

Soil—Where the soil is watered it is fertile.

Industries—The chief are agriculture in the south-east, sheep farming, and mining. *Copper* is the principal mining wealth of the state, and wheat the principal agricultural product.

Exports—The principal are wool, wheat, and copper ore.

Towns—*Adelaide*, the capital, has famous botanic gardens.

5.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Position—This state comprises all the continent west of South Australia.

Extent—It occupies nearly one-third of the continent. Its greatest length is 1,450 miles and greatest breadth 850 miles.

Surface—This is a vast plain, broken only by a few hill ranges, with a strip of low land lying along the coasts. Much of it is desert.

Climate—The climate is dry and healthy. The south-west is the only part that receives sufficient rainfall.

Soil—Where watered the soil is fertile.

Industries—Agriculture flourishes in the south-west; stock-farming along the rivers on the west coast; in the interior are gold mines.

Productions—Gold, wool, and timber are the stock productions.

Towns—*Perth*, the capital, is finely situated on Swan River.

6.—TASMANIA.

Position—Tasmania lies south of Victoria, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, 120 miles wide.

Extent—The greatest length from north to south is 230 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is 190 miles.

Surface—The island is a plateau from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation, with numerous chains of hills running across it. The coast is bold and much indented.

Climate—The climate is warm, temperate, healthy, and pleasant; rainfall is abundant.

Soil—The valleys and eastern plateau are very fertile. Much of the island is covered with luxuriant forests.

Exports—The chief exports are copper, wool, tin, fruit, timber, silver and gold.

Towns—*Hobart*, at the southern end of the island, the capital, has an excellent harbor.

3.—New Zealand, Papua and other Islands, Page 202.

(a) New Zealand.

Have the map on page 201 used.

Have these islands sketched on an outline map.