

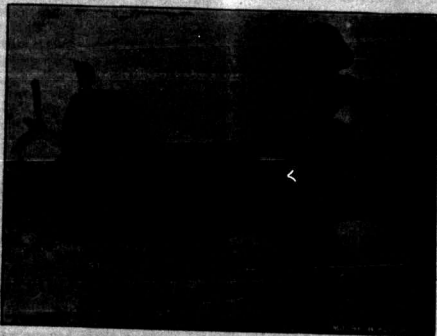
ference with their independence. These rulers have revenues and armies of their own. They govern with the help and advice of a British Resident, whom the Viceroy stations at their courts.

Section III.—Appoint one member for each of these cities. Let him locate on the map, then describe in his own words. Mark other cities, also, if desired.

1. Here on an arm of the great Ganges River is the city of Calcutta. It is the seat of an immense river trade, and, until surpassed by Bombay, was the chief commercial centre. The port is deep enough to admit ocean steamers. The European quarter is called "The City of Palaces," from the number of fine buildings along the strand. The

Calcutta was founded in 1688 by the location of factories on this site, by the East India Company. It was fortified by King William in 1700. In 1756, 146 men were cast into the famous "Black Hole" of Calcutta, and only 23 survived.

2. Bombay is the capital of the Bombay Presidency. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1509. The harbor, which is one of the best on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, has an area of 195 acres. Bombay is a centre for railroads running in all directions. The larger part of the population is of Hindus and Parsees, among whom are many merchant princes. The rest are Christians, Muslims and Jews. In Bombay there



most interesting are the Government offices, the mint, and the customs house. There is the Bishops' College, schools of mining and engineering, a museum and botanical garden. Many societies for promoting varied branches of education have their headquarters there. Near the river lies Fort William, the largest fortress in India. The native portion of Calcutta, called "Black Town," is built mostly of mud and bamboo. One-third of the whole trade of India passes through Calcutta. The exports are greater than the imports, and consist of opium, rice, indigo, cotton, tea, sugar, coffee, hides, linseed, castor oil, etc. The imports are linen, hardware, liquors and salt. There are many native manufactures.

are many manufacturing concerns, numerous silk and cotton factories, and metal-working shops. The scheme is well advanced to develop electrical energy to the extent of 40,000 horsepower, and thus make for the factories a cheaper power than steam.

3. The capital of the Madras Presidency is a city of the same name. It was acquired by the English in 1639. It has many handsome buildings, a school of art, and a Government model farm. There is an important maritime trade.

4. Benares is one of the most ancient cities in the Orient. It was ceded to the East India Company in 1775. The gold-embroidered stuffs, silks, gems, shawls, brass and lacquered wares of