, pickles, candies, nuts, ginger, pepper, nutmeg, cassia, cloves, mustard, allspice, cinnamon, almonds, raisins, gelatine, extracts, and marmalade; granular food, as hominy, oat-meal, tapioca, arrow-root, and corn-starch; and illuminators, as matches, candles, lard oil, sperm oil, coal oil, etc.

73. Things we can Do.

see	think	smile
hear	yawn	laugh
touch	play	groan
smell	dance	moan
taste	sleep	cough
eat	work	sneeze
sew	sweep	breathe
walk	scrub	waltz
talk	draw	gos sip
feel	swim	scrib ble
love	skate	whis per
pray	slide	whis tle

74. Various Classes of People.

serf	pas tor	states man
nun	a gent	sen a tor
monk	fac tor	cit i zen
saint	stew ard	of fi cer
priest	driv er	la bor er
guide	run ner	ap pren tice
quack	sex ton	op er a tor
vas sal	sa vant	op er a tive
var let	gym nast	fin an cier
dea con	work man	pol i ti cian

75. Trades.

tai lor	print er	gold smith
weav er	join er	per fum er

hat ter
sad dler
coop er
turn er

ma son
black smith
ear pen ter
bind er

mil li ner
dress mak er
ma chin ist
plumb er

76. Occupations.

nurse
clerk
farm er
sai lor
pur ser
por ter
hos tler
mil ler

bar ber
butch er
min er
bank er
eash ier
drug gist
mer chant
sales man

earv er
seam stress
re port er
jan i tor
gar den er
ea ter er
sta tion er
pho tog ra pher

77. Professions.

po et
ae tor
au thor
law yer
doe tor
sur geon

teach er
art ist
paint er
ed i tor
sculp tor
en grav er

or a tor
mu si cian
en gi neer
sur vey or
phy si cian
his to ri an

78. Public Officers.

judge
bai liff
jus tiee

war den
turn key
eon sta ble

au di tor
ma gis trate
al der man

sher iff	trus tee	com mis sion er
may or	po lice man	su per in tend ent
as ses sor	col lec tor	in spec tor

79. *Review.*

EXCHANGE is the mode of settling accounts or debts between persons living at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or drafts, 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, retail*, etc. Each man has his business, vocation, office, pursuit, or calling; as a banker, president, director, secretary, cashier, teller, book-keeper, treasurer, broker, buyer, factor, agent, dealer, trader, jobber, peddler, huekster, vendor, merchant, salesman, shopman, tradesman, financier, auctioneer, etc. Finance is the income of a state or ruler, or the public funds. Specie, hard money, or coin is copper, silver, or gold, stamped at public mints, and used in commerce. It is known as cents, dollars, pence, sbillings, pounds, guineas, guilders, ducats, etc. Bullion is uncoined gold or silver, in bars, ingots, or in the mass.

80. *State Officers.*

chief	sul tan	au to crat
king	bar on	dic ta tor
queen	prin cess	gov er nor
duke	duch ess	sov er eign
prince	mon arch	pres i dent

pope
prel ate
bish op

pre mier
em press
em per or

gen er al
ad mi ral
rep re sent a tive

81. *Review of Difficult Words.*

tonch
walk
talk
monk
guide
clerk
laugh
cough
waltz

whis tle
bai liff
gym nast
plumb er
hos tler
cash ier
sher iff
bar on
mon arch

pre mier
cit i zen
fin an cier
ma chin ist
sta tion er
phy si cian
sur vey or
sov er eign
pho tog ra pher

82. *Water Channels.*

pipe
drain
spout
duct
race
dike

ditch
trench
moat
sluice
gut ter
sew er

ca nal
cul vert
si phon
con duit
a que duct
wa ter-course

83. *Colors.*

red
blue
green
yel low
or ange
li lac
in di go

pink
drab
scar let
crim son
car mine
ver nul ion
lav en der

brown
am ber
mad der
pur ple
ma rone
vi o let
sal mon

84. *The Farm.*

sod	pool	swale
vale	wood	lane
hill	house	fence
dell	ridge	wall
dale	creek	path
bush	hedge	road
rock	copse	barn
bank	yard	drain

85. *Soil, Implements, &c.*

soil	a cres	mow er
clay	gar den	dai ry
loam	fer tile	or chard
spade	ster ile	mead ow
sand	cra dle	sic kle
churn	har row	wood land
ground	bar ren	plas ter
earth	up land	barn yard
chain	pas ture	ar a ble
flail	low land	al lu vi al
fork	reap er	ag ri cul ture
hoe	gyp sum	cul ti va tor

86. *Products of the Farm.*

rye	cow	clo ver
oats	bull	fod der
hay	husks	bar ley

sow	feed	red top
pig	calf	stub ble
hog	peas	mel ons
ham	seed	ap ples
lard	pear	cit rons
pork	milk	car rots

87 *Products of the Farm.*

chaff	hides	gar lic
straw	pelt	tur nip
sheaf	hens	riu barb
stock	eggs	pump kin
crops	curd	spin ach
ewe	whcy	buck wheat
ram	corn	po ta to
lamb	beets	to ma to
veal	hops	musk mel on
beef		

88. *Products of the Farm.*

hemp	sheep	tal low
grapes	steer	bul lock
plums	swine	tur keys
fruit	cheese	rad ish
grain	cream	ma nure
peach	ba con	bil ber ry
beans	sau sage	cran ber ry
maize	pcul try	goose ber ry
wool	but ter	black ber ry

89. *Products of the Farm.*

wheat	thyme	a pri cot
grass	fleece	cu cum her
goose	quince	bee ch nuts
geese	pars nip	but ter nuts
herbs	pars ley	ox en
herds	let tace	cher ries
squash	cur rants	rasp ber ries
ducks	clo ver	straw ber ries
drake	cel er y	hue kle ber ries
chicks	tim o thy	as par a gus

90. *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, ploughing, sowing, dragging, rolling, marking, planting, hoeing, spading, weeding, digging, picking, mowing, cradling, harvesting, housing, and threshing, — all the work of raising crops. Lands worked by tenants are too often sterile, barren, or worn out. A large farm may have arable or tillable upland, fertile, rocky, sandy, or loamy; pastures and meadows; hills, caves, dales, dells, glades, roads, paths, woods, forests, springs, ponds, streams, brooks, creeks, coves, lowlands, chasms, swales, swamps, bogs, pools, sloughs, etc. The husbandman, or farmer, needs a good farmhouse, barn, stable, shed, and other buildings; marl, lime, gypsum, guano, compost, barn-yard manure, muck, phosphate, bone-dust, and other fertilizers; and a plough, colter, ha row,

cultivator, axe, hoe, spade, shovel, rake, roller, sickle, cradle, reaper, mower, pitchfork, etc. Productive farms yield corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, millet, and other bread-stuffs; clover, red-top, timothy, blue-grass, and other grasses; potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips, parsley, celery, lettuce, tobacco, flax, hemp, cotton, wool, fruits, flowers, berries, melons, meat, poultry, game, etc.

91. *Books and Papers.*

book	vol ume	re port ing
news	lo cal	mag a zine
tales	jour nal	com mer cial
births	col umn	sub scrib er
deaths	mor n ing	jour nal ist
i tem	e ven ing	ed i tor
dai ly	ar ti cle	ad ver tis er
week ly	re port er	con trib u tor
for eign	tel e gram	mem o ran da

92. *Stationery.*

note	pen cil	rul ers
pens	wa fers	rub ber
ream	blot ter	pen rack
sheet	eye lets	port fo lios
quire	fold ers	e ras er
quills	bind ers	di a ries
cards	brush es	al ma nac
chess	cray ons	dom i noes

slates	let ter	mu : i lage
sponge	pa per	en vo lopes
parch ment	pam phlet	pen hold er
blank book	pen knives	cat a logue

93. *Metals and Minerals.*

tin	i ron	co balt
lead	quartz	ag ate
gold	mi ca	gyp sum
brass	cop per	gran ite
steel	sil ver	mer cu ry
zinc	nick el	plum ba go

94. *Diseases.*

cold	ca tarrh	scrof u la
croup	mea sles	pleu ri sy
mumps	head ache	neu ral gi a
gout	chil blains	pneu mo ni a
spasms	tooth ache	pa ral y sis
fe ver	hic cough	rheu ma tism
a gue	nau se a	con sump tion
col ic	chol er a	whoop ing cough
bron chi tis	epi lep sy	di ar rhœ a

95. *Nationalities.*

Dutch	Prus sian	I tal ian
French	Pol ish	A si at ic
I rish	In di an	Amer i can

Eng lish	Hin doo	A ra bi an
Turk ish	Chi nese	Si am ese
Span ish	He brew	Es qui maux
Rus sian	Af ri can	Nor we gi an
Ger man	Aus tri an	Eu ro pe an

96. *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. Did he prefer allopathy, hydropathy, homœopathy, or botanic practice? A complaint is a slight disorder. A malady is a chronic or painful disorder. Was the fever scarlet, yellow, typhus, gastric, bilious, or typhoid? The delirious invalid, a glutton and a cripple, suffered with the gout. Man suffers from diarrhœa, toothache, rheumatism, cholera, dyspepsia, diphtheria, pneumonia, chilblains, dysentery, insanity, epilepsy, erysipelas, neuralgia, constipation, hydrophobia, congestion, inflammation, bronchitis, carbuncles, consumption, paralysis, nausea, pleurisy, etc.

97. *Religions and Sects.*

Pa gan	Jew ish	U ni ta ri an
Mor mon	Bap tist	Spir it u al ist
Buddh ist	Meth o dist	Swe den bor gi an
Brah min	Cal vin ist	Pres by te ri an
Chris tian	Or tho dox	E pis co pa li an
Lu ther an	Cath o lic	Con gre ga tion al
Qua ker	Prot es tant	Mo ham me dan

98. Church Officers.

priest	pas tor	bish op
clerk	preach er	cu rate
dean	vic ar	e van ge list
par son	rab bi	mis sion a ry
trus tee	el der	col por teur
chap lain	dea con	cler gy man

99. Names of God.

God	Je sus	Me di a tor
Son	Fa ther	A noint ed
Lord	Mak er	Cre a tor
Lamb	Sav iour	Je ho vah
Word	Spir it	Al might y
Judge	Ho ly Ghost	Re deem er
Christ	Pre serv er	In ter ces sor

100. Review.

JUDAISM is the religious doctrines and rites of the Hebrews, or Jews; also, conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies. The ending *ism* means doctrine, sect, or party; as, Romanism, Protestantism, Mohammedanism, paganism, pantheism, fanaticism, polytheism, monotheism, materialism, formalism, mysticism, scepticism, etc. Denominations of Christians are known as Catholic, Episcopal, Lutheran, Calvinist, Methodist, Reformed, Moravian, Unitarian, Trinitarian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Quaker or Friend, Baptist, etc. We should not be low, mean, base, vile, proud, sinful, wicked,

haughty, vicious, profane, sceptical, profligate, irreverent, impious, — a scoffer, scorner, mocker, bigot, or an unbeliever. We should be meek, humble, reverent, faithful, moral, virtuous, pious, pure, devout, righteous, and godly. Strive for humility, purity, piety, spirituality, sanctity, and holiness. Avoid hypocrisy, profanity, irreverence, idolatry, and ungodliness.

101. *Review.*

Many devout people sing hymns and psalms, chant, kneel, pray, fast, give alms, praise God, implore, beseech, adore, invoke, worship, etc. Places of worship are named a church, chapel, grove, temple, synagogue, sanctuary, tabernacle, cathedral, mosque, etc. Officers and persons connected with sacred service are known as priest, rabbi, scribe, pope, pontiff, prelate, cure, parson, pastor, shepherd, rector, preacher, chaplain, friar, prior, abbot, vicar, abbess, monk, seer, prophet, clergy, clergyman, ecclesiastic, evangelist, apostle, minister, leader, cardinal, hermit, itinerant, colporteur, missionary, dignitary, disciple, bishop, deacon, presbyter, laity, layman, sister, father, follower, convocation, congregation, hearer, auditor, believer, member, warden, chorister, organist, precentor, singer, incumbent, archbishop, elder, clerk, etc. A theocracy is a state governed by the direction of God.

102. *Parts of a Flower and Plant.*

ca lyx	style	spa dix
se pal	bract	um bel
pe tal	pol len	cor ymb
pis til	an ther	pan i cle
sta men	o va ry	ped i cel
stig ma	co rol la	pe dun cle

103. Divisions of Land.

coast	cra ter	o a sis
shore	val ley	vol ca no
hill	pla teau	con ti nent
plain	isth mus	pen in su la
cape	prai rie	prom on tory
des ert	mou n tain	is land

104. Divisions of Water.

sea	lake	creek
bay	loch	brook
gulf	mere	o cean
cove	tarn	ca nal
bight	pool	la goon
firth	pond	chan nel
in let	ford	es tu a ry

105. Words Relating to Music.

bar	tune	bass
clef	pitch	al to
time	sound	ten or
key	chord	so lo
note	scale	rhythm
rest	space	meas ure
beat	voice	sem i tone.
tone	du et	so pra no

106. Musical Instruments.

fife	bu gle	gui tar
drum	cor net	pi a no
flute	cym bal	vi o lin
lute	trum pet	clar i on
vi ol	trom bone	clar i o net
ban jo	oph i cleide	tam bou rine

107. Precious Stones.

gem	ag ate	sap phire
jew el	o nyx	em cr ald
bril liant	ber yl	di a mond
ru by	jas per	cor ne li an
o pal	gar net	am e thyst
to paz	car bun cle	mal a chite

108. Words Used in History.

rel ic	sub jects	pres i dent
ep och	man ners	gov er nor
bar on	cus toms	po ten tate
ty rant	count ess	roy al ty
des pot	mon arch	mon u ment
an cient	com merce	ma jes ty
mod ern	sen ate	au to crat
sa cred	gen try	min is try
peo ple	na tion	sov er eign

109. Words Used in History.

earl	an nals	dem a gogue
czar	fac tion	par lia ment
king	vice roy	gov ern ment
queen	scep tre	dy nas ty
count	con gress	pop u lace
duke	e vent	tyr an ny
tribe	re volt	an ar chy
horde	mis rule	au then tic
knight	na val	re bel lion
throne	peer age	dic ta tor
sol dier	pa tri ot	cit i zens

110. Words Used in Grammar.

verb	sub ject	in ter jec tion
noun	sen tence	con junc tion
clause	pars ing	mod i fi er
phrase	ar ti cle	a nal y sis
ad verb	cl e ment	com par i son
pro noun	pred i cate	con ju ga tion
ad junct	ad jec tive	prep o si tion

**111. Words Used in Natural
Philosophy.**

mass	im pact	rar i ty
force	con tact	rar e fy
space	duc tile	den si ty
dense	brit tle	grav i ty

touch	vi brate	gran u lar
weigh	ex pand	tan gi ble
tough	con tract	te nu i ty
mo tion	con dense	te na ci ty
mat ter	re volve	ve lo ci ty

112. *Words Used in Natural Philosophy.*

im pinge	re flect	po ros i ty
con verge	re tard	mag net ic
com press	ab sorb	pul ver ize
ap proach	as cend	re frac tion
co here	ad here	ex pan sion
di verge	in ten si ty	mo men tum
de scend	ra di a tion	pen c tra ble
fric tion	ca lor ic	e qui lib ri um
at tract	in versc ly	im pen e tra ble
re pel	in er ti a	in com pres si ble

113. *Studies.*

mu sic	gram mar	hy gi enc
read ing	bot a ny	ge om e try
spell ing	al ge bra	ge og ra phy
writ ing	e con o my	a rith me tic
draw ing	lan guage	book-keep ing
Greek	French	phys i ol o gy
Ger man	chem is try	Lat in

114. Review.

MATHEMATICS treats of quantities or magnitudes. Its parts 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, divide, increase, decrease, figures, numeration, notation, Roman, Arabic, sum, amount, product, quotient, remainder, difference, compute, plus, minus, subtrahend, minuend, fraction, integer, decimal, aliquot, interest, principal, payment, equality, multiple, reduction, whole, mixed, prime, naught, insurance, proportion, percentage, problem, question, example, answer, numerator, denominator, root, cube, etc.

115. Review.

GEOGRAPHY treats of the world, its races of men, other animals, products, etc. Earth is our planet, globe, world, etc. Parts of land are called continent, island, isthmus, peninsula, cape, promontory, steppe, mountain, volcano, desert, oasis, plain, shore, prairie, etc. The water is divided into oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, straits, etc. The races of men are the Caucasian, Mongolian, African, and Malayan. Other words used are, city, country, town, state, province, district, archipelago, abyss, ravine, morass, typhoon, monsoon, Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Northern, Southern, lagoon, plateau, estuary, temperate, physical, parterre, avalauche, torrid, frigid, tropic, equator, horizon, boundary, etc.

116. Review.

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, frangible, or brittle, dense, granular, tangible, elastic, ponderous, penetrable, impermeable, incompressible, etc.

117. *Review.*

HISTORY is an orderly record of the chief events which concern a people. It is known as ancient, modern, sacred, profane, general, complete, brief, 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.

118. *Names of Men.*

Aa ron	Am brose	Ber nard
A bel	A mos	Ber tram
A bi jah	An drew	Ca leb
Ab ner	An tho ny	Cal vin
A bra ham	Ar chi bald	Ce cil
Ad am	Ar nold	Ce phas
A dol phus	Ar thur	Charles
Al bert	A sa	Chris to pher
Al ex an der	Au gus tus	Clar ence
Al fred	Bald win	Claude
Al ger non	Bas il	Clem ent
A lon zo	Ben e dict	Cor ne li us
Al vin	Ben ja min	Cuth bert

Cyr il	Fred er ic	Job
Cy rus	George	John
Dan i el	Gid e on	Jo nas
Da vid	Gil bert	Jon a than
Don ald	God frey	Jo seph
Di o ny si us	Greg o ry	Josh u a
Dun can	Gus ta vus	Jo si ah
Eb en e zer	Guy	Ju li us
Ed gar	Har old	Jus tin
Ed mund	Hen ry	Lam bert
Ed ward	Her bert	Law rence
Ed win	Her man	Lem u el
Eg bert	Hez e ki ah	Leon ard
E li	Hi ram	Le vi
E li as	Hor ace	Lew is
E li jah	Ho ra tio	Li o nel
E noch	Hu bert	Lo ren zo
E phra im	Hugh	Lu cius
E ras tus	Hum phrey	Luke
Er nest	Hu go	Lu ther
Eu gene	I ra	Mark
Eus tace	I saac	Mar ma duke
E ze ki el	Ja bez	Mat thew
Ez ra	Ja cob	Mau ricc
Fe lix	James	Mar tin
Fer di nand	Jas per	Mi chael
Fran cis	Je rome	Miles
Frank lin	Jes se	Mor gan

Mo ses	Raph a el	Sil va nus
Na than	Ray mond	Sil ves ter
Na than i el	Re gi nald	Sim e on
Nich o las	Reu ben	Si mon
Nor man	Rich ard	Sol o mon
Oc ta vi us	Rob ert	Ste phen
Oli ver	Rod er ic	Syd ney
Or lan do	Ro ger	Thad de us
Os car	Ro land	The o dore
Pat rick	Ru fus	The oph i lus
Paul	Ru pert	Thom as
Pe leg	Sam son	Tim o thy
Pe ter	Sam u el	Ur ban
Phil ip	Saul	Vin cent
Phin e as	Seth	Wal ter
Ralph	Si las	Zach a ri ah

119. *Names of Women.*

Ab i gail	Al mi ra	Au gus ta
A da	A man da	Bar ba ra
Ad e line	A me li a	Be a trice
Ad e la	A my	Be lin da
A de li a	Am a bel	Ber tha
Ag a tha	An ge li na	Bet sey
Ag nes	Ann	Blanche
Al ber ta	An na	Brid get
Al ex an dra	An nie	Car o line
Al ice	Ar a bel la	Cath a rine

Ce li a	Em i ly	Ja net
Char i ty	Em me line	Jo se phine
Char lotte	Es ther	Ju dith
Chris ti na	Eu ge ni e	Ju li a
Ci ce ly	Eu nice	Lau ra
Clar a	Eu phe mi a	La vin i a
Clar is sa	E va	Le o no r
Clem en ti na	E van ge line	Le ti ti a
Con stance	Ev e line	Lil i an
Co ra	Faith	Lil ly
Cor de li a	Fan nie	Lo rin da
Cor ne li a	Flo ra	Lou i sa
Cyn thi a	Fran ces	Lu cin da
Deb o rah	Fred e ri ca	Lu cre ti a
De li a	Ger al dine	Lu cy
Do ra	Ger trude	Lyd i a
Dor cas	Grace	Ma bel
Dor o thy	Han nah	Mad e line
Dru sil la	Har ri et	Mar ga ret
E dith	Hel en	Ma ri a
El e a nor	Hen ri et ta	Mar i on
El i nor	Hes ter	Ma ry
E li za	Hope	Mar tha
E liz a beth	I da	Ma til da
El la	I nez	Maud
El i	I rene	Mel i cent
El vi ra	Is a bel la	Me lis sa
Em ma	Jane	Mer cy

Mil dred	Phe be	Sa rah
Min nie	Pol ly	So phi a
Mi ran da	Pris cil la	Stel la
Nan cy	Pru dence	Su san
No ra	Rachel	Vic to ri a
Ol ive	Re bec ca	Vi o la
O phe li a	Rho da	Vir gin i a
Pa tience	Ruth	Viv i an
Pau line	Sal ly	Win i fred

120. *Words Denoting Deity.*

Always begin with a Capital Letter.

God	The Fa ther	The In fi nite
Lord	The Ma ker	The E ter nal
De i ty	The Rul er	Om nip o tent
Al might y	The Cre a tor	Oin ni pres ent
Je ho vah	The Pre serv er	Su preme Be ing

121. *Kinds of Birds.*

vul ture	pea cock	mag pie
con dor	pi geon	al ba tross
os trich	pheas ant	cor mo rant
e mu	wood cock	par o quet
buz zard	swal low	fla min go
par rot	hen hawk	o ri ole
pet rel	spoon bill	ca na ry

122. Names of Flowers.

daf fo dil	ca mel lia	cae tus
mar i gold	pe tu nia	dah li a
hy a cinth	ver be na	fuch si a
col um bine	nas tur tium	ge ra ni um
he li o trope	car na tion	mign o nette
sun flow er	dan de li ou	gil ly flow er

123. Daily Retail Market Report.

Butter	50@60	Celery, ♣ doz.	50@75
Honey	20@25	Radishes, do.	20@25
Eggs, hens'	30@40	Artichokes, do	50@1.00
do. ducks'	35@45	Horseradish, do.	10@15
Lard, ♣ lb	18@20	Mushrooms, do.	25@35
Bacon	18@25	Melons, each	48@50
Onions, ♣ lb	1½@2	Peppers, do.	25@35
Caulif'rs, each	10@15	Garlic, do.	5@8
Cabbages, do.	12@20	Eschalots, do.	20@25

124. Possessives.

goodness' sake	ladies' school	Mechanics' Institute
righteousness' sake	girls' class-room	misses' shoes
conscience' sake	boys' wardrobe	men's ideas
Moses' law	miners' strike	women's rights
Jesus' feet	joiners' tools	children's clothing
Xerxes' army	Farmers' Bank	brethren's meeting

125. Abbreviations.

A Gen. from Eng., a Col. from Fr., a Maj. from N. B., a Capt. from N. B. and a Lieut. from Man., visited Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald in Can.

Rev. Sam. Jackson, D. D., and Gov. Robinson, accompanied James Jones, Jun., Esq., M. P., to N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their sons, Juno. and Jas., went to consult James E. Graham, M. D., in Tor., on the 12th of Feb.

Messrs. Brown & Co. sent 74 doz. eggs, 3 hhd. of sugar, 12 bbl. of apples, 6 cwt. 3 lb. 4 oz. of salt, on the 10th inst., by G. T. R., to Belleville.

Students may receive the degree of B. A., M. A., LL. B., LL. D., or C. E., at Univ. Coll.

Pres. Gage and Prof. Earls addressed St. James's S S., on the 15th ult.

PART II.



Words liable to be misspelled because the same sounds
in them are spelled in different ways.



1

ain, ane, ein, eign, aign.

drain	plain	chain
swain	gain	main
ab stain	sprain	strain
crane	ap per tain	sus tain
pro fane	bane	in sane
skein	hu mane	wane
deign	ar raign	cam paign

2

ause, awa, auze.

cause	pause	with draws
be cause	ap plause	straws
laws	draws	gnaws
flaws	squaws	gauze

3.

ald, auled, alled, awled.

bald	scald	stalled
called	mauled	crawled
squalled	sprawled	drawled

4.

all, awl, anl.

in stall	fore stall	gall
bawl	drawl	wall
sprawl	brawl	crawl
maul	haul	yawl

5.

aud, oad, awed.

fraud	de fraud	ap plaud
broad	a broad	pawed
sawed	gnawed	laud

6.

ay, ey, eigh.

bray	al lay	flay
fray	de fray	a stray
af fray	dis play	dis may
de lay	they	re pay
be tray	pur vey	ar ray
con vey	dis o bey	sur vey
o bey	weigh	in veigh

7.

eak, ake.

break	steak	make
brake	stake	flake
shake	drake	snake
a wake	spake	for sake
par take	mis take	un der take

8.

eak, eek, iek, ique.

beak	bleak	ereak
freak	squeak	sneak
wreak	streak	be speak
peak	creek	meek
shriek	seek	sleek
an tique	pique	u nique
clique	ob lique	eri tique

9.

ean, een, ene, in, ine.

dean	wean	clean
lean	green	un clean
be tween	splecn	fore seen
un seen	ca reen	ob scene
eon venc	se rene	ma rine
rou tine	ra vine	man da rin

10.

ear, eer, ere, ier.

sear	smear	spear
year	be smear	tear

ap pear	dis ap pear	en dear
ar rear	jeer	gear
leer	cheer	queer
sneer	ca reer	ve neer
dom i neer	mu ti neer	gaz et teer
pi o neer	ad here	eo here
se vere	aus tere	gren a dier
in ter fere	per se vere	chan de lier
cav a lier	fron tier	gon do lier

11.**eat, eet, ete, eit, eipt.**

bleat	heat	peat
seat	en treat	treat
de feat	re peat	re treat
re plete	eon erete	eom plete
fleet	greet	se erete
street	dis ereet	ob so lete
con ceit	de eeit	re ceipt

12.**ease, eece, eese, iece, ice, ise.**

de cease	lease	ecase
re lease	de erease	in crease
fleeee	va lise	a piece
geese	po lice	ca price

13.**ie, ei.**

a chieve	grief	re lieve
be lieve	weird	re prieve

brief	lei sure	re trieve
chief	lief	shield
con ceit	liege	nei ther
con ceive	niece	be siege
ei ther	per ceive	shriek
liege	piece	siege
de ceit	pierce	thiæt
de ceive	seiz ure	tier
field	shield	wield
fiend	priest	yield
fierce	re ceive	in vei gle

14.

oan, one, own.

roan	moan	loan
hone	drone	prone
en throne	de throne	post pone
own	sown	shown
known	thrown	flown

15.

ue, eu, ieu, ui, ew, iew.

clue	few	sue
cue	is sue	tis sue
val ue	en sue	sub due
im bue	en due	ar gue
res cue	pur sue	res i due
rev e nue	un due	rue ful
neu ter	ret i nue	eu lo gy

lieu	con tin uc	a dieu
view	pur lieu	pew ter
beau ty	re view	bar be cuc
jui cy	nui sancce	be dew
screw	rue	con struc
threw	true.	ac cruc

NOTE. — Long *u* and its substitutes following the letter *r* sound like *oo* in *cool*; in all other cases they sound like *yu* or the word *you*.

16.

Words ending in cy, sy, and zy.

i cy	fan cy	flee cy
leg a cy	lu na cy	fal la cy
in fan cy	pri va cy	pa pa cy
pi quan cy	bril lian cy	va can cy
flu en cy	de cen cy	clem en cy
po ten cy	id i o cy	sol ven cy
ex cel len cy	di plo ma cy	cur ren cy
as cen den cy	buoy an cy	com pe ten cy
con fed er a cy	ar is toc ra cy	per sist en cy
tip sy	grea sy	po c sy
flim sy	pal sy	mass y
ea sy	gloss y	po sy
ep i lep sy	drow sy	drop sy
lep ro sy	pro sy	em bas sy
hy poc ri sy	ro sy	brecz y
ha zy	brass y	maz y
cra zy	jeal ous y	ooz y
diz zy	a pos ta sy	furz y

17.

ence, ense, ents.*

sense	hence	whence
tense	com mence	dif fer ence
em i nence	dif fi dence	in di gence
in tel li gence	el o quence	in no cence
rcs i dence	pref er ence	ref er ence
ex cel lence	pen i tence	ve he mence
mag nif i cence	neg li gence	mu nif i cence
con dense	om nip o tence	be nef i cence
dis pense	iu mence	sus pense
li cense	non sense	in cense
rec om pense	rc lents	frank in cense
set tle ments	re pents	fer ments
gov ern ments	la ments	pre vents
es tab lish ments	ex per i ments	in stru ments

18.

Words ending in eous and ious.

pit e ous	hid e ous	lig ne ous
du te ous	vit re ous	beau te ous
plen te ous	a que ous	cu ta ne ous
os se ous	boun te ous	spon ta ne ous
sim ul ta ne ous	ex tra ne ous	ho mo ge ne ous
het e ro ge ne ous	in stan ta ne ous	cu ri ous
o di ous	du bi ous	en vi ous
stu di ous	ob vi ous	im pi ous
va ri ous	co pi ous	ca ri ous
fu ri ous	glo ri ous	se ri ous
in ju ri ous	spu ri ous	pe nu ri ous

* t should be sounded.

im pe ri ous	de lir i ous	la bo ri ous
fe lo ni ous	ab ste mi ous	ne fa ri ous
ac ri mo ni ous	cer e mo ni ous	ig no min i ous
par si mo ni ous	sanc ti mo ni ous	del e te ri ous

19.

*Words ending in **able** and **ible**.*

laud a ble	cur a ble	du ra ble
ten a ble	prob a ble	ca pa ble
af fa ble	pal pa ble	sen si ble
blam a ble	port a ble	li a ble
teach a ble	suit a ble	laugh a ble
peace a ble	sal a ble	tax a ble
change a ble	ser vice a ble	no tice a ble
fal li ble	tan gi ble	ed i ble
pos si ble	vis i ble	fu si ble
le gi ble	flex i ble	fea si ble
for ci ble	ter ri ble	com press i ble
hor ri ble	cor rupt i ble	ir re sist i ble
com bus ti ble	in di ges ti ble	in del i ble
i ras ci ble	cul pa ble	el i gi ble

20.

*Words ending in **efy** and **ify**.*

stu pe fy	rar e fy	li que fy
ed i fy	pu tre fy	dig ni fy
sig ni fy	de i fy	ver i fy
glo ri fy	vit ri fy	ter ri fy
fals i fy	clar i fy	beau ti fy
sanc ti fy	cer ti fy	fruc ti fy

am pli fy	jus ti fy	pet ri fy
dis qual i fy	in dem ni fy	per son i fy

21.*Words ending in ety and ity.*

ni ce ty	pi e ty	so ci e ty
so bri e ty	prob i ty	anx i c ty
pro pri e ty	de i ty	im pro pri e ty
no to ri e ty	quan ti ty	brev i ty
qual i ty	en mi ty	grav i ty
suav i ty	sanc ti ty	gra tu i ty
an nu i ty	hu mil i ty	dex ter i ty
ur ban i ty	ma lig ni ty	stu pid i ty
a vid i ty	prod i gal i ty	com inod i ty
neu tral i ty	prob a bil i ty	mal le a bil i ty
tran quil li ty	fer til i ty	in cre du li ty

*Reviews of Difficult Words.***1**

jeer	va lise	ca. price
skein	ex hale	blas pheme
weigh	in veigh	cam paign
shriek	re ceipt	pal i sade
kneel	con ceit	ser e nade
pique	fron tier	chan de lier
e rase	cri tique	su per sede
se cede	rou tinc	gaz et teer
u nique	ob scene	mas quer adc
ob lique	con ceal	gren a dier

2

scize
weird
pyre
lurch
liege
wield
fierce
shield

grieve
sor tie
a piece
sur feit
for feit
lei sure
be siege
re lieve

re ceive
re prieve
per ceive
a chieve
sur plice
mor tise
sciz ure
ben e fit

3.

do cile
scr vile
vac cine
chas tise
pur lieu
nui sance
san guine
mar line

gen e sis
def i nite
ret i nue
civ il ize
dis ci pline
crit i cise
par a lyze
pre ju dice

proph e sies
chrys a lis
den ti frice
o bei sance
sac ri fice
tyr an nize
mag net ize
crys tal lize

4.

bruise
a dieu
gua no
im brue
li cense
id i om
nau ti lus

de vi ous
stim u lus
symp tom
pre vi ous
pen i tence
vig i lance
rec om pense

scan da lous
ve he mence
neg li gence
el o quence
am big u ous
il lus tri ous
pre ca ri ous

5.

trea cle
cap tious

blam a ble
teach a ble

tech ni cal
bril lian cy

fea si ble
tax a ble
sal a ble
i ci cle
cyn i cal
chem i cal

de cen cy
peace a ble
buoy an cy
priv i lege
pi quan cy
poig nan cy

i ras ci ble
in del i ble
el i gi ble
change a ble
ser vice a ble
sym met ri cal

6.

schism
gnome
cir cuit
pur suit
val iant
pur loin
ha rangue
hyp o crite

triv i al
cai tiff
pan nier
rai ment
cine ture
debt or
dis guise
ma lign

fil ial
de sign
pe cu li ar
com plex ion
pe cu ni a ry
erys tal line
lab y rinth
guar an tee

7.

spe cial
nup tial
cau tious
con scious
rem e dy
tra ge dy
tyr an ny
pit e ous

in i tial
sa ti ate
vi ti ate
stu di ous
scar ci ty
vil la ny
jeal ous y
het er o ge ne ous

per sua sion
de lir i ous
ne go ti ate
far i na ceous
ab ste mi ous
hy poc ri sy
lieu ten an cy
min strel sy

PART III.

Words pronounced alike, or nearly alike, but spelled differently, with different meanings.

NOTE. — It is thought best not to give lists of these words with their meanings, as pupils may get them in their dictionaries, if the *connection in which the words are used* does not enable the pupils to decide their meaning.

For review purposes, or to save time, teachers may read the sentences, emphasizing the words in *italics*, and the pupils may write these words only. The order in which they are written will enable the teacher to test their accuracy.

Lesson I.

The *air* will be cold *ere* morning. Did you *e'er* see the *heir* to the estate? What can *ail* the man? He has drunk too much *ale*. *All* shoes are sewed with an *awl*. They are going to *alter* the *altar* of the church. My *aunt* ate an *ant* at *eight* o'clock. You never *ought* to do *aught* without your father's *assent*. The *ascent* was steep. The teacher *bade* me beware of *bad* men. The man *bowled* when the *ball* struck

him on his *bald* head. A *bard* is a poet. The ga having *rung* the bell for a light, *barred* the door and Ho could not *bear* to have the *bear* bite his *bar*. As the *bier* passed she thought of the *past* and *wrung* hands with anguish. I have *been* to the corn *bin*. He *brew* good *beer*. I have a *bruise* on my hand. The girl asked her *beau* to *buy* her a pink *bow*. As he went *by* he said, "Good *by*."

Lesson II.

The *bough* of the tree made the man *how*. His *birth* took place in a *berth* of the vessel. A well-*bred* young man held the horse's *bridle* while the *bridal* party got a loaf of *bread* and a *bowel* of milk. The *beech*-tree near the ocean *beach* has a large *bole*. A *Briton* is a native of *Britain*. What a large *berry*! *Bury* the poor *brute*, and do not *bruit* about his faults. The wind *blew* the clouds across the *blue* sky. Put the *bait* on the hook. Do you know your *lesson*? To *bate* means to *lessen*. Look at the *calendar*, and see the date. *Calender* the cloth. A *chaste* woman was *chased* by a *cruel* man, and dropped a ball of *crewel*. Cats *climb* with their *claws*. Read the first *clause* of the sentence. The ships and their *crews* are in a foreign *clime* on a *cruise*. The parcel, tied with a *coarse* cord, floated on the *tide*. Of *course* you will take the classical *course*. Sound a *chord* on the organ.

Lesson III.

I shall *canvass* the country for subscribers. The *counsel* for the accused appeared before the *council*, which met in a *canvas* tent. The *colonel* served in the Sixth *Corps*. The apple was found to be rotten at the *core*. The fine city of

Washington is the *capital* of the U. S., and its finest building is the *Capitol*. *Canon* Kingsley fired a *cannon*. The *cession* of Alaska to the U. S. was made during the *session* of Congress. The *choleric* man wore a paper *collar*. Don't try to *cozen* me, my *coffin*. While I was *sealing* my letter, a spider dropped from the *ceiling* of the room. The *seller* of tickets is in the *cellar*. He *went* me the *cent* he *owed* me for the *ode* I wrote. The *scent* of the flower is sweet. It is a good *site* for a house, and commands a fine *view* of the ocean. I will *cite* a passage of Scripture. I want a *quire* of paper for the *choir*. My shoes *creak*. The *eggnet* is swimming in the *creek*. Have you my *signal* ring?

Lesson IV.

The *coward* *covered* before me. A lady should not *choose* a man who *chews* tobacco. He bought a *currant* pie for ten cents *current* money. If you *desert* your friends at dinner, you will get no *dessert*. My *dear*, did you see the *deer* in the park? It was a *doe*. Bakers *knead* the *dough* with their hands; we *need* bread to eat. He had *done* his work and was ready to *die*. *Dye* the cloth a *dun* color. *Oh!* how I dislike to *dun* people for money they *owe* me, even after it is *due!* *Dost* thou not see that the *dust* is wet with *dew?* A *dire* calamity befell the *dyer* on the sea. Do you *see* the *ewe* under the *yeu*-tree? Take *exercise* every day, to *exorcise* the spirit of laziness. The vase is shaped like an *urn*. I will *hire* a man who can *earn* higher wages. Do not *faint* away; the attack was only a *feint*. Home is a sacred *fane*, which I would *fain* keep pure. Never *feign* sickness because you do not *know* your lesson. *Dare* to say, *No*.

Lesson V.

The *fair* lady has paid her *fare*. We had good *fare* at the *fair*. The horse is lame in the right *fore* foot. The gymnast performed a wonderful *feat*. The stick is *four feet* long. The man went *forth* to kill a *fowl*. That was *foul* play. He succeeded the *fourth* time. The barrel of *flour* rolled over a *flower*. *Flocks* of birds ate the *phlox* seed. *Jane* bought ten yards of blue *jean*. She walked with an easy *gait* through the *gate*, as if unconscious of *guilt*. The boy *threw* a stone. The *gilder* made a *gill* frame worth a *guilder* for the pretty *maid*. The *great* man sat by the open *grate*, and *sighed* that he was not *greater*. His dog is by his *side*. Have you a nutmeg *grater*? I would rather *meet* a *grizzly* bear than a *gristy* ghost. It is *meet* that we should eat *meat*. He will *mete* out justice.

Lesson VI.

The bat *flew* up the chimney *flue*. The ox *gored* the cow. I struck him with a *gourd*. The *grease* was sent to *Greece*. My *guest* *guessed* the riddle. Bad men *gamble* with cards; lambs *gambol* in the field. The *hale* old man was out in the *hail*. *Haul* the load to the *hall*. The *hare* is a kind of *rabbit*. The carpenter made a *rabbet* in the *board*. I was *bored* by the foolish talk. The *hair* of the *holy* man is *wholly* white. I showed *him* the *hymn*. He bought ten feet of gutta-percha *hose*. I bought two steel *hoes*. The jury will *indict* the man for theft. The teacher will *indite* this sentence. He laid *our* book on the table. He has *lain* in the *lane* an *hour*. I came *here* to *hear* the lecture.

Lesson VII.

A man of *laz* principles *lacks* character. You can tell a *mean* man by his sneaking *mien*. A *male* friend brought my *mail* from the office. Lumbering is the *main* business in *Maine*. He held the horse's *mane* with all his *might*. A widow's *mite* may have a *mighty* influence. The lord of the *manor* has a dignified *manner*. He wears a fur *mantle*. The parlor *mantel* is made of marble. Do you like *martial* music? The *marshal* rode a horse of high *mettle* along the *road*, and wore a *metal* hodge. Do not *meddle* with my gold *medal*. The *mower* *mowed* the field once *more* in the best *mode*. The *mucous* membrane secretes *mucus*. *Gneiss* makes a very *nice* window-sill. Do not *meul* like a baby; the *mule* will not hurt you. The *mist* was so dense that I *missed* sight. The *nun* could find *none*. The man carried silver *ore o'er* the bridge on the *oar* of the boat. The girl who carried the *pail* looked *pale*.

Lesson VIII.

One boy *won* a *prize*. He never *pries* into other people's business. He suffers *pain*. Who broke that *pane* of glass? It is *plain* that the *plane* is dull. In geometry we speak of *planes*; in geography, of *plains*. There is a wide *plait* in her dress. The *plate* is on the table. The Christian *prays* to God and sings his *praise*. The hawk *preys* upon other birds. A *pallet* is a bed, and a *palette* is a painter's board. Good food gratifies the *palate*. He tried to *pare* the *pear* with a *pair* of scissors. "Let us have *peace*," not *war*. He ate a *piece* of lemon *peel*. Did you hear that *peal* of thunder? When he gets over his *pique* we shall be friends again. The English *peer* climbed the *peak* of the mountain. The ship is at the *pier*. A lawyer who makes good *pleas* is sure to *please* his clients.

Lesson IX.

Will you have a *plum*? That pole does not stand *plumb*. Exercise opens every *pore* of the skin. Please to *pour* me a glass of water. Do not *pore* over your books so much. The *Principal* said, "Our men of *principle* should be our *principal* men." Put your foot upon the *pedal*. Those who *peddle* make a good *profit*. Isaiah was a great *prophet*. I have a piece of *pumice-stone*. There is *pomace* at the cider mill. Gold is found in *quartz* rock. Four *quarts* make a gallon. He drives with a tight *rein*. Hear it *rain*. The *reign* of Victoria is prosperous. To tear down is to *raze*. My *son* says, "We cannot *raise* corn without the *rays* of the *sun*." He *read* till his eyes were *red*. In the Bible we *read* of a bruised *reed*.

Lesson X.

Write to the wheelwright. Do *right*. The pastor administered the *rite* of baptism. Milton *wrote* "Paradise Lost." Do not recite by *rote*. The *wretch* got sick and began to *retch*. Forty rods make a *rood*. Do not be *rude* and *rough* in your behavior. She wears a *ruff*. He tasted the *rye* bread and made a *wry* face. I have just *seen* a beautiful *scene*. I bought canvas at a *sale* to make a *sail* for the boat. He made a *slight* mistake in his *sleight* of hand. The wild *surge* wrecked the boat. Buy me ten yards of *serge*. *Sew* the seam *so*. *Sow* the seed early. He tried to *steal* a *steel* pen. He has lost the *sole* of his shoe. The *soul* is immortal.

Lesson XI.

The ship is a fast *sailer*, and has a good *sailor* for captain. The fisherman caught a *sucker*. Always *succor* the distressed. Irving's *style* is much admired. "I'm sitting

on the *stile*, Mary." The cross and crown are sacred *symbols*. He plays the *cymbals* in the band. The *tale* is too true. The squirrel has a bushy *tail*. I want some 6 oz. *tacks*. I pay no *tax* when I *travel* in Europe. The *throes* of *travail* are severe. The bad boy *throws* stones at the birds. He *threw* the ball *through* the window. It is *too* bad to make *two* mistakes in one word. They went *there* and got *their* books. The *throne* was *thrown* down. "They went and *told* the sexton, and the sexton *told* the bell."

Lesson XII.

Improve your *time*. *Thyme* grows in the garden. There is a gilded *vane* on the steeple. He has ruptured a *vein*. Do not be *vain* of your acquirements. The *vial* contains poison. He plays upon the *viol*. Can you *wade* across the river? Come this *way*. *Wait* till I get *weighed*. How much do you *weigh*? My *weight* is 140 lbs. That girl has a small *waist*. Do not *waste* your time. He keeps good *wares*. She *wears* a dress a *week*. I feel *weak*. The *wether* suffers during the cold *weather*. The *yoke* is of *wood*. I *would* like to have the *yolk* of an egg. Long may our flag *wave* o'er the ocean *wave*. I *waive* my right to exemption.

Review.

If you should e'er have to submit to the ordeal of a searching examination in English orthography, you should ere going up make yourself thoroughly acquainted with an air of confidence and an heir at law, your Aunt Hill and the anthill in the copse, a beefsteak and a gambler's stake, an elective or hereditary peer and a stone pier, tears of joy and tiers of seats, beer for the living and a bier for the dead, the base of

a pyramid and the bass of an anthem or a hymn. Learn the difference between him who wields the adze and him who ever adds to his wealth; between the Bey of Tunis and the Bay of Naples, the bays of Europe and the green baize table-cover, the graceful boughs of the beech and the swelling bows of the boat on the beach, or the polite bows of the beau bending like a bow; between the feminine belle and a brass bell, a policeman's beat and a vegetable beet, the bight of a rope and the bite of a rattlesnake, the birth of a child and the berth of a sailor, the breech of a gun and the breach which the latter makes in a wall, a broach for a roast and a brooch for a lady, a rabbit burrow and a municipal borough, a brass cannon and an ecclesiastical canon, a cession of territory and a session of Parliament, the cord of a whip and the eboard of a fiddle, the dough in a kneading-trough and the doe in the forest, a cattle-fair and a cab or omnibus fare, a school-fellow and the felloe of a wheel. All such words demand the learner's special attention, if he wishes to avoid the ludicrous blunders of those who write hairbrained for barebrained, bearfaced and bearfooted for barefaced and barefooted, pole-tax for poll-tax, plumline for plumbline, raindear for reindeer, duelap for dewlap, tailbearer for talebearer.

PART IV.

The Parts of a Letter.

1. The Parts of a letter are
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| { | 1. the heading, |
| | 2. the address, |
| | 3. the salutation, |
| | 4. the body, |
| | 5. the subscription. |

Toronto, Ont.,

May 5, 1901.

Miss Ellen Fletcher,

Denver, Colorado.

My dear Friend,—

Your letter of April 20th was duly received.

We are all sorry that you had to leave school. We spoke of you often yesterday, and wished that you were with us.

Our May-day picnic was held in a large grove just outside of the city. We gathered some beautiful wild flowers for our lesson this morning.

The teacher and all your friends in school join me in wishing you a pleasant vacation.

Hoping that you are already better, and will be able to write to me often, I am,

Very truly, your friend,

Helen Parsons.

2. The address is sometimes written at the end of the letter. Thus the preceding letter might have been concluded in this way :

Hoping that you are already better, and will be able to write to me often, I am,

Very truly, your friend,

Helen Parsons.

Miss Ellen Fletcher,

123 Cascade Avenue,

Denver, Colorado.

3. In order to call special attention to the different parts of a neatly-written letter, the following letter is printed with the names of the separate parts indicated in small italic type.

Observe carefully :

- (a) The various items that make up each part.
- (b) The commas and the periods in the heading, in the address, in the salutation, and in the subscription.

Some prefer to punctuate the address with a colon, thus :—
 Joseph B. Morrison,
 Front St., Toronto, Ont.:—

4. If the body of the letter touches upon several different topics, each topic should be treated in a separate paragraph, as in the letter on pages 79 and 80.

(Heading.)

120 St. John St., Quebec, P.2.,

Dec. 17, 1900.

(Address.)

Jos. ph B. Morrison,

Front St., Toronto, Ont.

(Salutation.)

My dear Sir,

(Body of the letter.)

Allow me to introduce to you my friend, Cyrus Montgomery, a distinguished teacher of this place, who proposes to visit the public schools of your city for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the sys-

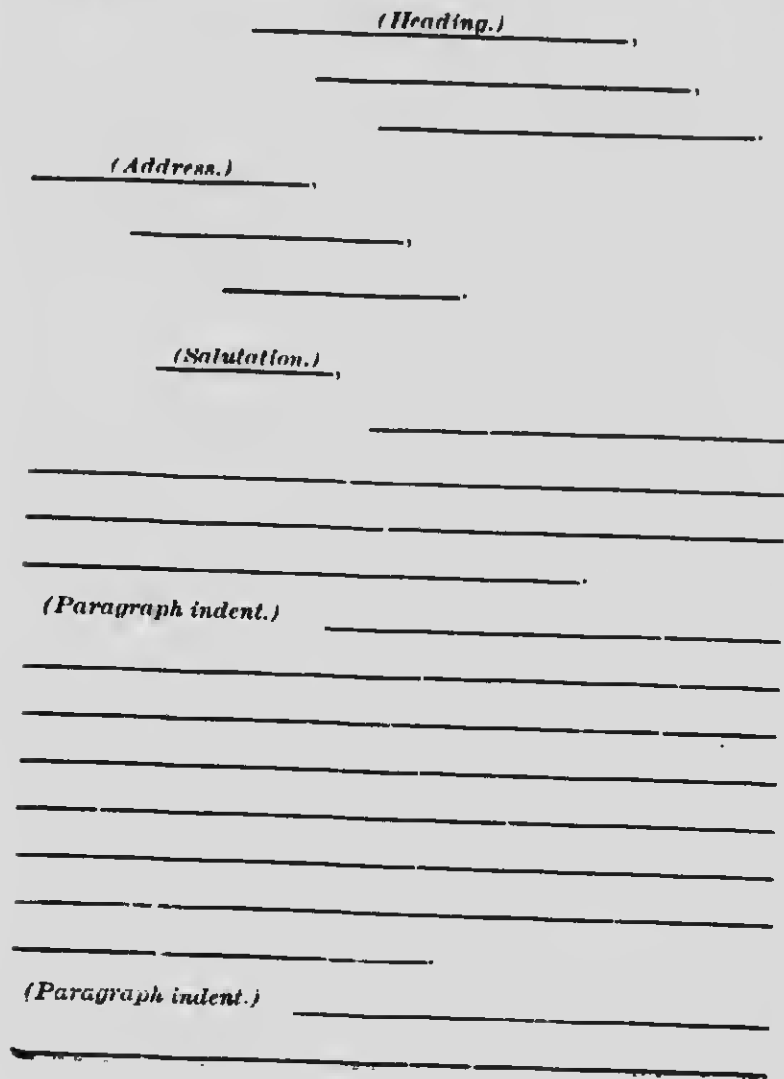
tem of instruction which is followed in Ontario. He is one whose life thus far has been devoted to the cause of education, and whose efforts have been a blessing to hundreds of young people. Any assistance, therefore, that you may be able to offer Mr. Montgomery in the prosecution of his investigations will be of service to the public as well as a personal favor to me.

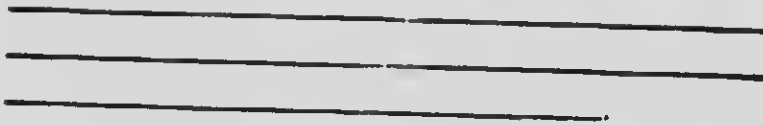
(Subscription.)

Yours very truly,

Frank G. Carpenter.

5. Here is a diagram showing the proper position of each part of the letter, the indents, and the paragraph divisions.





(Complimentary close.)

(Signature.)

6. Rule several sheets of paper showing the proper arrangement of the different parts of a letter. Do this exercise repeatedly until you can finish a page in two or three minutes.

7. Write the following letters from dictation:—

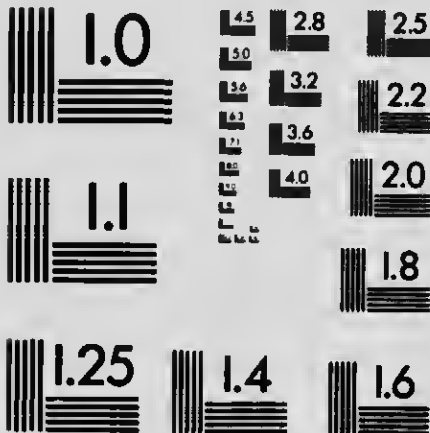
Kingston, Nov. 19, 1900.
Messrs. Gage & Co., Toronto.
Gentlemen,—

I learn from an advertisement in the "Globe" that you are in want of an assistant book-keeper. Having had



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considerable experience as book-keeper in a large house in Montreal. I beg leave to offer myself to you for the position.

I am able to show you papers from my late employers, vouching for my ability and for my integrity. Will you be so kind as to name a time when I may venture to ask a personal interview?

Very respectfully yours,

J. Gregg Henderson.

Venice, Italy.

August 13, 1901.

Dear Gertie:

When the little children in Venice wish to take a bath, they just go down to the front steps of the house and jump off and swim in the street. Yesterday I saw a nurse standing on the front steps, holding one end of a string, and the other was tied to a little fellow who was swimming up the street. When he went too far, the nurse pulled in the string

and got her baby home again. Then I met another youngster, swimming in the street, whose mother had tied him to a post by the side of the door, so that when he tried to swim away to see another boy, who was tied to another post up the street, he couldn't, and they had to sing out to one another over the water.

There must be lots of pleasant things to do at Andover, and I think you must have had a beautiful summer there.

Pretty soon, now, you will go back to Boston. Do go into my house when you get there, and see if the doll and her baby are well and happy, but do not carry them off. Then make the music-box play a tune, and remember

Your affectionate uncle,

James.

8. (a) Write a letter of recommendation for a personal friend.
- (b) Write an application for a position as teacher in a neighboring town.
- (c) Write a note of thanks for some favor received.
- (d) Write, extending an invitation to a friend to dine with you.
- (e) Write a note acknowledging the receipt of a check for services.

(f) Write a letter home to your friends from Bermuda Islands, where you have gone to spend the winter, State reasons for going—describe the climate of Bermuda—vegetation and fruits—amusements and pastimes—contrast with Canada—state when you will return.

9. Write two notes similar to the following:—

My dear Harry,—

Next Wednesday will be my birthday, and I propose to invite a few intimate friends to celebrate the event with me in the evening. Will you come? I am sure that we shall have a good time, so please say "yes."

Yours sincerely,

417 Rose Ave., Toronto.

JOE.

Mrs. Henry B. Wallace requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stuart's company, Wednesday, June 16, from seven to ten o'clock.

245 Forest Ave., London.

10. Here are several envelopes with the address written upon them. Notice the items of the address, study the punctuation marks, and observe where the postage stamp should be placed. Notice the addresses that indicate the post-office box. In large cities letters are delivered at the house, and the name of the street and the number of the house are placed on the envelope.

Miss Emma Harris,
Goderich,
Ontario.
Box 372.

John Harmon, Esq.,
Weymouth,
Digby Co.,
N.S.

Mrs. H. C. Hilliard,
Seeds,
Quebec.
Megantic Co.

E. B. Atwood, M.D.,
Richmond,
Que.
Box 204.

11. Rule ten such envelopes in different shapes and sizes and address them carefully and plainly. The envelope should be a trifle larger than the letter to be enclosed. The latter should be neatly folded a little narrower than the envelope.

Take some newspapers or thin wrapping papers and cut pieces to the sizes of note and letter paper. Practise folding these until you can make a neat, well-folded letter that fits the envelope properly.

12. The following CAUTIONS will save a great deal of trouble and annoyance if they are carefully observed:—

(a) **Write very plainly. Do not scribble.** *Be very, very particular to write all proper names and all figures with extreme care.*

(b) **Do not crowd the words, especially near the end of a line.** If there is not quite room for a word in full-sized letters either begin on the next line or else divide the word and put a hyphen at the end of the line. **A word**

- must not be divided except at the end of a syllable; for example, the word father must not be divided thus, **fath-**, but after the first syllable **fa-**; so **farm-** is a wrong division of farmer. **Always reply to a letter promptly and make a note of the fact.**
- (c) The most simple way in private correspondence is to write across the face of the envelope thus, "Answered Dec. 20th, '00." **Preserve all letters for a reasonable time.** It is better to preserve *every* business letter in proper files. **A business letter should be as short as possible,** and so clearly expressed that there can be no mistaking the exact meaning intended. **Do not mix up other matters in a business letter;** stick rigidly to the point, and if necessary enclose another letter on the other subjects to be discussed.
- (d)

DICTATION EXERCISE.

A long way down that limpid water, chill and bright as an iceberg, went my little self that day on man's choice errand—destruction. All the little fish seemed to know that I was one who had taken out God's certificate, and meant to have the value of it; every one of them was aware that we desolate more than replenish the earth. For a cow might come and look into the water, and put her yellow lips down; a kingfisher, like a blue arrow, might shoot through the dark alleys over the channel, or sit on a dipping withy-bough with his

beak sunk into his breast feathers ; even an otter might float down the stream, likening himself to a log of wood, with his flat head flush to the water top, and his oily eyes peering quietly ; and yet no panic would seize other life, as it does when a sample of man comes.

THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

Begin with a capital letter :

1. The first word of every sentence.

- (a) Copy a page from a school Reader. Note carefully each capital letter as it occurs.
- (b) Write a passage from dictation and put in the capitals.
- (c) Copy down a short extract which you know by heart and insert all the capitals.

2. The first word of every line of poetry.

Memorize the following extracts and then copy them out from memory. Revise your writing by reference to the book.

- (a) Dare to be true ! Nothing can need a lie ;
A fault which needs it most grows two thereby.
- (b) Who struggles with his baser part,
Who conquers and is free,
He may not wear a hero's crown
Or fill a hero's grave ;
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

3. Every proper noun and every proper adjective.

- (a) Print out five proper names in the school Reader.
- (b) Make adjectives from these six nouns: England, Canada, France, George, Victoria, Elizabeth.
- (c) Write the names of the days of the week and of the months of the year. Begin each with a capital; but observe that the names of the four seasons do not take capitals, nor do the words north, south, east, west, etc., except when they refer to certain districts or to the people living there. The wind is from the *north*. The *South* opposed the *North*.

4. Common nouns personified.

Study these examples: -

- (a) Come, Evening, once again, season of peace;
Return, sweet Evening, and continue long.
- (b) O Death, where is thy sting! O Grave, where
is thy victory?
- (c) O sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased awhile
And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile.

5. All names applied to God and to Jesus Christ, and the pronouns he and thou when they stand for His name.

- (a) Such expressions as the Eternal One, the Supreme Being, the Almighty are examples. Select examples from the school Reader to illustrate this rule.

- (b) Glory to Thee, my God, this night,
For all the blessings of the light ;
Keep me, O keep me, King of Kings,
Beneath Thine own almighty wings.

6. All titles of honor and respect.

Study these examples :—

- (a) His Majesty King Edward the Seventh.
(b) The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
(c) His Excellency the Governor General.
Write ten more examples of titles.

7. All names of societies, parties, denominations, national events, etc.

Study the following examples and add ten more to the list :—

Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Odd Fellows,
Magna Charta, Fenian Raid, Gulf Stream.

8. The first word of a direct quotation, that is, one that forms a complete sentence by itself.

- (a) Be careful how you apply the old proverb,
"Honesty is the best policy."
(b) The fox could not reach the grapes, so he said,
"It does not matter, I know the grapes are
sour."

9. The letters *I* and *O* are always written in capitals, but the word *oh* begins with a small letter, unless it comes under Rule 1 or Rule 2.

- (a) Find illustrations of this rule in the preceding examples given under other rules.
- (b) There came a burst of thunder sound : the boy,
oh ! where was he ?
- (c) "Come back ! come back !" he cried in grief,
"Across this stormy water,
And I'll forgive your High and chief,
My daughter ! oh, my daughter !"

10. The titles of books, the headings of chapters, etc., take capitals for all notional words and small letters for the connecting words, that is, the articles, prepositions, and conjunctions.

Study these examples : —

- (a) Song at the Feast of Brough Castle, On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic, The Fate of Burns, The Girl at the Half-way House. These are the names of poems, essays, books.
- (b) Copy out from the school Reader ten titles of prose lessons and ten of poetical lessons.
- (c) Set down the title of a lecture, the name of a book, the subject of a chapter.

11. Wherever there is any doubt about the use of a capital letter it is safe to use a small letter.

Something is left to the judgment of the writer in regard to very important words, but excess of capitals is to be avoided.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

12. Study the capitals in each extract.

(a) Once upon a time a clever barber in Germany had a pet starling that had learned to talk. The barber had the habit of repeating certain phrases over and over again, and the clever bird would repeat them also. "No man could have done that better," the barber would say when he had shaved a customer, or "I am the best barber in Germany." When he spoke of any plans for the future he would add, "If the fates are willing." And he often told one story that ended with the words, "By keeping bad company."

(b) The starling once flew away from his cage and joined some other starlings who were going to rob a farmer's grain field. But they were all caught in a net which the farmer had set for them. When the farmer came to take them out of the net he was astonished to hear one of the birds say, "No man could have done that better." "Who are you?" asked the farmer. "I am the best barber in Germany," replied the bird. "Then how came you here?" asked the farmer. "By keeping bad company," answered the bird. "Do you wish," said the farmer, "that I should let you go?" "If the fates are willing," answered the little starling.

(c) In time of summer, when animals are plagued with thirst, a lion and a wild boar came to a little spring to drink. But a dispute having arisen which of them should drink first, and a desperate fight ensuing,

the affair seemed likely to end in murder. After they had fought a considerable time, stopping for a short space in order to take breath, they spied some vultures waiting to devour the one which should first fall. This circumstance induced them to dismiss their enmity, saying, "It is better for us to become friends, than to be a prey to vultures and crows." The fable shows that it is better to put an end to strife and contention than to carry them to the point of involving all the parties in disgrace and ruin.

(d) For full two hours the procession of boats, borne on the current, steered silently down the St. Lawrence. The stars were visible, but the night was moonless and sufficiently dark. The general was in one of the foremost boats, and near him sat a young midshipman, John Robinson, afterwards professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. He used to tell in his later life how Wolfe, with a low voice, repeated Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" to the officers about him. Probably it was to relieve the intense strain of his thoughts. Among the rest was the verse which his own fate was soon to illustrate :

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"Gentlemen," he said, as his recital ended, "I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec." None were there to tell him that the hero is greater than the poet.

Simple Rules for Spelling.

Some words end in SILENT *e*, such as *sale*, *true*, *please*, and *bride*.

Rule I.—Silent *e* is dropped when we add another syllable of which the first letter is a vowel.

Examples.—*Sale*, *sal able*; *true*, *tru ism*; *please*, *pleas ure*; *bride*, *brid al*.

(a) Add to each word in the following list one or more suitable suffixes beginning with a vowel, such as *—ing*, *—able*, *—ar*, *—er*, *—ous*, *—ible*, *—ate*, *—ant*, etc.:—

Love, *blame*, *force*, *reduce*, *pursue*, *reverse*, *ice*, *conspire*, *come*, *brute*, *sense*, *blue*, *nerve*, *false*, *stone*, *gape*, *rose*, *use*.

(b) The following words also drop the SILENT *e*:
du ly, *tru ly*, *whol ly*, *aw ful*, *argu ment*,
judg ment, *abridg ment*, *lodg ment*, *ac-*
knowledg ment, *nurs ling*, *wis dom*,
wid th.

(c) Words ending in *—ie* drop the *e* and change the *i* into *y* before *—ing*.

Examples.—*Die*, *dy ing*; *lie*, *ly ing*; *vie*,
vy ing; *tie*, *ty ing*.

Rule II.—Silent *e* is retained before a consonant.

Examples.—We write *move-ment*, *sense-less*, *polite-ly*.
But under Rule I. we write *mov able*, *sens ible*, etc.

- (a) Add to each word in the following list one or more of these suffixes: —**ness**, —**less**, —**ly**, —**ful**, —**some**, —**ment**: —

Perverse, shame, amiable, move, blame, force, love, nerve, use, tire, whole, judge, pale, lone, idle, amaze, due, rue, blue, true, whole, awe.

- (b) **Words ending in —ce, ge, —oe, —ye, and —ee also retain the silent e in certain cases, to preserve the proper pronunciation or to distinguish them from other words or to prevent two i's from being written together.**

- (c) Distinguish dying and dyeing, singing and singeing, shoeing and shoeing, swinging and swingeing.

- (d) Add —**able** to the words peace, trace, service, notice; charge, change, marriage.

Add —**ous** to the words courage, outrage, advantage.

Add —**ing** to the words hoe, shoe; see, agree, flee; eye, dye.

Rule III.—Monosyllables with long vowel sounds do NOT double the last consonant, but otherwise the last consonant IS doubled before a suffix that begins with a vowel.

The application of the rule is easily understood by considering a few examples, and as several thousands of words follow the rule it is very useful to know it.

Examples.—Robe (long), robing ; but rob, robbing.
 Sheep (long), sheepish ; but ship, shipping.
 Weed (long), weeded ; but wed, wedding.
 Soon (long), soonest ; but sun, sunning.
 Ride (long), riding ; but rid, ridding.

(a) Add to the following words some ending beginning with a vowel :—Bear, bar ; beat, bet ; break, brag ; hope, hop ; huge, hug ; plane, plan ; rote, rot ; stone, stun ; spite, spit ; out, in ; tune, tan ; stare, star ; wage, wag ; steep, step.

(b) Add **—ing** to mat, drip, net, spar, quit, bag, and jar.

Add **—ed** to rag, drug, web, flog, whiz, fag, wed.

Add **—y** to fin, sun, fun, knot, gum.

Add **—er** to run, tin, swim, spin, thin, span.

Rule IV.—Words of more than one syllable accented on the last syllable follow the same rule as monosyllables—(Rule III.)—before suffixes that begin with a vowel.

N.B.—This is merely the application of Rule III. to longer words and can be most easily understood by studying a collection of examples.

Examples.—Repeal, repealer, repealable ; but repel, repeller, repellent. Transmute, transmuting, transmutable, transmuted ; but transmit, transmitting, transmittible, transmitter. Compile, compiler, compiling ; but compel, compeller, compelling. Admire, admirer, admiring, admiration ; but admit, admitter, admitting, admittance.

- (a) By adding a syllable that begins with a vowel, form other words from these:—Deter, limit, expel, helmet, defer, lemon, occur, benefit, regret, bigot, omit, covet, begin, inhabit, forget, beggar.

NOTE. — Many words ending in single **L**, double the **L**, even though the stress does *not* fall on the final consonant. The words **bias**, **worship**, **kidnap**, **metal**, **humbug** also double the last consonant without the accent. However, many authorities prefer the simpler spelling and do not double the last consonant; thus we may write **travelling** or **traveling**, **worshipper** or **worshiper**, **biassed** or **biased**. The shorter form is preferable.

Rule V.—Words ending in **Y** with a CONSONANT before it change the final **Y** into **I** before a suffix.

Examples.—Bus **y**, bus **i**ness; den **y**, den **i**ed; glor **y**, glor **i**ous; beaut **y**, beaut **i**ful.

- (a) But if two **i**'s, *i.e.*, **ii**, would result, then we keep the **y**.

Examples.—Dr **y**, dr **y**ing, but dr **i**ness; bab **y**, bab **y**ish; cop **y**, cop **y**ist, cop **y**-ing, but cop **i**ed and cop **i**er.

- (b) When **s** is added the final **y** becomes **ie**.

Examples.—Tor **y**, tor **ie**s, but tor **y**ism; bab **y**, bab **ie**s, but bab **y**ism; sp **y**, sp **ie**s, but sp **y**ing and sp **i**ed; all **y**, all **ie**s, but all **i**ed and all **i**ance.

(c) Also proper names usually keep the **y**.

Examples.—The two Sall **y**s, the eight Henr **y**s, the Maul **y**s, the Dal **y**s and the Ponsonb **y**s. There are a few exceptions, as “The two Sicil **ie**s.”

(d) Several words change **y** to **e** before **-ous**, as beauteous, bounteous, duteous, miscellaneous, piteous, plenteous.

Add some appropriate suffixes, as many as you can, to each of the following words:—Arbitrary, controversy, defy, luxury, magnify, mercy, tidy, fly, try, vary, rosy, pity, pony, merry, Harry, harry, Sally, sally, Mary, marry, Ruby, ruby, fry, giddy, lady, Lily, lily, jelly, gallery, body, Daisy, daisy, poppy, army, worthy, supply, berry, carry, happy, greedy, necessity, seminary, propensity, magistracy, eccentricity, incendiary, effigy, apology, fury.

Rule VI.—Words ending in **Y** with a **VOWEL** before it keep the **Y** when other letters are added.

Examples.—Anno **y**s, anno **y**ing, anno **y**ed, anno **y**ance, anno **y**er; bo **y**ish, bo **y**hood, bo **y**s; buo **y**ant; buo **y**s, buo **y**ancy; bu **y**s, bu **y**er, bu **y**ing; mone **y**s, mone **y**ed, mone **y**less, mone **y**er.

Exceptions.—The following words are irregular:—Laid, paid, said, unlaid, unpaid, unsaid, staid, daily, gaily, drily, saith.

- (a) Add some appropriate suffixes, as many as you can, to each of the following words:—Abbey, pray, coy, alley, turnkey, essay, employ, pay, joy, convey, monkey, journey, pulley, galley, envoy, delay, allay, grey, gay, prey.
- (b) Add **er, ed, ing, ish,** or **est,** as many as you can, to each of the following words: Decay, defray, obey, survey, stray, portray, busy, easy, sleepy, lazy, happy, bury, weary, flurry, worry, tarry, envy, hurry, speedy.
- (c) Add as many appropriate suffixes as you can—not less than three—to each of the following words:—Fancy, employ, boy, convey, silly, supply, journey, penny, worthy, speedy, buy, dry, envoy, gallery, galley.

Rule VII.—In words that begin with **DIS** and **MIS**, notice whether the word or root to which the prefix is added begins with **S** or not. If not, then there will be only one **S**, not **SS**.

Examples.—From arm, disarm; but from spend, mispend; from take, mistake; but from state, misstate. So also with roots; distinguish, but dissuade; misnomer, but dissolve.

Missal, missile, mission, missive, misspell, misspend, misshape, misstate.

Disabuse, disappear, disagree, disallow, disobey, discuss, discover, dishonor.

Dissatisfy, dissect, dissimilar, dissyllable, dissipate, dissociate, dissolute, dissonant.

VIII.—The combinations EI and IE are troublesome. The following list contains most of the words in which they occur. No useful rule can be given:—

ei.

obeisance,	counterfeit,	neither,
conceive,	heifer,	reign,
conceit,	heigh-ho,	foreign,
deceive,	height,	sovereign,
deceit,	heinous,	rein,
perceive,	heir,	reindeer,
receive,	heiress,	freight,
receipt,	sheik,	seize,
ceiling,	their,	seine,
deign,	skein,	seignior,
eight,	sleigh,	veil,
either,	sleight,	vein,
cider,	leisure,	inveigle,
feint,	mullein,	inveigh,
feign,	kaleidoscope,	weir,
forfeit,	neigh,	weird,
surfeit,	neighbor,	weigh.

ie.

bier,	lie,	reprieve,
specie,	liege,	retrieve,
species,	believe,	priest,
glacier,	belief,	series,
superficies,	relieve,	grief,
financier,	relief,	grievous,

conscience,	chevalier,	friend,
grenadier,	cavalier,	shrievalty,
brigadier,	chandelier,	shriek,
soldier,	gondolier,	siege,
die,	lie,	aggrieve,
fie,	mien,	sieve,
fief,	premier,	enrassier,
field,	niece,	tie,
fiend,	spaniel,	tier,
fierce,	pie,	sortie,
chief,	piebald,	frontier,
shield,	piece,	tierce,
mischief,	pier,	vie,
achieve,	pierce,	wield,
cashier,	cronpier,	yield,
thief,	brief,	lien.

IX.—The following lists contain some exceptional words:—

Is, as, us, yes, this, thus, if, of, his, has, gas, was, clef, do not double the final consonant.

Butt, buzz, fuzz, add, odd, ebb, egg, err, purr, burr, inn, double the final consonant.

Usually words of one syllable ending in f, l or s double the final consonant: but if they end in any other consonant it remains single.

Liquefy, putrefy, rarefy, stupefy, take e instead of i before the suffix fy.

Academy, acorn, acoustic, acumen, acute, ocular,

ochre, do not double the **c** like most words beginning with **ac** and **oc**.

Abbot, abbey, abbreviate, double the **b**, while most words that begin with **ab** have single **b**.

Ire, iris, irk, iron, irony, irascible, iridium, iridescent, do not double the **r** like most words that begin with **ir**.

X.—Notice that the following words end in UOUS:—

am big'u ous	ard'u ous	as sid'u ous
con'gru ous	con spic'u ous	con tempt'u ous
con tig'u ous	con tin'u ous	de cid'u ous
fat'u ous	in gen'u ous	tort'u ous
in noc'u ous	uel lif'lu ous	per spic'u ous
pro mis'cu ous	sin'u ous	spir'it u ous
sumpt'u ous	su per'flu ous	tem pest'u ous
tu mult'u ous	unct'u ous	vo lupt'u ous

DICTIONARY EXERCISE.

Vague rumors are not to be relied on. The dialogue is not well adapted to a promiscuous assembly. You are not left alone to climb the arduous ascent. A tortuous path led to the summit of the mountain. The ship had a tempestuous passage. It would fatigue you to read the whole catalogue. Volcanoes bellow ere they disembogue. You should endeavor to acquire a perspicuous style. The aldermen sat down to a sumptuous banquet. An ingenuous man will despise the tricks of a demagogue. I liked the prologue of the play better than the epilogue. The Jews worship in the synagogue.

PART V

Words liable to be misspelled

EVERY teacher should keep lists of the words misspelled by his pupils. The pupils themselves should keep at the back of their dictation and composition books lists of the words they spell incorrectly.

The following lists serve as a review of the whole book, and contain some additional words. They may be used for spelling-matches or for examinations.

Lesson 1.

abyss
adept
abridge
assuage
acrostic
anchovy
apathy
ancestry
amateur
aversion

anodyne
acquiesce
aggregate
allopathic
antipathy
accuracy
accelerate
acme
athlete
avouch

arena
although
affright
abdicate
abeyance
abrogate
abstinence
acoustic
assignee
analogous

Lesson 2.

apoplexy	anthracite	arraign
anonymous	adipose	acquaint
apostrophize	amalgam	adieu
abstruse	arabesque	allege
athwart	aborigines	airy
almanac	atheneum	author
abnormal	annexation	awning
absolute	aught	achieve
abutment	asked	autumn
accomplice	awed	almonds

Lesson 3.

ankles	altar	already
almost	anguish	artifice
ague	afghan	admittance
auger	arctic	advertise
always	although	attorney
apicce	allspice	aqueous
accede	allegiance	alienate
assess	alias	associate
abscess	acquittal	audible
adhere	abetted	amiable

Lesson 4.

ascendant	architect	analysis
æsthetic	ascension	association
asbestos	aqueduct	archæology
apparel	abstinence	accordion
apothegm	apostasy	apothecary

alcohol
almanac
beguile
burlesque
business

asparagus
bagatelle
bronchitis
bigamy
bulletin

alligator
begrudge
bohea
bulwark
brunette

Lesson 5.

bargain
burglary
buffalo
barren
bondoir
buoyant
bourgeois
banditti
behavior
bight

bright
blight
brought
bough
brief
basque
breadth
blonde
bruise
balm

balk
biscuit
buying
bequeath
baptize
bereave
bunion
bosom
benzine
bristles

Lesson 6.

benumb
brooches
bouquet
benefit
bilious
bureau
bodice
believe
banian
bawble

bazaar
burgher
benign
baboon
buggy
blazing
balance
brazen
beleaguer
beautify

blamable
betrayed
barytone
business
busily
beauteous
benignant
barbecue
beastliness
bananas

FAGE'S PRACTICAL SPELLER

Lesson 7.

catechise	cavalry	compasses
callous	clerical	clothe
caboose	commissary	chief
calm	capillary	crutch
creosote	chivalric	chintz
calumet	caprice	chyle
colloquy	crevasse	chyme
cognizance	calumny	calk
climax	cartilage	craunch
careen	calisthenics	chord

Lesson 8.

clique	currants	charade
cough	cousin	crevice
chamois	captious	coerce
canard	conscious	caucus
conceit	chestnut	chastise
cauoe	chloral	canker
canteen	conceive	cipher
camphenc	conscience	Christmas
colic	chignon	crotchet
crochet	champagne	camphor

Lesson 9.

cigar	campaign	coiffure
chagrin	catarrh	chenille
chapel	cologne	chemise
copy	christen	critical
carriage	chalky	coercion

chasten
cupboard
couple
chorus
chronic

condemn
carbine
chlorine
coffee
catchup

colonize
concurred
calico
chocolate
cameo

Lesson 10.

cabbages
colonel
creator
coalesce
courier
cordial
copier
chicory
covetous
consequence

conciliate
civilian
cinchona
chandelier
clumsiness
cynical
chemistry
chivalry
colonnade
cordially

counterfeit
cleanliness
charlatan
cochlear
cinnamon
crystalline
chrysalis
coruscation
caligraphy
confectionery

Lesson 11.

cotyledonous
cauliflower
caoutchouc
chameleon
connoisseur
chloroform
doughty
defraud
dilemma
depth

changeable
cinuamon
curable
cupola
courageous
constellation
derrick
double
default
dulcimer

commissariat
corruptible
criticise
courage
chargeable
debris
dwarf
douche
dredge
distaff

Lesson 12.

drudge	deceit	data
debut	dahlia	dispel
defile	dairy	deceive
deluge	diary	debauch
dynasty	dollar	detach
dight	dyeing	ductile
dough	dungeon	diamond
drought	demesne	dwindle
disk	depot	dizzily
daughter	duet	duteous

Lesson 13.

dialogue	discretion	domineer
dynamics	dysentery	domicile
devious	divisible	derision
diaphragm	diarrhoea	diurnal
despondent	deficiency	daguerrotype
debonair	dromedary	eulogist
ensconce	effervesce	Eolian
epiglottis	eccentric	equipage
eulogy	episode	etymology
elapse	edge	eighth

Lesson 14.

eagle	embalm	exertion
efface	editor	ecstasy
erase	epistle	edifice
extreme	epitaph	efficient
esquire	euphony	etiquette

eyot	exchequer	exorbitant
exhaust	erasable	exhaustible
exhort	evident	expatiate
enroll	essential	enterprise
expel	elegant	erysipelas

Lesson 15.

emissary	extirpate	effervescence
exhilarate	etymology	façade
flaunt	facile	forceps
franchise	fracas	flambeau
fresco	falchion	freight
foliage	fricassee	feudal
fuse	fight	feud
feign	flight	feod
fright	forte	furnace
fraught	fierce	fluxions

Lesson 16.

faucets	forehead	fertilize
finesse	fiendish	flimsier
fulfil	fifthly	fuchsia
foretell	furlough	frontispiece
facial	fifteenth	February
fledgeling	flourish	flat-iron
foreign	fractions	flexibility
flippant	fiaseo	fatiguing
felon	fussiness	factious
freckle	fascinate	frolicsome

Lesson 17.

farinaeous	filibuster	frolieking
guide	gnaw	growth
gouge	gnawed	giant
guileless	gnarl	grieve
guleh	gnarled	gauge
gyves	gnash	grief
geyser	gnat	gauze
gazelle	gneiss	gout
glacier	gnome	gibe
gossamer	ghost	guile

Lesson 18.

gondolier	gnomon	gaiters
grown	gymnast	gracious
guise	gauger	guinea
glebe	gable	gluey
gaunt	guidancee	giraffe
guy	grotesque	gherkin
goal	gopher	gristle
gallon	gingham	ghastly
grammar	good by	gusto
greasy	gratis	gypsum

Lesson 19.

gorgeous	granary	guttural
grand	gaseous	gutta-percha
gazette	glycerine	genealogy
grievous	guerilla	gorilla
guardian	ghostliness	guano

gayly	hydropathic	habituate
heinous	hippodrome	halcyon
hemorrhage	hydraulic	nominy
heterogeneous	harlequin	homœopathy
hypochondriac	height	high

Lesson 20.

halves	hosing	hyacinth
haughty	heifers	heaven
heirship	hyphen	hygiene
handsome	hazard	nosierly
hatchet	burned	historic
hysor	nideous	handkerchief
hymen	heresy	hecatomb
hogshead	hospital	hurricane
heaven	heinousness	hypocrite
hinging	howitzer	hibernal

Lesson 21.

hypoerisy	hymeneal	huckleberry
herbaceous	humiliate	homœopathic
homogeneous	hypercriticism	island
irony	intelligible	instil
irrigate	isolate	immense
indigenous	infallible	asthmus
ivory	ineffable	ieiele
isosceles	innocence	impious
inflammation	innocuous	intercede
inoculate	ineligible	inveigle

Lesson 22.

irrigation	irrevocable	infusoria
immortelle	indictment	irrelevant
initial	inexorable	impressible
inveigh	italicize	ignis fatuus
initiate	indebted	jocular
jeopardy	jealousy	journeys
jaguar	juiciness	judgment
juicy	jeopardize	Jehovah
jilt	joyous	joking
kaleidoscope	knock	knell

Lesson 23.

kernel	knew	kangaroo
know	knead	knuckle
knave	knee	knowledge
knoll	knout	kerchief
knot	knell	kerosene
knit	knives	kleptomania
knight	kraal	knife
linguist	loathe	latchet
lymphatic	lynx	logarithm
languid	lynch	light

Lesson 24.

lozenge	lily	lettuce
liquidate	liege	lyrics
leviathan	lens	lacquer
language	luncheon	lief
laugh	lava	ledger

loose	luscious	larynx
lyre	loosen	leopard
lapse	leisure	leper
lieu	loiter	leprosy
league	laving	laudanum

Lesson 25.

livelihood	liquefy	loquacious
likelihood	Liliputian	liniment
lachrymose	Leviticus	lineament
literal	ludicrous	lieutenant
legacy	marine	might
macaroni	myrtle	myth
metallurgy	malice	missed
morphine	mortise	mirth
menagerie	miniature	model
maintain	mischief	mawkish

Lesson 26.

meagre	mattress	merino
madden	mistiness	maximum
melon	mosquito	moccason
mortgage	medicine	moneyless
mantle	manuscript	marriageable
measles	molasses	movable
mosaic	malfesance	machinery
meerschaum	marmalade	mahogany
martyr	mistletoe	metempsychosis

Lesson 27.

meehanic	masquerade	normal
mackerel	manageable	nephew
nominee	nymph	nankeen
nuisance	niche	nickel
nugget	naughty	now-a-days
necessary	neighbor	nauseous
nigh	mignonette	nasturtium
naught	naphtha	nationality
nought	nenter	onslaught
niece	notation	orchestra

Lesson 28.

omelet	obscene	orchestral
ordeal	orphan	orifice
orthoepy	oyster	orator
oxalic	official	obstacle
obsequies	oscillate	officer
ornithology	obsequious	onions
ought	opera	opaque
ooze	phase	parachute
Pleiades	pierce	pneumatics
psychology	phrase	prude

Lesson 29.

paroxysm	palace	plover
pyrotechnic	porridge	puzzle
pontoon	perceive	patient
phlegm	precede	prorogue
plague	proceed	prairie

porcelain	poultice	package
partial	python	pittance
precious	peasant	primer
programme	pappoose	pedler
pigeon	pheasant	pennon

Lesson 30.

phantom	piano	prettily
pamphlet	piety	provincial
poignant	paralyze	peaceable
parasol	pinnacle	pitiful
partiele	psalmody	porphyry
pleurisy	palaver	panacea
polyglot	pavilion	prosody
plaintiff	proselyte	pyramid
paradise	putrefy	physician
parouquet	proboscis	potatoes

Lesson 31.

penniless	participle	piteous
poliety	predecessor	privilege
purchasable	promissory	parable
physiognomy	pharmacopœia	psaltery
politician	pharmaceutical	pneumonitis
philologist	petition	payable
paralysis	piazza	quackery
quadrille	quotation	quotient
quintessence	qualms	quinine
quoits	quorum	quartette

Lesson 32.

reindeer	rejoice	rescue
retrieve	recollect	rosette
reservoir	regalia	right
rhomb	rhomboid	rascal
rogue	rhymer	raccoon
realm	rennet	ruffian
rouge	ripple	roughen
rye	rummage	rations
rescind	riddance	referred
redoubt	rueful	rain-gauge

Lesson 33.

reigneth	roguish	raspberries
routine	regime	recipe
raisins	recreant	resistance
rhubarb	reckoner	regimen
recruit	rheumatic	regatta
receipt	rhapsody	rudiment
review	rhetoric	rhinoceros
radius	rendezvous	receivable
reprieve	revenue	reminiscence
rebel	restaurant	recourse

Lesson 34.

sycophant	salad	smoulder
synonym	sachem	souvenir
spermaceti	strychnine	synopsis
sibylline	scythe	slauth
seethe	seized	sphinx

sight
sigh
sought
slough
straight

skein
sylvan
sued
shield
sheath

scheme
squad
shrewd
swath
sheik

Lesson 35.

siege
scent
slyph
steppe
sieve
spoonful
scruple
seduce
sheriff
sceptre

seraph
sulphur
stylish
sobriety
stampede
symptom
sprightly
slaughter
satyr
serene

sturgeon
selvage
shekel
suction
schooner
squander
shrivel
surfeit
sugar
stomach

Lesson 36.

sausage
sibyl
spinet
sickle
stirrup
squirrel
shepherd
surgeon
skilful
seizing

satchel
spectre
species
slyly
sardine
singeing
scholars
simoom
sultriness
shovelling

siren
spicy
salmon
sapphire
sassafras
sauciness
serenade
supersede
secrecy
surcingle

Lesson 37.

sidereal	steadiest	sovereign
subaltern	sedition	scintillate
strategic	scandalize	symmetry
soprano	solemnize	satellite
somersault	saltpetro	sylogism
stimulus	sorghum	synagogue
silhouetto	survey	suicidal
sycamore	scissors	secrecy
separate	silicate	siliceous
succession	salary	suspicion

Lesson 38.

synecdoche	saccharino	superstitious
serviceable	subterranean	saleratus
sybarite	soliloquy	tariff
twelfth	thwart	tapestry
trachea	tissues	tongue
thigh	twirl	enough
tight	woven	tryst
taught	taunt	trawl
thought	thyme	thorough
through	thief	traitor

Lesson 39.

tortoise	toughen	terrific
tether	tonnage	traceable
tying	toilet	towelling
tartar	triple	tranquillize

trousers	trestle	typical
triphthong	temnon	tapioca
thievish	thistle	tranquillity
typhus	tonsil	towahawk
typhoid	trisyllable	toothache
utensil	ugliest	umbrella

Lesson 40.

unique	usury	uvula
vacillate	vehicle	vertical
viewed	vexatious	versatile
veil	veranda	ventilate
vein	vermilion	version
valet	vermicelli	vietualler
vicious	vying	wight
wooded	wield	weight
wreath	weird	wrought
worth	writhe	waltzed

Lesson 41.

wrapped	wholly	wizard
whew	women	Wednesday
wrist	wrangle	wretched
wreath	wainseot	weevil
wreath	wigwam	wrestle
wroth	wholesome	whooping
wreak	wryness	wheelwright
whistling	yeoman	yearning
zouave	zoology	zinc

TEST REVIEWS,
CONTAINING DIFFICULT WORDS.

—◆—
Lesson 1.

A *chasm* in a rock. The *chord* of a musical instrument. *Chrome* is one of the metals. *Chyle* is separated from *chyme*. The *Chaldee* language. The *chloride* of lime. *Chlorine* is one of the constituents of common salt. The *chlorate* of potash. *Choler*, or anger. *Choral* symphonies. By what name will he *christen* the child? He has a disagreeable *chronic* disease. A *Chaldaic* idiom. A *chaotic* mass. A *chimera* of the imagination. A *choleric* disposition. The nations of *Christendom*. The *chromatic* scale. A faithful *chronicler* of events. The *chrysalis* of the silkworm. *Chrysolite* is a green mineral. *Chalybeate* waters contain iron. The changing hues of the *chameleon*. A *chimerical* project. His *chirography* is bad. The *chiropodist* removes corns from the feet. The *chronometer* is an exact timepiece. He is subject to the *headache*. A wild *scheme*.

Lesson 2.

The *addition* of numbers. Boundless *ambition*. Rocks are worn by the *attrition* of the waves. The period of *dentition*. A *flagitious* action. An *initial* letter. The enrolment of *militia*. A *monition*, or warning. *Nutritious* food. In danger of *perdition*. *Propitious* circumstances. The *solstitial* colour. An act of *volition*. The *accession* of Victoria to the throne of England. The *aggression* of an enemy. The *ascension* of a balloon. The *compression* of the air. *Concus-*

sion of the brain. The *discussion* of a question. The *emis-*
sion of bank bills. An idiomatic *expression*. The effect of
percussion. The *possession* of property. A long *procession*.
Secession from a party. The *suppression* of intemperance.
Transgression of the law.

Lesson 3.

The *caption*, or arrest of a criminal. A *captious* disposi-
tion. A *faction*, or political party. A *fractious* child. A
lotion for a wound. *Martial* law. A *nuptial* ceremony.
Be *patient*. What is the *quotient*? A soldier's *ration*. A
sentient being. The force of *suction*. *Ablution*, or the act
of washing. A strange *assertion*. A good *citation*. A *con-*
vention of delegates. The *credentials* of an ambassador. He
gave a vivid *description*. Write the exercise from my *dicta-*
tion. An *equation* in algebra. Industry is *essential* to suc-
cess. *Fucetious* conversation. He is *impatient* of control.
The British *legation* at Washington. The *potential* mood.
Prudential considerations. The *pulsation* of the heart. The
refraction of light. He ate to *repletion*. He was allowed
to *satiate* his appetite. A *sententious* style. A *substantial*
foundation. A man's *vezation*.

Lesson 4.

A *petulant* disposition. A *postulate*, or assumed position.
Saturate the sponge with water. *Sinuuous* paths. A re-
ward to *stimulate* ambition. *Tabulate* the results. *Titular*
dignities. *Tremulous* with emotion. A mortar to *triturate*
minerals. *Unctuous* substances. An *adventurous* spirit. *Am-*
biguous expressions. *Articulate* your words distinctly. Be
assiduous in the pursuit of knowledge. Burgoyne was obliged
to *capitulate*. *Deciduous* trees. Men sometimes seek office

for their own *emolument*. An *estuary*, or arm of the sea. What can *extenuate* his guilt? He is fond of *horticulture*. He allowed no temptations to *infatuate* him. An *ingenuous* disposition. Crafty men know how to *insinuate* what they dare not say directly. The *manumission* of a slave. An exhibition of *slatuary*. A *lumultuous* rabble.

Lesson 5.

A *stanchion* under the beam of a ship. A *truncheon*, or staff. A *marchioness* is the wife of a marquis. An *avalanche* of snow. A *capuchin*, or Franciscan friar. They felt great *chagrin* at their failure. A *chaise* has two wheels. *Champagne* is a sparkling wine. A *champaign*, or flat, open country. A *chandelier* for a parlor. Do you know the meaning of the *charade*? He is a base *charlatan*. A *chevalier*, or knight. A zigzag ornament in architecture is called a *chevron*. He was guilty of *chicanery*. In the days of *chivalry*. A *galoche*, or overshoe. Skilled in *machinery*. Does he wear a *mustache*? He showed great *nonchalance*. A *parachute* for support in the air.

PART VI.

The words in the following lists were compiled from lists of "words commonly misspelled," sent from many schools in different parts of Canada. In cases of words having the same sound but different meanings, only one is given here except in a few instances. In spelling such words it is an excellent practice to ask the pupils to write sentences containing both words properly used. (See Part III.) These lists, and the words in the lists of words misspelled by the pupils themselves (Part VI.) should be used frequently for exercises in oral as well as written spelling.

aborigines	amassed	archangel
abyss	amateur	architect
accede	ambiguous	archives
accept	ameliorate	arctic
accordion	amethyst	artificial
accommodate	analogy	ascent
achievement	analysis	ascertain
accumulate	anarchy	assailants
accurate	anatomical	assassin
ache	ancient	asphalt
acknowledgment	angels	assiduous
acquiesce	annihilate	assuage
acquainted	anodyne	asthma
acquittal	anonymous	astronomy
acoustic	antique	atheism

acres	anxiety	attachment
across	aperture	alphabet
addition	apology	audible
adhere	apoplexy	authority
adjoin	apostle	auger
affability	apparent	augur
aghast	apostrophe	author
agile	appalling	autocrat
aggrieve	apparel	autumn
aisle	appearance	auxiliary
alcohol	appellation	avenue
allege	apprehension	avoirdupois
alley	aqueduct	awkward
alpaca	aqueous	axiom
bailiff	beverage	brethren
ballad	bias	bridle
balmy	bicycle	bridal
banana	bier	brigadier
bargain	biennial	Briton
barouche	bilious	Britain
battalion	billiards	Britannia
bayonet	biscuit	bronchitis
bazaar	brilliant	brooch
beau	bivouac	bruise
beauteous	bivouacked	bureau
beleaguerers	blamable	burial
believe	blanc-mange	burlesque
benefactor	bleach	busiest
beneficent	bludgeon	busily

beneficial	borough	business
besieging	bosom	buoy
bevel	bounteous	buy
bachelor	balance	bonus
calendar	chilblain	conscience
calmly	chimney	conscientious
caprice	chintz	conscious
cameo	chirography	consent
campaign	chisel	consignee
camphor	chloroform	consolatory
cancel	choir	convalescent
captain	cholera	conveyance
carat	choral	coolly
carcass	chord	coquette
carouse	chorister	coral
carriage	chronometer	corpuscle
cashier	cipher	corpso
catalogue	circuitous	cough
catastrophe	citadel	cuisine
catarrh	civilities	councillor
cayenne	civilize	counterfeit
cedar	clerical	coupon
ceiling	clique	courier
celestial	coalition	courtesy
celery	cocoa	cowardice
cemetery	codicil	crescent
census	coerce	cried
centennial	chieftain	crisis
centre	coincide	critical

cereals	colonel	criticism
ceremonies	column	crooked
chagrin	cohesive	crochet
chalk	coming	crocodile
chamois	commercial	croquet
chandelier	committee	crucify
changeable	committing	cruising
chaise	comparing	crystallize
chaos	compel	cupboard
charade	conciliate	curiosity
chastisement	conducive	cycle
chasm	conical	cyclone
chattel	concealed	cymbal
cheerily	concede	cynical
cheque	congenial	cypress
chestnuts	conqueror	czar
dilapidated	dishonor	disappear
defendant	demagogue	description
dilemma	diminutive	despair
donkey	demeanor	decide
disguise	diphtheria	discomfited
digit	deference	dissolve
dairy	diagnose	dispossessed
diary	deficit	disposable
divine	descendant	desperate
discern	dandelion	dependent
disburse	dispense	dulness
discipline	defalcation	development
dulcimer	dungeon	debarred

duteous	deity	disciple
dispel	diphthong	daguerreotype
decimal	derision	detachment
dense	dutiful	derogatory
deceive	disease	diffuse
deign	despatch	dictionary
dissyllable	dissipate	digestible
depot	delirious	docile
excellence	eligibility	examiner
exhibit	embezzle	execrable
evasion	erroneous	eccentricities
eighth	efficacy	elegy
equivocal	expense	envelope
epistle	efficiency	excursion
easel	existence	essential
ecstasy	enemies	eager
epilepsy	errand	economy
exchequer	extraordinary	explicit
etymology	entrance	either
ellipse	excellent	epitome
equipage	enrolment	enormous
edible	echoing	eyrie
exonerate	embarrassing	electrician
evanescent	emerge	equilibrium
eclectic	eminent	emaciate
facetious	fuchsia	furry
Fahrenheit	frigid	forehead
fossil	facsimile	fertilize

facile	frontier	forcible
financier	feud	fascinate
feign	financial	ferocious
fiend	fiery	fulfil
fractious	faucet	familiar
furlough	facilitate	finally
falcon	friend	fissuro
falchion	fledged	frivolous
felony	fumigate	feint
foliage	February	foreign
fete	fibres	fibrous
gauge	gnash	gorgeous
guarantee	giraffe	grateful
graphic	guat	group
guardian	granary	gluttonous
guinea	gaudy	grievous
gingham	geranium	ghastly
ghostly	gymnastics	grandeur
glossary	gnaw	guillotine
glazier	gypsy	gasolier, gasalier
guttural	guitar	galleries
gratuitous	glisten	guest
grammar	gases	grenadier
havoc	heresy	hostler
heinous	hallelujah	height
hydraulic	hyacinth	hurriedly
hypothesis	hosiery	heroic
hymn	hazard	haughty

harangue	hydrophobia	hippopotamus
history	hyphen	hiccough
hoeing	hygiene	humorous
homœopathy	hemorrhage	hoping
honeysuckle	hypocrisy	hilarious
hyena	hideous	huo
heifer	huge	heard
hickory	harassing	hierarchy
hieroglyphics	hoarse	handkerchief
illegible	irretrievable	itself
inaudible	inmenso	independent
indict	incenso	invincible
isthmus	install	ingenuous
inseparablo	inpromptu	intrigue
impetuous	incision	issuing
incredible	icicle	interrogatory
irresistible	impassible	insidious
isolate	interred	imitate
illicit	imagine	implement
ivy	indigestible	inflammatory
inveigl	infidels	island
intercede	intensely	interfere
irrepressible	immerse	innocuous
initial	imminent	indispensable
iron	imaginary	incandescent
iota	image	indebtedness
impatient	idols	indefinite
jovial	jeopardy	jeweller

jaundice	judgment	jealousy
juicy	janitor	joining
jostle	journey	joust
kleptomaniac	knap-sack	knotty
kyle	knolls	knows
kiln	knives	knocks
knuckle	knavery	knowledge
knell	knelt	kernel
laughter	locomotive	licorice
linen	lathe	larynx
lichen	lapel	label
loitered	launch	liquor
lozenge	luncheon	lose
loose	larceny	losing
liege	lattice	lizard
license	lettuce	lieutenant
luscious	lynx	lergth
levelled	leisure	lustre
linguist	leopard	ludicrous
loathe	lion	liniment
lilies	lacerate	lovable
machinery	mercenary	morse!
missile	muscle	mysteries
miscellaneous	mahogany	mournful
malady	mayor	maintaining
mortice	municipal	multiple
minion	mimicking	musng
malice	myriad	monarchs

morgue	mignonotte	martyrs
militia	mutinous	incant
momentous	melancholy	metro
melodious	massacre	miniature
marriage	mortgage	moisten
medal	mechanic	mien
myrtle	mosquito	mighty
mesmerize	menagerie	moustache
mistletoe	murmur	monetary
mackerel	magnificent	mountainous
monosyllable	model	meteor
measles	metal	martial
meridian	manœuvre	musician
mantel	mischievous	moneys
negotiate	nausea	nervous
neuralgia	naphtha	naughty
neutral	necessarily	nutritious
novice	niece	nucleus
nonsense	nominative	nineteenth
niche	neighbor	naval
nickel	nephew	nitre
opulent	opaque	ordinarily
ordinance	oriole	ought
o'clock	obloquy	orchestra
ocular	optician	opposite
orifice	obsequies	owes
onyx	occurrence	oyster
obeisance	orphan	oblique
obsolete	opportunity	once

oscillate	operation	odor
onion	occurred	opium
ostrich	omitted	ocean
oxygen	occasions	officious
precision	picnicking	polygamy
preparation	presence	pickerel
pursuit	parallelogram	potential
pagan	pretence	pedagogue
peregrinal	perceptible	phosphate
precise	pneumatic	Presbyterian
precede	poro	persuade
privilege	pyramids	principle
phonography	pencilled	pleasant
pedal	poem	particle
plaid	pistols	prodigious
participle	prophetic	propagate
placid	periodicals	police
plausible	pompous	parachute
persistence	portrait	precipice
pitiable	patient	prairie
passion	piazza	porridge
paradise	piteous	precious
phaeton	palatial	piece
palate	porcelain	poison
perseverance	phenomenon	peasantry
porpoise	phrenology	precincts
pancreas	parliament	precocious
physiology	psalm	prescience
palpable	pleurisy	pressure

piety	phlegm	plebeian
preferred	physique	process
pneumonia	plenteous	piano
petroleum	paroxysm	picture
prestige	plateau	pitcher
paralysis	phantom	precedent
pharmacy	porous	patriarch
purify	parochial	palm
poultice	pier	phrase
practice	poor	pewter
practise	pernicious	peculiar
pronunciation	penitentiary	priests
quite	quarrel	querulous
quiet	quotient	quartz
quorum	qualm	quest
quinine	queen	query
rouge	remittance	recruit
rheumatism	ruffian	rhetoric
rhythm	rarefy	reprieve
rive	reservoir	refrigerator
spense	ratio	raisin
razor	rendezvous	restaurant
rosette	radical	rhapsody
rhubarb	rhyme	rain
reiterate	recognize	rescind
ransom	reformatory	ravenous
receptacle	rolled	resources
requiem	reception	reverential

recommend	recipe	receding
resistance	ridge	revellers
remembrance	resplendent	response
repetition	required	religious
ridiculous	rhinoceros	reign
reconcile	refulgent	raspberries
receipt	route	reconnoitre
sieve	sauce	stomach
sacrilege	similar	synthesis
sumach	sure	salable
supercede	sterile	symmetry
skeloton	sensible	sovereign
stereotype	soldier	spontaneous
sluice	shoulder	silhouette
skein	splendor	saturday
surname	slender	smooth
schedule	stretched	succor
susceptible	salubrious	sleight
suite	sepulchre	shrewd
senior	scimitar	sense
separate	sacrilegious	stencil
scuttle	sacrifice	soiree
sagacious	severe	strychnine
swindle	sulphur	sanctioned
sycamore	siphon	substantially
shovel	symbol	stationary
specimen	supremacy	sewer
syllable	sandwich	sealed
suasion	sirloin	shining

sinew	shield	sceptre
spigot	scrofula	said
seizing	sausage	sword
specie	scissors	spinach
sanguine	synonymous	sweat
suspense	steak	scholars
superficial	surcingle	sincere
souvenir	subtle	solemn
suitable	salmon	sphere
sleeve	stereoscope	satchel
skilfully	synonym	shriek
science	subpoena	scquei
scene	sturgeon	salary
sloping	singeing	surplus
stirring	stupefy	surplice
satirical	sergeant	succeed
serviceable	sardine	sonorous
secede	soliloquy	sugar
siege	sylvan	sympathy
speech	sapphire	speedily
turbulence	tortoise	tassels
tuition	tranquillity	tenacious
tacit	tantalize	thoroughly
telegrapn	typhus	twelfth
truly	theatres	treacle
traitor	thieving	thought
tyrant	talents	touch
truant	torture	trouble
telephone	terrace	tongue

tomato	terrier	threw
tomahawk	threshold	tailor
trivial	territories	tenant
troche	toothache	traveller
trestle	trisyllable	tremendous
trespass	tureen	trapeze
triennial	tentacles	too, to, and two
tyranny	treacherous	tragedy
triphthong	typhoid	tableau
until	unchangeable	uneasily
unparalleled	union	unrobing
undeniable	undoubted	universal
unskilful	umbrella	utility
using	unsuccessful	unanimous
villain	valleys	voice
village	volume	vigilant
violence	various	visible
variegated	voluble	vizier
vacillating	view	volition
voracious	victuals	verdure
valise	veins	vigorous
vertical	virtue	vassal
vegetable	vehicle	vicious
valiant	vermicelli	virtually
vengeance	victualler	very
wrestle	wizard	wilful
waltz	woollen	wondering

wield	wholly	writing
wrinkle	witnessed	worshipped
whistle	Wednesday	wrapped
wily	wretch	whose
weapon	women	wharf
yolk	yeoman	yeast
yield	yawl	yew
yacht	yearn	yesterday
zealous	zephyr	zoology

PART VIII.

Literary Selections.

The selections in Part VII. are intended to be *memorized* and *recited*, as well as used as *dictation lessons*.

In making these selections two objects were kept in view: the inculcation of *good moral lessons* and *literary merit*.

Instead of using the recitation hour for the improvement of a few pupils who *least* require to be trained in the practice of the principles of elocution, thoughtful teachers are uniformly learning the importance of assigning lessons in recitation, as in all other subjects, to all the members of a class. The advantages of such a course are very many. Among them may be named the following: —

1. Every pupil has his mind stored in early years with a collection of the choicest gems of the literature of his language.
2. As all the pupils have prepared the same lesson, each one is able intelligently to take part in the study of the selections in school with a view to their proper recitation.
3. Pupils can recite simultaneously as well as individually.
4. The memories of all the pupils will be cultivated by the practice.

Studying the lessons for dictation, and writing them as dictation lessons, will aid in committing them to memory.

The ability to recite a certain number of appropriate selections should be one of the tests for promotion from one class to another.



Selection suitable for Pupils in the Second Reader.

1

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen. — *Matt. vi. 9-13.*

2

I. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

IV. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work : but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God : in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates : for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day : wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy father and thy mother : that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt not kill.

VII. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's. — *Exod. xx. 3-17.*

3.

Then one of them, which was a lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him, and saying,

Master, which is the great commandment in the law ?

Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

This is the first and great commandment.

And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. — *Matt. xxii. 35-40.*

4.

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain :
and when he was set, his disciples came unto him :

And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit : for theirs is the kingdom of
heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn : for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek : for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after right-
ousness : for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful : for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart : for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers : for they shall be called the
children of God.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness'
sake : for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute
you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for
my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad : for great is your reward
in heaven ; for so persecuted they the prophets which were
before you. — *Matt.* v. 1-12.

5.

Beautiful faces are they that wear
The light of a pleasant spirit there ;
It matters little if dark or fair.

Beautiful hands are they that do
Deeds that are noble, good, and true ;
Busy with them the long day through.

Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,
Through summer's heat or winter's snow;

Beautiful children, if, rich or poor,
They walk the pathways safe and pure,
That lead to the mansion strong and sure.

6.

Do your best, your very best,
And do it every day;
Little boys and little girls,
That is the wisest way.

Whatever work comes to your hand,
At home, abroad, at school,
Do your best with right good will,
It is a golden rule.

7.

If you find your task is hard,
Try, try again;
Time will bring you your reward,
Try, try again;
All that other folks can do,
Why, with patience, should not you?
Only keep this rule in view:
TRY, TRY AGAIN.

8.

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

9.

A word may part the dearest friends, —
 One little, unkind word,
 Which in some light, unguarded hour
 The heart with unger stirred.

A look will sometimes send a pang
 Of anguish to the heart :
 A tone will often cause the tear
 In sorrow's eye to start.

One little act of kindness done,
 One little kind word spoken,
 Hath power to make a thrill of joy
 E'en in a heart that 's broken.

10.

Only a drop in the bucket,
 But every drop will tell ;
 The bucket soon would be empty,
 Without a drop in the well.

Only a poor little penny, —
 It was all I had to give ;
 But as pennies make the dollars.
 It may help some cause to live.

God loveth the cheerful giver,
 Though the gift be poor and small ;
 What does he think of his children
 When they never give at all ?

11.

'T is *being*, and *doing*,
 And *having*, that make
 All the pleasures and pains
 Of which beings partake.

To be what God pleases,
 To do a man's best,
 And to have a good heart,
 Is the way to be blest. — Peter Parley.

12

"I Can't" is a sluggard, too lazy to work ;
 From duty he shrinks, every task he will shirk ;
 No bread on his board and no meal in his bag ;
 His house is a ruin, his coat is a rag

"I Can" is a worker ; he tills the broad fields,
 And digs from the earth all the wealth that it yields ;
 The hum of his spindle begins with the light,
 And the fires of his forges are blazing all night.

13.

Hearts, like doors, can ope with ease
 To very, very little keys ;
 And don't forget that they are these :
 "I thank you, sir," and, "If you please."

Then let us watch these little things,
 And so respect each other ;
 That not a word, or look, or tone,
 May wound a friend or brother.

14.

Dare to be honest, good, and sincere,
 Dare to please God, and you never need fear.

Dare to be brave in the cause of the right,
 Dare with the enemy ever to fight.

Dare to be loving and patient each day,
 Dare speak the truth whatever you say.

Dare to be gentle and orderly too,
 Dare shun the evil, whatever you do.
 Dare to speak kindly, and ever be true,
 Dare to do right, and you'll find your way through.

15.

Count that day lost
 Whose low descending sun
 Views from thy hand
 No worthy action done.

16.

Be good, my friend, and let who will be clever;
 Do noble things, not *dream* them all day long,
 And so make life, death, and that *vast forever*,
 One grand, sweet song

17.

I live for those who love me,
 For those who know me true,
 For the heaven that smiles above me,
 And awaits my spirit too ;
 For the cause that lacks assistance,
 For the wrong that needs resistance,
 For the future in the distance,
 And the good that I can do.

18.

Over and over again,
 No matter which way I turn,
 I always find in the book of life
 Some lesson that I must learn ;
 I must take my turn at the mill,
 I must grind out the golden grain,
 I must work at my task with a resolute will,
 Over and over again.

19.

Dare to do right ! dare to be true !
 The failings of others can never save you ;
 Stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith,
 Stand like a hero, and battle till death.

20.

Do what conscience says is right ;
 Do what reason says is best ;
 Do with all your mind and might ;
Do your duty, and be blest.

21.

Speak gently, kindly, to the poor ;
 Let no harsh term be heard ;
 They have enough they must endure,
 Without an unkind word. — *David Bates.*

22.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
 That a noble deed is a step toward God,
 Lifting the soul from the common soil
 To a purer air and a broader view. — *J. G. Holland.*

23.

A little word in kindness spoken,
 A motion, or a tear,
 Has often healed the heart that 's broken,
 And made a friend sincere.

A word — a look — has crushed to earth
 Full many a budding flower,
 Which, had a smile but owned its birth,
 Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing
 A pleasant word to speak ;
 The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
 A heart may heal or break. — *Colesworthy.*

24.

Within this ample volume lies
 The mystery of mysteries ;
 Happiest they of human race
 To whom their God has given grace
 To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
 To lift the latch, to force the way ;
 And better had they ne'er been born,
 That read to doubt, or read to scorn.

Walter Scott.

25.

Thou truest friend man ever knew,
 Thy coustancy I've tried ;
 When all were false, I found thee true,
 My counsellor and guide.
 The mines of earth no treasures give
 That could this volume buy ;
 In teaching me the way to live,
 It taught me how to die. — *George P. Morris.*

26.

"No God! no God!" The simplest flower
 That on the wild is found
 Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew,
 And trembles at the sound.
 "No God!" astonished Echo cries
 From out her cavern hoar ;
 And every wandering bird that flies
 Reproves the atheist lore.

27.

If men were wise in little things,
 Affecting less in all their dealings, —
 If hearts had fewer rusted strings
 To isolate their kindly feelings, —
 If men, when Wrong beats down the Right,
 Would strike together and restore it, —
 If Right made Might
 In every fight, —

The world would be the better for it. — W. H. Cobb.

28.

A mother's love, how sweet the name!
 What *is* a mother's love?
 A noble, pure, and tender flame,
 Enkindled from above,
 To bless a heart of earthly mould, —
 The warmest love that can grow cold, —
 This is a mother's love. — *Montgomery.*

29.

He prayeth well who loveth well
 Both man and bird and beast;
 He prayeth best who loveth best
 All things, both great and small;
 For the dear God, who loveth us,
 He made and loveth all. — *Coleridge.*

30.

Rest not! Life is sweeping by;
 Go and dare before you die.
 Something mighty and sublime
 Leave behind to conquer time;
 Glorious 't is to live for aye,
 When these forms have passed away. — *Goethe.*

31.

For God has marked each sorrowing day,
 And numbered every secret tear,
 And heaven's long years of bliss shall pay
 For all his children suffer here. — *W. C. Bryant.*

32.

Beware the bowl ! though rich and bright
 Its rubies flash upon the sight,
 An adder coils its depths beneath,
 Whose lure is woe, whose sting is death.
Alfred B. Street

Selections for Classes in the Third Book.**1.**

God hath a presence, and that you may see
 In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree ;
 In the sun of the noonday, the star of the night ;
 In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light ;
 In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land ;
 In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand ;
 Turn where you may, from the sky to the sod,
 Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God ? — *Eliza Cook.*

2.

The quality of mercy is not strained,
 It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
 Upon the place beneath : it is twice blest ;
 It blesseth him that gives and him that takes :
 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest : it becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown :
 It is an attribute to God himself,

And earthly power doth then show likest God's
 When mercy seasons justice. Consider this,
 That, in the course of justice, none of us
 Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;
 And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
 The deeds of mercy. — *Shakespeare.*

3.

We live in deeds, not years, — in thoughts, not breaths, —
 In feelings, not in figures on a dial; —
 We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
 Who thinks most, — feels the noblest, — acts the best.
Bailey.

4.

God moves in a mysterious way,
 His wonders to perform;
 He plants his footsteps in the sea,
 And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines
 Of never-failing skill,
 He treasures up his bright designs,
 And works his sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;
 The clouds ye so much dread
 Are big with mercy, and shall break
 In blessings on your head. — *Cooper*

5.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
 But trust him for his grace;
 Behind a frowning Providence
 He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,
 Unfolding every hour;
 The bud may have a bitter taste,
 But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
 And scan his work in vain;
 God is his own interpreter,
 And he will make it plain. — *Cowper.*

6.

Press on ! surmount the rocky steeps;
 Climb boldly o'er the torrent's arch;
 He fails alone who feebly creeps,
 He wins who dares the hero's march.
 Be thou a hero ! let thy might
 Tramp on eternal snows its way ;
 And through the ebon walls of night
 Hew down a passage unto day.

7.

The heights by great men reached and kept
 Were not attained by sudden flight,
 But they, while their companions slept,
 Were toiling upward in the night. — *Longfellow.*

8.

Nothing is greater sacrilege than to prostitute the great
 name of God to the petulance of an idle tongue. — *Jeremy
 Taylor.*

9.

The Devil tempts men through their ambition, their cu-
 pidity, or their appetite, until he comes to the profane
 swearer, whom he catches without any reward. — *Horace
 Mann.*

10.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is a vice so mean and low, that every person of sense and character detests and despises it. — *George Washington.*

11.

Who is thy neighbor? He whom thou
Hast power to aid or bless ;
Whose aching head or burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor is the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim ;
O, enter then his humble door
With aid and peace for him.

Thy neighbor? Pass no mourner by ;
Perhaps thou canst redeem
A breaking heart from misery ; —
Go, share thy lot with him.

12.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable. — *Addison.*

13.

God is glorified, not by our groans, but our thanksgivings ; and all good thought and good action claim a natural alliance with good cheer. — *E. P. Whipple.*

14.

To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches ; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty. — *Hume.*

15.

Lying's a certain mark of cowardice ;
 And when the tongue forgets its honesty,
 The heart and hand may drop their functions, too,
 And nothing worthy be resolved or done.

Thomas Southern.

16.

Work! and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow ;
 Work ! thou shalt ride over care's coming billow.
 Lie not down wearied 'neath woe's weeping willow,
 Work with a stout heart and resolute will !
 Work for some good, be it ever so slowly ;
 Work for some hope, be it ever so lowly ;
 Work ! for all labor is noble and holy ! — *Mrs. Osgood.*

17.

We count the Scriptures of God to be the most sublime philosophy. I find more marks of authenticity in the Bible than in any profane history whatever. — *Isaac Newton.*

18.

The Bible contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they have been written. — *Sir William Jones.*

19.

Life should be full of earnest work,
 Our hearts undashed by fortune's frown ;
 Let perseverance conquer fate,
 And merit seize the victor's crown.
 The battle is not to the strong,
 The race not always to the fleet ;
 And he who seeks to pluck the stars
 Will lose the jewels at his feet. — *P. Cary.*

20.

Sweet elime of my kindred, blest land of my birth !
 The fairest, the dearest, the brightest on earth !
 Where'er I may roam, howe'er blest I may be,
 My spirit instiuctively turns unto thee !

21.

In the world's broad field of battle,
 In the bivouae of Life,
 Be not like dumb, driven cattle !
 Be a hero in the strife !
 Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant !
 Let the dead Past bury its dead !
 Act, — act in the living Present !
 Heart within, and God o'erhead.
 Lives of grent men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime,
 And, departing, leave behind us
 Footprints on the sands of time ; —
 Footprints that perhaps auother,
 Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
 A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
 Seeing, shall take heart again.
 Let us, then, be up and doing,
 With a hent for any fate ;
 Still achieving, still pursuing,
 Learn to lahor and to wait. — *Longfellow*

22.

At evening to myself I say,
 Where hast thou been and gleaned to-day, —
 Thy labors how bestowed ?
 What hast thou rightly said or done ?
 What grace attained, and knowledge won,
 In following after God ? — *Charles Wesley*

GAGE'S PRACTICAL SPELLER.

23.

Words of kindness we have spoken
May, when we have passed away,
Heal, perhaps, a spirit broken,
Guide a brother led astray. — *J. Hagen.*

Speak gently ! 't is a little thing,
Dropped in the heart's deep well ;
The good, the joy, that it may bring,
Eternity sha'll tell. — *D. Bates.*

24.

Though waves and storms go o'er my head,
Though strength, and health, and friends be gone;
Though joys be withered all and dead,
And every comfort be withdrawn:
On this my steadfast soul relies, —
Father, thy mercy never dies. — *Wesley.*

25.

Thou art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see ;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shiue,
And all things fair and bright are thine.
Thomas Moore.

26.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven ; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.
Adelaide A. Procter.

27.

O God ! that men should put an enemy in their mouths to
steal away their brains ! — *Shakespeare.*

28.

The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other causes. And were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be, "Does he use ardent spirits?"

Thomas Jefferson.

29.

Greatness of any kind has no greater foe than a habit of drinking. — *Walter Scott.*

30.

These are the great of earth, —
Great not by kingly birth,
Great in their well-proved worth,
Firm hearts and true. — *J. Pierpont.*

31.

Temperance and labor are the two best physicians of man; labor sharpens the appetite, and temperance prevents him from indulging to excess. — *Rousseau.*

32.

Work for the good that is nighest;
Dream not of greatness afar;
That glory is ever the highest
Which shines upon men as they are.
Work, though the world would defeat you;
Heed not its slander and scorn;
Nor weary till angels shall greet you
With smiles through the gates of the morn.
W. M. Punshon.

33.

True worth is in being, not seeming, —
 In doing each day that goes by
 Some little good, not in dreaming
 Of great things to do by and by;
 For, whatever men say in their blindness,
 And spite of the fancies of youth,
 There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
 And nothing so royal as truth

Alice Cary.

34.

The rose, which in the sun's bright rays
 Might soon have drooped and perished,
 With grateful scent the shower repays
 By which its life is cherished:
 And thus have e'en the young in years
 Found flowers within that flourish,
 And yield a fragrance fed by tears,
 That sunshine could not nourish.

Bernard Barton.

35.

One by one the sands are flowing,
 One by one the moments fall;
 Some are coming, some are going;
 Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
 Let thy whole strength go to each;
 Let no future dreams elate thee, —
 Learn thou first what these can teach.

Adelaide A. Procter.

Selections for Classes in Fourth and Fifth Books.

1.

We rise by things that are 'neath our feet ;
By what we have mastered of good and gain ;
By the pride deposed, and the passion slain.
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

J. G. Holland.

2.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,
Nor ours to hear on summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves,
Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done. *Whittier*

3.

There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea ;
There's a kindness in his justice,
Which is more than liberty.
For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind ;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfull; kind. — *F. W. Faber.*

4.

The fairest action of our human life
Is scornning to revenge an injury ;
For who forgives, without a further strife,
His adversary's heart to him doth tie.
And 't is a firmer conquest, truly said,
To win the heart, than overthrow the head.

Elizabeth Carea

5

The day is drawing to its close,
 And what good deeds, since first it rose,
 Have I presented, Lord, to thee?
 What wrongs repressed, what rights maintained,
 What struggles passed, what victories gained,
 What good attempted and attained,
 As offerings of my ministry? — *Longfellow.*

6.

Be wise to-day; 't is madness to defer;
 Next day the fatal precedent will plead;
 Thus on, till wisdom is pushed out of life.
 Procrastination is the thief of time;
 Year after year it steals, till all are fled,
 And to the mercies of a moment leaves
 The vast concerns of an eternal scene. — *Young.*

7.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
 Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
 Our hearts in glad surprise
 To higher levels rise.
 The tidal wave of deeper souls
 Into our inmost being rolls,
 And lifts us unawares
 Out of all meaner eares. — *Longfellow.*

8.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
 The eternal years of God are hers;
 But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
 And dies among his worshippers. — *Bryant.*

9.

Speak gently to the erring: O, do not thou forget,
 However darkly stained by sin, he is thy brother yet!
 Heir of the selfsame heritage, child of the selfsame God,
 He hath but stumbled in the path thou hast in weakness trod.

F. C. Lee.

10.

Rouse to some work of high and holy love,
 And thou an angel's happiness shalt know, —
 Shalt bless the earth while in the world above:
 The good begun by thee shall onward flow
 In many a branching stream, and wider grow;
 The seed, that in those few and fleeting hours
 Thy hands unsparing and unwearied sow,
 Shall deck thy grave with amaranthine flowers,
 And yield thee fruits divine in heaven's immortal towers.

C. Wilcox

11.

The lesson which the many-colored skies,
 The flowers, and leaves, and painted butterflies,
 The deer's branched antlers, the gay bird that flings
 The tropic sunshine from its golden wings,
 The brightness of the human countenance,
 Its play of smile, the magic of a glance,
 For evermore repeat,
 In varied tones and sweet,
 That beauty, in and of itself, is good. — *Whittier.*

12.

I would not waste my spring of youth
 In idle dalliance; I would plant rich seeds
 To blossom in my manhood, and bear fruit
 When I am old. *J. A. Hillhouse.*

13.

Let us be patient ! These severe afflictions
 Not from the ground arise,
 But oftentimes celestial benedictions
 Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors ;
 Amid these earthly damps,
 What seem to us but sad, funereal tapers
 May be heaven's distant lamps. — *Longfellow*

14.

No man is born into the world whose work
 Is not born with him ; there is always work,
 And tools to work withal, for those who will ;
 And blessed are the horny hands of toil.

J. R. Lowell.

15.

There's nothing bright, above, below,
 From flowers that bloom to stars that glow,
 But in its light my soul can see
 Some feature of thy Deity !

There's nothing dark, below, above,
 But in its gloom I trace thy love ;
 And meekly wait that moment, when
 Thy touch shall turn all bright again.

Thomas Moore.

16.

The Lord is my shepherd ; I shall not want.
 He maketh me to lie down in green pastures : he leadeth
 me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul : he leadeth me in the paths of
 righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. — *Psalm* xxiii.

17.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them: otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven.

Therefore when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth:

That thine alms may be in secret: and thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, They have their reward.

But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.

Be not ye therefore like unto them : for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of, before ye ask him. -- *Matt. vi. 1-8.*

18.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love ; in honor preferring one another ;

Not slothful in business ; fervent in spirit ; serving the Lord ;

Rejoicing in hope ; patient in tribulation ; continuing instant in prayer ;

Distributing to the necessity of saints ; given to hospitality.

Bless them which persecute you ; bless, and curse not.

Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.

Be of the same mind one toward another. Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Be not wise in your own conceits.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men.

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath : for it is written, Vengeance is mine ; I will repay, saith the Lord.

Therefore if thine enemy hunger, feed him ; if he thirst, give him drink : for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good. *Rom. xii 10-21.*

PART IX.

ETYMOLOGY.

PREFIXES.

Exercises on the primary and secondary meanings of derivatives formed by Prefixes.

The pupils should be required to write similar examples under each of the prefixes.

ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES (*arranged alphabetically*).

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
a	at or on	{ aground ahead	on ground at the head	stranded—stopped forward further on
be	to make about by or in	{ beguile beset below	to use guile to set about in a lower place	to amuse — to deceive to enclose inferior in rank
en	to make in or into	{ ennoble embalm	to make noble to put in balsam	to elevate — to exalt to preserve

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
for	not	{ forsake	not to seek	to leave—to abandon
fore	before	{ forerunner	one who runs before	a herald—messenger
mis	ill or wrong	{ mislay	to lay in a wrong place	to lose
out	above or beyond	{ outpost	a place beyond the camp	a picket or guard
ovsr	above, too much	{ overshadow	to place a shadow over	to shield—to protect
un	not	unmanly	not manly	cowardly—mean
under	beneath	{ underhand	beneath the hand	sly, or clandestine
with	from	{ withhold	to hold from	to hinder, or prevent

CLASSIC PREFIXES (*arranged alphabetically*).

LATIN.				
a, ab or from	abs	{ absolve abjure	to loose from to swear away from	to pardon to abandon
ad, ac, af, al, an, to	ap or ar	{ advance affluence apply	to move to the van to give faith to to fold to	to promote—to improve to promise in marriage to use—to ask
ante	before	{ ante-chamber	a chamber before the chief one	a waiting room
circum	around	{ circumvent	to come round another	to cheat
con, co, col, com	together or cor	{ concourse connive conclude	a running together to wink together to fall in together	a multitude to overlook a fault to agree

ETYMOLOGY, OR THE DERIVATION OF WORDS. 175

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING
contra, counter	<i>against</i>	{ contraband counteract counterfeit	against the proclamation to act against to make against	smuggled to hinder to imitate — to feign
de	<i>down or from</i>	{ decide deviate	to cut down to go from the way	to end—to settle to err—to stray
dis or di	<i>apart</i>	{ disturb dissipation	to put a crowd asunder stones falling apart	to stir—to agitate ruin—decay
e, ex or eo	<i>out of</i>	{ expedite eccentric educate	to take the feet out out of the centre to lead out	to hasten or quicken odd—peculiar to train — to in- struct
extra	<i>beyond</i>	{ extravagant	wandering be- yond	wasteful—wild
in, im, il or ir	<i>in, on, or into</i>	{ indorse inspect impede	to write on the back to look into to put the feet in	to sign—to agree to examine to hinder
inter	<i>between</i>	{ intercourse	to run between	fellowship— communication
intro	<i>within</i>	introduce	to lead within	to make acquainted
ob, oc, of, op, &c.	<i>against or in way of</i>	{ object occur offer	to throw against to run in way of to put in way of	to find fault to happen — to ap- pear to present — to give
per	<i>through</i>	{ perish perennial	to go through through the year	to die—to wither fasting—perpetual
post	<i>after</i>	postpone	to place after	delay
pre	<i>before</i>	premature	before ripe	too soon, or hasty
pro	<i>forth or forward</i>	{ project	something thrown for- ward	a plan, or scheme

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
re	back or again	{ redeem reform	to buy back to form again	to save to improve — to amend
retro	backwards	retrograde	to step backward	to become worse
se	aside or from	{ secede seduce	to go aside to lead from	to leave to corrupt — to deprave
sine	without	{ sinecure	without care	an office without service
sub, suc. sub or sup	under	{ submit succor	to send under to run under	to yield — or resign to help — to aid
super or sur	above or over	{ superfluous superlative survive	flowing over carried above to live over	abundant — needless highest — best to remain
trans tra, traf or tres	across or beyond	{ translate traduce traffic trespass transcend	to bear across to lead across to make across to pass across to climb beyond	to interpret — to express in the words of another language to slander to trade to sin to excel
ultra	beyond	{ ultramon- tane	beyond the mountain	foreign
GREEK.				
a or an	without	{ apathy anarchy	without feeling without rule	coldness confusion
amphi or ambi	both sides or two	{ amphithe- atre ambiguous	theatre on both sides driving two ways	ground sloping upwards all round doubtful — uncertain
ana	up, back or through	{ anathema analyze	placed up to loose back	devoted — a curse to solve — to examine thor- oughly
anti or ant	against or opposite to	{ antidote antarctic	given against opposite to arctic	a cure for poison — a remedy

ETYMOLOGY, OR THE DERIVATION OF WORDS. 177

PREFIX.	MEANING.	DERIVATIVES.	LITERAL MEANING.	SECONDARY MEANING.
apo or aph	<i>from</i>	{apologize aphellon	to reason away from from the sun	to defend
cata	<i>down</i>	{catechise	to sound down, or in the ear	to teach—to ques- tion
dia	<i>through</i>	{diarrhoea	a flowing through	name of a dis- ease
enorem in		{energy empiric	Inward power one skilled in practice alone	force—spirit a quack, or pre- tender
epi or eph	<i>for or upon</i>	{epitome ephemeral	a cutting upon, as a book for a day	an abridgment brief, or short
ec or ex	<i>out</i>	exegesis	a leading out	an explanation
hyper	<i>beyond</i>	{hyperborean	beyond the north	cold, frigid
hypo	<i>under</i>	{hyprocrite	one under a mask	a feigner—dis- sembler
meta or meth	<i>after</i>	{metphysics method	after physies after a way	mental science order
para	<i>side by side</i>	{parable paradigm parasite	thrown side by side something shown side by side one near for food	a comparison a model, or ex- ample a flatterer
peri	<i>round</i>	{period peripatetics	the way round followers of Aristotle, who taught walk- ing about	stated time, or end
cyn, eyl or sym	<i>together, with</i>	{synod syllable symphony	a going to- gether a taking to- gether a sounding to- gether	an ecclesiastical assembly a distinct utter- ance agreement

The prefixes, **meta** and **para**, have different shades of meaning.

AFFIXES.—(Sometimes called *postfixes* or *suffixes*.)

Affixes are letters or syllables placed at the end of a word to modify its meaning.

The affixes usually determine the part of speech to which the words they form belong, and therefore may be arranged according to the classes of words formed by their aid.

Some terminations have several meanings, and are used in forming different parts of speech—as, *ate*, in *captivate* and *potentate*; *ish*, in *burntish* and *blackish*; *en*, in *weaken* and *wooden*.

The same word is often used for the act and the product; the state and the quality; the place where and the practice of some art in it—as, *formation*, *animate*, *surgery*.

Affixes which form Nouns.**1. Affixes which denote the person who acts, or who is.**

Anglo-Saxon—ar, and, er, yer, ster. *Classic*—an, ant, ary, ate, ee, eer, ent, le, list, ite, lve, or.

Examples.

Liar, one who tells lies.	Vagrant, one who wanders.
Coward, one who is afraid.	Mountaineer, one who lives among the mountains.
Antiquary, one who studies old things.	Favorite, one who is favored.
Patentee, one to whom a patent is granted.	Captive, one who is taken in war.
Oculist, one who professes to cure the eye.	Gamester, one who gambles.

The pupil should be required to explain the following list of words under each class, in a similar manner:—

ar	beggar, bursar, scholar, vicar.
ard	dotard, drunkard, sluggard, steward, wizard.
er	brazier, butler, draper, mariner, talker, walker.
yer	lawyer, sawyer.
ster	barrister, chorister, maltster, punster, spinister.
an	Christian, European, Canadian, librarian, veteran.
ant	assailant, combatant, mendicant, lieutenant, litigant.
ary	contemporary, incendiary, lapidary, voluptuary.
ate	advocate, curate, delegate, legate, potentate.
ee	assignee, employee, legatee, referee, refugee.

eer auctioneer, charioteer, mutineer, pioneer, serntineer.
 ont adherent, eilent, patient, president, regent, student.
 ic critic, domestic, demoniac, mechanic, sceptic.
 ist botanist, linguist, monopolist, naturalist.
 ite bedlamite, cosmopolite, eremite, Canaanite.
 ive fugitive, native, operative, representative.
 or ancestor, benefactor, competitor, malefactor.

2. *Affixes which denote the thing which is, or is done.*

Classic—ary, lee, ment, mony, ory.

Examples.

Boundary, that which bounds.	Ailment, that which nourishes.
Testimony, that which is testified.	Territory, the land which belongs to any one.

ary anniversary, corollary, luminary, preliminary.
lee advice, device, justice, notice, practice, service.
ment advertisement, amendment, amusement, document.
mony alimony, patrimony, sanctimony.
ory auditory, directory, memory, promontory.

3. *Affixes which denote the place where a thing is, or is done.*

ry, ery, ary, ory.

Examples.

Vestry, a place where vestments are kept.	Fishery, a place where fish are caught.
Aviary, a place where birds are kept.	Armory, a place where arms are kept.

ry foundry, laundry, drapery.
ery cemetery, colliery, nunnery, nursery, surgery.
ary apary, granary, dispensary, library.
ory dormitory, factory, observatory, oratory.

4. *Affixes which denote rank, office, or dominion.*

Anglo-Saxon—dom, ric, ship. *Classic*—acy, ate.

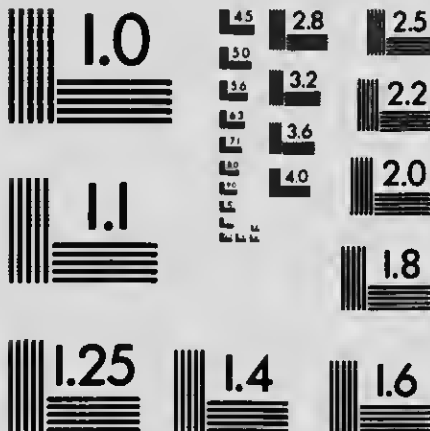
Examples.

Dukedom, the rank of a duke.	Bishopric, the jurisdiction of a bishop.
Curacy, the office of a curate.	Kingdom, the dominion of a king.



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dom & rio Christendom, heathendom, earldom, archbishopric
ship clerkship, mastership, professorship.
acy, cy abbacy, captaincy, magistracy, papacy.
ate electorate, protectorate, pontificate.

5. Affixes which denote persons or things collectively.

age, ry.

Examples.

Assemblage, a collection of per- Foliage, the leaves of a tree or
 sons. forest.
 Yeomanry, the farmers of a country.

age coinage, cordage, leakage, plumage.
ry finery, gentry, machinery, peasantry.

6. Affixes which denote the act of doing, or the thing done.

age, ion, ment, ure.

Examples.

Pillage, the act of plundering, or Sepulture, the act of burying, or
 theft. burial.
 Operation, the act of working, or Entertainment, the act of treating
 the process. guests, or a feast.

age carriage, marriage, passage, postage.
ion admission, dissection, inspection, passion.
ment atonement, commencement, elopement, interment.
ure creature, capture, disclosure, departure, imposture.

7. Affixes which denote state, condition, quality.

Anglo-Saxon—dom, hood, ness, ry, ship, th. *Classic*—acy, age, ance,
 ancy, ence, ency, lsm, ment, mony, tude, ty or lty, ure.

Examples.

Widowhood, the state of being a Activity, state of being active.
 widow. Vassalage, condition of a vassal.
 Holiness, state of being holy. Diligence, quality of being dili-
 Partnership, state of being a part- gent.
 ner.

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dom	freedom, thralldom, martyrdom, wisdom.
hood	boyhood, girlhood, likelihood, priesthood, manhood.
ness	blessedness, deafness, darkness, gentleness, weakness.
ry	bravery, gallantry, pedantry, rivalry, slavery.
ship	apprenticeship, friendship, hardship, suretiship.
tn	death, truth, mirth, strength, youth.
acy	accuracy, degeneracy, legitimacy, supremacy.
age	bondage, dotage, marriage, peerage, pilgrimage.
ance, ancy	abundance, brilliancy, repentance, pliancy.
ence, ency	patience, effulgence, clemency, potency.
ism	barbarism, parallelism, schism, truism.
ment	agreement, banishment, enjoyment, punishment.
mony	acrimony, matrimony, parsimony.
tude	altitude, aptitude, gratitude, servitude, solitude.
ty or ity	brevery, captivity, docility, felicity, poverty.
ure	composure, pleasure, rupture, torture, verdure.

8. Affixes which denote art, science, practice, or doctrines.

Anglo-Saxon—ry. Classic—ies, ism, ure.

Examples.

Cookery, the art of cooking.	Calvinism, the doctrines of Calvin
Optics, the science of seeing.	Sculpture, the art of carving.

ry	bribery, carpentry, chemistry, roguery, treachery.
ics	ethics, mathematics, physics, politics, tactics.
ism	criticism, despotism, patriotism, gnosticism, polytheism.
ure	agriculture, architecture, manufacture.

9. Affixes which denote diminution or little.

Anglo-Saxon—el or le, kin, let or et, ling, ock, y or le.
Classic—cle, eule or ule.

Examples.

Leaflet, a little leaf.	Canticle, a little song.
Gosling, a little goose.	Reticle, a little net.
Paddock, a little park.	Granule, a little grain.

el, le	satchel, kestrel, sickle.
kin, en	lambkin, mannikin, kitten, chicken.
let, et	coronet, floweret, turret, eaglet, bracelet, rivulet.
ling	darling, duckling, foundling, stripling, seedling.

ock	bullock, hillock.
y or ie	Tommy, Willie, Jamie, lassie, baby.
ele, cule	conventicle, feicle, animalcule.
ule	globule, spherule.

Affixes which form Adjectives.

1. Affixes denoting of, like, or pertaining to.

ac, al, an, ar, ary, ic, ical, id, ic, ine, ory; ch, ese, ish.

Examples.

Dental, pertaining to the teeth.	Lucid, pertaining to light.
Lunar, pertaining to the moon.	Canine, pertaining to a dog.
Angelic, pertaining to angels.	Romish, pertaining to Rome.

ac	cardiac, elegiac, hypochondriac.
al	autumnal, final, paternal, royal, vernal.
an	cerulean, human, republican, sylvan, Canadian.
ar	circular, globular, lunar, ocular, singular.
ary	capillary, honorary, military, pecuniary.
ic	chaotic, despotic, domestic, gigantic, public.
ical	botanical, clerical, nautical, technical, poetical.
id	candid, fervid, humid, morbid, splendid.
ile	fehrile, hostile, infantile, juvenile, mercantile.
ine	aquiline, feline, masculine, saline, divine.
ory	consolatory, placatory, promissory, valedictory.
ch	Scotch, Welsh, French.
ese	Chinese, Genoese, Maltese, Portuguese.
ish	English, Irish, British, Danish, Swedish.

2. Affixes denoting full of, or abounding in.

Anglo-Saxon—ful, some, y. Classic—ous, ose, ate.

Examples.

Faithful, full of faith.	Joyous, full of joy.
Frolicsome, full of fun.	Jocose, full of jokes.
Knotty, full of knots.	Passionate, full of passion.

ful	artful, careful, doleful, grateful, slothful.
some	hurdensome, gladsome, humorsome, wholesome.
y	halmy, cloudy, flowery, mighty, massy, rocky.
ous	ambitious, beauteous, dubious, erroneous, timorous.

ose comatose, morbose, morose, verbose.
ate considerate, fortunate, moderate, ornate, intricate.

3. Affixes denoting likeness.

Anglo-Saxon—ish, like, ly; as—

Boyish, like a boy. Manlike, like a man. Friendly, like a friend.

ish brutish, clownish, knavish, foolish, monkish.
like Christianlike, giantlike, warlike, Godlike, ladylike.
ly brotherly, cowardly, matronly, princely, worldly.

4. Affixes denoting may or can do, or be.

Classic—able, ible, ilic, ive

Examples.

Arable, can be ploughed.	Ductile, can be drawn out.
Audible, may be heard.	Active, able to act.
able blamable, curable, eatable, imitable, practicable.	
ible flexible, legible, intelligible, tangible, visible.	
ile docile, fragile, tractile, versatile.	
ive cohesive, defensive, locomotive, productive.	

5. Affixes denoting being or doing.

Classic—ant or ent; like or made of; *Anglo-Saxon*—

Examples.

Dormant, being asleep.	Flaxen, like flax, or made of flax
Pendent, hanging down.	Earthen, made of earth.
ant errant, pleasant, verdant, vigilant.	
ent antecedent, beneficent, belligerent, malevolent.	
en brazen, golden, leaden, silken, wooden, woolen.	

Affixes denoting diminution and privation.

Anglo-Saxon—ish and less.

Brackish, a little salt.	Saltless, without salt.
ish duskish, feverish, greenish, slavish, whitish.	
less bloodless, breathless, friendless, homeless, lifeless.	

The termination *some* denotes a degree of the quality indicated—as blithesome, delightful, glad, some, lonesome, toilsome, wholesome.

The termination *th*, added to the cardinal numbers, forms the ordinal numbers, which are adjectives—as four, fourth; six, sixth.

The terminations *ern* and *erly*, and *ward*, added to north, east, south, and west, form adjectives expressing direction—as north, northern, northerly, northward.

Affixes which form Verbs.

Affixes which signify to make, take, or give.

Anglo-Saxon—en, ish. *Classic*—ate, fy. Ise or lize.

Examples.

Brighten, to make bright.	Eradicate, to take the roots out.
Publish, to make public.	Amplify to make large.
Apologize, to make an excuse.	Equalize, to make equal.

en	cheapen, enlighten, gladden, moisten, quicken.
ish	admonish, embellish, establish, impoverish, finish.
ate	calculate, enslave, decapitate, perforate, terminate.
fy	fortify, magnify, qualify, rectify, sanctify, verify.
ize	authorize, fertilize, pulverize, scrutinize.

Some verbs are formed by adding *l* or *le*, *r* or *er*—as hand, handle start, startle; knee, kneel; draw, drawl; wave, waver; long, linger; spit, sputter; whine, whimper.

Affixes which form Adverbs.

1. Affixes denoting manner—ly and wise.

Examples.

Artfully, in an artful manner.	Crosswise, in a cross manner.
Justly, in a just manner.	Likewise, in a like manner.
Honestly, in an honest manner.	Otherwise, in another manner.

2. Affixes denoting direction—ward.

Eastward, in the direction of the east; so westward, etc.
 Heavenward, in the direction of heaven; so homeward, etc.
 Leeward, in the direction opposite that from which the wind blows.
 Thitherward, in the direction of that place—so whitherward.

The termination *ward* forms both adjectives and adverbs—as, he travelled northward, in an awkward manner, by the downward road.

LATIN ROOTS.

- acer** (*acris*), sharp.—acr.d, acridity, acrimony, acerbity; eager.
- acidus**, sour.—acid, acidity, acidulate.
- acuo**, I sharpen—acute, -ly, -ness, acumen.
- aces**, a house—edifice, edify, ication, mending.
- aequus**, equal—equalize, equality, equator, equation, equable; adequate, equinox, equity, iniquity.
- aequo**, I value—estimate, estimable, estimation; esteem.
- ager** (*agri*), a field—acre, agrarian, peregrinate, pilgrim; agriculture, -al, -ist.
- agger**, a heap—exaggerate, exaggeration.
- ago** (*actus*), I do—act, actor, activity, actuate, exact, transact; agent, agitate, cogent, damage, manage, agile, agility; virago.
- alienus**, belonging to another—alien, -ate, -ated, -ation, -able.
- alo**, I nourish—aliment, -ated, -tion, -iveness.
- alter**, another—alter, -nate, -nation, -cation; subaltern.
- altus**, high—altitude, exalt, -ation; altar.
- amo** (*amicus*), I love—amity, amiable, amiable, amorous, amatory, enamoured, inimical, enmity, enemy.
- amplus**, large—ample, ampl, -fy, -fication, -tude.
- ango** (*anxi*), I vex—anger, angry, anguish, anxiety, anxious, -ly.
- angulus**, a corner—angle, angular, rectangular, triangular, quadrangle.
- anima**, the soul or life—anim-al, -ate, -ation, -icule; inanimate.
- animus**, the mind—unanimous, animosity, equanimity.
- annus**, a year—annual, biennial, perennial, millennium; annals, anniversary, annuity, annular, centenary.
- antiquus**, old or ancient—antique, antiquity, antiquated, antiquarian; antle.
- aperio**, I open—aperient, aperture; April.
- appello**, I call—appeal, appell-ative, -ation.
- apto**, I fit—adapt, apt, -itude, -ly, -ness, adept, inept, -itude, -ly, -ness.
- aqua**, water—aqueous, aquatic, aqueduct, terraqueous, aquarium.
- arbiter**, an umpire, a judge—arbiter, arbitrate, -ation, -ary, -ator, -ess.
- arbor**, a tree—arbor, -eous, -escence, -etum, -ist.
- arceo**, I shut up, restrain—coerce, coercive, coercion; exercise.
- arcus**, a bow—arc, arcade, arch, archer, archery.
- ardeo**, I burn—ardent, ardor, arduous, arson.
- arguo**, I argue—arguer, argument, -ation, -ative.
- arma**, arms—arm, -or, -orer, -ory, -y, -ament, -orial, -istice; disarm, un-armed.

aro, I plough—arable, inarable, aration.
ars (*art*), art—art, -ist, -isan, -ifice, -ifical, -ful, -less; inert, inertness, inertia.
artus (*articulus*), a joint—article, articul-ate, -ated, -ately, -ation; inarticulate.
asper, rough—asperity, aspr-ate, -ation; exasper-ate, -ation.
atrox, cruel—atrocitv, atrocious, -ness.
audio, I hear—aud-It, -tor, -itory, -ience, -ible; inaudible.
augeo (*auctus*), I increase—augment, -ation; auction, -eer; august, -tumn; author, -ity; auxiliary, unauthorized.
auris, the ear—aurist, auricle, auricular; auscultation.
avarus, greedy—avarice, avaricious, -ly, -ness.
avidus, eager—avidity.

barba, a beard—barb, barbed, barber, barbel.
barbarus, rude, savage—barbarian, barbar-ous, -ity, -ize, -ism, -ic.
beatus, blessed—beatitude, beauty, beatific.
bellum, war—belligerent, rebel, rebellion.
bene, well (*used in composition*)—benefit, benevolent, benison, benefice, beneficent.
bibo, I drink—imbibe, bib, blbber, bib-ous, blbacious; wineblbber.
bis (*bi*), twice—biped, bisect, biscuit, binary; combine.
bonus, good—boon, bounty, bounteous, bountiful.
brevis, short—brief, briefly, brevity, abbrevi-ate, -ation, -ator; brevity.
brutus, stupid—brutal, -ize, -ity; brutish, -ly, -ness; imbrute.

cado (*cas, cid*), I fall—cadence, case, casuist, casual, cascade; accident, accidance, coincide, coincidence, decay, deciduous, incident, occident, occasion.
caedo (*cid, cis*), I cut—caesura, concise, decide, decisive, decision, excision, incision, precise, precision; homicide, regicide, suicide, etc.
calculus, a little pebble—calculate, calcul, -able, -ation, -ator; miscalculate, incalculable.
candeo, I am white, I shine—candid, candidate, candor, candle; incense, incentive.
cano (*cant*), I sing—cant, canticle, chant, enchant, incantation, recant, accent.
capillus, a hair—capillary, capillarity, capilliform.

- caplo** (*cep, capt*), I take—cap-able, -acious, -acity, -acitate; capt-lous, -ive, -ivate, -or, -ure; except, precept, intercept; conceive, deceive, receive, receipt, recipient, acceptance, occupation, preceptor, receptacle, susceptibility.
- caput** (*capitis*), the head—capital, capitulate, cape, captain, chapter, precipitate, precept, recapitulate.
- carnu** (*carnis*), flesh—incarnate, carnal, carnage, carnival, carrion, carcase, carnivorous.
- causa**, a cause—causation, accuse, excuse, recusant.
- caveo** (*caut*), to be on one's guard—caution, cautious, -ly, -ness, precaution.
- cavus**, hollow—cave, cavern, concave, cavity, excavate.
- cedo** (*cess*), I yield, I go—cede, cession, cease, cessation, accede, concede, exceed, precede, proceed, recede, succeed, recess, success, -ive, -ion, etc.
- celer**, swift—celerity, accelerate.
- celeber**, renowned—celebrate, -ated, -ation, celebrity.
- celsus**, high—excel, excellent, excellence, excelator.
- censco**, I judge, I blame—censor, censorious, censure, censurable.
- centrum**, the centre—central, centrical; centripetal, centrifugal, concentrate, concentric; eccentric.
- centum**, a hundred—century, centurion; centage, centesimal, centipede.
- cerno** (*cret*), I judge—certain, certify, concern, decree, discern, discreet, secrete, secret, secretary.
- circus**, a circle—circlet, circular, circulate, circuit, encircle, semicircle.
- cito**, I call or rouse—cite, citation, excite, -ment, incite, recte, recitation, resuscitate.
- civis**, a citizen—civile, city, civil, -ian, -ity, -ize, -ization, incivil.
- clamo**, I cry out—claim, acclaim, clamor, clamorous, declamation, exclaim, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim.
- clarus**, clear, bright—clear, clearness, clarify, declare, declaration.
- claudo** (*clud, clus*), I close—close, closet, cloister, conclude, conclusion, include, inclose, reclude, seclusion.
- clemens**, merciful, mild—clement, clemency, inclement, inclemency.
- clino**, I bend—decline, declension, declivity, incline, inclination, acclivity, reciline.
- colo** (*cult*), I cultivate—cultivated, colony, colonist, colonial, colonize, culture, agriculturist, occult.
- colo**, I strain—colander, colation, percolate, percolation.
- commodus**, convenient—commodious, commodity, incommode.
- cor** (*cordis*), the heart—core, cordial, courage; concord, concordance, discord, record, accord, accordant.

- cornu**, a horn—corn, cornet, corneous, cornice, unicorn.
- corona**, a crown—crown, coronation, corolla, coronet, coroner.
- corpus** (*corpor*), the body—corporal, corporate, corporation, corporeal, corpulent, corpse, corpusele, incorporate.
- credo**, I trust, I believe—creed, credit, credible, creditor, credential, credulous, incredulity, accredit.
- creo**, I make—create, creator, creation, creature, creative, recreation.
- creasco** (*crat*), I grow—crescent, accretion, concretion, excrescence, decrease, increase, increment.
- crimen**, a crime—criminal, crimination, recriminate, ation.
- crudus**, raw, unripe—crude, crudity, crudeness.
- crux** (*cruc*), a cross—crucify, crucifixion, cruciform, crucible, crusade, excruciate, cruiser, cross.
- cubo**, or **cumbo**, I lie down—cumber, cumbent, cumbrance, incubus, accumbent, incumbent, recumbent, succumb.
- culpa**, a fault—culpable, culpability, culprit, inculcate, exculpate.
- cumulus**, a heap—cumulative, accumul-ate, ation, ator.
- cura**, care—cure, curate, curacy, curious, accurate, secure, secure
- curro** (*curr*), I run—current, curriele, courier, concur, incur, occur, recur, succor, course, concurrence, discourse, incursion, precursor.
- curvus**, crooked—curve, curvature, curvate, incurvate.
- damno**, I condemn—damage, condemnable, condemnation, indemnify.
- debec**, I owe—debt, debt, debtor, debenture, indebtedness.
- debet**, it is becoming—decent, deeney, decorate, decoration, decorous, indecorous.
- deleo**, I blot out, I destroy—delete, indelible, deleterious, -ly, -ness.
- dellecæ**, delight—delicacy, delicate, -ly, -ness, delicious.
- dens** (*dent*), a tooth—dental, dentist, dentif-ice, dentition, indent, indenture, trident.
- densus**, thick—dense, density, condense, condensation.
- deus**, a god—delfy, delty, delst, deism, deification.
- dico** (*dicat*), I set apart—dedicate, dedicatory, abdicate, index, indicate, indicative, predicate, predicament, adjudicate.
- dexter**, right-handed—dexter, dexterity, dexterous, -ly, -ness.
- dico** (*dict*), I say—diction, dictate, dictator, dictatorial, addict, benediction, contradiction, edict, interdiction, valedictory, verdict.
- dies**, a day—dial, diary, diurnal, meridian, quotidian, diet.
- dignus**, worthy—dignify, dignity, indignity, deign, disdain, indignant, indignation, condign.
- disco**, I learn—disciple, discipline, disciplinary, disciplinarian.
- divido**,—I separate—divide, division, dividend, indivisible, individual.

divinus, heavenly—*divine*, divinity, divination.
do (*dat, dit*), I give—*donor*, donation, date, dative, antedate, addition, condition, edit, editor, perdition, tradition, pardon.
doceo (*doct*), I teach—*doctor*, doctrine, docu-*ment*, doctress, doctility.
dominus, a master, a lord—*dominant*, dominion, domination, dominion-*al*, domineer, predominate.
domus, a house—*dome*, domestic, domesticate, domicile, domiciliary.
dubius, doubtful—*dubious*, dubitation, indubitable, doubt, doubtful.
duco (*duct*) I lead—*duke*, duet, ductile, abduction, adduce, conduce, conduit, conduct, deduction, educate, inducement, reduce, seduce, traduce, aqueduct, viaduct.
durus, hard—*endure*, durable, duration, during, imdurate, obdurate, obduracy.

obrius, drunken—*inebriate*, inebriety, inebriation (*with wine*) sober, *ly*, sobriety.
egeo, I am in need—*indigent*, indigence.
ego, I—*egotism*, egotist, egotize, egotistic, egotism.
elegans, handsome—*elegant*, elegance, inelegant.
emo (*empt*), I buy—*exempt*, exemption, pre-emption, peremptory, redeem, redemption; prompt, impromptu.
eo (*it*), I go—*exit*, initiate, iterate, obituary, perish, transit, transition.
equus, a horse—*equine*, equip, equipage, equipment.
erro, I wander—*err*, errant, error, errand, erratic, erroneous, aberration, errate.
esso (*ens*), to be—*essence*, essential, interest, nonentity, absent, present, represent, misrepresent.
exemplum, a model—*example*, exemplary, exemplify, unexampled, sample.
experior (*expert*), I try—*experiment*, experimental, expert, expertness, experience, peril.
exter, **externus**, outward—*external*, extraneous, extreme, extrinsic.

faex (*fec*), grounds, dregs—*feces*, feculence; defecate, defecation.
faber, a workman—*fabric*, fabricate, fabricator, fabrication.
facies, the face—*facial*, efface, superficies, superficial.
facilis, easy—*facile*, facility, facilitate, *facile*, difficulty.
facio (*fec, fic*), I make—*fact*, factor, factory, faculty, affect, affectation, artificer, confection, deficient, effectual, manufacture, officiate, perfect, proficient, refection, sacrifice, sufficient.

- falso** (*fals*), I deceive—false, falsity, fallacy, fallible, infallible, fault.
falx, a hook or sickle—falcated, defalcate, defalcation.
fama, a report—fame, famous, infamous, defame, detamation.
familia, a family—familiar, lty., -ize, unfamiliar.
sanctum, a temple—sane, profane, profanity, fanatic, fanaticism.
fari (*fan, fat*), to speak—fate, fatal, fable, affable, ineffable, infant, notariolous, preface.
fateo (*fess*), I acknowledge—confess, confession, professional.
fatigo, I weary—fatigue, indefatigable, sag.
fatuus, silly—fatuous, fatuity, infatuated, infatuation.
fecundus, fruitful—fecund, fecundate, fecundity.
felix, happy—felicity, felicitous, infelicity, felicitate.
fendo (*fens*), I strike or ward off—fender, defend, defendant, offend, inoffensive; fence, defence.
fero (*lat*), I bear or carry—ferry, fertile, confer, defer, differ, infer, offering, preference, suffer, transference, collation, elate, odoriferous, prelate, superlative, translation.
ferrum, iron—ferreous, ferruginous, ferrule, farrier, farriery.
ferveo, I boil or rage—fervor, fervent, fervid, effervesce; fermentation, fever, feverish, febrifuge.
festus, joyful—festal, festive, festivity, festival, infect, fête.
fibrus, a threa!—fibre, fibril, fibrous, fibrine.
fido, I trust—adellty, confide, defy, diffidence, infidelity, perfidious, perfidy.
figo (*fix*), I fasten—fix, fixture, affix, prefix, transfix, crucifix.
fillus, a son; **filia**, a daughter—filial, affiliate, affiliation.
filum, a thread—file, filament, filigree, fillet, defile, profile.
fingo (*fict*), I form—fiction, fictitious, figment, effigy, figure, figurative, transfiguration.
finis, an end—finish, infinite, infinity, affinity, definite, indefinite.
firmus, strong—firm, firmament, affirm, confirm, infirm, infirmary, infirmity.
fiscus, a money-bag, the public treasury—fiscal, confiscate, confiscation.
fissum, a cleft—fissure, fissile, fission.
flamma, a flame—flambeau, inflame, inflammation, inflammatory.
flecto (*flex*), I bend—flector, flexion, flexible, deflect, inflection, reflection, reflex.
fligo (*fict*), I beat—afflict, affliction, conflict, inflection, profligate, profligacy.
flo (*flat*), I blow—flatulent, afflatus, efflation, inflate, inflation, flute.
flos, a flower—floral, florid, floridity, flour, flourish, flowery, efflorescence.
fluo (*fuct, flux*), I flow—fluid, fluent, fluvial, fluctuate, affluence, conflux, confluence, defluxion, effluvia, influence, superfluity.

- fodio** (*foss*), I dig—fossilize, fossilist, fossiliferous.
- foedus**, a treaty—federal, confederate, confederacy.
- folium**, a leaf—foliage, foliaceous, foliate, foil, trefoll, folio.
- forma**, form, shape—formal, form-ation, -ative, -ality, -ula, con-formity, deformity, inform, information, performance, to-form, transformation, uniformity.
- fors** (*fort*), chance—fortune, fortunate, fortuitous, misfortune, unfortunate.
- fortis**, strong, brave—fortify, fortitude, force, enforce, fortress, effort, comfort.
- frango** (*fract*), I break—frangible, fraction, fracture, fragile, fragility, frailty, infringe, retractum, suffrage, irrefragable.
- frater**, a brother—frater-nal, -nity, -ulze, fratricide; friar.
- fraus**, deceit—fraud, fraudulent; defraud.
- frigus**, cold—frigid, frigidity, frigorific, friger-ate, -ator.
- frons** (*front*), the forehead—frontier, affront, confront, effrontery, front, frontlet, frontispiece.
- frutor** (*fruct*), I enjoy—frugal, frugality, fruit-ful, -less, -lessness, fruition, fruiterer, fructify.
- fugio**, I flee—fugitive, fugacious, refuge, subterfuge.
- fulgeo**, I shine—fulgent, refulgent, effulgence, futidna.
- fumus**, smoke—fume, fumigat-e, -ation, -ator, perfume.
- fundo** (*fus*), I pour out—fuse, fusible, a founder, con-found, diffuse, effusion, profusion, suffusion, transfuse.
- fundus**, field, bottom—found, to founder, foundation, fundamental, profundity; fund, funds, refund.
- fungor** (*funct*), I perform—function, functional, functionary, perfunctory, defunct.
- gelu**, frost—gelid, gelatine, congeal, jelly.
- gero** (*gest*), I carry—gesture, gesticulate, belligerent, congestion, digest, indigestion, register, suggest, viceregent, jest, -er.
- gigno** (*gen*), I bring forth or produce—generate, generation, genus, genial, generic, general, genitive, generous, generosity, genulue, gentle, gentry, genteel, indigenious, ingenuous, ingenuity, progenitor, progeny, regenerate.
- globus**, a ball—globe, globular, globulous, conglobulate.
- glacies**, ice—glacier, glacial, glaciologist.
- gluten**, glue—gluey, glutinous, agglutinate, conglutinate.
- gradior** (*gress*), I go—grade, gradation, gradual, graduate, degrade, retrograde; ingress, progress, transgression, congress.
- gramen**, grass—gramin-aceous, -eous, -ivorous, -ifolious.

grandis, great—grand, grandeur, grandee, grandsire, aggrandize, grandiloquent, grandiose.
granum, a grain of corn—granary, garner, granule, granulate, grange, granate, grenade, grenadier.
gratus, thankful—grateful, gratitude, gratuity, gratify, congratulate, grace, gracious, disgrace, greet, ingratiate, ingratitude.
gravis, heavy—grave, gravity, gravitate, grief, grieve, grievous, aggrieve, aggravate.
grex (*grey*), a flock—gregarious, congregate, aggregate, egregious, segregate.
gusto, I taste—gust, disgust, disgusting, disgustingly.

habeo (*hib*), I have—habitation, habit, -ual, cohabit, debilitate; exhibit, inhibit, prohibit.
haereo (*hes*), I stick—adhere, adhesive, cohesion, coherent, hesitate, inherent, incoherent.
haeres (*haered*), an heir—heritage, heritable, hereditary, inherit, -ance, disinherit; heiress, heirloom, co-heir.
halo, I breathe—exhale, inhale, inhalation, anhelation.
haurio (*haust*), I draw—exhaust, -ible, -ion, -less, -ive; inexhaustible.
herba, an herb—herbage, herbicide, herbaceous, herbivorous.
hilaris, cheerful—hilarity, hilarious, exhilaration.
homo, a man—human, humane, homage, humanity, humanize, homicide, inhumanity.
horreo, I shudder—horror, horrid, horrible, horrify, abhor, abhorrence.
hortor, I advise—exhort, exhortation, hortative, hortatory, dehortatory.
hospes (*hospit*), a guest—hospitable, hospital, -ity, host, hotel, hostler, hostile, an enemy—host, hostile, hostility, hostage.
humeo, I am moist—humid, humidity, humor, humorist, humorous.
humus, the ground—inhume, exhume, exhumation, posthumous, humble, humility.

idem, the same—identity, identical, identify, identifiable.
ignis, fire—igneous, ignite, ignition, ignitable.
imago, an image—imagine, imaginary, imagination.
impero, I command—imperative, emperor, imperial.
impetus, force—impetus, impetuous, -ly, -ness, impetuosity.
inanis, empty—inane, inanity, inanition.
inferus, below—inferior, inferiority, infernal.
insula, an island—insulated, isle, isolate, peninsula.
integer, whole—integral, integrity, disintegrate, reintegration.
ira, anger—ire, irful, irate, irascible, irritation.

- jaceo**, I lie—jacent, adjacent, circumjacent.
- jaclo** (*ject*), I throw—jet, jaculation, ejaculate, abject, conjecture, dejection, interjection, objective, reject, subject, subjection.
- jocus**, a jest—joke, jocose, jocund, jocular, jocularity.
- jubilo**, I shout for joy—jubilee, jubilate, jubilation.
- jugum**, a yoke—ajugate, subjugate, subjugation.
- juugo** (*junct*), I join—junction, juncture, conjunction, conjugal. *h.* junction; join, enjoin, joiner.
- juro**, I swear—jury, adjure, conjure, perjury.
- judex**, a judge; **jus** (*jur*), right—just, justice, justify, injury, judgment, judiciary, judicious, prejudice, judicial, jurisprudence.
- juvenis**, young—juvenile, juvenility, juniors, juniority, rejuvenescence.
- juvo** (*jut*), I help—adjutant, coadjutor.
-
- labor**, work—labor, laborious, laboratory, elaborate.
- labor** (*laps*), I slide—lapse, relapse, elapse, illapse, collapse.
- lædo** (*lid, lis*), I hurt—collide, collision, elide, elision.
- lapidis** (*lapid*), a stone—lapidary, dilapidate, dilapidation.
- latus**, earled, broad—dilute, latitude, latitudinarian, delay, dilatory, illative, oblate, translation.
- latus** (*later*), a side—lateral, collateral, equilateral.
- laus** (*laud*), praise—laud, laudable, applaud, allow, allowable.
- laxus**, loose—lax, laxity, relax, relaxation, prolix.
- lego** (*legat*), I send, appoint—legate, legacy, delegate, allegation.
- lego** (*lect*), I read or choose—legible, lecture, legion, allege, college, diligent, eligible, elegant, election, negligence, selection.
- legumēu**, pulse, pease, beans—leguminous, legumes.
- levis**, light (*levo*, to raise)—levity, levy, alleviate, elevate, elevator; relieve.
- lex** (*leg*), a law—legal, legality, legalize, legislator, legitimate, allegiance.
- liber**, free—liberal, liberty, liberate, illiberal, livery.
- liber**, a book—library, librarian, libel, libellous.
- libra**, a balance—deliberate, -ly, -ive, equilibrium, indeliberate.
- licet**, it is lawful—license, licentiate, licentious, illicit.
- lignum**, wood—ligneous, lignily, ligniform.
- ligo**, I bind—liable, liability, ligament, league, liege, alliance, oblige, religion.
- limes**, a boundary—limit, limited, illimitable, unlimited.
- linquo** (*lict*), I leave—delinquent, dereliction, relinquish, rellet, relieve.
- linum**, flax—lineu, linsey, lint, line, lineal, delineate, lineament.

- liqueo**, I melt—liquid, liquefy, liquefaction, liquidity, liquor.
littera, a letter—literal, literature, alliteration, illiterate, obliterate, letter.
- locus**, a place—local, locality, locate, locomotive, dislocate, allocation.
longus, long—longitude, longevity, elongate, prolong.
- loquor**, I speak—loquacity, soliloquy, eloquence, elocution, obloquy, magniloquent, ventriloquist.
- ludo** (*lus*), I play—ludicrous, allusion, eiude, illusion, delusion, delusory, prelude.
- lumen**, light—luminary, illuminate, illumination, luminous.
luna, the moon—lunar, lunation, lunacy, lunatic, sublunary.
luo, I wash—ablution, alluvial, deluge, dilution, pollute.
lustro, I shine—lustration, illustrious, illustrate.
lux (*luc*), light—lucid, lucifer, elucidate, pellucid.
luxus, luxury, excess—luxuriant, luxurious, -ly, -ness.
- macies**, leanness—emaciate, emaciation.
- magnus** (*major*), great—magnify, magnitude, magistrate, master, major, majority, majestic; mayor.
- malus**, bad—malice, malicious, malevolent, malignity.
- malleus**, a hammer—mallet, malleable, maul, unmalleable.
- mando**, I enjoin—mandate, command, demand, remand.
- maueo** (*mans*), I remain—manse, mansion, immanent, permanent, remnant.
- mauus**, the hand—mannal, manufacture, manmission, manacles, manuscript, emancipate.
- mare**, the sea—marine, mariner, maritime, submarine, mermaid.
- mater**, mother—maternal, maternity, matron, matrimony, matriculate, matricide.
- maturus**, ripe—mature, maturity, immature, premature.
- medeor**, I heal—medical, medicine, remedy, irremediable.
- medius**, the middle—mediate, medium, immediate, medlocity.
- mél**, honey—mellifuous, melliferous, melific.
- memul**, I remember; **memor**, mindful—memory, memorial, memorandum, memoir, commemorate, reminiscence.
- meus**, the mind—mental, mentality, demented, amentia.
- mergo** (*mers*), I plunge—mersion, emerge, emergency, immersion, submerge.
- merx**, merchandise—commerce, commercial, merchant, mercantile.
- metlor** (*mens*), I measure—mete, immense, mensuration, dimension, commensurate.

- migro**, I remove—migrate, emigrate, immigration, transmigration.
miles, a soldier—militia, military, militant, militate.
mineo, I project—imminent, prominent, eminent, eminence.
minister, a servant—ministration, ministry, adminis-ter,-trate,-trator.
minor (*minus*), less—diminish, diminution, comminution, minority, minute.
mirus, wonderful—miracle, admire, admiration, admirable.
miscuo (*mixt*), I mingle—mixture, miscellaneous, unmixed, promiscuous, intermix.
miser, wretched—miser, miserable, misery, commiserate.
mitto (*mis*), I send—mission, missile, admit, commission, dismiss, emissary, manumission, promise, remission.
modus, a manner—moderate, accommodate, commodious, mode, model, modify, modulate, modest.
mons, a mountain—mount, mound, amount, dismount, paramount, tantamount.
mollis, soft—mollify, mollent, emollient.
moneo, I advise—monitor, monument, admonish, premonition.
monstro, I show—monstrous, demonstrate, demonstrable, remonstrate.
mordeo, I bite—mordant, morsel, remorse, remorseless.
mors (*mort*), death—mortal, mortality, immortal, -ize, mortify.
mos (*mor*), a custom—moral, moralize, morality, immoral, demoralize.
moveo (*mot*), I move—remove, commotion, promotion, remote.
multus, many—multitude, multiple, multiplication, multiplied.
munus, a gift, or office—munificence, communion, -icate, immunity, remunerative.
murus, a wall—mural, immure.
musa, a song—muse, music, amuse, amusement, museum.
mutuo, I change—mutable, mutation, mutual, permutation, transmute.
- narro**, I relate—narration, narrative, narrator.
nascor (*nat*), to be born—nascent, native, nation, nature, innate supernatural.
navis, a ship—navy, naval, navig-ate,-ation,-able.
necto (*nex*), I tie—connect, annex, annexation, disconnect.
nervus, a sinew—nervous, unnerve, enervate.
netus, neither of the two—neutral, -ize, -ity.
nihil, nothing—nihilism, nihilty, annihil-ate,-ation.
nobilis, well-known—noble, nobility, ennoble, ignoble.
noceo, I hurt—noxious, noisome, innocent, innocuous, annoyance.
nomen, a name—nominate, nominator, denomination, binomial, nomenclature, ignominy.

norma, a rule—normal, abnormal, enormous, enormity.
nosco, cognosco, I know—cognizance, recognition, knowledge, ac-
 knowledge, recognize, precognition.
notus, known—note, notable, notorious, annotator.
novus, new—novel, novelty, novitate, innovate, renovate.
nox (noct), night—equinox, equinoctial, nocturnal.
nullus, none—nullify, nullity, annual, disannual.
numerus, a number—numerous, numeration, enumerate, innumer-
 able, supernumerary.
nuuclo, I tell—announce, enunciate, denounce, renounce, pronun-
 ciation.
nutrio, I nourish—nutriment, nutrition, nutritive, innutritious.

obscurus, dark—obscure, -ation, obscurely, obscureness, obscurity.
oculus, the eye—ocular, oculist, binocular, inoculate.
odor, smell—odorous, odoriferous, odorless.
oleo, I smell—olfactory, redolent, redolence.
olo or olesco, I grow—adulthood, adult, abolish, abolition, aboli-
 tionist.
omnis, all—omnipotent, omniscience, omnivorous, omnibus.
onus (oner), a burden—onerous, onerary, exonerate, -ation, -ative.
opus (oper), a work—operate, -ative, -ation, -ator, co-operate, opera.
orbis, a globe—orb, orbit, orbicular, exorbitant.
ordo, law—order, disorder, extraordinary, ordain, ordination, subordi-
 nate.
opto, I wish—option, optional, optative, adopt, adoption.
orior, I rise—orient, origin, originate, exordium.
orno, I deck—ornament, -al, -ation, adorn, adornment, ornate.
oro, I speak—oracle, oration, oral, oratory, orator, orison, adore, in-
 exorable, peroration.
os (ossis), a bone—osseous, ossify, ossific, ossivorous.
ovum, an egg—oval, ovate, ovally, oviparous.

pallium, a cloak, covering—palliate, palliative, palliation.
paudo, I spread—expand, expansive, expanse, pace, space, compass,
 surpass, trespass.
pango (pact), I fix or agree—paction, compact, compactness, impinge.
palatum, the roof of the mouth, taste—palate, palatal, palatable, un-
 palatable.
pallus, a peg or post—pale, paling, pallsade, empale, empaiement.
par, equal—parity, separate, disparity, disparage, peer, peerless.

- pareo**, I appear—peer, appear, apparition, apparent, transparent.
- pario**, I bring forth—parent, parental, oviparous, viviparous.
- paro**, I make ready—preparation, pare, parade, parry, apparel, prepare, repair, reparation.
- pars**, a part—partiele, partake, partition, party, partisan, partial, partner, parboll, pareel, apartment, impart, impartiality.
- pasco** (*past*), I feed—pastor, pastoral, pasture, antepast, repast.
- pater**, a father—paternal, paternity, patrimony, patron, patronize, patrician.
- patior** (*pass*), I suffer—patience, patient, impatient, passive, passionate, compassion.
- patria**, one's country—patriot, patriotism, compatriot, expatriate.
- pax**, peace—peace, pacify, pacific, pacification.
- pello** (*puls*), I drive—pulse, pulsation, compel, dispel, expulsion, impulse, repulsion.
- pello**, I name or call—appellative, compellation, appeal, repeal.
- pendeo**, I hang—pendant, pendulum, depend, impend, suspense, appendix.
- pendo** (*pens*), I weigh—pensive, expensive, expenditure, compensation, dispense, recompense, stipend, stipendiary.
- penetro**, I pierce—penetrate, penetration, impenetrable.
- pes** (*ped*), the foot—pedal, pedestal, pedestrian, biped, quadruped, expedite, expedient, impediment.
- peto**, I seek—petition, petulant, appetite, compete, competitor, impetus, impetuous, repeat, repetition.
- pingo** (*pict*), I paint—picture, pigment, pictorial, picturesque, deplet.
- pius**, dutiful—piety, impious, impiety.
- placeo**, I please—placid, complacency, complaisant, displease, implacable.
- planta**, a plant—plantation, plantain, implant, supplant, transplant.
- plaudo** (*plaus*), I praise—plaudit, applaud, plausible, applause, explode, explosion.
- pleo** (*plet*), I fill—plenary, plenty, complement, complete, depletion, replenish, supply, supplement.
- plico**, I fold—apply, complicate, complex, display, duplicity, explicate, implect, perplex, simple, triplet.
- ploro**, I wall—deplore, explore, implore.
- plumu**, a feather—plumage, plume, plumeless, plumule.
- poena**, pain or punishment—pain, penal, penalty, penance, penitentiary, impunity, repent.
- polio**, I smooth—polish, polite, interpolat' n.
- pondus** (*ponder*), weight—pound, ponderous, ponder, preponderate, imponderable.

- pono** (*posit*), I place—post, posture, position, apposite, apposition, deposition, dispose, expositor, propose, purpose, repose, transposition.
- populus**, the people—popular, populace, population, depopulate, public, publish, republic.
- porto**, I carry—porter, portable, export, import, importunity, report, transportation.
- potens**, powerful—potent, potentate, potential, -ity, -ly, impotent, omnipotent.
- poto**, I drink—potation, potion, potable.
- praeda**, plunder—prey, predatory, predaceous, depredation, -ator.
- prehendo**, I take—apprehend, comprehension, apprentice, reprehend.
- premo** (*press*), I press—print, pressure, compress, depression, express, oppression, repress, suppression, irrepressible.
- pretium**, a price—precious, appreciate, prize, appraise, depreciation.
- primus**, first—prime, primate, primer, prince, principal, primogeniture.
- privo**, I take away—deprive, privation, privative.
- privus**, one's own or single—private, privacy, privilege.
- probo**, I prove—probe, probation, probable, approbation, improve, disprove, reprobate.
- promo** (*prompt*), I bring forth, I tell—prompter, prompt, promptly, promptitude, impromptu.
- probo** (*prox*), near—propinquity, propitiate, proximate, approximate, approach.
- proprius**, one's own—proper, property, appropriate, propriety, impropriety.
- pudor**, shame—impudent, impudence, repudiate.
- pugno**, I fight—pugnacious, pugilist, impugn, repugnance.
- pulmo**, the lungs—pulmonary, pulmonic.
- pulvis** (*pulver*), dust—pulverize, pulverable, pulverization.
- pungo** (*punct*), I prick—pungent, puncture, punctuation, punctillous, punctuality, compunction, expunge, point, appoint.
- purgo**, I cleanse—purge, purgative, purgatory, purgatorial.
- purus**, clean—purify, purity, puritan, impure, impurity.
- pus** (*pur*) matter of a sore—pustule, pustulate, purulent, suppurate.
- puto**, I reckon, I prune—putative, compute, dispute, deputy, imputation, repute; amputate.
- putris**, rotten—putrefy, putrefaction, putrid, putridity, putrescence.
- qualis**, of what kind—qualify, quality, disqualify.
- quantum**, how much—quantity, quantitative.
- quæro** (*quis, ques*), I seek—quest, question, acquire, disquisition, inquire, request, requisition, perquisite.

quatio, I shake—quash, concussion, discuss, percussion.
quatuor, four—quart, quarter, quatern, quadruped, quadrant.
quies, rest—quiet, quiescence, inquietude, disquietude, acquiesce.
quot, how many—quote, quotient, quotation, quotidian.

radius, a ray—radiant, radiation, irradiate, radius.
radix, a root—radicle, radleal, radish, eradicate.
rado (*ras*), I scrape—raze, razor, crase, abrasion, rasure.
ramus, a branch—ramify, ramification.
rapio, I carry off—rapacious, rapid, rapine, rapture, surreptitious.
rarus, thin—rarefy, rarefaction, rare.
rego (*rect*), I rule—regal, regent, regimén, regular, register, rector, reign, direct, rectify.
repto, I erecp—reptile, reptilian.
res, a thing—reat, realize, republic.
rideo (*ris*), I laugh—ridicule, ridiculous, risible, deride, derision.
rigeo, I am stiff—rigidity, rigor, rigorously.
rivus, a stream—river, rivulet, rival, rivalry, arrive, derive, derivation.
rodo (*ros*), I gnaw—corrode, corrosion, corrosive, erosion.
rota, a wheel—rote, rotate, rotary; rotund, routine.
rudis, rude, ignorant—rudiment, erudite, erudition.
rus (*rur*), the country—rural, rustle, rustleily, rusticate.
rumpo (*rupt*), I break—rupture, abrupt, bankrupt, corruption, interrupt, irruption.

sacer, sacred—sacrament, sacrifice, consecrate, execrable, sacrilege.
sagax, wise—sage, sagacious, sagacity, presage.
sal, salt—saline, saltish, sauce, saucy.
salto (*sult*), I leap—salient, saltation, assault, salty, desultory, exaltation, insult, result, resilient.
salus (*salut*), health—salute, salutary, salubrious, salvage, salve, salvation.
sancio (*sanct*), I confirm—sanction, sanctify, sanctity, saint, sanctuary.
sanguis (*sanguin*), blood—sanguine, sanguinary, sanguineous, sanguine.
sapio, taste, I am wise—sapient, savor, sapid, insipid, insipidity.
satio, enough—satisfy, satisfaction, sate, satiate, insatiable.
scando, I climb—scan, ascend, ascension, condescension, descend, transcend.
scindo (*sciss*), I cut—scissors, scissure, abscession, rescind, rescension

- scio**, I know—science, scientific, scollist, conscience, omniscience, pre-science.
- scribo** (*script*), I write—scribe, scripture, scribble, description, in-scribe, manuscript, superscription.
- sculpo**, I carve—sculptor, sculpture, sculptured.
- seco** (*sect*), I cut—sect, section, dissect, insect, intersection, trisect.
- sedeo** (*sess*), I sit—sent, sedate, sedentary, session, assiduous, preside, possess, supersede.
- semen**, seed—seminal, seminary, disseminate.
- senex**, old—senile, senator, senior, seniority, senilor.
- sentio** (*sens*), I feel, I think—sense, sensuous, sensitive, sensible, sentient, sentiment, sentence, assent, dissension.
- sequor** (*secut*), I follow—second, sequence, execute, subsequent, prosecute, obseques, subsequent.
- sero** (*sert*), I knit or join—series, assert, insertion, desertion, exert
- serpo**, I creep—serpent, serpentine, serpentine.
- servo**, I keep or wait—serve, servant, servile, servitude, conserve, observe, preservation, subservience.
- severus**, strict—severe, severity, persevere, asseveration.
- signum**, a mark—sign, signify, assign, consignment, designate, resignation, insignificant.
- silex**, flint—silicious, silicate, silicify.
- similis**, like—similar, similarity, similitude, assimilate, resemble, dissimulation, simulation.
- sinus**, a curve or bay—insinuate, sinuosity.
- socius**, a companion—social, sociable, society, association, dissociate.
- sol**, the sun—solar, parasol, solarize.
- solidus**, solid—solidity, solidify, solder, consolidate.
- solvo**, I loose—solvency, solve, solution, soluble, absolve, absolute, revolution.
- solus**, alone—sole, solitude, solitary, desolate, soliloquy.
- sono**, I sound—sonnet, sonorous, consonant, dissonance, resound, unison.
- sorbeo**, I suck in—absorbent, absorb, -ing, absorption, reabsorb.
- sortis** (*sort*), a lot—sort, assort, consort, resort, sorcery.
- spargo** (*spers*), I scatter—asperse, aspersion, disperse, intersperse.
- spatium**, space—spacious, expatiate, spaciousness.
- specio**, **specto**, I look—special, specious, specimen, spectacle, spectator, aspect, conspicuous, expect, prospect, suspicion.
- spero**, I hope—desperate, despair, prosper, prosperity.
- spiro**, I breathe—spirit, spiritual, sprite, aspirant, conspire, dispirit, expiration, uninspired.
- splendeo**, I shine—splendid, splendor, resplendent.

- spondeo** (*spons*), I promise—sponsor, spouse, correspondence, irresponsible, respond.
- sponte**, of one's own will—spontaneous, ly, ness, spontanelty.
- statuo**, I set up, I appoint—statue, statute, constitute, institute, institution, substitute.
- stella**, a star—stellar, constellation, stellated, stellar.
- stillu**, a drop—still, distil, instil, distillation.
- stinguo** (*stinct*), I put out—distinguish, distinct, extinguish, extinct, instinctive.
- sto** (*stan, stit*), I stand—stable, establish, state, station, stationary, constant, distant, instantaneous, obstacle, rest, solstice, substantive, substitute.
- strata**, thrown down—strata, prostrate, stratify, stratification.
- stringo** (*strict*), I hold fast—stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, strain, straitness, restrict, restrain, distraint, distress, unrestricted.
- struo** (*struct*), I build—destroy, destructive, instruct, instrument, superstructure.
- stupeo**, I am stunned, amazed—stupid, ly, lty, stupendous.
- sumo** (*sumpt*), I take—assume, consumption, presume, resume, sumptuary, sumptuous.
- surgō** (*surrect*), I rise—insurgent, insurrection, resurrection.
- tango** (*tact*), I touch—tangent, tangible, tactility, contact, contagior, contiguous, contingent.
- tego** (*tect*), I cover—tegment, protect, detection, protectorate.
- temno** (*tempt*), I despise—contemn, contemptible, contemptuous.
- tempus**, time—temporal, contemporary, extemporaneous.
- tendo** (*tens*), I stretch—tendency, attend, extension, intention, ostentation, pretence, subtend.
- teneo** (*tent*), I hold—tenable, tenant, tenet, contain, detention, abstinence, continuance, impertinent, maintain, obtain, sustenance.
- tennis**, thin—tenulty, attenuate, extenuate.
- termino**, a bound—term, terminate, determine, extermination, interminable.
- terō** (*trit*), I rub—trite, triturate, tret, attrition, contrite, detriment.
- terra**, the earth—terrestrial, terraqueous, terrace, inter, subterraneous.
- terreo**, I frighten—terrible, deter, deterrent, terror.
- testis**, a witness—test, testify, testament, attest, detest, intestate, protestation.
- texo**, I wear—textile, texture, context, pretext, tissue.
- timeo**, I fear—timorous, timidity, timidly.

tolero, I bear—tolerant, tolerable, intolerant, toleration.
torpeo, I am benumbed—torpid, torpidity, torpidly.
torqueo (*torti*), I twist—torture, tortuous, torment, contortion, distort, extortion, retort.
torreo, I parch—torrid, toast, torrefy, torrent.
totus, the whole—total, totality, totally.
traho (*tract*), I draw—trace, tractable, tractile, attract, abstract, distraction, extraction, portray, retract, protract.
tremo, I shake—tremble—tremendous, tremble, tremulous.
trepidus, fearful—trepidation, intrepid, intrepidity.
tres, three—trio, tripod, triangle, trinity, trice.
tribuo, I give—attribute, distribution, retributive.
trices, wiles—tricks, trickery, intricate, extricate, inextricable, intrigue, tress.
trudo (*trus*), I thrust—intrude, intrusion, extrude, protrusion.
tuber, a swelling—tubercle, tubercular, tuberoso.
tueor, I observe—tutor, tuition, intuitive, tutelary.
turba, a crowd—turbulent, disturb, imperturbable, perturbation, turbid.

uber, fruitful—exuberant, exuberance.
umbra, a shade—umbrageous, umbrella, adumbrate, penumbra.
unda, a wave—undulate, undulation, redundant, inundate, abound, abundant.
unguo (*unct*), I anoint—unguent, unction, unctuous.
unus, one—uniform, unicorn, unilateral, unique.
urbs, a city—urban, urbanity, suburbs, suburban.
uro (*ust*), I burn—inure, combustion, incombustible.
utor (*us*), I use—utility, utilitarian, utensil, useful, usefulness, usury, a) use, deuse.

vacuo, I am empty—vacant, vacancy, vacation, vacate.
vacuus, empty—evacuate, evacuation, vacuum.
vado, I go—evade, evade, invade, pervade.
vago, I wander—vagrant, vagabond, vagary, extravagance.
valeo, I am strong, I am worth—value, valor, valid, valiant, avail, valetudinarian, convalescence, invalid, prevalent.
vanus, empty—vanish, vanity, vain, vainly.
vapor, steam—vapory, evaporate, vapid, vapidness.
vario, I change—variable, various, variance, variety, variegate.
vas, a dish—vase, vascular, vessel.

- vasto*, I lay waste—vast, vastness, devastation, waste, wasteful.
veho, I carry—vehicle, convey, inveigh, invective.
vello (*vuls*), I pull—convulsion, revulsion.
velo, I cover—veil, revelation, reveal, unveil.
velox, swift—velocity, velocimeter, velocipede.
vendo, I sell—vend, vendor, vendible, vendue, vensl.
ventus, the wind—vent, ventilate, ventilation, -ator.
veulo (*vent*), I come—convens, contravene, advent, convention, invention, revenue.
verbum, a word—verbal, verbose, adverb, proverbial.
verto (*vers*), I turn—verse, version, vertex, advert, aversion, adversity, perversion, universe.
verus, true—verity, veracious, verify, verdict, aver.
vestigium, a trace or mark—vestige, investigate.
vestis, a garment—vest, vestment, vestry, divest, investment.
via, a way—deviate, devious, impervious, previous, trivial, undeviating, viaduct.
vicis, a change—vicar, vicarage, vicarions, vicegerent, vicissitude.
video (*vis*), I see—vision, visible, visit, evident, providence, revise, supervision.
vigec, I flourish—vegetable, vegetate, vegetation, vigor, vigorous, invigorate, vigil, vigilant.
villa, a farm—village, villain, villainy, villanage.
vinco (*vict*), I conquer—victor, convince, evince, province, vanquish, invincible.
vinum, wine—vinous, vintage, vinegar, vineyard, wine.
vir, a man—virile, virility, virtue, virago, triumvirate.
virus, poison—virulent, virulence.
viscus, glue—viscid, viscosity, viscous.
vita, life—vital, vitality, vitalize.
vitrum, glass—vitreous, vitrefy, vitrefaction, vitriol.
vivo, I live—vivid, vivacious, vivify, revive, convivial.
voco, I call—voice, vocal, vocation, vociferate, advocate, invocation, convoke, revoke.
volo, I am willing—voluntary, vocation, benevolence, volunteer.
vol, I fly—volatile, volatility, volatilize.
volvo, I roll—volume, voluble, convolve, develop, revolution, revolt.
voro, I devour—voracious, devour, carnivorous, omnivorous.
voveo, I vow—vote, votary, votive, devote, devotion.
vulgus, the common people—vulgar, -ity, divulge, promulgate.
vulnus (*vulner*), a wound—vulnerable, vulnerary, invulnerable.

GREEK ROOTS.*

aër, the air—aerial, acro¹te, aeronaut, artery, arterial, airy, airiness.

agô, I lead—demagogue, synagogue, pedagogue, stratagem, strategy.

agôn, strife—agony, antagonist, antagonism, agonize.

akouô, I hear—acoustic, acoustics, acoumeter.

angelos, a messenger—angelic, angel, archangel, evangel, -ize, -ist, -ism, -ical.

anthrôpos, a man—anthropology, philanthropy, misanthropy.

archê, beginning, sovereignty—archaim, archives, archon, anarchy, monarchy, oligarchy, patriarch, tetrarch.

astê or **astron**, a star—astronomy, astronomical, astrology; aster, asterisk; astral, disaster, disastrous.

athletes, a wrestler—athlete, athletic.

atmos, vapor—atmosphere, atmospherical.

autos, one's self—autocrat, autograph, automaton, autonomy, autobiography, tautology.

ballô, I throw—ball, ballet, emblem, hyperbole, parable, problem, symbol, diabolical.

baptizo, I dip or sprinkle—baptist, baptism, baptismal, anabaptist, pedobaptist.

basia, the bottom—basement, baseless, abase, debase, abashed, bashful.

biblos, a book—bible, bibliography, bibliopollist, bibliomania.

bios, a life—biography, hology, amphibious.

character, a mark of distinction—character, characterize, characteristic.

charis, love, or thanks—charity, charitable, eucharist, eucharistic.

cheir, the hand—chirography, chiology, chiromancy, enchiridion, chirurgion, (whence surgeon).

cholê, bile, anger—melancholy, cholera, choleric.

christos, anointed—Christ, christen, christen, Christianity, Christmas, antichrist.

chrôma, color—chrome, chromatics, achromatics.

chronos, time—chronic, chronicle, chronology, chronometer, anachronism, synchronous, synchronize, synchronism.

cosmos, order, the world—cosmical, cosmogony, cosmopolite, microcosm, cosmetic.

* The Greek letters are expressed by their English equivalent.

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- crānion**, a skull—cranium, craniology, pericranium.
cratos, power—democratic, aristocracy, autocracy, theocracy.
crités, a judge—critic, criticism, crisis, dialectic, hypocrisy.
eruptō, I hide—crypt, cryptography, apocrypha.
cuclos, a circle—cycle, encyclical, epileptic, encyclopædia, encyclo-
 pedist, cyclops.
- daimon**, a spirit—demon, demoniac, demonism, demonology, pande-
 monium.
deka, ten—decade, decalogue, decagon, dodecagon, dean.
dēmos, the people—demagogue, democracy, endemic, epidemic, pan-
 demic.
despotes, a master—despotic, despotism.
dogma, doxa, opinion, glory—dogma, dogmatic, dogmatize, dogmat-
 ism, doxology, orthodox, heterodox, paradoxical.
dotos, given—antidote, anecdote, anecdotal.
dynamis, power—dynamics, dynameter, dynasty, dynastic.
- eidos**, form—asteroid, conoid, spheroid, kaleidoscope.
electron, amber—electrical, electricity, electrify, electro-dynamics.
ergon, work—energy, liturgy, metallurgy, georgic, organization.
ethnos, a nation—ethnic, ethnology, ethnographer.
ethos, custom—ethics, ethical.
eû, well (in composition)—euphony, euphemism, eulogy, eucharist,
 evangelist.
- gamos**, marriage—agamist, bigamy, misagamist, polygamy.
gê, the earth—geocentric, geography, geology, geometry, apogee,
 perigee.
geunao, I produce—genesis, genealogy, homogeneous, oxygen, hydr-
 gen, nitrogen.
gnoskô, I know—gnomon, gnosticism, diagnostic, physiognomy,
 prognostic.
glôssa or glôttā, the tongue—gloss, glossary, glossarial, glottis, ep-
 glottis, polyglot.
gônia, an angle—pentagon, heptagon, polygon, diagonal, trigonometry.
gramma, a letter—grammar, anagram, diagram, epigram, program, tele-
 telegram.
graphô, I write—graphic, grave, autograph, epigraph, biography,
 geography, paragraph, telegraph, topography, etc.
gumnos, naked—gymnast, gymnastics, gymnasium.
gunê, a woman—gynocracy, misogynist, misogyny.

hedra, a seat—cathedral, sanhedrim, polyhedron, etc.
héllos, the sun—heliocentric, helioscope, heliotrope, aphelion, perihelion, perihelion.
hémera, a day—ephemera, ephemeral, ephemera.
heteros, another—heteroclit, heterodox, heterogeneous.
hieros, sacred—hierarchy, hieroglyphic, hierography, hierophant.
histémi, to place—apostate, ecstacy, etatics, statistic, system, systematic.
hodos, a way—episode, exodus, method, -ist, -ical, period, -ical, synod.
homos, like—homogeneous, homologous, homonymous.
hdór, water—hydraulics, hydrogen, hydrophobia, hydrostatics, anhydrous.
hymnê, I sing—hymn, hymnal, hymnology.

Idios, idiom—idiot, idiosyncrasy.
isos, equal (in composition)—isochronous, isocetes, isothermal.

lambano (*leps*), I take—syllable, catelapsy, epilepsy.
laos, the people—laity, laic, lay, as opposed to clerical.
legô, I speak or collect—lexicon, dialect, eclectic, elegy, prolegomena.
lithos, a stone—serollite, lithography, lithotomy, monolith.
logos, a word—logic, analogy, apologue, catalogue, decalogue, dialogue, entomology, geology, neology, theology, zoology, etc.
lno, I loose—analyze, analysis, palsy, paralytic.
lyra, a lyre—lyric, lyrical, lyrist, lyrated.

machô, a fight—logomachy, monomachy, naumachy, sciomachy.
mania, madness—maniac, monomania, blihomania.
martyr, a witness—martyr, martyrdom, martyrology, protomartyr.
manthano (*math*), learn—philomath, polymathy, mathematics, -tical.
machanê, a machine—mechanic, mechanics, mechanism, machine, machinist.
melos, a song—melody, melodious, melodrama; Phlloel.
mêtron, a measure—metre, metrical, barometer, diameter, geometry, perimeter, eymetry, thermometer, trigonometry.
micros, small—microscopic, microcosm, micrography, micrology.
misos, I hate—misanthrope, misogynist, misogynist.
mnêma, memory—mnemonics, mnemotechny, amnesty.
monos, one—monad, monarch, monarchy, monk, monastic, monopoly, monotheism, monotony.
morphê, shape—amorphous, metamorphose, polymorphous.
muthos, a fable—myth, mythical, mythology.

nans, a ship—nautical, nautilus, aeronaut, nausea, naufragous, nauseate.
necros, dead—necropolis, necromancy.
nomos, a law, or rule—anomaly, antinomian, astronomy, economy.
neuron, a nerve—neuralgia, neurology, aneurism.

ōdē, a song—ode, epode, monody, parody, psalmody; comedy, tragedy.
olkos, a house—economy, diocese, parochial, parish.
onoma, a name—anonymous, metonymy, paronymous, patronymic, synonymous.
optomal, I see—optics, optical, optician, catoptrics, dioptrics, myopy, synopsis.

orama, a view—cosmorama, diorama, panorama.
orthos, right—orthodox, orthoepy, orthography.
osteon, a bone—osteology, periosteum.
oxna, sharp, acid—oxide, oxygen, oxytone, paroxysm.

pais, a child—pedagogue, pedagogy, paedohaptism.
pan, all (in composition)—panacea, pandemic, panoply, pantheism.
pathos, feeling—pathetic, pathology, antipathy, apathy, sympathy.
petalon, a leaf—petals, hipetalous, polypetalous, etc.
petros, a stone—petrify, putrescent, petroleum.
phago, I eat—anthropophagi, ichthyophagi, sarcophagus.
phainō, I appear—phasis, phantom, phenomenon, fantasy, sycophant.
phēmi (*phas*), I speak—hispeme, hisphem, emphasis, euphemism, prophet.

pherō, I bear—periphery, metaphor, phosphorus.
philos, a friend—philanthropy, philosopher, philiter; Theophilus.
phōnē, a sound—phonetic, aphony, euphonious, symphony, tautophony.
phos, light—phosphor, phosphorus, photography, photometer.
phrāsis, a phrase—phraseology, paraphrase, periphrase.
phrēn, the mind—phrenology, frenzy, frantic, frenetic.
phūsia, nature—physic, physiology, physiognomy, metaphysics.
plassō, I form—plastic, plasm, plaster, cataplast, protoplastic.
pneuma, the wind, a breath—pneumatics, pneumatology, pneumonia, pneumonic.

poieō, I make—poem, poet, poetical, poesy.
pōleo, I sell—heliopolist, monopoly, pharmacopolist.
polis, a city—police, policy, politic, polity, metropolis, political, cosmopolite, necropolite.
polus, many—polygon, polyglot, polysyllabic.
pous (*pod*), a foot—antipodes, polypus, tripod.
prōtos, first—protasis, protocol, prototype, protoplast.

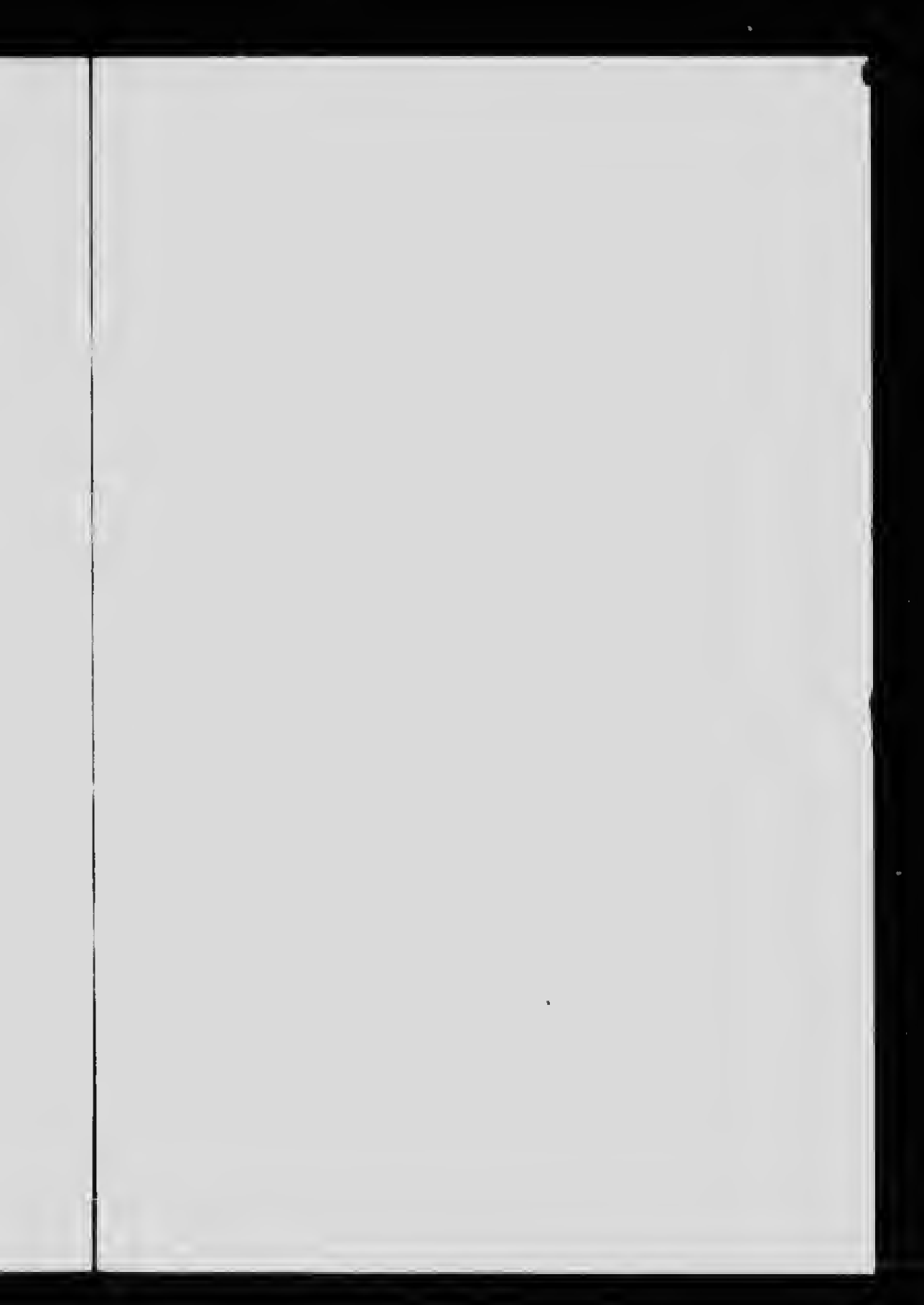
psallō, to play—psalm, psalmody, psalmist, psalter, psaltery.
pseuchē, breath, soul—psychology, metempsychosis, psychomachy.
pur, fire—pyre, pyramid, pyrotechny, pyrometer, empyreal.

rheō, I flow—rheum, rheumatism, rhetoric, catarrh, diarrhoea, resin.

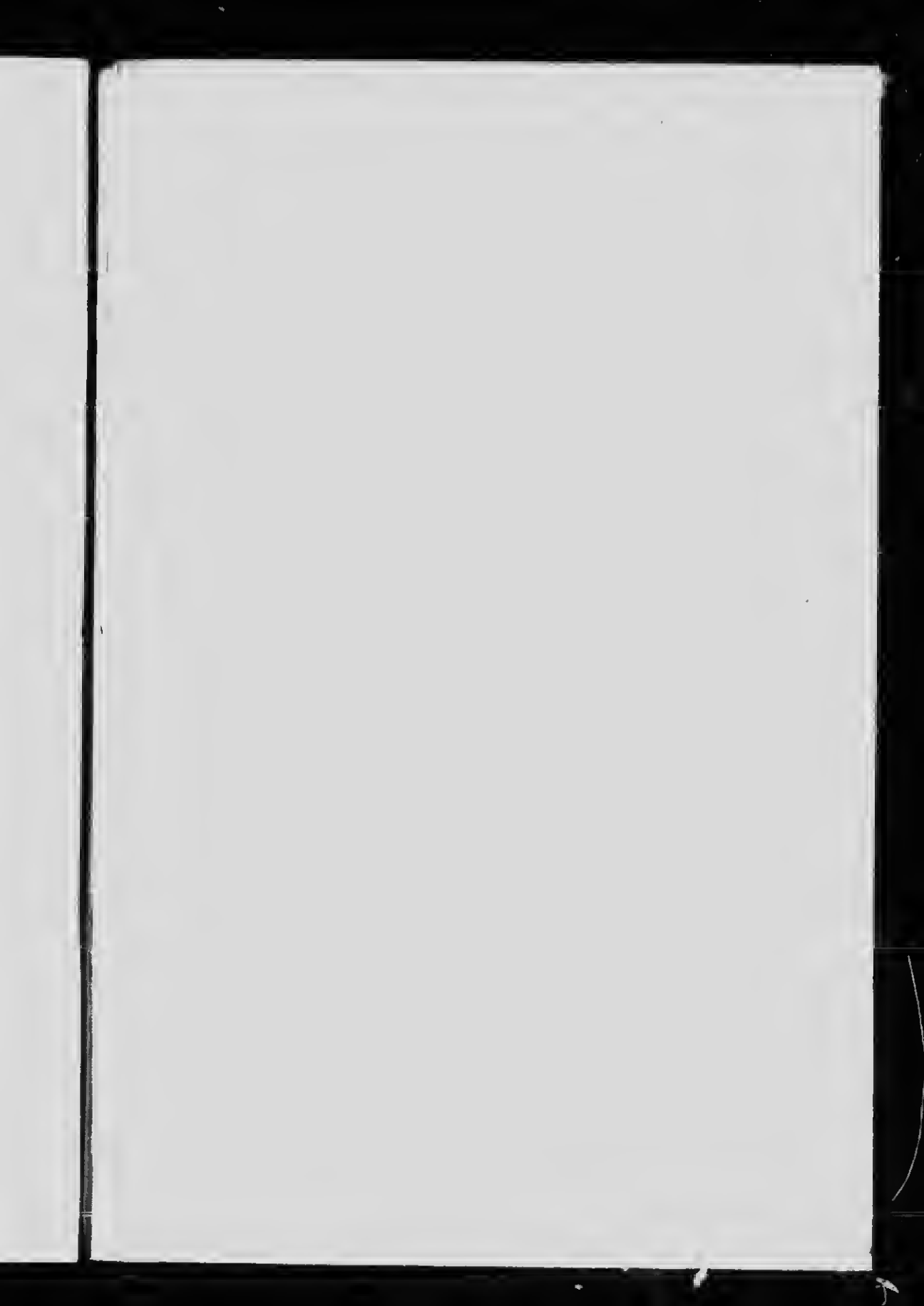
sarx, flesh—sarcasm, sarcophagy, sarcotic, anasarca.
scopeō, I see—scope, helioscope, polyscope, telescope, hishop, episcopacy, microscope, horoscope, kaleidoscope.
sophos, wise—sophism, sophistry, sophisticate, philosophy.
sphaira, a sphere—sphericity, atmosphere, hemisphere.
stereos, solid, firm—stereotype, stereoscope.
stechos, a line, a verse—distich, hemistich, decastich, acrostic.
stellō, I send—apostle, epistle.
strophē, a turning—apostrophe, catastrophe, antistrophe.

tassō, I arrange—tact, tactics, syntax.
taphos, a tomb—epitaph, cenotaph.
technē, art—technical, technology, polytechnic, pyrotechnist.
telē, afar off—telegraph, telescope, teleology, telegram.
theos, God—theism, theology, atheist, pantheon, theocracy.
thermos, hot—thermometer, thermal, isothermal.
tithēmi, I place—theme, thesis, antithesis, epithet, synthesis.
tomē, a cutting—atom, atomic, anatomy, entomology, epitome, lithotomy, phlebotomy.
tonos, a sound—tone, tonic, semitone, oxytone, dactylate, intonation, monotony.
tōpos, a place—topic, topical, topography, utopian.
toxicon, poison—intoxicate, intoxication.
tropos, a turn—trope, tropical, heliotrope.
tupos, a pattern or figure—type, typical, typify, typography, anti-type, stereotype.

zōon, an animal—zodiac, zoology, zoography, zootomist; azote.







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