

Tides.	The regular rising and falling of waters in oceans, bays, &c. Causes:—The attraction of the sun and moon. Flood is the rising tide; Ebb, the falling; Spring tide, at the new and at full moon; Neap, at the moon's <i>first</i> and <i>third</i> quarters.
Lake.	A large body of water surrounded by land. There are four classes:—(a) Those that only <i>receive</i> waters; (b) those that only <i>give out</i> waters; (c) those that <i>both receive and give out</i> ; those that <i>neither receive nor give out</i> . Local names:— <i>Loch, lough, mere, tarn, water, see, lac, &c.</i>
Spring.	Water coming through the earth's surface.
River.	A large fresh water stream, flowing into a sea, lake, &c. Source or head, where the remotest part rises; Mouth, where the waters reach the sea; Bed, the channel in which the waters flow; Banks, the sides of the stream. The <i>right bank</i> is on one's <i>right side</i> going down stream, the <i>left bank</i> is on the <i>left</i> . Affluent, tributary, branch, fork, feeder, &c., a stream flowing into a river. Confluent, one entering the sea at the same place as another; Confluence, where two rivers join; Basin, the whole area drained; Watershed, the ridge separating basins; Rapid, a swift current; Fall, cataract, cascade, the descent of a stream over a precipice.
Canal.	An artificial river for purposes of navigation, drainage, irrigation, &c.
Ocean Currents	Regular movements of ocean waters. Causes:— <i>Evaporation, wind, rotary motion, differences in specific gravities and in temperatures of waters, tides.</i>

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY DEFINITIONS.

Republic.	Where the <i>executive</i> and <i>legislative</i> powers are exercised by persons <i>elected</i> by the people.
Monarchy.	Where the executive power is vested for life in one person who usually inherits the office. Kinds:—Empire, kingdom, principality, &c. <i>Limited Monarchy</i> :—The people's representatives usually control both legislative and executive powers, the sovereign acting on the advice of counsellors chosen from the representatives. <i>Absolute Monarchy</i> :—The sovereign is unrestricted.
Colony.	A settlement in a foreign land by people emigrating from their mother country.
Occupations of the Human Race.	<i>Agriculture, Stock-raising, Mining, Lumbering, Manufacturing, Commerce, Fishing, and Hunting.</i>
Civilized Nations.	Such as are governed by laws emanating from the people. <i>Note.</i> —In the text R stands for <i>republic</i> ; K, <i>kingdom</i> ; E, <i>empire</i> ; P, <i>principality</i> .

BRITISH COLONIES.

Note.—Those in black type have *responsible* government; those in *italics*, *representative*; those in Roman, *Crown*.

European.	(Cyprus), Gibraltar, Malta, Channel Islands, Isle of Man.
American.	Canada, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermudas, Honduras, Jamaica and Turks, Leewards, Windwards, Falklands, Guiana, Trinidad.
Afr' an.	Ascension, Cape of Good Hope and dependencies, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Sierra Leone.
Asiatic.	Aden, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Labuan, Perim, Straits Settlements.
Australasiatic.	Fiji Islands, Rotumah, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.