

and at last the whole ship comes into full view. The curved part of the earth hid the largest part of the huge ship at first, just as the orange hid the body of the fly. In every part of the world this is observed, and it proves that the earth is not round like a fifty-cent piece, nor round like a large roller; but round in every way like an orange, or an apple.



Turn your globe round till you see the very picture shown here. You know the Eastern Continent shown on the round which you have seen before on the flat. Geographers call this the *Eastern Hemisphere*, because it shows the eastern half of the world. They call the other half the *Western Hemisphere*, which shows America, or the Western Continent.



Look at this picture of the immense Pacific Ocean. The dotted line shows the course we took when we

sailed across the narrow part. At the south-west lies Australia and to the east of that lie the islands of New Zealand. Over all these the British flag floats, and they are parts of the British Empire, to which we belong. Turn your globe round and look closely at the vast ocean called the Pacific; notice its great length and its width. See how much larger it is than the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean. Turn your globe round and round and study the land and the water.

Is most of the earth's surface land or water? About three-fourths is water, and only about one-fourth of the round world is solid land.

What ocean lies away south of the Indian Ocean and the Pacific?

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

(Express all answers in complete sentences.)

Draw a large picture of the files and the orange on the blackboard. Then take a pointer and explain the picture. How would you proceed to increase the size of your horizon? If the earth is really round like a ball, why does it appear to us like a flat surface? Cut a piece an inch long out of a common barrel hoop. Lay this section on the table, and explain why it seems flat. Why does the little flag at the top of the mast come into sight before the hull of the ship, which is thousands of times larger? Why does the tail of a kite go out of sight before the kite itself when it is carried up very high? It is said that a train running at 25 miles an hour would take 1000 hours to make a circuit of the middle part of the earth. What must be the distance round the world? What is meant by the Eastern and the Western Hemisphere? Which hemisphere contains most land? In which hemisphere do we live? Cut an apple in two to represent hemispheres. Draw a picture of the Pacific. Mark Australia and New Zealand. Name the ocean north of America and Eurasia. What ocean lies far away to the south of the continents? Name all the five great oceans. Which is largest? Which is smallest? Which is larger, Asia or Africa? Who was Magellan?

10. The Turning of the Earth.

From the last lesson you know that the world is round like a ball, or an apple, or an orange. Your school globe represents the earth on a very small scale, and helps us to understand many things quickly. Let us make some use of it now. We shall place it in the window where the sun shines brightly, and take notice. You see that the bright light shines on only one half of the globe at once. Let us make a chalk dot on the globe and then turn it round in the sunshine. You see that the white dot goes regularly through the light, enters the shade and comes back into the light in turn.

The great globe on which we live is always turning round in this way before the sun. On which side does the sun rise? Well, the earth turns