- Industries—The chief industries are sheep-farming and agriculture; there is some mining.
- Productions—The principal productions are wool, coal, silver, gold, wheat, maine, etc.
- Towns—Sydney, on Port Jackson, one of the finest harbors in the world, has the largest graving dock in the world. Newcastle, on Port Hunter, owes its importance to the existence of immense coal deposits in the neighborhood.

3. - QUEENSLAND.

- Position—Queensland occupies the north-eastern part of the continent. Extent—It is 1,300 miles in greatest length and 800 miles in greatest breadth.
- Surface—The main features of the surface are the low-lying coastal plains, the plateaus and mountains which cross it at a distance of 10c to 200 miles from the coast, and the great plains of the interior.
- Climate—The coast-lands are hot and moist; the interior is hot and dry. The rain is scanty in the interior.
- Industries—The principal industries are sbeep and cattle rearing, agriculture, and farming. Sugar-cane, maise, wheat, and rice are the chief agricultural products; gold and coal, the chief mining products.
- Exports—The principal are wool, sugar, gold, tallow, hides, etc.
- Towns—Brisbane, the capital, situated on the Brisbane River, 12 miles from its mouth, has a large trade.

4.—South Australia.

- Position—South Australia is the great central rection of Australia. It extends across the continent from the Southern to the Indian Ocean.
- Extent- It is from 1,500 to 1,900 miles from north to south, and from 600 to 700 miles from east to west.
- Surface—The greater part of the state is a tableland about 1,000 feet in elevation. In the south-east the land is low. The tableland is mainly desert, treeless, waterless, and arid. In the southern part of the state are a number of salt lakes, some of which dry up during a period of drought.
- Climate—The climate is hot and very dry; the air is pure and healthy; the rainfall is altogether insufficient for agriculture, except in the south-east and in the extreme north.