

If we start from home and go on and on towards the south we see at last the wide blue sea before us, just as we have seen it east and west and north of our home. The sky again seems to meet the water. In all our journeys the sun rises every morning in the east, goes round at noon to the south, and sets in the west. But away in the south we find the sun hotter, the winters shorter, and so warm that snow and ice are seldom seen there.

ORAL AND WRITTEN EXERCISES.

(Answer in sentences.)

How do you know the east side of the school room? Point towards the east. Point to the west. Tell in a sentence how you know the west. Stand with your face to the north. Tell quickly how you know which is north. What direction is behind you? Which way does the shadow of a tree stretch at noon? Give the reason. Name the line where the sky and the land, or the sky and the water seem to meet. Give a name to the end of the land and the beginning of the water. What is the color of the sea? How does the water taste? When the hills grow very high what do we call them? Where are the great plains of Canada? Where are the lofty mountains? How long does an express train take to cross Canada? Why is the journey to the northern sea so long? Which is the best time for the journey? Tell why. Write a sentence about an iceberg. Learn these lines by heart:—

The sea it is deep, the sea
It is wide,

It girds the earth on every side.

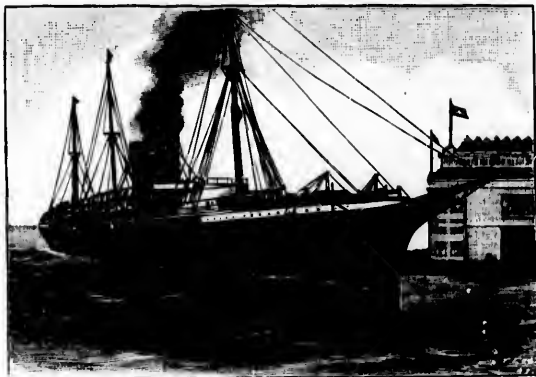
How many hands has a clock? How many, a compass? Which way does the compass point? Which way do the wild geese and the wild ducks fly in the spring time? Which way do they fly in the fall of the year? How can a hunter tell the north in the middle of a dark forest and in cloudy weather? What is the hour of the day when your own shadow is shortest? Which way does the shadow point then? Name the direction half-way between north and east. Name the opposite direction. In what direction does the road or street run in front of the school? At what time of day is the sun highest in the sky? At what time lowest? When does the moon rise; when does it set? Where does it rise; where does it set? Do the stars rise and set? Where?

3. The Continent of America.

Name all the directions in which we travelled in studying the two previous lessons. Now, point towards the sea in four different directions. Yes, the sea *bounds* the land on all sides, and if a man at

the seashore followed the edge of the water all round the land he would be sure to come back to the starting-point again. In this way he would find out the *shape of the land* we live in. But we can do that much better by going aboard a large steamer such as the picture below shows us, just starting from the harbor. This journey by sea will take our fine vessel many months, because the distance round the land is many thousands of miles, and, besides, we can only sail round the frozen north in the summer. We shall see many different kinds of people, many different kinds of trees and fruits and houses, and we shall pass by many places that will interest us. Some of the places at which we stop will be hotter and others colder than our home, and we shall take with us quite a lot of clothes to suit the weather. The charming flowers, the pleasant

fruits and the steady heat of the south will strike our attention so that we shall never forget them. We shall see the oranges, the bananas and the lemons hanging on the trees of the south, and the pineapple, the sugar-cane, the cotton plant and the broad-leaved tobacco growing in the fields. Many things will be new and strange to Canadians. In the north we shall see again the ice-



Ocean Steamer leaving Harbor.

fields, through which our fine ship has to go very carefully to avoid harm, and we shall keep as far as possible away from the icebergs, that would sink our ship if we struck one of them. In the end we are glad to get back to our own beloved Canada. Let us draw out on paper the shape of the land we have sailed around. On the next page you see the picture of it as men have found it out little by little after years of hard work. No picture is as big as the thing itself; the picture of a tree or of a house is much smaller than the real thing; but this picture of the land is many thousands of times smaller than the real land; yet it shows the shape of the land truly. The land is shaded and the water is white. Notice the east, south, west and north sides of the picture marked on the edges of the map. Learn the name of the ocean on the east, of the