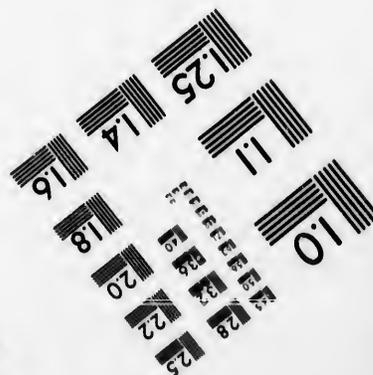
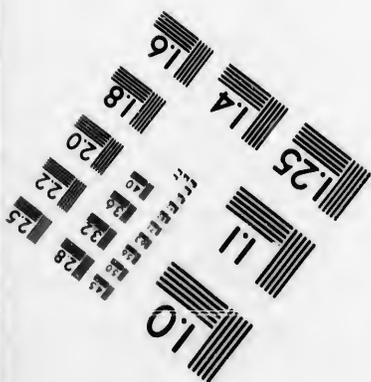
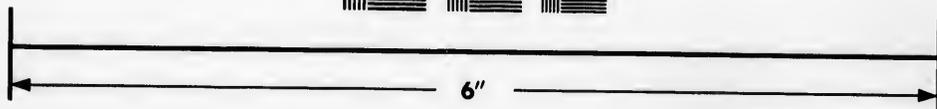
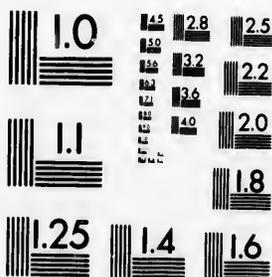


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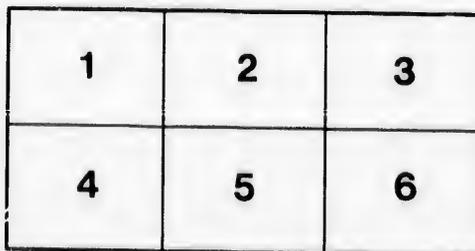
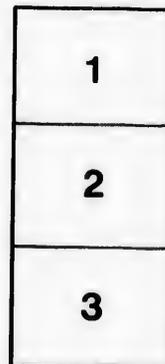
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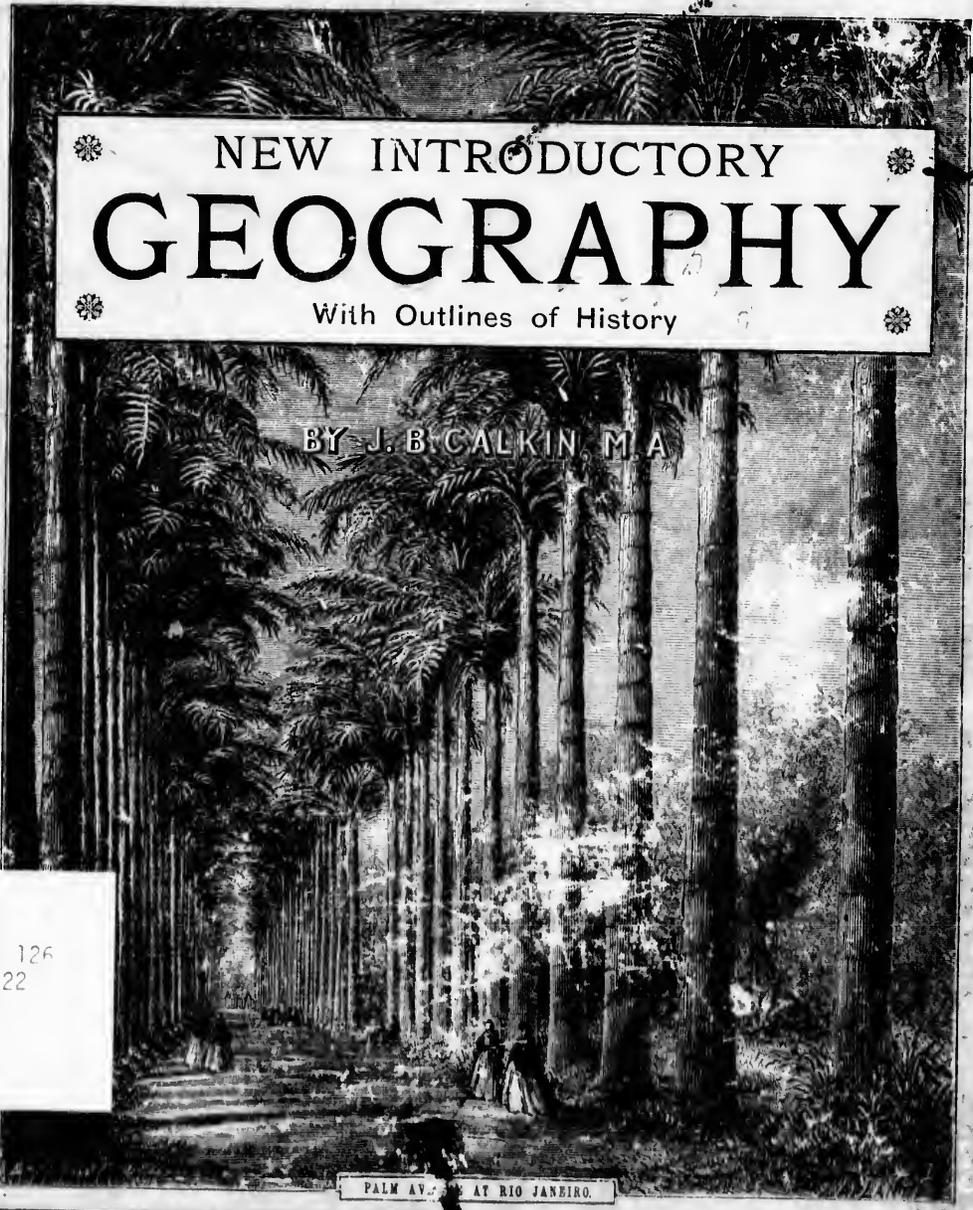
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With Outlines of History

BY J. B. CALKIN, M.A.

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P R E F A C E .

THE school is merely an introduction to the child's education. Its chief aims should be to strengthen the desire to know more of those objects which it brings into view, and to point out the paths that lead to the unknown. On parting company with his teacher, the pupil is prepared to become an independent worker, and to pursue his way with ever-increasing interest and power.

The text-book performs its proper function when it becomes an auxiliary of the school in working out these aims. While it conveys valuable truth respecting its subject, its higher purpose should be to awaken an interest in that subject, and to lead to systematic and persevering effort in searching it out more fully.

In studying geography, children need to realize that they are acquiring a knowledge of things which have a real existence in the world around them, and that this knowledge has been gained by such observation as they are capable of exercising. The only sure way of securing this is, at the outset, to take them to something that is tangible.

The first knowledge presented must be concrete, and should be given through oral lessons on their own neighbourhood. In this way beginners acquire clear and definite ideas as to the nature of the study upon which they are entering, and they are led to work upward from things to definitions and principles. For some general hints on introductory oral lessons on geography, the teacher is referred to the Author's advanced text-book.

In preparing a new edition of this book, so many changes were required in consequence of the altered political relations of various countries, that it has been considered advisable to re-write the greater portion of the work. On some countries the text is fuller than in former editions. For several reasons it has been thought advisable to give the population of countries and cities in an appendix, instead of in the body of the work as heretofore.

JOHN BURGESS CALKIN.

NORMAL SCHOOL, TRURO, N.S.,
June 1885.



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THE WORLD: AN ELEMENTARY GEGGRAPHY.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OR SECTION.



1. SCHOOL-HOUSE.

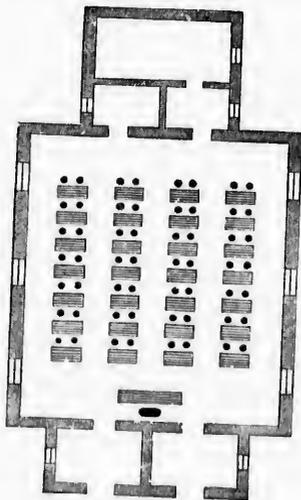
The District or Section.—1. This is a picture of a school-house in the country. The boys and girls are assembling for school. Around their homes, scattered here and there through the neighbourhood, are hills, valleys, level fields, and woodlands. It is summer, and the country is very beautiful. The farmers are busy with their hay-making in the meadows. Near by are patches of grain and potatoes; and on the sunny slopes are orchards which,

in the autumn, will be laden with apples and pears. Away up on the hill-sides are the pastures where the cows and sheep are quietly feeding. In the valleys, the brooks which have come down from the springs among the hills are winding their way, and hastening to the sea. Here, on holidays, the boys love to fish or to sail their tiny boats, and the girls love to stroll along the green banks and gather wild-flowers.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OR SECTION.

2. Some of the children who read this book live in a place quite different from that which has been described. Their homes are perhaps by the sea-side. The land is rocky and poor; there are no grain-fields or orchards. Far and wide stretches the boundless ocean of salt water; whilst here and there ships may be seen, tossed up and down on the billows, their white sails filled with the wind. Along the shore are rocky cliffs, against which the waves are ever beating; and down by the water's edge is the beach, where children love to wander when the tide is out, and gather curious shells and smooth stones. Some of the men here are fishermen, and go out on the sea in boats and vessels to catch cod, halibut, and other kinds of fish; and some are shipbuilders, who get timber from the forests and build ships to sail far away over the sea.

3. In other parts of our Province, again, the children have quite another kind of home. They live in a town or city. There are no fields, or hills, or brooks, or forests; but only houses and shops, with narrow streets between them. Many of the people are merchants, whose business is to buy and sell; others are manufacturers, who make furniture, clothes,



6 PLAN OF SCHOOL-HOUSE.

and many kinds of things; others are printers, who print books and newspapers.

4. Again, it may be, your homes are near the coal mines, and the men are miners. All black with dust, they peck away at the coal seams and take out the coal until they form large underground chambers, into which the light of the sun never enters. Or, perhaps you live where the men are lumbermen,

who, in winter, go far into the forests, cut down large trees, and draw them to the banks of a river. Then, when spring comes, they float the logs to the mills, and saw them into lumber.

5. Perhaps now, after all, I have failed to tell you what kind of place you live in; and it is no great matter if I have, for you can find out for yourselves. After you have carefully observed all the features of your home and the places near it, you can write what you have learned, and you will then have a little geography of your neighbourhood. You may not be able to draw a picture of your school-house, but you can make a plan of it; which, though not so pretty, is sometimes quite as useful.

6. Here is a plan of a school-house, showing the floor, and how everything is situated. The plan is not nearly so large as the floor of the building, but everything must be in proportion. After you have drawn a plan of your school-house, make one of the play-ground, drawing lines to represent the fence, the school-house, and any other objects around. You can then draw a plan of the neighbourhood in which you live, marking the roads, the buildings, the brooks, the fields, and any other things which you have observed. Such a plan of a portion of country is called a Map.

The Province.—7. The county in which you live contains many school sections or districts—fifty or more; and the whole Province is made up of several counties. Here is a map of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. These Provinces differ much in size and in other respects, as you will learn by-and-by; but they resemble each other in regard to heat and cold, rain and sunshine, and in the kind of crops which the farmers raise.

The Dominion.—8. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, are situated by the sea, on the east side of a vast extent of land. On the west and north-west of us are other Provinces similar to our own; and on the north of the Provinces is a large territory very much colder. All these countries together form the DOMINION OF CANADA. If you were to travel westerly through the Dominion, you would find large rivers and lakes—larger than the whole of our Province; and you would cross high mountains, the highest peaks covered with snow all the year. On the west side of the Dominion you would find another great ocean.

North America.—9. South of the Dominion is a large country, warmer than ours, called the *United*

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E. HEMISPHERE



1 VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

<p>North America— Halifax. Atlantic Ocean.</p>	<p>England. Liverpool. London. Scotland. Glasgow. France</p>	<p>Spain. Portugal. Strait of Gibraltar. Mediterranean Sea. Italy. Greece.</p>	<p>Africa— Barbary States. The Nile River.</p>	<p>Isthmus of Suez. Red Sea. Arabia. British India. Siam. East Indies.</p>
<p>Europe— Ireland.</p>		<p>Asia— Palestine.</p>		

W. HEMISPHERE



<p>China, Japan Islands Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, Feejee Islands, Sandwich Islands.</p>	<p>North America— British Columbia, South America— Cape Horn, West India Islands, Halifax.</p>	<p>NOTE TO TEACHERS.—The figures 1000, 2000, 3000, etc., show the distances from London all over the globe. The curved lines are drawn at intervals of 1000 miles. In the separate Maps of the Continents the same lines and distances are repeated.</p>
<p>Oceania— Australia.</p>			



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States; and further south is a still warmer country, called *Mexico*. These countries, like the Dominion, extend from the one ocean to the other. The waters on the east and west now draw closer together, so that the country on the south of Mexico, called *Central America*, is very narrow. All this great land, from the far north of the Dominion to this narrow country, is called *North America*.



10. SOUTH AMERICAN FOREST.

South America.—10. Beyond the narrowest part, called the *Isthmus of Panama*, the land spreads out again into another great country like North America. This is *South America*. The northern half of South America is very hot, and is noted for its vast forests, so dense with trees, shrubs, and

vines, that one would need to cut a path to get through them. As we go south the country becomes cooler, and in the far south it is quite cold.

CHAPTER II.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Crossing the Atlantic.—11. We will now take an imaginary journey to distant lands. We will take a steamship at Halifax and sail easterly across the great Atlantic Ocean, which lies on the east side of America. In a few hours we lose sight of land, and there is nothing to be seen but the sea, with here and there a distant sail. We see no path, nor any sign to direct us; but the captain, with his compass and chart, can take us as directly across the pathless ocean as if he followed a beaten track. He needs to know his duty well and to manage carefully, for sometimes we are surrounded by a dense fog, so that we can scarcely see from one end of the ship to the other. In such a fog we might run against another ship, or against rocks, and be dashed in pieces.

The Compass.—12. The compass is a curious instrument, containing a thin piece of magnetic steel, called a needle, turning on a pivot. No matter how the compass is moved, one end of the needle turns quickly towards the north, and remains pointing in that direction. From this the sailor can find out all the other points of the compass and the direction in which he is sailing. A CHART is a map of the sea and the coasts, showing the harbours and the dangerous places.

13. Far away, at different distances from us, are several vessels; but we can see only the upper portion of some of them. The whole of the nearest ship is seen, less of the next, and less of the next, till the one farthest away is quite hidden from view, except the upper part of its masts. As we look far over the sea, the surface seems to be

curved like the surface of a ball. We are near the coast of Newfoundland. The waters here are not



13. PROGRESSIVE DISAPPEARANCE OF SHIPS AT SEA.

so deep as they are elsewhere in the ocean, and they are the most noted cod-fisheries in the world.

The Gulf Stream.—14. The water here is warmer than in other parts of the ocean through which we have passed. The captain says we are in the Gulf Stream, which flows like a great river through the ocean from the Gulf of Mexico, bearing the warm waters of the tropical sea to the shore of Europe. This movement of the waters of the sea is called an *ocean current*. On our left, along the east coast of North America, is another ocean current, called the *Polar Current*, which brings down the cold waters from the north, causing cold north-easterly winds in Nova Scotia during the spring months.

15. Sometimes, away in the distance, we see a huge glittering object, like a mountain of glass. It is a great mass of ice, called an *iceberg*, which has floated down from the frozen regions of the north. Many ships are dashed in pieces by running against icebergs in the fog.

16. The sea around the North Pole, called the *Arctic Ocean*, is all frozen over in the winter; and during the short summer the ice breaks up into cakes or ice-floes, which are brought down by currents into the warm waters of the Atlantic, where they melt. Bold navigators have made great efforts to reach the North Pole. They sail past Greenland and Iceland as far as they can into the Arctic Ocean; and when the ship can go no further, they harness dogs to a sled and drive

over the ice. In this way Captain Hall reached very near the North Pole.

17. It may seem very odd to be drawn by dogs over the sea; but some of Captain Hall's party crossed these northern waters in a more singular way. The ship becoming leaky, nineteen persons—men, women, and children—were placed on the ice. A storm came on in the night, the ship was driven off, and the ice broke up. These poor people, thus left on an ice-cake in the midst of the ocean, were tossed about for over six months, until their frail raft was so broken in pieces by storms that only a small portion of it remained. Luckily some provisions had been placed on the ice with them; they also killed seals and polar bears for food, and they burned the oil to keep themselves from freezing. Gradually they drifted towards the south, until at last they were picked up near the coast of Labrador by seal-hunters from Newfoundland.

Europe.—18. We have now come to land; first *Ireland*, and then Great Britain, consisting of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*. Here is the home of our Queen, and the land from which our forefathers came. England is a beautiful country. It has rich green meadows, enclosed with pretty thorn hedges; and all through the country are fine parks with shady trees, smooth walks, green lawns, and sparkling fountains. England has many large cities, celebrated for manufactures and trade. Our



18. AN ENGLISH PARK AND CASTLE.

merchants come here to buy their cottons, woollens, crockery, cutlery, and many other things. At

London, the largest and richest city in the world, at *Liverpool*, and at *Glasgow* we see ships from all parts of the world.

We notice a strange circumstance here. It is noon, when by our watches it is about eight o'clock in the morning.

19. Great Britain and Ireland are islands. On the east and south is the continent of *Europe*, containing many countries. We must sail southerly, passing France, Spain, and Portugal, to get around the land. Passing through this narrow channel, called the *Strait of Gibraltar*, we enter a sea called the *Mediterranean*, which lies south of Europe. On our left we pass *Italy* and *Greece*, which were in ancient times the most powerful countries in the world.

Africa.—20. On the south of the Mediterranean is another large body of land, called *Africa*, which



20. AN AFRICAN DWELLING.

stretches far away beyond the Equator into the temperate regions of the south. Along the north are the *Barbary States*; beyond is the *Great Desert*,

where it never rains, and where there is no tree, or flower, or blade of grass,—nothing but burning sand and barren rock on the earth, and a blazing sun in the heavens; beyond the Desert is the *Land of the Negro*, called *Soudan*.

21. In the north-east of Africa is *Egypt*, one of the oldest and strangest countries in the world. Here, ages ago, the Israelites served their hard task-masters, until God sent Moses to free them from bondage. It very seldom rains in *Egypt*, yet the land produces great crops of grain. It is made fruitful by its wonderful river, the *Nile*, which overflows its banks every year, and covers the whole country with water.

We observe that as we go east our watches are more and more astray. By our time it is six o'clock in the morning, when it is noon in *Egypt*.

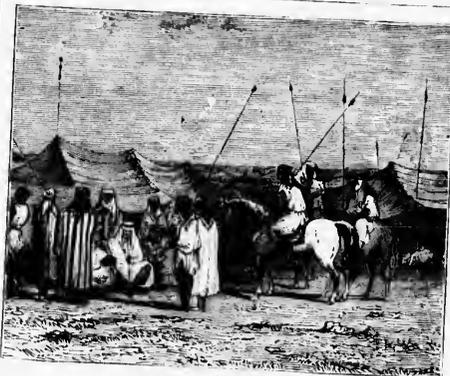
Asia.—22. Our course to the eastward is again obstructed by land. Here, before us, is the great continent of *Asia*, the largest of all the land divisions of the Earth. On the east coast of the Mediterranean is *Palestine*, which is quite a small country, but is noted as the land which God gave to the Israelites, and as the place where our Saviour lived when on earth. Indeed most of the events spoken of in the Bible occurred in this country.

23. We shall be able to continue our voyage by turning to the south. Across this narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Suez*, which joins Africa and Asia, a canal has been cut, through which we can sail to the *Red Sea*. On our left we pass *Arabia*, a land abounding in deserts, and celebrated for its fine horses. In the south of Asia we also find *British India*, *Siam*, and some other countries, which, with the islands off the coast, are called the *East Indies*. These are hot countries, yielding cotton, silk, rice, and all kinds of spice. *China*, the land from which we obtain our tea, is on the east of Asia; and off the east coast are the *Japan Islands*.

24. In the interior of Asia is a vast desert, inhabited by shepherds, who live in tents, and are always roving about in search of pasturage for their flocks.

Asia is said to contain two-thirds of the people in the world, and nearly all of its inhabitants are heathens.

The Indian Ocean.—25. That part of the sea which lies



24. ARAB TENTS.

south of Asia and east of Africa is called the Indian Ocean. It is sometimes visited by violent hurricanes called *cyclones*, which move in circles. South of the Indian Ocean, around the South Pole, is the *Antarctic Ocean*, which is full of ice like the Arctic Ocean.

Australia.—26. We are now about half way round the world. Before we proceed, we shall turn to the south to visit Australia, which is the largest island in the world. It belongs to Great Britain, and many people from the British Isles have come here to live. The country abounds in excellent pasture, and it has the richest gold mines yet discovered. The island lies south of the Equator, so that the hottest season is near Christmas, and the coolest winds blow from the south. It is night here when we have day in our country.

The Pacific Ocean.—27. We have now to cross the Pacific Ocean, which is the largest of all the oceans. Indeed it covers one-third of the Earth's surface. It is noted for its many groups of islands. Most of these islands lie in the hot belt called the Torrid Zone; but they are fanned by sea breezes, which make the climate quite agreeable.

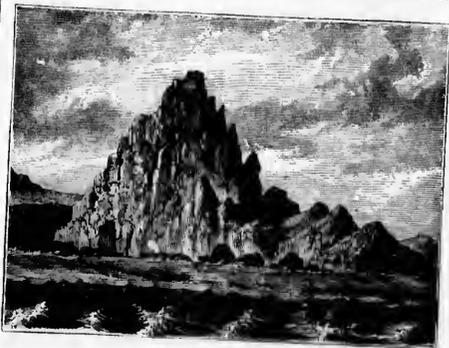
The inhabitants of the Pacific Islands live mostly on fruits, which grow without the toil of cultivation. Many of them are savages; others have been converted to Christianity.

28. The inhabitants of the *Feejee Islands* and of the *Sandwich Islands* were formerly fierce cannibals, killing and eating human beings; but they are now quite civilized. On the New Hebrides are missionaries from our own country, who have come here to teach the savages the knowledge of the Saviour.

29. Many islands of the Pacific are formed by the coral insect. These little animals, called *polyps*, are very numerous in the ocean near the Equator, and they extract lime from the sea water, forming it into a substance called coral. You have often seen rings and other ornaments made of coral. This kind of coral is quite rare, and is obtained by diving deep into the sea. The islands are formed of a coarser kind. The insects build up immense masses of it in branches like the limbs of a tree, and in many strange shapes, until a rock is formed, the top of which is on a level with the sea. The waves then beat against it, throwing up sea-weed and other substances. Soon after hundreds of years becomes deep and rich, nourishing more beautiful and useful plants.

30. Some of the coral islands are in the form of a broken ring, the great ocean outside dashing against the shores; and inside the ring of land is a peaceful lake or lagoon. Sometimes there is land in the middle, then a ring of smooth water, then a broken ring of land. Vessels can sail in through the openings in the ring, to seek shelter from storms.

Sailing round America.—31. We have now come to land again. It is *British Columbia*, the most westerly province of the Dominion of Canada. It is a very mountainous country, and is noted for its



31. CAPE HORN.

majestic forests, its fisheries, its coal, and its gold mines. We could return home by land across the Dominion, but as we wish to go in the ship, we sail southerly thousands of miles along the west coast of North America and South America, until

we reach *Cape Horn*. Then we sail northerly along the east coast of America, crossing the Equator again, and passing on our left the *West India Islands*, from which we obtain our sugar. Finally, we arrive home, having completed our long voyage round the world.

CHAPTER III.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED.

The World.—32. Once, long ago, people thought that by travelling a long distance in any one direction they would come to the end of the world. This was a mistaken notion, for the Earth is round like a ball; and if you travel far enough in a straight course, you will at last come to the place from which you started, just as a fly might do in crawling around an apple. The globular form of the Earth explains the fact that the lower part of a ship at sea is always the last to come in sight.

33. The **circumference** of the Earth—that is, the distance around the Earth—is nearly 25,000 miles.

Day and Night.—34. We have seen that all parts of the Earth do not have day or night at the same time. Thus, when it is noon with us, it is midnight half way round the Earth, as in the *East India Islands*; it is six o'clock in the evening one-fourth the way round towards the east, as in *Egypt*; and it is six o'clock in the morning one-fourth the way round towards the west, as in the *Sandwich Islands*.

This is because the Earth is always turning round, turning once every twenty-four hours. As the Earth is a ball, the Sun can shine on only half of it at once. The middle of the half on which the Sun shines has noon, the western edge of the light portion has morning, and the eastern edge has evening. We shall understand how this rotation of the Earth gives us day and night, if we place a globe or ball beside a lamp, and make it turn round. As the ball turns, each part of its surface will have a regular succession of light and shadow. The Earth also moves in a vast circle around the Sun, making a revolution once a year. In this way are caused the seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

35. The **Axis** of the Earth is an imaginary line, around which it makes its daily rotation.

36. The **North Pole** and the **South Pole** are the ends of the axis.

37. The **Equator** is a circle around the Earth—east and west—midway between the Poles. It divides the Earth's surface into two equal parts, called the *Northern Hemisphere* and the *Southern Hemisphere*.

38. **Latitude** is distance north or south from the Equator. Places north of the Equator have *north latitude*; those south of the Equator have *south latitude*. The latitude at the Equator is 0, at the Poles it is 90 degrees, which is the highest latitude any place can have.

39. Imaginary circles passing round the Earth, east and west between the Equator and the Poles, are called **Parallels of Latitude**.

40. **Longitude** is distance east or west from a line running north and south from Pole to Pole, and passing through Greenwich in London. This line is called the *first meridian*. Places east of the first meridian are said to have *east longitude*; and places west of the first meridian have *west longitude*. The longitude of places on the first meridian is 0; the longitude of places half way round the Earth from the first meridian is 180°.

Heat and Cold.—41. The countries of the Earth differ much in respect to heat and cold. The warmest countries are near the Equator, and the coldest are near the Poles. This difference is caused by the curved form of the Earth; as we go north or south from the Equator the surface slopes more and more away from the Sun, causing the Sun's rays to become more slanting.

42. The Earth's surface is divided into five great belts or zones:—

The **Torrid Zone** is the hottest part of the Earth. The Equator passes through the middle of this zone.

The **North Frigid Zone** lies around the North Pole; the **South Frigid Zone** lies around the South Pole. These are the coldest parts of the Earth.

The **North Temperate Zone** is situated on the north of the Torrid Zone; the **South Temperate Zone** is on the south of the Torrid Zone. The countries in these zones have generally neither extreme heat nor extreme cold.

43. The **Climate** of a country is its condition in respect to heat, moisture, and the purity of its atmosphere.

We have seen that the climate becomes colder as we go north or south from the Equator; it also becomes colder as we ascend high mountains. The climate is more humid near the

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sea than it is far inland; and it is more unhealthy in hot marshy countries than in those which are dry and cool.

The Seasons.—44. At one time of the year the Sun comes up high in the heavens, giving us long, hot days; at another time the Sun keeps far away in the south, and the days are short and cold.

This change in the seasons is caused by the Earth's moving in a vast circle around the Sun once in the year, and turning its northern half towards the Sun during our summer, and its southern half towards the Sun during our winter. The countries on the south of the Equator thus have summer when those on the north have winter.

Land and Water.—45. We have seen that the Earth's surface is partly land and partly water. One-fourth of the surface is land and three-fourths are water. The land is principally in three great portions,—the *Western Continent*, the *Eastern Continent*, and *Australia*.

46. The *Western Continent* is made up of *North America* and *South America*; the *Eastern Continent* is made up of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

47. Besides these great divisions of land there are many smaller portions which are called *islands*.

48. An *Island* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water. *Cape Breton* is an island. A *Continent* is a very large portion of land surrounded by water.

49. A *Peninsula* is a portion of land almost surrounded by water. *Nova Scotia* is a peninsula.

50. An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land connecting two portions of land. The *Isthmus of Chignecto* connects *Nova Scotia* with the mainland of *North America*. The *Isthmus of Panama* joins *North* and *South America*.

51. A *Cape* is a point of land extending into the water, as *Cape St. George* and *Cape North*.

52. The *Surface* of the land varies greatly in elevation, from over 1,300 feet below the sea-level in the valley of the *Jordan* to the lofty mountain heights in different parts of the world.

53. A *Mountain* is a high elevation above the surrounding country, as the *Rocky Mountains* and the *Andes*. The highest mountains are in *Asia*, *Mount Everest* in the *Himalayas* being 29,000 feet above the level of the sea.

54. A *Table-land* or *Plateau* is a broad, elevated tract of land, as the country on the west of the *Rocky Mountains* in the *United States*, and the countries of *Central Asia*.

55. On mountains and table-lands the cold increases with the elevation. The tops of lofty mountains, even in the *Torrid Zone*, are covered with snow all the year. The pres-

sure of vast quantities of snow on the upper slopes forms masses of ice, called *glaciers*, which flow down the sides of the mountains; when the ice comes down to the warmer valleys it melts, giving rise to rivers.

56. A *Volcano* is a mountain which sends forth smoke, flames, ashes, and melted rock. The opening at the top is called the *crater*. There are many volcanoes in the *Andes*.

57. *Earthquakes* are movements of the ground, varying from a slight trembling to the most violent motion.

58. *Plains* are level tracts of country. There are lowland plains and highland plains.

59. A *Prairie* is a treeless plain, covered with tall grass. Plains of this kind are found in *Manitoba* and *Saskatchewan*.

60. A *Water-shed* is the highest land between two slopes, from which streams flow in opposite directions.

The Water.—61. The *Ocean* is the name given to the great body of salt water which covers three-fourths the Earth's surface. It has five principal divisions:—the *Atlantic Ocean*, the *Pacific Ocean*, the *Indian Ocean*, the *Arctic Ocean*, and the *Antarctic Ocean*.

62. A *Sea* is a large arm of the ocean nearly surrounded by land, as the *Mediterranean Sea*. Inland bodies of salt water are sometimes called seas, as the *Caspian Sea*.

63. A *Bay* or *Gulf* is an arm of a large body of water, as the *Bay of Fundy*.

64. A *Strait* is a narrow passage connecting two bodies of water, as the *Strait of Canso*. A *Channel* is usually wider than a strait.

65. A *River* is a large stream of fresh water, as the *St. Lawrence*. A river flowing into another river is called a *branch* or *tributary*.

66. A *Lake* is a body of water collected in a basin-like hollow. Lakes usually consist of fresh water, and are formed by rivers, as *Lake Erie*; but some lakes are very salt, as *Great Salt Lake*.

Plants.—67. Vegetation is richest and most varied in the *Torrid Zone*. The forests contain majestic evergreens, whose trunks and branches support twining plants in such abundance that it is sometimes difficult to tell to which stem the leaves and blossoms belong. Some of the most noted trees in this part of the Earth are the huge baobab, the wide-spreading banyan, and the majestic palm. Here also we find rosewood, mahogany, dye-woods, gum-trees, spices, and choice fruits.

68. In the *Temperate Zones* plants of a different kind are found. In the forests are such trees as the oak, maple, beech, birch, pine, and fir. Among the cultivated plants are wheat, rye, oats, and maize; potatoes and other vegetables; and such fruits as the grape, apple, pear, and plum.

69. In the warmer parts of the *Frigid Zones* different kinds of fir and dwarf birch are the principal trees, and barley is the chief grain. As we near the pole, we find shrubs of alder and willow; and finally the mosses and lichens, which bring us to the regions of eternal snow.

70. High mountains in the *Torrid Zone* present, within narrow range, nearly all the variety of vegetation found between the equator and the poles. On the lower slope are palms and other tropical

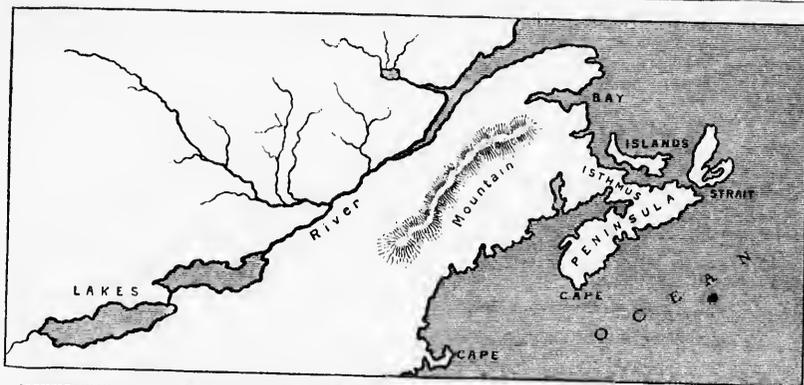


ILLUSTRATION SHOWING MOUNTAIN, RIVER, LAKE, PENINSULA, ISTHMUS, CAPE, BAY, STRAIT, OCEAN, AND ISLAND.

plants; next, the trees and various products of the Temperate Zones; then shrubs, grasses, lichens, and mosses; and the summits are covered with snow all the year.

Animals.—71. The Torrid Zone surpasses the other parts of the Earth in the number, size, and beauty of its animals. Among the animals found here are the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, camelopard, lion, tiger, leopard, panther, monkey, crocodile, alligator, boa, and ostrich. Insects are very numerous in this zone.

72. The animals of the Temperate Zones are less fierce than those of the Torrid Zone. Here we find the bison, deer, ox, horse, sheep, wolf, bear, fox, beaver, and hare; and among the birds, the eagle, turkey, goose, and pheasant.

73. The animals of the Frigid Zones are less numerous and varied. Among them are the reindeer, musk-ox, polar bear, grizzly bear, fox, ermine, and walrus. The birds are generally waders and swimmers. There are no reptiles, and but few insects.

Man.—74. Man is found in all lands. In the tropical regions he lives principally on rice, coconuts, bananas, and various fruits; in the temperate regions he lives on grains and vegetables, mixed with animal food; in the frozen regions, where the earth yields nothing, he betakes himself entirely to

animal food. It is only in the temperate regions, however, that man's powers of body and mind appear in all their strength; and it is here only that we find the most civilized and powerful nations.

75. Men in different parts of the world differ from one another so much in their features and colour, that it is usual to divide them into five races or varieties:—the *Caucasian*, or white race; the *Mongolian*, or yellow race; the *Ethiopian*, or black race; the *Malay*, or brown race; and the *American*, or red race.

Government.—76. Countries are called by different names, according to their form of government, as *Empires*, *Kingdoms*, and *Republics*.

A **monarchy** is a country in which the highest officer holds his position by right of birth. Such a country is called a **kingdom** when the chief ruler is a king or queen; it is called an **empire** when the chief ruler is an emperor. In some countries the power of the sovereign is limited, and he is aided in making the laws by a parliament elected by the people; in other countries the power of the sovereign is absolute, and his will is law. A **republic** is a country governed wholly by men elected by the people, and the highest officer holds the title of president.



84. SCENE ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

NORTH AMERICA.

History.—77. Four hundred years ago our forefathers were living far away to the eastward, beyond the Atlantic Ocean, in a part of the world called Europe. They did not know that there was such a country as America, the land in which we live. Indeed most people at that time did not know that the Earth was round. The most distant country which they knew anything about was *India*, in the south of Asia.

78. As the merchants found it very profitable to trade in the spices and other valuable products of India, they were anxious to find the shortest and best way to that country. A sailor named Columbus, who lived in the north of Italy, be-

lieving that the Earth was round, thought he could reach India more readily by sailing westerly, than by sailing southerly and easterly around Africa. Having gained the favour and help of Isabella, Queen of Spain, Columbus set out over the unknown Western Ocean, on his voyage of discovery.

79. After a long, weary voyage, Columbus arrived at a group of islands. Believing that he was on the borders of India, he called the inhabitants *Indians*. This name was afterwards given to all the natives of America; and when the islands were found to be very far from India, they were called the *West Indies*.

80. There was great excitement in Europe over this wonderful discovery of land beyond the Atlantic Ocean. Many ships were sent over the sea by different nations to make further discoveries. It was soon found that, besides the islands discovered by Columbus, the *New World* consisted of



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3. NORTH AMERICA.

(Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.)

Boundaries— N. Arctic Ocean. E. Atlantic Ocean. S. Gulf of Mexico. W. Pacific Ocean.	Caribbean Sea. Gulf of California. Behring Strait.	Iceland. Newfoundland Bermudas. Bahamas. West Indies. Vancouver.	St. Lawrence. Hudson. Mississippi. Ohio. Missouri. Arkansas. Rio Grande. Colorado. Columbia. Yukon.	Great Bear Winnipeg. Superior. Michigan. Huron. Erie. Great Salt Lake.
Coast Waters— Hudson Bay. Baffin Bay. Davis Strait. Straits of Belle Isle. Gulf of St. Lawrence. Florida Strait. Gulf of Mexico.	Capes— Farewell. Chidley. Sable. Catoche. St. Lucas. Prince of Wales.	Rivers— Mackenzie. Churchill. Saskatchewan. Red River. Nelson.	Lakes— Great Slave.	Countries— Dominion of Canada. United States. Mexico. Central America.
	Islands— Greenland.			

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two great bodies of land, one lying to the north and the other to the south. One of the leading men in exploring the coasts was named *Americus Vesputius*. In honour of him, the New World was called *America*.

Position.—81. North America is nearly surrounded by the sea—the *Arctic Ocean* on the north, the *Atlantic* on the east, the *Gulf of Mexico* on the south, and the *Pacific Ocean* on the west.

North America is connected with South America by a narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Panama*. *Behring Strait*, on the north-west, separates America from Asia.

Surface.—82. On the east side of North America there is a low coast-region next the Atlantic, and then further inland are the *Appalachian Mountains*. Beyond these highlands is a broad low plain, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Still further west, beyond the plain, are highlands again, much longer, broader, and higher than those near the Atlantic. Lofty mountains, called in the north the *Rocky Mountains*, and in Mexico the *Sierra Madre*, extend along the eastern side of these highlands; and other high ranges, called the *Cascade Mountains* and the *Sierra Nevada*, lie on the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the western ranges are high table-lands, divided into basin-like valleys by short mountains, running crosswise.

83. The **Appalachian Mountains** include different ranges—the *White Mountains*, the *Green Mountains*, the *Catskill*, the *Adirondack*, the *Alleghany*, the *Blue Ridge*, and the *Cumberland Mountains*. They are generally of moderate height, and are covered with forests to their summits. Between the different ranges are beautiful fertile valleys. In some places the ranges are broken by gaps, through which the rivers find their way to the plains.

Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, over a mile high, is one of the loftiest and most noted peaks of the eastern highlands.

84. The **Rocky Mountains** are wild and broken. On the lower slopes are dense forests; further up are shrubs, coarse grass, and mountain-flowers; still higher are barren, rugged rocks; and the highest peaks are covered with snow all the year.

85. The **table-land** between the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains has very little rain. There are no forests here,

and few plants of any kind, except near the streams which come down from the mountains. The *cactus*—a curious plant which we often see cultivated in the house, and which needs little moisture—is one of the most common native plants towards the south.

There are many salt lakes on this table-land, much saltier than the ocean—so salt that fish cannot live in them. The few streams that come down from the mountains flow into these lakes.

86. Here and there in the Sierra Nevada are deep, narrow gorges, or clefts, called *canyons*, along which the rivers flow. The stream in some places covers the whole breadth at the bottom of the canyon—high walls of rock rising perpendicularly from the water's edge. In some places the rivers rush down terrible precipices.

87. The western slopes and the valleys of the Sierra Nevada are noted for their gigantic trees. The great pines and cypresses of California are three or four hundred feet high, and twenty feet in diameter.

88. Near the Pacific Ocean are low mountains, called the *Coast Range*. Between these and the Sierra Nevada lies the beautiful fertile valley of the *Sacramento* and *San Joaquin* rivers.

89. In Mexico and Central America there are many volcanoes. *Popecatepetl*, a volcanic peak in Mexico, nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles high, is the highest mountain in North America.

90. The **Great Plain** between the eastern and western highlands is highest near the middle, from which it slopes towards the north and south. In the central parts of the plain there are rich *prairies* or meadows of great extent, which in their natural state are covered with tall grass, and when cultivated yield large crops of grain.

Rivers and Lakes.—91. The great rivers of North America are the *Yukon*, *Mackenzie*, *St. Lawrence*, *Mississippi*, and *Columbia*. The St. Lawrence and Mississippi are grand highways by which vessels sail hundreds of miles into the interior, exchanging the products of different countries.

92. The **Mackenzie** flows through nearly the whole length of the northern slope of the central plain. It flows into several basin-shaped hollows along its course, and forms large lakes, as *Great Slave Lake* and *Great Bear Lake*.

The other large rivers flowing northerly are the *Churchill*, *Saskatchewan*, *Assiniboine*, *Red River*, and *Nelson*. The rivers on this slope are frozen during a large part of the year.

93. The **St. Lawrence**, flowing easterly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, drains five of the greatest lakes in the world. Far

back in the interior, many small rivers flow into large deep basins. In this way the lakes are formed. The first in the chain is called *Lake Superior*, which is larger than the Province of New Brunswick, and is the largest lake in the world. The others are *Huron*, *Michigan*, *Erie*, and *Ontario*.

94. The **Niagara River**, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, is celebrated for its *Falls*. The river, half a mile wide, rushes headlong over the rocks, and falls perpendicularly 165 feet.

95. In the upper part of the St. Lawrence, near Lake Ontario, are many beautiful islands, called the *Thousand Isles*. Further down are the *Rapids*, where the water flows very swiftly. Boats going down stream dash through the rapids with great velocity. They cannot sail up against so strong a current, but go round by the canals. On an island in the river, about 600 miles from the sea, is a large city called *Montreal*. Near this place, the *Ottawa*, a large river from the north, joins the St. Lawrence. Further down is the mouth of the *St. Maurice*, another large tributary. Then we come to *Quebec*, a fortified city, built partly on the shore and partly on a high bluff overlooking the river. A few miles below Quebec are the *Falls of Montmorency*, where a small river rushes over high rocks and falls into the St. Lawrence. Before we reach the sea, we pass the mouth of another large tributary, called the *Saguenay*.

96. The other important rivers of North America, flowing easterly, are the *St. John*, *Connecticut*, *Hudson*, *Delaware*, *Susquehanna*, and *Potomac*.

97. The **Mississippi** flows through nearly the whole length of the southern slope of the central plain, and is one of the largest rivers in the world. In the upper part of its course, before it becomes large, it passes through forests, sometimes hurrying amid rapids, and sometimes dashing over falls. Then it comes to the prairie lands, with their tall grass and broad grain-fields. As it goes south it passes through warmer countries, which yield Indian corn, tobacco, cotton, and, in the far south, sugar-cane.

98. Many large rivers flow into the Mississippi. From the eastward come the waters of the *Ohio*, gathered along the slopes of the Alleghanies; and from the Rocky Mountains, on the west, come the *Missouri*, the *Arkansas*, and the *Red River*. The head of the Missouri is 4,000 miles from the Gulf, so that the little stream that starts from the mountain-side would be nearly six weeks in reaching the sea, at a hundred miles a day.

99. Near the mouth of the Mississippi is a large city, called *New Orleans*; and up the river and its tributaries there are other cities, as *St. Louis*, *Cincinnati*, and *Pittsburg*. Steamboats are constantly coming and going between these cities, bringing the products of one country, and carrying away those of another.

100. The **Rio Grande** is a large river west of the Mississippi. The **Columbia**, **Fraser**, **Colorado**, and the other rivers flowing into the Pacific, are so broken by rapids and falls that they are not navigable very far.

Climate and Products.—101. In travelling from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean, one should find every variety of climate and vegetation. The hot countries of the south, which have no

winter, yield coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, rice, pine-apples, and many fine fruits; a little further north, where the heat is less intense, the climate is suited to Indian corn, grapes, peaches, sweet potatoes, and tobacco; then we come to the countries which have warm summers and cold winters, producing wheat and other kinds of grain, potatoes, apples, and pears. In the far north it is too cold for forests or cultivated fields. The ground freezes very deep during the winter, and only a few inches of the surface thaw during the short summer. Coarse grass, moss, and stunted shrubs are the principal plants.

The countries near the Pacific Ocean have milder winters than those near the Atlantic.

Minerals.—102. Coal and iron are abundant in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Pennsylvania; gold is most plentiful in California, Colorado, and British Columbia; the richest silver mines are in Mexico.

Animals.—103. The large wild animals of North America are the bison or buffalo, the moose, deer, musk-ox, grizzly bear, white bear, brown bear, and wolf.

Inhabitants.—104. North America contains about 57,000,000 of inhabitants. The greater number of these are white people, whose forefathers lived in Europe.

Indians are numerous in the western highlands, on the northern part of the central plain, and in Mexico. A singular people, called *Esquimaux*, live on the coasts and islands of the Arctic Ocean. In the Southern States there are many *Negroes*, whose ancestors were brought from Africa as slaves.

Divisions.—105. The principal great divisions of North America are the *Dominion of Canada*, the *United States*, and *Mexico*.

The narrow country between Mexico and South America is called *Central America*. To the east of Central America are the *West Indies*. The islands *Greenland* and *Iceland* are sometimes called *Danish America*.

Towns.—106. New York is the largest city in America.

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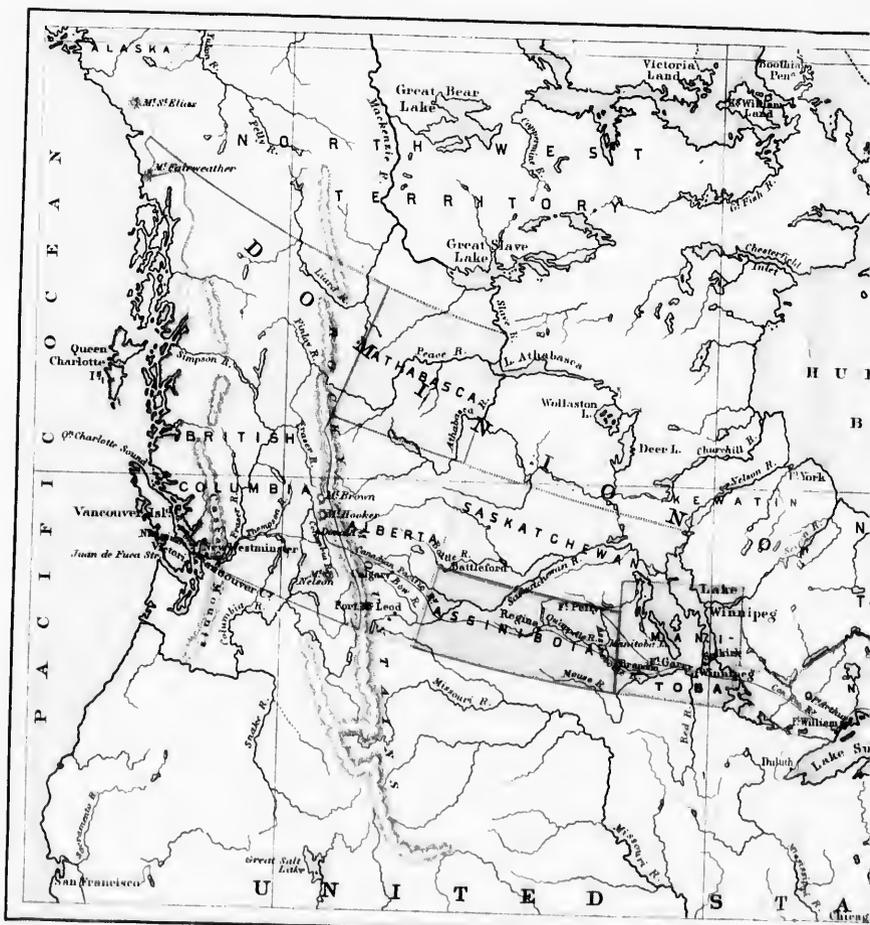
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4. CANADA.

<p>Boundaries— <i>N.</i> Arctic Ocean. <i>E.</i> Atlantic Ocean. <i>S.</i> United States. <i>W.</i> Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>Straits of Belle Isle. Gulf of St. Lawrence. Bay of Fundy. Gulf of Georgia. Queen Charlotte Sound.</p>	<p>Race. Sable (N. S.).</p> <p>Islands— Newfoundland. Anticosti. Magdalen. Prince Edward.</p>	<p>Cape Breton. Vancouver. Queen Charlotte.</p>	<p>Saskatchewan Assiniboine Red River Great Bear Churchill Nelson Albany St. Lawrence Ottawa St. John</p>
<p>Coast Waters— Hudson Bay. Hudson Strait.</p>	<p>Capes— Chilly. Charles.</p>		<p>Rivers— Mackenzie. Peace. Athabasca.</p>	



[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles

<p>Cape Breton. Vancouver. Queen Charlotte.</p>	<p>Saskatchewan. Assiniboine. Red River. Great Fish. Churchill. Nelson. Albany. St. Lawrence. Ottawa. St. John.</p>	<p>Lakes— Great Bear Great Slave. Athabasca. Wollaston. Winnipeg. Manitoba. Lake of the Woods. Superior. Huron.</p>	<p>Erie. Ontario.</p> <p>Divisions— Nova Scotia. New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island. Quebec.</p>	<p>Ontario. Manitoba. Assiniboia. Saskatchewan. Alberta. Athabasca. British Columbia. North-West Territory. Keewatin. North-East Territory.</p>
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Government.—107. In America the laws are made by representatives chosen by the people. The United States is the most powerful country in America.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

History.—108. The Dominion of Canada was formed in the year 1867, by the union of the four British Provinces, *Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia*. It has since been greatly enlarged by the addition of other provinces and territory, so that it now includes all the British possessions in North America except Newfoundland.

The pupil can learn the Bounds, Coast Waters, and other features given at the foot of the Map of the Dominion.

Physical Features.—109. The eastern part of the Dominion has no high mountains. The *River St. Lawrence*, draining the great lakes between the Dominion and the United States, is the most important river in the country. The river and lakes form a grand highway for trade for more than 2,000 miles.

110. The central portion of the Dominion includes the greater part of the northern slope of the central plain of North America. It is a region of vast prairies in the south, and of extensive forests towards the north. It has many rivers and lakes. The *Mackenzie* is the largest river; but the *Saskatchewan* is the most important for trade.

111. The western part of the Dominion is a highland region. Here are the *Rocky Mountains* and the *Cascade Mountains*, with high table-lands between the ranges.

Divisions.—112. The Dominion of Canada includes the following countries:—

Provinces.

Nova Scotia.	Quebec.
New Brunswick.	Ontario.
Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.
British Columbia.	

Districts and Territories.

Assiniboia.	Alberta.
Saskatchewan.	Athabasca.
Keewatin.	
North-West Territory.	
North-East Territory.	

Cities.—113. **Ottawa**, in the Province of Ontario, is the capital of the Dominion. A picture of the Parliament House at Ottawa is shown on another page. Rideau Hall is the residence of the Governor-General.

Montreal is the largest city and **Quebec** is the oldest city in the Dominion.

114. **Railways** extend across the whole Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, connecting all the principal places.

Government.—115. The Dominion of Canada forms a part of the British Empire. The head officer in the government is the Governor-General, who represents the Sovereign of Great Britain.

116. The **Legislature** is composed of the *Senate*, consisting of 77 members, and the *House of Commons*, consisting of 206 members. The measures adopted by these bodies require the approval of the Governor-General before they become law.

117. Each Province has a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislature to manage its local affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA.

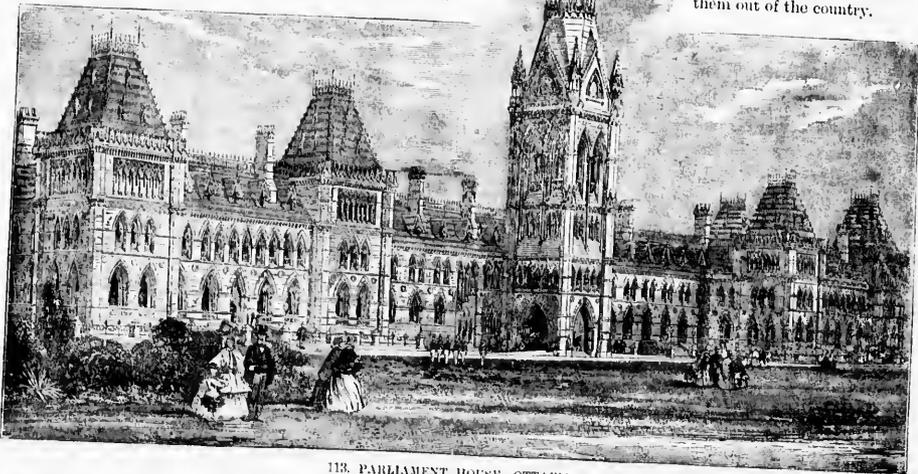
History.—118. Three hundred years ago Nova Scotia was wholly a dense forest, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. The first settlement of white people in Nova Scotia was formed by the French, at Annapolis, in the year 1605. The French gave this place the name of *Port Royal*, and they called the whole country *Acadie*. Soon the English came and claimed the country, as Cabot, a countryman of theirs, had discovered it a hundred years before the French came to Annapolis. They gave it the name *Nova Scotia*, which is the Latin for *New Scotland*.

119. For more than a hundred years Nova Scotia was a

scene of contention between the French and the English. It was now held by the one and now by the other, and the colonists of each were in turn robbed, and sometimes killed. This frequent change of ownership, and the violent hostility between the two nations, was a serious injury to the country, interfering with its settlement and prosperity.

120. In the year 1710, Port Royal was finally taken from the French, and three years after Nova Scotia was given up to the English. The *Acadians*, as the French inhabitants were called, were told that they might remain in the country,

if they would obey the laws. Afterwards, as the Acadians did not seem to be very good British subjects, the English colonists did not think it was safe to allow them to remain any longer. Accordingly, the Governor sent soldiers, who seized all the Acadians they could find, and sent them out of the country.



113. PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Position.—121. The Province of Nova Scotia, made up of the *Peninsula of Nova Scotia* and the *Island of Cape Breton*, is on the east side of North America, and about half way between the Equator and the North Pole.

Coast.—122. We observe from the map that Nova Scotia is long and narrow; that it is nearly surrounded by water; and that the sea in many places runs into the land, forming bays and harbours. The country has thus great advantages for trade.

123. The **Bay of Fundy**, on the north-west, has generally high and rocky shores. Near the mouth of the bay are *Brier Island*, *Lona Island*, and *Digby Neck*, separated from the mainland by *St. Mary's Bay*. *Digby Gut* is a gap in the seawall, through which the water enters and forms *Annapolis*

Basin, a beautiful sheet of water about twenty miles in length. Further up, the bay is divided by a tongue of land ending in *Cape Chienecto*. On the north are *Chienecto Bay*, *Cumberland Basin*, and *Shepody Bay*; on the south, *Minas Channel*, *Minas Basin*, and *Cobequid Bay*. At the entrance of Minas Basin is a high, rocky bluff, called *Cape Blomidon*. The head waters of the Bay of Fundy are remarkable for their very high tides, the difference between high water and low water being in some places sixty or seventy feet.

124. **Northumberland Strait** lies on the north between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. **St. George's Bay**, the **Strait of Canso**, and **Chedabucto Bay**, separate Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. *Cape St. George* is at the entrance of St. George's Bay, and *Cape Canso* at the entrance of Chedabucto Bay. The Strait of Canso is about fifteen miles in length, and one mile in breadth. Many fishing and trading vessels pass through this strait.

125. The **Bras d'Or** waters form irregular bays in the interior of Cape Breton. They enter on the north-east by two narrow channels, called *Great* and *Little Bras d'Or*, enclosing

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Boadartaric Island. A canal, half a mile long, connects *Bras d'Or Lake* and *St. Peter's Bay.* *Cape North* is a high rocky cape on the north of Cape Breton. The coast here is dangerous, and seamen are warned by light-houses on *St. Paul's Island.* *Sable Island*, noted for its wild ponies, is a low, sandy island, 100 miles south of Cape Breton. Many vessels have been cast away on its dangerous coast, and men are stationed on the island to give aid to shipwrecked mariners.

126. The **Atlantic coast** has many fine harbours. On the east of Cape Breton is *Sydney Harbour*, where large quantities of coal are shipped; and on the south is *Louisbourg Harbour*, where the French once had a strong town. Farther west is *Ile Madame*, separated from Cape Breton by *Lennox Passage.*

127. On the south of Nova Scotia we find *Halifax Harbour*, one of the best harbours in the world. Farther west are *Margaret's Bay*, and *Mahone Bay*, noted for its beautiful scenery. *Cape Sable* is near the entrance of Halifax Harbour. *Crown Point* is a high cape between Margaret's and Mahone Bays. *Cape Sable*, a rocky islet, is the most southerly point of Nova Scotia.

Surface.—128. The highest parts of a country from which streams flow are called *water-sheds.* A **central water-shed** divides Nova Scotia into a *northerly* and a *southerly slope.*

The **South Mountain** forms the western portion of the central water-shed.

The **North Mountain**, composed of dark-coloured rock, forms a wall along the margin of the Bay of Fundy.

The **Cobequid Mountains**, in the north, contain superior iron ore.

129. A beautiful sheltered valley lies between the North and South Mountains. **Annapolis**, the oldest town in Nova Scotia, is on *Annapolis Basin*, at the west end of this valley; **Canard** and **Grand Pré** are at the east end, near *Minas Basin.* The expulsion of the Acadians from these places forms the subject of Longfellow's beautiful poem *Evangeline.*

Rivers and Lakes.—130. The rivers and lakes of Nova Scotia are quite small. The largest are the *Stubenacadie*, *Philip*, *Wallace*, *East River*, *St. Mary's*, *La Have*, *Liverpool*, *Tusket*, *Annapolis*, and *Cornwallis.*

The largest lakes are *Rossignol*, *Grand Lake*, *Ship Harbour Lake*, and *Ainslie.*

Climate and Products.—131. Nova Scotia has long cold winters, and short warm summers. The autumn is a very pleasant season.

The most important products of the soil are various kinds of grain and vegetables. Extensive

marshes, intervalles, and uplands yield hay for the cattle, horses, and sheep, during the long winters. The valley between the North and South Mountains is celebrated for its fine apples, large quantities of which are exported to foreign countries.

132. Large forests of spruce, pine, birch, and other trees, yield valuable timber. In some of these forests are found the moose, caribou, bear, and many smaller wild animals.



132. THE MOOSE.

In the winter the Indians bind broad snow-shoes on their feet and hunt the moose through the deep snow.

Minerals.—133. The most valuable coal mines are in Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland counties. The colliers dig very deep into the earth for coal. As the sunlight cannot enter the mines, the colliers work by lamplight. The mines sometimes contain an explosive gas which is set on fire by the lamps. Coal is formed from the wood of immense forests which covered the earth thousands of years ago.

Superior **iron ore** is obtained from the Cobequid Mountains in Colchester. **Gold** mining is carried on principally in Guysborough, Halifax, and Hants counties. The value of the gold obtained is, on an average, about \$330,000 a year. **Gypsum** and **lime** are abundant in Nova Scotia.

The Fisheries.—134. The fisheries on the coasts of Nova Scotia are a source of great wealth, and this Province employs more men and vessels in the fishing business than all the other Provinces of the Dominion taken together. Nova Scotia also exceeds any other Province in ship-building.

Inhabitants.—135. The majority of the people are of Scotch, English, and Irish origin. There are also many descendants of French and German people. The Indians number about 1,700.

Presbyterians and Roman Catholics each form about one-fourth of the population. Baptists, Episcopalians, and Methodists are next in respect to numbers.

The public schools are free to all children over five years of age.

Divisions.—136. The Province is divided into eighteen *counties*—fourteen in the Peninsula, and four in Cape Breton. The town in each county in which the courts are held is called the *county town*.

The Counties and County Towns can be learned from the Map.

Towns.—137. **Halifax**, the capital of Nova Scotia, has a superior harbour, and ships may be seen here from many foreign countries. The city is strongly fortified. The finest buildings are the *Province Building*, in which the members of the Legislature meet; and the *Dominion Building*, containing the Post Office and other public offices.

138. Next to Halifax, the largest towns in Nova Scotia are *Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Sydney, Antwerp, Windsor, Lunenburg, Liverpool, and Annapolis.*

139. All the county towns are important centres of trade. From the many harbours on the coast, the products of Nova Scotia, including coal, fish, potatoes, apples, and lumber, are exported to other countries.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

History.—140. New Brunswick formed a part of Nova Scotia until the year 1784, when it became a separate Province.

For Bounds and various Physical Features, see Map.

Coast.—141. New Brunswick has a long line of sea-coast, with many fine harbours on the north, east, and south. All along the coast country, many men are employed in manufacturing lumber from the logs which are brought down the rivers from the interior; others are engaged in building ships; others, in their vessels off on the sea, are busy catching the fish which are very plentiful in the

coast waters; and some, at the harbours, are loading ships with lumber and fish to send to other countries.

142. **Bay Chaleur** extends along the north about ninety miles. The coast is low in New Brunswick; but on the opposite shore, in Quebec, it is high and rocky. The town of *Dalhousie* is at the head of the bay, and *Bathurst* is about half way down. *Miscou* and *Shippegan* are small islands at the entrance of the bay. Over two hundred years ago the French had a station at Miscou for catching walrus. On the west of Shippegan are huge blocks of granite which have been brought from the Quebec shore on ice-cakes.

143. **Miramichi Bay** is on the Gulf coast. Ships sail up the bay and river to *Chatham, Douglastown, and Newcastle.* *Point Esquinac* is at the entrance of the bay.

144. **Northumberland Strait** separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick. On this coast are the towns of *Richibucto* and *Shediac.* *Cape Tormentine* is at the entrance to *Bay Verte.*

145. At the head of the **Bay of Fundy** are *Cumberland Basin* and *Shepody Bay.* Near these waters are *Sackville, Dorchester, Hopewell,* and up the *Petivodiac* is the town of *Moncton.* Near Sackville are extensive lowland marshes, which are protected by dikes from the high tides of Cumberland Basin. At the head of Cumberland Basin are old battle-grounds of the British and French, and remains of their old forts are still to be seen. As we go down the bay the coast becomes high and rocky. *St. John Harbour*, noted for its shad and salmon fisheries, is large and safe. The *River St. John* flows into this harbour, and forms a water-road for more than two hundred miles into the interior.

146. **Passamaquoddy Bay** is on the south-west of New Brunswick. Here also we find the Island of *Grand Manan*, twenty miles in length, and *Campobello*, noted for the fine fisheries on their coasts. At the mouth of the river *St. Croix* is the town of *St. Andrews*, and up the river is *St. Stephen.*

Area.—147. New Brunswick is about one and a half times larger than Nova Scotia.

Surface.—148. We may learn from the course of the rivers in New Brunswick, as laid down on the map, that the eastern part of the country slopes towards the north-east, and that the western part slopes towards the south-east.

The highlands of New Brunswick are in the north-west. In some places they rise to the height of nearly half a mile.

Rivers and Lakes.—149. The largest rivers of New Brunswick are the *Restigonche, Nepisiquit,*



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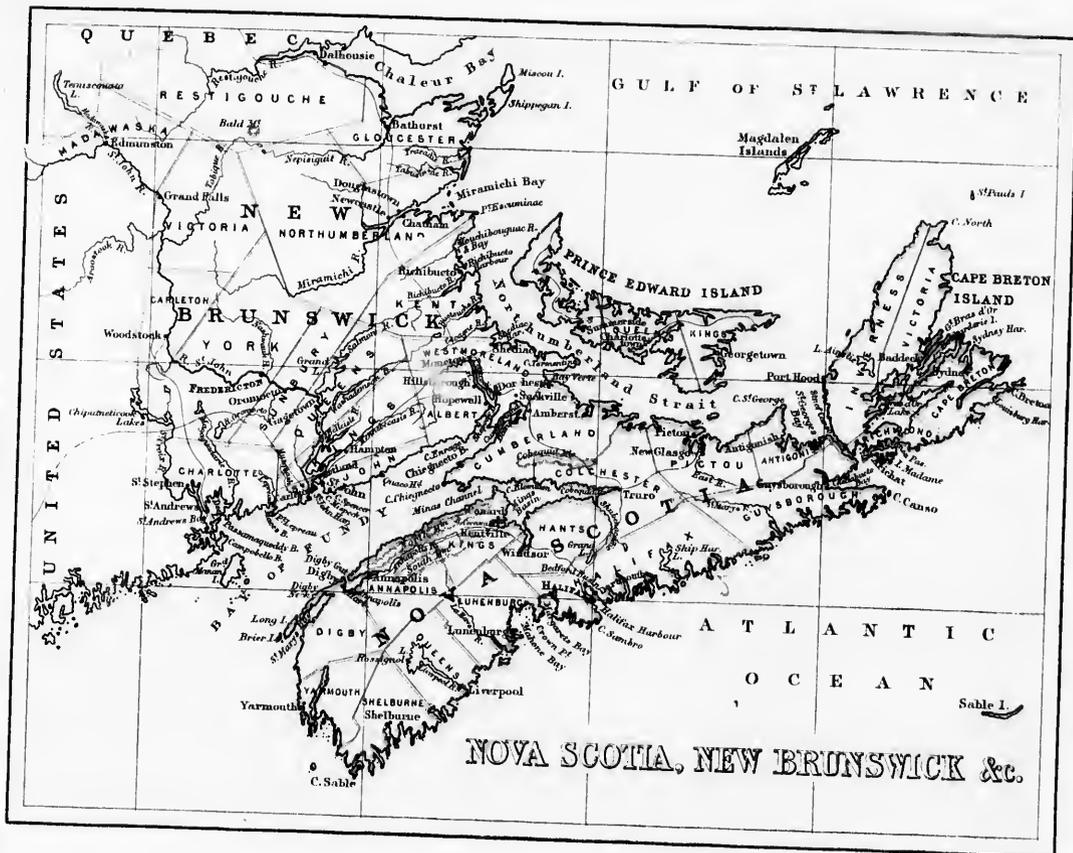
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5. NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.

<p>NOVA SCOTIA. Boundaries— <i>N.-E.</i> Bay of Fundy. <i>N.</i> Northumberland Strait and Gulf of St. Lawrence <i>E.</i> Atlantic Ocean <i>S.</i> Atlantic Ocean. Coast Waters— Bay of Fundy. St. Mary's Bay. Digby Gut. Annapolis Basin. Chignecto Bay. Cumberland Basin. Minas Channel. Minas Basin. Cobequid Bay. Northumberland Strait. St. George's Bay.</p>	<p>Bay Verte. Strait of Canco. Chedabucto Bay. Great Bras d'Or. Little Bras d'Or. Bras d'Or Lake. Sydney Harbour. Louisburg Harbour. Lennox Passages. Halifax Harbour. Bedford Basin. Margaret's Bay. Mahone Bay. Capes— Chignecto. Blomidon. St. George. Canso. North. Sambro. Crown Point. Sable. Islands— Cape Breton,</p>	<p>Bouardlarie. Madane. Sable. Cape Sable. Brier Island. Long Island. Counties— Cumberland. Colchester. Pictou. Antigonish. Guysborough Halifax. Lunenburg. Queen's. Shelburne. Yarmouth. Digby. Annapolis. King's. Hants. Inverness. Victoria</p>	<p>Cape Breton. Richmond. NEW BRUNSWICK. Boundaries— <i>A.</i> Quebec and Bay of Chaleur <i>E.</i> Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. <i>S.</i> Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy. <i>W.</i> United States. Coast Waters— Bay Chaleur. Miramichi Bay. Northumberland Strait. Bay Verte. Bay of Fundy. Cumberland Basin.</p>	<p>Shedydy Bay. St. John Harbour. Passamaquoddy Bay. Capes— Point Escuminac. Tormentine. Point Lepreau. Islands— Miscou. Shipigan. Grand Manan. Counties— Restigouche. Gloucester. Northumberland. Kent. Westmoreland. Albert. St. John.</p>	<p>Charlotte. King's. Queen's. Simsbury. York. Carleton. Victoria. Madawaska. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Capes— North Cape. East Point. Cape Traverser. West Point. Counties— King's. Queen's. Prince.</p>
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and *Miramichi*, flowing easterly; the *Peticodiac*, *St. John*, and *St. Croix*, flowing southerly.

150. The *Restigouche*, an Indian name, meaning, according to some, the *broad river*, according to others, the *five-fingered river*, is 200 miles long. The *Nepisiguit*, 80 miles long, is noted for rapids and falls.

151. The *Miramichi* is a long river, navigable for large vessels to the junction of the two principal branches. The *Peticodiac* is 100 miles long.

152. In the year 1825 the valley of the *Miramichi* was laid waste by a great fire. At night a vast sheet of flame, driven by a violent wind, burst suddenly from the forests upon the villages of Douglasstown, Newcastle, and other settlements. The terrified inhabitants, some of whom thought the end of the world had come, fled in every direction to save their lives. Safety was not easily found, for flames were everywhere. Some rushed up to their necks in the river, and beside them were bears and other wild animals, seeking the same protection from the raging fire. Hundreds of people lost their lives, and a very large amount of property was destroyed.

153. The *St. John*, the largest river in New Brunswick, is 450 miles long, and is navigable for large steamers 85 miles, to Fredericton. At *Grand Falls*, 140 miles above Fredericton, the waters descend perpendicularly 74 feet. The *St. John* has several tributaries. The *Oromocto* and *Madawaska* flow from lakes. The *Tobique* flows through a forest country. *Grand Lake*, 30 miles long, sends its waters to the *St. John* by a short river called the *Jemse*. The *Washademoak* is a broad river. The *Keenebecasis* forms a beautiful lake or bay for about 25 miles.

The *St. Croix* flows from the *Chiputneticook Lakes*.

Climate and Products.—154. The winters in New Brunswick are long and cold; but the deep snow keeps the ground warm, and aids the lumbermen in drawing their logs from the forest. The summer is hot, with frequent rains, and crops grow rapidly.

155. The products of the soil are grain and vegetables, as in Nova Scotia.

The forests are larger than in Nova Scotia, and lumbering is an important industry. The logs are cut in the winter and drawn to the banks of the rivers. In the spring they are rafted down to the mills on the coast and sawn into lumber.

156. The principal minerals are iron, coal, and lime.

157. The fisheries of the coast waters are of great value.

Inhabitants.—158. The people of New Brun-

wick are similar to those of Nova Scotia as regards origin, religion, and general character.

Divisions.—159. New Brunswick is divided into fifteen counties, which, with the county towns, are given on the map.

Towns.—160. **Fredericton**, the capital of New Brunswick, has a beautiful situation on the *St. John River*, which is here about half a mile in breadth.

161. **St. John**, at the mouth of the *St. John River*, is the largest city. *Carleton*, on the opposite side of the harbour, forms part of *St. John* city. *Portland*, adjoining *St. John*, is not within the city limits.

162. **Sackville** is the seat of *Mount Allison College and Seminary*. *Moncton*, the head-quarters of the Inter-Colonial Railway, *St. Stephen*, *St. Andrews*, *Milltown*, *Woodstock*, *Newcastle*, *Chatham*, and *Shediac*, are important towns.

163. From the sea-port towns of New Brunswick fish, lumber, lime, and other products are exported.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

History.—164. Prince Edward Island was called *St. John* until the year 1800, when it received its present name in honour of Prince Edward, Queen Victoria's father.

Position.—165. Prince Edward Island is situated on the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait.

The Island is distant from New Brunswick 9 miles; from Nova Scotia, 15 miles; and from Cape Breton, 30 miles.

166. The principal coast waters are *Richmond Bay*, *Cardigan Bay*, *Hillsboro' Bay*, *Bedeque Harbour*, and *Egmont Bay*.

167. The area of Prince Edward Island is about one-tenth that of the Province of Nova Scotia.

168. The surface is low and undulating, except near the middle, where it is more hilly. The climate is temperate. The summers are not so hot, nor are the winters so cold as in Nova Scotia. The soil is very fertile, and large quantities of oats and potatoes are shipped to other countries.

Horses and dairy produce are also important exports.

169. There are more inhabitants in proportion to the size of the country than in any other Province of the Dominion.

170. The Island is divided into three counties—*Prince, Queen's, and King's.*

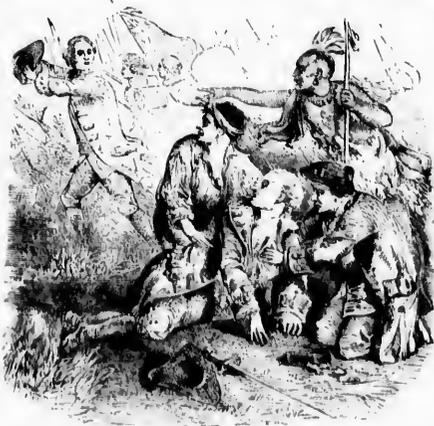
171. **Charlottetown**, the capital and largest town, has a fine harbour.

172. **Summerside**, on Bedeque Harbour, is the chief town in the west of the Island. **Georgetown** is the most important town in the east.

QUEBEC.

History.—173. This Province formerly belonged to the French. Over one hundred years ago, in 1759, the English sent war-ships and soldiers, who took all the strong places and compelled the French to give up the country.

174. A brave commander, named General Wolfe, sailed up the St. Lawrence in 1759 to take Quebec. This was a very



174. DEATH OF WOLFE.

strong town, and was well guarded. Wolfe led his men by night up the steep banks to the heights on which the city is built. On the following day a great battle was fought, in

which the French were defeated. General Wolfe, and General Montcalm, the French commander, were both slain.

Position.—175. The Province of Quebec lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence River, from the Ottawa River to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Coast.—176. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is on the east, between Quebec and Newfoundland.

Chaleur Bay is between Quebec and New Brunswick. *Gaspé Bay* and *Mal Bay* are on the east of the *Peninsula of Gaspé.*

177. The principal islands on the coast are *Anticosti, Magdalen Isles, and Bonaventure.*

Anticosti derives its chief importance from the valuable herring and cod fisheries on its coast. Seal-hunting is also a source of wealth.

The **Magdalen Islands** consist of several rugged islands about fifty miles north of Prince Edward Island. The inhabitants are mostly French. Their chief occupation is seal-hunting and fishing.

Area.—178. Quebec is more than four times as large as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick taken together.

179. The mountains of Quebec are the *Notre Dame*, on the south of the St. Lawrence; and the *Laurentine Hills*, on the north.

180. The rivers of Quebec are the *St. Lawrence* and its tributaries. The principal tributaries are the *Ottawa, St. Maurice, and Saguenay*, on the north; and the *Richelieu, St. Francis, and Chaudière*, on the south.

181. The **St. Lawrence** is navigable for large ships to Montreal. A little below Quebec it is ten miles wide, and it becomes much broader before it reaches the Gulf. The other rivers are tributaries of the St. Lawrence.

182. The **Ottawa** is a long river, receives many tributaries, and forms, in its course, several lakes, rapids, and falls.

183. The **St. Maurice** flows from lakes hundreds of miles back in the forests. It enters the St. Lawrence by three mouths. A town situated here is called *Three Rivers.*

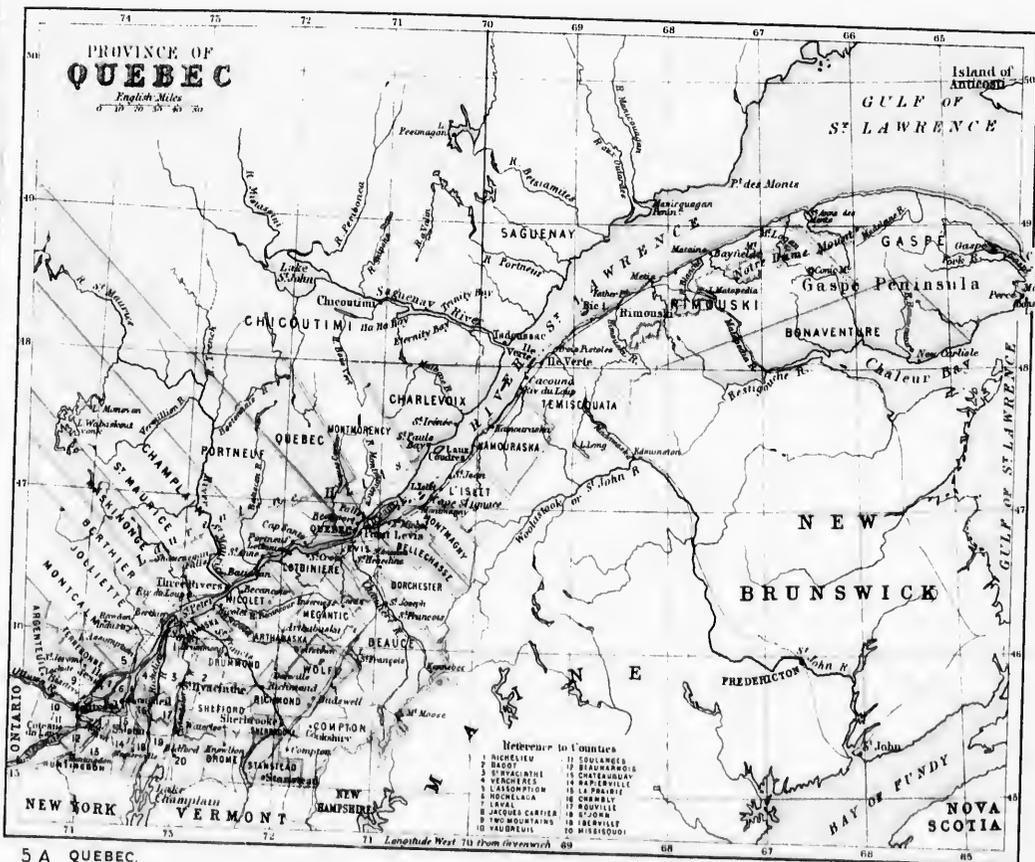
184. The **Saguenay** flows from *Lake St. John*, about 100 miles north of the St. Lawrence. This river is noted for the grandeur of its scenery, a part of its course being through a deep gorge, where the rocky cliffs rise hundreds of feet above the deep, dark water. *Tadoussac*, at the mouth of the river, is noted as one of the first French settlements in the country.

185. The **Richelieu** flows from *Lake Champlain*, which is a beautiful sheet of water, partly in Quebec and partly in the State of New York.



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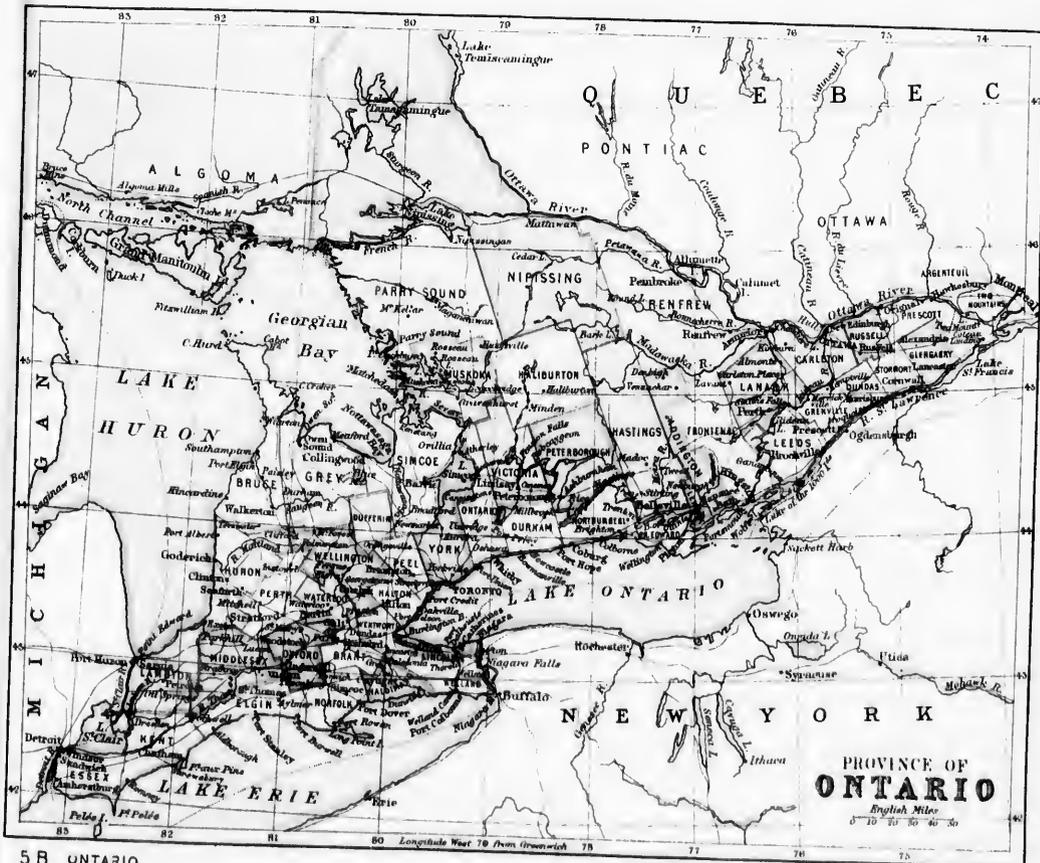
5 A QUEBEC.

<p>Boundaries— <i>North.</i> North-East Territory, and Labrador. <i>East.</i> Gulf of St. Lawrence <i>South.</i> Bay Chaleur, New Brunswick, and United States. <i>West.</i> Ontario. Coast Waters— Chaleur, Mal, Gaspé. Capes— Point St. Peter.</p>	<p>Cape Gaspé, Point de Monts, West Point, Tournant, Diamond. Islands— Anticosti, Bonaventure, Magdalen Is., Bic, Verte, Aux Coudres, Orleans, Montreal, Jesus, Perrot, Calumet, Allumette.</p>	<p>Rivers— St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière. Lakes— St. Francis, St. Louis, St. Peter, Neophrenagog, Mégantic, Temiscouata, Champlain. Counties— Pontiac.</p>	<p>Ottawa, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Terrebonne, L'A-souption, Montreal, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Champlain, Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix.</p>	<p>Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Gaspé, Bonaventure, Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Dorchester, Lévis, L'Anticosti, Nicolet, Yamaska, Richelieu, Verchères, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville.</p>	<p>Herville, Chamilly, Laplatrie, St. John's, Napierville, Châteauguay, Beauceville, Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Shefford, Drummond, Arthabaska, Mégantic, Beauce, Wolf, Richmond, Compton, Stanstead, Sherbrooke.</p>
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<p>Boundaries— <i>North.</i> James Bay, and Albany River. <i>South-east.</i> St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie. <i>South-west.</i> Lake Huron, and Lake Superior.</p> <p>Capes— North Foreland. South Foreland. Cape Hurd.</p> <p>Islands— Michipicoten.</p>	<p>Manitoulin Isles. Christian. Pelee. Long Point Island. Amherst. Thousand Isles.</p> <p>Rivers— St. Lawrence. Ottawa. Nation. Rideau. Madawaska. Bonnechere. Petesawa. Matawawa. French. Megonatawan. Muskoka. Severn.</p>	<p>Nottawasaga. Sauguen. Mattland. Au Saabies. Sydenham. Thames. Grand. Trent. Moira. Albiontbl. Moone. Albany. Nipigon. Rainy River.</p> <p>Lakes and Bays— Thunder Bay. Black Bay. Nipigon Bay.</p>	<p>Huron. North Channel. Georgian Bay. Nottawasaga Bay. Owen Sound.</p> <p>Erie. Long Point Bay.</p> <p>Ontario. Burlington Bay. Bay of Quinte.</p> <p>Counties— Welland. Monck. Haldimand. Norfolk. Elgin. Bothwell. Kent.</p>	<p>Essex. Lambton. Middlesex. Oxford. Brant. Wentworth. Lincoln. Peel. Wellington. Waterloo. Huron. Bruce. Grey. Simcoe. York. Ontario. Durham. Victoria.</p>	<p>Peterboro'. Northumberland. Prince Edward. Hastings. Lennox. Aidington. Frontenac. Renfrew. Lanark. Leeds. Grenville. Dundas. Carleton. Russell. Stormont. Glengary. Prescott. Haldimand. Muskoka. Algoma.</p>
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186. FALLS OF MONTMORENCY, NEAR QUEBEC.

186. The **Montmorency** flows into the St. Lawrence eight miles below the city of Quebec. Near its mouth are the celebrated *Falls of Montmorency*.

Climate and Products.—187. The winters in Quebec are long and cold. The rivers are frozen

over for five months in the year. The northern and eastern parts of the country are generally not well suited to agriculture.

188. The **forests** are of vast extent, and lumber is one of the most important exports.

189. The **fisheries** of the coast and of the St. Lawrence are a source of great wealth.

Inhabitants.—190. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants of this Province are of French origin, and speak the French language.

Towns.—191. **Quebec**, the capital, is situated on a point of land between the St. Charles River and the St. Lawrence. Part of the city is on the low ground near the river, where ship-building and trade are carried on. The **Upper Town**, on the rocky cliffs, is strongly fortified. In the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec, is the *Island of Orleans*.

192. **Montreal**, on an island in the St. Lawrence, is near the site of an old Indian village, called *Hochelaga*. It is the largest and most commercial city in the Dominion, and is noted for its many large stone buildings. Near the city is the great *Victoria Bridge*, by which the rail-cars cross the St. Lawrence. This bridge—made of pieces of iron strongly riveted together, and resting on stone piers one hundred feet above the water—forms an immense tube nearly two miles long.

193. **Hull**, on the Ottawa River, opposite the city of Ottawa, **Three Rivers**, **Sherbrooke**, **Levis**, on the St. Lawrence, opposite the city of Quebec, **St. Hyacinth**, **Sorel**, and **Rimouski**, are important towns.

ONTARIO.

History.—194. Ontario was formerly called *Upper Canada*, and also *Canada West*. It received its present name in 1867.

Position.—195. The River St. Lawrence and the great lakes separate Ontario from the United States; the Ottawa River, for the most part, forms the boundary between it and the Province of Quebec.

Area.—196. The Province of Ontario is about nine times larger than Nova Scotia.

Physical Features.—197. Ontario is, for the most part, a level country. The great inland waters which lie between the Province and the United States surpass anything of their kind in the world.

198. **Lake Superior** is the largest body of fresh water in the world. Its waters flow into Lake Huron by a short river called the *St. Mary*. The rapids in this river are overcome by canals through the State of Michigan. *Prince Arthur's Landing* is an important port.

199. **Lake Huron** is noted for its fisheries. Its western arm is called *Georgian Bay*. In the northern part of the lake are several islands, of which *Grand Manitoulin* is the largest. The waters of Lake Huron flow southerly through *River St. Clair*, *Lake St. Clair*, and *Detroit River*, to Lake Erie.

200. **Lake Erie** is noted for its violent storms. Its waters flow onward to Lake Ontario through Niagara River, dashing over the great *Falls* on their way. The *Welland Canal* forms a water-road from one lake to the other.

201. **Lake Ontario** is the smallest of the five great lakes. The western end of the lake is called *Burlington Bay*. *Quinté Bay*, on the north, forms the peninsula of *Prince Edward County*. This lake is noted as a great highway of trade, and along its shores are many prosperous cities and towns, as, *Hamilton*, *Toronto*, *Kingston*, *Port Hope*, *Cobourg*, and *Belle-ville*.

202. **The St. Lawrence**, in its upper course, forms the *Lake of the Thousand Isles*. Between this lake and Montreal there are several rapids in the river. At these places canals have been made, through which steamers pass in ascending the river; but in going down stream the steamers, skilfully guided, pass through the rapids in safety.

Climate and Products.—203. Ontario has a temperate and healthful climate. The winter is cold, but less severe than in the other Provinces of the Dominion. The peninsula formed by the great lakes has a milder climate than the rest of the Province.

204. Ontario is one of the finest agricultural countries in the world, producing wheat and other grain in great abundance. It sends large quantities of flour and grain to the eastern Provinces and to Great Britain. Apples are raised in nearly all parts of the country; and grapes and peaches are successfully cultivated, especially in the warmer counties near the lakes.

Forests.—205. There are vast forests in Ontario, although every year new settlers are clearing them away to make for

themselves farms and homes. The forests yield immense quantities of timber, lumber, and potash, which are sent down the *St. Lawrence*, and shipped to foreign countries.

Minerals.—206. The most important mineral products are silver, copper, iron, lime, petroleum, and salt.

The copper and silver mines on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior are of great value. **Petroleum** is abundant at Oil Springs, Petrolia, and Bothwell in Lambton County, and in other places south of Lake Huron. It is obtained by boring deep into the earth with augers. When purified, it forms the oil which we use in our lamps. **Salt** is obtained from salt springs at Goderich, Seaforth, and other places east of Lake Huron.

Towns.—207. **Toronto** is the capital and the largest city in the Province. Among its fine public



207. UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

buildings are the *University*, *Osgoode Hall*, the *Custom-House*, and the *Normal School*.

208. **Ottawa**, the capital of the Dominion, is on the Ottawa River, near the Chaudière Falls, about 100 miles from Montreal. Its lumber trade is a source of great wealth.

209. **Kingston**, near the Lake of the Thousand Isles, is an old fortified town, and has many fine stone buildings.

210. **Hamilton**, on Burlington Bay, the second city in size, has a large trade with the west.

211. **London**, on the Thames, is surrounded by a rich farming country, and has a large trade in grain.

212. **St. Catharines**, on the Welland Canal, is noted for its mineral springs, which attract many invalids during the summer months.

213. **Brantford**, **Guelph**, **Chatham**, **Dundas**, **Galt**, **Woodstock**, **Ingersoll**, **Stratford**, **Collingwood**, **Goderich**, **Sarnia**, **Windsor**, **Cobourg**, **Port Hope**, **Belleville**, **Peterborough**, **Lindsay**, **Perth**, and **Brockville** are important towns.

MANITOBA.

214. Manitoba, sometimes called the *Prairie Province*, was formerly known as *Red River Settlement*. It received its present name and became a province of the Dominion in 1870.

215. This Province lies north of that portion of the United States called Minnesota, and it is about midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Manitoba is 500 miles in length from east to west, and 280 miles in breadth from north to south. It is about six times as large as Nova Scotia.

Physical Features.—216. Manitoba is for the most part a level or undulating prairie country, sloping towards the north. In the north are the large lakes *Winnipeg*, *Winnipegosis*, and *Manitoba*. These lakes abound in fish of various kinds, and are also the resort of wild fowl.

217. *Red River*, rising in Minnesota, crosses the country from south to north, and flows into Lake Winnipeg. The *Assiniboine*, flowing from the west, joins Red River at the city of Winnipeg.

218. The winter is much colder and less changeable than in Nova Scotia; but the air is so dry that the cold does not seem severe. Spring comes on rapidly, sometimes causing destructive freshets.

The soil is very deep and fertile, yielding large crops of grain, vegetables, and flax.

The woodlands are chiefly along the banks of the rivers.

219. The inhabitants in 1870 were principally Indians and half-breeds; but since that date many settlers have come in from the other Provinces and from Europe.

Towns.—220. *Winnipeg*, the capital, situated at the junction of Red River and the Assiniboine, is a rapidly growing city.

The other most important places are *Emerson*, *Portage-la-Prairie*, *Selkirk*, and *Brandon*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

221. British Columbia is the most westerly Province of the Dominion. It includes Vancouver

Island and all the mainland of British America west of the Rocky Mountains. It was admitted as a Province of the Dominion in the year 1871.

222. British Columbia is nearly twice as large as the Province of Ontario.

Physical Features.—223. British Columbia is a rugged highland country. The **Rocky Mountains** lie along the eastern border, and the **Coast Mountains** are in the west, near the Pacific Ocean. Between these mountain ranges are high table-lands.

224. Some of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains, as *Mount Hooker* and *Mount Brown*, are about three miles above the level of the sea.

225. The rivers, throughout a large part of their course, flow rapidly over rocky beds, at the bottom of narrow gorges. In many places rocky cliffs rise on each side, almost perpendicularly, for hundreds of feet.

The principal rivers are the *Simpson*, *Finlay*, *Fraser*, *Thompson*, and *Columbia*. The fisheries of the rivers and coast-waters are very important.

226. **Vancouver Island**, separated from the mainland by *Queen Charlotte Sound*, the *Gulf of Georgia*, and the *Strait of Juan de Fuca*, is nearly as large as the Peninsula of Nova Scotia.

227. The climate of Vancouver Island and of the country on the west of the Cascade Mountains is mild and humid. The table-lands of the interior have but little rain, and the cold is very severe in winter. The **agricultural products** are similar to those of the other Provinces, but farming does not receive much attention.

228. The mountain slopes are covered with dense forests. On the west of the Cascade Mountains the trees grow to an immense size, and yield valuable timber. The table-lands are nearly destitute of trees, but yield grass and herbs, which afford good pasture.

229. British Columbia was once famous for its gold mines. Vancouver Island has valuable coal mines.

230. The fisheries are very valuable. In the rivers are salmon and sturgeon of immense size; and the coast-waters teem with herring, cod, and halibut.

231. About two-thirds of the people in British Columbia are Indians and Chinese.

232. **Victoria**, the capital of the Province, is situated on the south-east of Vancouver Island. It has a fine harbour.

Nanaimo is near the coal mines. **New Westminster**, on the Fraser River, is the largest place on the mainland.

DISTRICTS AND TERRITORIES.

233. On the west and north-west of Manitoba, in the basins of the *North* and *South Saskatchewan*, the *Athabasca*, and the *Peace Rivers*, is a vast prairie country, which has been divided into four *Districts*, each five or six times larger than the Province of Nova Scotia. **Saskatchewan** and **Assiniboia** adjoin Manitoba; **Alberta** lies on the west of these, and extends to the Rocky Mountains; and **Athabasca** lies on the north of Alberta, in the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers.

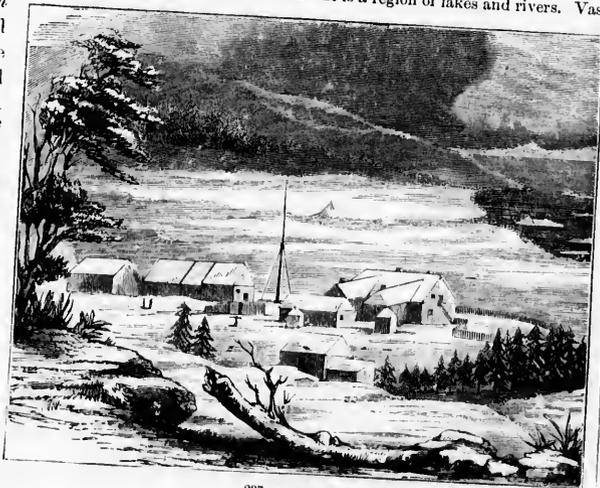
234. These Districts comprise extensive grassy plains, varied with lakes, marshy tracts, and beautiful park-like groves of poplar and other trees along the banks of the rivers. The soil is deep and rich, well suited to the growth of wheat. The climate is much like that of Ontario, only the winters are more severe and the summer nights are cooler. These rich prairie lands, once the feeding grounds of roving herds of buffalo, now opened up for settlement by the Pacific Railway, are rapidly becoming productive farms.

235. Many people from the older Provinces and other countries have settled in these Districts; but as yet Indians and half-breeds form the majority of the population.

236. The most important places are **Regina**, the capital of Assiniboia, **Qu'Appelle**, **Medicine Hat**, **Battleford**, **Prince Albert**, **Edmonton**, **Fort M'Leod**, and **Dunegan**.

237. The **District of Keewatin**, on the north of Manitoba, has some fertile lands; but it is for the most part a marshy, rocky region, abounding in lakes and rivers. **Fort York** is a trading-post on Hudson Bay. It is visited by vessels during a few weeks at midsummer.

238. The **North-West Territory** extends from Saskatchewan, Athabasca, and British Columbia, on the south, to the Arctic Ocean, on the north. It is a region of lakes and rivers. **Vast**



237. FORT YORK.

forests of pine and spruce are found along the Mackenzie River. These forests are the home of moose, foxes, martens, and other wild animals.

239. The inhabitants of these northern regions are Indians and Esquimaux, who live by hunting and fishing. The Esquimaux live along the northern shores. Their dress is made of the skins of wild animals—the hairy side outward—and sometimes all in one piece from the cap to the shoes. They have no vegetable food, but eat flesh, fish, and oil. They sometimes make their houses of drift-logs, and sometimes of snow.

240. **North-East Territory** is a large cold region, of which little is known, situated on the east of Hudson Bay.

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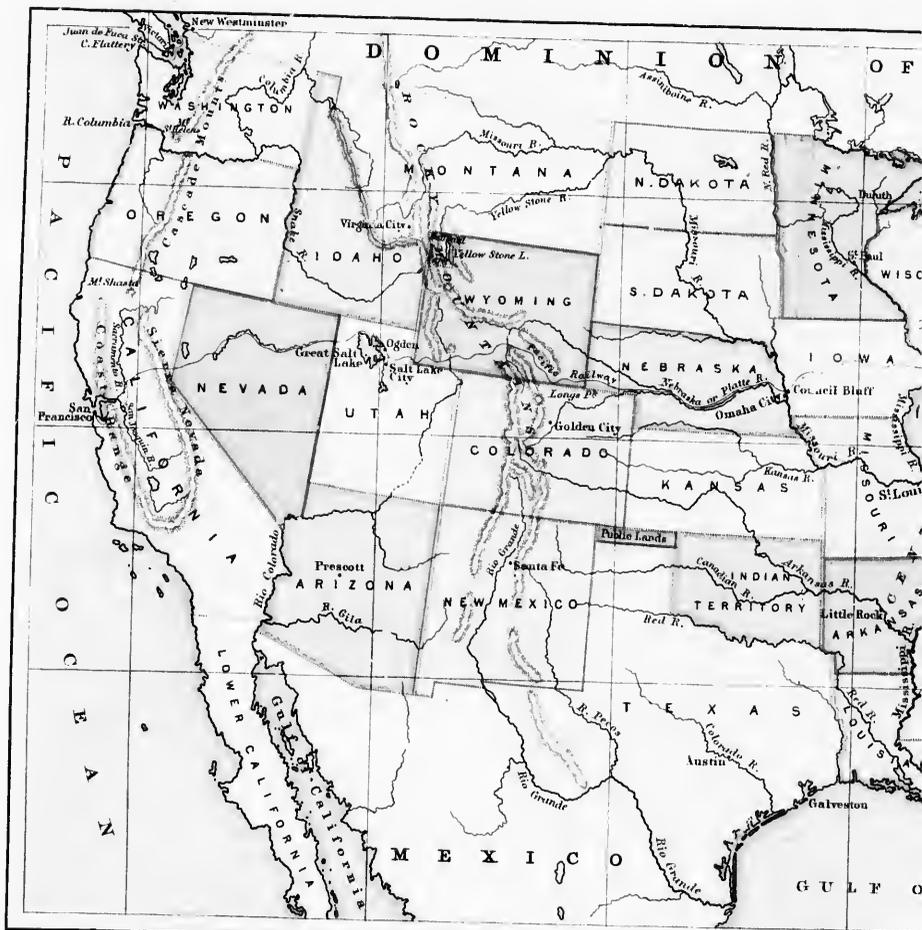
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6. UNITED STATES.

Boundaries—

- N.* Dominion of Canada.
- E.* Atlantic Ocean.
- S.* Mexico and Gulf.
- W.* Pacific Ocean.

Rivers—

- Mississippi.
- Hudson
- Connecticut.
- Delaware.

- Potomac.
- Columbia.
- Colorado.

Lakes—

- Superior.
- Michigan.
- Huron.
- Erie.
- Ontario.

Six New England States.

1. Maine.
- Portland.
2. New Hampshire.
- Manchester.
3. Vermont.
4. Massachusetts.
- Boston.
- Lowell.
- Worcester.
- Springfield.
- New Bedford.
- Salem.

5. Rhode Island.
- Providence.
- Newport.
6. Connecticut.
- Hartford.
- New Haven.

Seven Middle States.

1. New York.
- New York.
- Brooklyn.

2. Pennsylvania.
- Philadelphia.
- Pittsburg.
- Alleghany City.
3. New Jersey.
- Newark.

4. D.
5. M.
6. V.
7. W.



Map divided into Squares of 500 Miles.

<p>States.</p> <p>1. New Jersey.</p> <p>2. Pennsylvania.</p> <p>3. New Jersey.</p> <p>4. Delaware.</p> <p>5. Maryland.</p> <p>6. Virginia.</p> <p>7. West Virginia.</p>	<p>Jersey City.</p> <p>Trenton.</p> <p>4. Wilmington.</p> <p>5. Baltimore.</p> <p>6. Richmond.</p> <p>Petersburg.</p> <p>Norfolk.</p> <p>7. West Virginia.</p>	<p>Ten Southern States.</p> <p>Chief Towns—</p> <p>Wilmington.</p> <p>Charleston.</p> <p>Savannah.</p> <p>Atlanta.</p> <p>Mobile.</p> <p>Montgomery.</p> <p>Vicksburg.</p> <p>New Orleans.</p> <p>Memphis.</p> <p>Nashville.</p>	<p>Eleven Western States.</p> <p>Chief Towns—</p> <p>Louisville.</p> <p>Cincinnati.</p> <p>Cleveland.</p> <p>Indianapolis.</p> <p>Chicago.</p> <p>Detroit.</p> <p>Milwaukee.</p> <p>St. Louis.</p>	<p>Three Pacific States.</p> <p>1. California.</p> <p>San Francisco.</p> <p>2. Oregon.</p> <p>3. Nevada.</p> <p>Ten Territories.</p> <p>One District.</p> <p>Columbia.</p> <p>Washington (U.S. cap.).</p> <p>One Detached Territory.</p> <p>Alaska.</p>
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239. ESQUIMAUX WATCHING FOR SEALS IN THE ICE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

241. The Island of Newfoundland is a part of British America; but it is not included in the Dominion of Canada.

242. Newfoundland is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about sixty miles north-east of Cape Breton, and it is separated from Labrador by the Strait of Belle Isle, which at the narrowest is about 12 miles in width. The island is about twice as large as the Province of Nova Scotia.

Climate and Products.—243. Newfoundland is cold and bleak, but the frosts of winter are not so severe as in the neighbouring Provinces. In the spring the air over sea and coast-land is filled with dense fog. The soil and climate in the south-west are well suited to agriculture, but generally so much attention has been given to fishing, that the cultivation of the soil has been neglected.

The Fisheries.—244. The coast waters off Newfoundland are the most noted fishing grounds in

the world. The waters off the south and east coasts, known as the *Banks*, are specially celebrated for cod-fish. The north coast, towards Labrador, abounds in seals, which are valuable for their skins and oil.

The fisheries are the chief dependence of the people of Newfoundland. Fishermen from the United States also, and even from France, come here, so that in the summer season hundreds of fishing vessels may be seen off the coast.

Minerals.—245. The copper mines at Bett's Cove are said to be among the richest in the world. Lead, iron, and coal are also found in Newfoundland.

Inhabitants.—246. The inhabitants live near the sea, and the greater part of them are near the south-east coast. In some places—near the harbours—there are small towns and villages; in other parts, the houses are scattered far apart.

Towns.—247. **St. Johns**, the capital, has a fine harbour, and sends out many men and vessels to the fisheries.

Harbour Grace and Carbonnear are next in importance.

248. The coast of Labrador is under the government of Newfoundland.

THE UNITED STATES.

History.—249. This great country was at first settled only along the Atlantic coast. There were thirteen English colonies formed here, some of the more important of which were *Massachusetts*, *New York*, and *Pennsylvania*. About one hundred years ago these thirteen colonies became dissatisfied with the manner in which they were ruled by Great Britain. They therefore, after a long war with the mother-country, formed themselves into an independent nation, called the United States.

250. A great many people from almost all parts of the world have since come to live in this country. They have gone further and further west, cutting down forests, ploughing up prairie lands, making farms, building houses, cities, and railways, crossing rivers and mountains, until they have gone quite across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.

Position and Size.—251. The United States occupy the

middle portion of North America, between the Dominion of Canada on the north and Mexico on the south, and extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

In size, the country is about equal to the Dominion of Canada.

The Coast Country.—252. In crossing the United States from east to west, we first find a narrow lowland country, bordering on the Atlantic. In the north this coast region is somewhat rough, and is not very fertile, but it has excellent harbours. South of Chesapeake Bay there are few good harbours, and the country is level and sandy. It is in some places covered with large forests of pitch pine, which yield tar and turpentine; and in other places there are large swampy districts.

The Eastern Highlands.—253. As we go west, we come abruptly to a rocky ridge, forming the border of a table-land. Still further, across the table-land, we come to those mountain ranges which in the outline of North America are called the *Appalachian Mountains*. The ranges take different names, and extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence in Canada to the lowlands along the Gulf of Mexico. The mountain ridges are covered with forests, and are rich in iron and coal. The valleys are very fertile.

The Central Plain.—254. From the Eastern Highlands we pass to the *Central Plain*, the southern slope of which is wholly in the United States. Here we find the great *Mississippi*, with its tributaries coming in from the Eastern and Western Highlands. In all this vast region we see no mountains—only level or undulating plains and rolling prairies. The northern half of the plain produces abundance of grain; the southern half yields tobacco, cotton, and sugar-cane.

The Western Highlands.—255. After crossing the *Mississippi*, we rise gradually along the prairies to the foot of the *Rocky Mountains*. Along the lower slopes are dense forests, then shrubs and mountain flowers, then moss-covered rocks and snow-capped peaks. Beyond these mountains are

the dry, barren, highland plains. Still further west is another mountain wall, the wild *Sierra Nevada* and *Cascade Mountains*, with their deep canyons and rapid streams.

Little farming is done in these highland regions; but people come to these rough countries to get gold from the rich mines of California and Colorado, and silver from the mines of New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada.

The Western Coast Country.—256. Beyond the *Sierra Nevada* is the beautiful valley of the *Sacramento* in California, one of the most fertile countries in the world, producing the finest wheat, apples, grapes, and other fruits.

In the forests are trees of immense size, three hundred feet high and twenty-five feet in diameter.

Between the fertile valleys and the Pacific are the low *Coast Mountains*.

Rivers and Lakes.—257. The *Mississippi* and its tributaries, flowing through many States, differing in climate, provide a water-road by which these States can exchange their different products, and trade with foreign countries.

258. The **Great Lakes**, on the north, open up a way for trade between the grain-producing States of the west and the manufacturing States on the Atlantic. The lake steamers, laden with grain at *Milwaukee* or *Chicago* on *Lake Michigan*, come round through *Lake Huron* to *Buffalo* on *Lake Erie*; or, passing through the *Welland Canal* in Canada, they come to *Oswego* on *Lake Ontario*.

259. The **River Hudson** is a beautiful river, flowing into New York Harbour. On one side, near its mouth, are rocky cliffs, called the *Palisades*; further up are high banks on each side, called the *Highlands*. Large steamers go up to *Albany*, nearly 150 miles from New York. A canal has been made through the mountain valleys from *Albany* to *Buffalo*, and the grain that has come over the lakes is brought in small boats drawn by horses along the canal, and is then taken down the Hudson to New York.

260. Many other important rivers flow into the Atlantic, as the *Connecticut*, the *Delaware*, and the *Potomac*, which are navigable through the low coast region; and further up they flow rapidly, furnishing water-power for machinery.

261. On the Pacific slope, the *Columbia* and *Colorado* flow rapidly through the deep gorges.

Climate and Products.—262. In travelling through the United States from north to south, we first find the climate and products very like what we

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have in our own country; as we go southerly we pass through warmer States, which, in addition to wheat, Indian corn, and other kinds of grain, yield tobacco, grapes, and peaches; then we come to the Southern States, which produce cotton, rice, sugar-cane, sweet potatoes, and oranges.

Inhabitants.—263. The people of the United States are similar to those of Canada in respect to origin, language, and customs. The education of the people is regarded as one of the most important matters that claim attention. In some of the Southern States negroes form more than half the population.

Divisions.—264. The United States are made up of forty-nine divisions. Thirty-eight of these are called *States*, of which all but three are east of the Rocky Mountains; ten divisions, situated chiefly in the Western Highlands, are called *Territories*; and one, called the *District of Columbia*, is on the Potomac River.

265. The States are usually grouped as follows:—Six *New England States*, seven *Middle Atlantic States*, ten *Southern States*, eleven *North Central States*, and four *Pacific and Highland States*.

266. The **New England States** have a climate like that of the adjoining Provinces of Canada, but the soil is not so fertile. The leading pursuits are manufacturing, commerce, and fishing. (*For the names of States and chief cities, see Map. Capitals in black letter.*) New England has many good harbours along its coast.

267. **Maine**, called the *Pine Tree State*, is noted for its lumbering, ship-building, and fishing. The city of *Portland* has a large foreign trade. *Bangor* is a great lumber depot.

268. **New Hampshire** and **Vermont** are rugged and mountainous countries, well adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep. The city of *Manchester* is noted for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

269. **Massachusetts**, **Rhode Island**, and **Connecticut**, taken together, are not more than three-fourths the size of Nova Scotia; but they have more than five times as many inhabitants. They are the most thickly settled States in the Union, and are specially noted for manufactures, including goods made of cotton, wool, leather, wood, and iron.

Boston, the sixth city of the Union in size, is a great centre of trade. In its neighbourhood are many manufacturing cities, as *Lowell*, *Lewerence*, *Lynn*, *Worcester*, and *Springfield*. *Cambridge* is noted for its university.

270. The **Middle Atlantic States** are low and level along the coast and mountainous in the interior. The climate is temperate in the north and warm in the south. The leading pursuits are agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and commerce.

271. **New York**, called the *Empire State*, ranks first among the States in population, commerce, and wealth. **Pennsylvania**, the second in population, is first in the production of iron, coal, and petroleum. Butter and cheese are important products of New York and Pennsylvania.

272. The **City of New York** is the largest city in America. It has an immense trade, and in its harbour may be seen ships from all parts of the world. *Central Park*, with its beautiful walks, drives, trees, ponds, museums, and other attractions, is a favourite resort of the citizens. **Brooklyn**, the third city of the United States in population, is separated from New York by a channel of water, which is crossed by an immense suspension bridge. **Philadelphia** is the second city of the Union in population and the first in manufactures. **Pittsburg** is noted for the manufacture of iron.

273. **New Jersey**, **Delaware**, and **Maryland** are famous for their peaches, strawberries, and vegetables. **Virginia** is a great tobacco-raising State. **West Virginia** yields iron, coal, petroleum, and dairy produce.

274. **Baltimore**, the seventh city of the Union in population, is noted for its trade and manufactures. It has large establishments for packing oysters, fruit, and vegetables.

275. The **Southern States** comprise the warmest part of the United States. The winter season is mild, the summer is very hot. They have few good harbours or large cities. The products are Indian corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, sugar-cane, oranges, and other fruits.

276. **North Carolina** has large pine forests. **South Carolina** ranks first in the production of rice; **Georgia** is first in manufactures; **Mississippi** in cotton; **Louisiana** in sugar. **Texas** is a great stock-raising country.

277. **New Orleans**, on the *Mississippi River*, is the tenth city of the Union in population and the first in the export of cotton. **Charleston** is a great rice market.

278. The **North Central States**, situated chiefly in the northern half of the *Mississippi valley*, are noted for their great agricultural and mineral wealth. The most important products are wheat,

Indian corn, flax, live stock, pork, wool, coal, iron, and lead.

279. This section of the country has many important cities situated on the great lakes and rivers. **Chicago**, the fourth city in population, is the greatest grain market in the Union. **St. Louis**, the sixth city of the Union in population, is a great railway centre. **Cincinnati**, the eighth city of the Union in population, has important manufactures. **Milwaukee** is a noted grain-shipping port. **Louisville**, **Cleveland**, **Indianapolis**, and **Detroit** are important cities.

280. The **Pacific and Highland States** are *California*, *Oregon*, *Nevada*, and *Colorado*. These States and the adjoining Territories are the most mountainous part of the United States, and they have many natural wonders of great interest, such as water-falls, lofty mountain peaks, deep channels called *canyons*, boiling springs, some of which throw their hot water many feet into the air, like a fountain. These States and Territories are also rich in gold, silver, and other minerals. California produces large quantities of grain, grapes, figs, and oranges. Wool is also an important export.

281. **San Francisco**, the ninth city of the Union in population and the largest city on the Pacific coast, is a busy sea-port, carrying on trade with China, Japan, and other places.

282. **Alaska** is a very large territory, situated on the north-west of British Columbia. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians and Esquimaux.

283. The **City of Washington**, situated on the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, is the capital of the United States.

Government.—284. The highest officer in the Government is the President, who is elected by the people for the term of four years.

The laws are made by Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The members of Congress are elected by the various States. They meet in a fine building in Washington, called the *Capitol*.

285. A country whose highest officer is elected by the people, as in the United States, is called a *Republic*.

For the names of all the States and Territories and their Capitals, see Map.

MEXICO.

History.—286. When the Spaniards came to America they found the Indians of Mexico quite different from those further north. They had large cities, richly ornamented temples, finely-wrought manufactures, and great wealth in gold and silver.

287. The Indian king Montezuma sent very rich presents to Cortez, the Spanish general, to induce him not to visit his capital. But this only made the avaricious Spaniard the more eager to obtain the whole country. Cortez seized Montezuma, and, holding him as a prisoner, compelled him to advise his people to submit to the Spaniards. The enraged Indians let fly their arrows at the Spaniards, and unintentionally killed Montezuma as he stood addressing them.

Position and Size.—288. Mexico lies on the south of the United States, and extends southerly to the narrow and hottest portion of North America. It is about one-fourth the size of the Dominion of Canada.

The Lowlands.—289. Crossing the country from east to west, we find first a plain, low, hot, and unhealthy, near the Gulf of Mexico, but rising as we go inland, and becoming cooler and more healthy. The cultivated lands yield cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, and tropical fruits. The forests contain palm-trees, mahogany, and dye-woods. Many plants which we cultivate in gardens and conservatories, such as dahlias, geraniums, and fuchsias, grow wild.

The Highlands.—290. On the west of the plain we come to mountains, high, steep, and difficult to climb. They are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains. From the summit we look down upon a wonderful table-land half as high as the mountains. It is walled in, for far away on the Pacific side are other high mountains. Here and there over the plain rise cone-shaped mountains with openings at the top, like chimneys, sending out smoke, and sometimes flame, ashes, and melted stones.

291. The **climate** on the table-land is delightful, and the products are the grains and fruits of temperate countries. Towards the north are immense grassy plains, the pasture-lands of many buffaloes, wild oxen, and horses.



293. CITY OF MEXICO.

Minerals.—292. The mountains of Mexico are rich in minerals, and mining is a leading occupation. Silver is the most important mineral.

Towns.—293. The large cities are all on the cool highlands.

Mexico City, the capital, is near a beautiful lake in an oval valley, with high mountains all around. **Vera Cruz** is the principal port on the east; **Acapulco**, on the west. Both are small places.

294. The **inhabitants** of Mexico are Spaniards, Indians, and mixed races. They are not very industrious, and the country has often been disturbed by civil war.

295. The **government** is republican, like that of the United States.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

296. The narrow portion of America, between the broad continents of North and South America, is called *Central America*.

General Features.—297. Central America resembles Mexico in its coast plains and interior highlands, and also in climate and products. Mahogany wood, used for furniture, is obtained from the swampy forests on the coast.

298. Volcanoes are numerous. The country is often visited by destructive earthquakes, during which the ground trembles and rocks, or is whirled violently around, and opens in wide chasms. Houses are thrown down, whole cities are destroyed, and thousands of people are killed.

Inhabitants.—299. The people are not industri-



307. SUGAR PLANTATION AND MILL.

ous, and consequently they have very little to send to foreign markets.

Divisions.—300. The country is divided into five republics—*Guatemala*, *Honduras*, *San Salvador*, *Nicaragua*, and *Costa Rica*, and a small state on the east coast, called *British Honduras*, belonging to Great Britain.

Towns.—301. *Guatemala* is the largest city. *San Salvador* was destroyed by an earthquake in 1854, and again in 1873.

THE WEST INDIES.

302. The West Indies are clusters of islands on the east of the Gulf of Mexico, between North and South America. It was here that Columbus landed after his first voyage across the Atlantic.

303. The islands are near the Equator, where the Sun's rays fall perpendicularly. Snow and frost are unknown, except on the mountains, and summer lasts all the year. The larger islands have high mountains, and it is quite refreshing to the inhabitants, when almost exhausted by the intense heat, to retreat to the cooler highlands.

Area.—304. All the islands taken together contain about four-fifths as much land as Ontario.

Products.—305. The West Indies are very fertile, and in some of the islands nearly all the land

is cultivated. The most important product is sugar. The islands also yield tobacco, coffee, oranges, pine apples, bananas, and other fruits.

306. The farms are called plantations. The owner of the plantation lives in a large low house, with wide verandas and polished uncarpeted floors. Then there are many small cabins around for the labourers, who are mostly coloured people.

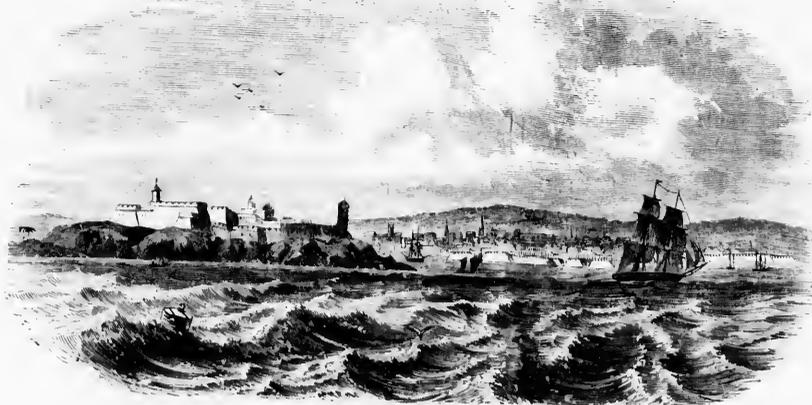
307. At a distance, the sugar-cane looks like Indian corn. When it has grown tall, and is full of sweet juice, it is cut and taken to the sugar-mill. Here the juice is pressed out and made into sugar, somewhat as we make sugar from the sap of the maple tree.

308. One of the most valuable and beautiful trees of the West Indies is the cocoa-nut palm. It grows straight and tall without branches or leaves; only at the top a tuft of long broad leaves hangs over, often so as to conceal the fruit. The cocoa-nuts which we buy grow on these trees.

Inhabitants.—309. A very large proportion of the inhabitants are negroes and mulattoes. The population is about equal to that of the Dominion of Canada.

Greater Antilles.—310. Four of the islands are much larger than the rest,—in fact, much larger than all the others taken together. These are *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, belonging to Spain; *Jamaica*, belonging to Great Britain; and *Haiti*, which is independent.

311. *Cuba* is larger than all the other West Indies taken together, and it is said to yield one-third of the sugar pro-



311. HAVANA.

second in the world. *Havana*, on this island, is the largest city in the West Indies. It is celebrated for its fine cigars.

312. *Jamaica* is about one-third the size of *Nova Scotia*. *Kingston* is its largest city.

313. *Hayti* is the second in size of the West Indies. It is divided into two independent states. Nearly all the inhabitants are negroes.

The Small Islands.—314. On the north of the Greater

Antilles is a group of small islands, called the *Bahamas*, belonging to Great Britain; and on the south-east are three groups, called the *Virgin Isles*, the *Leeward Isles*, and the *Windward Isles*. Nearly all of them belong to Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland.

315. The *Bermudas* consist of a cluster of very small islands, far away to the north-east of the *Bahamas*, belonging to Great Britain. They have a delightful climate. The chief products are arrow-root, onions, potatoes, and other garden vegetables.



317. UPERNAVIK, GREENLAND.

DANISH AMERICA.

316. The two islands, *Greenland* and *Iceland*, far away on the north-east of America, on the borders of the frozen Arctic Ocean, belong to a country in Europe called Denmark.

Greenland.—317. One might suppose from the name that this was a beautiful island, verdant with rank vegetation. It is, however, one of the coldest inhabited countries in the world, and a large part of it is constantly covered with ice and snow. The inhabitants are mostly Esquimaux, and live

near the south-west coast. They depend chiefly on fishing and seal-hunting. *Upernivik* is the most northerly settlement. It is often visited by Arctic navigators.

Iceland.—318. This island is not so cold as Greenland. It has some very remarkable features. There seem to be vast fires constantly burning deep in the earth. In some places there are hot springs, called *geysers*, which occasionally send boiling water high in the air, like a fountain. The fires break out in many places, causing volcanoes. *Mount Hecla* is one of the most celebrated volcanoes in the world. Potatoes and other vegetables are cultivated in the south, and there is plenty of grass, so that cattle and sheep are raised. Large flocks of sea-birds visit Iceland, among which is the eider-duck, valuable for its soft down.

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328. SCENE IN THE ANDES.

CHAPTER II.

SOUTH AMERICA.

x **History.**—319. When South America was discovered, it was inhabited by Indians, some of whom were highly civilized. They had large cities, with fine buildings ornamented with gold and silver. These people were soon conquered and robbed of their wealth by the Spaniards and Portuguese.

320. Portugal colonized Brazil; Spain, nearly all the remainder of South America. The colonies gained their independence about fifty years ago.

Position.—321. South America is surrounded by the sea, except at the Isthmus of Panama, where it joins North America.

The Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico are on the north; the Atlantic Ocean lies on the east; and the Pacific Ocean on the west.

322. The northern portion of South America, including about three-fourths of the whole, is in the hottest part of the Earth, called the *Torrid Zone*.

Coast.—323. The coast of South America is very regular; that is, there are no deep bays running into the land.

The Coast Waters, Capes, and Islands, can be learned from the Map.

324. *Tierra del Fuego* is a cluster of rocky islands, separated from

the mainland by the Strait of Magellan. They are inhabited by a few degraded savages.

325. **Juan Fernandez** is noted as the island on which Alexander Selkirk spent four years. The story of "Robinson Crusoe" was founded on his adventures.

Area.—326. South America is about four-fifths the size of North America.

Surface.—327. A long high range of mountains, called the *Andes*, extends along the west side of South America, near the Pacific Ocean, somewhat like the mountains on the west side of North America. Indeed the *Andes* may be considered as a continuation of the Rocky Mountains; but the *Andes* do not spread out so wide, and they are nearer the coast.

328. In the south, the *Andes* form a single ridge; but in the middle and north there are two or three ridges with broad elevated valleys, or table-lands, half as high as the mountains, between the different ridges. On these table-lands are cultivated fields and large cities; and in the mountains around them are rich mines of silver and other metals. But the countries between the mountain ridges are almost shut out from the rest of the world. The sides of the *Andes* are generally too steep for rail-roads, or even for carriage-roads. There are just winding paths which only the sure-footed mules, donkeys, and llamas can travel with safety.

329. The traveller, in ascending the *Andes*, finds along the lower slopes dense forests of palms, and other trees of warm countries; as he advances, he no longer meets with trees of this sort, but such as we have in our forests; further up are shrubs and gay-coloured mountain flowers; then he comes to the dark, barren rocks, and here and there, extending far above him, are the high peaks covered with snow all the year.

330. Crossing the *Andes* is, in some places, very difficult and dangerous. There are deep gorges with steep banks, and at the bottom are rushing, foaming streams. Over some of these are curious bridges. Two ropes, made of twisted bark, are stretched across and tied to trees. Swung on the ropes is a kind of basket, in which the traveller sits and pulls himself over.

331. No mountains in the world have so many volcanoes as the *Andes*. *Cotopaxi* is one of the most noted. Its flames are seen rising high above the lofty summit, and its roaring is heard far out on the Pacific Ocean. The *Andes* and the neighbouring countries are visited by terrible earthquakes, which sometimes destroy whole cities and bury thousands of people in the ruins.

Lowlands and Rivers.—332. On the east of the *Andes* is a vast lowland country, through which flow the three great rivers of South America,—the *Orinoco*, the *Amazon*, and the *La Plata*. These

lowlands are divided into three great sections, called the *Plains of the Orinoco*, the *Plains of the Amazon*, and the *Plains of the La Plata*, each being drained by the river whose name it bears.

333. The **Orinoco** rises in the *Andes*, and flows northerly and easterly, receiving many large tributaries.

334. The **Plains of the Orinoco** are called *Llanos*. Except along the margin of the river, there are no trees on the *llanos*. At one time of year, when it rains every day, they are covered with tall grass, mingled with flowers of every hue. At this season, immense herds of wild cattle and horses roam over these plains. At another time of year, there is no rain for several months, the hot sun parches the ground, and every plant dies. The dry grass is then set on fire, to clear the ground for the next year. In the dry season, the cattle and horses retreat to pasture-lands near the mountains.

335. The **Amazon** is the largest and longest river in the world. It is nearly 4,000 miles long. It rises in the *Andes*, and flows easterly through the *selvas*, entering the Atlantic Ocean by two great mouths, separated by *Marajo Island*. Many large rivers flow into the *Amazon*. Along the river-banks are wide marshes covered with tall reeds, amongst which turtles, alligators, and many kinds of serpents have their home. Floating on the river here and there is the wonderful water-lily, called *Victoria Regia*. Its huge leaves are sometimes ten feet long and six feet broad, in the midst of which is the large beautiful blossom, white and pink, with a golden centre.

336. The **Plains of the Amazon** are called *Selvas*. They are covered with the most wonderful forests in the world. There are palms, ferns, mahogany, rosewood, dye-woods, and other trees, very large and tall, with the space between filled with shrubbery. Then, clinging to the trees, twining around them, and hanging down from their branches, are many kinds of vines covered with beautiful blossoms. The roots of some of these vines do not reach the ground, but wave in the air, from which they derive all their nourishment. They are thus called *air plants*. In these dense forests are *jacuars*, *tapirs*, *monkeys*, *serpents*, and *parrots*.

337. The **La Plata** is a very large river, flowing southerly, and formed by the union of the *Parana* and the *Uruguay*.

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7. SOUTH AMERICA.

[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.]

Boundaries— <i>N.</i> Caribbean Sea. <i>G.</i> Gulf of Mexico. <i>E.</i> Atlantic Ocean. <i>W.</i> Pacific Ocean.	Capes— Gallinas. St. Roque. Horn. Blanco.	Rivers and Lake— Orinoco. Amazon. La Plata. Lake Titicaca.	Venezuela— Caracas.	Peru— Lima. Callao. Cuzco.	Argentine Republic— Buenos Ayres. Parana. Mendoza. Corrientes. San Juan.
Seas— Gulf of Darien. Gulf of Venezuela. Mouth of the Amazon. Mouth of the La Plata. Strait of Magellan. Gulf of Guayaquil. Bay of Panama.	Islands— Trinidad. Marajo. Falklands. Tierra del Fuego. Chileo. Juan Fernandez. Galapagos.	Colombia— Bogota. Cartagena.	Dutch Guiana— Paramaribo.	Bolivia— Chuquisaca. La Paz. Potosi.	Paraguay— Asuncion.
		Ecuador— Quito. Guayaquil.	French Guiana— Cayenne.	Brazil— Rio Janeiro. Bahia. Para.	Uruguay— Monte Video.
				Chili— Santiago. Valparaiso.	Patagonia.

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338. The Plains of the La Plata are called *Pampas*. Like the llanos, they have no trees. In the wet season they produce a coarse grass, mixed with rank clover and tall thistles, higher than a man's head. Hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses feed on these plains.

Lakes.—339. There are no large lakes in South America. *Titicaca*, on the borders of Peru and Bolivia, is remarkable for its elevated situation. Along its shores, and on an island in it, are ruins of ancient temples and other remains of Indian civilization.

Climate.—340. The climate, except on the high mountains and in the south, is hot. Except in Patagonia, there is no cold season like our winter. At one time of year, called the *dry season*, there is no rain for months; then the *wet season* comes on, during which it rains in torrents every day. The dew is very heavy in the dry season, almost like a shower of rain.

341. In ascending the mountains of the hot countries, one finds every variety of climate within a few miles,—intense heat at the foot of the mountains, constant spring on the middle slopes, and perpetual winter on the summits. In some countries west of the Andes it never rains.

Plants.—342. No part of the world has such rank vegetation as the warm, moist countries of South America. The forests are so dense with trees, shrubs, and tangled vines, that one needs to cut a path in making his way through them.

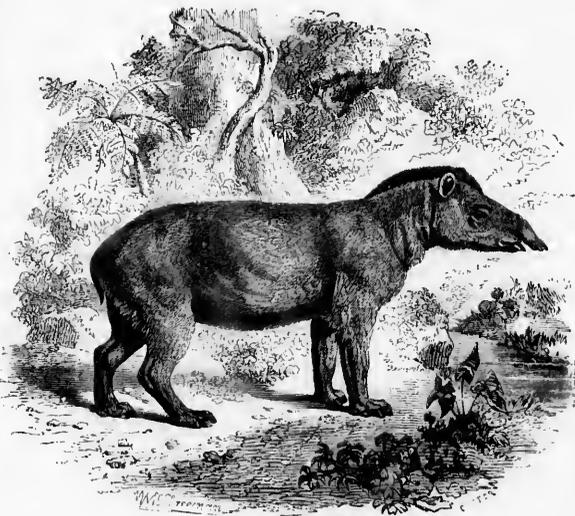
343. Among the trees of the forests are the cocoa-nut, sago, and many other kinds of palm trees; mahogany, rosewood, various kinds of dye-wood, and medicinal plants; the caoutchouc, from the sap of which india-rubber is made; and the cacao, from the fruit of which chocolate is made. One of the most important trees of the South American forests is the cinchona, from the bark of which a valuable medicine called quinine is extracted.

344. In the cultivated lands of the warm countries are raised coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, indigo, pine apples, and many fine fruits and spices. Wheat and other grains are raised in the mountain valleys.

Minerals.—345. There are rich silver mines in

the mountains of Peru and Bolivia; copper is plentiful in Chili; iron, gold, and diamonds are obtained in Brazil.

Animals.—346. The *tapir* is the largest wild animal of South America. The *jaguar* is a ferocious animal like the tiger. The *llama* and *alpaca* of the Andes yield a kind of wool. The llama is used as a beast of burden.

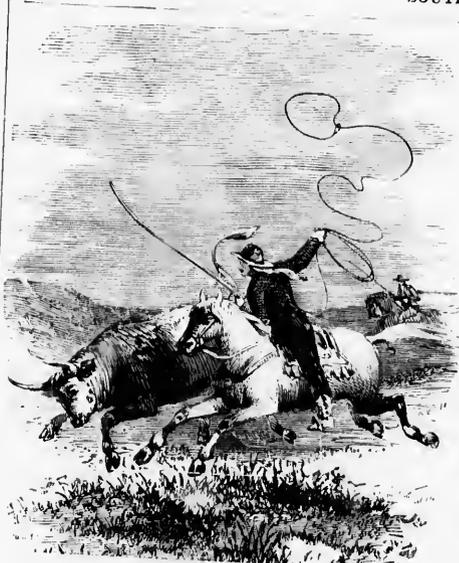


346. THE TAPIR.

347. The marshes abound in alligators and huge serpents. In the forests are parrots, many kinds of beautiful birds, and troops of chattering monkeys. Far up in the Andes, among the rocks, lives the condor, the largest flying bird in the world.

348. There were no cattle and horses in South America when it was discovered. They were brought here by the Spaniards and Portuguese, and turned out on the grassy plains to take care of themselves. Catching the cattle is an exciting sport, in which the people greatly delight. Men, mounted on swift horses, pursue the herds, and when they come sufficiently near an ox, they toss a rope, called a *lasso*, over his neck.

Inhabitants.—349. The white people of Brazil are descendants of early colonists from Portugal.



348. LASSING CATTLE.

In most of the other countries of South America they are of Spanish origin. They are not generally very enterprising or as advanced in civilization as the people of Canada and the United States.

350. There are many negroes, especially in Brazil and Guiana, whose forefathers were brought from Africa as slaves. Indians are numerous, many of whom are savages and live a very low kind of life.

351. Mixed races, derived from the intermarriage of white people, negroes, and Indians, are the most numerous.

352. The Roman Catholic religion prevails in South America.

Divisions.—353. South America includes the following thirteen countries:—

Name.	Capital.
COLOMBIA.....	Bogota.
ECUADOR.....	Quito.
VENEZUELA.....	Caraccas.
BRITISH GUIANA.....	Georgetown.
DUTCH GUIANA.....	Paramaribo.
FRENCH GUIANA.....	Cayenne.
BRAZIL.....	Rio Janeiro.

Name.	Capital.
PERU.....	Lima.
BOLIVIA.....	Chuquisaca.
CHILI.....	Santiago.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	Buenos Ayres.
PARAGUAY.....	Asuncion.
URUGUAY.....	Monte Video.

Towns.—354. **Rio Janeiro**, often called **Rio**, is the largest city in South America.

Government.—355. Brazil is a *limited monarchy*. All the other countries are republics, except Guiana, which is divided amongst the *English, Dutch, and French*.

COLOMBIA.

356. Colombia includes the narrow Isthmus of Panama, and extends southerly to the Equator.

In the western part of the country are mountains and high table-lands; in the south-east are the low grassy plains of the Orinoco.

357. The chief exports are cattle, hides, tropical fruits, coffee, dye-wood, emeralds, and gold.

A railroad extends across the Isthmus from Aspinwall to Panama. It is proposed to construct a ship canal from ocean to ocean.

358. **Bogota**, the capital and largest city, is on a high plateau in the middle of the country. **Cartagena** is the chief port.

ECUADOR.

359. The west side of Ecuador is crossed by two ridges of the Andes. Most of the inhabitants reside on the table-land between these ridges. The country east of the Andes forms part of the forest plains of the Amazon.

Ecuador contains *Chimborazo, Cotopaxi*, and other lofty volcanoes.

360. Cocoa, india-rubber, and Peruvian bark are the chief exports.

361. **Quito** is a large city, situated near the Equator, on table-land nearly two miles above the sea-level. Day and night are always of equal length at Quito, each being twelve hours long. **Guayaquil** is the chief port.

VENEZUELA.

362. Venezuela is crossed by mountain ridges and highlands in the north-west and south-east. Between these highlands are the llanos, covering a large part of the country.

363. The inhabitants give little attention to the cultivation of the soil. They depend chiefly upon their cattle, which feed on the plains. Coffee is the chief cultivated product.

364. Among the many useful trees is a kind of palm, from which *sago* is obtained; and the *cow-tree*, which yields a juice resembling milk.

365. **Caraccas** is situated on the highlands in the north-west. Many years ago the city was left in ruins by a terrible earthquake. It being a public fast-day, many of the people were assembled in the churches and 12,000 were killed by the falling buildings.

GUIANA.

366. This is the only part of South America that is now owned by European nations. *British Guiana* lies on the west, *Dutch Guiana* in the middle, and *French Guiana* in the east.

367. The coast is low and level, the interior elevated and mountainous. The climate is very hot, humid, and unhealthy. The soil is fertile, producing sugar-cane, coffee, pepper, cloves, Cayenne pepper, and tropical fruits.

368. A large proportion of the inhabitants are negroes. **Georgetown** and **Paramaribo** are the principal cities.

BRAZIL.

369. Brazil is the largest and most important division of South America. In size it is nearly equal to the Dominion of Canada, and has on its northern, western, and southern borders all the other countries of South America, except Chili.

370. Brazil includes nearly all the forest plains of the Amazon, called *selvas*. In the south-east are table-lands and mountains.

371. Brazil has a warm moist climate and a very fertile soil. The products are, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, manioc, tobacco, Indian corn, vanilla, and all kinds of tropical fruits.

372. It is said that this country produces more than half the coffee which is used in the world. The coffee plant is a large shrub which bears a red berry, containing two hard substances resembling the two halves of a bean.

Vanilla is a vine which produces a kind of bean from which a delicious perfume is extracted.

373. The greater part of Brazil is covered with dense forests. The trees are very different from those in our forests. Some of them have beautiful blossoms. The palm grows tall and straight, and without branches. At the top is a tuft of long broad leaves. It has no bark like our trees, and the hardest part of the wood is on the outside. Mahogany, rosewood, and other valuable products of the forest, are brought down the Amazon and exported to foreign countries. The india-rubber tree yields one of the most valuable products.

374. The highland country in the south-east of Brazil has long been celebrated for its rich diamond mines.

375. The white inhabitants form about one-third the population. Most of the labour is done by negroes.

376. **Rio Janeiro** has a fine harbour. Its streets are lined with beautiful palms. Coffee and diamonds are the chief exports. Goods are carried chiefly by negro porters. The *coffee-carriers* go in companies, each carrying on his head a sack of coffee weighing 150 lbs.

377. **Bahia** is a large commercial city. **Para**, near the mouth of the Amazon, is well situated for exporting the products of the forest.

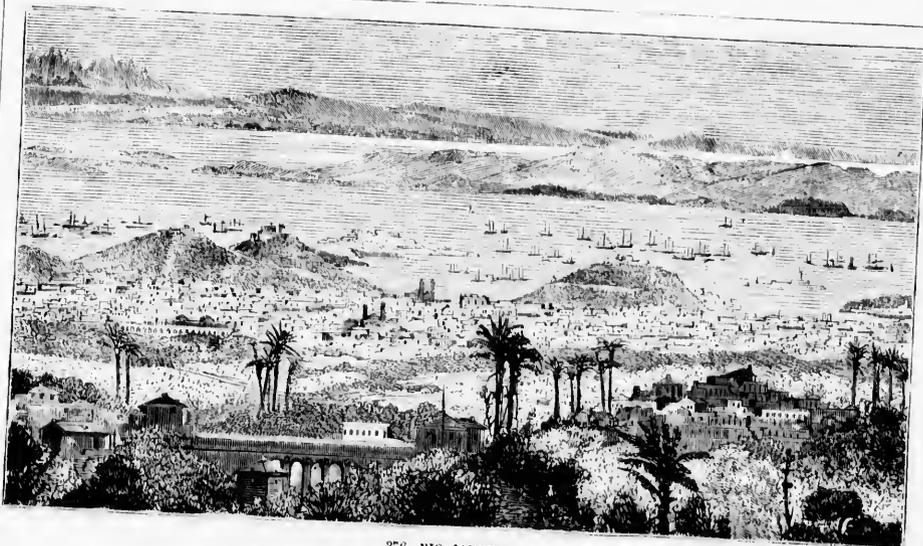
PERU.

378. When discovered by the Spaniards, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili formed one large Indian Empire, the most civilized and powerful country in South America.

379. The country was conquered, and the emperor treacherously put to death, by a Spaniard named Pizarro. Peru still contains ruins of Indian cities, temples, and aqueducts.

380. The coast country of Peru is a desert region, with the exception of the river valleys, which are made fertile by irrigation. Portions of the table-lands between the lofty mountain ranges are also very fertile. Most of the civilized inhabitants of Peru live on the table-lands and along the river valleys. Vast forests cover the eastern slopes of the Andes.

381. Peru was formerly noted for its mineral wealth, and it still yields gold, silver, copper, and other minerals. The valuable fertilizers guano and nitrate of soda have brought



376. RIO JANEIRO.

much wealth to the country; but they are now not exported so largely as they formerly were.

382. The cultivated products are grain, sugar-cane, and tobacco. The cinchona, common on the eastern slopes of the Andes, is one of the most valuable forest trees.

383. Lima, the capital, is seven miles from the sea. Callao is the chief port. Cuzco was the Indian capital.

384. A railway, constructed with wonderful skill, running east from Callao and Lima, crosses the Andes. In ascending the mountains it winds along the edge of deep gorges, and it passes through lofty peaks by long dark tunnels. When completed, it will connect with steamers on the Amazon.

BOLIVIA.

385. The mountains are higher in Bolivia, and the table-land is broader, than in other countries of South America.

386. Sorata, nearly five miles high, is said to be the highest peak in America.

387. West of the Andes the country is wild and barren. Mule paths are the only roads across the mountains. The silver mines of Bolivia were once the most productive in the world.

388. The cities are on the high table-lands. Sucre, or Chuquisaca, is nearly two miles above the sea-level. La Paz is the largest city. Potosi was once famous for its silver mines.

CHILI.

389. Chili, a long narrow country west of the Andes, is one of the most prosperous in South America.

390. Aconcagua, in Chili, was formerly considered the highest mountain peak in America.

391. The climate is temperate and the soil fertile. The products are grain, hemp, and potatoes.

The potato grows wild in Chili, and it was from this country that it was first obtained for cultivation.

392. The chief exports are copper, silver, wheat, and wool.

393. **Santiago** is a large city, situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Andes. **Valparaiso** is the principal port.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

394. A large part of this country consists of the *pampas*, which in the wet season are covered with coarse grass and tall thistles.

395. The inhabitants give little attention to the cultivation of the soil. Their wealth consists chiefly in the immense herds of cattle and horses which run wild over the plains.

On the pampas live a people called *Gauchos*, a mixed race of White and Indian. They are very fond of riding on horseback, and of lassoing the wild cattle.

396. **Buenos Ayres**, the largest city, is situated on the La Plata, 150 miles from the sea. **Parana**, **Mendoza**, **Corrientes**, and **San Juan** are important cities.

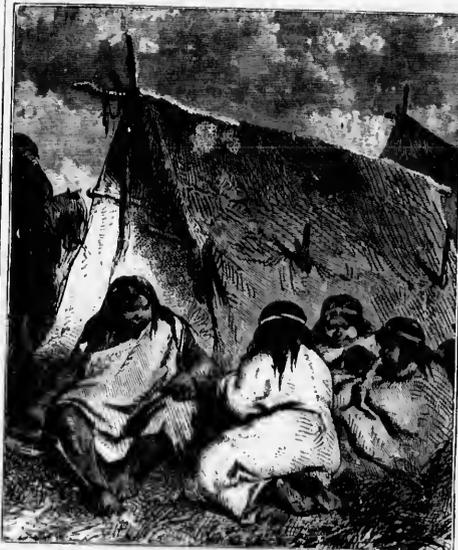
397. **Patagonia**, the most southerly part of the mainland of South America, belongs to the Argentine Republic. It is a barren, rocky country, inhabited by uncivilized Indians.

PARAGUAY.

398. Paraguay is the only country of South America which has no sea-coast. It has the river *Paraguay* on the west, and the *Parana* on the east.

399. Paraguay has a warm, healthy climate, and a fertile soil. The products are, Indian corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar-cane. A wild shrub, called *mate*, or *Paraguay tea*, grows abundantly. The leaves are used in many parts of South America as we use China tea.

400. **Asuncion**, on the Paraguay, is the chief town.



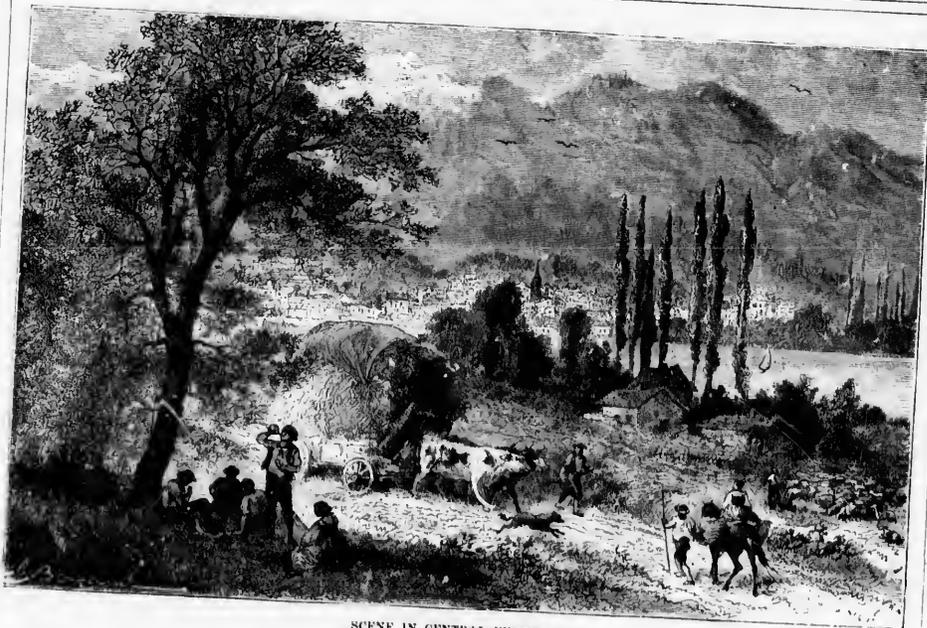
397. PATAGONIANS.

URUGUAY.

401. Uruguay is a small state, south of Brazil. It is a hilly country, affording rich pastures.

Cattle, horses, and sheep are numerous, and form the chief wealth of the country.

402. **Monte Video**, the chief town, is near the mouth of the La Plata.



SCENE IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

CHAPTER III.

EUROPE.

History.—403. In early times Europe was inhabited by barbarous tribes who had no settled place of abode. Greece, a small country in the south-east, nearly surrounded by the sea, was the first to become civilized. Then Rome, in Italy, became the leading power, and gave laws to the world. After the Roman Empire had fallen into decay, there followed a period called the *Dark Ages*, during which hordes of barbarians from the north overran the whole continent. In more modern times the present nations of Europe were formed, England, France, Germany, and Spain at

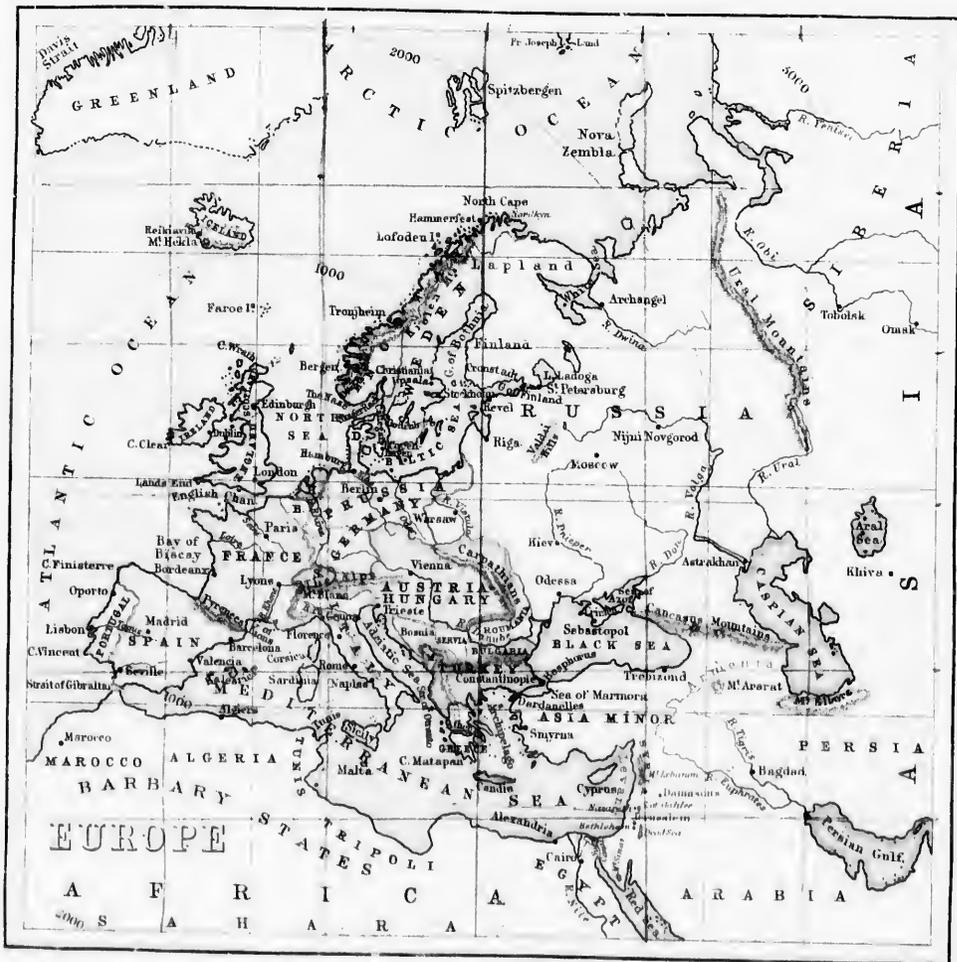
first taking the lead; and then Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

Position.—404. Europe is about three thousand miles to the east of North America, the Atlantic Ocean lying between these two great portions of land. It is principally in the North Temperate Zone. It has the Arctic Ocean on the north, Asia on the east, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean on the south, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

The Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea, and Caucasus Mountains form the boundary between Europe and Asia.



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8. EUROPE.

[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.

<p>Boundaries— <i>N.</i> Arctic Ocean <i>E.</i> Asia. <i>S.</i> Black Sea Mediterranean. <i>W.</i> Atlantic.</p> <p>Seas— White Sea. North Sea. Baltic Sea. English Channel Bay of Biscay. Strait of Gibraltar Adriatic Sea Archipelago.</p>	<p>Sea of Marmora. Bosphorus. Black Sea. Caspian Sea</p> <p>Capes— Nordkyn North Cape. The Narce. Wh. Whith. Chair. La Hague. English Channel Strait of Gibraltar Roca. St. Vincent</p>	<p>Tarifa Point. Passaro. Spartivento. Leuca. Matapan.</p> <p>Islands— Lofoden Islands. Faroe. Azores. Balearie Isles. Sicily. Sardinia. Elba Corsica. Malta. Candia</p>	<p>Rivers— Dwina. Vistula. Oder. Elbe. Rhine. Seine. Elbe. Volga Danube Dnieper Danube Rhone.</p> <p>Lakes— Ladoga</p>	<p>Geneva. Constance.</p> <p>British Isles. <i>See Map 10, 11, 12, 13</i></p> <p>Norway and Sweden— Stockholm (Capital). Christiania. Bergen.</p> <p>Denmark. <i>See Map 13.</i></p> <p>Russia— St. Petersburg (cap.)</p>	<p>Moscow. Riga. Nijni-Novgorod. Odessa.</p> <p>German Empire. Austria. Holland. Belgium. France. Switzerland. Spain. Portugal. Italy. Turkey. Greece.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(See Square Maps.)</p>
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Coast.—405. Europe has many seas and bays, extending far into the land, and affording great facilities for commerce.

The Coast Waters, Capes, and Islands are given at the foot of the Map of Europe.

Area.—406. Europe comprises about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the Earth, being only a little larger than the Dominion of Canada.

Surface.—407. Europe consists of a lowland plain in the north-east, and a highland region in the west and south. The **Lowlands** extend from the North Sea to the Ural Mountains, including about two-thirds the whole area. The **Highlands** include Norway, Spain, Portugal, the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, the south of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Greece.

408. The principal **Mountains** are,—the *Scandinavian Mountains*, in Norway; the *Ural*, in Russia; the *Caucasus*, between the Caspian and Black Seas; the *Pyrenees*, between France and Spain; the *Alps*, in France, Italy, and Switzerland; the *Apennines*, in Italy; the *Carpathian*, in Austria; and the *Balkan*, in Turkey.

409. The **Scandinavian Mountains** form an irregular wall along the Atlantic coast of Norway. They are much broken by deep ravines.

410. The **Alps** are the grandest mountains of Europe. Many of the high peaks are covered with snow throughout the year. *Mont Blanc*, about three miles above the sea-level, is the highest of these peaks. In the valleys along the mountain sides are vast masses of ice called *glaciers*. The great pressure from above causes the glaciers to move slowly down, until they reach the warmer levels, where they melt and give rise to rivers.

411. On the lower slopes of the Alps are large pine forests. The most noted of these lies on the north, and is called the *Black Forest*.

Narrow roads wind along the steep sides of the Alps, leading to pretty villages nestled high up among the hills, with lofty snow-capped peaks rising far above them. In some of the high valleys are beautiful lakes, fed by glaciers, with orchards and vineyards sloping down to their shores.

412. Many travellers visit the Alps every year, to enjoy the



410. ICE-LIVER—GLACIER OF THE RHONE.

beautiful scenery, to hunt the wild deer in the forests or the chamois among the cliffs and crags, to examine the wonderful *ice-rivers* or glaciers, and, the bolder ones, to climb the icy steeps to the highest peaks.

413. This mountain-climbing is very dangerous. Sometimes the traveller loses his footing on the ice, or an immense mass of snow slips from above and dashes him over a fearful precipice. There are deep *crevasses*, or openings in the ice,



414. MONASTERY OF ST. BERNARD.

covered over with loose snow. Travellers require to take guides who know the way. They go in file, one behind another, tied together with ropes; and tans, if one slips, the others will hold him up. Sometimes they are overtaken by drifting, blinding snow-storms, and they lose their way and are frozen to death.

414. High up on one of the mountains of Switzerland, nearly two miles above the sea-level, is a house called the *Monastery of St. Bernard*, founded nine hundred years ago. It is occupied by the monks of St. Bernard, who have long been noted for their kindness in saving travellers lost on the mountains. These monks have wonderfully sagacious dogs, which hunt out those who have fallen exhausted amid the snows.

415. Between France and Italy are high carriage-roads over the Alps. A wonderful railway-tunnel has also been made through a high peak called *Mont Cenis*. This tunnel, or passage-way, is about seven and a half miles long, twenty-six feet wide, and twenty feet high.

416. *Mount Vesuvius* in Italy, and *Mount Etna*, in the Island of Sicily, are remarkable volcanoes.

Rivers.—417. The rivers of Europe are not so long and large as those of the other great divisions of the Earth. If we stretch a line on the map from the Strait of Gibraltar to the Ural Mountains, we shall divide the rivers into two groups. Flowing towards the north and west are the *Dwina*, *Vistula*, *Oder*, *Elbe*, *Rhine*, *Seine*, *Loire*, and *Tagus*; flowing southerly and easterly are the *Volga*, *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Danube*, and *Rhone*.

418. The *Volga*, the largest river in Europe, is over 2,400 miles in length. The *Danube*, about 1,850 miles long, is the first in importance as a natural highway for trade.

419. The *Rhine*, flowing from the Alps, is one of the most

beautiful rivers in the world. Along its shores are pretty villages, large cities, charming valleys, and vine-clad hills. In some places it flows past high, rocky cliffs, crowned with grim stone castles, which were built long ago for defence in times of war.

Lakes.—420. There are many small lakes in the north of Europe. *Ladoga*, 130 miles long, is the largest. The lakes in the Alpine valleys are celebrated for their beauty. *Geneva* and *Constance* are the largest.

Climate.—421. Europe has a milder climate than any other part of the world at the same distance from the Equator. The western side, being near the warm waters of the ocean, has a milder climate than the interior. The winters in the north are intensely cold.

Products.—422. The southern countries produce olives, figs, oranges, grapes, tobacco, and the mulberry, which yields food for the silk-worm. The central countries produce the various kinds of grain and vegetables. The northern countries yield barley, oats, and pasturage. Near the Arctic Ocean nothing will grow but lichens, mosses, and stunted shrubs.

Minerals.—423. Europe does not contain rich mines of gold and silver. Iron is plentiful in Britain, France, Sweden, and Russia; coal in Britain and Belgium; copper in Britain, Norway, and Russia; zinc in Britain and Spain; tin in Britain; marble in Italy and Greece; and salt in Russia and Britain.



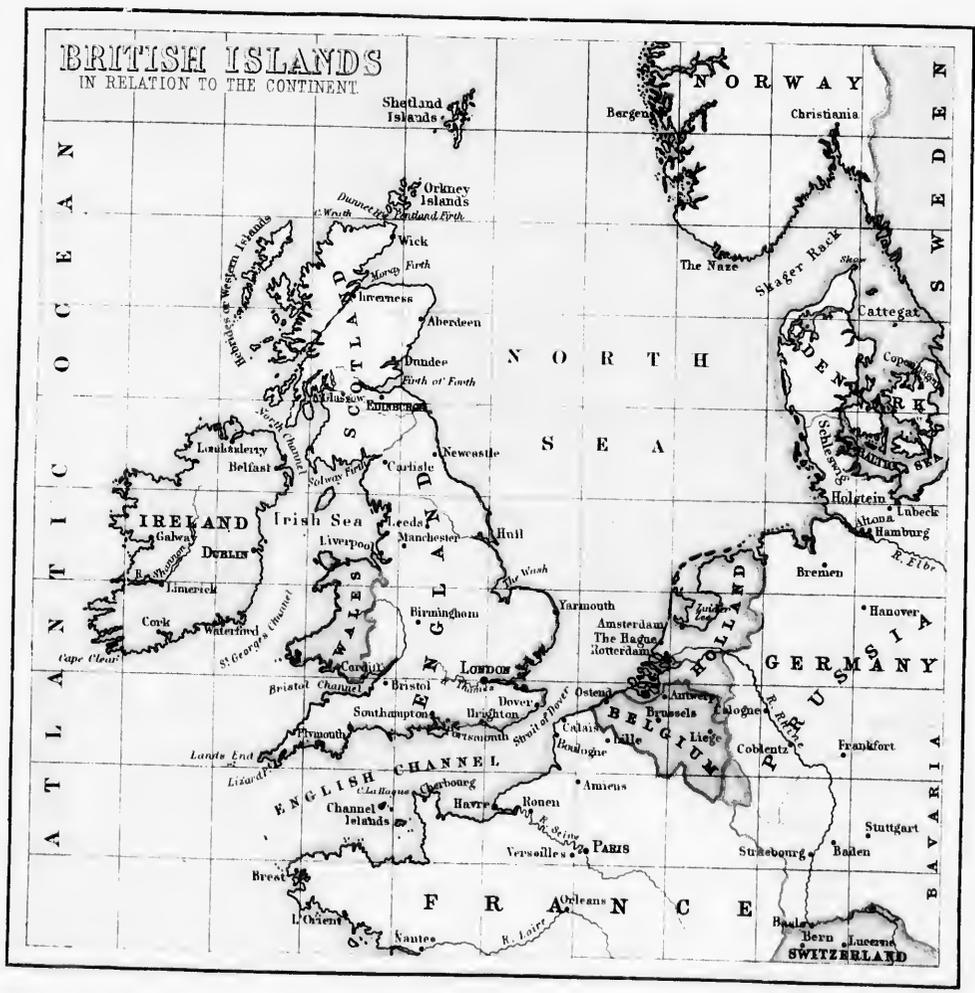
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9. THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.

Boundaries—	Countries and Capitals—	Adjacent Continental Countries—	
N. Atlantic Ocean.	England and Wales.	Norway and Sweden.	<p>From the countries now called by these names came, in ancient times, the various tribes which settled in the British Islands.</p> <p>The Angles, or English, came from the south of Denmark.</p> <p>The Saxons from North Germany, Holland, etc.</p> <p>The Danes from Denmark and Norway.</p> <p>The Normans from the north of France.</p> <p>The original Celts inhabitants were gradually driven westward. Their descendants to this day occupy considerable portions of the British Islands in Wales, Ireland, and the Highlands of Scotland.</p>
W. Atlantic Ocean	London.	Denmark.	
S. Atlantic Ocean	Scotland.	Germany	
English Channel.	Edinburgh.	Holland.	
Strait of Dover.	Ireland.	Belgium.	
N. North Sea.	Dublin.	France.	

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Animals.—424. The wild animals are not numerous or large. In the north are the reindeer and various fur-bearing animals; in the central countries are bears, wolves, wild boars, and various kinds of deer. The *chamois* is a beautiful animal

who believe in Mohammed, a false prophet who lived more than twelve hundred years ago.

Divisions.—426. Europe includes twenty countries or political divisions, which, with their capitals, are given in the following table:—



419. SCENE ON THE RHINE.

inhabiting the Alps. Large eagles are also found among the Alps.

Inhabitants.—425. The population of Europe is about 292,500,000. The countries which are most thickly peopled are Belgium and England.

Most of the inhabitants of Europe believe in the Christian religion. In the southern countries they are mostly Roman Catholics; in Britain, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and North Germany, the majority are Protestants; in Russia, Turkey, and Greece, they belong to what is called the Greek Church. In Turkey there are also many Mohammedans,

The Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey rule without the aid of a parliament.

France and Switzerland are republics.

Name.	Capital.
BRITISH ISLES.....	London.
NORWAY AND SWEDEN.....	Stockholm.
DENMARK.....	Copenhagen.
RUSSIA.....	St. Petersburg.
GERMAN EMPIRE.....	Berlin.
AUSTRIA.....	Vienna.
HOLLAND.....	Amsterdam.
BELGIUM.....	Brussels.
FRANCE.....	Paris.
SWITZERLAND.....	Berne.
SPAIN.....	Madrid.
PORTUGAL.....	Lisbon.
ITALY.....	Rome.
TURKEY.....	Constantinople.
GREECE.....	Athens.
ROUMANIA.....	Bucharest.
SERVIA.....	Belgrade.
MONTENEGRO.....	Cettigne.
BULGARIA.....	Sophia.
EAST ROUMELIA.....	Philippopolis.

427. The most powerful countries of Europe are Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and Italy, which are sometimes called the *Six Great Powers of Europe*.

Government.—428. Most of the countries of Europe are called *limited monarchies*, because the power of the sovereign is limited by a parliament elected by the people.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

429. The British Isles consist of two large islands, *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and many neighbouring small islands. The Island of Great

Britain includes three countries,—England in the south, Wales in the west, and Scotland in the north.

History—430. When Britain was first visited by the Romans, more than nineteen hundred years ago, the country was covered with forests, and inhabited by barbarous tribes who lived by hunting and fishing, clothed themselves with skins of wild animals, and stained their bodies with the juice of herbs.

Position.—431. The British Isles are in the northern part of the North Temperate Zone. The Atlantic Ocean lies on the north and west; the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel, are on the east and south, separating Britain from the mainland of Europe.

432. The Strait of Dover, at the narrowest part, is twenty-one miles wide. It has been proposed to make a tunnel here, for the passage of rail-cars under the sea from one side to the other.

Size.—433. The Island of Great Britain is about four times as large as the Province of Nova Scotia. Scotland comprises about one-third of the whole island. Ireland is somewhat larger than Scotland.

Climate.—434. The prevailing winds in the British Isles come from the south-west, over the warm waters of the Atlantic, bringing heat and moisture. Hence the climate is milder and more humid than in most countries as far north.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Coast.—435. Except some portions on the east, the coast of England and Wales is generally bold and rocky. The south coast is noted for its white chalk cliffs, and for its harbours, dockyards, and naval stations.

The coast waters abound in herring, mackerel, and other kinds of fish.

The names of the Coast Waters and Capes are given at the foot of the Map.

Near the mouth of the Thames are dangerous shoals, called the *Goodwin Sands*, on which many ships are wrecked every year.

436. The principal islands on the coast are, the *Isle of Wight*, *Scilly Isles*, and *Channel Isles*, on the south; and the *Isle of Man* and *Anglesey*, on the west.

437. The *Isle of Wight*, varied with high hills and rich valleys, is noted for its beauty. The Queen has here a favourite residence, called *Osborne House*.

438. The *Channel Isles*, *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, are near the coast of France. The islands yield apples, pears, peaches, and other fruits, in great abundance.

439. The *Isle of Man*, in the middle of the Irish Sea, contains valuable lead mines. The inhabitants are called *Manx*.

440. *Anglesey* is separated from the mainland by Menai Strait. The strait is crossed by two wonderful bridges—a Suspension Bridge for ordinary travel, and the *Britannia Tubular Bridge* for rail-cars.

441. The Tubular Bridge consists of an immense tube of iron, over half a mile in length, resting on stone towers one hundred feet above the water. *Anglesey* is noted for its stone tables and other curious remains of a superstitious people called *Druids*. The copper mines of the island have yielded immense wealth.

Surface.—442. The eastern part of England is low and level or undulating, and has an easterly slope; Wales and the northern part of England are mountainous.

443. The mountains are, the *Cheviot Hills*, the *Pennine Range*, and the *Cumberland Mountains*, in the north; the *Cumbrian Mountains*, covering a large part of Wales; and the *Devonian Mountains*, in the south-west.

Snowdon, in the north-west of Wales, 3,590 feet high, is the highest peak.

Rivers.—444. The principal rivers are, the *Tyne*, *Tees*, *Humber* (*Ouse*, *Trent*), *Great Ouse*, and *Thames*, on the east; and the *Severn* and *Mersey*, on the west.

The *Thames* and *Severn*, the two largest rivers, are about 220 miles in length.

Lakes.—445. The principal lakes are in the glens of the Cumberland Mountains. The most important are *Windermere*, *Derwentwater*, and *Ullswater*. They are celebrated for their beauty, and are a favourite resort of tourists.

Products.—446. England owes much of her greatness to her immense mineral wealth. The most important minerals are *coal*, *iron*, *copper*, *tin*, *lead*, and *salt*. They are found chiefly in the north and west.

On the coast are, the Channel Isles, on the west, and Anglesey, on the east.

The high hills and rich soil of the Queen has here a large population.

Jersey, Alderney, and Guernsey yield apples, and the Channel Islands yield abundance.

The people of the Irish Sea, and the Channel, are called Celts.

The mainland is crossed by Menai and the wonderful bridges—a suspension bridge, and the Britannia.

The main tube of iron, over which are one hundred feet above the water, and other curious structures. The copper mines of the island are famous.

The part of England is called the East of England, and has an easterly coast.

The Cotswold Hills, the Pennines, and the Brecon Mountains, in the north; the Brecon Mountains, in the west; and the Brecon Mountains, in the south.

The largest rivers are, the Tyne, the Great Ouse, and the Severn and Mersey.

The largest rivers, are about 100 miles long.

The most important are the Windermere, and the Windermere, which are celebrated for their beauty.

There is much of her mineral wealth. The principal minerals are iron, copper, tin, and lead, chiefly in the north.



10. ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.)

Seas— Mouth of the Humber. The Wash. Mouth of the Thames. Spithead. Straits— Plymouth Sound. Falmouth Harbour. Mount's Bay. Bristol Channel. Cardigan Bay.	Menai Strait. Mouth of the Mersey. Morecambe Bay. Solway Firth. Capes— Flamborough Head. Spurn Head. North Foreland. The Needles. Portland Point.	Start Point. Lizard Point. Land's End. St. David's Head. Islands— Isle of Wight. Scilly Isles. Channel Isles. Isle of Man. Anglesey.	Rivers— Tyne. Trent. Ure. Great Ouse. Thames. Severn. Mersey. Lakes— Windermere.	Derwentwater. Ullswater. Towns— London (capital). Liverpool. Manchester. Birmingham. Leeds. Sheffield. Bristol.	Newcastle. Bradford. Stoke-on-Trent. Hill. Torquay. Oxford. Cambridge. Plymouth. Devonport. Worcester. Westminster.
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447. The soil is carefully cultivated, and yields large crops of grain and vegetables. The south-western counties are celebrated for fine orchards; the south-east, for the culture of hops, which are used in the manufacture of beer.

448. A large part of the country is devoted to pasturage. Cattle, horses, and sheep are very numerous, and great attention is given to the improvement of breeds.

449. England exceeds every country in the world in the variety and value of its manufactures. These include cottons, woollens, silks, and all kinds of metallic goods. The manufacturing towns are generally in the coal districts of the north-western and central counties.

The extensive manufactures give rise to trade, so that England is the greatest commercial country in the world.

450. The imports include articles of food, as flour, grain, beef, sugar, and tea; and raw materials, as cotton, wool, and silk. The exports consist mainly of manufactured articles—woollen, cotton, silk, and iron goods.

General Features.—451. A large part of England is owned by wealthy noblemen, who rent their lands to tenants, or hire a large number of labourers to work them. The landlord lives in a splendid castle or palace, and the labourers in humble cottages.

452. The rich green fields are generally separated by hedges of shrubs, which add greatly to the beauty of the country. Large tracts are devoted to parks and forests, containing stately elms, oaks, and other trees, planted many hundred years ago. These beautiful woodlands are inhabited by deer, rabbits, foxes, and other wild animals. The chase, or hunting on horseback, is a favourite sport. Windsor Forest, near the Queen's Castle at Windsor, is fifty-six miles in circuit.

Inhabitants.—453. England and Wales have nearly half as many inhabitants as the whole continent of North America.

The people are noted for their energy and enterprise.

Some of the inhabitants possess great wealth; others are miserably poor, one in every twenty-three being a pauper. The wealthy and middle classes are generally well educated, but the poor are very ignorant.

The most noted institutions of learning are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Towns.—454. England has many large and important cities. The following are the largest:—

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle, Bradford, Stoke, Hull, and Portsmouth.

455. **London**, the capital of the British Empire, is situated on both sides of the River Thames, forty miles from the sea. It is the largest and wealthiest city in the world. The river is crowded with ships from all parts of the globe, and the streets are so thronged with men and vehicles that rail-roads have been constructed under the streets to enable people to move from place to place with ease. There are several bridges over the river, and also a tunnel or passage-way under it. London has many splendid buildings. *St. Paul's Cathedral* is



455. ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

a magnificent church. *Westminster Abbey* is the place where the Sovereigns are crowned, and where the illustrious dead are buried.

456. **Liverpool**, near the mouth of the Mersey, is the second city in population and commerce. To its port are brought the cotton and other raw material used in the neighbouring manufacturing towns. Its docks, where ships load and unload, extend five or six miles along the river. **Bristol** and **Hull** rank next as commercial cities.

457. **Portsmouth** is the head-quarters of the British Navy. Its dock-yards cover one hundred and twenty acres, and its harbour is crowded with war-ships. **Plymouth** and **Devonport** are also important naval stations.

458. **Manchester** is a great manufacturing city, forming the centre of the cotton manufactures. Its factories are immense brick buildings, over two hundred in number, from five to eight stories in height. **Leeds** is the great centre of the woollen manufactures.

459. **Birmingham**, near the centre of England, is the most noted city in the world for the manufacture of all kinds of metal goods. The surrounding country is covered with furnaces, forges, and foundries. **Sheffield** is noted for its cutlery; **Worcester**, for its porcelain; and **Kidderminster**, for its carpets.

460. **Stoke-upon-Trent** is in the centre of a district called the *Potteries*, celebrated for the manufacture of all kinds of

earthenware. The district is covered with cone-shaped kilns, or baking ovens, with tall chimneys. It was here that Josiah Wedgwood did so much to improve the manufacture of earthenware.

461. **WindSOR** is noted for its magnificent royal castle, the principal residence of the sovereign.

SCOTLAND.

Coast.—462. Scotland is much broken by deep inlets of the sea, called *firths* or *firths*, and its coast is generally rocky and elevated.

For Coast Waters, see Map.

463. The **Firths of Forth** and **Clyde** are of the greatest importance to commerce. They are connected by a canal. **Moray Firth** and **Loch Linnhe** are connected by the *Caledonian Canal*.

464. Small **islands** are numerous. They are included chiefly in three groups:—the *Orkneys* and *Shetlands*, on the north; and the *Hebrides*, on the west. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and rearing cattle.

The **Orkneys** produce oats and vegetables. The **Shetland Isles** are noted for their wild ponies. Both groups are destitute of trees.

The **Hebrides** include about five hundred small islands. *Lewis* is the largest. *Skye* is noted for its beautiful mountain scenery. *Staffa* is noted for Flugal's Cave, a large cavern opening from the sea, studded along its sides with huge pillars of rock. *Eigg* is noted for a cave in which all the inhabitants of the island were smoked to death by a hostile clan.

Surface.—465. Scotland is a mountainous country. The **Highlands**, in the north and west, are rugged and wild. They are celebrated for their heath-clad moors, rugged mountains, romantic lakes, and deep glens. A deep valley, called *Glenmore*, divides the Highlands into two sections.

466. The **Grampians**, on the south of Glenmore, are the highest mountains in the British Islands. They are so rocky and steep that they form an almost impassable wall, except along the narrow passes where the streams break through. *Ben Nevis*, 4,406 feet high, is the highest point.

467. The Highlands have often been a refuge in times of war and persecution. *Glencoe*, a valley in the Northern Highlands, is noted for the disgraceful massacre of its inhabitants, the *MacDonalds*, by a party of British soldiers, about two hundred years ago.

Rivers.—468. The streams are generally short and rapid. The *Tay* and the *Clyde* (noted for ship-

building along its banks) are the most important rivers.

Lakes.—469. Small lakes, called *lochs*, are numerous. They are generally in mountain glens, and are bordered by high cliffs.

Loch Lomond, twenty miles long, is the largest lake in Great Britain. **Loch Leven** is noted for its castle on an island, in which a Scottish queen was once imprisoned.

Products.—470. The soil in the Lowlands is carefully cultivated, and yields large crops of grain and vegetables. The Highlands are cold and rainy, and better suited for pasturage. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and many of the inhabitants are shepherds.

Coal and iron are abundant in the central parts of Scotland. The **manufactures** are similar to those of England.

Inhabitants.—471. The Scotch are generally intelligent and industrious. The Highlanders are hardy and brave, and speak a language called *Gaelic*. They were formerly divided into *clans*, as the *Campbells*, the *MacDonalds*. Each clan was governed by its own chief.

Towns.—472. The largest cities of Scotland are, *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Dundee*, *Aberdeen*, *Paisley*, and *Greenock*.

473. **Edinburgh**, the capital of Scotland, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is built on two ridges of hills, separated by a deep narrow valley, and connected by bridges. One ridge is occupied by the *New Town*, which has many broad streets and fine squares. The more elevated ridge has many large old buildings, and is called the *Old Town*. On a bold rock, at one extremity of this hill, is the *Castle*, so noted in Scottish history; at the other extremity is the equally celebrated *Holywood House*, the palace of the Scottish Sovereigns.

474. **Glasgow**, on the Clyde, is noted for its manufactures, including cotton goods, engines, all kinds of machinery, and iron ships. It is here that the celebrated *Cunard* steamers are built. *James Watt*, the inventor of the steam-engine, made his first experiments at Glasgow.

475. **Paisley** is noted for its shawl and thread manufactures; **Kilmarnock**, for its carpets; **Dundee**, for its linen; **Aberdeen**, for its ship-building; **Peterhead**, for its fine granite. **Wick** is the head-quarters of the herring fishery. **Perth**, once the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful city. The stone on which the kings sat during the coronation ceremony was removed many centuries ago to Westminster Abbey.

most important

are numerous. They are bordered by high

the largest lake in Great Britain, in which a

the Lowlands is the crops of grain are cold and rainy, cattle and sheep inhabitants are

parts of Scotland. England.

are generally highlanders are language called into *clans*, as each clan was

Scotland are, *Paisley*, and

one of the most ridges of hills, is intersected by bridges, which has many elevated ridges has *Old Town*. On a *Castle*, so noted is the equally Scottish Sovereign

manufactures, machinery, and steamers, the steam-engine,

manufactures; men; **Aberdeen**, granite. **Wick** **Perth**, once the stone on which



11. SCOTLAND

[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.]

Seas Dundee Firth. Dunoch Firth. Moray Firth. Firth of Tay. Firth of Forth. Solway Firth.	Firth of Clyde. Loch Linnhe.	Lakes Lough Lomond. Loch Leven.	Towns Edinburgh (capital). Glasgow. Dundee.
Islands Shetlands Orkneys. Hebrides.	Rivers Tay. Clyde.	Aberdeen. Paisley. Greenock. Kilmarnock. Peterhead. Perth. Dumfries. Dumfries. Dumfries.	

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13. IRELAND.

[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.]

Coast Waters--	Mouth of the Shannon.	Loop Head.	3 Londonderry.	13. Wicklow	23. Waterford.
Lough Fyne	Galway Bay.	Slieve Head	4. Donegal.	14. Kildare.	24. Cork.
North Channel.	Donegal Bay.	Ferri's Head.	5. Tyrone.	15. Wexford.	25. Kerry.
Belfast Lough.			6. Fermanagh.	16. Carlow.	26. Limerick.
Dingle Bay.	Capes--	Provinces--	7. Monaghan	17. Kilkenny.	27. Clare.
Cork Harbour.	Malin Head.	Ulster.	8. Cavan	18. Queen's.	28. Galway.
Barry Bay.	Fair Head	Leinster.	9. Louth.	19. King's.	29. Mayo.
Kenmare Bay.	Casnew Point	Connaught	10. Meath.	20. West Meath	30. Sligo.
Dingle Bay	Cape Clear	Munster	11. Wicklow.	21. Longford.	31. Leitrim.
Tralee Bay.	Mizen Head	Counties--	12. Dublin	22. Tipperary.	32. Roscommon.
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Dumbarton is noted for its ancient castle; **Bannockburn**, for a victory gained by King Robert the Bruce over the English.

IRELAND.

Coast.—476. With the exception of the eastern side, the coast of Ireland is generally bold and rocky, and has many good harbours.

For Coast Waters, see Map.

477. On the north coast, 10 miles from Coleraine, is the *Giants' Causeway*, consisting of many thousands of closely-connected pillars of rock, which rise out of the sea, and appear in the distance like a work of art. According to Irish legend, this natural wonder was the work of giants, who were trying to make a road across the sea to Scotland.

Surface.—478. Ireland is generally low and level. At various places near the coast are mountain masses. The most important are, the *Donegal Mountains*, in the north; the *Mourne* and the *Wicklow Mountains*, in the east; and *Magillieuddy Reeks*, in the south-west.

Carn Tual (3,400 feet), in the Magillieuddy Reeks, is the highest point.

479. Extensive peat bogs on the lowlands of the interior are an important feature of the country. The peat, which is a black substance formed of partially decayed moss, is cut into small blocks, dried in the sun, and used as fuel.

Rivers.—480. The most important rivers are, the *Foyle*, the *Liffey*, and the *Shannon*.

The **Shannon**, 250 miles long, is much the largest river. It forms several lakes.

Lakes.—481. Small lakes, called *toughs*, are numerous.

Lough Neagh, 17 miles long, is the largest lake. Its waters contain mineral substances which cause wood placed in them to assume the appearance of stone.

Lough Derg has many small islands. One of these islands is noted as a place of pilgrimage, hundreds of people resorting here annually for fasting and prayer.

The **Lakes of Killarney**, near Carn Tual, are noted for their beautiful scenery. They are often visited by travellers.

Products.—482. Ireland has a moist climate, which makes it better adapted to grazing than tillage. Its fields are so beautifully green that it has been called the *Emerald Isle*.

Potatoes, wheat, oats, and flax are cultivated. Much attention is given to the rearing of cattle, sheep, and swine.

483. **Manufacturing** is carried on mostly in the north. Linen goods are the most important manufactures.

The exports consist of grain, butter, cheese, cattle, bacon, and linen.

Inhabitants.—484. The population of Ireland is little more than half what it was forty or fifty years ago. Many of the people emigrate to America every year. The Irish are witty, warm-hearted, and hospitable. Many of them are very poor, live in miserable cabins, and rent their small farms from wealthy landlords.

Except in the north, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics.

Divisions.—485. Ireland is divided into four Provinces: *Ulster*, in the north; *Leinster*, in the east; *Munster*, in the south; and *Connaught*, in the west.

Towns.—486. **Dublin**, the capital of Ireland, near the mouth of the Liffey, is a fine city, containing many magnificent public buildings. Near the city is a large enclosure called *Phoenix Park*, beautifully ornamented with trees, ponds, and winding roads. Many deer and other animals run wild among its thickets.

487. **Belfast** is the most important town in the north of Ireland, and is noted for its linen manufactures.

Londonderry is celebrated for its resistance to the besieging army of James II. Its inhabitants, though in a starving condition, refused to surrender.

488. **Cork**, the chief city in the south, has one of the best harbours in the world. The steamers between England and America call at *Queenstown*, in Cork Harbour, to land and receive the mails.

Limerick, on the Shannon, is noted for the manufacture of lace. **Galway** is an important sea-port. **Ballinasloe** has the largest cattle and sheep fair in Ireland.

489. At *Youghal* Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the culture of the potato. Near **Trim** the Duke of Wellington was born. Not far distant is the **Hill of Tara**, noted in ancient times for its palace, in which the kings, clergy, and bards met to deliberate on public affairs. The Irish have great love for this spot.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

490. Great Britain and Ireland are united into one kingdom, which is called the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

491. *Scotland* was once a separate kingdom, and had the city of Edinburgh for its capital. In those times England and Scotland were often at war, and the inhabitants of the Border districts lived in the greatest insecurity. The two countries were united under one king in 1603.

492. *Ireland* once comprised several small independent kingdoms. The quarrels of the kings led to the conquest of the country by the English about seven hundred years ago. Ireland has often been disturbed by violent political agitation.

Government.—493. The kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a Limited Monarchy. The Sovereign, or highest officer in the Government, may be either a king or a queen. The Parliament consists of the *House of Lords* and the *House of Commons*. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people.

494. Great Britain has a larger fleet than any other country, and her war-ships are found on almost every ocean and sea. The army, though not so large as in some of the countries of Europe, is very large, well-drilled, and powerful.

The British Empire.—495. The British Isles form a very small part of the Earth; but we have seen that they contain a great many people, and very much wealth. They became so crowded with people, that during the past two hundred and fifty years large numbers have emigrated to newly discovered countries, as America and Australia, forming *British Colonies*. The armies and fleets of Britain have also gone abroad and conquered large and populous countries, as in the south of Asia and Africa.

The countries ruled over by Great Britain are so widely scattered over the earth, that it is said, "The Sun never sets on her territories."

496. The British Isles, together with all the countries in different parts of the world ruled over by Great Britain, form the **British Empire**. This great Empire includes about one-sixth of the land

surface of the Earth, and about one-fifth of the people in the world.

497. The principal Countries of the British Empire are :—

The *British Isles*, in Europe; the *Dominion of Canada*, *Newfoundland*, and many of the *West India Islands*, in America; *British India*, in Asia; *Cape Colony* and *Natal*, in Africa; *Australia*, *Tasmania*, and *New Zealand*, in the Pacific Ocean.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

498. Norway and Sweden are included in the long peninsula in the north-west of Europe. These countries form two distinct kingdoms, each having its own parliament, but they are united under one king.

499. Sweden was formerly held in subjection by Denmark, but gained her independence through the bravery of a noted prince named Gustavus Vasa. Having escaped from a Danish prison to his own country, he lived some time among the peasants, wore their dress, and worked with them. When a favourable opportunity presented itself, he aroused his countrymen to assert their freedom.

500. Norway is a rugged, mountainous country. The mountains are broken by deep gorges, and they descend abruptly on the west. The Atlantic coast is fringed with small islands, and has numerous bays, called *fjords*, which run in among the mountains. Sweden comprises the plains next the Baltic Sea and the eastern slopes of the mountains.

501. A large part of Norway and Sweden is covered with forests of pine, fir, and birch. Many tall, straight trees are cut in these forests, floated down the rivers, and taken to other countries to be used as masts for ships.

502. Grain, vegetables, and flax are cultivated in the lowlands of the south; the mountain slopes are devoted to pasturage. The fisheries and mines are the chief sources of wealth.

503. Sweden is noted for its iron mines. Swedish iron is used in the manufacture of cutlery of the finest quality.

504. Mining has been carried on so long that large under-ground chambers have been formed by the miners. A king of Sweden once had these chambers lighted up, and held a banquet in them.

505. **Stockholm**, the capital of Sweden, is a handsome city built on three islands in Lake Mälär. **Christiania**, situated on a fiord, is the capital of Norway. **Bergen** is the chief naval station, and has a large trade in fish.

506. In the north of Sweden, and extending east to the White Sea in Russia, is a very cold country called Lapland. The Lapps are a curious people. Their food consists largely



506. THE LAPLANDER IN HIS SLED.

of the milk and flesh of the reindeer. Some of them have large herds of these animals, and they move from place to place to find pasture for them. They harness the reindeer to a kind of sled, and drive rapidly over the snow.

DENMARK.

507. The kingdom of Denmark comprises the northern part of the peninsula of Jutland, and several small islands, of which *Seeland* and *Funen* are the most important.

508. Denmark was once inhabited by a warlike people, who sent their pirate-ships over the seas to pillage the neighbouring countries.

History tells us that from this country came Guthrum, who so much annoyed Alfred the Great of England. Canute, King of England, was a Dane; and the Anglo-Saxons, who drove the Britons out of England, came from Denmark. In our own times, a Danish princess has, by marriage with the Prince of Wales, become a member of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and will probably one day share in the honours of the throne.

509. Denmark is a low, level country. The climate is temperate and humid. Grain, vegetables, and flax are culti-

vated, and many horses, cattle, and sheep are raised. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. The chief exports are dairy produce, beef, cattle, and horses.

510. **Copenhagen**, the capital, is on the island of Seeland. 511. Denmark owns the *Feroe Islands*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*.

RUSSIA.

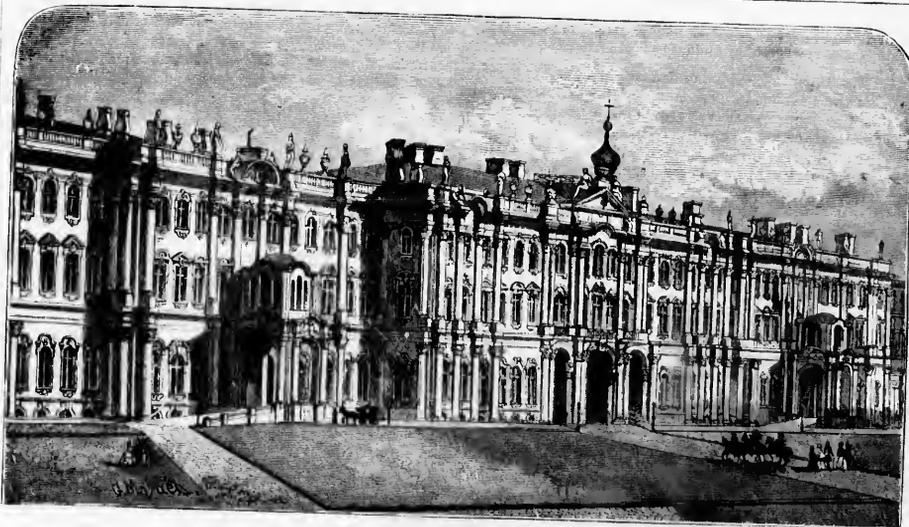
512. Russia has in modern times become one of the leading States of Europe. The Empire includes over half of Europe, and about one-third of Asia.

513. Before the time of Peter the Great, who lived about two hundred years ago, this country was small and unimportant, and the people were rough and uncivilized. Peter himself was ignorant, vicious, and cruel; but he did much to improve his people. He travelled in foreign countries in pursuit of knowledge. In Holland he worked as a ship-wright, and his fellow-labourers called him *Peter Zimmerman*; that is, *Peter Carpenter*. On his return to Russia, he took with him skilled workmen, and taught his people to build ships, and to work at various manufactures. Peter fought many unsuccessful battles with Sweden, but he did not become discouraged. "These people," said he, "will teach us to beat them by-and-by." In the end he took a large part of their territory from them.

514. Russia consists mostly of lowland plains. It has many large rivers. The *Volga* is the largest river in Europe. The rivers are connected by canals, so that, in the summer, boats sail across the country from the Baltic Sea to the Caspian.

515. The northern part of the country, except the frozen, barren region near the Arctic Ocean, is mostly covered with an immense forest of pines, firs, and other trees. The winters here are long and cold, and the summers are so short that grain will not ripen. The rivers and lakes abound with fish and wild-fowl, and in the forests are many bears, wolves, and other wild animals, which yield valuable fur. The people hunt, fish, cut wood, make charcoal, tar, pitch, and potash.

516. In the south of Russia are rich lands, yielding grain, flax, and hemp. Large quantities of wheat are raised near the Black Sea. The land is mostly owned by the nobles. The labourers, called serfs, were, until a few years ago, bought and sold, like cattle, with the estates on which they lived.



519. THE WINTER PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

In the south-east are large treeless plains, called *steppes*, which afford pasture to herds of wild horses.

517. Russia has not many rail-roads. Trade is carried on by the rivers and canals. The products of the country, and goods brought from Persia, China, and other countries, are sold at fairs, held annually in certain cities, to which merchants resort.

518. In the winter season men, warmly wrapped in furs, go on long journeys in large sleighs, drawn by swift horses. Sometimes, in passing through forests, they are pursued by hungry wolves, and are compelled to urge their horses to the utmost speed to save their lives.

519. **St. Petersburg**, the capital of Russia, is a very large, splendid city. It has many beautiful churches, with tall spires and gilded domes. The Czar's *Winter Palace* is the largest palace in Europe, affording room for six thousand people. It is said that there are only two months in the year during which snow does not fall in St. Petersburg.

520. **Moscow** is a large city in the centre of Russia. Napoleon I. of France led a large army into Russia, intending to make his winter-quarters at Moscow, and in the spring to conquer the country. After much fatigue, at the beginning of winter he arrived at the city, only to find it wrapped in flames; for the Russians had set it on fire to deprive him of a winter home. Napoleon was obliged to retreat, and before

he got back to France, the most of his army had perished of cold and hunger.

521. **Riga** is an important port on the Baltic. **Odessa**, on the Black Sea, exports large quantities of grain. **Nijni-Novgorod**, on the Volga, is noted for its great annual fair. **Astrachan**, at the mouth of the Volga, has a large trade with Western Asia.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

522. The German Empire lies between the Alps on the south and the North Sea and the Baltic on the north.

Germany is composed of twenty-six states, of which the most important are the kingdoms of *Prussia*, *Saxony*, *Bavaria*, and *Wurtemberg*. These states are united under one general government, at the head of which is the King of Prussia, who is styled the *Emperor of Germany*.

523. The southern part of Germany is elevated and mountainous. Along the mountain slopes are large dark forests, the home of the deer, chamois,

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530. CLOCK IN STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL.

and other wild animals. These forests yield material for ship-builders, charcoal-burners, and wood-carvers. In this part of the country are also large pastures, where cattle and sheep feed in great numbers.

524. Through this highland region flow the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, two of the most important rivers of Europe. The *Rhine* breaks through the mountains along a narrow gorge, which widens into a beautiful fertile valley, clothed with vineyards, orchards, and grain fields. Along the banks are many pretty villages and large cities; and here and there on a high cliff is one of those strong stone castles built hundreds of years ago, and now changed by the lapse of time into picturesque ruins.

525. The country toward the north is low and level, yielding grain, tobacco, and flax.

526. Germany produces wool of the finest quality, and its woollen manufactures are very important. The Germans also excel in the manufacture of lace.

527. Germany is said to yield half the *zinc* used in the world; it also yields iron and other minerals. In the sands along the shores of the Baltic is found a beautiful yellow substance called amber.

528. Germany has many large, wealthy cities, which contain magnificent cathedrals, universities, picture-galleries, and other works of art. The people are very intelligent, and the law compels them to send their children to school.

529. *Berlin*, the capital, is a large and beautiful city. Its university is one of the most celebrated in the world.

530. *Hamburg*, on the *Elbe*, is the most commercial city. *Dantzic*, near the mouth of the *Vistula*, ships large quantities of grain. *Bremen* is an important port. *Dresden* and *Munich* are noted for their picture-galleries; *Breslau*, for its manufactures and trade; *Cologne*, for its cathedral. *Strassburg* is a strongly-fortified city. It has a magnificent cathedral and a wonderful clock.

531. *Leipsic* is noted for its trade in books, and for its great fairs held three times a year.

AUSTRIA.

532. This empire is sometimes called *Austria-Hungary*, because it includes the two countries Austria and Hungary. Each country has its own laws and parliament, but the two countries are united under one sovereign.

533. Austria has little sea-coast, but the river *Danube* forms a natural highway for trade. The western part of the country lies along the eastern slopes of the Alps. East of the Alps is a beautiful country of low hills and fertile valleys, watered by the *Danube* and its tributaries. Still further east, where the *Danube* turns to the south, are immense low plains, very fertile, except the swamps near the rivers, and certain tracts covered with deep sand. Beyond the plains, in the far east, are the *Carpathian Mountains*.

534. Austria has a mild climate. Grapes and all kinds of grain grow luxuriantly; flax, tobacco, and silk are also important products.

535. Austria is also rich in minerals. Its salt mines are the richest in the world.

The great salt mines are beyond the *Carpathian Mountains*, near the source of the *Vistula*. In some of the large under-ground chambers, formed by removing the salt, the miners have made curious pillars and statues of salt. One chamber is formed into a chapel with decorated pillars and arches. It has a pulpit, figures of saints, and of priests kneeling before the altar, all cut out of rock salt. The miners attend service here once every year.



535. CHAPEL IN THE SALT MINES OF AUSTRIA.

536. The **manufactures** are important, including woollens, silks, cottons, and glassware.

537. **Vienna**, the capital, situated on the Danube near the highlands, is one of the largest and finest cities in Europe. **Prague**, a large, beautiful city, is the centre of an extensive trade. **Trieste**, on the Adriatic Sea, is the chief sea-port.

538. **Buda** and **Pesth**, on opposite sides of the Danube, form one great city, the capital of Hungary.

HOLLAND.

539. Holland is a small country, but it has a most interesting history.

By great bravery and hard fighting, Holland gained its freedom from Spanish tyranny about three hundred years ago.

It soon became very prosperous, and sent its ships to all parts of the world, making discoveries, forming colonies, and carrying on trade.

540. Holland is a level, low country, lying along the North Sea, near the mouth of the Rhine. It has no mountains, forests, or rocks.

Cities, villages, and fertile meadows, in some parts of the country, are below the sea-level. The sea is fenced out, and the rivers are kept in their channels, by strong high dikes of earth and stone. Sometimes the dikes break, causing great damage and loss of life. Many years ago, sixteen villages were half buried in water.

541. Large ditches or canals, with high banks, run through the country in all directions. In summer the canals are covered with boats, and in winter with sleighs and skaters. Women skate to market, carrying their baskets on their heads.

542. The land protected by the dikes requires to be drained, and, as the water cannot flow out, it is taken out by large pumps worked by windmills. These windmills, with their broad sails, give a singular appearance to the country.

543. Holland has a rainy climate, so that it is not a good grain country. Flax is an important product. The pastures are excellent, and large quantities of butter and cheese are exported. The fisheries are a source of much wealth. The trade with the East Indies is important.

544. The **inhabitants** of Holland are called Dutch. They are industrious, cleanly, and intelligent. They have great regard for the wading-birds called storks, and make nests for them on the roofs of their houses. These birds are considered very useful in destroying worms which eat holes in the dikes. The Dutch are fond of gardening.

545. The **Hague**, a beautiful city, near the mouth of the Rhine, is the capital of Holland. It has fine palaces and public buildings. Canals run through the city in all directions.

546. **Amsterdam**, situated on a bay called the **Y**, is a large commercial city. It is built on marshy ground, and long timbers are driven down to form a foundation. **Rotterdam** is also a large city.

547. **Leyden** is noted for bravely refusing to yield to the Spaniards, even when the starving inhabitants were com-



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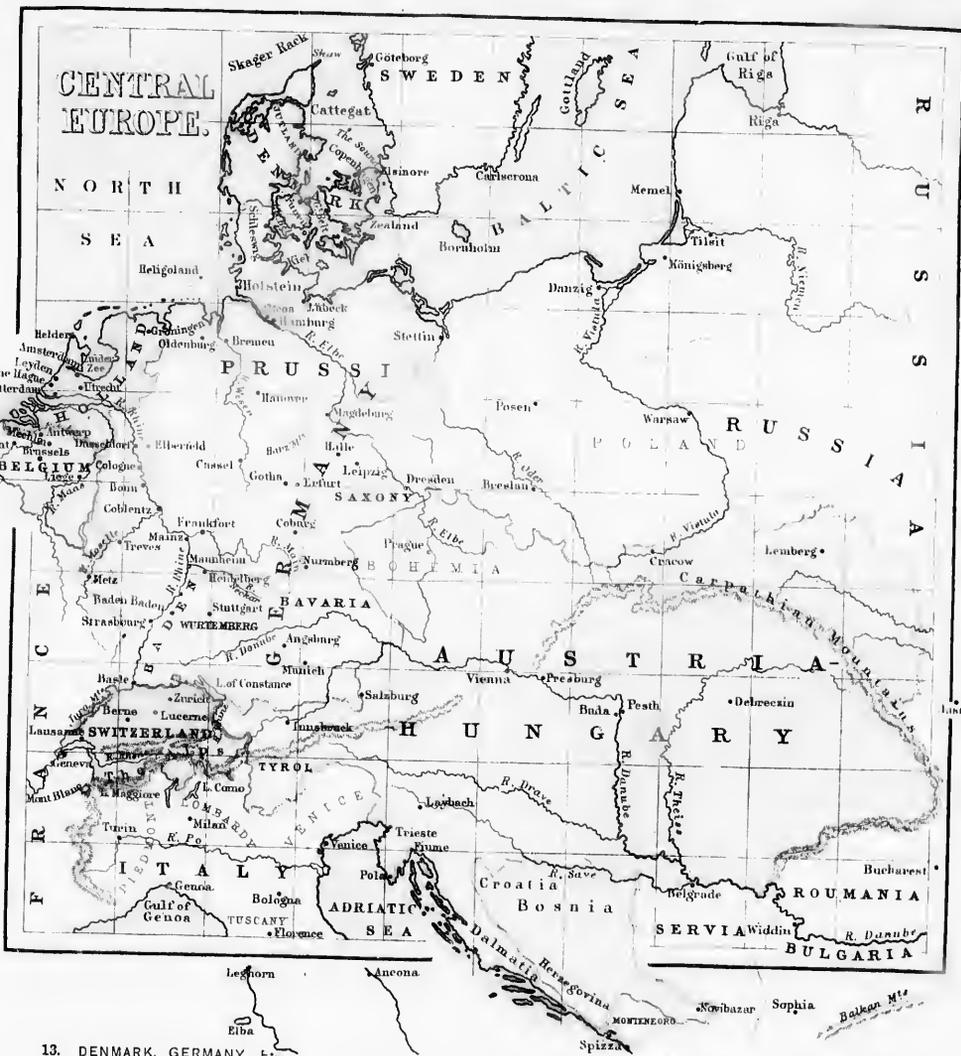
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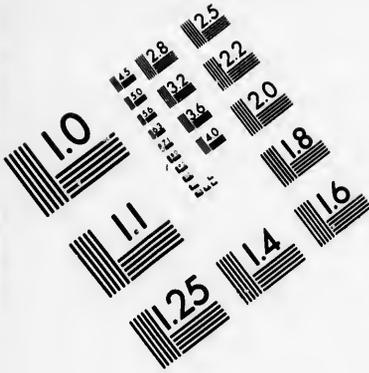


13. DENMARK, GERMANY, Etc.

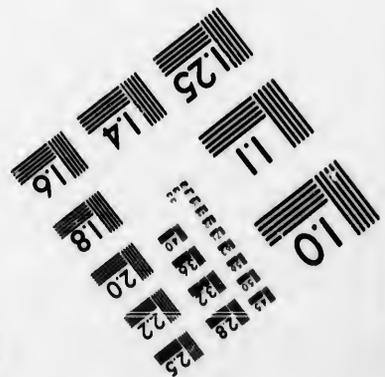
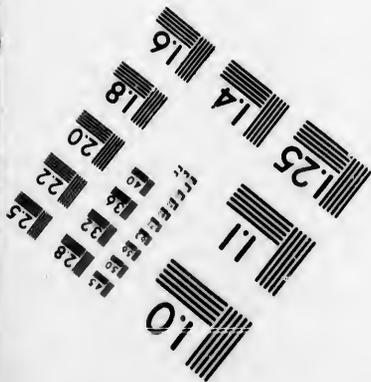
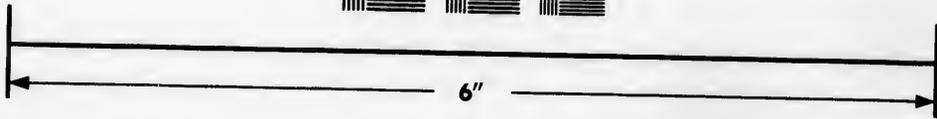
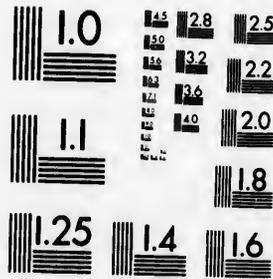
[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.]

<p>DENMARK. Divisions— Jutland (Penins.), Seeland (Island), Funen (Island), Copenhagen (capital).</p>	<p>Bavaria, Wurtemberg, etc. Rivers— Danube Rhine.</p>	<p>Dresden, Coburg, Strasbourg, Leipzig.</p>	<p>Towns— Vienna (capital), Trieste, Buda and Pesth.</p>	<p>BELGIUM. Towns— Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Liege.</p>
<p>GERMAN EMPIRE Divisions— Prussia, Saxony.</p>	<p>Towns— Berlin (capital) Hamburg, Dantzic, Bremen.</p>	<p>AUSTRIA. Divisions— Austria, Hungary. River— Danube.</p>	<p>HOLLAND Towns— Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden.</p>	<p>NORWAY AND SWEDEN. (See Map 8). RUSSIA. (See Map 8).</p>





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pelled to eat horses and dogs. Finally, the Dutch broke down the dikes, and the Spaniards were driven off by the water.

548. Holland owns *Java* and other islands in the East Indies.

BELGIUM.

549. Belgium is one of the smallest, but one of the most prosperous kingdoms in Europe.

So many battles were fought in Belgium in former times, that it has been called the *Battle-Field of Europe*; its soil is so carefully cultivated, that it has been called the *Garden of Europe*; and it is so crowded with houses and inhabitants, that a foreign king, in passing through it, said, "*This is only one great city.*"

550. In the north the country is low and level, with many canals, like Holland. It is protected from the sea by hills of sand, which the winds have raised along the coast. The southern part of the country is more elevated and hilly.

551. The farms in Belgium are very small, but they are carefully cultivated, and yield large quantities of grain, flax, wool, butter, and cheese.

552. The highlands of the southern part of the country have rich mines of coal, iron, and zinc.

553. The **manufactures** of Belgium include carpets, laces, cottons, silks, cutlery, and fire-arms of the best quality.

554. Belgium has more **inhabitants** in proportion to its size than any other country in the world. The Belgians are famed for their skill in music, painting, and architecture.

555. **Brussels**, the capital, is a handsome city, and is famed for its carpets and lace. A few miles to the south is the *Field of Waterloo*, where a great battle was once fought.

556. **Antwerp** is the first commercial city of Belgium. It has many quaint old houses, and a fine cathedral adorned with pictures by celebrated artists. **Ghent** is noted for its cotton manufactures and its hot-houses. **Liège** is famed for the manufacture of fire-arms and hardware.

FRANCE.

557. France is noted for the frequent changes in its form of government. At one time it is a

monarchy, with a king or an emperor; and at another time a republic, with a president.

558. This country lies to the south of England, from which it is separated by the *English Channel*. The *Bay of Biscay* is on the west; the *Mediterranean Sea* and the *Gulf of Lions* are on the south.

559. France is generally a pretty level country. In the north are large sandy plains.

The *Pyrenees Mountains* separate France from Spain; the *Alps* separate it from Switzerland and Italy.

560. The principal **rivers** are the *Seine*, *Loire*, *Garonne*, and *Rhone*.

561. France is a very **productive agricultural country**. In the north the chief products are grain, flax, and the sugar-beet; in the milder central districts the most important are grapes, Indian corn, and tobacco; and in the warm south the olive, mulberry, fig, and orange are cultivated.

562. Sugar is made from the sugar-beet. The grape-vines grow on stakes, as beans do in our country, only further apart; and wine is made from grapes somewhat as we make cider from apples. The berries from the olive-tree are pressed, and yield an oil called olive oil. The leaves of the mulberry-tree furnish food for the silk-worm, a kind of caterpillar which yields silk.

The chestnut-tree is very common in the forests, and chestnuts are an important article of food with many of the poor.

563. The French people are gay and fond of amusement. They are also excitable, and like change.

564. The **exports** include wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit; also silks, gloves, and fancy goods, in the manufacture of which the French are unrivalled.

565. **Paris**, the capital, is next to London the largest city in Europe. It is very gay and splendid, having many fine streets, buildings, squares, gardens, and parks. The *Seine* flows through the middle of the city, and is crossed by many large bridges. The *Boulevards* are broad paved streets, with broad side walks shaded with trees. *Notre Dame* is a large church on an island in the *Seine*. Beneath the city are wonderful chambers and passages, called the *Catacombs*, constructed very long ago.

566. **Havre**, at the mouth of the *Seine*, is an important port. **Cherbourg** is a great naval station.

Bordeaux is a large city in the west, from which wine, brandy, and fruit are exported. **Lyon**, on the *Rhone*, is famed for its silk manufactures. **Marseilles**, on the Gulf of

Lions, exports silk, fruit, and oil. **Toulon** is a fortified naval station on the Mediterranean.

567. France owns the island of *Corsica*, in the Mediterranean; it also owns *Algeria*, in Africa; *Guiana*, in South America; and small territories in other parts of the world.

SWITZERLAND.



570. TRAVELLING ON THE ALPS.

568. Switzerland is a small country surrounded by large and powerful nations. In former times, some of these nations tried to conquer this little country; but the brave Swiss have always maintained their freedom.

569. Switzerland is situated among the Alps. Travellers who are fond of natural scenery love to visit this country more, perhaps, than any other. Here they find beautiful rich valleys, and clear blue lakes; they

can climb the lofty snow-capped mountains and admire the wonderful glaciers, ever creeping down their sides.

570. Between the high mountains are deep narrow valleys with rapid streams at the bottom. Winding along the sides of the valleys, among the rocks, are roads and footpaths by which travellers pass from one side of the mountain to the other.

571. In the lower plains and valleys are grain-fields, vineyards, orchards, and rich pastures; as we ascend the mountains, we find forests of oak, chestnut, beech, and pine. Beyond the forests are pasture-lands with scattered shrubs and gay flowers, —blue-bells, hyacinths, lilies, and rhododendrons. Still higher extend the lofty peaks clad with everlasting snow.

572. Only a small part of Switzerland is suited to agriculture. The peasants keep many cows, sheep, and goats, and make large quantities of butter and cheese.

573. The Swiss are intelligent and brave, and love their country.

Pretty villages and small towns are numerous in the mountain valleys. Many of the inhabitants are watchmakers and wood-carvers.

574. **Berne** is the capital of Switzerland. **Geneva**, on Lake Geneva, is the largest city. It is celebrated for its watches.

SPAIN.

575. Spain was once a very prosperous country, ruling over vast territories in foreign lands. Most of these territories are now independent.

576. A people, called *Moors*, came from Africa across the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, nearly twelve hundred years ago, and settled in Spain. They built fine palaces and cities, and improved the country very much. The Moors were Mohammedans, and were finally driven out of the country.

Spain led the way in the discovery of America, by supplying Columbus with vessels and men when he sailed westward over the unknown seas.

577. Spain and Portugal form a large peninsula in the southwest of Europe, having the sea on the east, south, and west. On the north are the *Pyrenees Mountains*, forming a high, broad wall, impassable except by a few deep narrow valleys.

578. A large part of Spain is a rough highland

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14. FRANCE, SPAIN, Etc.

(Map divided into Squares of 50 miles.)

<p>FRANCE. Seas— English Channel. Bay of Biscay. Mediterranean Sea. Gulf of Lions. Rivers— Seine.</p>	<p>Loire. Garonne. Rhone. Towns— Paris (capital). Havre. Cherbourg.</p>	<p>Bordeaux. Lyons. Marseilles. Possessions— Corsica. Algeria.</p>	<p>SWITZERLAND. Towns— Berne (capital). Geneva. SPAIN. Towns— Madrid (capital).</p>	<p>Barcelona. Granada. PORTUGAL. Towns— Lisbon (capital). Oporto.</p>
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country,—elevated table-lands and lofty mountain ranges.

The table-lands are hot in summer; and they are dry, dusty, and barren, suited only for pasture-lands, except the river valleys, which are very fertile. In winter they are cold, and are swept by high winds.



579. CORK-TREES.

579. The lowlands of the south have a delightful climate, summer lasting all the year. They produce grapes, olives, oranges, sugar-cane, and the mulberry.

In the forests of the mountain slopes grows a kind of oak which yields the useful substance called cork. The cork is the thick bark of the tree.

580. Horses, mules, and sheep are numerous. The merino sheep of Spain yield wool of the finest quality.

581. Spain has rich mines of quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper.

582. The Spaniards are not generally as enterprising as the inhabitants of some of the countries of Europe. The common people are fond of amusement, and dancing under the orange trees is a favourite evening pastime.

583. Madrid, situated on the highlands of the interior, is the capital of Spain. A few miles distant is a noted old palace, called the *Escorial*, built in the form of a gridiron.

Barcelona is the most noted city for manufactures and trade. Granada was built by the Moors. Near the city is an old Moorish palace called the *Alhambra*.

584. Cadiz and Malaga are important ports.

The islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, in the West Indies, belong to Spain.

PORTUGAL.

585. Portugal is a small country on the Atlantic coast west of Spain.

In former times Portuguese navigators were among the first in exploring unknown seas and discovering new lands. Like Spain, Portugal has lost most of its colonies, and is now a weak State.

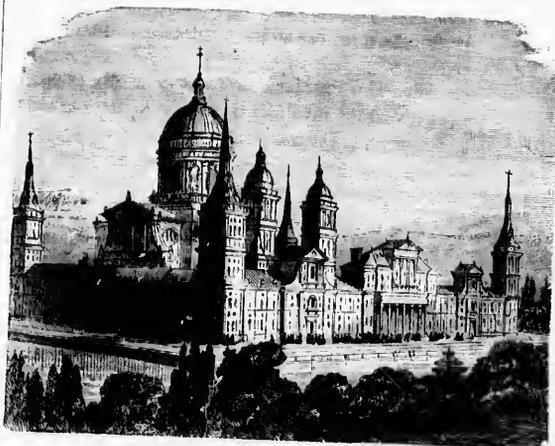
586. A large part of the country consists of highlands; but its plains and mountains are not so elevated or so dry as those of Spain. The valleys and lowlands are very fertile. The products are similar to those of Spain. Wine and fruit are leading exports. Mules, sheep, and goats are numerous.

587. The Portuguese are polite and hospitable, and, like the Spaniards, they are fond of music and dancing. The bull fight is a favourite but cruel and dangerous amusement.

588. Lisbon, near the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital of Portugal. Over one hundred years ago the city was nearly destroyed by a terrible earthquake, and fifty thousand people were buried in the ruins.

Oporto exports large quantities of wine.

589. The Madeira Islands, famous for their wine; the Canaries, the home of the canary bird; and the Cape Verd Islands, belong to Portugal.



583. THE ESCURIAL, NEAR MADRID.

ITALY.

590. Italy is the country of the ancient Romans, who, in the time of our Saviour, were the most powerful people in the world. The kingdom embraces the boot-shaped peninsula and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

591. Travellers visit Switzerland to see the wonders of nature; they go to Italy to see the beauties of art,—splendid churches, beautiful pictures, fine marble statues, and grand old ruins.

592. The lofty *Alps* form a curve around the north of Italy, and the *Apennines* extend through the country from north to south. On the south of the *Alps* are several beautiful lakes.

593. Italy has a delightful climate, and a remarkably blue sky and clear atmosphere.

On the west coast is a low marshy district, in which the air is so poisonous that it is dangerous even to pass through it.

594. The plains, valleys, and lower mountain slopes are well suited to agriculture, yielding grain, the grape, mulberry, olive, and fig.

The plains of the River *Po*, on the south of the *Alps*, are exceedingly fertile, producing large crops

of wheat and rice. Large herds of cows are pastured here; and from their rich milk, cheese of the best quality is manufactured. This part of Italy is also noted for the production of silk.

In the forests of the mountain slopes grow the oak, walnut, and chestnut. Chestnuts are much used as food.

595. Marble of the finest quality is obtained from the *Apennines*. Many beautiful buildings, statues, and pillars are made from it in Italy, and large quantities of it are sent to other countries.

596. The most important exports of Italy are silk, olive oil, fruit, wine, marble, sulphur, sardines, and anchovies.

597. Italy has produced many celebrated musicians, painters, sculptors, and architects.

The people of Southern Italy are generally wanting in energy; many are poor and ignorant; and there are many beggars and robbers in the country.

598. **Rome**, the capital of Italy, is a very old city, built hundreds of years before the birth of our Saviour. It was once the richest and most powerful city in the world. It has many beautiful churches. *St. Peter's* is the largest and most splendid church in the world. Its walls and ceiling are covered with paintings by the most skilled artists. The Pope's palace, called the *Vatican*, is an immense building, containing 4,000 rooms. Rome has many ancient ruins,—arches, pillars, aqueducts, and amphitheatres. The most wonderful of these is the *Coliseum*, where the old Romans assembled to witness their cruel amusements,—men fighting with each other, and with savage, wild animals.

599. **Naples**, the largest city of Italy, is beside a beautiful bay. Within sight of the city is *Mount Vesuvius*, whose smouldering fires sometimes burst out in terrific flames. Near the mountain are the ruins of the ancient cities *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, which have lately been exhumed from the ashes and lava in which they were buried eighteen hundred years ago.

600. **Venice** is built on a cluster of small islands. Channels of water serve as streets; and boats, called *gondolas*, supply the place of carriages. There are many bridges over the channels. One, called the *Bridge of Sighs*, reminds us of the cruel government that once existed in the city. On one side of the bridge is a palace, and on the other a grim prison. Criminals were brought across the bridge to the palace to hear their sentence, and then taken back for execution.

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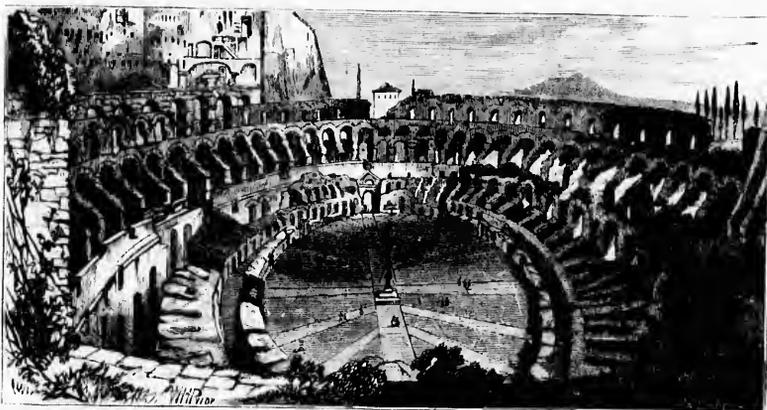
15. ITALY, GREECE, TURKEY.

[Map divided into Squares of 100 Miles.

ITALY.	Rivers—	Naples.	GREECE.	TURKEY.
Islands—	Po.	Venice.	Islands—	River—Danube.
Sicily.	Tiber.	Florence.	Ionian.	Towns—
Sardinia.	Towns—	Florence.	Cyclades. Eubœa.	Constantinople (cap.)
	Rome (capita.)	Genoa.	Capital—Athens.	Adrianople.
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598. INTERIOR VIEW OF THE COLISEUM AT ROME.

Florence, Genoa, Milan, Leghorn, and Turin are noted cities.



600. THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, VENICE.

601. The Islands of Sicily and Sardinia form a part of the kingdom of Italy. *Mount Etna*, in Sicily, is one of the most famous volcanoes in the world.

GREECE.

602 Greece is a small country, consisting of a peninsula south of Turkey, and a number of small islands on the coast.

603. In ancient times Greece was inhabited by the most learned and powerful people in the world. It produced great poets, historians, orators, artists, philosophers, and warriors. The country has lost all this greatness, and is now interesting chiefly for the remains of ancient buildings and statues, and for places where great events occurred. An English poet has said:

“’Tis Greece, but living Greece no more.”

With all the wisdom of the ancient Greeks, they were ignorant of the true God, but believed in many false gods.

604. Greece is a land of mountains, hills, and valleys. The climate and products are like those of Italy. Raw silk, honey, currants, and other fruits, olive oil, and sponges are the chief exports.

605. The Greeks are generally farmers, merchants, or sailors. They are said to be very shrewd, and not very honest.

606. **Athens**, the capital, is a small city. The most important remnant of ancient Athens is the *Acropolis*, or citadel. Within the *Acropolis* are the ruins of an old idol temple, called the *Parthenon*. Not far distant is *Mars Hill*, where the Apostle Paul preached to the Athenians concerning the true God.

607. The principal islands belonging to Greece are the *Ionian Islands*, the *Cyclades*, and *Eubœa*.

TURKEY.

608. Turkey is situated in the south-east of Europe, between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

Turkey derived its name from a people called the Turks, who, though not the most numerous, are the ruling inhabitants of the country. The Turks once lived in Central Asia. They marched westward, conquering every country as they advanced, and came into Europe over four hundred years ago. Turkey is now a weak State. Several countries on the north, which formerly belonged to Turkey, have in recent years gained their independence.

609. Turkey has a **productive soil**, a mild and healthful climate, and a good position for commerce; but through bad government and lack of enterprise it is much behind the other countries of Europe. Agriculture is in a very rude state, and manufactures are greatly neglected.



611. A TURK.

610. The **products** are grain, grapes, olives, tobacco, and cotton. Roses are cultivated in large fields, especially in the valley of the Maritza, from which is made the costly perfume called *attar of roses*. The manufactures are carpets, shawls, and leather goods.

611. The Turks believe in a false prophet named Mohammed. Their dress and manners are very odd. Both men and women wear long flowing dresses, with a belt around the waist. The men wind a long scarf, called a turban, about their heads; and the women wear a thick white veil over their

faces when they go out. They have neither chairs nor sofas in their houses, but sit on the carpet or on cushions. In the large cities, the higher classes are beginning to adopt the customs of other European countries.

612. **Constantinople**, the capital, is one of the largest cities of Europe. It has a beautiful harbour, called the *Golden Horn*. The minarets of the Mohammedan mosques give the city a fine appearance in the distance.

Adrianople, on the Maritza, is the chief manufacturing city. **Salonica** has considerable trade.

613. The sovereign of Turkey is called the *Sultan*. The **Turkish Empire**, or, as it is called, the *Ottoman Empire*, comprises large territories in Western Asia and several tributary states in Northern Africa.

EASTERN ROUMELIA AND BULGARIA.

614. Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria are small countries on the south of the Danube, and bordering on the Black Sea. They are separated by the Balkan Mountains.

615. These countries formerly belonged to Turkey, and they still pay an annual tribute to the Sultan.

616. The **climate** is mild, and the **products** are grain, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits.

617. The **exports** are chiefly grain, wool, skins, and timber. Manufactured goods are imported.

618. **Philippopolis** is the capital of Eastern Roumelia; **Sophia**, of Bulgaria.

ROUMANIA.

619. The kingdom of Roumania is situated between the rivers Pruth and Danube. The Carpathian Mountains lie along the west, next to Austria. These highlands slope towards the east and south, to the treeless plains which comprise a large part of the country.

620. The country produces wheat, maize, millet, flax, tobacco, and grapes. The wealth of the

country consists chiefly in cattle, horses, sheep, and swine.

621. **Bucharest**, the capital, is a large city, and carries on considerable trade with Austria. **Galatz**, on the Danube, exports grain and wool. **Jassy** is a large city.

SERVIA.

622. Servia is a small country on the south of the Danube, adjoining Austria.

623. The **soil** in the valleys and lowlands is very fertile, yielding wheat, the vine, apples, and pears. Horses, cattle, and sheep are numerous.

624. The **Servians** are a brave, enterprising people, noted for their love of country.

625. **Belgrade**, on the Danube, is the capital. It manu-

factures fire-arms, cutlery, silks, and carpets, and trades largely with Austria and Great Britain.

MONTENEGRO.

626. Montenegro is a small country on the east of the Adriatic Sea. It touches the sea only in the south, being separated from it by Austrian territory.

627. The **surface** is mountainous. A large part of the country is covered with forests.

628. The **inhabitants** are rude and uneducated; but they are noted for their brave resistance to the Turks. They live chiefly by agriculture, which they carry on in a very primitive manner.

629. **Cettigne**, a small village, is the capital. **Antivari** is a small town on the Adriatic Sea.

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710. WALLS AND GATE OF PEKIN, CHINA.

CHAPTER IV.

ASIA.

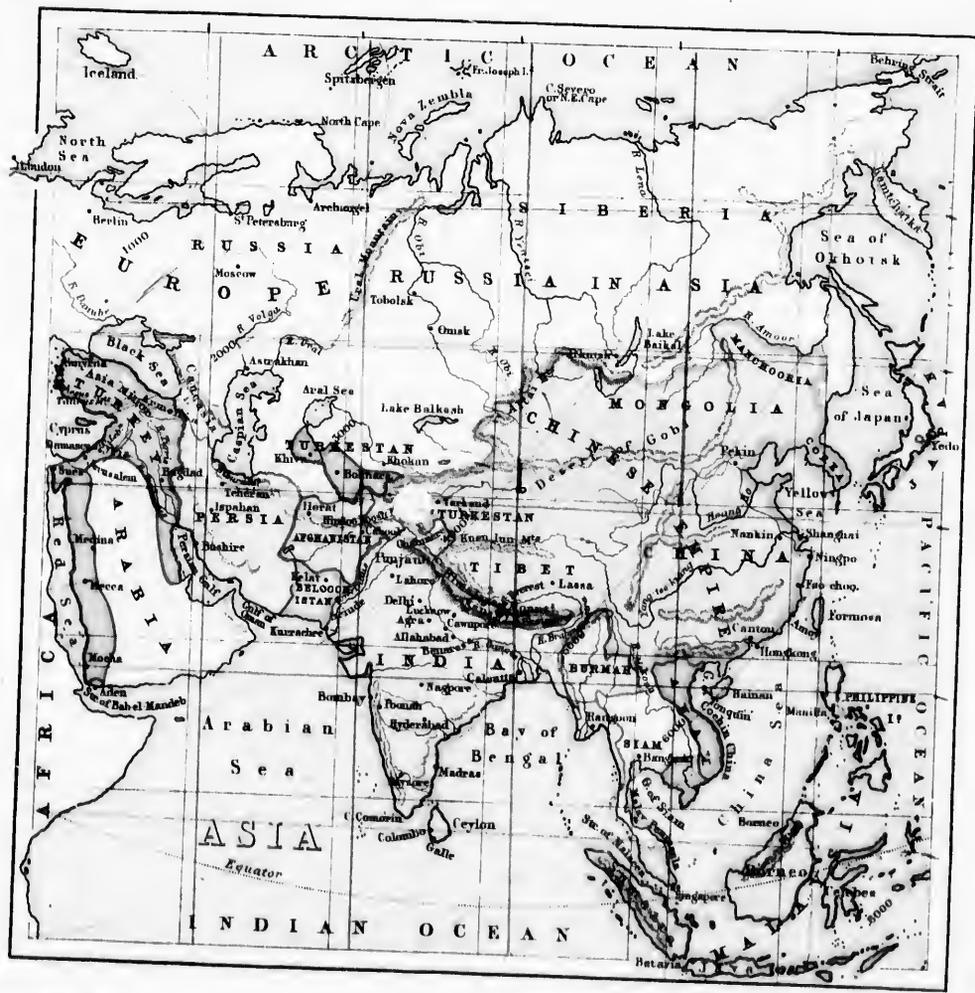
History.—630. Some of the countries of Asia are very interesting, on account of the great events which have happened in them. It is supposed that the Garden of Eden, in which God placed Adam and Eve, was situated somewhere between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The greater part of the Bible was written and most of the events

which it records occurred in Western Asia, in and around Palestine.

Position.—631. Asia is on the east of Europe and Africa. In the north-east, at Behring Strait, it approaches very near to North America. It has the Arctic Ocean on the north, the Pacific on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the Red



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16. ASIA.

[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.

<p>Boundaries— <i>N.</i> Arctic Ocean <i>E.</i> Pacific Ocean. <i>S.</i> Indian Ocean. <i>W.</i> Europe. Caspian Sea. Mediterranean Red Sea.</p>	<p>Coast Waters— Behring Strait. Sea of Okhotsk. Sea of Japan. Yellow Sea. China Sea. Gulf of Tonquin. Gulf of Siam.</p>	<p>Straits of Malacca. Bay of Bengal. Arabian Sea. Gulf of Oman. Persian Gulf. Gulf of Aden. Strait of Babel-Mandeb. Red Sea.</p>	<p>Mediterranean Sea. Black Sea. Capes— Severo. Comarin. Islands— Japan Islands. Formosa.</p>	<p>Hainan Philippines. Borneo. Sumatra. Java. Celebes. Ceylon Cyprus.</p>
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Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea on the west.

The Coast Waters, Capes, Islands, and Peninsulas are given at the foot of the Map of Asia.

Area.—632. Asia is twice as large as North America, and includes one-third the land surface of the Earth.

Surface.—633. Asia has the highest mountains, the lowest valleys, the broadest table-lands, and the most extensive plains in the world. In America the highlands extend north and south, near the coasts; in Asia we find them stretching east and west through the middle of the continent.

634. The highlands of Central Asia consist of a broad table-land, with the *Himalaya Mountains* on the south, the *Altai Mountains* on the north, and two other parallel mountain walls through the interior.

635. The *Himalayas*, on the north of Hindostan, are the highest mountains in the world. The highest peak, called *Mount Everest*, is five and a half miles above the level of the sea. In ascending these mountains from the south, we should first find dense forests, similar to those on the lower slopes of the Andes. Here are many kinds of palm trees, one of which is called the *fan palm*. It is remarkable for its broad leaves, a single leaf being large enough to cover a dozen men. We should find here many large and ferocious wild beasts, such as lions, tigers, leopards, and hyenas. Beyond the forests are shrubs and bright-coloured flowers; then wild rough rocks and everlasting snows.

636. These mountains are more difficult to climb than almost any others, they are so steep and so rent by deep gorges, where the foaming streams come rushing down towards the plains. Far up on the mountains, shut in on all sides, we find the beautiful valley of *Cashmere*, so celebrated for its goats, from whose fine hair costly shawls are manufactured.

637. North of the *Himalaya Mountains* is a highland country called *Tibet*. The lowest valleys here are two miles above the sea-level. This country is so near the Equator that it has warm summers; but on account of its great elevation the winters are extremely cold.

638. Further north, beyond the *Kuen-tun Mountains*, is the great table-land, extending hundreds and hundreds of miles. In some parts it is covered with loose sand, and in others with rocks.

639. The most important mountains in the west of Asia are the *Caucasus*, the *Taurus*, the *Elburz*, the *Hindoo Koosh*, and the *Mountains of Lebanon*.



636. CROSSING THE HIMALAYAS.

640. On the north of the *Altai Mountains* is the vast lowland plain of *Siberia*, sloping towards the *Arctic Ocean*.

Rivers.—641. The chief rivers in the north of Asia are the *Obi*, the *Yenisei*, and the *Leua* in *Siberia*. Like the *Mackenzie* in *North America*, they are frozen over during a large part of the year.

The *Amoor*, the *Houng Ho*, and the *Yang-tse-Kiang*, flowing easterly in *China*, are the most important rivers in *Asia*. The *Yang-tse-Kiang* equals the *Mississippi* in length.

The great rivers in the south of *Asia* are the *Mekong*, *Meinam*, *Irrawaddy*, the *Brahmapootra*, the *Ganges*, the *Indus*, the *Tigris*, and the *Euphrates*.

642. The *Ganges* and *Brahmapootra* rise far apart on the cold high *Himalayas*; but after rushing down the steep slopes,

they wind along the hot lowlands, approaching nearer until they come together at their mouth. The land here is low and flat, and is overgrown with trees and vines. These jungles abound in tigers and rhinoceroses, and the waters swarm with crocodiles.

643. An ignorant people, called Hindoos, who live in Hindostan, look upon the Ganges as a holy river. Mothers, who have not the Bible to teach them the way to eternal happiness, sometimes throw their children into its waters, believing that they will thus be borne to a land of hills.

644. The **Euphrates** and **Tigris** flow through a region remarkable in the records of ancient history.

645. Long ages ago the city of *Nineveh*, to which the prophet Jonah was sent, stood on the banks of the Tigris; and *Babylon*, where Daniel lived, was on the Euphrates. These cities were very large, and were surrounded by high and broad walls. They were destroyed many hundred years ago, and after a long time they became covered with sand and grass, so as to appear like mounds of earth. Lately men have been digging into these mounds, and many curious things have been discovered.

Lakes.—646. The fresh-water lakes of Asia are all quite small, except *Baikal* and *Balkash*, in the south of Russian Asia. Salt lakes are numerous. The *Caspian Sea* and the *Sea of Aral* are the largest. The *Dead Sea* is remarkable for its low situation.

Climate and Products.—647. The southern countries of Asia have a hot climate, and produce cotton, silk, rice, coffee, and many kinds of fruit. Here also we find cinnamon trees, all kinds of spices, and fragrant gum trees, so that the air is filled with rich perfume.

The most fertile countries of Asia are India, China, and the countries south of China.

648. The table-lands of the interior have cold winters and hot summers. The mountains here get all the rain, so that the plains are dry, and unsuited to agriculture. Even the streams which flow from the mountains are soon dried up or lost in the sand. A vast region here is called the *Desert of Gobi*. In the western part of these table-lands there are fertile valleys; but as we go east into Mongolia, there are no streams of water, cultivated fields, houses, or cities. Only near the mountains we find water and pasture-lands.

649. The northern part of Asia, called *Siberia*, is a cold country, like the northern part of America.

Animals.—650. In the forests south of the Himalayas the wild animals are large and numerous, including elephants, lions, tigers, hyenas, and huge serpents. The animals in Siberia are similar to those in the north of America.

Inhabitants.—651. Asia is said to contain about three-fifths of all the people in the world. Nearly all are heathens, knowing nothing of the Bible, or the way of salvation which it teaches. In the western part of Asia most of the people are called *Mohammedans*, because they believe in a false prophet named Mohammed; in the east they worship idols.

652. Mohammed lived in Arabia over twelve hundred years ago. He told the people that God had spoken to him through an angel, and had sent him to teach them. He wrote a book called the *Koran*, which he said the angel gave him. When he had gained a few followers, he armed them and went from place to place, compelling all to take him as their prophet and king, and the Koran as their Bible.

653. The people who live near the desert plains dwell in tents, and their property consists of cattle, horses, camels, and sheep. Their food consists mostly of milk and flesh, and they are always roving about in search of fresh pasture.

654. The people of Asia are much less civilized than those of Europe and America. In most of the countries they have no schools, books, or newspapers, and know nothing of other parts of the world. Throughout the greater part of this large continent there are no railroads, or even common roads or waggons. Merchants travel in large companies, called caravans, conveying their goods on camels and mules. In crossing the deserts they carry water with them.

655. It is dangerous to travel in the countries inhabited by the roving shepherds. These lawless people not only rob and murder strangers, but they are always at war with each other. Sometimes a plundering company of horsemen come suddenly on an unsuspecting tribe, drive off their flocks, and seizing the women and children, sell them for slaves.

Divisions.—656. The principal countries of Asia are *Asiatic Russia*, *Asiatic Turkey*, *Arabia*, *Persia*, *Afghanistan*, *Beloochistan*, *British India*, *Barmah*, *Siam*, *Anam*, the *Chinese Empire*, and *Japan*.

Towns.—657. The largest cities of Asia are in China, Japan, and India.

In the cities of Western and Central Asia the streets are often so narrow and crooked that carriages cannot be driven through them. The houses have flat roofs, and they usually have no windows towards the street, but are lighted from a court or open space in the middle.

Government.—658. The countries of Asia are generally badly governed. The laws are not made by representatives chosen by the people, as in our own country. The chief ruler, who is often a selfish, ignorant tyrant, makes such laws as please

himself. Then he oppresses his people with taxes, and spends the money on his own pleasures rather than in improving the country.

noted for their fine form, the women for their beauty.

666. *Tiflis*, the capital, manufactures carpets, shawls, and silks.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

659. In addition to its vast territories in Europe, the Russian Empire comprises more than a third of Asia. The Asiatic possessions are *Siberia*, *Turkestan*, and *Trans-Caucasia*.

660. *Siberia* is situated on the north of the Altai Mountains, and extends entirely across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. It is a cold, cheerless country. The soil is cultivated a little in the south, yielding barley and vegetables. Large forests of spruce and fir abound in foxes, ermines, otters, and other animals which have valuable fur; the rivers are full of fish; and the mountains yield gold and precious stones.

661. The Czar of Russia uses Siberia as a place of exile for criminals and those whom he suspects of plotting against his government.

662. The reindeer is a very useful animal in this country. Some of the natives own large herds, and they subsist chiefly on the milk and flesh.

663. The principal towns are *Omsk*, *Tomsk*, *Tobolsk*, and *Irkutsk*.

Kiachta is noted as the place through which Russia carries on trade with China, exchanging fur, leather, and woollens, for tea, silk, and porcelain.

664. *Russian Turkestan* is a large country on the east of the Caspian Sea and extending southerly nearly to Afghanistan. Here are vast treeless plains called *steppes*, inhabited by wandering, half-civilized people, whose wealth consists in horses, camels, sheep, and goats. *Tashkend*, *Khiva*, and *Khokan* are the principal cities.

665. *Trans-Caucasia* is a small country on the south of the Caucasus Mountains. It produces grapes, peaches, and other fruits. The men are

ASIATIC TURKEY.

667. Asiatic Turkey forms a part of the Ottoman Empire, of which Constantinople in Europe is the capital. It extends from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and thence southerly, including the east coast of the Red Sea. Some of the more important portions of Asiatic Turkey are *Asia Minor*, *Armenia*, *Syria*, and *Palestine*. These countries have an interesting history, extending back to the earliest ages, and they contain the ruins of many ancient cities.

668. The climate is warm except on the mountains. In some parts of the country there are extensive sandy deserts, on which rain seldom falls.

669. The products are grain, cotton, tobacco, poppies, the olive, fig, and other fruits. Agriculture is carried on in a very rude way. The care of sheep and goats is a leading pursuit; and the shepherds wander over the country in search of pasture and plunder.

670. The majority of the inhabitants are Mohammedans. The men are clad in loose, flowing robes, and wear turbans on their heads. When the women appear on the street, they wear long, thick veils over the face.

671. *Asia Minor* is the large peninsula between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is a highland country with some beautiful valleys in the west. *Smyrna*, the largest city, exports dried fruit and opium. The site of the ancient city of Ephesus is near Smyrna.

672. *Armenia* is a mountainous country on the south-east of the Black Sea. One of the high peaks is called *Ararat*, and is supposed to be the mountain on which Noah's ark rested.

Erzeroum is the largest city. Its houses are built of mud dried in the sun; and the flat roofs overgrown with grass appear in the distance like a meadow.

A portion of Armenia belongs to Russia.

673. **Syria** is on the east of the Mediterranean. The *Mountains of Lebanon* are near the coast; and on the east of the mountains is a low plain.

In the middle of this plain, surrounded by beautiful gardens and orchards, is the city of *Damascus*, the oldest city in the world, and often spoken of in the Bible. It manufactures silks, and is the centre of a large caravan trade. *Beyrout* is an important port.

674. **Palestine**, the ancient land of the Israelites,

is situated in the south-east of Syria, is the most interesting part of Turkey.

675. About forty years after the Jews crucified the Saviour, they were expelled by a Roman army from the country which their forefathers had occupied fifteen hundred years. *Jerusalem*, the capital of the country, had a strong, high wall around it, and the Jews from all the land ran to this city for protection. The Romans beat down the wall, destroyed the city, and burned the beautiful temple. The Jews are now scattered throughout almost all the countries of the world.



679. JERUSALEM.

676. Palestine is quite a hilly country. The *Jordan*, a comparatively small stream, is the only river. It rises in the Mountains of Lebanon, flows southerly through the lowest valley in the world, and empties its waters into a remarkable lake called the *Dead Sea*. The *Dead Sea* contains so much salt and other mineral substances that fish cannot live in it. In the upper part of its course the *Jordan* forms a fresh-water lake, called the *Sea of Galilee*, or the *Sea of Tiberias*.

677. Palestine was once exceedingly fruitful; but except in some fertile valleys, it is now an unproductive country, and agriculture is greatly neglected.

678. Christians love to travel in Palestine, and visit the places in which occurred so many of the great events recorded in the Bible. But travelling in this land is toilsome and somewhat dangerous. Travellers employ armed guides to show them the way and protect them from robbers. There are no carriage-roads, so that they must journey on horseback; and the animals to be obtained are generally very inferior.

679. *Jerusalem* is built on the ruins of the ancient city. The streets are narrow and the houses gloomy. Half the people are Mohammedans. Six miles to the south is *Beth-*

lehem, where Jesus was born; a short distance east of Jerusalem, across a valley, is the *Mount of Olives*, to which he went so frequently; about two miles east is *Bethany*, where the family lived that he loved. In the hilly country of the north is *Nazareth*, where he spent his early life; and about twenty miles east of Nazareth is the *Sea of Galilee*, which was the scene of many of his noted miracles.

ARABIA.

680. Arabia is an extensive country on the east of the Red Sea. A large portion of it is a parched desert land, with here and there a fertile spot, called an *oasis*. The most useful tree on the borders of the deserts is the date-palm. Its fruit,

called dates, is much used for food. The southern part of Arabia, which is very hot, and has heavy rains at certain seasons, yields the best coffee in the world. Here also are forests of spice and gum trees.

681. The desert in which the Israelites wandered for forty years, and *Mount Sinai*, where God gave the commandments to Moses, are in the north-west of Arabia.

682. Many of the inhabitants of Arabia are roving shepherds, whose property consists in camels, horses, and other animals. Arabian horses are swift and handsome, and an Arab is said to love his horse as much as his wife and children. The shepherds often quarrel with each other about



684. A CARAVAN CROSSING THE DESERT TO MECCA.

their pasture-lands and wells of water, as the servants of Abraham and Lot quarrelled long ago.

683. That part of Arabia which borders on the Red Sea belongs to Turkey. It has two noted cities—*Mecca*, the birth-place of Mohammed, and *Medina*, the place where he was buried.

684. Every year thousands of Mohammedan pilgrims visit Mecca. These superstitious people believe that a pilgrimage to this city will secure the forgiveness of all their sins. There is a large mosque or Mohammedan temple in Mecca containing a black stone, which Mohammedans think very holy, and

which is said to be worn quite smooth from being kissed so frequently. Only Mohammedans are allowed to enter the temple. Some persons, however, curious to know what sort of a place it is, have pretended to be Mohammedans, and thus have gained admittance.

PERSIA.

685. Persia lies between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf. A large part of the country is

almost destitute of rain, and the soil is full of salt, so that it is quite barren. But there are many rich valleys, watered by streams that flow from the mountains.

The fruitful districts produce grain, silk, grapes, peaches, and melons. There are also many beautiful flowers—hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and primroses. The Persians cultivate immense quantities of roses, from which they extract a costly perfume. The pretty blue gem called *turquoise* is found in Persia.

686. The Persians make beautiful carpets and shawls. They are said to be very polite, and to use rather extravagant language: thus one would tell you that he was your slave, and that everything he had was at your service, when he would be astonished if you took him at his word.

687. There are no roads in Persia, and wheeled carriages cannot be used. Travellers sometimes ride in a curions conveyance formed of a box or covered seat, placed on poles which project so as to make shafts in front and behind. Mules are harnessed into these shafts, the one in the rear facing the seat. Sometimes a double seat, like a pannier, is slung across the back of a mule, and a traveller rides on each side.

688. **Teheran** is the capital of Persia; **Ispahan** is the largest city; and **Bushire** is an important sea-port.

The towns of Persia have no fine buildings. The houses are mostly of one story, and are built of mud mixed with straw and dried in the sun. There is little to be seen in the narrow streets but mud walls, with iron doors a few feet apart. These doors open into the courtyards, on which the dwellings face. The rooms have no chairs nor tables; but they have rich carpets, on which the occupants sit with their legs drawn in under them.

689. The *Shah*, or sovereign, is a despotic tyrant, treating his people as if they existed only to minister to his pleasure. When he wants money he demands it from his officers, who extort it from the people.

AFGHANISTAN AND BELOOCHISTAN.

690. These countries, situated on the east of Persia, are high and mountainous, varied with fertile valleys and dry desert plains. The valleys yield grain, cotton, grapes, and peaches. Fruit is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood of the

towns. The date-palm flourishes on the borders of the desert in the south of Beloochistan.

691. A high mountain wall, separating British India from Afghanistan and Beloochistan, is cleft by deep gorges, called *passes*, which are used as roads by merchant caravans. In some places along the narrow passes, high rocky cliffs hang over, approaching so near each other at the top as to make the way dark and gloomy.

692. The **inhabitants** are a fierce, warlike people, and depend chiefly on their flocks of sheep and goats for their subsistence.

693. **Cabool**, the capital and largest city of Afghanistan, has an elevated position near a mountain pass. **Herat** and **Candahar** are on the route of trade between Persia and India.

Kelat, the chief town in Beloochistan, is strongly fortified.

BRITISH INDIA.

694. This large country, situated on the south of the Himalaya Mountains, forms part of the British Empire. The Himalayas, on the northern borders, are the highest mountains in the world. The lowlands are intensely hot; but unlike many of the countries of Asia, they have abundance of rain, and are very productive.

695. India has long been famed for the rich products of its fields, its forests, and its mines; and also for the skill of its inhabitants in the manufacture of costly silks and shawls.

696. Some of the most important products are rice, sugar, cotton, silk, opium, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, and other spices.

Cinnamon is the inner bark of the cinnamon tree; cloves are the dried flower-buds of the clove tree; opium is a gum obtained from a kind of poppy.

697. The forests are dense with shrubbery, and the sun's rays are shut out by broad leaves; so that the hot, damp air, mingled with poisonous gases from decaying plants, causes fevers and other diseases.

698. The diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls of India, are sought after by the wealthy in all countries. Some of the diamonds are very costly, and adorn the crowns of the kings and queens of Europe.

699. India has about four times as many inhab-



695. SHAWL-WEAVING IN INDIA.

inhabitants as the whole of North America. About three-fourths of the people are *Hindoos*, who worship an imaginary god called *Brahma*. They also worship the River Ganges, and pilgrims travel long distances to bathe in its waters.

700. The *Hindoos* are divided into four classes of different ranks. These classes do not intermarry, eat together, or associate with each other; and one must always remain in the same rank or *caste* as his parents. The *Brahmins* are the highest caste.

701. Many English people live in India. Some come here to trade; others are officers and soldiers, sent by the British Government to preserve peace and order and to govern the country. Others, again, are missionaries, who have gone to India to teach the natives the Christian religion.

702. The people of India use elephants to carry heavy loads, and they sometimes ride on their backs. They also ride in an odd sort of conveyance called a *palanquin*, which is a covered seat placed on poles, and carried by men, who use the ends of the poles as handles.

703. *Calcutta*, the capital of India, is a great commercial city, situated on the lowlands near the mouth of the Ganges. *Bombay*, on the west coast, is a large city, connected with *Calcutta* by railway. *Madras* is a large city on the east coast.

704. *Benares* is a sacred city of the *Hindoos*, containing over one thousand idol temples. It is visited every year by crowds of pilgrims, many of whom come here to die. There are also many sacred bulls and monkeys in the city, which the people regard with great reverence. *Delhi* and *Lucknow* are large and noted cities.

705. The *Island of Ceylon* is a part of British India. It produces all kinds of spices; and in its dense forests are many elephants, lions, and tigers. This island is also noted for its costly gems and for the pearl fisheries on its coast.

BURMAH, SIAM, AND ANAM.

706. These countries, situated in the south-east of Asia, have a hot, moist climate, and a very luxuriant vegetation. The pro-

ducts are rice (which is the chief food of the people), cotton, indigo, various spices, tea, sugar, and tobacco.

707. In the dense forests are sandal-wood, rose-wood, and many kinds of palms. India-rubber, gutta-percha, and varnish are made from the gum of certain forest trees. The bamboo is used by the natives for many useful purposes.

708. Among the wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, and monkey.

709. The people are nearly all idolaters, and the idol temples are the finest buildings in the country. Missionaries from our own and other countries are trying to teach these people the religion of the Bible.

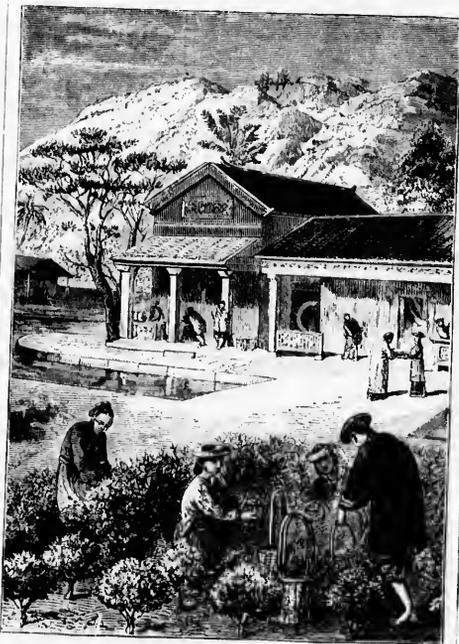
710. *Siam* is the most important of these countries. The inhabitants live chiefly along the valley of the *Meinam*. They have customs which would appear exceedingly strange to us. In the presence of the king every one must lie flat on his

face, and approach him by creeping on his hands and knees! When the king dies, his body is dried by the application of certain drugs. It is then doubled up and placed in an urn, which is deposited in a splendidly decorated and costly funeral temple, built for this purpose. After the dried body has been kept a year it is burned.

711. **Bankok**, the capital of Siam, is a large city on the River Meimam. Many of the inhabitants live on the river in floating houses made of bamboo.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

712. The Chinese Empire is as large as the Dominion of Canada and the United States taken



713. TEA-GATHERING.

together. It is made up of several countries. The most important of these is *China*, on the eastern

slope, along the great rivers *Yang-tse-Kiang* and *Hoang Ho*. The other countries of the empire lie to the west and north of China, comprising the highlands between the Himalaya and Altai Mountains. The most important are *Tibet*, *Eastern Turkestan*, *Mongolia*, and *Manchooria*.

China.—713. This portion of the empire has a mild climate and a fertile soil. Every little patch of land is cultivated. The steep, rocky hill-sides are formed into terraces; and the crops are carefully watered by hand. Nearly all the tea used in the world grows in China: it is the leaf of a low shrub; the leaves are picked, dried, rolled, and packed into tea-chests. China also produces much rice, cotton, and silk.

714. China has a great many inhabitants. The people are so numerous that there is scarcely room for all. In fact, many of them live on the rivers: they make a raft of logs, spread earth over it for a garden, and build a little bamboo house in the middle.

715. The Chinese do not usually sit at table when they eat, but gather round the boiler, sitting on the floor or ground, each with his bowl and chop-sticks. Rice is their chief food; but they also eat cats, dogs, and rats.

The men in China keep their heads shaved quite bare, except on the top, where they allow the hair to grow very long, and braid it into a kind of tail, which sometimes hangs half way down to their feet. The women have very small feet, which they think add greatly to their beauty. To prevent their feet from growing, the little girls are compelled to wear tight bandages, which cause much pain and make them walk awkwardly. They must submit to it, however, because it is the fashion.

716. The Chinese are skilled in the manufacture of porcelain, silks, and lacquered ware; also in carving wood and ivory.

717. **Tibet** is a high, cold country, on the north of the Himalayas. The care of cattle, sheep, and goats is the chief pursuit. *Lassa*, the capital, is noted for the splendour of its idol temples.



715. CHINESE LADY'S FOOT.

718. **Eastern Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria**, comprise vast deserts and pasture lands. For many centuries they have been occupied by wandering shepherds. An extensive trade is carried on between China and Russia, and also between China and Persia, across these deserts.

719. China has many large cities. **Pekin**, the capital, is the largest city in Asia. It is surrounded by a high wall. **Canton** is one of the greatest commercial cities of Asia.

JAPAN.

720. Japan comprises the four large islands, *Nippon*, *Shikoku*, *Kiushiu*, and *Yezo*, and many small islands on the east coast of Asia. *Nippon*, the largest island of the group, is about nine hundred miles in length.

721. The **climate** is varied according to the position, being cold in the north and almost tropical in the south. The soil is generally fertile, yielding tea, rice, the mulberry, and various kinds of grain and vegetables. The bamboo grows in Japan, and is used for many purposes.

722. Japan has great mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and coal.

723. Japan has some of the most remarkable volcanoes in the world. It is also subject to earthquakes.

724. There are more **people** in these islands than in the British Isles. The **Japanese** are intelligent and industrious. They carry on agriculture, mining, and manufactures with much success. They make beautiful silks, shawls, lacquer ware, and porcelain, and they have great skill in carving ivory.



724 JAPANESE AT HOME. —

725. Formerly the Japanese shut themselves out from the rest of the world, neither going abroad themselves nor allowing foreigners to enter their country. But lately they have taken great pains to become acquainted with civilized countries. They have introduced many improvements, such as railroads, telegraphs, schools, colleges, and newspapers. Many of their young men have been educated in the colleges of Great Britain, the United States, and Germany.

726. Japan carries on a large trade with Great Britain and the United States. Their chief exports are silk, tea, porcelain, and lacquered ware; and their imports are cotton and woollen goods.

727. **Tokio**, the capital of Japan, is a very large city on the island of *Nippon*. **Yokohama**, seventeen miles from **Tokio**, is noted for its foreign trade. **Osaka**, **Kagosima**, and **Koumamoto**, are very large cities.



730. SCENE ON THE NILE.

CHAPTER V.

A F R I C A .

History.—728. Excepting those countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, little was known of Africa in ancient times. About the time of the discovery of America, some bold navigators of Southern Europe kept sailing further and further south, until finally they went round the Cape of Good Hope, and found their way to India.

729. It was a long time after this before the countries in the interior of Africa were visited by civilized people. Indeed, although many distinguished men have lately travelled much among the Negroes of Central and Southern Africa, our knowledge concerning this part of the world is yet quite limited. Travellers here are exposed to great hardships and

dangers. There are no roads; in many places the climate is unhealthy; and some of the Negroes are fierce savages.

Position.—730. The greater part of Africa is in the Torrid Zone, and no part of it extends to the cold regions of the north or south.

Africa is surrounded by the sea on all sides, except at the north-east, where it is connected with Asia by the *Isthmus of Suez*. It has the *Mediterranean Sea* on the north, the *Red Sea* and *Indian Ocean* on the east, and the *Atlantic Ocean* on the west.

Coast.—731. We observe from the Map of Africa that there are no deep bays along the coast,

as there are in Europe. This is a great disadvantage to trade.

732. The *Strait of Gibraltar*, on the north-west, is a narrow passage connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The *Red Sea* and the *Gulf of Aden* are on the east, and the *Gulf of Guinea* is on the west.

Within a few years the *Suez Canal* has been constructed from Port Said on the Mediterranean, to Suez on the Gulf of Suez. Ships are thus able to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and greatly shorten their route between Europe and India.

The principal capes are—*Bon*, *Guardafui*, *Good Hope*, and *Verd*.

733. The principal islands on the coast are—*Socotra*, *Madagascar*, *Bourbon*, and *Mauritius*, on the east; and the *Madeira Islands*, *Canary Islands*, *Cape Verd Islands*, and *St. Helena*, on the west.

734. *Madagascar* is one of the largest islands in the world. It has about half as many inhabitants as the Dominion of Canada. *Tananarivo* is the capital.

735. *St. Helena* is a small rocky island. Napoleon I. of France was so troublesome, disturbing all Europe with his wars, that after the Battle of Waterloo, the British Government banished him to St. Helena.

Area.—736. Africa is nearly one and a half times the size of North America.

Surface.—737. That part of Africa which borders on the sea is generally quite low; the interior is table-land.

The mountains are not so grand as those in the other great divisions of the Earth. The *Atlas Mountains* lie along the north; the *Kong Mountains* and the *Cameroon Mountains* are near the Gulf of Guinea; the *Snow Mountains* are in the south; and the *Mountains of Abyssinia*, and other mountains, extend along the east.

Mount Killmandjaro, on the east coast, a little south of the Equator, is the highest mountain in Africa.

Rivers and Lakes.—738. Africa has four large rivers—the *Nile*, the *Niger*, the *Congo*, and the *Zambesi*. The large lakes are, *Albert Nyanza*, *Victoria Nyanza*, *Tanganyika*, and *Nyassa*. *Lake Tchad* is also an important lake. The lakes of Central Africa have not been fully explored; hence their size and form are not accurately known.

739. The *Nile* is a very long river, as long as the *Mississippi*, and it is the most remarkable river in the world. Many ages ago, when only the northern part of Africa was known, people wondered where the waters of the *Nile* came from. It seems strange to see so great a river flowing hundreds and hundreds of miles through countries in which it never rains. And then every year, in the month of June, without any rain or any small streams flowing in, the river begins to rise, and for three months it rises higher and higher, until all Egypt is covered with water! But in modern times travellers have gone far back into the middle of Africa, and discovered the sources of this strange river. Here at the Equator they have found two large lakes, which they have named the *Victoria Nyanza* and the *Albert Nyanza*, from which the river flows. They have discovered other rivers also, which come from the mountains of Abyssinia, and help to form the great Nile. In the early summer months, the rains fall in torrents on the mountains, and the waters rush down until they come to Egypt, where the land is so level and the river-banks so low, that they flow over all the country.

740. The *Niger*, in Western Africa, flows through a hot, marshy, and unhealthy country.

741. The *Congo*, in Southern Africa, has its source in Lake Tanganyika. Next to the Amazon it is the largest river in the world.

742. The *Zambesi* is noted for its great cataract known as *Victoria Falls*.

Climate and Products.—743. Africa is the hottest part of the Earth, and a large portion of it consists of rainless deserts. South of the Atlas Mountains is the great *Sahara*, the largest desert in the world, on which rain seldom falls, and where it is so hot that eggs can be cooked in the burning sand.

744. Travelling through Africa from north to south, we first cross the Barbary States, which have a temperate climate, and yield grain, olives, grapes, and mulberries. On the Atlas Mountains are forests of oak, beech, and juniper. The snow lies deep on the cold summits through the winter, and in the spring it melts and sends streams to the lowlands. The streams on the southern slopes flow down to the borders of the desert, forming many a cheerful spot on the margin of that dreary waste; but they are soon lost in the hot sand or in salt lakes. This region is occupied by wandering shepherds, just as we found near the deserts of



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Asia. In summer the shepherds drive their flocks far up into the mountain-valleys in search of pasture.

745. The **Land of Dates** lies on the south of the Atlas Mountains. In this country, which is watered a little by the streams from the mountains, and is moistened to some extent by springs of water here and there, and by deep wells made by boring into the earth, we find beautiful groves of the date-palm, which flourish in the dry sandy plains where no other tree can live. This useful tree gives food to the shepherds, and shelters them and their flocks from the burning sun.

746. The **Sahara** is almost as large as the Dominion of Canada. Far as the eye can reach, not a tree, nor a blade of grass, nor a drop of water is to be seen; nothing but burning sand and barren rock. In other parts of this great desert there are vast tracts of firm soil, yielding dry, stunted herbage. Here and there, far apart, are springs



746. AN OASIS.

of water; and all around are green grass, shady palms, and fruitful vines. Such a fertile spot, called an *oasis*, must be very beautiful in the midst of the barren desert. Travelling merchants cross the Sahara in large companies, carrying cottons and beads to the Negroes of Central Africa, and

bringing back gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. They carry their goods on the back of the camel. This useful animal is sometimes called the "ship of the desert."

747. There is no road or beaten path across the desert, for the sand drifts about in the wind as snow in our country. Sometimes the wind blows very strongly, and the air is filled with clouds of sand. When the traveller sees the sand-cloud coming, he lies down, keeping his face close to the ground until the fearful storm has passed over. The camel also kneels and puts his nostrils down, so that he may not be suffocated with the driven sand. Travellers direct their course from one oasis to another, taking fresh supplies of water along with them.

748. **Central Africa** and the coast regions near the Equator have two seasons in the year,—a rainy season (when the rain pours in torrents during a part of every day), and a dry season. This part of Africa is highly fruitful, yielding all kinds of tropical products. Here are palms, oranges, figs, and cocoa-nuts. In some of the low marshy countries near the rivers the climate is quite unhealthy, and travellers are almost sure to be seized with malignant fevers. The native Negroes do not suffer so much, but they are said to be short-lived. Little is known of Central Africa south of Soudan, except that it is extremely hot, and has dense forests abounding in wild animals.

749. **Southern Africa** has less intense heat, and in the far south the climate is temperate, like that of the north. A great plain towards the south, called the *Kalihari Desert*, is quite barren in the dry season; but when the rains set in, it is soon covered with tall grass and beautiful flowers.

Animals.—750. In the dense forests south of the Great Desert and in the thickets along the margins of the lakes and rivers are many large wild animals—the largest in the world—as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, crocodile, lion, and hyena. On the plains towards the south are beautiful antelopes and striped zebras. Here also is found a singular animal called the *gnu*, or horned horse.

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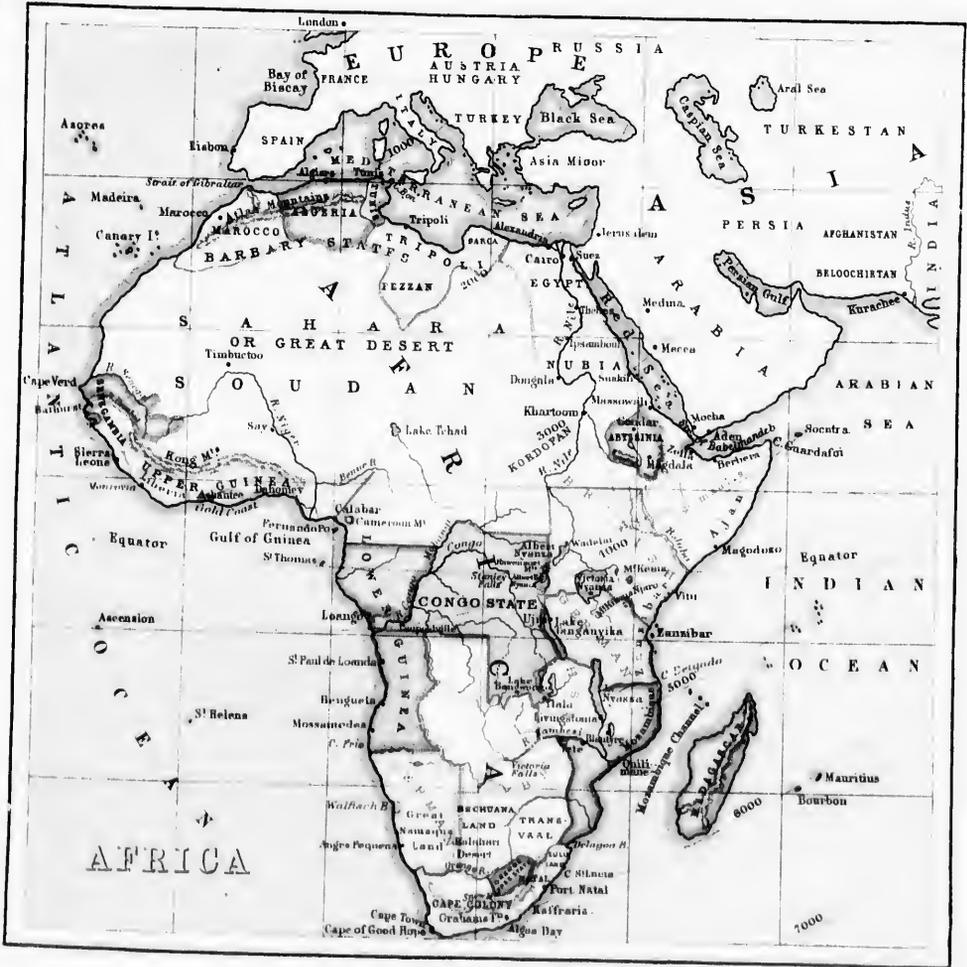
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17. AFRICA.

[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.]

Boundaries— A. Mediterranean Sea. F. Red Sea. Indian Ocean. S. & W. Atlantic Ocean.	Coast Waters— Strait of Gibraltar. Red sea. Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Gulf of Aden.	Mozambique Channel. Gulf of Guinea. Capes— Bon Guardafui.	Good Hope. Verd. Islands— Socotra. Madagascar.	Bourbon, Mauritius. St. Helena, Ascension. Cape Verd Islands. Canary Islands. Madeira Islands.
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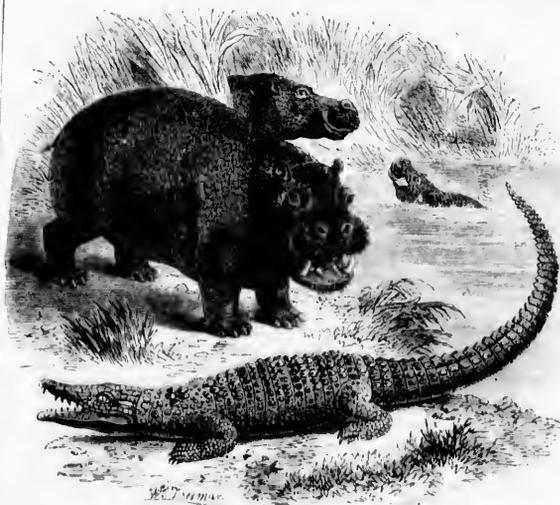
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751. The large lakes and rivers abound in crocodiles, and it is very dangerous to bathe or swim in them, on account of these fierce reptiles.

Monkeys are numerous in the forests. The chimpanzee and gorilla in form somewhat resemble a man.

The ostrich, found in almost all parts of Africa, but particularly near the deserts, is the largest bird in the world. It cannot fly, but it runs swiftly, spreading its wings as it runs. Its speed is said to be twenty-five miles an hour, and the length of its step twelve feet. The feathers of this bird are brought to our country to adorn ladies' bonnets and hats.



750. HIPPOPOTAMUS AND CROCODILE.

752. In some parts of Central Africa there is a little fly called the *tsetse*, which, although it is no larger than a house-fly, can do much harm. The horse, ox, dog, and some other animals, are so poisoned by its sting, that they die in a few days.

Inhabitants.—753. We know so little of many parts of Africa, that it is difficult to find out how many people it contains. The northern countries are inhabited by white people, many of whom are Mohammedan Arabs, who came long ago from Arabia and conquered the country. In the interior of the Great Desert nearly all the people are Negroes. They are ignorant savages, and have

many barbarous customs. They often go to war with each other. Some of them eat the prisoners whom they have captured, and others sell their captives for slaves. Nearly all the coloured people in America are descended from those who were brought from Africa as slaves.

754. The Hottentots, who live towards the south, are a most degraded race. One tribe, called *Bushman*, are said to be only four feet high, and to be very ill-shaped. They have flat heads, crooked backs, short noses, and little twists of wool on their heads in place of hair. They have no houses or tents, but sleep under bushes, in the cleft of a rock, or in a hole which some wild animal has made in the earth. They eat roots, grasshoppers, worms, and whatever comes to hand. When they get a large animal, they eat so much that they can take no more food for several days.

The Kalfirs, in the south-east, are quite a fine race of people, living principally by their flocks.

755. In the south are many English people. Near the Orange and Vaal rivers are many Dutch, whose forefathers came from Holland.

Divisions.—756. Africa is often spoken of under five great divisions—*Northern Africa, Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Western Africa, and Southern Africa.*

757. The most important countries of **Northern Africa** are the *Barbary States and Egypt*; those of **Eastern Africa** are *Abyssinia and Zanguebar*; in **Central Africa** is a vast region known as the *Soudan*, comprising many small states; in **Western Africa** are *Ashantee, Dahomey, Sierra Leone, and Liberia*; and in **Southern Africa** are *Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Republic, and Zululand.*

Towns.—758. Africa has not many large cities. Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is the largest. Alexandria, Tunis, and Cape Town are important ports. The Negro towns of Central Africa are generally built of mud. The houses are mere huts, of a circular form with a conical roof.

THE BARBARY STATES.

759. The Barbary States, *Marocco*, *Algeria*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, lie along the Mediterranean Sea and extend southerly to the Sahara.

760. The chief products are grain and olives on the north of the Atlas Mountains, and dates on the south near the desert. Wandering Arabs, whose wealth consists in horses, sheep, and goats, form a large part of the population. Jews are numerous in the cities. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion.

761. The Barbary horses are noted for their fleetness, and the sheep

for the superior quality of their wool. Morocco leather, made from the skin of the goat, is an important export.

762. *Marocco* is an independent state, ruled by an emperor. The city of *Morocco* is the capital. *Fez* is noted for the manufacture of red caps, which are much worn in the Barbary States. These cities contain many fine Mohammedan mosques.

763. *Algeria* is a French province. *Algiers*, a port on the Mediterranean, is the capital.

764. *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, though in most matters independent, form part of the Turkish Empire. The chief ruler is called the *Bey*.

765. The city of *Tunis* is the capital of *Tunis*; *Tripoli* is the capital of *Tripoli*.

766. A large caravan trade is carried on between the Barbary States and the Soudan. Cottons and other manufactured goods are exchanged for gold, ivory, ostrich feathers, and gums.



773. CAIRO.

EGYPT.

767. Three or four thousand years ago, when almost all other parts of the world were inhabited by barbarous tribes, Egypt was occupied by a powerful nation. We read of this country and its

people in the Bible—particularly in the times of Joseph and Moses.

768. Egypt is a long narrow country in the valley of the River Nile. It seldom rains here, and the land would be a desert like the Sahara, if it were not for the river. Every year, for two or

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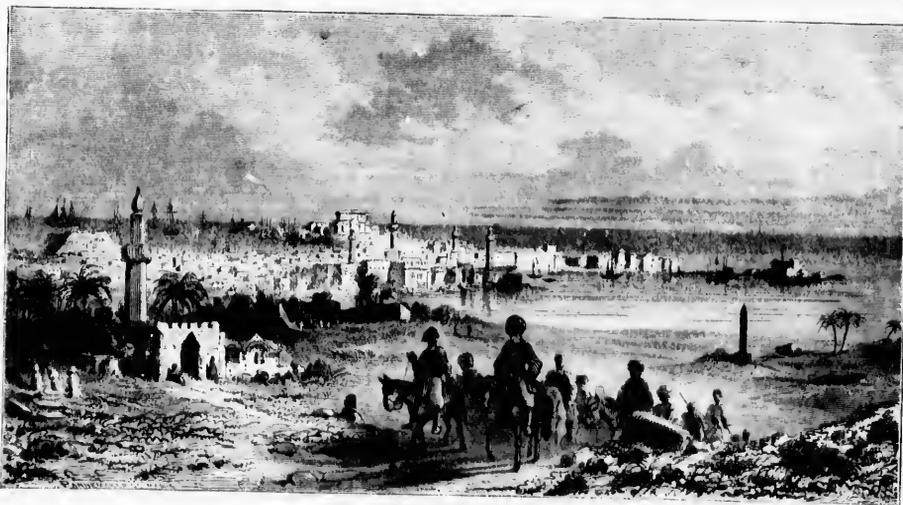
three months, the whole country is covered with water. This moistens the land, and leaves rich earth behind. The farmers do not need to plough the land or manure it; but when the water has drained off they sow their grain in the mud. There are many canals through the country, from which water is taken and applied to the growing crops.

Egypt has always been noted for its grain. It also produces cotton, sugar-cane, and indigo. There are many beautiful groves of the date-palm on the borders of the desert.

769. The houses of the farmers are not scattered here and there over the country, but are collected in villages on the higher grounds, so as to be out of the way of the water.

770. The ancient Egyptians were very learned in some things. They built large cities and idol temples, which were adorned with immense stone columns and statues, many ruins of which are still to be seen in the country. Among the wonderful remains of ancient Egyptian art are the Pyramids. These are immense stone buildings, large at the bottom, and drawn in on all sides, as one stone rises above another, till they come to a point at the top. The largest pyramid is four hundred and sixty feet high.

771. The ancient Egyptians did not bury their dead as we do. They first embalmed the body, by applying spices and drugs, so that it would not decay, and they then laid it in a sepulchre, hewn in the rocks on the borders of the country. Many of these embalmed bodies,



773. ALEXANDRIA

called *mummies*, have been brought to Europe and America, and are kept in museums as curiosities.

772. On the sepulchres and sculptured rocks are found ancient inscriptions in picture-writing and curious characters. Learned men in our times have discovered how to read these inscriptions, and have thus gained much knowledge of the early history and customs of the country.

773. **Cairo**, near the Nile, is the capital of Egypt. Its numerous mosques form the most attractive feature of the

city. The great pyramids are a few miles distant. **Alexandria** is an important port.

774. **Port Said** on the Mediterranean, and **Suez** on the Red Sea, are small places at opposite ends of the Suez Canal.

775. The **Suez Canal**, which connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, affords a short route for commerce between Western Europe and India, China, and Japan. **Railways** connect Suez with Cairo and Alexandria.

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. **Timbucoo**, **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*.

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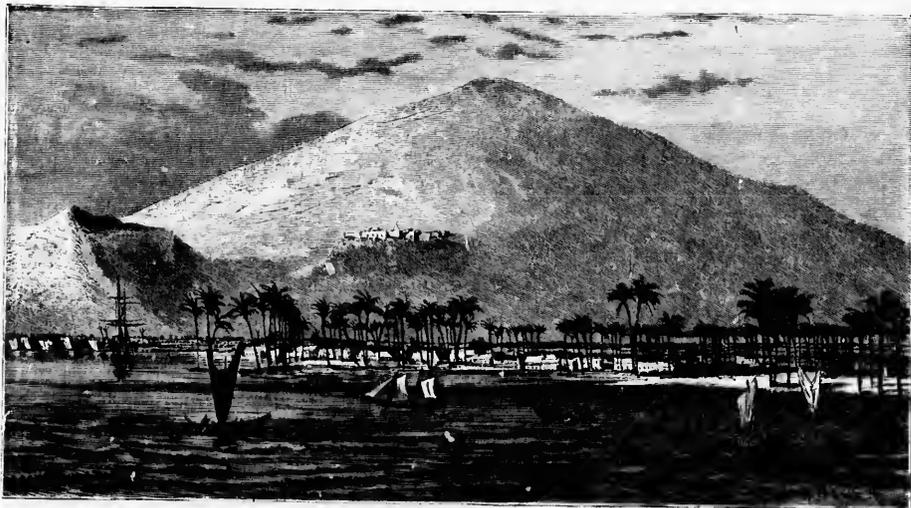
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830. SCENE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CHAPTER VI.

OCEANIA.

796. The sixth great division of the world comprises the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. All these islands taken together are called *Oceania*, and they are usually divided into three separate groups—*Malaysia*, *Australasia*, and *Polynesia*.

MALAYSIA.

797. The islands in this group lie near Asia, on the south. They are sometimes called the *East India Islands*. The most important islands are *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Celebes*, the *Moluccas*, and the *Philippine Islands*.

798. These islands are generally mountainous. Some of

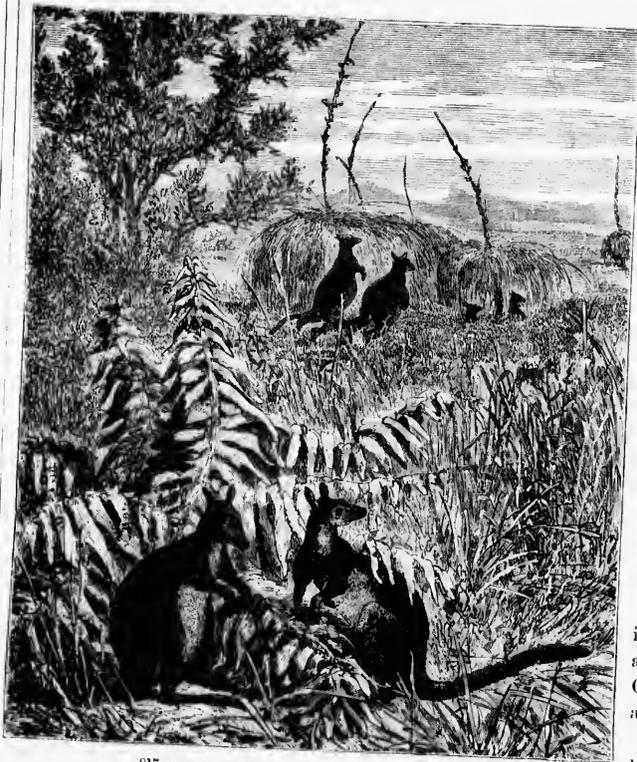
them have lofty volcanoes. Earthquakes and hurricanes are of frequent occurrence.

799. All the islands are near the Equator. The climate is hot and moist, and the soil is fertile. The products are rice, sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, and various fruits of hot countries.

The forests are dense like those of Brazil. They yield ebony, rose-wood, fragrant sandal-wood, camphor, cinnamon, and many valuable gums and dye-woods.

800. The shores are covered with beautiful shells, and the coast waters yield valuable pearls.

Pearls are found in the oysters which are obtained among the rocks at the bottom of the sea. Men go out in boats and dive for the oysters. This is dangerous, hard work, and those who follow it are said to be short-lived.



817. THE KANGAROO—AN AUSTRALIAN LANDSCAPE.

801. The Philippine Islands belong to Spain; the others belong principally to Holland, except the northern portions of Sumatra and Borneo, which are independent.

802. Sumatra is over one thousand miles in length. Java is noted for the abundance of its vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Its most important export is coffee. Batavia is the capital of the Dutch possessions, and the most important commercial town in Malaysia.

803. Borneo has a very luxuriant vegetation. It is one of the largest islands in the world.

804. Celebes is very irregular in form. In the interior are

grassy plains, which sustain large herds of wild horses and buffalo.

805. The Moluccas yield the finest cloves, nutmegs, and other spices.

806. The Philippine Islands are subject to violent storms. The most important exports are cigars and Manila hemp. Manila is the capital of the Spanish East Indies.

AUSTRALASIA.

807. Australasia comprises the four large islands *Papua* or *New Guinea*, *Australia*, *Tasmania*, and *New Zealand*; and also many small groups, of which the *New Hebrides* are the most important.

808. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and part of New Guinea, belong to Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA.

809. Australia is the largest island in the world, having an area equal to the Dominion of Canada. It is sometimes called a continent.

810. This island was discovered about two hundred and fifty years ago, and has been occupied by the British about one hundred years. Great Britain first used portions of it as places of exile for criminals. Since it has been discovered to be a good agricultural country, well suited to the raising of cattle and sheep, and rich in gold, many colonists from the British Islands, and from other countries, have settled in different portions of the island.

811. Australia includes five British Colonies, which are here given:—

Colony.	Capital.
QUEENSLAND	Brisbane.
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	Sydney.
VICTORIA.....	Melbourne.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.....	Adelaide.
WEST AUSTRALIA.....	Perth.

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18. OCEANIA.

[Map divided into Squares of 1000 Miles.

Malaysia— Sumatra. Java. Batavia (capital). Horneo.	Celebes (Spice Islands). Philippine Islands. Manilla (capital). Australasia — New Guinea.	Australia. Queensland. Brisbane (capital). New South Wales. Sydney (capital).	Victoria. Melbourne (capital). South Australia. Adelaide (capital). West Australia.	Perth (capital). Murray River. Darling River. Tasmania. Hobart Town (capital).	New Zealand. Wellington (capital). New Hebrides. Fjee Islands.
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812. Australia is for the most part a land of table-lands and plains. The *Australian Alps*, near the east coast, are the principal mountains.

813. The principal rivers are the *Murray* and its tributaries.

814. The climate in the northern half of Australia is very hot, and cotton, sugar-cane, and tropical fruits are cultivated; in the southern half the climate is temperate, and the products are grain, the vine, and mulberry.

815. Sheep-raising is a leading industry in all the colonies. Cattle and horses also are numerous.

816. The trees of **Australian forests** are mostly evergreens, and stand far apart. The foliage is scanty, the leaves present their thin edge to the sun, and there are no tangled vines clinging to the branches, as in the warm countries of South America. Many of the trees have beautiful blossoms.

817. Many of the wild animals of Australia belong to a family called *marsupialia*, remarkable for a sort of pouch in which they carry their young. The largest of these is the *kangaroo*. The birds are beautiful, but they are not noted for richness of song. The *emu* is a large bird resembling the ostrich. The *black swan* and *lyre-tail* are remarkable birds.

818. New South Wales and Victoria have rich gold mines. South Australia is noted for its rich copper mines.

819. The inhabitants of Australia are mostly colonists from the British Isles and their descendants.

820. The natives are degraded savages. They have neither house nor tent, but wander about, almost naked, in search of food. They are black, but have not features like the Negroes of Africa. Their hair is not woolly, nor have they flat noses or thick lips.

821. Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide are the largest cities of Australia.

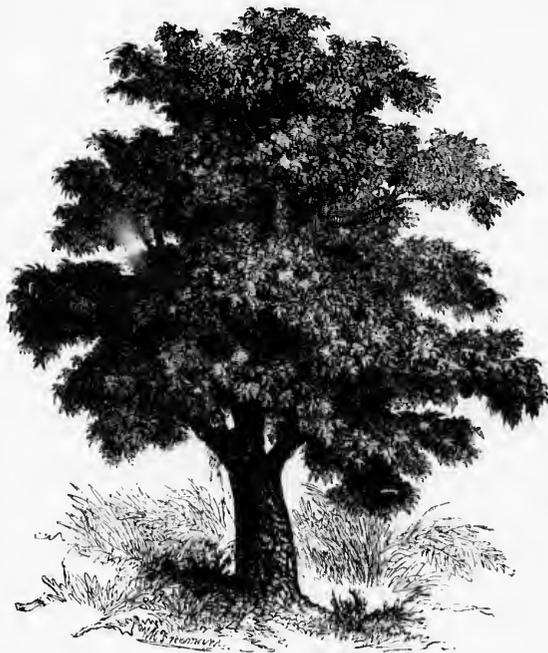
822. Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, separated from Australia by *Bass Strait*, is about the size of New Brunswick.

823. The climate, native plants and animals, and the pro-

ducts, are similar to those of Southern Australia. Agriculture and the rearing of sheep are the chief occupations. Hobart Town is the capital.

824. New Zealand comprises two principal islands and one of smaller size.

825. The climate is temperate and healthful, and the soil is fertile. All kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruit grown in



835. HEAD-FRUIT TREE.

Canada are successfully cultivated. Wool and flax are the chief exports.

826. The inhabitants are mostly of British origin. The natives were formerly fierce cannibals.

827. Wellington, the capital, has a fine harbour.

828. New Guinea is one of the largest islands in the world. It is occupied almost wholly by degraded savages.

829. The climate is hot and humid, but not unhealthy except in swampy districts. Among the products are cocoa-nuts, betel, sago, bread-fruit, bananas, oranges, and spices.

830. The **New Hebrides** comprise many small islands. The products are tropical.

831. These islands are noted as the scene of the labours of several missionaries from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Some of these missionaries were cruelly murdered by the natives.

POLYNESIA.

832. Polynesia includes numerous groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean east of the Philippine Islands and the New Hebrides.

833. Many of these islands are but slightly elevated above the surface of the sea, and cannot be seen until you are close upon them. When first coming into view, the trees seem to rise out of the water. These are *Coral Islands*. In some cases a coral island consists of a ring of land with a lake in the centre. Along the inner and outer shores is a beach of pure white sand.

834. Other islands, formed by volcanoes, are elevated and mountainous. Some of them are surrounded by a low coral island in the form of a broken ring or band. Vessels can sail through the openings of the ring into the peaceful waters within

835. The islands of Polynesia enjoy perpetual summer, and many of them are remarkable for their beauty. The natives subsist largely on the products of the cocoa-nut palm, the bread-fruit tree, and on other fruits which cost them little labour.

836. The most important groups of islands in Polynesia are the *Feejee Islands*, the *Society Islands*, and the *Sandwich Islands*.

837. The **Feejee Islands** yield cotton, cocoa-nuts, yams, and arrow-root. Wesleyan missionaries have converted many of the inhabitants to Christianity. These islands have lately, at the request of the natives, been annexed to Great Britain.

838. The **Society Islands**, owned by France, are among the most important of Polynesia. One of the group, called *Tahiti*, has mountains nearly two miles high, and is celebrated for its beautiful scenery.

839. The **Sandwich Islands**, of which **Hawaii** is much the largest, have an independent government. About one hundred years ago the natives were fierce savages, who killed the celebrated navigator Captain Cook. Through the labours of missionaries these people are now greatly changed. Churches and schools have been established, and the king and nearly all his subjects have embraced the Christian religion. The products are sugar-cane, coffee, rice, tobacco, and wheat. *Honolulu*, the capital, is frequently visited by ships crossing the Pacific between America and Asia.

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POPULATION

OF THE

Principal Countries and Cities of the World.

NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA:—

Nova Scotia	440,572
Halifax	36,100

Counties of Nova Scotia.

Cumberland	27,368
Colchester	26,720
Pictou	35,535
Antigonish	18,060
Guysborough	17,808
Halifax	67,917
Lunenburg	28,583
Queen's	10,577
Sh. burne	14,913
Yarmouth	21,284
Digby	19,881
Annapolis	20,508
King's	23,469
Hants	23,359
Inverness	25,651
Victoria	12,470
Cape Breton	31,258
Richmond	15,121

New Brunswick

St. John	321,233
Portland	26,127
Fredericton	15,226
Moncton	6,218
.....	5,032

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown	108,981
.....	11,485

Quebec	1,359,027
Montreal	140,747
Quebec	62,446
Three Rivers	8,670
Levis	7,597
Sherbrooke	7,227
Hull	6,890
St. Henrie	6,415
St. Jean Baptiste	5,874
Sorel	5,791
St. Hyacinth	5,321

Ontario

Toronto	1,923,228
Hamilton	86,415
Ottawa	35,961
London	27,412
Kingston	19,746
Guelph	14,091
St. Catherine's	9,890
Brantford	9,631
Belleville	9,616
St. Thomas	9,516
Stratford	8,367
Chatham	8,239
Brockville	7,873
Peterborough	7,609
Windsor	6,812
Port Hope	6,561
Woodstock	5,585
Galt	5,373
Lindsay	5,187
.....	5,080

Manitoba

Winnipeg	123,200
.....	7,744

British Columbia	49,459
Victoria	5,925

Districts and Territories

.....	56,446
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NEWFOUNDLAND

St. Johns	181,753
Harbour Grace	22,583
.....	6,700

UNITED STATES

Washington	50,442,066
New York	147,307
Philadelphia	1,206,590
Brooklyn	846,980
Chicago	566,689
Boston	503,305
St. Louis	362,535
Baltimore	350,522
Cincinnati	332,190
San Francisco	255,130
New Orleans	233,953
Cleveland	216,090
Pittsburg	160,146
Buffalo	156,381
Newark	155,137
Louisville	136,508
Jersey City	123,758
Detroit	120,722
Milwaukee	116,342
Providence	115,578
.....	104,850

MEXICO

Mexico City	9,577,000
.....	242,000

CENTRAL AMERICA

New Guatemala	2,567,000
.....	50,000

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

WEST INDIES	4,617,000
British West Indies.....	1,200,000
JAMAICA.....	560,000
Kingston.....	35,000
BAHAMAS.....	43,500
TRINIDAD.....	153,000
BERMUDAS.....	14,000
Cuba.....	1,395,000
Havana.....	230,000
Hayti.....	750,000

GREENLAND	10,000
ICELAND	72,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA	3,000,000
Bogota.....	50,000

VENEZUELA	2,675,000
Caraccas.....	50,000

ECUADOR	1,150,990
Quito.....	80,000

BRITISH GUIANA	240,000
Georgetown.....	47,000

DUTCH GUIANA	68,000
Paramaribo.....	20,000

FRENCH GUIANA	27,000
Cayenne.....	8,000

BRAZIL	11,000,000
Rio Janeiro.....	275,000
Bahia.....	180,000

PERU	3,000,000
Lima.....	102,000

BOLIVIA	2,350,000
Sucre.....	24,000

CHILI	2,137,000
Santiago.....	150,000

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	2,500,000
Buenos Ayres.....	200,000

PARAGUAY	300,000
Asuncion.....	20,000

URUGUAY	440,000
Monte Video.....	91,000

EUROPE.**BRITISH ISLES:—**

England.....	24,608,391
Wales.....	1,359,895
Scotland.....	3,734,370
Ireland.....	5,159,839
Isle of Man.....	53,492
Channel Isles.....	87,731

35,003,718

Cities of England.

London.....	3,814,571
Liverpool.....	552,425
Birmingham.....	400,757
Manchester.....	341,508
Leeds.....	309,126
Sheffield.....	284,410
Bristol.....	206,503
Nottingham.....	186,656
Bradford.....	183,032
Salford.....	176,233
Kingston-upon-Hull.....	154,250
Newcastle.....	145,228
Westham.....	128,692
Portsmouth.....	127,953
Leicester.....	122,351
Sunderland.....	116,262
Oldham.....	111,343
Brighton.....	107,528
Bolton.....	105,422
Blackburn.....	104,012

Cities of Scotland.

Glasgow.....	511,532
Edinburgh.....	228,190
Dundee.....	142,454
Aberdeen.....	105,054
Greenock.....	68,897
Leith.....	61,168
Paisley.....	55,642

Cities of Ireland.

Dublin.....	249,486
Belfast.....	207,671
Cork.....	78,361
Limerick.....	38,900
Londonderry.....	29,947
Waterford.....	22,401

SWEDEN	4,500,000
Stockholm.....	173,000

NORWAY	1,900,000
Christiania.....	77,000

DENMARK	2,100,000
Copenhagen.....	235,000

RUSSIA	76,325,000
St. Petersburg.....	670,000
Moscow.....	602,000
Odessa.....	185,000
Warsaw.....	308,000

GERMAN EMPIRE	45,200,000
Berlin.....	1,100,000
Hamburg.....	393,000
Dresden.....	221,000
Breslau.....	239,000
Leipsic.....	127,000
Munich.....	200,000

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY	38,000,000
Vienna.....	1,020,000
Buda-Pesth.....	270,000
Prague.....	190,000
Trieste.....	109,000

HOLLAND	4,200,000
Amsterdam.....	302,000
Rotterdam.....	143,000
The Hague.....	108,000

BELGIUM	5,536,000
Brussels.....	391,000
Antwerp.....	160,000
Ghent.....	130,000

FRANCE	37,000,000
Paris.....	2,000,000
Lyons.....	343,000
Marseilles.....	320,000
Bordeaux.....	215,000

SWITZERLAND	2,800,000
Berne.....	36,000
Geneva.....	76,000

SPAIN	16,300,000
Madrid.....	367,000
Barcelona.....	216,000
Valencia.....	153,000

PORTUGAL	4,350,000
Lisbon.....	265,000
Oporto.....	108,000

ITALY	28,250,000
Rome.....	234,000
Naples.....	451,000
Milan.....	262,000
Turin.....	214,000
Florence.....	168,000

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

87

GREECE	2,000,000
Athens.....	48,000
TURKEY	5,600,000
Constantinople.....	600,000
Adrianople.....	61,000
EASTERN ROUMELIA	816,000
Philippopolis.....	28,000
BULGARIA	2,000,000
Sophia.....	50,000
ROUMANIA	5,376,000
Bucharest.....	178,000

SERVIA	1,700,000
Belgrade.....	27,000
MONTENEGRO	286,000

ASIA.

ASIATIC RUSSIA	15,000,000
Tiflis.....	104,000
Tashkent.....	86,000
ASIATIC TURKEY	17,000,000
Smyrna.....	150,000
Damascus.....	150,000
Jerusalem.....	28,000

ARABIA	5,000,000
PERSIA	7,000,000
Teheran.....	100,000

AFGHANISTAN	4,000,000
Cabool.....	60,000

BEOOOCHISTAN	1,000,000
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INDIA	255,000,000
Calcutta.....	800,000
Bombay.....	645,000
Madras.....	400,000
Laeknow.....	285,000
Benares.....	175,000

ISLAND OF CEYLON	2,755,000
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BURMAH	4,000,000
Mandalay.....	90,000

SIAM	7,000,000
Bangkok.....	255,000

ANAM	21,000,000
Hue.....	50,000

CHINESE EMPIRE	430,000,000
Pekin.....	1,500,000
Canton.....	1,500,000

JAPAN	35,000,000
Tokio.....	1,000,000

AFRICA.

MAROCCO	3,000,000
Morocco.....	60,000

ALGERIA	3,000,000
Algiers.....	53,000

TUNIS	2,000,000
Tunis.....	120,000

TRIPOLI	1,000,000
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EGYPT	5,500,000
(Or, including Nubia, Kordofan, etc., 16,500,000.)	
Cairo.....	350,000
Alexandria.....	212,000
Khartoum.....	30,000

ABYSSINIA	3,000,000
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LIBERIA	700,000
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SIERRA LEONE	39,000
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CAPE COLONY	1,150,000
Cape Town.....	45,000

NATAL	355,000
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ORANGE RIVER REPUBLIC	150,000
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MADAGASCAR	2,500,000
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OCEANIA.

SUMATRA	2,500,000
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JAVA	18,500,000
Batavia.....	135,000

BORNEO	2,000,000
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CELEBES	4,000,000
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MOLUCCAS	796,000
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	6,000,000
Manila.....	250,000

AUSTRALIA:—	
Queensland.....	195,000
Brisbane.....	25,000
New South Wales.....	662,000
Sydney.....	174,000
Victoria.....	868,000
Melbourne.....	245,000
South Australia.....	236,000
Adelaide.....	70,000
West Australia.....	27,000
Perth.....	7,000

TASMANIA	107,000
Hobart Town.....	20,000

NEW ZEALAND	415,000
Wellington.....	22,000

NEW GUINEA	800,000
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NEW HEBRIDES	200,000
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FEEJEE ISLANDS	100,000
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SANDWICH ISLANDS	58,000
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LENGTH IN MILES

OF THE

Principal Rivers of the World.

NORTH AMERICA.

River.	Length in Miles.	Country.
Mississippi (following the Missouri).....	4,200.....	United States.
Mississippi proper.....	3,200.....	United States.
MacKenzie.....	2,400.....	Dominion of Canada.
Yukon.....	2,000.....	U. S. (Alaska).
St. Lawrence (with Great Lakes).....	2,000.....	{ Dominion of Canada and United States.
Saskatchewan and Nelson.....	1,800.....	Dominion of Canada.
Rio Grande.....	1,800.....	U. S. and Mexico.
Columbia.....	1,200.....	{ United States and Dominion of Canada.
Colorado.....	1,100.....	United States.
Peace.....	1,100.....	Dominion of Canada.
Churchill.....	1,000.....	Dominion of Canada.
Great Fish.....	900.....	Dominion of Canada.
Athabasca.....	800.....	Dominion of Canada.
South Saskatchewan.....	800.....	Dominion of Canada.
North Saskatchewan.....	770.....	Dominion of Canada.
Ottawa.....	800.....	Dominion of Canada.
Red River.....	700.....	{ United States and Dominion of Canada.
Fraser.....	700.....	Dominion of Canada.
Assiniboine.....	450.....	Dominion of Canada.
St. John.....	450.....	{ Dominion of Canada and United States.
St. Maurice.....	400.....	Dominion of Canada.
Saguenay.....	400.....	Dominion of Canada.
Miramichi.....	225.....	Dominion of Canada.
Madawaska.....	200.....	Dominion of Canada.
Restigouche.....	200.....	Dominion of Canada.
Thames.....	160.....	Dominion of Canada.
Potawawa.....	150.....	Dominion of Canada.
Sanguen.....	150.....	Dominion of Canada.

River.	Length in Miles.	Country.
Grand.....	130.....	Dominion of Canada.
Peticodiac.....	100.....	Dominion of Canada.
Richelieu.....	75.....	Dominion of Canada.
Trent.....	70.....	Dominion of Canada.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Amazon.....	4,000.....	Brazil.
La Plata and Parana.....	2,500.....	{ Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Brazil.
Orinoco.....	1,600.....	Venezuela.
San Francisco.....	1,400.....	Brazil.
Para and Tocantins.....	1,300.....	Brazil.

EUROPE.

Volga.....	2,400.....	Russia.
Danube.....	1,850.....	{ Austria, Roumania, Servia, and Bulgaria.
Dnieper.....	1,200.....	Russia.
Don.....	1,100.....	Russia.
Ural.....	1,040.....	Russia.
Petchora.....	900.....	Russia.
Rhine.....	880.....	Germany and Holland.
Dwina.....	700.....	Russia.
Dniester.....	700.....	Russia.
Elbe.....	670.....	Germany.
Vistula.....	620.....	Russia and Germany.
Oder.....	550.....	Germany.
Loire.....	550.....	France.
Meuse.....	550.....	France and Belgium.
Tagus.....	525.....	Spain and Portugal.
Duna.....	500.....	Russia.

RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

River.	Length in Miles.	Country.
Rhone.....	490.....	France.
Po.....	450.....	Italy.
Douro.....	450.....	Spain and Portugal.
Seine.....	430.....	France.
Ebro.....	420.....	Spain.
Guadiana.....	400.....	Spain.
Niemen.....	400.....	Russia.
Garonne.....	350.....	France.
Weser.....	350.....	Germany.
Guadalquivir.....	300.....	Spain.
Scheldt.....	225.....	Holland.
Thames.....	220.....	England.
Severn.....	220.....	England.
Shannon.....	220.....	Ireland.
Tiber.....	185.....	Italy.
Tay.....	130.....	Scotland.
Clyde.....	100.....	Scotland.

River.	Length in Miles.	Country.
Amoor.....	2,640.....	Chinese Empire.
Hoangho.....	2,600.....	China.
Obi.....	2,500.....	Russia (Siberia).
Lena.....	2,400.....	Russia (Siberia).
Mekong.....	2,000.....	Further India.
Brahmapootra.....	2,000.....	India.
Indus.....	1,850.....	India.
Euphrates.....	1,750.....	Russia.
Ganges.....	1,600.....	India.
Irawaddy.....	1,200.....	India.
Tigris.....	1,150.....	Russia.
Syr or Sihon.....	990.....	Russia.
Amoo or Oxus.....	960.....	Turkestan.

ASIA.

Yang-tse-Kiang.....	3,200.....	China.
Yenesei.....	2,900.....	Russia (Siberia).

AFRICA.

Nile.....	3,300.....	Egypt.
Congo.....	3,000.....	{ Central and Western Africa.
Niger.....	2,500.....	Western Africa.
Zambesi.....	1,600.....	South Africa.
Orange or Gariep.....	1,000.....	South Africa.

Mountains of the World.

NORTH AMERICA.

Peak.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Country.
Mt. St. Elias.....	Sierra Nevada.	19,500...	U. S. (Alaska).
St. Helen's.....	Sierra Nevada.	15,750...	United States.
Jefferson.....	Sierra Nevada.	15,500...	United States.
Whitney.....	Sierra Nevada.	14,898...	United States.
Fairweather.....	Sierra Nevada.	14,780...	U. S. (Alaska).
Shasta.....	Sierra Nevada.	14,442...	United States.
Hood.....	Sierra Nevada.	14,360...	United States.
Hooker.....	Rocky.....	16,700...	Dominion of Canada.
Brown.....	Rocky.....	15,900...	Dominion of Canada.
Long's Peak.....	Rocky.....	14,270...	United States.
Pike's Peak.....	Rocky.....	14,147...	United States.
Washington.....	White.....	6,428...	United States.
Black Mountain.....	Alleghany.....	4,476...	United States.
Popocatepetl.....	.....	17,720...	Mexico.
Orizaba.....	.....	17,374...	Mexico.
Iztaccihuatl.....	.....	15,705...	Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Nevada de Sorata.....	Andes.....	21,812...	Bolivia.
Aconcagua.....	Andes.....	22,822...	Chill.

Peak.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Country.
Chimborazo.....	Andes.....	21,422...	Ecuador.
Cotopaxi.....	Andes.....	18,875...	Ecuador.
Pichinea.....	Andes.....	15,922...	Ecuador.

EUROPE.

Elbruz.....	Caucasus.....	18,490.	
Mont Blanc.....	Alps.....	15,791...	Switzerland.
Mt. Olympus.....	Pindus.....	9,759...	Turkey.
	Pyrenees.....	11,168...	France and Spain.
	Sierra Nevada.....	11,660...	Spain.
	Balkans.....	9,700...	{ Bulgaria and Roumelia.
Corno.....	Apennines.....	9,590.	Italy.
Etna.....	.....	10,874...	Italy (Is. Sicily).
Vesuvius.....	Apennines.....	9,950	Italy.
Ben Nevis.....	.....	4,406.	Scotland.
Ben Macduh.....	.....	4,296	Scotland.
Cairn Gorm.....	.....	4,090.	Scotland.
Snowdon.....	.....	3,590.	Wales.
Scaw Fell.....	.....	3,229.	England.
Carn-tual.....	.....	3,401.	Ireland.

MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

ASIA.

Peak.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Country.
Everest.....	Himalayas.....	29,002.....	India.
Demavend.....	Elburz.....	21,500.....	Persia.
Ararat.....	Taurus.....	17,112.....	Armenia.
	Mountains of Lebanon... }	12,000.....	Syria.
Heron.....		9,380.....	Palestine.
Sinai.....		9,302.....	Arabia.

AFRICA.

Kilimandjaro.....	22,814.....	Eastern Coast.
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Peak.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Country.
Kenia.....		20,000.....	Eastern Coast.
Miltzin.....	Atlas.....	11,400.....	Marocco.
Teneriffe.....		12,182.....	Canary Islands.
Fogo.....		9,000.....	Cape Verde Islands.

OCEANIA.

Kosciusko.....	7,308.....	Australia.
Kassoumba.....	15,000.....	Sumatra.
Mauna Loa.....	13,760.....	Sandwich Islands.
Kilauea.....	3,970.....	Sandwich Islands.
Mt. Cook.....	13,200.....	New Zealand.
Ruapahu.....	9,000.....	New Zealand.

Country.
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Verde Islands.

ralia.
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wich Islands.
wich Islands.
Zealand.
Zealand.

