

776. The ruler of Egypt is called the *Khedive*. He is in some matters subject to the Sultan of Turkey.

777. Egypt claims large territories on the south, along the Nile as far as Lake Victoria Nyanza, including Nubia and the eastern portion of the Soudan.

778. *Khartoum*, at the confluence of the two branches of the Nile, is noted for its connection with the history of General Gordon.

EASTERN AFRICA.

779. *Abyssinia* is one of the most important countries of Eastern Africa. The valleys yield millet, cotton, and sugar-cane. Coffee grows wild. Valuable gums are obtained from the forests.

780. The inhabitants of Abyssinia are mostly white people; but they are uncivilized, and live in a rude way.

781. *Gondar* is the capital of Abyssinia.

782. *Zanzibar* and *Mozambique* yield large supplies of spices, gums, and ivory.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

783. The *Soudan* is a large fertile country, thickly settled by Negroes who are further advanced in civilization than the other Negroes of Africa.

784. The chief pursuits are agriculture and the rearing of cattle and goats. Ivory, gold dust, and ostrich feathers are exported.

785. *Timbuctoo*, *Sokoto*, and *Kuka*, are the chief centres of trade.

WESTERN AFRICA.

786. Western Africa comprises several small Negro States. The climate is hot and unhealthy.

The products are sugar-cane, coffee, rice, cotton, pea-nuts, and tropical fruits and gums.

787. *Sierra Leone* is a small British colony, established as a home for Negroes taken from slave-ships. *Free Town* is the capital.

788. *Liberia* is a republic founded for Negroes freed from slavery in the United States of America. *Monrovia* is the capital.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

789. The British colonies, Cape Colony and Natal, are the most important countries of Southern Africa. Many of the inhabitants in these colonies are English people.

790. *Cape Colony* is in the extreme south. The moist, warm lowlands near the coast, yield grain, grapes, tobacco, cotton, and other products of warm countries. The elevated plains of the interior are too dry for agriculture; but they are good pasture lands for cattle and sheep.

791. The most important exports are wool, wine, diamonds, and ostrich feathers. Diamonds are obtained near the Orange and Vaal rivers. Ostrich feathers are obtained from the wild ostrich, and also from tame birds raised specially for their feathers.

792. *Cape Town*, the capital of Cape Colony, is an important sea-port, near a singular flat-topped mountain called Table Mountain. The city has canals along its principal streets.

793. *Natal* is about the size of Nova Scotia. The climate and products are similar to those of Cape Colony. *Pietermaritzburg* is the capital. *Port Natal* is the only port.

794. *Transvaal* and *Orange River Republic* are independent States under the control of Dutch colonists. Stock-raising is the chief pursuit.

795. *Zululand*, adjoining Natal, is inhabited by a warlike people called *Zulus*.