

2. The *surface* of Norway is mountainous, that of Sweden is level, except in the north. The scenery of the sea coast is grand and imposing.

3. Their *climate* is cold but salubrious. In the north vegetation is very rapid in summer, which lasts only three months.

4. Their *government* is a constitutional monarchy; each country has its own legislature and laws. Protestantism prevails.

5 South of the *Lofoden* Islands is a very dangerous whirlpool much dreaded by mariners.

6. Sweden is remarkable for its iron mines which are said to be the best in the world. The other products are agricultural.

7. *Stockholm*, population 135,000, is the capital, of Sweden.—*Christiania*, population 70,000, capital of Norway.

LESSON XLVI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Area : 2,095,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 68,390,000.

1. **Russia in Europe** occupies the eastern part of Europe and includes almost half the continent.

2. Its *surface* consists of low plains. The principal rivers are the *Volga*, the largest river of Europe, the *Don*, and the *Dnieper*.

3. Russia is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains; in the south the *Caucasus* and the Black Sea separate it from Turkey in Asia.

4. Its *climate*, in the north-east is very rigorous, but in the south it is more temperate. The central part produces wheat, barley, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco. There are several mines of iron, copper and platina. The platina mines of the Ural Mts. are the richest in the world.

5. The *government* is an absolute monarchy. The *religion*, of which the Czar is the head, is the schismatic Greek.

6. *St. Petersburg*, population 667,000, the capital, is a magnificent city; it was founded by Peter the Great.—*Moscow*, population 368,000, the ancient capital, is the most remarkable city; it

was burnt by the inhabitants in 1812 at the approach of Napoleon I.—*Warsaw*, population 255,000, on the Vistula, is the capital of Poland.

LESSON XLVII.

FRANCE.

Area : 198,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 36,592,000.

1. **France** is separated from England by the English Channel, from Spain by the Pyrenees, and from Italy by the Alps. In the south and east it is mountainous; the rest forms a part of the great northern plains.



NOTRE-DAME, OF PARIS.

2. The four principal *rivers* of France are the Seine, the Rhone, the Gironde, and the Loire.

3. France, before 1790, was a kingdom but since that time it has successively been a republic, an empire, a kingdom, and is, at the present time (1876) a republic. The French are for the most part Roman Catholics.

4. The *climate* of France is mild and healthy; the *soil* is very fertile; it yields, in abundance, all the fruits and products of the temperate zone; in the south, wine, oil and silk; in the north