

bed and flowing over the land? *The banks.* How many banks are there? *Two.* One upon *each side.* One is called the *right bank* and the other *the left bank.* The right bank is that which you would have upon your right hand, if you were sailing down the river; and the left bank is that on *the left hand.* Suppose we go up the river, or in the direction from which the water *comes.* Will you observe any change in the river? *Yes, it would be smaller.* Why does it become smaller?—As the river flows through the country it receives many *brooks,* so that the lower part of the stream would contain more *water* than the upper. The river is like the trunk of a tree and the brooks *like the branches.* So the streams that run into the river are *its branches.* The branches are made up of smaller branches; so if we go far back into the country, the streams will be *quite small* and they will be called *brooks* or *brooklets.* Where do the brooklets come from?—You have seen a little stream flowing from the side of a hill where the water came out of the ground. This was called *a spring.* A spring is where the water *comes up out of the ground;* and the little stream that runs away from the spring is *a brooklet.* How does the water get in the ground. *The rain.* So the rain that sinks into the ground forms *springs,* and springs form *brooklets,* and brooklets form *brooks,* and brooks *rivers.* Rivers flow into *the sea.* The source of anything is that which gives it beginning; thus the river has its source in *springs.* Now I may tell you that the end of the river where it flows into the sea is called its mouth. Where is the ground highest?—at the source of the river or at its mouth? *At the source.* How do you know this? *Because the water must run down hill.* So