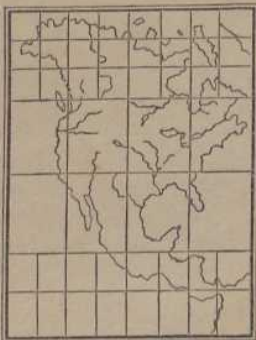


Divide the enclosed space, if possible, by lines of latitude and longitude, as in the map you are about to copy.

If, owing to curvature, it be found too difficult to draw these lines, the following method may be adopted.

Divide your model into four equal parts by two lines, one drawn through the centre from N. to S., and one through the centre from S. to W. Each of the four divisions thus formed may be subdivided as often as may seem necessary.—See diagram.—Squares or spaces measuring less than an inch on the side are not desirable, unless great accuracy be required.*



Proceed next to divide your own work into the same number of squares or spaces, no matter upon what scale you have sketched your border.

If, up to this point, the work has been performed correctly, you should now be prepared to draw the outline.

Beginning always towards the north-west corner (so that you may be enabled to work from left to right and downwards), observe carefully the length and direction of that portion of the outline in the first containing space. Imitate this closely on your own sheet, and proceed from space to space in the same way until the outline is completed.

Be sure that whatever you copy from the model is inserted in a corresponding space in your own work.

Next, sketch the mountains, then the lakes and rivers, and after these the township, county, provincial or county boundaries, as the case may be.

From the beginning to this stage of progress every mark should have been made faintly with a fine pointed pencil. If the lines are heavy or dark, it will be difficult to erase them without leaving some traces.

The pencilled mountain outline should be fringed with delicate radiations in ink, thus

Sea and lake margins may be distinguished by two or more lines drawn parallel to the coast all round, but each at a slightly increased distance from the other, outwards. See expansion of Ottawa River in the first diagram.

It will now be in order to mark the positions of villages, towns and cities. The names of these places should, as a rule, be in line with the parallels of latitude. Those of less importance should be in italics, as, *Penetanguishene*; of

larger places in Roman, as *Sarnia*; of cities in small capitals, as *HAMILTON*; and of Government seats in larger capitals, as *TORONTO*.

Names of rivers, small lakes, and low mountain ranges are generally in italics; but those of long and lofty mountain ranges, of large lakes, and of seas, gulfs and important bays are usually in italic capitals, as *HUDSON BAY*.

Names of countries, provinces or states, and counties, should be inserted last, and in such a manner that, while they follow the length of the country, etc. (whether horizontally or otherwise), they shall not interfere with names already marked. Rule, in pencil, lines upon which to print all the names, and when capitals are to be inserted rule two parallel lines corresponding in distance apart to the height of the proposed letters and in the direction of the name. Space all the letters carefully.

Mix your colors by rubbing the end of the cake on the bottom of a saucer upon which a little water has been dropped. Lay them on evenly and *thinly*—deep coloring mars the appearance of a map. Do not attempt to color the whole of any division (as in the maps of this atlas) until you have had considerable experience. Be content with merely drawing a narrow stripe to mark the boundary, and arrange so as not to have adjacent divisions of the same color. A faint blue stripe may be drawn round the coast in place of ink lines.

Be sure that all pencil marks are erased before coloring.

Let the name of the map be the last piece of lettering. Immediately beneath this give your name, age (or date), school and residence.

Preserve your work carefully; you may be interested in looking at it many years after you have left school.

Remember that when practising *map-sketching* for test-lessons the object is to combine speed with general accuracy, but in *cartography* the aim should be to attain, as nearly as possible, absolute correspondence with the model. To accomplish this much time will be required, so that amid other and more pressing school duties, not more than one highly finished map in a month should be attempted, unless individual tastes and time encourage closer application to work of this kind.

Simple sketching on slates and blackboard may be employed once or twice weekly, and if colored crayons be used additional interest will be imparted to the exercise.

Occasional lessons may be given on the blackboard by the teacher on the printed forms of letters, and on mountain, river and coast markings.

Bear in mind that every engraved and printed map was originally drawn by hand; there cannot, therefore, be anything in a copy or model too difficult for close imitation, or successful emulation, sooner or later, in the course of careful and continued practice.

Never say "I can't draw maps." Every scholar can draw. Do not allow repeated failures to discourage you.

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again."

* To obviate marking your copy with pencil, a frame of cardboard may be made the size of your model. Across this frame stretch threads both ways at intervals of an inch. Lay this over the squared map. Or, rule, with a diamond, a pane of glass, into square inches, blacken the lines, place over the model ruled up & down, and proceed as directed above.