

English, and ships bound to India stop and take in water there.

## LESSON LI.

### AMERICA.

Arc-tic	co-co-a	Span-i-ards
la-ma	Es-qui-meaux	Por-tu-guese
quad-ru-ped	Pat-a-go-ni-ans	A-fri-cans
Mex-i-co	squir-rels	Hay-ti

Turning from the eastern hemisphere and its large divisions—from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia—to the western half of the world, you will see that the great continent of America extends the whole length of the western hemisphere, through all the climates of the world, from the intense cold of the northern Arctic Ocean blocked up with ice, through the temperate and the hottest climates of the world, to the cold again in the extreme south; for the hottest regions of the globe lie in the middle of it, and extend like a broad belt around it.

The extreme north, then, and the extreme south, are equally cold. Those parts of the earth between the hottest and coldest regions are called temperate, because they are neither very hot nor very cold. Now, as America stretches through all these different climates, it has a great variety of productions.

The sugar-cane, the cocoa-nut, and all the palm tribes, the lime, the pine-apple, the cocoa, grow in its hot countries—in Brazil and other parts of South America, in the West Indies and Mexico. Here also are flowers of the richest hue, birds with bright and gay plumage, such as the