

5. **The Economic Minerals** are all found: *gold* and *tin* are everywhere mined, *coal* and *copper* in Borneo, *antimony* and *sulphur* in several islands, while *iron* is comparatively untouched.

6. **The People.**—The typical Malay differs but little from the typical Mongoloid; he is apathetic, dilatory and undemonstrative, averse to quarreling, reserved, sensitive regarding personal liberty, kind, especially to women and children, but capable of the utmost cruelty and ferocity. They are good sailors; some of the tribes were, and are still, pirates; they are keen traders, and though deficient in intellect have considerable civilization and an important literature. In religion most of them are Mahometans. There are many varieties of the Malays and many mixed tribes, and as many languages. In the east there are Papuans of several kinds also. Chinese and Arabs are largely settled throughout the islands.

7. **Sumatra** is 1,025 miles long and 240 broad; the greater part, not fully explored, is still forest. The Dutch have a protectorate over part, and directly govern the rest. The people, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, have much skill in making gold and silver filigree work, silk and cotton goods, and earthenware. Pepper is the great export from Sumatra. The chief of the Dutch settlements are *Benecoolen* and *Pedang*.

8. **Java**, the finest and most important tropical island in the world, has a length of over 600 miles, with a maximum breadth of 170 miles, and the remarkably dense population of fully 21,000,000. The Dutch government claims nearly all the land, and the people are agricultural laborers, who in addition to their rice, fruits, etc., are compelled to cultivate so much coffee and sugar-cane, and to sell to government alone at a fixed low rate. There are many large towns in Java, chief of which are *Batavia*, the seat of government, *Samarang*, and *Sourabaya*.

9. **Borneo** is twice the size of all the British Islands, but the extent of the population, though great, is unknown; only here and in Sumatra is the orang-utan found. The Dyaks, the chief native tribe, are much higher in intellect and character than the other Malays. The Dutch claim large territory south and west; the English own Sarawak and have authority over the north-east, where a company is working mines and raising sugar-cane.

10. **The Celebes**, a strangely-shaped island 70,000 square miles in area, across the strait of Macassar from Borneo, is but little known except where the Dutch have stations. Its scenery is described as magnificent; rice and coffee are the chief commercial products; the babirusa, or pig-deer, and the sap-utan, or wild cow, are the wholly peculiar wild animals. *Macassar* is a large, neat trading town in the south-west.

11. **The Philippines**, which with the Sulu archipelago to the south belong to Spain, comprise over 1,400 islands, in area about 114,000 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 6,000,000. The islands are greatly exposed to the destructive typhoons of these seas. The peculiarly Philippine commercial products are the famous tobacco and *Sanilla* hemp; the trade in these is very important. *Manilla* is a large town on the northern island. The *negritos* are a diminutive race of blacks resembling the Bushmen of Africa, but with some Papuan characteristics.

MELANESIA.

1. **Extent, etc.**—This group, wholly south of the equator, extends from the Malay Archipelago south-east to Fiji and the tropic of Capricorn; Australia, though

improperly, is sometimes included in it. In these islands the Negroid type of man is the only one found, but its modifications are numerous and important, the Papuan modification being the most distinctive (see page 40, sec. 12). The Papuan differs markedly from the Malay; he is of medium height, black, bearded and hairy-bodied, shock-headed, with large, prominent and hooked nose; excitable, impetuous, noisy; joyous and laughter-loving and, as a rule, honest. The Papuans have much mechanical and ornamental skill, and though intellectually superior to the Malays have but little approach to civilization; many are known to be cannibals and are very fierce.

These islands differ little in physical characteristics, climate or productions from the Malay group, except that Timor and others near it, have the dry Australian climate to some extent, and New

Guinea has some Australian trees—the eucalyptus and others. But the animals are different, all are of the Australian type; very few of the higher types exist, and these are the lowest of the kinds—marsupial animals; mammals are very few; but birds are numerous and gaudy in color—birds of Paradise, the lyre-tail, cockatoos, etc.

The islands west of New Guinea,—*Floris*, *Timor*, *Ceram*, *Gilolo* (in the Molucca group),



FIG. 86.—PAPUAN.

Timor Laut, the *Aru* group and others, do not differ materially from New Guinea; bread-fruit, however, does not grow in them.

2. **New Guinea**, the largest island in the world, is 1,490 miles long, 430 broad, with an estimated area of 306,000 square miles. The interior is unknown, but from the coast it appears mountainous; the shores are often steep, but often also low and swampy. Coconut palms abound and the bread-fruit here becomes a chief food as in all the Pacific islands. The tree-kangaroo is an animal peculiar to the island. The Dutch claim the west coast, but Great Britain has established a right to the south at least, and Germany claims the east.

3. To the east lie the large islands of *New Britain*, *New Ireland*,—both lately taken possession of by Germany,—and the *Solomon* group; all are volcanic and high, with the usual productions. But with the last group end the marsupial animals; animal life, except water-fowl and insects, is rare to the east of the Solomon Islands.