

To make these definitions of the different bodies of lawd and water more intelligible, the teacher may refer the pupit to rivers ar brooks and ponds in his own vicinity, pointing out the little hays, peninsulas, capes, isthanuses, islands, straits, &c., which there occur on a small scale, and asking questions respecting them till satisfied that the child thoroughly comprobends them.]

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III. MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

35. The earth or globe is about 8000 miles in diamotor, and 25,000 in circumference.

36. The diameter of a globe is any straight line passing through the centre, and terminated by the surface on the opposite sides.

37. The eircumference of a globe is any circle that passes whelly round it on the surface, and



line, passing through the centre, and around which tween the equator and the South Pole. it revolves once in every twenty-four hours.

41. The poies of the earth are the two ends of through the peles of the earth, and cutting the its axis: one is called the North Pole, and the equator at right angles. ether the South Pole.

42. The motion of the earth round its axis causes day and night. If the earth did not move round its axis, the half toward the sun would have constant day, and the other half constant night. 43. Tho motion of the earth reund the sun, in

connection with the inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of its orbit, causos the succession of the seasons-Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

Wintor. [To make the motions of the earth latelligible to the child, the toncher should show him a globe properly mounted; or, in the absence of a globe, he may use an apple, orange, or ball, with a arriaght wire is the main end by the start of the may then explain, that the wire is the nais; that the axis is a diameter; that the istance of a globe, he may use an apple, orange, or ball, with a start of the start of the plotes; and by placing a candid ent a istance of a globe, he here any the placing a candid ent and now. To illustrate the bese candion of the scatasor is more difficult, mut uncas the child is of suitable age and eaps-city, it need not be attempted. If it should be attempted, he teap the origin of the scatasor is the start is inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of 66° 32°; that in very part of its orbit the axis at an inconcervable distance in the heavens from every part of our Solar system. He may then ex-plain that these parts of the globe arch bactest, upon which thur rays (the sun strike most directly; and he may show how much more dimetry these rays at this upon the porther hemi-sphere in midammer than in univinter. This is show imper-terly, but start is mediated and the start of the scatason on the next page.] Quadions-35. What is the size of the earth 7 36. What is

that phases when y round it on the surnce, and has the centre of the globe for its centre. 38. A *hemisphere* is the half of a globe. 39. The carth has two motions: first, it spins round on its axis, like a top, once every day; and, sccendly, it moves round the sun once every year.

IV. CIRCLES ON THE GLOBE.

44. The equator is an imaginary circle passing round the earth on the surface, and evory where equally distant from the two peles.

5. The equator divides the earth inte the Northern and Southern hemispheres; the Northern hemisphere embracing all between the equator and the 40. The axis of the earth is an imaginary strenght North Pole, and the Southern hemisphere all be-

46. Meridians are imaginary circles passing

47. Tho first meridian is that from which longi-tudo is reckoned.

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48. The Eastern and Western hemispheres are the hemispheres into which the world is divided by a meridian passing between the Eastern and Westorn continents.

The tencher may here point out the equator and meridian lines on a globe; or, if he has no globe, may pass a string round an papic or itall to represent the equator, and other strings at right angles to represent meridians; and may then cut the upple in two equal parts at the equator to show the Nerthern and Southern tempspheres, or in the direction of one of the merid-iant to show the Eastern and Western hemispheres]

49. If a circlo is divided into 360 equal parts, ene of these parts is called a degree. If a degree is divided into 60 oqual parts, one of these parts is called a *minute*; and the sixtieth part of a minute is called a second.

NoTE-Degrees, minutes, and seconds are marked thus : 32° 14' 92", which monus 32 degrees, 14 minutes, and 36 seconds, In the following circle, the part from X. to E. being use quar-ter, is 90 degrees, and this part being subdivided into nine equal parts, each of the so parts is 10 degrees.



50. The tropies are two circles en the globe parallel te the equator, at the distance of 23 degrees and 28 minutes, ene on the north side of the equator, and the other on the south side.

Notr-Parallel lines or circles are lines or circles which run in the same direction, and keep at the same distance from each other, but nover meet. In the figure below, the lines AB and CD nre parallel lines, and the circles EFG and HIK, parallel circles.

