



LESSON XXXIII.

MAINE.

1. MAINE is the most easterly state in the Union, and noted for its commercial facilities, its ship-building, and the lumber trade.
2. The coast of Maine is partly sandy, and nowhere remarkably bold. The interior is hilly. Mt. Katahdin, in Penobscot County, its chief elevation, is 5,385 feet high.
3. The climate is usually severe in winter and warm in summer, 40° below zero and 100° above being the extremes of temperature. Easterly winds prevail upon the sea-coast, and fogs are common in the vicinity of the Bay of Fundy.
4. The agricultural staples are hay, potatoes, oats, and Indian corn.
5. Ship-building, the second industrial interest, is extensively carried on in the coast counties, except York. Bath, Damariscotta, Rockland, Richmond, Thomaston, and Robbinston are noted ship-building places.
6. The northern portion of the state is covered with forests of hemlock, spruce, and pine. In winter a large num-

ber of men are employed in felling the trees and hauling the logs into the tributaries of the Penobscot and other rivers; on the breaking of the ice these go down to the place of manufacture. Lumbering is the third interest in value, and the places most engaged in this business are Old Town, Orono, Milford, Bradley, Machias, Calais, Brunswick, Topsham, Waterville, Saco, and Gardiner.

7. Lime is principally manufactured at Rockland; it is also made at Camden and other places. Plaster is prepared at Calais. Ice is an article of export.

8. AUGUSTA, the capital, is on both sides of Kennebec River, at the head of ship navigation. It contains the state-house and other public buildings.

9. Portland, on Casco Bay, has a fine harbor. Its trade with the West Indies is flourishing, and being connected with Liverpool by ocean steamers, and the St. Lawrence by railroad, it has become the winter port of the Canadas.

10. Bangor, on Penobscot River, 60 miles from the sea, is one of the great lumber marts of the world, employing 2,000 vessels in the lumber-carrying trade. Biddeford, Saco, Lewiston, Eastport, and Hallowell are important places. Thomaston contains the state-prison, and Westbrook the reform school. Brunswick is the seat of Bowdoin College, Waterville, of Waterville College.

Questions.—1. What is said of Maine? 2. Surface? 3. Climate? 4. Agricultural staples? 5. Ship-building? 6. Ship-building places? 7. Lime, plaster, and ice? 8, 9, 10. Augusta, etc.

LESSON XXXIV.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. NEW HAMPSHIRE is distinguished for the bold aspect of its mountains, and the picturesque beauty of its lake scenes. For this reason it is often called the "Switzerland of America."
2. Mount Washington, one of the White Mountains, is, with the exception of the Black Mountain, in North Carolina, the highest land east of the Mississippi.
3. The climate of New Hampshire is much like that of Maine. The soil generally is not very fertile, and is better adapted to grazing than to agriculture.



A VIEW IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.