

inaccessible areas are undeveloped and barren areas are unproductive. Considering the presentations up to this point, it will be possible for the pupils to prepare a commerce map, showing the areas indicated above. Here, as in other cases when an accurate commercial map is presented, a number of points will probably have to be considered because of the departures of the pupils' maps from the true one. As commerce is to a great extent influenced by the density or sparsity of population, a map showing density of population could be made by the pupils.

6. Exports and Imports.—The teaching of the exports and imports of a country from a tabulated list is a deadening process, and rarely accomplishes anything. It is evident that a country will export products demanded in the world's commerce of which an excess over home needs is produced, and will import the necessities and conveniences of life which the land does not yield. The exceptions to this rule are relatively few, but prominent enough to call forth a special explanation. In South America, a review of the chief products which the country possesses in quantities ought to make clear what the exports are; for instance, on the vegetation map wheat and grass lands for grazing were indicated for Argentina. There was a distinct absence of important products such as the United States finds of value, notably coal and iron, by which manufacturing is carried on. If this is true, then it must be evident that manufactured goods will be a need of Argentina; foremost among these are textiles, cotton and woolen cloths, and then come tools, implements and manufactured foods. Argentina engaging largely in agriculture will undoubtedly need agricultural implements. What does Rio de Janeiro need? What are the exports and imports of Para? Iquique?

A general treatment of South America is frequently followed by a special

treatment on specific important areas. On this continent this would include Rio de Janeiro and coffee, Buenos Aires and wheat and cattle, Iquique and sodium nitrate, and Para and rubber; or, as is the custom, the leading states, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, are studied in more detail. In any case, the work is a review of generalizations, together with a few points of more definite knowledge. In the case of Chile the maps of position, topography, winds, rain, soil, commerce and population of the continent tell the story, and little more is needed except now and then a clearer picture of a few regions, which may fall into the category of type-studies. It is difficult at first for pupils to appreciate that the needs of the home locality are not the needs of all peoples under diverse conditions of life; that meat, an essential part of diet in parts of the United States, has no great place in the life of the people of Para, but considerable training should be given along this line. Questions and problems on the work may be from actual cases or may be hypothetical.

Draw the following areas: a map of a locality, 300 miles from coast to mountains, in the trade winds, which will be a desert; a map of a region with uniform temperature, indicating its climatic and topographic conditions and enough data to explain the climate; a map of a locality producing rice, wheat and cattle, and possessing a harbor which has to be protected by artificial means from the winds; an area having a gold-export trade, but importing foods, textiles and implements; a sketch map of Peru (exporting metals, sugar and cotton, and importing breadstuffs, hardware and cotton cloth) showing the basis of her trade; a map showing the reason of the lack of rainfall about Lake Titicaca; a map of Chile which will explain her three types of climates, and at the same time will illustrate the industries of northern, central and southern Chile.