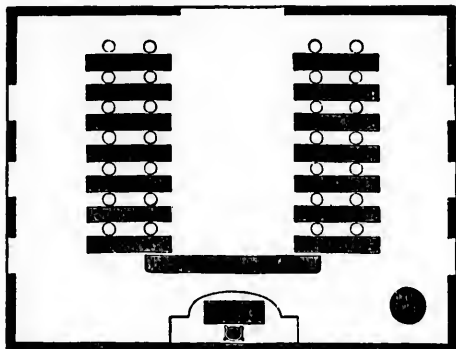


Now, if we could lift off the roof and look down, we should see the floor, and all the objects on it. And, if a drawing of the schoolroom were made as we should then see it, we should have what is called a *ground-plan*, or a *plan* of the schoolroom, as here shown.



Plan of Schoolroom.

Suppose we draw a plan of a schoolroom. First, we must measure it. Let us say it is forty feet long and thirty feet wide. Of course we cannot draw on a slate or on a blackboard a line forty feet long; so let us make one inch stand for ten feet, then the lines for the longer sides of the room will be four inches, and those for the shorter sides three inches. This is making the drawing on what is called a *scale*—a scale of one inch to ten feet. We have all seen a photograph of a man six feet tall; but was the figure in the photograph six feet in length? No; perhaps it was only three inches. Now if the man was six feet (seventy-two inches) high, and the picture only three inches long, we should say that the picture was on a scale of three inches to seventy-two, or one inch to two feet.

As we have measured the schoolroom, and made a plan of it, so we may measure the school-grounds and make a *map* of them. We speak of a "plan" of a building, and of a "map" of the school-grounds, or the school section, or our province, or the Dominion of Canada, or the world. A map is a plan of the whole or any part of the earth's surface.

When we draw a plan of a schoolroom we do not make *pictures* of the objects on the floor; we *represent* the objects by lines and marks. So we may draw a map of the school-grounds by using signs that stand for the different objects in them.

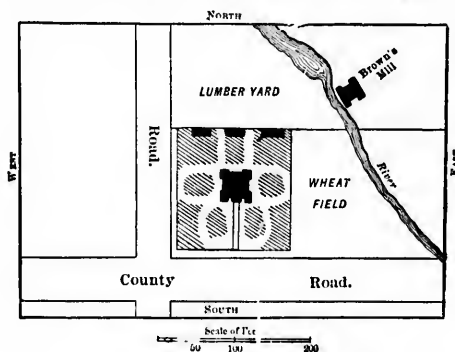
Draw another plan of a schoolroom on the same

scale, five inches by four inches. What is the size of the room this plan represents? Measure your own schoolroom and make an accurate plan of it. Get the dimensions and directions with great care. Next measure your school-grounds and map them out on a fixed scale.

We cannot succeed in learning about the different parts of the earth without maps. No matter how many pictures of any part of the world you may have seen, you cannot tell where it is, nor of what shape it is, nor how large it is, unless you have a map of it. One thing must be kept in mind all the time in looking at a map,—its *scale*. We may make a map of a country on a small scale or on a large scale. Sometimes we make quite a large map to show a small country. We need to do this when the country has many rivers and mountains and places that we wish to show clearly. And sometimes we make quite a small map to show a large country in a general way.

Maps are usually made with the top for the north, the right side for the east, the bottom for the south, and the left side for the west.

Here is the map of a schoolhouse and grounds,



Map of a Schoolhouse and Grounds.

and the places near by, that will serve as a model. Look at the line which you see marked at the bottom, and tell what its scale is. Two hundred feet to the inch is right. Rule a line at the foot of your map, and mark upon it the scale you have used. If your home is in a village or town, draw a map of the village or a map of that part of the town near your school. If you live in a township, make a map of it. On the next page is a map of a township in Ontario, which shows how to mark lakes, rivers, roads, towns, railways, post offices, and so on. The scale is given in miles.