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## PALMER'S <br> Graded Studies

IN THE ART OF

## READING MUSIC AT SIGHT:

A CAREFULLY PREPARED TEXT-BOOK FOR CLASSES: CONSISTING OF $f$ WELL-GRADED JUNIOR COURSE; A COMPLETE AND PRO-

GRESSIVE SENIOR COURSE; FOLLOWING THE PLAN
OF TEACHING THE NOTATION OF MUSIC IN CLASSES, AS LAID DOWN IN

THE AUTHOR'S

## CLASS METHOD $\begin{gathered}\substack{\text { of trachlvg the } \\ \text { pRinclipes of }} \\ \text { SIGHT READING, }\end{gathered}$

(WHICH IS TO BE ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PRESENT VOLUME AND TO WHICH CONSTANT REFERENCE IS MADE)

TOGETHER WITH
SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR DAY-SOHOOL INSTITUTES, TEMPER ANOE, VOCAE OULTURE, ETC.,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT COMPRISING A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Sacred and Secular Choruses, Part-Songs, Glees, Anthems, Sentences, Etc., Well Adapted for Use in Concerts, Closing Exercises, Etc.

By H. R. PALMER, Mus. Doc.
AITHOR OF "THE SONG QUEEN," "THE SONG KING," "THE SONG HERALD," "PALMER'E 'HEORT OF. MUSIC," AND ABOUT FORTY OTHER IMPORTANT MUSICAL WORKS.

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## PREFACE.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO TEACHERS.

First.-Those who have never tried our method seem to have an idea that the study of the C key should not be continued to any great length, but that skipping around, with Do here and there increases the reading powers, and avoids " anchoring the pupils in the C key." They place Do on different degrees, giving all Dos the same pitch, or what is as bad, giving each Do an indefinite pitch never twice alike - thereby harming the pupil's natural sense of absolute pitch. In our method the pupils are held to the C key until they are familiar, not only with reading in that key, but, which is far more important, until they are so firmly grounded in the absolute pitch of that key that they can sing Do cn C at any time. Their sense of pitch is so accurately cultivated that a note suggests to them not only the length of the tone and its relationship to its Tonic, but also the absolute pitch of the degree indicated. When Do is changed from C they are taught just how far it has gone, and they are made to get the pitch of the new Do from the old Do, thus absolute pitch goes hand in hand with the paramount idea of key-relationships. Lest the pupils should become "anchored in the C key," they are required, several times during each lesson, to read with Do on different degrees, but are not allowed to sing such exercises, thus their sense of pitch is kept keenly alive, and as early as the third term, our classes will sing a Tonic Chord solidly in any key at request without hearing the pitch beforehand.
Teacher, try it! and see what a surprise and pleasure it will be to hear your class sing a certain tone solidly without guess-work, and unaided by an instrument.

Second.-Many good teachers still follow the old, effete, nonsensical plan of speaking of tones by their numeral names, why? There is not one good reason why tones should not be called by their syllable names, both in speaking and singing, and many reasons why they should be so called. I was taught that way, and I squandered much valuable time in trying to compel pupils to "always speak of tones by their numeral names." I now throw the numeral names over-board after the scale is first given and the syllables are once learned. It is especially powerful in teacning harmony. I always failed to satisfy myself in explaining the augmented 6 th chords, until I adopted the plan of calling tones by their syllable names. Now when I tell a class that the tones Le-double-do-fi always form the Italian 6th chord, and that Le-do-ri-fi always form the American 6th chord, and that Fa-la-do-ri always form the German 6th chord (minor), they not only know the key these chords are in but they also know their resolutions.

Timen.-To those teachers who, during the past twenty years, have stood by my efforts to change the name natural to the better name cancel, I wish to express my appreciation of their aid, My list of teachers who have promised to use the term cancel instead of natural as the name of this character ( ), is now fast approaching 5,000. These, together with the tholmsinds who have used my Theory of Music and other text-books, form an army of formidable proportions.

Fourth.-This brings me to an important change which I propose to inaugurate in the present volume, and for which I earnestly ask the aid of all thinking teachers, viz: the change of the name of sharp sol from Si to Sil (seel). It is an ugly fact that we have permitted three different things to be called by the same name, the letter name of a certain pitch (C), seven of the major scale ( Si ), and sharp $\mathrm{Sof}(\mathrm{Si})$. By almost universal consent Si , seven of the major key, has been changed to Ti , which has done much to rid us of the difficulty, but two different things are still called by the same name, an abomination in any exact science. With the proposed change the difficulty wholly disappears, and teachers can speak of
sharp sol (seel) without fearing it will be confounded with C. It was formerly most confusing when speaking of the minor dominant 7th chord, for instance, to call its tones Mi-si-si-re. Some may object that the two l's coming together (sil-la) make it a little difficult to pronounce, but this difficulty vanishes under the rule for pronunciation which tells us that when a word ends with a consonant, and the next word begins with the same consonant, one utterance of the mutual consonant suffices for both words, so with sil-la one l only is required to be sounded. Will all teachers who are willing to assist in making this change, kindly drop me a postal-card? Address 867 Broadway, New York City.

Fifth.-It is manifestly the teacher's business to guide the thoughts of pupils in right channels; to do this, he should in some way, be able at all times to know just how they are thinking; and to correct any slip of the mind from right mental processes. Now it is desirable in the extreme for pupils. to know exactly on which pulse of a measure they are singing. The pulse as a ruler, is so tyrannical that the least loss of mental grasp on it marks the entrance of guess-work. How are teachers to know that pupils are thinking correctly? A tap of their finger on book or hand will not convey to him their thought. They may be mentally wrong from first to last without the possibility of his knowing it. No way has ever been devised for indicating the individual pulses of a measure while singing, except by distinct motions, and there is no way whereby the teacher may absolutely know that pupils are mentally right or wrong unless they indicate their thought in some visible manner, so that at a glance he can ascertain their mental process. This can be done by beating, and in no other way. The ta-te-fe system of Chevet, cannot be used while singing. A bright pupil will catch the general drift of a piece, and sing it correctly without knowing it, but no one can beat correctly and not know it. The instant he loses bis mental grasp of the pulse, a wrong motion shows the teacher bis difficulty, but by the tap or pressure system, the teacher is as ignorant of the pupil's mental slip as the pupil himself. The teacher who uses the tap or pressure plan would make sorry work of leading a large body of singers, or especially an orchestra by such means. Teacher, don't give up the old orthodox beating and singing by syllables, their fruits make for the healing of the multitudes
Sixth.- Verily the Modulator is the teacher's best friend. It is nine and a half feet high by seven wide, and is intended to be hung in the class-room so that all can see it. The miniature modulator on the inside cover of this book will give an excellent idea of its usefulness. Diatonic and chromatic tones; the relationship of tones; keys and their relation to the model, (C key), and to each other, together with intervals of all kinds, are pictured to the eye of the pupil in such a manner, that a clearer idea can be gotten in a single lesson, by its aid, than from a whole term of lessons without it.
Seventh.-There is a best way to introduce each new point, and teachers are referred with confidence, to the author's "Class Method of Teaching the Rudiments of Music," for such best way. It is full and explicit, and meets the teacher's necessities perfectly. Send one dollar to the publishers of this work, re ceive a copy and be happy.

Eighth.-As the movements of most of the pieces in this volume are indicated by metronome marks, it is recommended that teachers procure a vest pocket metronome, which is more accurate than machine metronomes, and only costs fifty cents.
Ninth.-Acknowledgments are hereby extended to all who have contributed to the following pages.
H. R. Pai,mer.

New York, Sept. 21st, 1894.

# SIGHT READING EXPLAINED 

FROM A NEW STANDPOINT.*

By H. R. PALMER, Mas. Doc.

In a general way music may be said to be governed by two Rulers, viz: the Tonic, which rules the tonal realm, and the Pulse, which controls the rhythmical realm. These twin monarchs unite in the govcrnance of everything musical; should either be absent, confusion would enter immediately. So fundamental are these two principles that a brief explanation of each is necessary before the first step can be taken toward reading music intelligently.

## THE TONIC.

The Tonic is to tones what gravitation is to material things; if gravitation be suspended all becomes chaotic, so without a tonic tones are incoherent. As the sun is the center of the solar system and holds the planets in perfect subjection, so the Tonic controls all other tones, giving them characteristics which vary according to the special relations which they sustain to this great central influence.
In all our bolder modes (major), this Tonic is called Do. The tone next above the Tonic is the Super-tonic called Re (pronounced ray), and the tone next below the Tonic is the Sub-tonic, called Ti (pronounced tee). If the Tonic, Do, be represented by a line, the super-tonic Re and the sub-tonic Ti will be represented by the spaces above and below the line respectively, thus:-

Ex. 1. Tonic, Do $\frac{\mathrm{Re}, \text { Super-tonic }}{\mathrm{Ti} \text {, Sub-tonic. }}$
Such is the influence of the Tonic on these two tones that they both tend towards the Tonic; i.e., after singing either the most natural movement is to sing the Tonic, Do, thus:

Ex. 2.


When a voice or part moves according to its natural tendency, it is said to resolve: hence the super tonic Re and the sub-tonic Ti resolve to the Tonic Do, as shown in Example 2.
The third tone from the Tonic, either above or below, is Mediant ; if above, it is Super-mediant, called Mi (pronounced mee); if below, it is Sub-mediant, called La. Thus:-


These tones Mi and La are not restless like Re and Ti , consequently do not require resolution: nevertheless their relations to the tonic are as inflexibly fixed, for Mi is always at the distance of a major (or large) third above Do, and La is always at the distance of a minor (or small) third below Do.
The fifth tone from the Tonic, either above or below, is Dominant; if above, it is Super-dominant, called Sol ; if below, it is Sub-dominant, called Fa. Thus:-

[^0]Ex. 4. Tonic, D


Note.-These syllable names (Do, Re, Mi, etc.) were origi nally used by Guido d'Arezzo, taken from a Latin hymn to St. John, viz:-

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Ut queant laxis, } & \text { Famuli tuorım, } \\
\text { Resonaire fibris, } & \text { Solve polluti, } \\
\text { Mira gestorum, } & \text { Labia reati, }
\end{array}
$$

The $S a$ was added and changed to $S i$, (then to $T i$ ), to mark the halt-step (like $m i$ ) ; ut became do, and all used as names of tonerelationships. Americans have always thus used them; European nations, having lost sight of this use, employ them as names of pitches. As a protest against this narrow use of the syllables, the American plan was introduced into England some forty years ago, resulting in what is known as Tonic Sol Fa, with this difference, however, that Tonic Sol Faists do away with the staff, using a letter notation. In all other respects the Tonic Sol'Fa system is our American plan of sol-fa-ing from the Tonic.
The complete relationship of these tones to their Tonic is shown in the following example:

Ex. 5.


A family of tones related according to the above scheme, is called the Major Mode of a key, and it should be particularly noticed that these syllables, Do, Re, Mi, etc., are used only because they are more singable than the names Tonic, Super-tonic, Mediant, etc., and that having been thus used so long, they have become the names of intervals, thus: Do-re always indicates a major second up from the Tonic, or a minor 7 th down from the Tonic; Do-mi always denotes a major 3 d up from the Tonic, or a minor 6 th down from the Tonic; Do-sol always means a perfect 5 th up from the Tonic, or a perfect 4 th down from the Tonic; while singing Do the mental effect of the Tonic should be felt; and while singing R. one should be conscious that the Tonic is a major second below, so that Re always means Super-tonic; Mi is only another name for Mediant, and should always be sung with the consciousness that the Tonic, is a 3 d below and a 6 th above; while singing Fa one should always be impressed with the feeling that it is a 5th below the upper Tonic (hence its name, subdominant) and a 4th above the lower Tonic (it will be remembered that we reckon both up and down from our Tonic); Sol is always Dominant, La is always Sub-mediant, and Ti is always Sub-tonic.

This family of tones, if represented in scale form, would appear thus:-

Ex. 6.
The Scale.


This scheme of relationships being thoroughly understood, it only becomes necessary to ascertain where the ruling tone (Tonic or Do) is represented, when all the other tones will be found to follow the unchanging order of kinship, as indicated above, e. g.:

## Ex. 7. <br> Boylston. S. M.


-Do.
.Sol, mi, fa, sol, la, sol, Do, do, ti, la, la, sol, The pi - ty of the Lord, To those that fear His name,


Sol, mi, fa, sol, sol,la, ti, do, Ti, do, la, sol,sol, sol. Is such as ten-der parentsfeel; He kuows our feeble frame.
In the following example Do is represented by the second line, Re will be on the second space, and Ti on first space ; in fact, all the tones fall into their regular relationships to the Tonic:-

> Ex. 8.* Old Hundred. L. M.


Do, do,ti, la,sol,do,re,mi, Mi,mi,mi,re,do,fa,mi,re, Praise God, from whom all blessing flow. Praise Him, etc.


Do,re,mi,re, do,la,ti, do, Sol,mi,do,re,fa,mi,re,do. Praise Him above, ye heav'nly host; Praise Father, etc;

## THE PULSE.

While the Tonic with its relationships is of great importance, the Pulse is not less so; in fact, they go hand in hand, for, unless accent and duration are expressed, tones are meaningless. Pulse is the name given to the mental pulsation of which all are conscious while listening to music intelligently. It is that sensation which prompte us to beat with hand or foot in time with the "merry sound of viol" or other lively music.

In music we have both strong and weak pulses: a strong pulse being always followed by one or more weak ones, thus forming groups of pulses which are called measures; a measure, then, is a group of strong and weak pulses; if the group consists of one strong pulse and one weak pulse, it is called a twopulse or Double Measure. A short perpendicular line, called a bar, is always followed by a strong pulse; in fact, bars have no significance except to show the strong pulses, e. $g$. :

Ex. 9.
Double Measure.

(S stands for strong and w for weak.).
A leader usually indicates the strong pulses by firm downward strokes of the hand or baton, and the weak ones by upward strokes. In example No. 9 the strokes may be shown as follows:-

Ex. 10.


## (The figure 2 at the beginning M rsure or Double Measure.)

These strokes of the hand or băton, which are the outward manifestations of mental Pulses, are called heret: : hence, indicating the Purses by motions of hand or băton is called beating. In beating, the

[^1]pulses, and consequently the beats, should follow each other with unvarying frequency and regularity.
If a group consists of one strong pulse and two weak pulses, it is called three-pulse measure, or
Ex. 11.
Triple Measure.

(The figure 3 at the beginning is the sign of Threepulse Measure or Triple Measure.)
The beats in triple measure are Down, left, up. Example 11, with the beats indicated, would appear thus:-

## Ex. 12.


( $D$ stands for doun, l for left, and $u$ for up.)
Pulses group themselves only into twos and threes, so Double and Triple are the only true measures; but, for convenience in reading, two or more groups are sometimes combined into larger measures; thus, two double measures united form a

Ex. 13.
Quadruple Measure.
4
(The figure 4 at the beginning indicates Four-pulse or Quadruple Measure.)

The beats in quadruple measure are down, left, right, up ; thus, Example 13 with the beats indicated would appear as follows:-

Ex. 14.


As will be seen the first and third pulses of this measure are strong, resulting from the union of two double measures.

Again two triple measures may be combined to form one
Ex. 15.
6

(The figure 6 at the beginning is the sign of Six-pulse or Sextuple Measure.)
The beats in sextuple measure are Down, left, left, Right, right, up. Thus, in Example 15, the beats may be shown as follows:-
Ex. 16.


Observe that the first and fourth pulses are strong. as the result of uniting two triple measures.
In rapid movements it is usual to beat only the strong pulses of sextuple measure, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:-

Ex. 17.


In beating and counting this measure, we substi tute the word "Down" for the count one, and the word "Up" for the count four, thus:-Down, two, three, $U p$, five, six.

If we unite three triple measures, the combination will result in one
Ex. 18. Compound Triple Measure.

(The figure 9 at the beginning is the sign of Nine-pulse or Compound Triple Measure.)

The beats in this kind of measure are on the strong pulsés only, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:-

Ex. 19.


It will be seen that the first, fourth and seventh pulses are strong, owing to the union of three triple measures.
By uniting four triple measures we obtain one
Ex. 20. Compound Quadruple Measure.

## 12


(The figure 12 at the beginning is the sign of Twelvepulse or Compound Quadruple Measure.)

The beats in this kind of measure are only on the strong pulses, and, as in ordinary quadruple measure, are Down, left, right, up, reckoning three pulses to each beat, thus:-

Ex. 21.

## 12



The first, fourth, seventh and tenth pulses are strong, resulting from the union of four triple measures.

The following diagram will show the motions of the hand or baton in beating the various kinds of measures:-

Ex. 22.
DOUBLE. TRIPLE. QUADRUPLE. SEXTUPLE.


NOTES.
The duration of tones is indicated by characters called notes; the whole note (D) shows that the tone must be sustained four pulses; the half-note (d) indicates that the tone must be held two pulses; the quarter-note (1) denotes that the tone is to continue only one pulse. Two or more pulses are frequently united to express the quantity of emphatic syllables or words; for instance, the line
" $O$ God! our help in ages past,"
is naturally resolved into triple measure with the first two pulses united, thus:

Ex. 23.


This scheme, if applied to the first strain of the tune Ortonville, would appear as follows:-

Ex. 24.
w. S. w. w. S.W. w. S. W. w. S.W.


| Sol, do, | do, re, | re, mi, | re, do. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| u. D. 1. | u. | D.l. | u. | D. l. | u. |
| D. I. |  |  |  |  |  |
| O. Godi | our help | in | a. | ges past. |  |

Observe that the measures in the above exampe are three-pulse, or triple, and that each measure is filled with a half-note and a quarter note, being equivalent to three quarter-notes in a measure; this fact should be recorded in the beginning by the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the numerator 3 denoting triple measure, and the denominator 4 signifylng a quarter-note to each pulse; the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, then, indicates that "Three quarter-notes, or their equivalent, will fill a measure."

Example 24, with only the words and the notes, would appear thus:-
Ex. 25.
The Fraction.

o God! our help in a - ges past.
The rule for applying words in singing is: "Apply one syllable of the words to each note in the music."

Observe that the first two pulses in each of the measures in the above example are united, as shown by the half-notes; this way of indicating the union of pulses is always used when the tones to be united are on the same pitch; if the syllable and melody require two different tones, the union would be shown by a curved line called a Slur (_d) ; e.g.:

Ex. 26.


Do, do, do, do, ti, do, re, mi, re, do. D. 1. u. D._1. u. D. 1. u. D. l. Sun of my soul, Thou Sav, ior dear.
Notice that the notes of the first two pulses in the second and third measures are united by a slur.

The rule for applying words in case of the slur is: "Apply one syllable of the words to as many notes as are so connected."
Example 26, if printed with words and notes only, would appear as follows:-

Ex. 27.
The Slur.


Sun of my soul, Thou Sav - ior dear.
Sometimesit is desirable to continue a tone through three pulses, as indicated by a dotted half-NOTE (o.). If a tone is to be continued through four pulses a whole-note (ᄋ) may be used.
Cases occur in which a tone must be continued beyond the bar, or longer than can be expressed by a whole-note; in such instances the continuation is indicated hy a curved line, called a Tre. The following quotation from the oratorio of the Messiah will illustrate this idea:-

r. u. D.l.r.u. D.l.r.u. I. l. r. u. D.l.r.u. D.I.r.u.
(The fraction $\frac{4}{4}$ at the beginning denotes that four quarter-notes, or their equivalent, will fill a measure.
The difference jetween the Slur and the Tie is that the Tie represents the connecting of tones which are on the same pitch, as shown in Example 28; while the Slur denotes the uniting of tones which are on dfferent pitches, as shown in Ex. 27.

## DOUBLETS.

- Thus we have seen that pulses can be united; they may also be divided; that is to say, two or more tones may be performed in the time of one pulse. If a quarter-note represents the time of one pulse, and we divide that pulse into two equal parts, each half-pulse would be indicated by an eighth-note (.), and such two equal parts are call Doublets:-

Ex. 29. Eighth-Notes-Doublets.


| Sol, | sol, do, do, | re, | mi, do, | re. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| u. | D. | - | l. | u. | D. | $-\bar{l}$ |
| My | days | are | glid | ing | swift - ly | by, |

Observe that the first two notes in each of the above measures are eighth-notes, two of which must be sung in the time of one pulse.

Example 29, with only words and notes, would appear thus:-

Ex. 30.


## THE DOT.

It is frequently necessary to prolong a tone through one pulse and one-half of the following pulse; this is done in effect thus:-

Ex. 31.


Do, do, re, ti, - do, re, mi, mi, fa, mi, - re, do. D. 1. u. D. l. - u. D. 1. u. D. l. - u. My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib-er - ty,
It will be noticed that in the second measure the second pulse is divided, and the first half is tied to the quarter-note of the first pulse. In all such cases the word or syllable must be held through the first pulse and one-half of the second pulse; this effect is repeated in the fourth measure. Instead of representing the divided pulse by two eighth-notes, the first of which is tied to the previous quarter-note, it is customary to let a dot stand for the first eighthnote, as in the second and fourth measures of the following example:-


My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of lib-er-ty,
(The dot in the second measure is pquivalent to an eighth-note; the same in the fourth measure.)

## UNEQUAL DOUBLETS.

The dot is also used to show that a pulse is divided into unequal doublets, i. e., the first half of the doublet is prolonged and the last half is correspondingly shortened, in which case it becomes necessary to use a note one-half as long as an eighth-note; such note is called a sixteenth-note ( $\left.{ }^{( }\right)$. In the following example notice that the third and fourth pulses are divided into

Ex. 33 Uneovar Doublets.
D.
1.
r.
u.

- D.
r.


The Eighth-note as a Pulse-note.
The eighth-note is frequently used as a pulse-note, particularly in sextuple measure; thus:-
Ex. 34. S. w. w. S. w. w.


If we unite the first three pulses of the above example by means of a dotted quarter-note, we have a familiar rhythm, as follows:-

Ex. 35.
D. up-
D. up. D. up-
D. $u$.


Yield not to tempta-tion, For yielding is sin.
Each of the dotted quarter-notes in the above example equal three eighth-notes, and therefore fill one-half of the measure. Thus the rule: "The dot adds one-half to the length of the note which precedes it," will be easily understood.

## RESTS.

Sometimes pulses must be passed in silence; this is indicated by characters called rests, which correspond in length to the several notes, and are named similarly, to-wii, the whole-rest (-), the half-rest $(-$ ) , the quarter-rest ( $\sim$ ), the eighth-rest (4), and the sixteenth-rest ( $\bar{y}$ ).

Ex. 36. Notes and Their Corresponding Rests. Whole. Half. Quarter. Eighth. Sixteenth.


## DIVISIONS OF THE VOICE.

Ladies who can sing high more easily than they can sing low, are called Soprano Singers; ladies who can sing low more easily than they can sing high, are called Alto Singers. The notes for these voices are usually printed on a single staff which is marked by a character called the Soprano or Treble $\operatorname{CleF}\left(\frac{\theta}{\frac{\theta}{2}}\right):-$

Soprano and Alto.


Gentlemen who can sing high more easily than they can sing low, are called Tenor Singers; gentlemen who can sing low more easily than they can sing high, are called Bass Singers. In our ordinary Psalmody the notes for these voices are usually printed on a single staff, which is designated by a character called a Bass Clex (


Com - fort, strength-en and keep you.
We may now bring Examples 37 and 38 together and connect them with a character called a Brace, $\{\|$, thus showing the four parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass) as they usually appear in our Church and Sabbath-school music.

Ex. 39. Harmony in Four Parts.


When flats ( $b$ ) are placed on the staff just following the clef, they form a signature or sign, showing where to find Do. An infallible rule is that the last or right-hand flat is always Fa, and Do is on the fifth degree above, and the fourth degree below.
Having followed the foregoing remarks closely, we are prepared to undertake the reading of a few tunes.

Turn to page 135 and study the tune "Yield not to Temptation.'

Observe that the signature consists of two flats, the right-hand flat being on the fourth space, which thereby represents Fa. Read down and find that the Soprano begins on Mi and the Alto on Do. The Tenor and Bass join the harmony at the Chorus. In reading these parts notice that the right-hand flat in the signature is on the third space, and thereby represents Fa. By reading up to the Tenor it will be found to begin with Do, and by reading down from Fa, the first Bass note will be found to be Do.
Sing firmly but not loudly; a soft tone may be firm. Let the expression of the sentiment of the hymn be of first importance.

In the tune "Hark! the Voice of Jesus Calling, page 74 , which we will now consider, there are two beats in each measure, according to the following scheme:-

Ex. 40.
$\lceil$ D. $\sqrt[\text { up. }]{\text { D. }}$ /up. $\overline{\mathrm{D} .}$ up.


Mi, mi,mi,mi, fa, mi, mi, do, mi,re, re. Hark ! the voice of Jesus call-ing "Follow me."

When sharps ( $\$$ ) are placed on the staff just after the clef, they form a Signature, or sign, showing where to find Do or Tonic. An infallible rule is that the last or right-hand sharp is always $t i$, and $\mathrm{D}_{0}$ is on the next degree above. In reading the Soprano and Alto of this tune, notice that the last sharp in the sigiature is on the fourth line, which thereby is made to represent Ti ; the next degree above it is Do, and by reading down through the octave the Soprano will be found to begin with Mi and the Alto with Do. On the Bass staff the last sharp is on the third line, which represents Ti ; the next degree above is Do, and by reading up to the Tenor it will be found to begin with Sol.

Sing boldly ; it is better to make mistakes and correct them than to hesitate.

Our next tune (Huguenot, page 86) is one that has all the elements of great strength at the same time it gives us a glimpse of what the church music writers of 350 years ago could do. Like "Old Hundred," it is full of majesty ; its melodic compass is even less, for while the melody of "Old Hundred" involves a full octave (sol to sol), this requires only seven degrees (ti to la).

A new feature will be found in the seventh and thirteenth measures of the Alto, and in the eleventh measure of the Soprano, viz.: a sharp ( $\zeta$ ) before the note fa. This leads us to explain that between certain contiguous tones of our Scale there are Interyediate Tones; thus between fa and sol, the intermediate tone is sharp-four, called Fi (pronounced fee). This tone belongs to sol; that is to say, its tendency is up to sol, and sol follows it immediately with rare exceptions. In the eleventh measure of the Soprano, the last note has a sharp before it, which indicates the intermediate tone half-way between fa and sol, e. g.:-
Ex. 41

fi,
sol.

Also in the seventh and thirteenth measures of the Alto the same tone octurs, but in a lower octave, thus :-


There are four beats to each measure, after the following scheme:-

Ex. 43.
D.l. r. u. ©.l. ค.u. D. 1. r. u. D.l.r.u.


Do, re, mi, fa, mi, re, do, do, ti, do.
E - ter - nal God! Thou great Un -ri - valed One.
Observe that the signature consists of only one sharp (on the fifth line), which therefore represents $t i$ (subtonic). The next degree above it is Do ; by reading down through the octave, the second line will also be found to represent Do; read further down and it will be seen that the first note in the Alto is Sol.

In reading the Bass and Tenor, notice that the sharp in the signature is on the fourth line, which thus represents $t i$; the next degree above is Do; read up and find that the first Tenor note is mi.
The hymn, though not so old as the tune, was written nearly 150 years ago. It is an attempt to express the loftiest thoughts of which the human mind is capable, and should be sung with full, resonant voices, and with an enthusiasm which is inspired by the contemplation of the illimitable grand-
eur, the inconceivable power and majesty, of the "Eternal God," the "Great Unrivaled One." Thin, throaty tones can never give adequate expression to so lofty a subject.
The singer should stand firmly on both feet, erect, with shoulders thrown back, chin slightly elevated, a deep breath in the lungs, and sing with a large tone.
Our next tune, "In Heavenly Love Abiding," page 162, we find the signature consists of three flats. On the higher staff the flat farthest to the right is on the second space, which thus represents Fa , and, by reading down we find the first note in Alto is Mi, and first in Soprano is Sol. The last flat of signature on Bass staff is on the first space, which is Fa, and we read up to first note of Bass and find it to be Do, and by reading up to the Tenor we find that it begins with Sol.
A new character appears several times throughout this piece, which is called a Cancel ( it cancels the effect of the flat in the signature. In tunes which have flats for signatures this cancel () usually has the effect of a sharp, as will be seen in the first and fifth measures of the Soprano, where sharp-four (Fi) is indicated by a cancel, thus:--

Ex. 44.


The same effect is produced in the Tenor in the first, fifth, seventh, twelfth and fourteenth measures, thus:-

Ex. 45.


Four other intermediate tones occur in this piece, viz.: sharp one, half-way between Do and Re, called Di (dee) in the sixth measure of the Bass, thus:-

Ex. 46.


Sharp-two, half-way between Re and Mi, called Ri (ree), occurs in the Alto in the first, fifth and fourteenth measures, thus:

Ex. 47.


Sharp-five, half-way between $\mathrm{Sol}^{\text {and }}$ La, called Sil (seel), in the eleventh measure of the Tenor, thus:-
Ex. 48.


And sharp-six, half-way between La and Ti, called Li (lee), in the sixth measure of the Soprano, thus :-

Ex. 49.


All these intermediate tones are used so naturally that ordinary singers will scarcely fail to sing them correctly, especially if led by a good instrument.
The following schome will show the beats and pulses of the tume:-

Ex. 50.


The hymn is peculiarly graceful, and is adapted to an exquisite melody which was written by the famous pianist Thalberg.
The tune, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," page 102, is very inspiring when sung by the congregation, and is also effective as a quartette. Several new features are to be explained: first the letters $\gamma, f, f f$, cres. and the marks $<>$, etc., have reference to the expression (loud and soft); $p$ is the initial letter of the word piano, which means soft; $f$ stands for forte, loud; $f f$ means very loud; cres. means increase the power, and the $<>$ denote first to increase and then to diminish the power. Sharp-two (Ri) is indicated in the twenty-first measure of Alto by a doublesharp $(*)$. In the twenty-eighth measure of the Alto we have, for the first time, an intermediate tone which tends downward, namely, a flat. Being half-way between seven and six, it is flat-seven, called Te (tay). It is indicated by a cancel, which here acts in the capacity of a flat (b), because the signature consists of sharps, e. $g .:-$

Ex. 51.


The beats are as follows:-
Ex. 52.

> D.1. u. ©. l. u. D. l. u. D.l.u.


While this piece is more difficult than the others, it has so beautiful a melody, and is so smooth and natural that no trouble need be anticipated.

We will conclude our studies with the hymn, "I Onee was a Stranger," page 150 which involves many of the points in the foregoing Examples, viz.: Triple measure, dotted quarter-notes, eighth notes, sharpfour ( Fi ), crescendo, ff, etc. The beats occur thus:-

Ex. 53.

> u. D.l. u. D. l. u. D. l. u. D. I.

o- Sol,sol, mi,fa, sol, do, la, sol, mi,fa, sol.
I once was a stranger to grace and to God.
All of the stanzas must be sung to complete the story of transition from the state of "A Stranger" to that of utter self-abnegation which enables one to "Drink at the Life-giving Fountain."

I have taken the liberty of changing the Hebrew word Tsid-ke-nu (the Lord of righteousness), which occurs in the original, using the words "Lord Jesus" instead.
In singing this piece there should be a steady increase of power throughout the third line, culminating in a grand climax on the word "Jehovah," at which point all possible tone (consistent with purity) will not be too much to give adequate expression to the sentiment of the hymn.
In leaving this subject I wish to emphasize what was said in the opening sentence, viz.: that the Tonic and Pulse are the twin monarchs which unite in the goverance of everything musical; should either be absent confusion would enter immediately.
The singer or player should never for an instant lose his mental grasp of the Tonic or the Pulse, for the absence of either of these tyrannical Rulers indicates the cessation of certainty and the beginning of guess-work.

## JUNIOR GRADE.

Note.-The teacher will find in "Palmer's Class Method"* (see 3.3 and 124 inclusive), an explanation in minute detail of the preliminary work which is absolutely essential before opening this book.

No. 1. Sing first by syllables, and then by words, after having the class commit the Rule for applying words. (See "Class Method" ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} 125$ and 129 inclusive.)


No. 2. Explain the Double Bar and The Close. (See "Class Method," 33130 and 139 inclusire.) ( Sing first by syllables.)


No. 3.


Do, Re, etc.
Let us forth with-out de - lay-ing, Thro' the pleas-ant mead - ows stray - ing.
No. 4. Give the Rules for Breathing. (See "Class Method," 32140 and 144 inclusive.)


Shake the pop - per, shake the pop - per, Hold it where the fire is hot - ter,


Gold - en ker - nels white are turn-ing, While the fire is burn-ing, burn-ing.

## No. 5.



[^2]No. 6.


No. ${ }^{7}$.


Souls re-deemed and sins for - give - en!
Loud our gold -en harps shall sound;
No. 8. (Nos. 6,7 and 8 may be sung together.)


Souls re-deemed and sins for - give - en! Loud our gold - en harps shall sound.
No. 9.


## No. 10.



No. 11. (Nos. 10 and 11 may be sung together.)


No. 12. Explain Counting and Measures. (See "Class Method," 38145 and 186 inclusive. Sing by syllables first. The first pulse should be strongly accented.


No. 13. May be sung in connection with No. 12.


Would that we might know their glad-ness,
In the time of woe and sad - ness.
No. 14. Explain the Tie. (See "Class Method," $\& \% 187$ and 204 inclusive.)


No. 15. Explain the Long Note. (See "Class Method," $\} 2051$ and 219 inclusive.)


No. 16. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it by syllables twice forward and backward.


No. 17.


No. 18. (May be sung in comnection with No. 17.)


Sweet and rare, flow - ers fair Shed their fra-grance ev - 'ry - where.
No. 19. (Nos. 17,18 and 19 may be sung together.)


No. 20.


No. 21.


No. 22. Explain The Slur. (See "Class Method," 38220 and 243 inclusive.)


No. 23.


No. 24. Explain Seven below. (See "Class Method," $\begin{gathered}\text { Z } 244 \text { and } 248 \text { inclusive.) }\end{gathered}$


No. 25.
 Swirl - ing, whirl - ing, falls the snow. See the snow - flakes come and go.

No. 26, Explain Two, Three and Four above. (See "Class Method," 3 弦 249 and 2555 inchusice.)


No. 27. (Sing by sylables.)


No. 28. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it by syllables twice forward and backward.


No. 29. Sing first by syllables.


No. 30. Sing by syllables.


No. 31. Explain the Short Rest. (See "Class Method," ¿z $^{2} 256$ and 274 inclusive.)


No. 32.


No. 33.


No. 34.

 284 inclusive.)


No．36．Explain Skips of a Fourth，Fifth，Sixth and Octave．（See＂Class Method，＂䝑 2 万分 and 284 inclusive．）Sing by syllables．


11th Measure．


No．37．Skip of a Seventh．（See measures marked \％．）


Do，mi，etc．


No．38．Explain the Long Rest．（See＂Class Method，＂$\frac{2}{2} 285$ and 289 inclusire．）
W A．L．


If your hand＇s not with the rest
They must all be
wrong．

No．39．Explain the Brace，Melody and Harmony．（See＂Class Method，＂note 84 and z301．）


No．40．This exercise is not to be sung．Read it twice by syllables forward and back．


Do．

## FOOT=BALL CRAZE.

## Begging Longfellow's pardon.

No. 41.



And de - part-ing, leave be - hind us Foot-prints on a rub-ber ball.


No. 42.
H. H. М.


Mu - sic ring - ing, ring - ing, sing with cheer.


No. 43. Explain the difference between Ladies' voices and the voices of Gentlemen. Explain the Soprano Clef, Bass Clef and The Great Central Tone. (See "Class Method," from Note 86 to \& 390.


No. 44.


Do, Re, Mi, etc.
Do, Sol, Mi, Do, Sol, Sol, Do.
No. 45. Explain the Tenor Clef. (See "Class Method," ${ }^{2} 532$ to Note 115.)
 Do.

No. 46. Explain singing in Four Parts. (See Classification of Voices in "Class Method," notes 109 and 116 inclusive; also \& $\} 513$ and 554 inclusive.)


Firm-ly stand, Na - tive land, Truth and right de - fend;


Then thou'lt be Tru - ly free, Free till time shall end.


No. 47. Explain the writing of Four Parts on Two Staffs. (See "Class Method," note 117, page 81.)


No. 48. Explain Triple Measure. (See "Class Method," z \& 402 and 422 inclusive.)


No. 49. Explain the Dotted Long Note. (See "Ceass Method," note 97, also \& $\& 423$ and 433 inclusive.)


No. 50.

'Time's on the wing, Joy - ful - ly sing; Cheer-ful-ly, heart-i - ly, earn - est - ly sing.


No. 51. Explain the Dotted Long Rest. (See "Class Method," z434.) Sing by syllables.


No. 52.


No. 53.

## ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.

 Ev - 'ry - where
work to do, Work for me,
work for you.

## THEE PIES OF OUR BGYHOOD.

NO. 54. Sing first by syllable.
Oraz.

bright paint-ed floor; Those days of our child-hood when Moth-er's dear face Il-

lu-mined each cor-ner a - bout the old place; Those pies of our boy-hood we've

not seen them since-The cus - tard, the pump-kin, the ap - ple and mince, So jui - cy and deep, and so mammoth in size! But then our dear Moth-er, She
 made her own pies, But then our dear Moth-er, she made her own pies. Copyright 1894, by тhe John Church Co.

No. 55. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it by syllables twice forward and backward.


Do.


No．5\％．Sing by Syllables．


No 58．Sing first by syllabies．


Skip to five，five to two，two to six，six to three，


No．59．Explain the Repeat．（See＂Class Method，＂\＆446．）Sing first by syllables．


1．Where the ．Al－pine rose is blow－ing，There the hunts－man builds his home， 2．Where the mount－ain，dark and drea－ry，Frowns up－on the world be－low，


From his couch at morn－ing go－ing，With the lark he loves to roam． Rest－ing there，the hunts－man wea－ry，None such sweet re－pose can know．


No．60．Explain the Whole Note．Give the notes their correct names．（Whole－note，Half－note， quarter－note．）Explain the Fraction，Numerator and Denominator．（See＂Class Merhod，＂$\} ⿱ 千 口 \begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ 476 inclusive．


No．61．SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT．（College Song．）
Respectfully inscribed to those who are guilty．


1．Sit－ting in a cor－ner On a Sunday eve，With a ta－per fin－ger Resting on your sleeve－
2．Star－light eyes are cast－ing On your face their light；Bless mel this is pleas－ant－Sparking Sunday night．
3．How your heart is thumping＇Gainst your Sunday vest－Wickedly＇tis working On this day of rest．
4．＂Lore ye one an－oth－er！＂Min－is－ters re－cite ；Bless me！don＇t we do it－Spark－ing Sunday right

No. 62. Sing by syllables.


NOTE.-Four-pulse measure is sometimes shown by "즈," and two-pulse by "車", instead of the fraction. These signs are so indefinite ("晋" shows $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{2}$, and " ( $\left(\frac{2}{2} " \frac{2}{2}\right.$ or $\frac{2}{1}$ ), that they are very properly falling into disuse.

No. 63. Explain beginning and ending with a fractional part of a measure. (See "Class Method," \& 8497 and 512 inclusive.)


1. A - way o'er the sea! So fresh and so free! With spi - tits in mo - timon, As
2. A - way o'er the sea! What plea-sure can be Like this we're en-joy-ing, De-
3. A - float on the sea! How hap - by are we! A - way from life's hour - ry, Its


No. 64.
W A. L.


NO. 65. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.


Do.
This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.

72.

## THE BABBLING SPRING.

No. 66. Explain Choosing Notes. (See "Class Method," z 554.)


1. Bab-bling spring so bright and clear, Pleas-ant 'tis thy voice to hear';

2. On thy mar-gin's grass - y mound Are the ear - liest vio - lets found;


List - en to the song we raise For we sing it in thy praise.


And our wreath cromn'd heads we view, Pic-tured in thy mir - ror true.


No. 6\%.
F. Whitfield.

I NEED THEE BLESSED JESUS.
H. R. Palmer.

3. I need Thee, bless - ed Je - sus, And hope to see Thee soon,

4. There, with Thy blood-bought chil - dren, My joy shall ev - er we,

## I NEED THEE, BLESSED JESUS. Concluded.



No. 68. Explain Eighth Notes. (See "Class Method," $\begin{gathered} \\ 572 \text { and } 599 \text { inclusive.) }\end{gathered}$


No. 69.


Come, with gladness join our song, $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{o}}$, ti, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, mi, fa, sol.

No. ${ }^{170}$
ROUNT FOE FOUR PARTS.


Wake and sing, Wake and sing, Come and join our cheerful mea-sure ; Wake and sing.


Sound the mer - ry mountain horn, Yes, sound, sound the horn, Sound the mer-ry mountain horn, Sound the horn.
No. 72. Sing first by syllables.

Sing-ing, sing-ing from the heart, 0h, what joy our songs im-part! Je - sus bless the tnne-ful art; Sing-ing from the heart.
No. 173. This excreise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.


No. 74.

## LIGMITLY FALLS THE SNOW.

P.

3. Af - ter win - ter com - eth May, Sun - shine warm and show - ers,


Whirl-ing, danc-ing to and fro, No one know - eth whith - er.


Birds will sing and lamb-kins play; Wa - ken then the flow - ers.


No. 75. Explain the Eighth Note az a Beat Note. (See "Class Method," zz 600 and 602 inclusive.)


No. 76. Explain that connecting the Stems of Erghth notes is equivalent to a Slur. Sopranos and Altos may sing the higher parts and the gentlemen the lowest part.


This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and hackward.


## GRADED STUDIES.

## IF THE WORLD SEEMS COLD TO YOU.

No. '7\%. Explain the Eighth Rest. (See "Class Method," $\%$ 603.)
D. K.
R.
(x)

1. If the world seems cold to you, Kin-dle fire to warm it;

Let the com-fort
2. If the world's a wil-der-ness, $\quad$ Go build hous-es in it;

3. If the world's a vale of tears, Smile till rain-bows span it; Breathe the love that以-2

gath - er, You will soon for - get to moan, "Ah what cheer-less weath - er!"

smoth-er, And to roof and meal in-vite Some less fa-vored broth-er.

shiv - er, Show them how dark sor - row's stream Blends with hope's bright riv - er.


No. 78. Explain Dotred Quarter Notes. (See "Class Method," $\frac{8}{2} 665$ and 678 inclusive.) A passage in which all parts sing the same tones is called a Unison Passace.

3. "He whose pow'r-ful arm a lone On. His foes de-struc-tion hurled;


Hark a-gain! the answering choir Thus the strain of tri-umph sing:

$\overrightarrow{\mathrm{He}}$ who bath the vic - t'ry won, He . who saved a ru-ined world!

He whose truth with blood was sealed, He is heaven's all - glo - rious Lord."
No. 19. Explain the Half Note as a Beat Note .(See "Class Method," $8 \% 679$ and 681 inclusive.)


No. 80. Explain that this is the same as No. 79, only represented differently.


No. 81.
BLEST ARE THE MEN.
Oraz.


1. Blest are the men whose hearts are set To find the way to Zi - on's gate ;
2. Cheerfulthey walk with grow-ing strength, Till allshall meet in heaven at length;
 Till all be-fore Thy face ap - pear, And join in no - bler wor-ship there.


## OH: HOW BRIGHTLY.

No. 82. (Extra power should be given where the extra accent marks $(>$ ) occur.)
Arr. by H. R. P. $\begin{array}{ll}4 \\ 4 & 4-7-1\end{array}$

1. Oh! how brightly, how brightly the sun moves a - long, From the East to the West thro' the sky;

2. Oh! how swift-ly, how swift-ly the bird flies a-way To his home in the tall for-est tree; $\begin{array}{ll}4+4-1\end{array}+2$
3. And the ros - es, the ros : es and lil-ies so fair, Which we pluck from the green fields in May;



Fill with fragrance, with fragrance the fresh morning air, And to us, as they bloom, seem to say



## OH: HOW BRIGETEX. COncluded.



Oh! how bright-ly, how brightly they all move a-long, Shedding light o'er the world from on high.


Oh! howsweet-ly, how sweet-ly he sings all the day, In his nest on the tall for est tree.


Oh! the ros - es, the ros - es and lil-ies so fair Fill the air, fill the air all the day.


No. 83. Explain Legato. Semi-Staccato \& Staccato. (See Class Method \& 604 and 612 inclusive.)


No. 84.


## 

No. 85. Explain the Hold. (See "Class Method," \& 645 and 650 inclusive.)
Mrs. Kidder.

in the spring She willwear a wed-ding ring. At the win-dow there she stands.
O-T

## HAVE YOU SEEN THAT MAID OF MINE? COncluded.



Snow-y blos-soms in her hands; Gold-en tress-es like a crown Shadeher blue oyes

look - ing down, Gold - en tress - es like a crown, Shade her blue eyes look-ing down.

look-ing down, Gold - en tress - es like a crown, Shade her blue eyes look - ing down.


## No.86. Explain Sextuple Measure. (See Class Method \& 614 and 644 inclusive.)



Sex - tu - ple meas - ure we're sing - ing Re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do.


No. 87. Round for four parts. Beat only the accented pulses.


1. Tir - o - lee, tir - o - lee, tweet, tweet, Sing for me, sing for me, sweet, sweet;


No. 88. This exercise is the same as the preceding one. It only differs in representation. (See "Clase Method," page 91, Note 132.)


No. 89. I NEVER COULD FIND A GOOD REASON.
H. R. P., Jan. 16th, 1893.


1. I nev - er could find a good reas - on Why sor-row un-bid-den should stay,
2. The world has a spir - it of beau - ty Which looks up on all for the lest,


And all the brightjoys of life's sea - son Be driv-en un-heed-ed a - way. And while it dis-charg-es its du - ty To Prov-i-denceleaves all the rest.



Than peb-bles flung in - to the o - cean, That scarce leave a rip - ple be - hind.
And sets, like the sun, in the o - cean, More beau - ti-ful far than it rose.


No. 90.

## THREE BLIND MICE.*

Round for three parts.


Three blind mice! Three blind mice! Threeblind mice! See how they run! See how they run!

carv - ingknife, Did or - er you see such a thing in your life, As Three blind mice.

* As a fiuish it is suggested that the Arst and second parts repeat the lastline. "Did ever you see such a thing in your life," untii all parts come together, and then end with the final two measures "Three blind mice."

No. 91. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice, forward and backward.


No. 92.

## SOMETRYING NEW EVERYIDAY.

Oraz, Jan. 16th, 1893.


No. 93. Explain Sharp Four. (See "Class Method," $\ell\} 651$ and 663 inelusive.)


Explain Accidentals. (See "Class Method," \% 664 and Note 138, page 94.)
The class should commit the following Rule: Accidentals continue their significance throughout the measure in which they occur.* (See Bass, Tenrer and Alto in second, third, and sixth measures.)

No. 94.


Come, ye thank-ful peo - ple, come, Raise the song of har - vest home,


The additional clause of this rule, viz.: "and from measure to measure until canceled by a note intervening upon mother degree of the staff," is very properly discontinued by most of our modern composers, as it is of no benefit and causes much confusion. Whenever an accidental is required in the following measure it should be placed there.

No. 95. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it twice forward and backward.


Do.

No. 96. This exercise is not to be sung. Read it by syllables twice forward and backward.


No. 97. Explain Sharp Two. (See "Class Method," page 94, Note 138.)


No. 98. Introducing Sharp Two with Sharp Four.


No. 99. Explain Sharp One. (See "Class Method," page 94, Note 138.)


No. 100. Explain Sharp Six. (See "Class Method," page 94, Note 138.)


NO. 101. Introducing Sharp One with Sharp Six.


No. 102. Explain Suarp Five. (See "Class Method," page 94, Note 138.



No. 103. Introducing Sharp One, Sharp Two, Sharp Four, Sharp Five and Sharp Six.


Flit - ting past, Flut - tring to the ground. Life is so, Youth like snow,


## No. 104.

## THE FLOWERET.

Words and Music by H. R. Palmer, Jan., 18th, 1893.
Involving Sharp One, Sharp Two, Sharp Four, Sharp Five \& Sharp Six. Explain the Cancel ( See Soprano and Alto, 7 th measure. (See Class Method $\& 965$ and Note 185.)


Fra-grance the rar - est Thon gent-ly bear - est; Oh how I love thee, thouchild of a day. Q $\begin{array}{ll}4+2 & 2\end{array}$ "My law of beau - ty, Mor - tal, is Du - ty, Faithful-ly heed it and thoushalthavepow'r. ex:二-2


Zeph - yrs to meet thee, Dew-drops to greet thee, Fra-granceand beau - ty thou dost im - part;


Beau - ty andsweet-ness In their complete-ness-Fra-grancesu-per-nal then shall be thine;


Sun-beams ca - ress thee, Soft breez-es kiss thee, Beall-ti-ful flow-'ret,how love - ly thou art.


Rain-bows will greet thee; An-gels will neet thee; Heav-en-ly ra-diancea-round thee will shiue."


No. 105. Explain Sixteenth Notes. (See" Ciass Method," zz 682 and 706 inclusive.) ROUND FOR TWO PARTS.


No. 106. Sing first by syllables.


No. $10 \%$.
ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.


No. 108.
SUMMER MORNING.
F. F.



2. Up in the morn-ing ear - ly, It. is na - ture's gay - est hour;



We then will rise be-times and hear The wild bird's hap-py song;


While pearls of dew are on the grass, And fra - grance fills the flower;


For when the sun pours down his rays, The bird will cease to sing; ま?: ? : ? : ? Up in the morn-ing ear - lye ere ${ }^{\circ}$ The world be - gins to plod;



She'll seek the cool and si - lent shade, And sit with fold - ed wing.


And fill our hearts with mel - o - dy, And raise our songs to God.


No. 109.
COME WHERE JOY AND GLADNESS.


Come where grief and sad - ness Can-not find a dwell - ing with - in your breast.
 H

These pur - suits en - joy - ing, Mer - ri - ly to - geth - er our voi - ces ring. Pa,
Time with us will pass in Stud-y or in work or in health-ful play; $\frac{9}{4}$ H Though in sports we take de - light, We love to read and we love to write:



Some - times with a cheer - ful song The hap - py mo - ments will glide a - way. (4)

And our teach - ors true we prize Who strive to make us both good and wise.



No. 111.
T. Hastings. (Altered.)

CHILD OF SIN AND SORROW.


1. Child of sin and sor - row Fill'd with dis-may ; Wait not for to - mor - row, Yield thee to - day.

2. Child of sin and sor - row! Thy moments glide like the flit-ting ar - row, Or the rushing tide.

3. Child of sin and sor - row Why wilt thou die? Come mhile thou cans't bor - row, Help from on high.

[^3]
## DISTURR NOT THE PLOVER.

No 112. Round for four parts.


TOBACCO IS AN INDIAN WEED.
No. 113. This melody is written in the Dorian Mode. (One of the Greek Modes.)
o. G.
 Copsright, 1894, by The John Church Co.

## II.

The smoke that doth ascend so high Shows how mankind is born to die; Like vapor 'tis gone, and man's life is done, Think of this when you smoke tobacco. III.

The pipe that is so pure and white Shows how mankind may take delight;
'Tis broken by a touch, and man's life is such, Think of this when you smoke tobacco.

The pipe that is so foul within,
Shows how mankind is stained with sin,
The same doth require to be cleansed in the fire, Think of this when you smoke tobacco. v .
The pearly ashes pass away,
And to mankind they seem to say,
"All came from the dust and return we all must," Think of this when you smoke tobacco.


No. 114. Explain the G key. (See "Class Method," $\& \delta 749$ and 791 inclusive.)


No. 115. Round for three parts. Sing first by syllables.


Morn-ing pa-pers, morning pa-pers, all the ri-ots, rows and ca-pers, Try-bune, Her-ald, World,
No. 116. Round for four parts. Sing first by syllables.


No. 117. Round for four parts. Sing first by syllables.
 Glid-ing so swift-ly o'er the snow, Fol-low, fol - low me and a - way we go.

## SEE THE STARS APPEARING.

No. 118. Sing each part separately by syllables. (See "Class Method," $\begin{aligned} & \\ & z \\ & 778 \\ & \text { and } 791 \text { inclusive.) }\end{aligned}$


No. 119.

## DENVER.

M. Wakefield.


1. To Thy pastures fair and large, Heav'n-ly Shepherd lead Thy charge;

2. When I faint with sum - me heat, Thou shalt guide my wear - ry feet


And my couch, with ten-d'rest care, 'Mid the spring-ing grass are - pare.


To the streams that, still and slow, Tho' the ver-dant meadows flow.


No. 120.
Ellerton.

## EVENING THIN.

H. H. McGranahan.


1. When the day of toil is done, When the race of life is run,
2. When the dark - ness melts a - way At the break-ing of the day,

3. When for van - ished days we yearn, Days that nev - er can re - turn,
4. When the breath of life is flown, When the grave must claim its own,


Fa - then, grant Thy wa - ried one Rest for iv - er - more! Bid us hail the cheer - ing ray- Light for iv - er - more!


Teach us in Thy love to learn Love for av - er - more!
Lord of Life! be ours Thy crown- Life for av - er - more!


No. 121.
W. Dicrson. мет. $=66$.

CHILDEIOOD'S YEARS ARE PASSING.
Ger.

1. Child-hood's years are pass - ing o'er us, Youth-ful days will soon be done;


Cares and sor-rows lie be - fore us, Hid-den dan-gers, snares un-known.



NO. 122.

## SHINING SHORE.

E. H. Nelson.
G. F. Root, by per.


1. My days are glid-ing swift-ly by, And I a pilgrim stranger, Would not de-tain them
2. We'll gird our loins, my brethren dear, Our dis-tant home dis-cern-ing ; Our absent Lord has

3. Should coming days be cold and dark, We need not cease our sing-ing ; That perfect rest naught
4. Let sorrow's rud - est tempest blow, Each chord on earth to sev - er, Our King says, come, and (\#\#)

friends are passing o-ver, And just be-fore the shining shore We may almost dis-cov-er.

friends are passing o-ver, And just be-fore the shining shore We may almost dis-cov - er.


No. 123.
SABBATH MORNING.
C. R. Blackale.


1. Glowing bright and pleasant is the ho-ly day, When from worldly du-ties, glad we turn a-way,
2. Hap-py bells are ring-ing, call-ing us a-way, With their merry chim-ing seem-ing thus to say,
3. Joyous hearts are greeting, each to each to-day, While our dear Re-deem-er will-ing we obey,


Blest beyond all oth - ers with their work or play, "Come and join our sing-ing, haste with-out de-lay, And with voic - es mingling, here we praise and pray,

Is the ho-ly Sab-bath day.
'This the ho-ly Sab-bath day. On our holy Sab-bath day.


Ever precious morn-ing when the Sav-ior rose, With His love a-dorn-ing, making friends of foes;


Ever precious morn-ing when the Sav-ior rose, With His love a-dorn-ing, making friends of foes;


Till the an-gel's warn - ing tells us time must close, Shall we love the Sab-bath day.


Till the an-gel's warn-ing tells us time must close, Shall we love the Sab-bath day.


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No. 124.
A. L. Davidson.

TWO ANGELS: HOPE AND PRAYER.


1. Two an-gels watch be-side me, Which-ev-er way I go, One is with her face up-

2. The face of one is bright- er Than words of mine can tell, And I oft - en hear her

3. But when a cloud o'er-pass-ing, Her brightness fades a-way, I can hear in ac-cents
4. And straight the shadow pass- eth, And in the sudden light, I can see her face up-

lift - ed, The otb - er bow -eth low ; They guide my err-ing feet, They speak in ac-cents 2"
$\Leftrightarrow$
sing-ing: "Look up, for all is well," And "I am Hope, thy guide, I will with thee a-

ten - der, The other an-gel say: "Dear Sav-ior, un-de-filed, Help thou thy help-less lift - ed, And read her name most bright; Up-on her forehead fair, I read the name of

sweet, They guide my err - ing, way-ward feet, They speak in ac - cents sweet.

bide, Yes, I am Hope, thy friendly guide, I will with thee a - bide.

child, Dear Sav-ior, pure and un - de - filed, Help thou thy nelp-less child." Prayer, Up - on her fore-head bright and fair, I read the name of Prayer.


No. 125.
LONG AGO A LITTLE SUNEEAM.


1. Long a - go a lit - tle sun-beam, On a ver - y dis-mal day, Dis-con-tent-ed

2. By - and -by they saw him shin-ing Thro' a mer - ry las-sie's face, In her heart he

3. Then up - on their quest they start-ed Soon each found the home he sought, When he entered,

with the weather, From his cloud-home stole a-way ; Then his ro-guish cous-in South-wind Spread the

nestled snug-ly; It was such a co-zy place, That the sun-beams were delighted, And to-

quickly vanished Ev-'ry sad and cloudy thoaght ; Now, when-ev-er it is storm-y, In good

sto - ry round a - bout, And to seek the wayward tru-ant, Ev-'ry sun-beam started out.

geth -er quick-ly cried : "Let us all find lads and las - sies In whose hearts we too may hide."

children's hearts they stay, And the peo-ple all around them Quite forget the dismal day.


No. 126.
TELL HER HON I LOVE YER.
D. K. Sun.

$$
\text { MET. SUN. }=60 \text {. }
$$

$$
\text { द\# }{ }^{6}
$$

$$
\frac{2}{8}
$$

1. Go, laughing, leaping, romping rill, Go where my love is stray-ing,
2. Go, gen-tle winds, soft sighing winds, Go where my love is sleep-ing,

And in the pools, when And be a-bout her


1. Go, laughing, leaping, romping rill, Go where my love is stray-ing, And in the pools, when
2. Go, gentle winds, soft sighing winds, Go where my love is sleep-ing, And be a-bout her

you are still, Lis-ten to what she's say - ing; And with the sunny sum-mer skies Of window blinds, And thro' her curtains creep-ing; Weave in the wim-ples of her hair The

az-ure arched a-bove her, Show her her own angel - ic eyes And tell her how I love her. perfume of the plo - ver, Ca-ress her face so sweet and fair And tell her how I love her.

az-ure arched a - bove her, Show her her own an-gel - ic eyes And tell her how I love her. perfume of the clo - ver, Ca-ress her face so sweet and fair And tell her how I love her.


## No. $12 \%$.

## LIGHT MEAY THE BOAT ROW.

Arr. from PHilipg, by L. S. LeASON.
MET. $d=120$.


1. Oh! calmly may the wavesflow, And light - ly may the boat row, And safe andswift the (4) $4-1+9$

2. Then light may the boat row The boat row, the boat row, Oh, light may the

OG:2

boat go, That my lad's in; He plies the oar so light-ly, Moves in the dance so (4)-

boat row, That my lad's in; I know he is true-heart - ed, True heart - - ed, true, (e):


Light.


Light may the boat row, the boat row, the boat row, Light may the boat row that


Light may the boat row, the boat row, the boat row, Light may the boat row that


## LIGHTMAY THE BOAT ROW. CONCIuded.


wears a blue jack-et, And a dim-ple in his chin; Light may the boat row, the



No. 123. Explain the E Minor Kex. (See "Class Method," \& 805 and 821 inclusive.)


La, la, silo,
mi.


No. 129. Explain the Whole Rest. 'Sing each part separately by syllables.)

$$
\text { MET. }=80
$$

Oraz.

1. Hark ! the peal - ing, Soft - ly steal-ing, Evening bell, Even-ing bell;
2. Wel-come is the si - v'ry mu - sic, Silo - v'ry bell, sill - v'ry bell;


No. 130.
D. K. En. MET. $=60$.


2. But for-ev-er onward, Like a liv-ing thing; And with power re - sit - less, Swaying ev'rything.

3. Onward and for-ev - er, Vastly and sur - blime, Never backward, never, Cri-eth Father Time.


## 6GOD IS THERRE。"

No. 131. Explain the D key. (See "Class Method," 88822 and 856 inclusive.)
H. R. P.


No. 132. Round for four parts.
F. Le C.

Oraz.


No. 133. Round for four parts.


Sing it 0 - ver with your might; Nev-er leave it, nev-er leave it till 'tis right.
No. 134. Round for four parts.
Met. $=126$.


No. 135.
C. H. BATEMAN

MET. $=92$.
4

1. Days of sum - mer glo - ry! Days I love to see ;
2. Days of sum - mer glo - ry! Fore - casts of a day


3. Days of sum - mer glo - ry! Swift - ly are ye fted,
4. Days of sum - mer glo - ry! Pass ye on your ways,


No. 136.

## THEGROCER.

H. C. Dodes


1. The gro-cer can-not take his E's Or ev-er C K rest, He's off to mar-ket

2. He makes big prof-its on his T"s, With su-gar mix-es \& He grinds, with cof-fee '

3. When for a man he cuts H E's A big $\mathbf{P}$ C will weigh, And wrap it, ere the


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## THE GROCER. Concluded.


buy-er C's It's mould-y with D K. Most ev - 'ry one the groc-er O's, But

if E's Y Z will Shut down on each dead B T knows, And have no M T till.


No. 137.

## DEAR ONES ALL GOOD-BYE.

E. E. Hewitt.
H. R. Palmer.


1. Dear-ones ${ }^{1}$ all good²by, good³by, Happy móments swiftly fly, Hap-py moments these we spend,

2. Let us not for-get these hours, May they blossom ${ }^{9}$ like the flow'rs, While from our deario ${ }^{10}$ school away,




## DEAR ONES ALL GOOD-BY. Concludeaiz



We shall nev-er say, "Paremell." Dear ${ }^{6}$ nes all, Dear"ones all, Good-by, good-by, good-by. ${ }^{\text {. }}$


Motions.-1. Wave both arms right and left. 2. Bow to the right. 3. Bow to left. 4. Hands in flight motion. 5. Point up. 6, Bow and wave to right. 7. Bow and wave to left. 8. Bow and wave to teacher. 9. Point down, as to growing fiowers. 10. Wave both hands right and left. 11, 12, 13. Same as 1, 2, 3. 14. Hands thrown upward.

## No. 138.

## PURER YGT AND PURER.

Explain p, pp, m, f,ff; Cres., Dim. and Swell.. (See "Class Method," zz857 and 903 inclusive.)

> P, Rankin Hollingsworth.

$\underset{m}{\text { Sur - er yet and sur - er, Peace at last to gain. }}$


No. 139. met. $\quad d=120$.

## SHUMBER SONG.



1. Gen-tly my ba - by, I'll sing thee to 2. Smile thou, my dar-ling, oh, smile in thy
2. Fa - ther in heav-en, thou'ltwatch o'er me


No. 140.
D. K.

WORK AWAY WHILE YOU'RE ABLE.
H. R. PALMER, Jan. 14th, 1893.


1. I re-mem - ber a les - son which was not thrown a - way; "In the (4)
2. And to speed with your la - bor, make the most of to - day; What may
 3. In the world would you pros - per, then this coun - sel o - bey, Out of

 morn of life be use - ful don'tspend too much time in play;" Handswere made to be hin-der you to - mor-row 'tis im - pos-si-ble to say. As for grief and vex -

debt is out of dan-ger, and no cred-it - ors to pay. Let your own hands sup -

 use-ful, if you teach them the way; There-fore for your-self or neigh-bor, make them (

port you till yourstrength shall de - cay; And your heartshould nev-er fail you, ev - en

use - ful ev-'ry day. Work a - way while you're a - ble, work a - way, work a - way. (6)

3oon be light as day. Work a - way while you're a - ble, work a - way, work a - way. $+N=$
when your hair is gray. Work a - way while you're a - ble, work a - way, work a - way
ex

$\{$ The yankee the red, white and bue, \} The husbandman loveth his cattle and B's, But I love U.


\{The hunter, he seeketh the J, \}
$\{$ The whepherd, he seeketh his U', \} The college boy seeketh his fi-nal "B A,"But I C Q.


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No. 142. Explain Dotted Eighth Notes." (See "Cyass Method," \& 904 to 928 inclusive.) Explain D. C. (See"Class Method," \&613.) All voices sing the Melody.


No. 143.

## SOUND THE STRRAK AGAIN.

ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.
 To be sung only at the close.\%


* This final strain should be repeated until all parts come together.

No. 144. All woices sing the Melody. Sing first by syllables, then by la.


No. 145. Sing first by syllables.


Glo - ry to God in the high - est, Peace and good will to men.


Glo - ry to God in the high - est, Peace and good will to men.


## NOW THE SIMADEG OF NIGETN ARE GONE.

No. 146. Explain the B Minor Kex.
H. R. P,

2. Fill our souls with heav'n-ly light, Ban - ish doubt and cleanse our sight;


Lord, may we be thine to - day; Drive the shades of $\sin a$ - way ?


In Thy ser - vice, Lord, to - day; May we stand, and watch, and pray.


No. $14 \%$.

## GIVER OF THEE HEAVENEVYPEACE。

H. R. P.


No. 148. Explain Flats. (See "Class Method," \& \& 929 and 934 inclusive.)


No. 149. Explain the Chromatic Scale, ascending and descending.

Do di re ri mi fa fi sol sil la li ti do do ti te la le sol se fa mi me re rä do.
No. 150. Explain the F Key. (See "Class Method," 8935 and 964 inclusive.)


No. 151.
ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.


Sing we an-oth-er be-fore we de-part, Sing to the praise of our mu-sic-al


No 152.

## ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.



Uncurbed tongues out- run their master, Chattring fast and railing faster ; Art thou deep? Silence keep.
No. 153.
ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.
 Pur-ling stream, your sound I love, Gen-tly, gen - tly glide a - long thro' yon-der grove.
No. 154.
ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.


My dame has a lame, tame crane, My dame has a crane that is lame;


Oh come, gen - tle Jane, feed the dame'slame, tame crane; Feed and go home a-gain.
No. 155.
THE BOY AND THE BIRD.
Words by G .
Arr. from R.

(A,

No. 156.

## ALL MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND.


2. Times of sick-ness, times of health; Times of pen - u - ry and wealth;

 e All my times shall ev - er be Or-dered by Thy wise de - cree.


Times of tri - al and of grief, Times of tri-umph and re - lief.
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No. 157.
WE LIET OUR SONGS TO THEE.
N. J. Squircs.
H. H.. McGranahan, by per.
 ${ }^{2}$ 1. We lift our songs to Thee, Our Sav - ior and our guide;

2. We lift our pray'rs to Thee, Who on - ly hear - eth pray'r;

3. We lift our faith to Thee, In - creased by grace di = vine; e:
 Copyright, 1886, by H. H. McGranahan.

No. 158.
"SUNSHINE.

DRIVE THE NAIL ARIGHT, BOYS.
A. B. Morton.


1. Drive the nail aright, boys, Hit it on the head; Strike with all your might, boys, E'er the time has fled.

2. Standing at the foot, boys, Gazing at the sky ; How can you get up, boys, If you never try?

3. Al-ways per-se-vere, boys, Tho' your task is hard ; Toil and happy trust, boys, Bring their own reward.


Lessons you're to learn, boys, Study with a will; They who reach the top, boys, First must climb the hill.



Tho' you stumble oft, boys, Never be down- cast; Try, and try again, boys, Yon'll succeed at last.


Never give it up, boys, Always say you'll try; You will gain the crown, boys, Surely, by and by.


No. 159.
LET IT NEVER GRIEVE US.
Words partly written by Florence Le Claire.
F. Le Claire.

мет. $=96$.

2. Let us iv - er cher-ish Friendship, love and truth; Then when time shall per-ish,


* 1st time D. C. w $\%$ th 1st stanza, ed time D. C. with ed stanza.

No. 160.
F. RAUL.

THE LORD'S MY SHEPHERD.
f Moderato.


1. The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want, He makes me down to lie

In pastures green, he

2. Yea, tho' I walk thro' death's dark vale, Yet will I fear no ill; For thou art with me,

3. Good-ness and men - cy all my life Shall surely fol - low me; And in God's house for

and thy rod And staff me com-fort still. A ta - ble thou hast fur-nished me, In

iv - er - more My dwell-ing place shall be. The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want, He

me to walk doth make With - in the paths of righteousness, E'en for his own name's sake.

presence of my foes; My head thou dost with oil anoint And my cup on - er - flows.

makes me down to lie In pastures green, he lead-eth me The qui - et waters by.


## No. 161.

COAS'TING.
(Q)

1. Come, boys, get your sleds and a - way let us haste, A - way to the hill-top, there's


2. With whoop and hurrah! each one ran for his sled, And took it in haste from its

| $0 \cdot 6$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| -6 | 6 | 2 |


no time to waste, It's cap - i - tal coast-ing, the snow is so deep, Its froz-en so

peg in the shed; A-way they all ran to the top of the hill, For aught that we
 know they are coast-ing there still, For aught that we know they are coast - ing there still.


## No. 162.

Fred Woodrow. GENTILE IMARE。


1. I will love thee, gen-tle Ma - ry, Far a - way,
2. I will love thee, gen-tle Ma - ry, Long as life


> 1. I will love thee, gen-tle Ma-ry,

Far, yes, far a-way as well as near;

2. I will love thee, gen-tle Ma-ry, Long, yes, long as life it - self shall last,


As the light that gilds the evening, Still prolongs, prolongs the morning past;


By permission of the Author.

## GENTLE MARY. COHCluded.



## No. 163.

## SINNER COME.*



1. Sin - ner come, 'Mid thy gloom, All thy sins con - fess - ing;

2. Sin - ner come, Ere thy doom Shall be sealed for - ev - er ;


Trem - bling now, Con - trite bow, Take the of - fered bless - ing.


Now re - turn, Grieve and mourn, Flee to Christ the Sav - ior.


* This Number should be followed immediately by No. 164, in order to show the similarity of the Keys of F and F sharp as regards representation.


## GRADED STUDIES.

No. 164. Explain Complimentary Signatures. (See "Class Method," z 966 and 980 inclusive.)
Explain the F Sharp Key. Also that it is represented exactly like the F Key.


Now re - turn, Grieve and mourn, Flee to Christ the Sav - ior.


No. 165. Explain the D Minor Key.


1. Gently evening bends O'er vale and hill, Softly peace descends, The world is still.

2. Save the brooklet's gush All things now rest, Ceaseless is its rush To o-cean's breast.

3. Restless thus life Hows With - in my breast; God a-lone be-stows The tran-quil rest.


## NO. 166. ROUND FOR THREE PARTS.



Three blind mice, Three blind mice, Ran a-round thrice, Ran a-round thrice, The

mil - ler and his mer-ry old wife, Ne'er laughed so much in all their life. Three blind mice.
*This strain should be repeated until all parts come together.

No. 1R7. Explain the B Flat Key. (See "Class Method," \& 981 and 1001 inclusive.)


## No. 168.

ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.


Hark ! 'ties the cuckoo's voice From yonder shady grove; List to the mellow notes, The

song I dear-ly love, Hark!'tis the cuckoo's voice, From yonder shady grove; List to the mellow


## No. 169.

## SINGING CMEERILY.

Words and music by Wm. F. Sherwin.
met. $\boldsymbol{\prime}^{\prime}=112$. Note.-The third and fourth braces are in the F key



2. Oh! how pleas-ant-ly time glides on, Tra la la la la, bring-ing pleas-ure,

dio-lia
Eyes that spar-kle with a pure de-light, So bright-ly gleam-ing, On us beam-ing,

 All life's tri-als are a-while for-got, Its troubled dream-ing, I - dle schem-ing;
 Bring with beauty in their glance to-night A cheer-y wel-come to our song. So-s


No. 170. HAVE YOU NOT HEARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL STREAM?


1. Oh, have you not heard of a beau-ti-ful stream, That flows thro' our Father's land:
2. With murmuring sound doth it wan-der a-long Thro' fields of e-ter-nal green,

3. Its fountains are deep and its wa-ters are pure And sweet to the wea-ry soul;
4. This beau-ti-ful stream is the riv-er of life, It flows for all na-tions free;

5. Oh, will you not drink of that beau-ti-ful stream, And dwell on its peaceful shore?


Where songs of the blest in their hav - en of rest, Float soft on the air se-rene.


It flows from the throne of $\mathrm{Je}-\mathrm{ho}$ - vah a - lone, Oh, come where its bright waves roll.
A balm for each wound in its wa-ters is found, O, sin-ner, it flows for thee!


The Spir - it says, come, all ye wea - ry ones, home, And wan-der in sin no more.


Oh, seek for that beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful stream! Oh, seek for that beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful stream!


Oh, seek for that beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful stream! Oh, seek for that beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful stream!


Its wa-ters so free are flow-ing for thee; Oh, seek for that beau-ti-ful, beau-ti-ful stream!

stream!

## JUNIOR GRADE.

No. 171.


PRAISE HIM.

1. Praise, my soul, the King of heav - - - en, To His feet thy tribute bring,
2. Praise Him for His grace and fav - - or, To our fathers in dis - tress,

er, Slow to chide and swift to bless,


 Glo-rious in His faith-ful - ness,


Praise Him, ev - er praise Him, Praise Him, ev-er praise Him, Praise the ev - er-last-ing King,


Praise Him, Praise Him, ev-er praise Him, Glorious in His faith-ful-ness, oh, praise Him,
 ev - er praise Him


No. 172. Explain Triplets. (See "Class Method," \& 1002 and 1020 inclusive.) ROUND FOR THREE PARTS.


No. 173.
TRUSTING IN JESUS. мет. $=84$.


1. Te - sus will nev-er, nev-er for-sake thee; When thou are tempted O turn unto Him;

2. Down from on high He came to re-deem thee; Left His bright kingdom to suf-fer and die ;

3. What tho' the darkest gloom doth enshroud thee ; Blighting thy hopes in the morning of life!


Sinful al-lurements shall conquer thee never, If from the Sav-ior a smile thou dost win;


Now in thy weak-ness He ev-er is near thee; Smile in af-flic-tion for Jesus is nigh;


Je-sus thy Day-Star is ris - ing to cheer thee; He will dis-perse all the shadows of night.


He with His blood has wil-ling-ly bought thee, Ever His strength to thy weakness will lend:


He by His pow'r for - av - er will shield thee, And with thy scr- rows sweet comfort will blend:


He by His love doth ten-der-ly draw thee, Mer-cy and grace He will sure-ly extend:


## TRUSTING IN JESUS. COncluded.



No. 174.

## CHING TO THE BHBLE.

Explain the B key as complimentary of B flat key. Also that it is represented exactly like the B flat key.


1. Cling to the $\mathrm{Bi}-\mathrm{ble}$, tho' all else be tak - en ; Lose not its prom-is - es precious and sure
2. Lamp for the feet that in by-ways have man-dered, Guide for the youth that mould oth er-wise fall;


Souls that are sleeping its ech-oes a -wak - en, Drink from the fountain, so peaceful, so pure. Hope for the sinner whose best days are squandered, Staff for the a - ged and best Book of all.


Cling to the $\mathrm{Bi}-$ ble! Cling to the $\mathrm{Bi}-$ ble! Cling to the Bi - ble, Our Lamp and our Guide.


## No. 175.



1. Gen - tly fall the dews of eve, Rais -ing still the lan-guid flow'rs; D.C. Sweet-ly flow the tears that grieve O'er a mourn-er's strick-en hours.


No. 176. Explain the E Flat Key. (See "Class Method," \& 1025 and 1035 inclusive.)


No. $17 \%$.

## ROUND FOR FOUR PARTS.



Now the blacksmith's arm is swinging And his cheerful song he's singing, Kling, kling, klang, klang.

No. 178.
WHO COMES LAUGHING?


Who comes laughing, laugh-ing, laughing, Who comes laughing here a-main? We come laughing,


Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, We come laughing here a - main, Ha, ha, ha, ha,

ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha.

No 179.

## ROUND FOR FIVE PARTS.



## No. 180.

## E ELAT KEY WE'RE READING.

For questions see "Ciass Method," \& 1036 to 1044 inclusive.

## MET. $\boldsymbol{\delta}=88$



E flat key we're reading, Three flats are the sign ; All these keys we're need-ing, In one grand combine.


E flat key we're reading, Three flats are the sign ; All these keys we're need- ing, In one grand combine.


## JUNIOR GRADE.



## N. 182.

## DEAR SAVIOR, WE GATHER.



1. Dear Sav-ior, we gather our trib-ute to bring The breathings of love, like the blossoms of spriug;
2. When stoop.ing to earth trom the bright-ness of heav'n, Thy blood for our ransom so free-ly was giv'n,

3. Those arms which embraced lit-tle chil-dren of old, Still love to en-cir-cle the lambs of the fold;
4. Ho - san-na, ho-san-na! Great Teacher, we raise Our hearts and our voices in hymning thy praise,


Our gracious Redeemer, we grate-ful - ly raise Our hearts and our voices in hymning Thy praise.
Thou deignest to listen while children adored, With joy-ful ho-sannas, the bless'd of the Lord.


That grace which in-vit-eth the wan-der-ing home, Hath never for-bid-den the youngest to come. For precept and promise so gra-cious-ly giv'n, For blessings of earth and the glories of heav'n.


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## DEAR SAVIOR, WE GATMER. COncluded.


Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! Ho-san-na in the high - est!


Hal-le - lu $\quad$ - jah! Hal-le - lu
jah! Ho-san - na to the Lord!


No. 183.
J. G. Whittien

## A PICTURE MEN'RY BRINGS.

h. r. Palmer.


1. A pict-ure mem-'ry brings to me; I look a - cross the years and see My-

2. I feel her gen - tle hand re-strain My self - ish moods and know a - gain A

3. But wis - er now, a man gray grown, My childhood's needs are bet-ter known, My

 moth - er's chast-'ning love
I. own.

4 Gray grown, but in our Father's sight A child still groping for the light, To read His works and ways aright.

5 I bow myself beneath His hand; That pain itself for good was planned I trust, but cannot understand.

6 I fondly dream it needs must be That as my mother dealt with me, So with His children dealeth He .

7 I wait and trust the end will prove That here and there, below, above, The chast'ning heals, the pain is love.

No. 184. PRECIOUS SAVIOR, DEAR REDEEMER.
мет. $\boldsymbol{d}^{\prime}=63$.
Words and Music by H. R. Palmer.

3. Pre - cious Sav - ior, dear Re - deem - er, Thou wilt bind the bro - ken heart;

B2-30:


## No. 185.

## AWAY WE GO.

C. H. G.
(Use bells or triangles in Chorus.)
Chat. H. Gabriel

men - ry chime and tuneful rhyme Of cheerful fin- ogling sil-ver bells; All pranc-ing steed a - way we speed, All care and sor-row left be - hind; Let

laugh and song we glide a - long, While loud and long the chorus swells. on we go with hearts a - glow, No great - er pleas-ure can we find.


CHORUS.


Hark! the mer-ry, mer-ry voices hear, Now sing-ing on the frosty, frosty atmosphere,


Hark! the merry, merry voic-es hear, Now sing-ing on the frosty, frosty atmosphere,


## AWAY WEE GO. Concluded.

Laugh


HARK: THE VOICE OF JESUS CALLING.
No, 186. Explain the E Key. Also that it is represented exactly like the E Flat Key. (See "Class



1. Hark! the voice of Je - sus call-ing, "Fol-low me, fol - low me!" Soft-ly thro' the
2. Who will heed the ho - ly man-date, "Fol-low me, fol-low me !" Leaving all things
3. Hearken, lest He plead no lon-ger, "Fol-low me, fol-low me!" Once a - gain, oh,
4. Hark! the voice of Je - sus call-ing, "Fol-low me, fol - low me!" Soft-ly thro' the
5. Who will heed the ho - ly man-date, "Fol-low me, fol-low me !" Leaving all things
6. Hearken, lest He plead no lon-ger, "Fol-low me, fol-low me!" Once a - gain, oh,
7. Hark! the voice of Je - sus call-ing, "Fol-low me, fol - low me!" Soft-ly thro' the
8. Who will heed the ho - ly man-date, "Fol-low me, fol-low me !" Leaving all things
9. Hearken, lest He plead no lon-ger, "Fol-low me, fol-low me!" Once a - gain, oh,

si-lence fall-ing, "Fol-low, fol-low at His bidding, "Fol-low, fol-low
hear Him call-ing, "Fol-low, fol- low


!"
me!" As of old He called the fish-ers, me!" Hark! that ten-der voice en-treat-ing me!" Turn-ing swift at Thy sweet summons,


When He walk'd by Gal - i - lee, Still His patient voice is plead-ing, "Follow, fol-low me!" Mar-i-ners on life's rough sea, Gently, lov-ing - ly repeating, "Follow, fol-low me!" Ev-er-more, O Christ, would we, For Thy love all else for-saking, "Follow, fol-low Thee !" A - men.


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No. $18 \%$.
met. $=80$. Explain the C Minor Key.

## IRWIN.



1. Come, says Je - sus' sa - cred voice, Come, and make my paths your choice;
2. Hith - er come, for here is found Baim that flows for ev - ery wound;


No. 188. Explain the A Flat Key. (See "Class Methon," \& 1049 and 1055 inclusive.)


Spring-time brings us blossoms, Buds and flow-ers rare ; And she seaters sunshine, Sunshine ev'rywhere


No. 189.
ROUND FOR THREE PARTS.


They march, they march to the rolling drum, The soldiers bold, see they come, they come To the r-r-r-r-r-rolling drum.
No. 190.


1. Hear the mountain stream-let, In the sol-i-tude, With its ripples saying: "God is ev-er good."
2. Bring, my heart, thy tribute, Songs of gratitude, While all nature ut-ters:"God is ev-er good."

## No. 191.

From Kelly. JOYEUL ARE WE.
J. P. Harter.


1. Joy - ful are we now to own, Rap-ture thrills us as we trace

2. 'Tis Thy grace a - lone can save; Ev - 'ry bless-ing comes from Thee-

3. Thine the Name to sin-ners dear! Thine the Name all names be - fore!


All the deeds Thy love hath done, All the rich - es of Thy grace.


Bless - ed here and ev - 'ry - where, Bless - ed now and ev - er - more.


## No．192．O THOU WHO ART ENTHRONED ON LIGHT．



3．Then shine on us，and let us see The beau－ty of Thy glorious face； Oh ，

（大⿹勹巳 know Thy love will not des－pise The prais－es wè grate－ful－ly bring．A－men．


> to Thy scep-ter may we bow, And ev - er to Thy love be true.

A－men．

may we all, wher-e'er we go, Re-flect Thy om-nip-o-tent grace. A-men.


## No 193.

## FRET年。

met．$=120$ ．Explain the A Key．Also that it is represented like the A Flat Key．
M．W．


## No. 194.

мет. $\boldsymbol{d}_{.}=76$. 1st time Semi-Chorus. $2 d$ time Full Chorus. Divide the class into eight parts.
Werzel, by per. Arr. by F. F


1. How charming are the woods, The verdant, shady woods! The trees, with their leares all in

2. How charming are the woods, The verdant, shady woods! The tree-tops bow down with a

3. How clear our voic-es swell, In verdant sha-dy woods! And hark, how the ech-oes are

mo-tion, Humsweet as the mur-mur-ing o-cean; They're murmuring in the woods,

greeting, As if to re-joice in the meet-ing; The meeting in air - y woods,

ring-ing, They give back the words we are sing-ing; Are sing-ing in air - y woods,
 The ver-dant, sha - dy woods, hal - lo! Hal-lo, hal-lo, hal-lo!.


In ver-dant, sha - dy woods, hal - lo! Hal - lo, hal - lo, hal - lo!


In ver-dant, sha-dy woods, hal - lo! Hal-lo, hal - lo, hal - lo!


* A double quartet in an adjoining room will give a beautiful echo effect. The choir should prolong their last chord three pulses, but the ceho should begin in exact time.



## No. 196.

## COME JOIN THE FESTIVE SONG.

D. K. $\mathrm{EN}_{\mathrm{N}}$


1. Come join the festive song, Wake voices all; Chime with the vernal throng, List to the call.

2. Lord of the rolling year, Round and a-bove, Boundless Thy works appear, Boundless Thy love.

3. Joy - ous we swell the straiu, Thankful to Thee, Watched by Thy care again, Spring-time we see.
4. On - ward for-ev - er flow, Truth's mighty wave! Soon ev -'ry clime below Conquer and save!


Hear we in ev-ry breeze, From rale and mount-ain trees, Glad notes of nature say: "Join ye my lay."


All in the earth and sky, As glide the seasons by, New glories of Thy name Ev-er proclaim.


Still in this gospel land Througs forth the sabbath band Under truth's can-o-py, Happy and free. Sweet as the voice of spring, Then ev'ry tongue shall sing Glo-ry to God on high! Glo-ry for aye.


## SEE THE STARS.

No. 197. Explain the G Flat Key. (See "Class Method," note, 215 page 147.) Before reading this Number, the class should review No. 118 page 36 , when this may follow, explaining six flats as the compliment of one sharp.

Met. $=72$.


No. 198.
мет. $d^{\prime}=: 76$.

## PRAISE.

w. h. Adams.

1. All ye na-tions, join and sing, Praise your Sav - ion, praise your King,

2. Hark! the des - ert lands re - joice, And the is - lands join their voice;


Let it sound from shore to shore, Jesus reigns for av - er - more. A - men.


Joy the whole ce - a - timon sings, Joe - sues is the King of Kings. A - men.


## SIGNATURES FOR THE MAJOR KEYS.

No. 199. All voices in unison.
D. K. Arr. by P.

2. The key of $\mathbf{F}$ one flat must take, Two flats the key of B flat make;


But $D$ has two and $A$ has three, In $E$ are four and five in B. E flat has three, A flat has four, And for $D$ flat count still one more;


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## THE REAPER AND THE FLOWERSS.

No. 200. Explain Cfanting. (See "Class Method," Note 207, page 143.)


No. 201.
DOMINUS REGET ME. (Psalm xxiii.)
H. R. Palmer.

2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { My reason tells me thy com- } \\ \text { mands Are holy; }\end{array}\right\}$
3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { How long, Dear Savior, shall } \\ \text { I feel These struggles }\end{array}\right\}$ in my breast $q\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { When wilt thou bow my stub- } \\ \text { born will, And give my }\end{array}\right.$
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Tells me whate'er my God } \\ \text { demands, Is his most }\end{array}\right\}_{\text {right-eous }}$ due.



No. 203.

2. Give us this day our dai-ly bread, \{Thy kingdom come, Thy \}


[^4]3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And lead us not into } \\ \text { temptation, but deliver }\end{array}\right\}$
us from evil;

No. 204.
DEUS MISEREATUR. (Psalm lxvii.)


1. God be merciful unto

2. That thy way way be known upon earth, Thy saving
3. Let the people praise thee, $O$ God; Yea, let
shall - bless us, $\{$ And all the ends of $\}$

No. 205.
MISERERE MEI, DEUS. (Psalm li.) (2:- - -
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Wash me thoroughly } \\ \text { from mine iniquity, }\end{array}\right\}$
2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { from mine iniquity, } \\ \text { and cleanse me } . . .\end{array}\right\}$
from my sin. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { For I acknowledge } \\ \text { my transgression : } \\ \text { and my }\end{array}\right\}$ sin is ever before me. Hide thy face from
3. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { my sins, and blot out } \\ \text { all . . . . }\end{array}\right\}$ mine in - iquities. $\{$ Create in me a clean
4. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cast me not away from } \\ \text { thy presence, and tak }\end{array}\right.$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { thy presence, and take } \\ \text { not thy Holy . . . }\end{array}\right.$
\}Spir-it from me; renew a right . . .
$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Restore unto me the } \\ \text { joy of thy salvation, } \\ \text { and uphold .... }\end{array}\right\}$ me with thy free Spirit. A = men.
No. 206.
AS THE HART PANTETH. (Psalm xlii.


1. $\{$ As the hart panteth $\}$ \{ after the
2. $\{$ My soul thirsteth for
3. $\{$ God, for the . . . \} liv - ing
4. $\{$ My tears have been $\}$
. my meat . . . \} day and
5. Why art thou cast down, | 0 my
6. 1 Hope . . . . . $\mid$ Thou in
| So panteth my . . | soul after thee, brooks,

And show us the light) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { of his countenance, } \\ \text { and be . . . }\end{array}\right\}$ merci-ful un - to us. A-men.

$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { And all } \\ \text { the . . . . }\end{array}\right\}$ world shall fear - him. A•men.

health a-mong all nations. all the peo-ple praise thee.


COMPLEIMENTARY SIGNATURES. (See "CLASS METHOD," 36966 and 980 inclusive.)

No. $20 \%$.

COMPLEMENTARY SIGNATURES.


The F key and the F\# key are represented by the same degrees of the staff.
Call the last flat of the signature fa and the last sharp ti; read up or down to find do.

No. 208.
COMPLEMENTARY SIGNATURES.

No. 209.
COMPLEMENTARY SIGNATURES.


The ch key and the $\mathbf{E}$ key are rep
ed by the same degrees of the staff
Call the last flat of the signature $f a, a n c$, the last sharp ti; read up or down to find do.
Do

No. 210.
COMPLEMENTARY SIGNATURES.

## COMPLEMENTARY SIGNATURES.

$\qquad$
The Ao key and the A key are repre-
Call the last fat of the signature fa, and Call the last fat of the signature fa, and the last sharp ti; read up or down to find do.
the last sharp ti; read up or down to find do
 Do

## No. 211.

。
## No. 212.

COMPLEMENTARY SIANATURES.
Gb key. Do Gkey. Do
Do

The Gly key and the G key are represented by the same degrees of the staff. Call the last flat of the signature fa, and the last sharp ti; read up or doun to find Do国


GL key.

## REEATIVE MAJOR AND MIMNOR NEODES.

 No. 213. Relative Modes. No. 214. Relative Modes.

No. 216. Relative Modes.
A major key. $\quad \mathrm{F}$ \# minor key.

 य A A A A
do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la DEF\#G.ABC\#DBC\#DEF\#GAB do re mil fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la No. 215. Relative Modes. G major key. E minor key.
do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la
 do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti de re nil fa sil la

|eryorer

No. 21\%. Relative Modes.
E major key. $\quad$ C\# minor key.

No. 219. Relative Modes. No. 220. Relative Modes. F major key. D minor key.
No. 219. Relative Modes.
do ro mi fa sol la ti do la ti de re mi fa sil la
 do re mi fáa sol la ti do la ti do re mifa sill la

Io. 218. Relative Modes. do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la


 do re mula sol la tido la ti do re mifa sil la
do re mi fa sel la ti do la tido re mi fa sil la
 do re mi fáaol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la

Mo. 221. Relative Modes. Eh major key. $\quad$ C minor key.

 do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sill
do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mif fa
 do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil
do re mía a olla ti do la ti do re mi fa ail la


No. 222. Relative Modes.
Ab major key. F minor key.

No. 223. Relative Modes.
Dt major key. Bt minor key.

ITo. 224. Relative Modes.
Gbz major key. Eb minor ke
 do oe mifa sol la ti do la ti do re mifa villa
do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la
 do re mi fa sol la ti do la ti do re mi fa sil la
do re mi fa sol la tido la ti do re mi fa si
 do ro mi fa soll la tid do la ti do ro mí fa sí

## SENIOR GRADE.

Throughout the Senior Grade every piece should be practiced by syllables until all its tones are sung in time and in tune, and all modulations well understood. Less haste will bring greater speed, for every piece which is well learned imparts an added strength to the learner, which will be of great assistance in overcoming the obstacles of all future efforts.

The writer is of the opinion that the entire Grade should first be sung by syllables, all being obliged to beat the time, then return and apply the words, with expression, etc. There is great danger in abandoning syllables and beating too soon, as all are apt to blunder through once, and, with quick ears, catch their several parts by rote, and sing very
well the second time, thus passing for readers whereas, if left to their own powers, unsustained by an instrument, they would make sorry work of reading.

When the syllable names are thoroughly impressed upon the mind as names of tone-relations, the learner has progressed a long way toward an intelligent knowledge of tone-combinations, without which no one can be called a good reader. for a good reader should always know what relation the tone which he is singing sustains to the Tonic. Two terms cannot be called a long time to be confined to the practice of syllables and beating, if, in those two terms, the pupils shall have acquired a knowledge of tone-relationships.

No. 225.

## ENDLESS PRAISE.

Note.-Before studying the three following pages, review all the four part pieces on pages 19 and 34 inclusive.

Robert L. Fletcher.
h. R. Palmer. мет. $=88$.


1. God of eve-ning, God of morn-ing, God of ev - er - last-ing days; 2. All Thy won-drous works ad - mir - ing, God our Sav - ior, Lord of all, 3. Laud and hon - or, praise and glo - ry, Be to Thee, O God most high ;
 Thee we praise in cease-less meas-ure; To Thy throne lift up our songs; God of eve-ning, God of morn-ing, God of ev - er - last - ing days;


In Thy prom-is - es a - bid-ing, Now we lift our eyes a - bove. Thou who art our high-est treas-ure, Un - to whom all praise be - longs. God whose glo - ry earth a - dorn-ing, Calls for end - less songs of praise. A - men.


## No. 226.

SOFT THE EVENENG FALLS.
Explain Canon. (See "Class Method," \& \& 1099 and 1100 inclusive.)


No. 227.
JUST AS THOU WIET:


1. Just as Thou wilt!
2. Just as Thou wilt!
$\qquad$ - -

I wel-come pain, once more the cup

And wea-ry Of fel-low-

> 1. Just as Thou wilt! I welcome pain,
2. Just as Thou wilt! once more the cup


I do not see.
I'll en-ter rest.
Thy will, O

Thee, . . . Tho' to the end
hest, . . . Thro'sweet be - lief dear lord, to Thee, Thy love's be-hest,

I do not see.
I'll en - ter rest.

God, . . . be done, Thy will, O God, be done.
God, . . be done, Thy will. O God, be
Thy will, O God be done. Thy will, O God, be done. done. A
Thy will, O God be done, Thy will, O God, be . . . done. A


Note.-Before studying the three following pages, review pages 36 and 45 inclusive.
No. 228.
OLD HIUNDRED.
(Sing by syllables.)
LOUIS BOURGEOIS. 1552.


Praise God from whom all bless-ings flow! Praise Him all crea-tures here be - low!


Praise Him a - bove, ye heav'n-ly host! Praise Fa - ther, Son, and Ho - ly Ghost!


## No. 229.

## MUGUENOT.

Fr. Mad. Guyon. 1710. Tr. W. Cowper. 1782, alt. Louis Bourgeois. 1551,


1. E-ter-nal God! Thou great un-ri-valed One! Whose light e - clip-ses that of yon-der sun;
2. O God! Thy creatures in one strain a - gree; All, in all times and plac-es speak of Thee;
3. All present thro' in - fin - i - tude of space, Thou art Thy-self Thine own rast dwelling place;
4. Oh, then re - peat the truth that nev-er tires; No god is like the God my soul de-sires;


Compared with Thee, how dim his beau-ty seems! How quenched the radiance of his gold - en beams! E'en I, with trembling heart, and stammering tongue, Attempt Thy praise, and join the gen'r-al song. Soul of our soul! whom yet no sense of ours Discerns, e-lud-ing our most ac - tive powers. He , at whose voice hear'n trembles, e -ven He , -Graat as He is, -knows how to stoop to me.


No. 230.

## O BEAUTHFUL STAR.

Explain Modulation. (See "Class Method,"\& 330, (Sing by syllables and follow the modulation.)


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## No. 231.

COME, YE FAITHEUL.
(Sing by syllables and follow the modulation.)

 Is - ra - el In - to joy from sad - ness,-Loosed from Pha-roah's bit - ter yoke, sleep in death, As the sun, hath ris - en. All the win-ter of our sins,


Jacob's sons and daughters, Led them with unmoistened feet Thro' the Red Sea wa - ters.
Long and dark, is fly - ing From His light to whom we give Laud and praise un-dy - ing.


NO. 232. GUIDE ME, O THOU GREAT JEHOVAH.
2. O - pen now the crys-tal fountain, Whence the heal-ing wa-ters flow; Let the fi-ery,

 Thou art mighty, Hold me with Thy pow'rful hand; Bread of heav-en, Bread of heav-en, cloud-y pil - lar Lead me all my journey thro' ; Strong de-liv'- rer, Strong de - liv'- rer,


Feed me till I want no more. Bread of heaven, Bread of heaven, Feed me till I want no more. Be Thou still my strength and stield, Strong de-liv'rer, Strong deliv'rer, Be Thou still my strength and shield.


No. 233.
OH, SADLY WE PART.
(The 1st and 2nd Tenor parts may be sung by the Sopranos and Altos in the Tenor register.) Call attention to six flats as the complement of one sharp.

2. With sor-row our poor hearts are breaking, For the friend that has gone on be-fore; But we

3. We know that all heart aches and sor-rows, Will be felt there and feared never more; And with

know there's a promise if faith- furl, Well meet on the sweet Heavily shore. We will match, and wait, 'Till


Christ and our loved ones for - eve - er, Well dwell on that sweet Hear'nly shore. We will watch, and wait,' Till



Je-sus shall come, And then with our loved ones Weill all meet at home, Yes, home, well all meet at home.


Je-sus shall come, And then with our loped ones We'll all meet at home, Yes, home, well all meet at home.
Rit-e-dim.


Je-sus shall come, And then with our loved ones We'll all meet at home, Yes, home, well all meet at home.


## SENIOR GRADE.

## No. 234.

DON'T SEEKK FOR FLANS.
Note.-Before studying the three following pages, review pages 46 and 54 inclusive.

## D. K. C. мет. $=104$.

H. R. Palmer.
(4)

1. Don't seek for the flaws as you go thro' life, And $e$ - ven if you should find them, It is


2. The cloud-i - est night has a hint of light Some-where in its shad-ows hid-ing; It is

wise and kind to be some-times blind, And to look for the vir - tues be - hind them; $\operatorname{cq}^{\text {¢ }}$
 bet-ter far, you shonld hunt for a star, Than for spots on the great sun a - bid -ing;


Don't seek for the flaws as you go thro' life, And e-ven if you should find them, It is



Don't seek for the flaws as you go thro' life, And e-ven if you shoold find them, It is

wise and kind to be sometimes blind, And to look, for the vir-tues be-hind them.

wise and kind to be sometimes blind, And to look for the vir - tues be-hind them.


No. 235.


SCALE ETUDE. $8 s \& 7 s$

1. Sink not yet, my soul, to slum-ber, Wake, my heart, go forth and tell

2. But our wis-dom vain-ly pon-ders, Fath-oms not the lov-ing tho't;


All the mer-cies with-out num-ber That this by -gone day be-fell.


Nev-er tongue can tell the won-ders That each day for us are wrought.


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## No. 236.

## IVIZRAIVI。7s.

Call attention to five flats as the complement of two sharps.


1. When in si-lence, ơer the deep, Dark-ness kept its death-like sleep; 2. But a beam of ho - lier light, Gild - ed Bethlehem's lone - ly night,
 When the glo - ry of the Lord, Mer-cy's sun-light, shone a - broad.


No. 237.

## THEE SAY WE ARE OLD.

Jas. H. Robinson.


1. They say we are old, dear heart of mine, But the tho't brings no pain to me; For each
2. The wild wares dash high dear heart of mine, And the wa - ters are deep and cold; But the
3. And so as we wait,dear heart of mine, For our boat to comedown to the sea, We will


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## THEY SAY WEE ARE OLD. COncluded.


day we drift on the riv-er of life, Brings us near-er the crys - tal sea, I white winged ships out - ride the storm, When the sail- ors are true and bold ; And with think of the past, its sorrows and joys, And of what the future may be; Of the

think when I list-en, I hear the sound Of the breakers up-on the shore; Of the Christ the cap-tain there's nanght to fear, For the temp-est o-beys his will; For the loved ones who wait on the heav'n-ly shore, Where the saints in their beau-ty shine; Of the

boat-men's song as they sail a-way To the beau-ti-ful ev - er-more. To the wild wares are calmed and the winds are hushed At the sound of his "peace be still." At the ones who will fol-low us o'er the sea, To that new home, dear heart of mine. To that

beau-ti-ful, beautiful ev-er more, To the beau-ti-fnl, beau-ti-ful ev-er-more, sound of his "Peace be still, be still," At the sound of his "Peace be still, be still," new home, dear heart, dear heart of mine, $\mathrm{T}_{0}$ that new home, dear heart, dear heart of mine,

boat-men's song as they sail a-way To the beau-ti-ful ev-er-more, (ev-er-more.) wild 世aves are calmed, and the winds are hushed At the sound of his "Peace be still," ("Peace be still.") ones who will fol-low us o'er the sea, To that new home,dear heart of mine, (heart of mine.)


No. 238. GREAT IN GLORY IS OUR KING. Ps. 138.
Note.-Before studying the following pages, review pages 56 and 62 inclusive.


## CHIREIS.


in thy ho - ly place, And praise thee for thy truth and grace.
trou- ble 'round me roll, Thou, Lord, wilt yet re-vive my soul. All Kings of earth shall give thee praise, When

from thy mouth they learn thy $\left.\begin{array}{rl} \\ 2\end{array}\right\}$; They in Je-ho-vah's mass shall sing, For great in glo- ry is our King.


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* In the 1st, 3rdi and 5th stanzas these first four words may be sung alternately by Bass and Alto. In the 2nd and 4tr stanzas they should be sung by all voices in unison, passing on without pause.

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NO. 240. LET EVERY MEART REJOICE AND SING.


Let av - 'ry heart re- joice and sing, Let cho-ral anthems rise, Ye rev'rend men and


Let av - 'ry heart re-joice and sing, Let choral anthems rise, Ye rev'rend men and

children bring To God your sac -ri - fie. For He is good, the Lord is good, The Lord is good, and

children bring To God your sac -ri - fie. For He is good, the Lord is good, The Lord is good, and

kind His ways; With songs and honors sound- ing lond, The Lord Jehovah praise, While the rocks

and the rills, While the vales . . . . and the hills A glorious anthem raise; Let each prolong the


While the rales and the hills

grate-ful song, And the God of our fathers praise, And the God of our fathers praise.
 grate-ful song, And the God of our fathers praise, And the God of our fa-thers praise.

No. 241.
WHAT DOES LITTLE BIRDIE SAY?

Lord Tennyson.
(4) What does lit - tle bird - ie say, In her nest at peep of day? (9-8 $8 \rightarrow$ 2. What does lit - tle ba - by say, In her bed at peep of day?

ए: $4=9$

(4)-

Bird - ie rest a lit - tle long - er, Till the lit - tle wings are strong - er, (9)
 Ba - by sleep a lit - tle long - er, Till the lit - tle limbs are strong - er, (e):


Note.-Before studying the five following pages, reviow pages 63 and 68 inclusive.
NO. 242. SAVIOR, AGAIN TO THY DEAR NAME WE RAISE.


1. Sav - ior, a - gain to Thy dear name we raise, With one ac-cord, our parting hymn of praise; 2. Grant us Thy peace, Lord, thro' the coming night, Turn Thou for us its darkness in - to light;
2. Grant us Thy peace thro'-out our earthly life, Our balm in sor-row and our stay in strife;


We rise to bless Thee ere our worship cease, And now de-part-ing, wait Thy word of peace. From harm and danger keep Thy children free, For dark and light are both a - like to Thee. Then, when Thy voice shall bid our conflict cease, Call us, O Lord, to Thine e - ter-nal peace.


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No. 243.
WELCOME TO MAY.


All ra-diant with

2. Come with the lay of glad-ness, So full with the sounds of mirth,

So sweet and so
3. Come in the noon-day gleaming, When bright with each golden ray,

The sun with his

pure from mu-sic's store, To hail thy gladsome birth. Hail, May, bright,wel-come May, Charming
light in lus-ter bright, Doth greet thee,merry May.

sun - ny month of May, Like the birds we chant the words To welcome love - ly May.


No. 244.
WHIILE AHILIS MUSEMED. (Boat Song.)


1. While all is hushed on ev - 'ry side,

While all is hushed on ev -'ry side,


2. We hear the ech-oing hills respond,

We hear the ech-oing hills respond, p

| While all is hushed, | On |
| :--- | :--- |
| The hills respond, | The |



We wake, we wake, we wake the swelling note; We wake, we

\#b
We hear the echoing hills respond, As we approach the shore; We hear the echoing


## WHELEALLIS HUSHED. Continued.



The sil - v'ry moon, the sil-v'ry moon shines far and wide ; The sil - v'ry The moon looks down, the moon looks down with smiles so fond; The moon looks

far and wide. smiles so fond.

And smoothly, smooth-ly Then wake, wake the strain, wake the


Shines far and wide. And smoothly, smoothly glides our boat,
With smiles so fond. Then \#ake, wake the strain, wake the strain once more,

And smoothly
Wake the strain, wake the

WHILE ALL IS MUSHED. CONCluded.

glides our boat; The sil-v'ry moon shines clear and bright, And smoothly glides our boat; 'The sil - v'ry strain once more ; The moon looks down with smiles so fond. Then wake, then wake the strain, The moon looks

glides our boat; The moon shines bright.
strain once more; The moon looks down.

And smootilly glides our boat; The sil - v'ry Then wake, then wake the strain, The moon looks

glides our boat; The sil - v'ry moon shines clear and bright. And smoothly glides our boat ; The sil - v'ry strain once more ; The moon looks down with smiles so fond. Then wake, then wake the strain, The moon looks

moon shines clear and bright, And smoothly glides our boat, Smooth - ly glides our boat, And smooth-ly down with smiles so fond, Then wake the strain once more, Wake . . the strain once more; Then wake the

moon shines clear and bright, And smoothly glides our boat, And smooth-ly glides our boat, down with smiles so fond, Then wake the strain once more, Then wake the strain once more,


## No. 245.

## THOU ART MY SHEPHERID.

Note.-Call attention to five sharps as the complement of two flats.
M. E. Thalheimer. met. $\=112$.


1. Thou art my Shep-herd, Car-ing in ev - 'ry need, Thy lit - tle lamb to feed, Trusting Thee still;

2. Or if my way lie Where death o'erhanging nigh, My soul would ter-ri - fy With sudden chill,-


In the green past-ures low, Where living wa-ters flow, Safe by Thy side I go, Fearing no ill.


Yet I am not afraid; Whilst softly on my head Thy ten-der hand is laid, I fear no ill.


Used by permission.
No. 246.
SOF'TLY SLEEEP. (Serenade for male voices.)
(Ladies may sing the tenor parts in the tenor register, thus producing the effect of a male chorus.)
D. K. S. N.
H. R. Palmer.


1. Soft - ly sleep! in peace - ful pleas - ure, Now Thy wea - ried eye - lids close!
2. Soft - ly sleep! oh, what can se - ver True af - fec-tion's con - stan - cy?
3. Soft - ly sleep! a bright - er mor - row Wake Thee with its fresh - 'ning light;


May some strain of heav'n-ly meas - ure Lull Thy heart to calm re - pose.
Tho' those eyes should close for - ev - er, Ne'er should cease my love for Thee.
Wake to life un-dim'd by sor - row, Peace be with Thee, love, to-night.


No. 247.


## No. 248.

## JUST FOR TO-DAY.

Note.-Before studying the three following pages, review pages 69 and 74 inclusive.
E. R. Wilberforce.
H. R. Palmer.

мет. $=88$.

2. Let me no wrong or i - dle word Un-think-ing say; Set Thou a seal up-
3. And if, to - day, this life of miue Should ebb a - way, Give me Thy Sac-ra-

stain of sin, Just for to-day. Help mé to la - bor earn- est - ly, And du - ly
 on my lips, Thro' all to-day. Let me in sea-son, Lord, be grave, In sea-son ment Di-vine, Fa-ther, to-day. So for to-mor-row and its needs I do not


pray; Let me be kind in word and deed, Fa - ther, to - day.

gay; Let me be faith - ful to Thy grace, Dear Lord, to - day.
pray; Still keep me, guide me, love me, Lord, Thro' each to-day. A - men.


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## No. 249.

GO TO THY REST IN PEACE.


cease; From earthly care in sweet re-lease Thine eye-lids blest, No more by sin and sorrow pressel, But hush'd in guile, For soon with a qui - et sleep. ce- les-tial smile, We meet to part no more. A - - men.
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No. 250.
CRADLE SONG.
L. S. Lesson.


1. Ev'-ning is balm-y and cool in the west, Lulling the bright verdant meadows to rest;

2. Now all the flowers are gone to re-pose, All the sweet in-cense cups peaceful-ly close;
3. Sleep till the flowers are op'n-ing once more, Sleep till the lark in the morning shall soar;



Twink-le like sil-ver, the stars in the skies, Peeping at two little slum-ber-ing eyes;


Bloss-oms, rock'd lightly on evening's mild breeze, Drow-si-ly, dream-i - ly, swing in the trees; Sleep till the golden bells heaven - le chime Fes-tive-ly welcome the morn-ing's sunshine;


Sleep, sweet - ly sleep, . . . Sleep, sweet - ll sleep; . . Their match the good


> Sweet-ly sleep,

Sweet-ly sleep; Their watch the good

angels in Par-a-dise keep; Sleep . . Sleep, . . Sleep sweet • ly sleep.

an-gels in Par-a-dise keep; Sleep . . Sleep, . Sleep sweet-ly sleep. . .


## No. 251. WE MAY NOT CLIMB THE HEAVENLY STEERS.

Note.-Call attention to four sharps as the complement of three flats.

vain we search the low - est deeps, For Him no depth can drown.
faith has yet its Ol - i - vet, And love its Gal - i - lee.
touch Him in life's throng and press, And we are whole a - gain.
 own Thy sway, we hear Thy call, We test our lives by Thine! A - men.

No. 252.


1. Je-sus, lov-er of my soul, Let me to Thy bo - som fly, While the bil-lows near me
2. Oth- er ref- uge have I none; Hangs my helpless soul on Thee; Leave, ah! leave me not a-

3. Thou, O Christ! art all I want-Hore han all in Thee I find; Raise the fal-len, cheer the
4. Plenteous grace with Thee is found, Grace to par-don all my sin; Let the heal-ing streams a


roll, While the tempest still is high ; Hide me, O my Sav-ior hide, Till the storm of
lone, Still support and com-fort me : All my trust on Thee is stayed; All my help from
 faint, Heal the sick and lead the blind. Just and ho-ly is Thy name, I am all unbound, Make and keep me pure with-in; Thou of life the Fountain art, Free - ly let me


life is past; Safe in -to the ha- ven guide; Oh, re-ceive my soul at last!
Thee I bring; Cov-er my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing

righteousness; Vileand full of sin I am, Thou art full of truth and grace.
take of Thee; Spring Thou up within my heart, Rise to all e-ter-ni-ty. A - men.


Note.-Before studying the three following pages, review pages 75 and 77 inclusive.
No. 253.
ARISE AND SHINE.


1. Out of dark-ness in - to light, Je - sus calls the sons of night; Out of mid-night
2. From the pris - on house of sin, From the pow'r with-out, with-in; From this mor - tal
3. From this world's al-lur - ing snares, From its per - ils and its cares, From its van - i-
 nev - er palls, Je - sus now in mer - cy calls.

A - rise and shine!

shine! Thy light is come, The glo - ry of the Lord is ris-en up - on our gloom.


No. 255.
E. E. Hewitt. мет. $d=60$. $\theta^{b}-\frac{2}{2}+c^{2}+2$

1. Hap - py our birth-days, when we glad-ly bring, Hearts of af - fec-tion to our Sav-ior

2. Hap - py our birth-days, when the past we see Sparkling with mercies, all His gifts so

3. Hap - py our birth-days when His voice we hear, Try - ing to serve Him bet-ter ev -'ry

4. Hap - py our birth-days, if each milestone be Near-er the mansions by the crys-tal


King, Lay-ing our gifts be-fore Him while we sing Sing-ing His ten-der love.

free; Oh, how our Sav-ior loves us, you and me! Sing-ing His ten-der love.
\#\# b
year; Thinking of oth-ers we may help and cheer, Sing-ing His ten-der love.

sea; Near-er the Home Land,where His face we'll see, Sing-ing His ten-der love


Singing His ten-der love, trusting His care, Happy our birthdays are, Shining and fair ;


Well may our hands grateful of - fer-ings̀ bring, While with our lips bright hosannas we sing.



Well may our hands grateful of - fer-ings bring, While with our lips bright hosannas we sing.


## No. 256.

## LET US ARISE.

Dedicated to the Christian Citizens of our Land.
E. D. Mund. Note.-Call attention to three sharps as the complement of four flats. E. S. Lorenz.


1. Do not slum-ber in your tent, Christ-ian sol - dier, While the foe is spreading wee thro' the

2. Can you lin - ger in yourtent,Christian sol - dier? Sa-tan's smil- ing o'er your i - dle de -

3. Let us rise in ho - ly wrath, Christian sol - diers, Crush the e-vil neath the heel of your

lay; Thous- ands, per - ish while you wait, While you coun - sel and de-bate; Heed you

might! Count-ing cost, no long - er wait, For-ward, man-hood of the State! For in

not their aw - ful fate, as they stray? Let us a - rise! all u-nite! Let us a -


God yourstrengthis great for the right. Let us a - rise! all $u$-nite! Let us a -

num-bersmay be few, God will lead us grand-ly thro', And our arms with strength renew by his might.
NH:
num-bers may be few, God will lead us grand-ly thro', Andourarms with strength renew by his might.


No. 257. Don't prolong the tones into the time of the rests.

No. 259. Keep a firm mental grasp on the pulses.

No. 260. Syncopation. (See "Class
 Method," ${ }^{2} 1224$ and 1254 inclusive.)

No. 261. Explain Legato, Doublets and Rit.

No. 262. Triplets and Unequal Doublets.


No. 263. Triplets, Doublets and Quadrulets.

No. 264. Syncopation.


No. 265. intervals of A Sixth.
No. 265. MTtrvalior A sixth.

 No. 26\%.

 No. 268.
(


EXERCISES IN RHYTHMICS．
（First sing＂la＂to each note，then the entire exercise with＂ah．＂
No． 269.
No． 275.

Accompaniment for each Exercise on this page．
No． 276.
Accompaniment jor each Exercue on
No． 270.
No． $27 \%$ ．

No． 271.
No． 278.
费 ce：
No． 272.
No． 279.

No． 273.
No． 280.

No． 274.
No． 281.


No． 283.
贯


No．286．

No． $28 \%$.

No． 288.

No． 289.
葛 $5 \cdot 5 \cdot=5$


No． 290.

No． 291.
㞓
No． 292.
局
No． 293.
両

## VOCALISES.

Always stand while practicing these exercises. Stand firmly on both feet, chest well forward and chin slightly elevated.

$$
\text { No. } 294 .
$$

B




No. 301.
B




VOCALISES.
No. 294. Continued.

No. 295. Continued.


No. 296. Continued.


No. 298. Continued.

No. 299. Continued.

No. 300. Continued.

No. 301. Continued.














No. 310. Preparation for the trill.
(



No. 310. Continued.


No. 310. Concluded.


## VOCALISES.




## No. 314.

 No. 315.
 No. 316.
 No. $31 \%$ 。

No. 318.


## No. 312. Continued.

 (4)No. 313. Continued.
 No. 314. Contimured.

No. 315. Contimued.
640
No. 316. Continued.

No. 31\%. Continued.
 No. 318. Continued.


腰

## VOCALISES.

No. 312. Continued.


No. 313. Contimued.


No. 314. Continued.

No. 315. Continned.


No. 316. Continued.


No. 31\%. Continued.



No. 312. Concluded.

No. 313. Concluded.


## No. 314. Concluded.


No. 31b. Concluded.


## No. 316. Concluded.



No. 31\%. Concluded.


## No. 318. Concluded.




SOLFEGGI FOR TWO VOICES.
These exercises may be practised in either of the five following ways, viz. by two Soprano voices; Soprano and Alto; Soprano and Tenor; Tenor and Alto, or all parts together with Soprano and Tenor against Alto and Bass.

No. 319.


No. 321.
H. R. P.


No. 322.
H. R. P.


SOLFEGGIO.
No. 323. All voices in unison. Sing first by syllables; second by la, giving a la to each note; third by la, observing the slurs.


## STUDIES OF GRACE NOTES, TURN, Etc.

No. 324. The Appogeiatura.


No. 325. The Acclaccatura.

No. 326. The Double Appoggiatura.

No. 327. The Turn, with three notes.

No. 328. The Turn, with four notes.



## ARTICULATION. (Connecting Tones.)

No. 329. Portamento.
䒴
No. 330. Portamento.

No. 331. Portamento.




EXERCISES WITH ITALIAN VOWEL SOUNDS.
No. 332. Pronounce $a$ as in far; $e$ like $a$ in fate; $i$ like $e$ in meet; $o$ as in note; $u$ like $o o$ in moon.


ETUDE.
No. 333. Met. $=$ 72. Explain Phrasing. (See "Class Method," z 1492.)


PRIRASEG。
NO. 334. Solfeggio. Sing la, or ah.



No. 334.
PMRASING. Concluded.




No. 335.
ROULADE EXERCISE.








No. 339. All voices in unison. All the flats appear here as diatonic tones. (This exercise is intended


No. 340. All voices in unison. The incorrect construction of two of these chords is rendered necessary by the object for which the exercise was written viz: the chromatic scale descending. H. R. P.


No. 341. мет. $=60$.
h. r. Palmer.

Do di re ri mi fa fi sol sil la li ti do etc.
$\begin{array}{ll}9: 3 & : \\ 4 & : \\ 4 & ?\end{array}$


## DAY SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE DEPARTMENT.

DARE TO DO RIGMT.
 Stand by your conscience, your hou - or, your faith; Stand like a he - ro and bat - tle 'til death; Treasures the tears that his striv-ing ones shed, Countsand pro-tects ev-'ry hair of your head; Look at your work as you'll look at it then-Scann'd by Je-ho-vah, and an-gels, and men;


Angels will hast-en the sto- ry to tell. Dare to do right, Dare to be true, Dare! dare!dare to be true !


## WHEN YOU ARE IN TROUBLE.

H. R. Palmer.

all a-way! Bun-dle up your dis. mal doubts And fling them all a - way. way your tears! Laugh a - way your gloom-y thoughts And wipe a - way your tears.
clear and strong! Sound the tones of com-ing joy, Both loud and clear and strong.


## STORY OF THE RAINDROPS.

H. E. Hewitt.
(Motion Song.)
H. R. Palmer.


1. One day, the lit - tle drops of rain, Dash'd ${ }^{1}$ downagainst my window pane; I tho't ${ }^{2}$ how ver-y 2. She told me of the ${ }^{7}$ toss-ing sea, How ve-rystrangeitseems to me! The sun can, ${ }^{8}$ by a 3. The lit-tle rain-drops ${ }^{13}$ feed the rills, That run in ${ }^{13} \mathrm{mu}$ - sicdown the hills, And these, in turn, will
2. Our Heav'nly ${ }^{17}$ Father, wise and great, All things up-on Thy bidding wait; Thy hand leads ${ }^{18}$ out the

begged her not to read her book, But tell me, ${ }^{4}$ on this rain-y day, How came those drops from far away. sails ${ }^{10}$ up- on the deep bluesky; But when these ${ }^{11}$ dark and heavy grow, They fall in ${ }^{12}$ drops to earth below. form an- oth-er show'r of rain, Ah, lit- tle drops! ${ }^{16}$ I know you well, Yourhisto-ry I now can tell.
o - verspread the ${ }^{21}$ sunny skies, And when Thou ${ }^{22}$ seest best, they fall: Dear Lord, Thy love ${ }^{22}$ is over all.


Chorus.


Motions-1. Dashing motion both hands. 2. Cheek resting on hand, in meditation 3. Take next child's hand. 4. Arms raised and lowered with fluttering fingers; rain motion. 5 Snapping fingers. 6 Point to flowers or ground. 7 Wave motion, both hands 8 Pomt up 9 Hands paced low; slowly raised 10 Hands moved over head. 11. Form arch 12 Rain notion. 13 Rignt arm swung with rippling motion of fingers. 14 . Wave motion. 15. Hands placed low, slowly raised. 16 Shake forefiger. 17. Look up 18. Deseribe circle. 19. Rippling motion. 20. As before. 21. Arch. 22. Hands clasped, look up.

HOW GHASS HS INADE。
(For Kindergarten Classes.)
Words and Music hy H. R. Palmer.

sand is tak - en, says the rhyme, And mixed with so - da and with lime, blow the bot - tle, tum-bler, shade; Such curi-ous things by them are made.


Then sift-ed and made smooth like clay, And heat-ed hot with-out de - lay; The The win-dow panes, so clear and white-On which Jack Frost has danced all night-Are


## BRIGHTT AND EARLY.

мет. $d=72$.
H. R. Palmer.


1. Hal - loo, hal-loo! calls Far-mer Jo, A pleas- ant day is break-ing; The
2. Heigh-ho, heigh-ho! says Far - mer Jo, Our day's work now is end - ed; At


Heigh-ho, heigh-ho! to Far-mer Jo, Cries ev - e - ry boy a bound-ing; All


Work well be - gun is one half done, We learn from an old-time say-ing; An


ear - ly start is no small part Of a - ny game we're play -ing, But list to the winding

horn, The mel-low horn, the mel-low horn, The mel-low wind-ing horn, the mel-low


[^5]
## HE CARETH FOR ME:


shalt be safe - ly led.
He cares for me! He cares for me! Sing to Thy
bur-dens all to bear.
"choose the bet-ter part."


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## GRADED STUDIES.

## BEAUTIFUL MAY.

Words partly written by H. R. P.
$m f$ Soprano. met. $d^{\prime}=76$. Tempo di Valse.
$\begin{array}{ll}-3 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$

1. La,
la, la,
la, la,
la, la, . Oh, charm-ing it is, and de-light- ful to dwell, On thy (Su-
-7 2. La, la, la, la, la. la, la,. Each heart is so light, and each eye is so bright, As we

sweet fas - ci - na-tion, O beau-ti-ful May, . . No words can the half of thy love - li-ness

list-en to Na-ture'shar-mo-ni-ous lay, . Oh, spring, love-ly spring, to thy con - fidence


light- ful to dwell, On thy sweet fas- ci - na-tion, O beau-ti - ful May, . . No words can the half of thy有 -
eye is so bright, As we list- en to Nature's har-mo-ni- ous lay, O spring, lovely spring to thy



## HEAUTIFUL, MAY. COncluded.



## HOVETK NHGEIT。

May be transposed to $G$, and used as a male chorus-or, to A-or to Bflat, the ladies singing the 1st and $2 d$ Tenor in Alt.


## FAIR EVENING HOUR.

E. E. Hewitt.

hush-es the flow'rs to slum - ber, With lull-a - by mel - o-dies, O, calm as the lake - let's dew-drops are gen - tly fall - ing, The wounds of the day are heal'd. We wel-comethe gra - cious read-y; O soul, to greet them, Tho' ear-ly the call, or late. Soon pass-es the star - ry

peace; And soft - ly blend-ing, With pray'rs as - cend-ing, Come whispers of heav'n-ly peace.


## SLEIGHING SONG.

S. H. Lighter.
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## ALWAYS AT THE SCHOOL.

F. E. B.

"Come to meet-ing," We are al-ways here. Friend and Father, Whom wo wor-ship here ! longer spurning, Joy-ful we o - bey.

Always at the school, always at the school, Working with a will,

eve - - er; Al - - - ways at the school,
We will let it fail, no, never!
Working for it ev--er; Always at the school, always at the school,


## WISHES.

1st stanza D. K. 2d stanza by H. R. P.

> h. R. Palmer.

## (G3

1. I wish that friends were al-ways true ; And motives al - ways pure, I' wish the good were
 H-
2. I wish each friend would meet each friend With heart-y sal - u - tation; That eyes, and lips, and

 not so few, I wish the bad were few-er. I wish that per-sons ne'er for - got To (9)
 fin-ger tips Would show their ad-mi - ra - tion ; I wish when friends ad - mire their friends, They'd (e):
 . I wish that prac-tic - ing was not So dif - fer - ent from preaching. 9 (1) teach-ing,
 fess it, And not de - lay till life's last day, Be-fore they dare ex - press it.


## POPPING CORN. *



1. I love to sit be - side the fire Up - on a win - try night, And

2. We chat and laugh and sing a song So hap - py ev - 'ry one, And

hear the pop-ping of the corn, So dain - ty and so light, So dain - ty

sit be - side the cheer-ful fire, Un - til the corn is done, Un - til the

and so light. Then pop, pop, pop, pop, pop goes the corn, Like snowflakes pure and

corn is done. Then pop, pop, pop, pop, pop goes the corn, Like snowflakes pure and

white, Then pop, pop, pop, pop, pop goes the corn, So dain-ty and so light.

white, Then pop, pop, pop, pop, pop goes the corn, So dain-ty and so light


Used by permission of S. H. Lightner, owner of copyright.
Each member of the class should use a white handkerchief at the words "pop, pop," and at the Hold lift the handkerchief high and make it tremble.

## MARCH, MARCH ONWARD.


2. Harb, hark, loud the trum- pet sound, Wake, ye children of the light; Time is past for sloth and sleep;
3. See, see, yon-der shines your home; Gates of pearl and walls of gold, Joy that heart hath nev - er known




Then, when all the strife is done, Rest in peace for $-\mathrm{ev}: \mathrm{er}$ - more.
Faint not, tho' the way be long; Fainting,still you may pur-sue. Hareh, mareh on-ward, sol-diers true, Be it yours to sing His praise, Praise that He your King shall own.


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## KEEP TEN'TENG, TO'ARD WTME HEGML,ANDS.



## I WILE, SHOE' KY PRASE IN GLORY.

P. H. Dingman.


1. You ask what makes me hap-py, my heart so free from care, It is be-cause my
2. I was a friend-less wand'rer till Je - sus took me in, My life was full of
3. I wish that av - 'ry sin - nee be-fore his throne would bow; He waits to bid them
4. I mean to live for Je - sus while here on earth I stay, And when his voice shall
 sor - row, my heart was full of sin; But when the blood so gre - cious spoke
wel-come, he longs to bless them now; If they but knew the rap - ture that wel-come, he longs to hes them now; If they but knew the rap - ture that call me to realms of end - less day, As one by one we gath - er, re-

plo - ry


And we'll all sing hal-le.lu-jah in heaven by and by.
So will I, so will I,
Pb :b
Copyright, 1889, by Jo. R. Sweaty.

HE CADE TO SAVE ME.


Copyright, 1885, by Wm. J. Kirkpatrick.

## "HOLX SPIRIT FROM ABOVE."



## JESUS, TENDER SHEPHERD, HEAR ME.



JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL.


1. Se - gus, love - er of my soul, Let me to
2. Oth - er ref - age have $I$ none; Hangs my help

3. Plen-teous grace with Thee is found,

waters roll, While the tem - pest still is high, Hide me, oh, my Sav-ior, hide, Till the not a - lone; Still sup-port and comfort me; All my trust on Thee is stayed, All my

storm of life is past; Safe in - to the ha - ven guide, Oh, re - ceive my soul at last. help from Thee I bring; Cove - er my de-fence-less head With the shadow of Thy wing

let me take of Thee; Spring Thou up with - in my heart, Rise to all e - ter - ni - ty.

## TYE ROCK THAT IS HIGEERR TMYAN I.

Arr. by Dr. C. C. Miller.


High-er than I, high-er than I, Lead me to the Rock that is high - er than I.
High-er than I, high-er than I, Lead me to the Rock that is high-er than I.


High-er than I, high-er than I, To praise the dear Rock that is high-er than I


## TEMPERANCE DEPARTMENT.

## THE TEMPERANCE CALL.

Franz Abt.


1. Hear the Temp'rance call, Freemen, one and all, Hear your country's ear-nest cry; See your native land
2. Leave the shop and farm, Leave your bright hearths warm, To the polls, the land to save; Let your leaders be
3. Hail our Fa - ther-land; Here thy children stand, All resolved, u - nit - ed, true; In the temp'rance cause


Lift its beck'ning hand, Sons of free-dom, come ye nigh. Chase the mon-ster from our shore, True and no - ble free; Fearless, temp'rate, good and brave.
Ne'er to faint or pause, This our pur-pose is, and vow.


Let his cru-el reign be o'er; Chase the monster from our shore, Let his cru-el reign be o'er.


## YYELD NOT TO TEMPTATION.



Fight man-ful-ly onward, Dark passions sub-due, Look ev - er to Je-sus, He'll car-ry you through. Be thoughtful and earnest, Kindhearted and true, Look ev - er to Je-sus, He'll car-ry you through. He, who is the Sav - ior, Ourstrength will re-new, Look ev - er to Je-sus, He'll car-ry you throngh.


Ask the Sav-i̊r to holp you, Comfort, strengthen and keep you, He is willing to aid you, He will car-ry you through.


## PRAISE YE TME HORD.

## F.J. Crosby.

MET. $d=100$.


Full Harmony.

1. Praise ye the Lord! joy-ful- Iy shout ho - san - na! Praise the Lord with glad ac - claim ;
2. Praise ye the Lord! He is the King e - ter - nal! Glo - ry be to God on high!


Full Harmony.

Lift up ourhearts un-to Histhrone with glad-ness-Mag-ni-fy His ho - ly name.
Praise ye the Lord, tell of His lov - ing kind-ness-Join the cho-rus of the sky.


Full Harmony.


March - ing a-long un-der His ban - ner bright, Trust - ing in His mer - cy as we
Still march-ing on, cheer-i - ly march - ing on, In the ranks of Je - sus we will Still march-ing on, cheer-i - ly march -ing on, In the ranks of Je - sus we will

go (still as we go,) His light di-vine ten-der-ly o'er us will shine; We shall be go (yes, we will go,) Home to our rest, joy-ful-ly home where the blest Gath-er and


Stead-i-ly march -ing on, with our

ban - ner wav-ing o'er us, Stead-i - ly marching on, while we sing the joy - ful cho - rus,


Stead-i - ly marchingon, pillar and cloud go-ing be-fore us, To the realms of glo-ry, to our home on high.


## THIY LIGM'T H COIVE.

M. E. Servoss.


CHORUS. spirited. MET. $=92$.


The light of His truth and love,


## OH, IKIKE TO BE JOLLY.





OH, I LIKE TO BE JOLLY. Concluded.

nev- er, nev - er, drink, for it don't suit me, To toast my friends with a $1, \quad 2, \quad 3$,

"Mer-ry and wise," is the mot-to for me. And "up with the lark in the morn-ing."

"KEEP TRYING."
Words arr. by Florence LeClaire.


1. Have your ef - forts prov'd in vain? Try, keep try - ing! $\quad$ Do not sink to earth a-gain,
2. Fa - ter not but up-ward rise; Try, keep try-ing! Put forth all your en - er-gies,

3. Pond'rous bar- tiers you may meet; Try, keep try - ing! Eq - er 'gainst them brave-lybeat, -


## MARCMENG ON TO VICTORY.


"Touch not, taste not, han- dle not" the dreadful thing, Poi- son not the precious soul. Brothersletus then be Vic- tims soon will be beyond our pow'r to save, soon they'll reach the horrid goal. Brothers let us then be


## [IISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.



I like it, what-ev-er the sea-son may be; I like it, what-ev-er the weather, you see.
I like it, what-ev-er the call-ing may be; I like it, what-ev-er the la - bor, you see; I like it, what-ev-er the call-ing may be; I like it, what-ev-er the la - bor, you see; I like it, what-ev-er the tune it may be; I like it, what-ev-er the voice is, you see;


Bass and Tenorin Unison.


## WE'II, CONQUER IN THE FIGMT.

 fret and frown, and grum-ble at our fate, Be up and do - ing ev - 'ry day, from bold and true, and pleas-ure you will find, Be earn-est, hon - est, dil - li - gent, and


## WHEN EARL, THDES WERRE FLCOWENG.



1. When ear-ly tides
2. When morn-ing tides
3. When evening tides
were flow - ing, came flow - ing, were go - ing,

Were flowing round the
Came flowing up the
Were go-ing down the


## WHEN EARLY TIDES WERE FLOWING. Concluded.



[^6]
## SOFTLLY RIPPLES THE BROOK.



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## WHO HAW ${ }^{\circ}$ THE KEY TO THE CHRISTMAS LAND?

Wm. Lyle. Arr. met. ${ }^{\prime}=76$.


1. Who has the key to the Christmas land, Where the bright fire shines, And the hol - ly twines, And
2. Light are the hearts in the Christmas land, In each group you meet There are fac - es sweet, The


car-rol-ers sing,-a mer-ry band, And bright stars are shin-ing o'er the strand? Who has the key? young and the guile-less ones are there, And brows not yet wrinkled o'er with care.
(e:
(G)


Love has the key, Love has the key,
Christmas land, the Christraas land, With wings of a dove, She comes from a - bove, And o-pens the gates,


And 0 -pens the gates, yes 0 -pens the gates of the Christmas land. Then come, all ye dwellers in


crowns the work to him so dear, When love has the key, love has the key, The key to the Christmas land.


## LULUABY.

(Unaccompanied. May be sung in $B$ flat; Ladies singing the two Tenor parts.)


## TWENTTY THERD PSALM.

(The Lord is my Shepherd.)
(The Quartets and Duets may be sung by all, if necessary.)
H. R. Palmer
M. M. ${ }^{-}=56$.

wa-ters. He re - stor-eth my soul, He re-stor-eth my soul: He lead-eth me in the


Quartet.


## TWEN'TY THIRD PSAE,M. COMtinued.



## TWENTY TMIRD PSALM. CONCluded.



(9)




## TYE LORD WILL PROVIDE.



## I ONCE WAS A STRANGER.


self could I see: Je - ho - vah, Lord Je-sus, my Sav-ior must be.
 Copyright, 1879, by H. R. Palmer.

## EVENING ON THE LAKE.

H. H. Hayden.
L. S. Leason


1. Now, brightly on the yield-ing wave, The moon's soft rays are glanc - ing; The sparkling wa - ter
2. The ev-'ning breez-es gent-ly blow, A sweet re-fresh-ment bring - ing; As on-ward blith-some-

3. We gai-ly dip the gleaming oar, And on-ward now are dash - ing; While taint, and faint-er


## STRRYKE THIE CYMRAL:



Chorus.


All Voices in Unison.


See ad vances, with songs and dances, All the band of Israel's daughters; Catch the
 (盾



## STRIKE THE CYMBAK: CONCluded.



What are na-tions? What thair sta-tions? Is-rael's God is Lord of hosts.

a tempo primo.
$\begin{array}{ll}\ell \\ (9-2) & 1\end{array}$
mon-archsnow? Low be-fore Je-ho-vah bow.
Pride of princes, strength of kings, To the dust Je-


> Chorus. a tempo primo.
 hovah brincs. Praise him, praise him, exulting nations, praise, Praise him, praise him, exulting nations, praise.


Praise him, praise him, exulting nations, praise, Praise him, praise him, cxulting nations, praise.


## MEEREY SENGS TMEE LAAREG

## J. H. Hall, by per.



1. Mer - ry sings the lark, at the break of day,
2. Rouse ye, rouse ye now at the morn-ing call, $\}$ Trala la la, Tra la la la, Tra la la

3. Health and strength are found in the morn-ing air,

> Tra la la la,


la, Tra la la la, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { List - en while she sings her mer - ry lay. } \\ \text { Rouse ye, i - dle dream-ers, one and all. }\end{array}\right\}$ Tra la la la, Tra la la la,


> Tra la la la, Beau - ty, youth and life in na-ture's face,

Tra la la la,


miscellaneous.



## OLD CARE AWAY.



1. Come let us bid Old Care de-part, The
2. We'll send him off with laugh and shout, And

3. Come let us bid Old Care de - part,
4. We'll send him off with laugh and shout,

5. We do not care how soon he goes, We do not care how soon he goes, The 4. Our hearts no more will let him in, Our hearts no more will let him in, With

sigh-ing, cry-ing crea-ture, The sigh-ing, cry-ing creature ; Some one will welcome, grieving, thieving ev - er, With grieving, thieving ev -er; Of ours he is no


Too soon the leaf-lets of the heart He turns to sere and yel-low, He No more our presence round a-bout His gloom-y face shall lin - ger, His

we suppose, Some one will wel-come, we suppose, His ev - er grace-less fea-ture, His kith or kin, Of ours he is no kith or kin, And we will own him nev - er, And


OLD CARE AWAY. COncluded.

av - er graceless feature. But we will cher-ish joy and glee, To make our hearts so we will own him never. But we will, etc.

lightand free, Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! Away, Old Care, Away. a-way, a-way,


## RIEDEMPTION.

## Words and Music by J. P. Harter.


2. When I think of God's great love Send-ing Je-sus from a-bove, Here to suf - fer


He'll save Thee, For he saves a wretch like me; Yes, I know his sav-ing pow'r,

on the tree, All to save a wretch like me; How my heart with joy should swell,


For it keeps me ev-'ry hour, And my brother He'll keep Thee, For he keeps a wretch like me.


And his love to oth-ers tell, And thro' all e-ter-mi - ty I will tell His love to me.


## THOSE EVENING BELLS.

Moore.
H. R. Palmer.

youth and home and thatsweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime, When last I heard their chime.


## THE BLUUE BELES OF SCOTTLAND.

MET. $A=104$.
Scotch Melody, harmonized by H. R. P.
SEMI-CHORUS, (or QUARTET, or FULL CHORUS, very soft.)
FULL CHORUS.

2. Oh, where, and oh, where did your Highland Lad-die dwell? Oh, where, and oh,


The 3rd stanza should be more subdued, and a little slower.
3. Sup - pose, and sup - pose that your Highland Lad should die? Sup - pose, and sup-

where is your Highland Lad-die gone? He's gone to fight the foe, For Vic -

where did your Highland Lad-die dwell?
He dwelt in mer-ry Scot-land, At the

pose that your Highland Lad should die?
The bag-pipes should play o'er him, And I'd


SHEEP, HADY, SHEEP: (Serenade.)
2 4 andante con espressione.

1. Sleep, la - dy, sleep ! the plan - ets weep Their star- dew on the mid-night deep, The moonlight
2. Sleep, la - dy, sleep! the plan - ets weep Their star-dew on the mid-night deep, The moonlight
3. On favor-ing tides the ves - sel glides, The sea-fire spark-les round her sides; And in the

4. But hark! the cry from top-mast high, Its ac-cents tells that land is nigh, And dim-ly

 beam shines on the stream, To light the wa - ter spir - it's dream; Ah, soft - ly thus shall sail the eve-ning gale Is whispering low a sooth-ing tale; Yet, la - dy, sleep, in
 seen the head-land green Is break-ing thro' the mid-night screen; Then wake, then wake, our


vis - ions sweet, A dream-y scene thy gaze shall meet; And while the tall ship slow-ly moves,

home is nigh, Ah, ne'er can rise on fan - cy's eye, A spot be-neath yon a-zure dome,


Thy heart shall fly to friends it loves. And while the tall ship slow - ly move Thy


So love - ly as the land of home; A spot be - neath yon a - zure dome, So



## IN HEAVENLY HOVE ABIDING.

Thalberg Arr. and adapted by H. R. P.

heart may low be laid, But fod is round a - bout me, And can $I$ be dis-may'd? sight is nev-er dim: He knows the way He tak-eth, And I will walk with Him. A-men.


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## ONLY WAITING.

F. A. Mace.

Arr. and adapted by H. R. Palmer.


1. On-ly waiting till the shadows Are a lit - tle long-er grown: On-ly wait-ing till the glimmer
2. On-ly waiting till the reapers Have their last sheaf gathered home: For the Summer time is end-ed,
3. On-ly waiting till the angels O -pen wide the mys-tic gate, At whose feet I long have lingered,


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## DEEP BE THY SLEEP。



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## \{SHE $\}$ SLEEPS BENEATM $\{$ HER $\}$ NATIVE EARTTH.

D. K. D.
(For funeral occasions.)
H. R. Palmer.


1. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { She } \\ \text { He }\end{array}\right\}$ sleeps be-neath $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { her } \\ \text { his }\end{array}\right\}$ na - tive earth, And near the spot that gave $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { her } \\ \text { him }\end{array}\right\}$ birth; $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Her } \\ \text { His }\end{array}\right\}$ 2. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { She } \\ \text { He }\end{array}\right\}$ rests be-neath $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { her } \\ \text { his }\end{array}\right\}$ na - tive earth; With grate-ful hearts we'll sing $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { her } \\ \text { his }\end{array}\right\}$ worth; $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Her } \\ H i s\end{array}\right\}$
2. And oft we'll lift the tear-ful eye, To hear $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { her } \\ \text { him }\end{array}\right\}$ call-ing from the sky; Oh,


## OUR FAIRY QUEEN.

 thought of grief Leave one single trace of care, On their life's unspotted leaf;
 4. : *


the fairy queen. concluded.




 $\square$ e $\qquad$
$\square$ $1 \%=1-1-1 \mid$『" $\square$ 18 $\square$ E $\square$ I:做

## WAKE, LADY, WAKE. Quartet or Chorus.

(The 1st and 2d Tenors may be sung by the ladies, in the Tenor voice.)

2. Pray, la - dy, pray, thy lov-er
true,
O'er roll-ing waves has gone from you;

3. Weep la - dy, weep, thy lov - er true, On snow-white wingshas flown from you;


Will waft to heav'n thy ves - per prayer. Pray, la - dy, pray, Pray, la - dv, pray.


Sweet be his sleep, his toil is o'er. Weep, la-dy, weep, Weep, la - dy, weep.


## THE COMRADES' SONG OF HOPE.



## THE COMRRADES' SONG OF MOPE. COntinued.


(f) - cause a-lone is glo - rious, And wins the fight, And wins the fight. The friends of truth shall be vic(9) is glo - rious, And wins the fight, And wins the fight. The friends of truth are viccause a-lone is glo - rious, And wins the fight, And wins the fight. The friends of truth shall be vic-
 cause is glo - rtous, And wins the fight. And wins the fight. The friends of truth are vic-
 to - rious, For truth is might, For truth is might. Falsehood and malice may as - sail you, And (f) to - rious, For truth is might, For truth is might. Falsehood and malice may as - sail you, And Hty to - rious, For truth is might, For truth is might. Falsehood and malice may as - sail you, And (e) 4



## TME COMRADES' SONG OF HORE. COItinued.



## THE COMIRADES' SONG OF HOPE. COMtinued.



THE COMRADES' SONG OF MOPE. COntinued.


## THE COMRADES' SONG OF HOPE. COItinued.

 ए.\#\#? $\left[\begin{array}{l}-0 \cdot 0 \cdot \rho \\ q \cdot 0 \cdot p\end{array}\right]$



 ITruth your standard, ho - ly your cause, Be faithful to death, for your freedom and laws; For your
 Iruth your standard, ho-ly your cause, Be faithful to death, for your freedom and laws;


For your


## THE COMIRADES' SONG OF HOPE. CONtinued.



## THE COMRADES' SONG OF HOPE. Continued.


 \# $\#$ Truth gour tandard, ho - ly your cause, Be faith- - full to death, for your free-dom and
 .Truth your stand-ard, ho - ly your cause, Be faith - ful to death, for your free-dom and


Truth your stand-ard, ho - ly your cause, Be faith - ful to death, for your free-dom and





## THE COMRADES' SONG OF MOPE Concluded.



A Boy Once Caught a Little Bird． Accidentals（rule for）
A－flat，Major（key of ．i．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Allmy Times are in Thy Hiand．
All ye Nations Join and Sing．．．．
Alto Singers Described
Always at School
Amid the Deep Valley
A－minor（key of
A Picture Memory Brings to Me．
Ire you Tenting
rise and Shi
Irticulation
As Our Heavenly Father
As the Hart Panteth．
Away，Away，the Track is White．．． Away，O＇er the Sea．
Away We Go
Babbling Spring
Bass Clef
Bass Singers Described．
Beautiful May
B－Hat Major（key of
Blest are the Men．
Blow，Bugle，Blow．．．．．．．．
Boys in a Hurry
Brace
Bright and Early
Cancel（explained）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Child of $\operatorname{Sin}$ and Sorrow
Clef．
Cling to the Bible．
Coasting．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Come，Join the Festive Son
Come，Let us Bid old Care Depar
Come，says Jesus＇Sacred Voice
come where Joy and Gladness
come with Gladness
Come with the Dew of Morning．
Come，ye Faithfnl，Raise
Come，ye Thankful People
Complementary Signatures（table）．．． 62 Counting and Measures．．
Cradle song．
Dare to do Right
Days of Summer Glory
Dear Ones，all Good－by
Dear Savior，we Gather
Deep be Thy sleep
Degrees of
Denver－．．．．．．．．．．
Deflat（key of）．
D－flat（key of）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Division of Voices
D－minor（key of ）．．．
Dominus Regit me
Dominus Rlumber in your Tent．
Don＇t seek for Flaws
Dotted Eighth Notes．
Dotted Long Note．
Dotted Quarter Note．．
Double Bar Introduced．
Double Flat．．．
Jouble Measure．
Double Measure（diagram）
Doublets．
Doublets（unequai）
Doxology
Dox ology．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
E－flat Key We＇re Reading
E－fiat Major（key of）．．．．．．．．．．
Eighth Notes
E－Minor（key of
Eternal God，Thou Great
Stude．
Evening Hymn．．．．
Vwening on the Lake
Exercise in Italian Vowels
＂cises in Rhythmics．．．．
cols

## r．

$\square$
$\square$

## rumby Stand．．．．．．．

Furn Stand．．．．．
Foot－ball Craze．
Fractional Part of a Measure．
Fritz Cam
Fritz Came From Schooi．．．．．．
From Egypt Came the Cross Uplifted High
Gently fall the Dews
Gentle Mary
G－flat Major（key of）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Giver of the Heavenly Peace
Giver of the Heav
Glowing Bright and Pleasant
G－major（key of）
God of Eveni
Go to thy Rest in Peace
Great Central Tone
Great in Glol＇y is our King
Guide Me，O Thou Great Jehovah！
Malf Note as a Beat－note
Halloo，Halloo！calls Farmer Jo．
Happy Our Birthdays．．．．
Hard Times，Go and Stay
Hark！the Pealing
Hark the Fairy＇s Foot is Tripping．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Hark！the Voice of Jesus

- Jesus......


## Hark ！＇tis the Cuckoo＇s Voice <br> Have Mercy Upon Me．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Have you not Heard
Hear the Mountain Streamlet
He Careth for Me
He Came to Save M
He Sleeps Beneath His

## Hold．

Holy Spirit from Above
How Brightly
How Charming are the woods．
How Glass is Made
How Sweet，how Heavenly．
Huguenot．．
If a Body Meet a Body
If a Body Meet a Body．．．．
If the World seems Cold．
I Likett．
I Need Thee，Blessed Jesus．．．．．．．．．．． 19 and 7
In Heavenly Love Abiding
In Seasons of Grief．．．．
In Some Way or Other
I Once was a Stranger
Irwin．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
I will Love Thee．．．．．．．．．
I wish that Friends．
Johnny，What．
Joyful we Are．．．．．．．．．．
Just for To－day
Jesus Christ，the Father＇s Son
Jesus，Lover of my Soul
Kagsy
Keep Tenting Toward．
Keep Trying．
Legato
Let kvery Heart Rejoice and Sing．
Let it never Grieve us．
Let us Arise
Lightly Falls the Snow
Light May the Boat Row．
Long Ago a Little Sunbeam．
Long for To－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Lord＇s Prayer
Lovely Night
Lullaby
March，March，On ward
Marching on to Victory
Memoria
Merry Sings the Lark
Morulatio
Morning
Morning Papers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
No Sharps or Flats belong to C
Notes，and Corresponding Rests
Now Brightly on the Yielding Wave．．
Now the Blacksinith
Now the Shades of Night．

## Numerator．

O Beautiful Star
Oh，Charming it is and．
Oh，Have you not Heard
Oh，how Brightly
On，I like to be Jolly
Oh，Sadly we Part
oh，where．and oh，where is your High land Laddie gone
Old Care Awa
Old Hundred
One day the Little Drops of Rain
Only Waiting．
O Thou Who art Eilthroned
Our Birthday Song
Our Fairy Queen．
Out of Darkness into Light．
Phrasing
Popping Corn．
Praise God from Whom．
Praise Him
Praise ye the Lord
Precious Savior
Psalm X XIII．．

## Psalm Pulse．

Purer yet and Purer
Purest Flowers Blossom．
Purling stream
Relative Major and Minor Keys（table）． Repeat
Rest（the long）
Rest（the long）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Rests（wd Fair
Rosy and
Roulade
Row，Row our Boat．
Sabbath Morning．
Scale（with technical names）
Scale（with letter names）
Scale Etude．
See the Snow ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Semi Staccato
Seven below．
Sextuple Measure（diagram）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 4
Shary Five．
Sharp Four
Sharp One
Sharp Six
.

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4

## S

Sharp T
page．
She Sleeps Belleath her Native Earth．． 163 Shining Shor
Shout Aloud，for Liberty
Sight Reading Explained
Signatures for the Major Keys
Sixteenth Notes．
Sinner，Come．．．．
Singing Cheeri
Silvery Bells
Silvery Bells．
Sing it over with your Might
Sing we Another．．．．．．．．
Skip of a Third．
Skips of a Fourth，Fifth，Sixth，and
Octave．
Sleep，Lady，Sleep
Slumber song．．．
Slur（introduced）
Soft the Evening Failis．
Softly Sleep in Peaceful．
Softly Ripples the Brook
Solfeggi．
Something New Every Day
Soprano Singers Described．
Soprano Clef
Sound the Mountain Horn．
Sound the Strain Again，
Springtime Brings us Blossoms
Staccato．
Still for Thee I＇m Sighing．
Story of the Raindrops．．．
Strike the Cymbal．．．．．．．．
Studies of Grace Notes
Studies in the Chromatic Scale
Sub－dominant
Sub－mediant
Sub－tonic
Summer Morning
Super－dominant
Super－median
Super－tonic
Tell Her how I Love Her
Tenor clef
Tenor Singers Described
The Babbling Spring．．．．
The Blue Bells of Scotland
The Comrade＇s Song of Hope．
The Flowret
The Fraction．
The Grocer．
The Lord is my Shepherd
The Lord＇s my shepherd．
d．．．．．．
The Lord＇s Prayer．．．．．．．．．．
The Lord will Provide．
The Murmuring Summer Breeze．．
The Pies of our Boy hood．．
The Pulse．
The Reaper and the Flowers
There is a Reaper
The Rock that is Migher than I
The Scale（with letternames）
The Scale（with technical names）
The Slur．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
The Tie．．．
The Tonic．
The Woods．
They March to the Rolling Drum．
They Say we are Old．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Those Evening Belis
Thou artmy Shepherd
Three Blind Mice
$\qquad$
Thy Light is Come
$\qquad$
Time is Like a River．．
Tirolee，Tirolee，Tweet．．．．．．
Tobacco is an Indian Weed
Tonic．
To Thy Pastures Fair and Large
Triple Measure（diagram）．
Trusting in Jesus
Uncurbed Tongues．．
Vocalises $\quad 108,109,110,111,112$.
Wake and Sing．．．
Weep Not for Her
We Lift our Songs to Thee
We＇ll Conquer in the Fight
We may not Climb the
We＇re Always at the School
Welcometo May
What does Little Birdie Say
When a Weary Task you Find it．
When Early Tides were Flowing．
When in Silence O＇er the Deep．．．．．．．
When Jesus Laid His Crown Aside．
When O＇er Earth is Breaking．
When the Day of Toil is Done
When You are in Trouble．．．．．
Where the Alpine Rose
While all is Hushed．
Who Comes Laughing？．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Who has the K
Whole Note．．．．
Whole Note．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
With all my Heart，I＇ll Praise．．
With Tears of Anguish，
Wishes Away While Youre Able．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Yield not to Tenptation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
．．．．．．．
$\qquad$


## PALIIER'S VOCAL MODULATOR.

EXPLANATION. - The central column represents the model key (C Key). The columns at the right indicate keys which require sharps for their signatures; the columns at the left denote keys which require flats for their signatures.

All black syllables and figures represent Diatonic Tones.
All colored syllables, figures, and characters denote Intermediate Tones.
All tones whose tendency is upward are called Sharps, and are here represented by red.
All tones whose tendency is downward are called Flats, and are here represented by gas-light green.
The points of difference between a given key and our model (C key), if recorded near the clef, form the Signature of such key; e. g., comparing the diatonic tones (black) of the G key with those of the C key we tuld that they agree (both black) at all points except 7 (ti), which in the C column is red. By glancing at the margin we see that the point of difference is $F \#$, the signature of the $G$ key.

With the help of this Modulator pupils quickly get a clear idea of intervals; e. g., comparing the $2 \mathrm{~d} \mathbf{D o}=\mathbf{r e}$ or $\mathbf{R e}=\mathbf{m i}$ with the $2 d \mathbf{M i}=\mathbf{f a}$ or Ti-do pupils will at once comprehend that some 2 ds are large (major) and others are small (minor); thus by pointing to other columns they will see that $\mathbf{M i}=\mathbf{f a}$ and $\mathbf{T i}=\mathbf{d o}$ are always minor 2ds, and that the other five are always major 2 ds .

In teaching Harmony the power of the Modulator is beyond estimate: major, minor, and diminished chords, seventh chords, etc., are shown to the eye with the utmost clearness. E. g., in teaching the chord $\mathbf{D o}=\mathbf{m i}=\boldsymbol{s o l}$, show that it has two 3 ds , $\mathbf{D O}=\mathbf{m i}$ and $\mathbf{M i}=\mathbf{s o l}$; examine its lower $3 \mathrm{~d}, \mathbf{D o} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{m i}$, which is formed of two major 2 ds ; then notice its upper 3d, Mi=sol, which has one minor 2d and one major 2d, thus showing clearly that some 3 ds are large (major 3 ds ) and some are small (minor 3 ds ). Now examine the chord $\mathbf{R e = f a}=\mathbf{l a}$, and show that it also has two 3 ds , but differs in that its lower 3 d is minor, while the lower 3 d of the Do chord is major; hence the rule, "If a chord's lower 3 d be major, it is a major chord, if a chord's lower 3 d be minor, it is a minor chord." A glance will also show that if the lower 3 d be major the upper 3 d will be minor, and vice versa (except the chord $\mathrm{Ti}=\mathrm{re}=\mathrm{fa}$, which they will see has two minor 3 ds ). The perfect fifth, $\mathbf{D o}=\mathbf{s o l}$, the augmented 5 th, $\mathbf{D o}=\mathbf{s i l}$, the diminished 5 th, $\mathbf{T i}=\mathbf{f a}$; also the perfect 4 th, $\mathbf{D o = f a}$, the augmented 4 th, $\mathbf{F a}=\mathbf{t i}$, and the diminished 4 th, Sil=do, can be explained by aid of the Modulator in less than half the time and with far greater clearness than in the old way. For more extended explanations see CLASS METHOD, pages 10, 49, 50, and 51.

N. B. -This Modulator is published in mammoth size ( $91 / 2$ feet high by 7 feet wide) for classes; handsomely printed in colors, backed with muslin, and mounted on rollers, or made to fold, so that it can be carried in trunk or shawl-strap. Price in either shape, $\$ 7.50$, less ten percent to teachers. Liberal arrancements may be made by authors and compilers who would like to insert this miniature Modulator in their works.

## 

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[^0]:    * Copyright, 1890, by H. R. Palmer.

[^1]:    : Musicians will understand that the placing of Do at the
    beginning in this exercise is equivalent to clef and signature.

[^2]:    *"Palmer's Class Method of Teaching the Ruinments of Music." The John Cinurch Co., Cincinnati, O. Price, \$1.00.

[^3]:    * For good and sufficient reasons the explanation and practice of these exercises in minor should be omitted when the class first reaches them, and taken up after the key of E minor has been introduced on page 45 . They are printed here because they logically follow the C major key, which we have finished.

[^4]:    And forgive our tres-
    passes, as we forgive.. \} them that trespass a-gaint us,
    For thine is the king-
    dom, and the power, \}ever and ever, A-men.

[^5]:    * By a Quartet of good voices in an adjoining room.

[^6]:    My love he went a - row-ing, a - row
    And part-ed we, well know-ing, well know Heard I my love come row-ing, come row
    ing, A-row-ing ont to sea.
    ing, That we would meet a-gain
    ing, Come row ing home a-gain.

