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and islands of
Atlantic, Pacific,

of Europe, Asia,
Madagascar. Water

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(See map, p. 26.)

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TOPICAL GEOGRAPHY, WITH LANGUAGE LESSONS.

95

1. **ASIA.—Surface.**—Frozen swamps along the Arctic Ocean, plains and forests in southern Siberia, mountains and high, barren plateaus in central region, fertile valleys along southern part; region about Caspian Sea has no outlet to the ocean. (See map, p. 70.)

2. **Climate.**—Very cold in north, cold and dry in central region, hot and moist in south.

3. **Products.**—Grain, rice, cotton, furs, tea, coffee, silk, medicines; exports to North America, tea, silk, opium, coffee.

4. **Animals.**—Reindeer, camel, elephant, buffalo, lion, tiger, leopard, tapir.

5. **People.**—First inhabitants of the earth; of dark complexion, except in Turkey; many nomads or wandering tribes; in eastern and southern part generally civilized, of Mongolian race; their food is chiefly, rice and fish.

6. **Write** the names of the countries of Asia in a column, and opposite each the name of its principal city and products. Describe the mountain and river systems of Asia.

1. **AFRICA.—Surface.**—Northern coast, mountainous and dry; north central, a vast desert; south central and southern, diversified by high mountains, large lakes, deserts, and fertile valleys. (See map, p. 32.)

2. **Climate.**—Hot and dry in the north, hot and moist in the central region.

3. **Products.**—Ivory, diamonds, ostrich-feathers, coffee, cotton, dates, gum arabic.

4. **Animals, etc.**—Elephant, hippopotamus, camel, lion, gorilla, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, crocodile, serpents.

5. **People.**—In the north, swarthy complexion and half civilized; in the central regions, savage tribes of the Negro race; in the south, European colonists.

1. **OCEANIA.—Divisions.**—Malaysia, Micronesia or small islands, Melanesia or Negro (black) islands, Polynesia or many islands, Australasia or southern Asia; climate and vegetation, tropical. (See map, p. 38.)

2. **Malaysia.**—Supposed to have once been a part of the continent of Asia; surface, mountainous and volcanic; inhabitants, Malays and European colonists; exports, spices, rice, coffee, sugar, dye-woods; animals, elephant, tapir, orang-outang.

3. **Melanesia.**—Comprises New Guinea and Caledonian Islands; surface, mountainous; people, negroes of degraded type. New Guinea was so named from the resemblance of its people to those of Guinea.

4. **Australasia.**—Comprises Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania; people, chiefly European colonists; exports, gold, wool, grain, tin, hides; curious animal, the kangaroo; lyre-bird, rhea.

5. **Polynesia and Micronesia.**—Volcanic islands, fringed with reefs of coral; Sandwich Islands, a kingdom; exports, sugar and rice.

6. **Write** the names of the largest islands or island groups of Malaysia and Australasia; and a short description of the surface, climate, vegetation, and products of each.

7. **Describe** a voyage from New York to Calcutta, by way of the Suez Canal. Name the bodies of water on which you would sail, and the countries and sea-ports you would pass. What products would you get at Calcutta? Write out a list and brief description of all the colonies and foreign possessions of Great Britain.

8. **Write** the names of five countries in Africa, and the name of one city in each country.

Write the name of each city, mountain, and river, and one or two sentences describing each.

(The figures within the parentheses indicate the page on which the map may be found. The populations are as estimated in 1885.)

THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD.

NO.	CITIES.	POPULATION.
1.	London (68).....	5,000,000
2.	Paris (68).....	2,270,000
3.	Pekin (70).....	1,600,000
4.	New York (54, 55).....	1,500,000
5.	Canton (70).....	1,300,000
6.	Berlin (68).....	1,112,000
7.	Vienna (68).....	1,104,000
8.	Philadelphia (54, 55) ..	1,000,000
9.	Tientsin (68).....	930,000
10.	Calcutta (70).....	900,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD.

NO.	MOUNTAINS.	FEET.
1.	Everest (76).....	29,000
2.	Aconcagua (80).....	23,900
3.	Chimborazo (80).....	21,424
4.	Sorata (80).....	21,286
5.	Illimani (80).....	21,149
6.	Kenia (82).....	20,000
7.	St. Elias (26).....	19,500
8.	Kilima Njaro (82).....	18,500
9.	Popocateptl' (56).....	18,500
10.	Elboorz (68).....	17,796

THE LONGEST RIVERS IN THE WORLD.

NO.	RIVERS.	MILES.
1.	Amazon (60).....	4,000
2.	Nile (82).....	4,000
3.	Mississippi (32).....	3,160
4.	Missouri (32).....	3,100
5.	Niger (not far) (82).....	2,700
6.	Congo (82).....	2,600
7.	Yang-tse-Kiang (76).....	2,500
8.	Lena (76).....	2,400
9.	Yenesel (yen-e-say'e) (76).....	2,800
10.	Amoor (76).....	2,200