

(B.) MALAYSIA.

1. **Name.**—Malaysia is so called from the Malays, who form the great bulk of the native population. It is also called the East Indian or Asiatic Archipelago.

2. **Boundaries.**—It is bounded on the north-west by the Strait of Malacca and the China Sea; on the east by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Arafura Sea and Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Indian Ocean.

3. **Form.**—Malaysia has a somewhat triangular form, with the Hashee Islands at the apex and the Sunda Islands at the base.

4. **Position.**—Malaysia forms the north-west portion of Oceania. It extends from 21° N. Lat. to 11° S. Lat.; and from 95° 25' to 131° 40' E. Long.

5. **Extremities.**—North, the *Hashee Islands*; south, *Sandalwood Island*; east, *Ceram Island*; west, *Acheen Head*, in Sumatra.

6. **Extent.**—The length from west to east is about 2500 miles, and the breadth from north to south about 2100 miles. The land area is estimated at 730,000 square miles.

7. **Population.**—The estimated population amounts to about 33,500,000.

8. The principal members are given in Table 7.

9. **Seas.**—The *Sulu or Mindoro Sea*, between the Philippine Islands and Borneo; *Celebes Sea*, between the Philippines and Celebes. *Java Sea*, between Borneo and Java. *Floris Sea*, between Celebes and Floris. *Banda Sea*, between Bouru and Ceram on the north, and Timor and Babba Island on the south.

10. **Straits.**—*Malacca Strait*, between Sumatra and Malaya, leading from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea. *Sunda Strait*, between Sumatra and Java, leading from the Indian Ocean to the Java Sea. *Maccassar Strait*, between Borneo and Celebes, joining the Java Sea and Celebes Sea. *Molucca Passage*, between the north peninsula of Celebes and Gilolo Island. *Carimata or Billiton Passage*, between Borneo and Billiton, joining the China and Java Sea. *Balabac Strait*, joining the China Sea and the Mindoro Sea.

11. (1.) **The Sunda Islands** are divided into two groups, the Greater Sunda, which comprise Sumatra and Java; and the Lesser Sunda, which comprise Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sandalwood, Floris, Solor, Wetter, Timor, and others.

(a) **Sumatra** lies south-west of the Malacca Peninsula. It is intersected by the equator. The *Barisan Mountains*, which extend through the whole length of the island, have lofty volcanic cones rising from six to ten thousand feet. Highest summit, Mount Korinchi, 11,820 feet. The chief products of Sumatra are pepper, ginger, rice, sago, gold dust, sulphur, gutta percha, and camphor. The tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, and orang outang are found in Sumatra. The chief native states are *Acheen* in the north; *Siak* in the east; and the *Battas country* in the interior. *Acheen* (36,000), the capital of the state of the same name, has a good port. Sumatra was discovered by the Dutch in 1600, and they have had settlements there since 1649. They now hold the western coast as far north as 2° N. Lat. and the eastern as far as 1° 30' S. Lat. Their principal settlements are: on the west coast, *Padang* (20,000) and *Pemboean* (13,000); on the east coast, *Palembang* (25,000), situated on the River Moesi, and, on the south coast, *Lampung*. Length of S. 1,100 miles; mean breadth, 160 miles; area, 172,250 square miles. Population, 2,600,000.

Adjoining Sumatra is the island of *Banca*, celebrated for its inexhaustible tin mines; *Billiton*, famous for iron and timber; and *Bintang*, which contains the free port of *Rho*.

South of Sumatra are the *Cocos or Keeling Islands*, a low group of coral islands. A short distance from the shore, the sea is 1200 fathoms deep.



PICKING THE COFFEE BERRY.

(b.) **Java** lies south-east of Sumatra. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, but is now the chief seat of Dutch power in the east. It is traversed in the direction of its greatest length by a mountain chain, a prolongation of the mountains of Sumatra, and contains more volcanoes than any other country of equal area. Several of its thirty-six volcanic peaks rise to the height of 10,000 or 11,000 feet, and eleven are in a state of activity. Highest summit, *Mount Souerni*, 12,235 feet. Near Batour, is the *Gueva-Upas*, or *Valley of Death*, half a mile in circuit, where neither animal nor vegetable life can exist, owing to the effects of the air, which is poisoned by sulphuretted hydrogen issuing from the ground. The apas tree flourishes in the woods, also the teak tree, which is found nowhere else in Malaysia. On account of its great fertility, Java is called the granary of the Eastern Archipelago. The principal exports are rice, coffee,

sago, sugar, tea, nutmegs, tobacco, ginger, cinnamon, cotton, and indigo. Java is divided by the Dutch into West, Middle, and East Java. *Batavia* (500,000), on the north-west coast, is the capital of West Java and of the Dutch East India possession. It is an important commercial city, and has one of the finest harbors in the world. It is a free port. *Samarang*, on the north coast, the capital of Middle Java, is a fortified seaport, with a flourishing trade. *Sourabaya*, also on the north coast, the capital of East Java, is a strongly fortified city, with a naval arsenal, ship-building yards, and a cannon foundry. *Surabaya* and *Djokjokarta* are capitals of native states. Length of Java, 630 miles; breadth, from 40 to 130 miles; area, including *Madura*, 51,974 square miles. Besides *Madura*, the island of *Bali* is dependent on Java. Its chief town is *Port Badung*. Population of Java, in 1817, 18,799,798.

(c.) Of the remaining Sunda Islands, *Lombok*, *Sumbawa*, *Sandalwood* or *Sunba*, *Floris*, and the western three-fourths of Timor also belong to the Dutch. They form the Timor Residency. The seat of Government is *Coepong*, on the south-west coast of Timor. In Sumbawa is the volcano of *Tombora*, 9040 feet high, whose eruptions in 1815 lasted for three months, and are the most terrible on record; the sound of the explosions was heard at the distance of 100 miles. Only twenty-six persons survived in the island out of a population of twelve thousand. *Bima*, on the north coast of Sumbawa, has a good harbor. The Portuguese own the eastern fourth of Timor, *Solor*, and the small island of *Kunbing*, off the north coast of Timor. The Portuguese capital of Timor is *Delly*, on the north coast. Length of Timor, 300 miles; breadth, 40 miles.



THE DYAKS.

(2.) **Borneo** is situated north of Java, from which it is separated by the Java Sea. It is the great central island of Malaysia, and the third largest island on the globe, Greenland and Papua being the largest. It is intersected by the equator. The climate is healthy, and favorable to Europeans. On the western side a great mountain chain runs from north-east to south-west, and from a central knot branches diverge to the east and south-east. The highest summit is *Kina Balu*, 13,698 feet, in the extreme north; east of which is a large lake of the same name. Borneo is one of the best watered countries in the world, possessing numerous navigable rivers. Vegetation is rich, including the gutta percha tree, ebony, coconut, sago, rice, ginger, cinnamon, nutmeg, and cotton. Among its numerous animals may be named the elephant, orang outang, deer, bear, tiger, and a carnivorous mammal resembling both the otter and the platypus. Minerals are abundant, among which are coal, gold, diamonds, tin, platinum, antimony, copper, and iron. The aborigines are called *Dyaks*, a race belonging to the Malay family. The other inhabitants are Chinese and Europeans. Two-thirds of the island, comprising the centre and south, belong to the Dutch. *Pontianak* (20,000) is the seat of government for the west division, and *Banjarmassin* (30,000) for the south and east divisions. The native state, *Bruni* or Borneo, is on the north-west coast. Its capital, *Bruni* (40,000), was taken by the British in 1846. The province of *Sarawak*, on the north-west coast, was ceded to Britain in 1843. The capital, *Sarawak* (15,000), or *Kuchin*, is a station for the suppression of piracy. Length of Borneo, 800 miles; breadth, 700 miles; area, 280,000 square miles. Population, about 1,750,000.

Labuan, a small island with a fine harbor, about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, belongs to Britain. It has excellent coal. Its capital, *Victoria*, is a free port, from which are exported edible bird's nests, camphor, pearls, gutta percha, trepang, and sago. The *Natuna Isles*, and the *Acumbas*, between Borneo and the Malay Peninsula, belong to the Borneo group.

(3.) **Celebes** lies east of Borneo. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1512. It has a very singular form, consisting of four large peninsulas, projecting from a central mass. Its scenery is very picturesque. The mountains are covered with rich and valuable trees, among which is the famous *badeau* or Macassar oil tree. The amoa, a fierce kind of antelope, about the size of a sheep, is peculiar to Celebes. The chief products are rice, sago, tobacco, yams, and sugar. Gold, copper, iron, and tin abound. The aborigines in the interior are called *Horaforas*. An intelligent race, called *Bugis*, occupy the coasts. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from the island in 1660. Their chief settlements are *Macassar*, in the south-west peninsula, and *Manado* and *Kemas* in the north peninsula.

(4.) **The Moluccas or Spice Islands** comprise the islands lying between Celebes and New Guinea. The archipelago is almost wholly under Dutch rule. The largest are *Gilolo*, *Ceram*, and *Bouro*. *Gilolo* resembles Celebes in form, consisting of four peninsulas. It is mount-