

*off.* The rain falls upon the *roof of the shed*, and *runs off*. The roof—what does the roof do to the rain? *It throws it off.* Give me another word for throws off.—When a person weeps, would you say he throws off tears? *No.* You would say, he *sheds tears*. So the roof *sheds the rain*. And the ridge of land *throws off* or *sheds the water*. And you would therefore call the ridge a *shed*. Yes, it is called the water-shed. You have seen, after a heavy rain, deep channels cut in the road. These were made by *the water*. Would the water have made these channels, if it had been lying still? *No.* The earth was *washed away by running water*. The hole from which the earth has been washed away is called a *channel*. And the bottom of the channel upon which the brook lies is called—what do you lie upon at night? *A bed.* So the bottom of the channel upon which the river lies is called *its bed*. What do you see lying upon the bed of the brook? *Little stones, or pebbles*, which are very *smooth*. The stream has washed away the *earth* and left *the stones*. Are the stones you dig up in the garden as smooth as the stones in the brook? *No, they are rough.* What has made the stones in the brook so smooth? If you rub two stones together, they will become *smooth*. So the water, flowing over the pebbles, jostles them against each other and makes *them smooth*. Can you tell me now what a river is? *A stream of water.* Are the little brooks that run along the streets after a rain, rivers? *No, they are too small.* A river is a *large stream*. Small streams are called *brooks*, and small brooks are called—can you tell me what a leaflet is? *A small leaf*; and a small brook is a *brooklet*. What prevents the water in the river from leaving its