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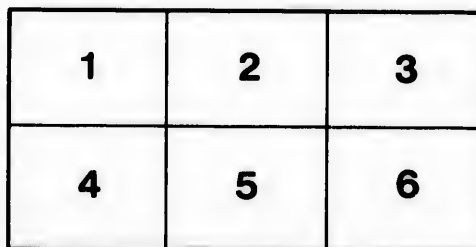
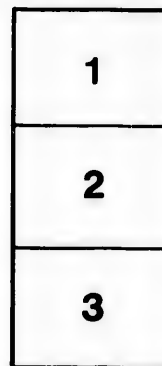
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# GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA,

WITH A BRIEF

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF THE PUPILS OF THE

**Institution for the Deaf & Dumb,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

BY J. SCOTT HUTTON,

PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTION.

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HALIFAX, N. S.  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM MACNAB, 11 PRINCE STREET.

1869

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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE present epitome has been compiled to meet the local wants of the Deaf and Dumb School, Halifax—the common text-books of Geography being unsuited to the peculiar requirements of deaf-mute instruction—and, after being used in manuscript for some years, is now printed for the greater convenience of our Teachers and Pupils.

The manual consists chiefly of three parts—a list of Geographical Terms and Phrases, an outline of the Geography of the Province in a catechetical form, and a brief Introduction to General Geography.

The Geographical Terms are *unaccompanied* by explanations, as mere verbal definitions would be comparatively useless at the stage, and for the class of learners, for which the book is intended. The “terms and phrases” are designed to be explained and illustrated by the Teacher, by means of signs, diagrams, and frequent reference to the map. At a subsequent stage the pupil may be required to attempt verbal definitions and examples of his own.

J. S. H.



# THE WORLD—THE EARTH—THE GLOBE.

AMERICA.

ASIA.

EUROPE.

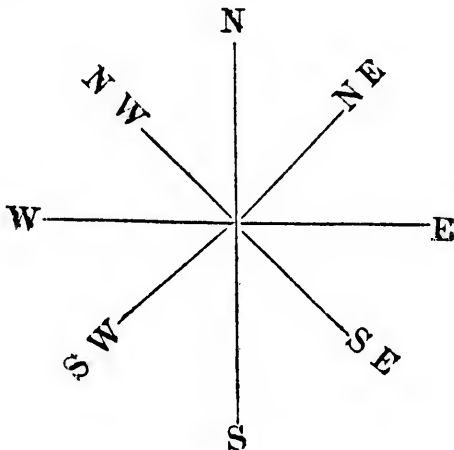
THE GLOBE.

AFRICA.

AUSTRALIA.

OCEANIA.

## DIRECTIONS, OR POINTS OF THE COMPASS.



## PARTS OF A COUNTRY.

NORTH-WESTERN PART.	NORTHERN PART.	NORTH-EASTERN PART.
WESTERN PART.	CENTRAL PART.	EASTERN PART.
SOUTH-WESTERN PART.	SOUTHERN PART.	SOUTH-EASTERN PART.

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# GEOGRAPHY OF NOVA SCOTIA, &c.

## GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

### 1.--PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

#### LAND:

**Continents,  
Islands,  
Groups of Islands.**

A Continent. }  
A Group of Islands. }  
A Cluster of Islands. }  
A Peninsula.

An Isthmus. }  
A Cape. }  
A Promontory. }  
A Point. }  
A Headland, Naze, Ness }  
or Mull. }

The Coast or Shore. }  
A Mountain. }  
The top of..... }  
The summit ..... }  
The base }  
The bottom }  
The sides }  
A Chain of Mountains. }  
A Range of Mountains. }  
A Mountain Range. }  
A Hill. }

Of a Mountain.

The slope of a Hill. }  
A Volcano. }  
A Burning Mountain. }  
A Valley, Vale, or Dell. }  
A Plain.

#### WATER.

**Oceans, Gulfs,  
Seas, Lakes,  
Rivers.**

An Ocean. The Ocean. }  
A Sea. The Sea. }  
A Strait or Gut. }  
A Sound or Channel.

A Gulf or Bay. }  
A Lake, Loch, or Lough. }  
A River.

Of a River

The Mouth of..... }  
The Source }  
The Banks }  
The Current }  
The Stream }  
The Channel }  
The Bed }  
The Course }  
The Basin }  
A Branch of... }  
A Tributary of }  
An Affluent of }

Rapids. Falls. }  
Cascade. Cataract.

An Estuary or Frith. }  
An Archipelago.

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A Forest.	A Road or Roadstead.
A Desert or Wilderness.	A Harbour.    A Port.    }
A Swamp or Bog.    }	A Haven.    A Creek.    }
A Fen or Marsh.    }	A Cove.    An Inlet.    }
A Plateau.	An Arm of the Sea.
A Tableland.	The Head of the Harbour.
A Prairie or Grassy } Plain.	The Mouth of the Harbour.    }
A Savannah.    }	The Entrance of the Harbour.    }
A Pampa or Grassy } Plain.	A Current.
	The Tide.
	High Water—Full Tide.
	Low Water—Ebb Tide.

## II.—POLITICAL DIVISIONS, &c., OF THE EARTH.

A Country.	A Village.
A Province.	A Settlement.
A County.	A Town
A Township.	A City.
A Parish.	County Town.
A District.	Chief Town.
A Territory.	Chief City.
A State.	Capital=Metropolis.
A Department.	A Canton.
<hr/>	
An Empire.	A Republic.
A Kingdom.	A Principality.
A Monarchy.	A Duchy.
A Limited Monarchy.	A Despotic Government.
A Constitutional Gov't.	An Absolute Government.

### Rulers.

Emperor—Empress.	Prince—Princess.
King—Queen.	Sultan—Sultana.
Czar—Czarina.	Shah.
Duke—Duchess.	President.
Archduke—Archduchess.	Governor=Chief.

### Legislature.

Parliament or Diet.	Chamber of Deputies.
House of Assembly.	Legislative Council.
House of Commons.	House of Lords.
House of Representatives.	Chamber of Peers.
Congress.	Senate.

## COUNTRY.

## RULER.

The Emperor of France,	{ The Emperor and Empress of the French.
The Empire of Russia,	The Czar of Russia.
The Empire of Turkey,	The Sultan of Turkey.
The Kingdom of Italy,	The King of Italy.
The Kingdom of Great Britain,	The Queen of Great Britain.
The Republic of the United States,	{ The President of the United States.
The Principality of Saxe Co- burg and Gotha,	{ The Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
The Duchy of Westphalia,	The Duke of Westphalia.
The Archduchy of Austria,	The Archduke of Austria.
The Province of Nova Scotia,	The Governor of Nova Scotia.

## III.—VARIOUS PHRASES.

The Continent of America. }	The Peninsula of Halifax.
The American Continent. }	The Peninsula of Nova Scotia.
The Continent of Europe. }	The Peninsula of Florida.
The European Continent. }	&c., &c.
The Continent of Africa. }	The Gulf of Mexico.
The African Continent. }	The Gulf of St. Lawrence.
The Continent of Asia. }	&c., &c.
The Asiatic Continent. }	The Bay of Fundy.
	The Bay of Biscay.
	&c., &c.
The Island of Newfoundland.	The Sea of Japan.
The Island of Cape Breton.	The Sea of Kamtschatka.
The Island of Great Britain.	&c., &c.
&c., &c.	The Strait of Canso.
The Isthmus of Chignecto.	The Strait of Belisle.
The Isthmus of Panama.	&c., &c.
&c., &c.	Our own Province = This Prov.
The Mouth of the St. Lawrence	The neighbouring Province.
The Source of St. Lawrence.	The adjoining Province,
The Source of the Mississippi.	The sister Provinces. }
The Mouth of the Mississippi.	The neighbouring Provinces } &c., &c.
Branch of the Shubenacadie.	
Tributary of the Mississippi.	
&c., &c.	The British Provinces.
The Deserts of Arabia.	The British Colonies.
The Desert of Sahara.	The Brit. American Colonies.
The Plains of Mexico.	The Australian Colonies.
The Prairies of the West.	Our African Colonies.
The Pampas of South America.	Our Asiatic Colonies.
&c., &c.	The Colony of Natal.



## V. IMAGINARY LINES, &amp;c., ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The **Axis** of the Earth.

**The Poles.**

The North Pole,

The South Pole.

**The Equator.**

The Equinoctial Line

**Hemispheres.**

The Northern Hemisphere,

The Southern Hemisphere,

The Eastern Hemisphere,

The Western Hemisphere.

**The Polar Circles.**

The Arctic Circle,

The Antarctic Circle.

**The Tropics.**

The Tropic of Cancer,

The Tropic of Capricorn.

**Zones.**

The Torrid Zone,

The North Frigid Zone,

The South Frigid Zone,

The N. Temperate Zone,

The S. Temperate Zone.

**Meridians.**

The first Meridian.

**Parallels.**

**Longitude.**

West Longitude,

East Longitude.

**Latitude.**

North Latitude,

South Latitude.

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds.

**Equinoxes.**

The Spring Equinox, }

The Vernal Equinox, }

The Autumnal Equinox,

The Equinoctial Gales.

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**QUESTIONS.**


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**INTRODUCTORY.**

1. What is the name of the building you are now living in?
2. What *street* is the Institution in?
3. What *city* is the street in?
4. What *country* is Halifax in?
5. What part of the world is Nova Scotia in?
6. What part of America is it in?
7. Are you a native of this city?
8. Are you a native of this country?
9. What is your *native place*?
10. What is your *native country*?
11. What part of the country do you belong to?

## THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

## History, &amp;c.

1. *What is the name of this country ?*  
*Ans.*—Nova Scotia.
2. *Was it always so called ?*  
 No; it was originally called "ACADIE" or "ACADIA."
3. *What was the original name of this country ?*
4. *What is the meaning of the name "Nova Scotia."*  
 It means "NEW SCOTLAND."
5. *How did it receive this name ?*  
 It was so called by the first settlers, who came from Scotland.
6. *How old is Nova Scotia ?*  
 Between 200 and 300 years old.
7. *When was Nova Scotia first discovered, and by whom ?*  
 It was discovered by JOHN and SEBASTIAN CABOT, in the year 1497, (about 370 years ago).
8. *By whom was it first settled ?*  
 By DE MONTS, who established a French colony at Port Royal, Annapolis, in the year 1605.
9. *Does it still belong to the French ?*  
 No; after long wars between the British and the French, it was finally ceded to the British in the year 1713.
10. *To whom does Nova Scotia now belong ?*
11. *When did the British obtain final possession of it ?*
12. *What is the Capital of Nova Scotia ?*  
 THE CITY OF HALIFAX.
13. *When was the City of Halifax founded, and by whom ?*  
 On the 21st of June, in the year 1749, by Governor CORNWALLIS.
14. *How old is Halifax now ?*
15. *How did Halifax receive its name ?*  
 It was so named, in honour of the EARL of HALIFAX in England.
16. *What was the ancient Capital of the Province ?*  
 Port Royal, or Annapolis.
17. *By whom was Annapolis founded ? When ?*
18. *What two countries form the Province of Nova Scotia ?*  
 Nova Scotia Proper, and the Island of Cape Breton.
19. *In which of them are we now ?*
20. *To which do you belong ?*
21. *Is Nova Scotia Proper an island ?*  
 No it is a PENINSULA.

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NOVA SCOTIA PROPER AND CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

22. *What lies between Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton?*  
The Strait of CANSO.
23. *Were Nova Scotia and Cape Breton always one Province?*  
No; they were once separate Provinces, but were united under one Government in 1819.
24. *When were they united?*
25. *Tell me the name of your native County.*
26. *In what direction does it lie from here?*
27. *Give me the names of the Towns and Villages of your own County.*
28. *Name the Townships of it?*
29. *Into how many Counties is Nova Scotia Proper divided?*  
Into fourteen.
30. *Into how many Counties is Cape Breton Island divided?*  
Into four Counties.
31. *How many counties in the whole Province?*  
Eighteen.
32. *Name them.*

COUNTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. HALIFAX County.   | 8. KINGS County.        |
| 2. LUNENBURG County. | 9. HANTS County.        |
| 3. QUEENS County.    | 10. CUMBERLAND County.  |
| 4. SHELBRUNE County. | 11. COLCHESTER County.  |
| 5. YARMOUTH County.  | 12. PICTOU County.      |
| 6. DIGBY County,     | 13. ANTIGONISH County.  |
| 7. ANNAPOLIS County. | 14. GUYSBOROUGH County. |

COUNTIES IN CAPE BRETON.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 15. INVERNESS County. | 17. CAPE BRETON County. |
| 16. VICTORIA County.  | 18. RICHMOND County.    |

Productions, &c., of the Province.

33. *Tell me the principal Gold Diggings in the Province?*
- |                    |   |                        |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| Stormont Diggings, | } | In Guysborough County. |
| Wine Harbour “     |   |                        |
| Sherbrooke “       |   |                        |
| Tangier “          | } | In Halifax County.     |
| Waverly “          |   |                        |
| Montague “         |   |                        |
| Oldham “           |   |                        |
| Mount Uniacke “    | } | In Hants County.       |
| Kenfrew “          |   |                        |

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34. *What are the principal Coal Mines?*  
 Sydney Mines, }  
 Lingan " } In Cape Breton.  
 Glace Bay " }  
 Gowrie " }  
 Albion " } In Pictou County.  
 Westville " }  
 The Joggins Mines, In Cumberland County.
35. *Where are there Iron Mines?*  
 Near Folly River, Colchester County, and at Nictaux  
 in Annapolis County.
36. *Where is Copper found?*  
 At Cheticamp, Inverness County.
37. *Where are there large Plaster Quarries?*  
 Near Windsor, Hants County.
38. *What County is noted for Grindstone Quarries?*  
 Cumberland.
39. *What County is noted for its Apples and Cheese?*  
 Annapolis.
40. *What County is noted for its Potatoes, Hay, and Fruit?*  
 Kings County.
41. *What Counties are noted for Ship-building?*  
 Hants, Yarmouth, Digby, Pictou, Colchester and  
 Cumberland.
42. *Which are noted for the Fisheries?*  
 Shelburne, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysboro, and  
 Richmond.
43. *What are the chief Counties for Farming?*  
 Colchester, Kings, Cumberland, Annapolis, Pictou  
 and Hants.
44. *What is Digby County noted for?*  
 For the Herring Fishery, and Ship-building.
45. *For what is Pictou County noted?*
46. *For what is Hants County noted?*
47. *What is Kings County noted for?*
48. *What is Yarmouth County noted for?*
49. *What is Cumberland County noted for?*
50. *What is Colchester County noted for?*
51. *For what is Cape Breton noted?*
52. *For what is Annapolis County famous?*
53. *How is Annapolis Town remarkable?*
54. *What are Cornwallis and Horton noted for?*  
 For their fertile dyke lands.
55. *What is Cornwallis sometimes called?*  
 The "Garden of Nova Scotia."

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56. *Why so?*

On account of its beauty and fertility.

57. *What Counties are noted for their Gold?*

58. *Which Counties are noted for their Coal?*

59. *Which are noted for their Iron?*

**Principal Rivers.**

64. *Trace on the Map the following Rivers.*

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| St. Mary's River, . . .     | } Flowing into the Atlantic.             |
| Musquodoboit River,         |  |
| LaHave River, . . . . .     |  |
| Liverpool River, . . .      |  |
| Port Medway River, }        |  |
| Annapolis River, . . . . .  | } Flowing into Annapolis Basin.          |
| Cornwallis River, . . . . . | } Flowing into Minas Basin.              |
| Avon River, . . . . .       | } Flowing into Cobequid Bay.             |
| Shubenacadie River, }       |  |
| Stewiacke River,            | } Flowing into the Shubenacadie.         |
| Pugwash River, . . . . .    | } Flowing into Northumberland Strait.    |
| Wallace River, . . . . .    |  |
| East River, Pictou, . . .   |  |
| Margarie River, . . . . .   | } Flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. |
| Mabou River, . . . . .      |  |

65. *Which is the largest River in Nova Scotia?*  
The Shubenacadie.

**Principal Bays.**

60. *Find on the Map the following Bays.*

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Bay of Fundy,   | Margaret's Bay,   |
| Chiegnecto Bay, | Chodabucto Bay,   |
| Bay Verte,      | St. George's Bay, |
| Cobequid Bay,   | St. Ann's Bay.    |
| St. Mary's Bay, | St. Peter's Bay,  |

61. *Which is the largest Bay in the Province?*  
The Bay of Fundy.

62. *How is the Bay of Fundy remarkable?*  
For its great tides, which rise as high as 60 or 70 feet.

**Principal Harbours.**

63. *Find out on the Map the following Harbours in Nova Scotia Proper.*

Canso,	Lunenburg Harbour,	
Country Harbour,	Liverpool Harbour,	
St. Mary's,	Port Medway,	69. Fi
Wine Harbour,	Locke's Island,	
Mary Joseph,	Shelburne Harbour,	
Halifax Harbour,	Barrington Harbour,	
Sambro Harbour,	Yarmouth Harbour,	
Sheet Harbour,	Annapolis Basin,	70. W
Ship Harbour,	Port Williams,	
Pope's Harbour,	Harbourville, (Kings Co.)	
Advocate Harbour	Tatamagouche Bay,	71. W
Cumberland Basin,	Pictou Harbour,	It is
Pegwash Harbour,	Antigonish Harbour.	
Wallace Harbour,	Musquodoboit Harbaour	
Merigomish Harbour,		72. Fi

## IN CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Ship Harbour,	Sydney Harbour,
Port Mulgrave,	Mainadieu Harbonr,
Port Hood,	Louisburg Harbour,
Margarie Harbour,	Gabarus Harbour,
St. Ann's Harbour,	Ariehat Harbour,

70. *What is said of Halifax Harbour?*  
It is one of the finest in the world.

**Principal Capes.**

65. *Find out on the Map the following Capes.*

Cape North,	Cape George,
Cape Sable,	Cape Split,
Cape Canso,	Cape Chiegnecto,
Cape Sambro,	Lingan Head,
Cape Blomidon,	Cape Breton.

72. *For what are Cape North and Cape Sable remarkable?*  
For storms and shipwrecks.

**Principal Mountains.**

73. *Find out on the Map the following Mountatns.*

## RANGES.

The Cobequid Mountains.	
The North	“
The South	“
The Antigonish	“
The Inverness	“

## SINGLE MOUNTAINS.

Mount Thom,
Cape George,
Cape Porcupine,
Cape Blomidon
Aspotogan.

74. *Which are the highest mountains in the Province?*  
The Inverness Mountains, about 1,500 feet high.

**Principal Islands.**

69. *Find out on the map the following Islands.*
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sable Island,      | Pictou Island,     |
| Cape Sable Island, | St. Paul's Island, |
| Long Island        | Boulardarie,       |
| Locke's Island     | Isle Madame.       |
70. *What is there remarkable about Sable Island?*  
It is noted for its wild ponies; also, as a very dangerous place for ships.
71. *What about St. Paul's Island?*  
It is rocky and stormy, and many shipwrecks happen there.

**Principal Lakes.**

72. *Find out on the Map the following Lakes.*
- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Grand Lake,       | } .....In Halifax Co.   |
| Ship Harbour Lake |                         |
| Sherbrooke Lake   | .....In Lunenburg Co.   |
| Lake Rossignol    | .....In Queen's Co.     |
| Tusket Lakes      | .....In Yarmouth Co.    |
| Lake Ainslie      | .....In Inverness C. B. |
| Bras D'or Lake    | .....In Cape Breton.    |
73. *What is the largest Lake in the Province?*  
The BRAS D'OR.
74. *Is it salt water, or fresh?*  
Salt—It is AN ARM OF THE SEA.
75. *What is the largest fresh-water Lake?*  
Lake ROSSIGNOL, Queen's County.
76. *Which is the largest fresh-water Lake in Cape Breton?*  
Lake AINSLIE.

**Principal Towns and Villages.**

77. *Find out on the Map the following Towns and Villages.*
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| HALIFAX CITY,   | AMHERST,         |
| DARTMOUTH,      | PUGWASH,         |
| LUNENBURG TOWN, | WALLACE,         |
| LIVERPOOL,      | TATAMAGOUCHE,    |
| PORT MEDWAY,    | PICTOU TOWN,     |
| BRIDGEWATER,    | NEW GLASGOW,     |
| BARRINGTON,     | ALBION MINES,    |
| SHELBURNE TOWN, | WESTVILLE,       |
| ARGYLE,         | TRURO,           |
| YARMOUTH TOWN,  | UPPER STEWIAKKE, |
| WEYMOUTH,       | SHUBENACADIE,    |

DIGBY TOWN,  
ANNAPOLIS TOWN,  
BRIDGETOWN,  
LAWRENCETOWN,  
BERWICK,  
KENTVILLE,  
CANNING,  
WOLFBVILLE,  
WINDSOR  
HANTSPORT,  
PARRSBORO,

MUSQUODOBOIT,  
SHERBROOKE,  
ANTIGONISHE TOWN,  
PORT HOOD,  
MABOU,  
BADDECK,  
INGANISHE,  
THE BAR,  
SYDNEY,  
ARICHAT,  
GUYSBORO.

Lunc  
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78. *Names the three largest Towns in the Province ?*  
Halifax, Yarmouth, and Pictou.
79. *What is the Capital of the Province ?*  
Halifax,
80. *What is the population of Halifax ?*  
About 30,000.
81. *For what is Halifax noted ?*  
For its noble Harbour, its strong Citadel, and its  
extensive Dockyard and Shipping.
82. *What is the population of Pictou and Yarmouth ?*  
About 3,000 each.
83. *For what are Pictou and Yarmouth noted ?*  
For their trade and shipping.
84. *What is Windsor noted for ?*  
For its Gypsum or Plaster Quarries.
85. *What is Truro noted for ?*  
For being the seat of the Normal School
86. *How is Annapolis famous ?*  
As the ancient Capital of the Province. It was  
formerly called Port Royal.

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89. Y  
90. Y  
91. Y  
92. Y  
93. Y  
94. Y  
95. Y  
96. Y

**County, Township, Town.**

87. *Distinguish and point out the following :—*
- |                     |                            |      |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------|
| Halifax County—     | The County of Halifax.     |      |
| Halifax Township—   | The Township of Halifax.   | 98.  |
| Halifax City—       | The City of Halifax.       |      |
| Pictou County—      | The County of Pictou.      | 99.  |
| Pictou Township—    | The Township of Pictou.    | 100. |
| Pictou Town—        | The Town of Pictou.        | 101. |
| Cape Breton Island— | The Island of Cape Breton. | 102. |
| Cape Breton County— | The County of Cape Breton. |      |

IT,  
TOWN,

Lunenburg County—The County of Lunenburg.  
Lunenburg Township—The Township of Lunenburg.  
Lunenburg Town—The Town of Lunenburg.

Annapolis County—The County of Annapolis.  
Annapolis Township—The Township of Annapolis.  
Annapolis Town—The Town of Annapolis.

Yarmouth County—The County of Yarmouth.  
Yarmouth Township—The Township of Yarmouth.  
Yarmouth Town—The Town of Yarmouth.

Antigonishe County—The County of Antigonishe.  
Antigonishe Township—The Township of Antigonishe.  
Antigonishe Town—The Town of Antigonishe.

Digby County—The County of Digby.  
Digby Township—The Township of Digby.  
Digby Town—The Town of Digby.

Guysboro County—The County of Guysboro.  
Guysboro Township—The Township of Guysboro.  
Guysboro Town—The Town of Guysboro.

adel, and  
uth ?

Shelburne County—The County of Shelburne.  
Shelburne Township—The Township of Shelburne.  
Shelburne Town—The Town of Shelburne.

88. What is your native COUNTY ?
89. What is your native TOWNSHIP ?
90. What is your native place ?
91. What county do you belong to ?
92. What township do you belong to ?
93. What place do you belong to ?
94. What county are you now in ?
95. What township are you now in ?
96. What city are you now in ?

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ince. It wa

### Extent, Boundaries, &c.

Halifax.  
of Halifax.  
ifax.  
Pietou.  
of Pietou.  
ctou.  
ape Breton.  
Cape Breton.

97. *What is the length and breadth of the Province ?*  
 Its greatest length is 390 miles, and its breadth varies from 100 to 30 miles.
98. *How is it bounded on the North ?*  
 By the Bay of Fundy, Chignecto Bay, New Brunswick, Northumberland Strait, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
99. *What bounds Nova Scotia on the South ?*
100. *What bounds it on the East ?*
101. *What bounds it on the West ?*
102. *How is it bounded on the South, East, and West ?*  
 By the Atlantic Ocean.

103. *On how many sides is Nova Scotia bounded by the sea?*
104. *What is the population of the Province?*  
About 380,000.
105. *For what is Nova Scotia noted?*  
For its extensive coast and numerous good harbours; its coal, plaster, iron, gold and other minerals; shipbuilding and its fisheries.
106. *What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia proper?*  
The Gut of Canso.
107. *What Counties lie on the Bay of Fundy?* (See Map).
108. *What Counties lie on the Northumberland Strait?*
109. *What Counties lie on the Gulf Coast?*
110. *What Counties lie on the Atlantic coast?*
111. *What Counties lie on the Strait of Canso?*
112. *What County borders on New Brunswick?*
113. *What is the N. E. extremity of Nova Scotia?*  
Cape North.
114. *What is the S. W. extremity of it?*  
Cape Sable.
115. *Where is SABLE ISLAND?*
116. *For what is it remarkable?*  
For its wild ponies; also for shipwrecks. It is a dangerous place for ships.
117. *For what is CAPE NORTH remarkable?*  
For its storms.
118. *What about CAPE SABLE?*  
It is a dangerous place for ships. It was there that the steamer "Hungarian" struck, and was lost, with all on board.
119. *Of what country does Nova Scotia form a part?*  
Of the DOMINION OF CANADA.
120. *When was the Dominion of Canada formed?*  
On the 1st of July, 1867.
121. *What Provinces are included in the Dominion?*  
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec.
122. *Of what does the Dominion of Canada form a part?*  
Of BRITISH AMERICA.
123. *Of what does British America form a part?*  
Of the BRITISH EMPIRE.
124. *Who is the HEAD or CHIEF RULER of the British Empire?*  
Her Majesty, QUEEN VICTORIA.
125. *Where does the Queen reside?*  
In LONDON, England.
126. *Who is the Governor of Nova Scotia?*
127. *Who is the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION?*

TABULAR VIEW OF NOVA SCOTIA.

by the sea?

Counties.	Popula.	Townships.
1 Halifax, .	49,000	{ Halifax, Dartmouth, Lawrencetown, Preston.
2 Pictou... .	29,000	Pictou, Egerton, Maxwelton.
3 C'p Breton	21,000	Sydney, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's.
4 Colechester	20,000	Truro, Onslow, Londonderry, Stirling.
5 Inverness,	20,000	Port Hood. Canso, Margarie. Ainslie.
6 Lunenburg	20,000	Chester, Lunenburg, New Dublin.
7 Cumberland	20,000	Amherst, Wallace, Parrsboro'.
8 Kings, ...	19,000	Horton, Cornwallis, Aylesford.
9 Hants, ...	18,000	{ Falmouth, Windsor, Newport, Rawdon, Douglas, Kempt, Maitland.
0 Annapolis,	17,000	Clements, Annapolis, Granville, Wilmot.
1 Yarmouth,	16,000	Yarmouth, Argyle.
12 Antigonish	15,000	{ Antigonish, Arisaig, Tracadie, St. Andrew's.
3 Digby,	15,000	Digby, Clare.
4 Guysboro',	13,000	Manchester, Guysboro', St. Mary's.
5 Richmond,	13,000	Arichat, Maitland, Lennox, Hawkesbury.
6 Shelburne,	11,000	Barrington, Shelburne.
7 Victoria, .	10,000	Sydney, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's.
8 Queens, ..	9,000	Liverpool, Guysboro'.

County Towns.	Villages and Settlements.
1 Halifax City, ..	{ Dartmouth, Bedford, Sackville, Upper Musquodoboit, Middle Musquodoboit, Chezetcook, Tangier, Margaret's Bay.
2 Pictou Town, .	{ New Glasgow, Albion Mines, Durham, Greenhill, River John, Merigonish.
3 Sydney, .....	{ The Bar, Lingan, Louisburg, Little Bras d'Or.
Truro, .....	{ Clifton, Tatamagouche, Great Village, Folly, Economy, Five Islands, Upper Stewiacke, Middle Stewiacke.
Port Hood, ...	{ Mabou, Ship Harbour, Plaster Cove, Whykokomagh, Broad Cove, Margarie, Lake Ainslie.
Lunenburg Tn,	{ Chester, Bridgewater, New Ross, New Germany, New Dublin, Petite Riviere.
Amherst, .....	{ Pugwash, Wallace, Parrsboro', Minudie, Maccan, West Chester.
Kentville, ....	{ Wolfville, Canning, Billtown, Berwick, Somerset, Williamsport, Canard.

DOMINION?



County Towns.	Villages and Settlements.
9 Windsor, . . . . .	{ Hantsport, Maitland, Walton, Kenneteo Brooklyn, The Gore, N.M. River, No Renfrew, Shubenacadie.
10 Annapolis Tn,	{ Bridgetown, Lawrence town, Paradi Caledonia, Middleton, Clementsport.
11 Yarmouth Tn,	{ Tusket, Hebron, Jebogue, Argyle.
12 Antigonish Tn,	{ St. Andrews. Little River, Tracadie, H bour Bouche.
13 Digby Town, .	{ Weymouth, Westport, Hillsburg, B River, Montegan.
13 Guysboro' Tn,	{ Sherbrooke, Canso, Port Mulgrave. Glencg. Caledonia.
14 Arichat. . . . .	{ Little Arichat, Discouse, Bourgeois.
15 Shelburne Tn,	{ Barrington, Locke's Island, Jordan Riv Sable River.
17 Baddeck, . . . . .	{ English Town, St. Ann's, Middle River.
18 Liverpool, . . . . .	{ Milton, Mill Village, Brookfield, Harne Port Medway, Caledonia.

### Examination Questions.

1. What is the name of this country?
  2. Was it always so called?
  3. What was the original name of this country?
  4. What is the meaning of the name Nova Scotia?
  5. How did it receive this name?
  6. How old is Nova Scotia?
  7. When was Nova Scotia first discovered, and by whom?
  8. By whom was it first settled?
  9. Does it still belong to the French?
  10. To whom does Nova Scotia now belong?
  11. When did the British obtain final possession of it?
  12. What is the Capital of Nova Scotia?
  13. When was the city of Halifax founded and by whom?
  14. How old is Halifax now?
  15. How did it receive its name?
  16. What was the ancient Capital of the Province?
  17. By whom was Annapolis founded? When?
- 
18. What two countries form the *Province of Nova Scotia*?
  19. In which of these are we now?
  20. To which of them do you belong?

- ents. . Is Nova Scotia Proper an Island?  
 . Were Nova Scotia Proper and Cape Breton always one Province?  
 on, Kennebeco. . When were they united?  
 . M. River, No. . Tell me the name of your *native county*?  
 e. . In what direction does it lie from here?  
 own, Paradi. . Give me the names of the TOWNS and VILLAGES of your  
 Clementsport. . own county?  
 Argyle. . Name the TOWNSHIPS of it?  
 ;, Tracadie, H. . Into how many COUNTIES is Nova Scotia Proper divided?  
 . Hillsburg, B. . Into how many Counties is Cape Breton Island divided?  
 . How many Counties in the whole Province?  
 . Name them.  
 ort Mulgrave. .  
 . Tell me the principal GOLD DIGGINGS in the Province?  
 ourgeois. . What are the principal COAL MINES?  
 nd, Jordan Ri. . Where are there IRON MINES?  
 . Where is COPPER found?  
 Middle River. . Where are there large PLASTER QUARRIES?  
 okfield, Harmo. . What county is noted for Grindstone quarries?  
 nia. . What county is noted for its APPLES and CHEESE?  
 . What county is noted for its POTATOES, HAY and FRUIT?  
 . What counties are noted for SHIPBUILDING?  
 . Which are noted for the FISHERIES?  
 . For what is HANTS noted?  
 . What is YARMOUTH noted for?  
 try? . For what is PICTOU county noted?  
 Scotia? . What is COLCHESTER noted for?  
 . What is LUNENBURG noted for? DIGBY? CUMBERLAND?  
 . For what is CAPE BRETON noted?  
 and by whom? . What do you know about CORNWALLIS?  
 . Why is it so called?  
 . Do you know anything particular about Herton?  
 .  
 sion of it? .  
 nd by whom? . Name some of the principal Rivers in Nova Scotia?  
 . Which is the largest?  
 . Where does the SHUBENACADIE flow into?  
 . Where does LaHave River flow into?  
 . Where does the EAST RIVER of Pictou flow into?  
 . Where does ST. MARY'S River empty?  
 . Where does the CORNWALLIS RIVER empty?  
 . Where does the STEWACKE RIVER flow into?  
 of Nova Scotia. . Where does the MUSQUODOBOIT RIVER flow into?  
 . Into what water does the ANNAPOLIS RIVER run?  
 . Into what water does the MARGARIE River run?

62. Mention some of the principal BAYS?  
 63. Which is the largest?  
 64. How is the Bay of *Fundy* remarkable?
- 
65. Name some of the HARBOURS on the Atlantic coast?  
 66. Mention some Harbours on the Gulf Shore?  
 67. Name some on the Bay of Fundy shore?  
 68. Name some on the Gut of Canso?  
 69. Mention some in Cape Breton?  
 70. What is said of Halifax Harbour?  
 71. Can you tell the principal CAPES of the Province?  
 72. Can you mention the principal MOUNTAINS?  
 73. Which are the highest?  
 74. What do you know about CAPE SABLE?  
 75. What about CAPE NORTH?  
 76. Tell me the names of a few ISLANDS?  
 77. What is there remarkable about SABLE ISLAND?  
 78. What about ST. PAUL'S ISLAND?  
 79. Name some of the principal LAKES in the Province?  
 80. Which is the largest Lake in the Province?  
 81. Is it salt water or fresh?  
 82. Which is the largest *fresh-water* lake?  
 83. Which is the largest fresh-water lake in Cape Breton?
- 
84. In what county is Windsor situated?  
 85. In which county is Truro situated?  
 86. In which county is Dartmouth situated?  
 87. Where are New Glasgow, Bridgewater, Liverpool?  
 88. Where are Argyle, Amherst, Lawrencetown, Kentville?  
 89. In which counties are the following places:—Weymouth, Berwick, Canning, Wolfville, Windsor, Bridgewater, Hantsport, Parrsboro, Pugwash, Wallace, Tatagouche, Westville, Stewiacke, Shubenacadie, A Mines, Musquodoboit, Sherbrooke, Port Hood, Miramichi, Baddeck, Sydney, the Bar, Arichat, Barrington.
- 
90. Name the three largest Towns in the Province?  
 91. What is the population of HALIFAX?  
 92. What is the population of PICTOU and YARMOUTH?  
 93. For what are they noted?  
 94. For what is WINDSOR noted?  
 95. What is TRURO noted for?  
 96. How is ANNAPOLIS TOWN famous?
- 
97. What is the length and breadth of the Province?  
 98. How is it bounded on *the North*?

Atlantic coast?  
are?

10. What bounds Nova Scotia on the South?
10. What bounds it on the East?
11. What bounds it on the West?
12. How is it bounded on the South, East and West?
13. On how many sides is Nova Scotia bounded by the sea?
14. What is the population of the Province?
15. For what is Nova Scotia noted?

Province?  
INS?

- 
6. What separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia Proper?
  7. What counties lie on the Bay of Fundy? (See map).
  8. Which counties lie on the Northumberland Strait?
  9. What counties lie on the Gulf coast?
  10. Which counties lie on the Atlantic Coast?

ISLAND?

1. What counties lie on the Strait of Canso, east side?
2. Which counties lie on the Gut of Canso, west side?
3. What county borders on New Brunswick?
4. How are Nova Scotia and New Brunswick connected?
5. What is the North-eastern extremity of the Province of Nova Scotia?

the Province?  
nce?

- . What is the South-western extremity of it?
- . Where is SABLE ISLAND?
- . For what is it remarkable?

n Cape Breton?

- . For what is CAPE NORTH remarkable?
- . What about CAPE SABLE?

?  
f, Liverpool?  
etown, Kentville  
places:—Weym  
indsor, Bridget  
Wallace, Tat  
hubenacadie, A  
e, Port Hood, M  
at, Barrington.

- 
- Of what country does Nova Scotia form a part?
  - When was the DOMINION OF CANADA formed?
  - What Provinces are included in the Dominion?
  - Of what does the Dominion form a part?
  - Of what does British America form a part?
  - Who is the CHIEF RULER of the BRITISH EMPIRE?
  - Where does HER MAJESTY reside?
  - Who is the Governor of Nova Scotia?
  - Who is the Governor General of the Dominion?
  - Where does he reside?

Province?

YARMOUTH?

Province?

# INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

## NAMES OF PLACES.

WHICH WE VERY OFTEN READ OR HEAR ABOUT.

**NOTE.**—Before entering on a systematic course of General Geography the pupils should be familiarized in an easy conversational way—by sight or otherwise—with the names and positions of the following places, with constant reference to the map or globe,—the Teacher being careful as they go along to associate each place with something memorable and characteristic, suited to the pupils' comprehension, and fitted to awaken interest in the subject, thus tending to fix the localities in their minds.

QUEBEC,  
(QUEBEC.)

NEW BRUNSWICK,  
(FREDERICTON.)

DOMINION OF  
CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA,  
(HALIFAX.)

ONTARIO,  
(TORONTO.)

### NORTH AMERICA.

Arctic Regions.

North-west Territory.      Greenland.

   Labrador.

   Quebec.

   New Brunswick.

   Newfoundland.

   Ontario.

   P. E. Island.

   Nova Scotia.

   Cape Breton.

   United States.

   Bermuda.

   West Indies.

   Mexico.

   South America.

GEOGRAPHY.

S.  
EAR ABOUT.

of General Geogra  
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following places,  
or being careful as  
memorable and ch  
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ttes in their minds

IRELAND.  
(DUBLIN.)

ENGLAND.  
(LONDON.)

MOTHER COUNTRY.

WALES.  
(SWANSEA.)

SCOTLAND.  
(EDINBURGH.)

PLACES IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

London,	Birmingham,	Staffordshire,
Edinburgh,	Leeds,	Lancashire,
Dublin,	Paisley,	Cornwall,
Liverpool,	Dundee,	Newcastle,
Glasgow,	Belfast,	Oxford,
Manchester,	Sheffield,	Cambridge.

PLACES IN EUROPE.

Great Britain, (HALIFAX)	Greece,	Paris,
Ireland,	Turkey,	Rome,
France,	Belgium,	St. Petersburg,
Spain,	Holland,	Berlin,
Germany,	Switzerland,	Amsterdam,
Russia,	Poland,	Venice,
Russia,	Hungary,	Vienna,
Italy,	Sweden,	Constantinople.

PLACES IN AMERICA.

Boston,	Washington,	British America,
Ireland New York,	Baltimore,	Canada,
St. John, N.B.	Cincinnati,	British Columbia,
Fredericton,	New Orleans,	United States,
Portland, Me.	Chicago,	The Northern States
Quebec,	San Francisco,	The Southern States'
Montreal,	St. Louis,	California,
Ottawa,	Mexico,	New England,
Toronto,	Panama,	The West Indies,
Charlottetown,	Rio Janeiro,	Brazil,
St. John's, N.F.L.	Valparaiso,	Peru,
Philadelphia,	Cape Horn,	Chili.

PLACES IN ASIA.

Palestine,	Japan.	Jeddo,
Turkey,	East Indies,	Pekin,
Arabia,	Calcutta,	Nankin,
China,	Madras,	Mecca,
India,	Bombay,	Jerusalem.

rnuda.  
t Indies.

Greenland.

Newfoundland.

Cape Breton.

South Am

## PLACES IN AFRICA.

Egypt.	Suez.	Cape of Good Hope.
Cairo.	Algiers.	Cape Town.
Alexandria.	Morocco.	Madagascar.
Abyssinia.	Guinea.	St. Helena.

## PLACES IN OCEANIA.

Australia.	New Zealand.	New Guinea.
Sydney.	Tasmania.	New Hebrides.
Melbourne.	Borneo.	Sandwich Islands.

## LEADING PLACES &amp;c. OF INTEREST.

## I.

1. AMERICA is the part of the world in which we live.
2. ASIA is the largest *continent* on the globe.
3. EUROPE is the smallest continent.
4. AFRICA is the driest and warmest continent.
5. THE PACIFIC is the largest *ocean* on the globe.
6. THE ATLANTIC is the stormiest ocean.
7. THE POLAR REGIONS are the coldest part of the earth.
8. THE TROPICS are the hottest part of the earth.
9. THE HIMALAYAS are the highest *mountains* in the world.
10. MOUNT VESUVIUS is the most famous *volcano* in the world.
11. THE AMAZON is the largest *river* in the world.
12. LAKE SUPERIOR is the largest *lake* in the world.
13. THE VICTORIA FALLS, in South Africa, are the greatest *waterfall* in the world.
14. THE FALLS OF NIAGARA are the most celebrated in the world.
15. THE SAHARA is the greatest *desert* in the world.
16. AUSTRALIA is the largest *island* in the world.
17. CAPE HORN is the most dangerous *cape* in the world.
18. THE BAY OF FUNDY has the greatest tides in the world.
19. THE BAY OF NAPLES is said to be the finest in the world.
20. THE DEAD SEA is the most remarkable water in the world.
21. THE MAMMOTH CAVE of Kentucky is the most remarkable cavern in the world.
22. PALESTINE is the most interesting *country* in the world.
23. JERUSALEM is the most interesting *city* in the world.

## II.

- A .  
of Good Hope. THE PYRAMIDS of Egypt are the highest buildings in the world.  
Town. ST. PETER'S, at Rome, is the largest church in the world.  
Mascare. THE CRYSTAL PALACE, at London, is the largest glass  
Mascare. structure in the world.  
Mascare. THE GREAT WALL of China is the longest wall in the world.  
I A .  
New Guinea. THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, at Montreal, is the longest *tubular*  
New Hebrides. bridge in the world.  
Sandwich Islands. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD is the longest railway in the world.  
THE GREAT EASTERN is the largest vessel in the world.  
GIBRALTAR is the strongest fortress in the world.

## III.

- INTEREST.  
which we live. THE BRITISH EMPIRE is the greatest in the world.  
be. LONDON is the greatest *city* in the world.  
inent. MANCHESTER is the greatest city for *cotton manufactures*  
e globe. in the world.  
part of the earth. BIRMINGHAM is the greatest place for *hardware* in the  
e earth. world.  
ains in the world. SHEFFIELD is the greatest place for *cutlery*.  
volcano in the world. STAFFORDSHIRE is the greatest place for *pottery*.  
e world. NEWCASTLE has the most famous *coal mines* in the world.  
he world. GLASGOW is famed for building steamers and *machinery*.  
ea, are the great LEEDS is famous for its *woollen* cloths.  
ost celebrated in PAISLEY is famous for its *shawls* and *thread*.  
he world. DUNDEE and Belfast are noted for their *linen* manufactures.  
e in the world. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE are famous for their *universities*.  
ides in the world. MANCHESTER is famous for *cotton* manufactures.  
finest in the world. BARNWELL is noted for its *tin* mines.  
e water in the world. LIVERPOOL is one of the greatest shipping places in the  
the most remarkable world.  
e world. LONDON is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.  
y in the world. GLASGOW is one of the greatest shipping places in the  
y in the world. world.  
NEW YORK is one of the greatest shipping places in the world.  
ALTIMORE is the greatest flour-market in the world.  
INCINNATI is the greatest pork-market in the world.  
DUNBURGH is one of the finest cities in the world.  
PARIS is the largest city in Europe, except London.  
EDDO is the largest city in Asia.  
CAIRO is the largest city in Africa.  
ECCA is noted as the birth-place of Mahomet.  
VENICE is remarkable for being built on 82 Islands.



58. AMSTERDAM is remarkable for being built on piles.
59. ITALY is one of the most beautiful countries in the world.
60. ROME is one of the most famous cities in the world.
61. ST. PETERSBURG is one of the most splendid cities in the world.
62. CHINA is the most populous country in the world.
63. HOLLAND is the lowest-lying country in the world.
64. SWITZERLAND is a most mountainous country.
65. SCOTLAND is one of the best educated countries in the world.
66. PRUSSIA is one of the best educated countries in the world.
67. THE UNITED STATES is one of the best educated countries in the world.

## IV.

68. NEW YORK is the largest city in America.
69. The Amazon is the largest river in America.
70. THE MISSISSIPPI is the longest river in America.
71. THE ANDES are the highest mountains in America.
72. Lake Superior is the largest lake in America.
73. THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS are the highest in North America.
74. MONTREAL is the largest city in British America.
75. OTTAWA is the Capital of British America.
76. HALIFAX is the capital of Nova Scotia. Halifax has the largest harbour in the world.
77. FREDERICTON is the capital of New Brunswick, and JOHN is the largest city.
78. CHARLOTTETOWN is the capital of Prince Edward Island.
79. ST. JOHN'S is the capital of Newfoundland.
80. QUEBEC is the capital of the Province of Quebec.
81. TORONTO is the capital of Ontario.
82. WASHINGTON is the Capital of the United States.

## V.

83. GREAT BRITAIN is famous for its *wealth* and *power*.
84. IRELAND is noted for *potatoes*.
85. FRANCE is noted for *wines* and *silks*.
86. SPAIN is noted for *oranges* and *raisins*.
87. SWEDEN is famed for its *iron*.
88. BRAZIL is famous for its *diamond mines*.
89. PERU is famous for its *silver mines*.
90. CHILI is famous for its *copper mines*.
91. CALIFORNIA is noted for its *gold mines*.
92. AUSTRALIA is also noted for its *gold mines*.
93. THE SOUTHERN STATES are noted for *cotton*, *tobacco*.
94. NEWFOUNDLAND is noted for its *cod* and *seal fisheries*.

built on piles.  
 countries in the world.  
 es in the world.  
 splendid cities in  
 in the world.  
 y in the world.  
 s country.  
 l countries in the w  
 l countries in the w  
 best educated cou

THE WEST INDIES are noted for *sugar* and *molasses*.

THE EAST INDIES are noted for *spices*.

CHINA is the country we get *tea* from.

TURKEY is the country we get *coffee* from.

ARABIA is noted for its fine horses.

MOROCCO is famed for its fine *leather*.

EGYPT is famous for its Pyramids.

ST. HELENA is noted as the place where Napoleon I. was imprisoned and died.

NEW GUINEA is noted for its Birds of Paradise.

BORNEO is noted for its great Ape, called the *ourang-outang*.

VI. COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
AND . . . . .	London . . . . .	AUSTRIA . . . . .	Vienna
LAND . . . . .	Edinburgh . . . . .	UNITED STATES	Washington
AND . . . . .	Dublin . . . . .	BRIT. AMERICA	Ottawa
CE . . . . .	Paris . . . . .	BRAZIL . . . . .	Rio Janeiro
V . . . . .	Madrid . . . . .	PERU . . . . .	Lima
ANY . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . .	CHILI . . . . .	Santiago
IA . . . . .	St. Petersburg	PALESTINE . . . . .	Jerusalem
IA . . . . .	Berlin . . . . .	CHINA . . . . .	Pekin
EN . . . . .	Stockholm . . . . .	INDIA . . . . .	Calcutta
. . . . .	Rome . . . . .	ARABIA . . . . .	Mecca
CE . . . . .	Athens . . . . .	JAPAN . . . . .	Yeddo
EY . . . . .	Constantinople	EGYPT . . . . .	Cairo
IUM . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	AUSTRALIA . . . . .	{ Sydney and { Melbourne
AND . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . . .	NEW ZEALAND	Auckland
ERLAND . . . . .	Berne . . . . .	TASMANIA . . . . .	Hobart Town
SD . . . . .	Warsaw . . . . .		

merica.  
 America.  
 er in America.  
 rains in America  
 n America.  
 ighest in North Am  
 ritish America.  
 America.  
 Scotia. Halifax  
 n the world.  
 ew Brunswick,  
 Prince Edward Isl  
 undland.  
 nce of Quebec.  
 United States.

VII. EXERCISES ON THE MAP OR GLOBE.

- 10W me on the map the way from here to your place.
- 10W on the map the way from Halifax to Boston.
- 10W on the map the way from Halifax to Sydney, by land.
- 10W the way by sea.
- 10W the way you would go from Halifax to New York.
- 10W the way you would go from Halifax to Newfoundland.
- 10W the way you would go from Halifax to P. E. Island.
- 10W out one way from Halifax to St. Sohn, N. B.
- 10W another way you can go.

wealth and power.  
 ks.  
 isins.  
 mines.  
 s.  
 es.  
 mines.  
 old mines  
 ted for cotton,  
 d and seal fisheries

10. Let me see how you would go from here to Quebec.
11. Point out the way to Montreal.
12. Point out another way.
13. Show how you can go from Halifax to Ottawa.
14. Point out the shortest way to Ottawa.
15. Point out the way to Toronto.
16. Show how you would go from here to England or Scotland.
17. Show how you would go from here to the West Indies.
18. Show the way by land, from here to California.
19. Show the way by sea, from New York to San Francisco.
20. Show how you would go from Halifax to Australia.
21. Point out the way to New Zealand from here.
22. Show which way you would go to Ireland.
23. What way would you go from Halifax to India or China?
24. Point out the shortest route from England to India.
25. Point out the shortest route from New York to San Francisco.
26. Show the shortest route from Halifax to British Columbia.
27. How would you go from here to the Holy Land.
28. Show how you could sail round the world.

### VIII. DISTANCES OF PLACES FROM HALIFAX.

#### IN NOVA SCOTIA.

		Miles.		
To Windsor, by railway...	45	To Amherst.....		
“ Truro “	61	“ Annapolis, .....		
“ Pictou, “	113	“ Digby, by land.....		
“ New Glasgow “	106	“ Lunenburg, by coach		
“ Antigonish, rail& coach,	152	“ Liverpool, “		
“ Guysboro', by coach...	132	“ Shelburne, “		
“ Canso Ferry,.....	189	“ Yarmouth, “		
“ Sydney, by sea,.....	200			

#### IN OTHER PROVINCES.

To St. John, N. B., by land	310	To Fredericton, N. B.,		
“ “ “ rail	} 150	“ up the St. John Riv.,		
“ to Windsor and steamer across the Bay.		“ Quebec, about.....		
“ St. John's, N. F. L.	} 500	“ Montreal, over.....		
“ by sea, .....		“ Ottawa, about.....		
“ Charlottetown, P. E. I.	160	“ Toronto, about.....		
		“ British Columbia..		

IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ere to Quebec.

o Ottawa.

o England or Scotland

to the West Indies

California.

rk to San Francisco

ax to Australia.

from here.

reland.

fax to India or China

ngland to India.

om New York to

fax to British Columbia

ne Holy Land.

ne world.

Boston, U.S., by sea	..430...	About 1½ days	sail by st'mr.
New York, "	..640...	" 3 days	sail by st'mer.
Charleston, S.C.,	...1,500...	" 7 "	" "
New Orleans, .....	1,800...	" 8½ "	" "
ermuda, .....	900...	" 4 "	" "
iverpool, G.B.,	...9,000...	10 or 12 "	" "
elbourne, Australia	16,000...	3 or 4 months	by sailing ves.
alcutta, India, .....	20,000...	4 or 5 "	" "
hina, by Cape, .....	23,000...	5 or 6 "	" "
an Francisco, }	...3,500...	11 days	by rail and coach.
erland, N.Y. }			
an Francisco, by }	6,700...	About 3 weeks	journey.
anama .....			
rusalem, in the }	5,000...	About 3 weeks	or a month.
oly Land, about }			
pe Horn, about ..	11,000...	Abot 5 or 6 wks	sail by st'mr.
pe of Good Hope..	9,000...	About a months	sail by st'mr.

IX. COMPARATIVE SIZES OF PLACES.

NEW GLASGOW, LUNENBURG, and LIVERPOOL are about the same size as DARTMOUTH.

ELBURNE and GUYSBORO' are about the same size as WINDSOR.

HERST and ANTIGONISH are about the size of TRURO.

GBY is about the same size as ANNAPOLIS.

RMOUTH is about the same size as PICTOU.

ARLOTTETOWN and FREDERICTON are about *twice* the size of PICTOU.

is about 10 times as large as PICTOU.

LIFAX " 5 times as large as CHARLOTTETOWN or FREDERICTON.

EBEC and TORONTO are nearly *twice* as large as HALIFAX.

NTREAL { is twice as large as QUEBEC or TORONTO.

{ is four times as large as Halifax.

STON is 6 times as large as Halifax.

is about six times larger than Boston.

is between 30 and 40 times larger than Hlfx.

has as many people as the four Maritime Provinces put together.

DON is three times as large as New York.

don contains nearly as many people as the whole

Dominion of Canada.

FROM HALIFAX.

mherst, .....

nnapolis, .....

ighy, by land, .....

unenburg, by coach

iverpool, "

helburne, "

armouth, "

CES.

redericton, N.B., v YORK

up the St. John Riv,

Quebec, about, .....

Montreal, over, .....

Ottawa, about, .....

Toronto, about, .....

British Columbia, .....

## X. RELATIVE POSITIONS OF PLACES.

**NOTE.**—In connection with the following exercises the pupil taught the names of the leading points of the compass, and applying them to the relative positions of the objects around him, as the situations of the principal buildings and places in the neighbourhood in relation to the Institution, and to each other.

## QUESTIONS.

1. In what quarter does the sun rise?
2. In what quarter does it set?
3. In what quarter is the wind to-day?
4. In what direction does your home lie from here?
5. In what direction does Dartmouth lie from Halifax?
6. In what direction does Halifax lie from Dartmouth?
7. In what direction does the sun move every day?
8. From what quarter do the cold and snow come?
9. From what quarter does the warm weather come?
10. How does New Brunswick lie from here?
11. How does Prince Edward Island lie from here?
12. How does Cape Breton lie from here?
13. In what direction do Ontario and Quebec lie from here?
14. In what direction do the United States lie from here?
15. In what direction do the West Indies lie from here?
16. In what direction do the Arctic Regions lie from here?
17. In what direction does Europe lie from here?
18. How does Great Britain lie from here?
19. How does Newfoundland lie from here?
20. How does Bermuda lie from here?

*&c.,*

*&c.*

OF PLACES.

exercises the pupil sh  
e compass, and prac  
e objects around him,  
s and places in the  
, and to each other.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW WORLD.

Mr . . . . . came from Scotland. Scotland is in the  
World, far, far away across the sea.

We are living in Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is in the  
World.

This is called the New World because it was discovered  
about 400 years ago. Christopher Columbus discovered

ay ?  
e lie from here ?  
h lie from Halifax  
e from Dartmouth.  
move every day ?  
and snow come ?  
rm weather come ?  
om here ?  
d lie from here ?  
here ?  
nd Quebec lie from  
d States lie from here  
Indies lie from here  
Regions lie from here  
lie from here ?  
m here ?  
om here ?  
ere ?

The Old World is about 3000 miles across the sea from  
You can go there in a steamer in 8 or 10 days. Steam-  
ing the mails from Liverpool to Halifax every fortnight.

The Atlantic Ocean lies between the Old World and the  
It is very, very deep, and often very stormy.

There are several *telegraphic cables* stretching across the  
ntic, under the sea, from Europe to America, for sending  
ages from the one to the other in a few minutes.

EUROPE, ASIA and AFRICA belong to the Old World ;  
NORTH AMERICA and SOUTH AMERICA belong to the New World.

You are natives of North America. Mr. . . . . . and  
. . . . . and Mr. . . . . . are natives of Europe.  
are born Americans. *They* are Europeans.

Long ago America was peopled wholly by the Red Men  
Indians. Afterwards, Europeans came across the sea in  
, and cut down the woods, and shot the bears, and wild  
s, and fought the Indians; and made farms, and built  
in America; and grew and multiplied. Now the poor  
ns are few, and fast dying out. They live in the *prairies*  
orests of the *far West*. Sometimes they attack the white  
e and burn their houses, and kill or *scalp* the men, women  
hildren. But our Indians in Nova Scotia are quite harm-  
nd peaceable.

There is a Railroad now, through the prairies, forests,  
ountains, all the way across North America, from New  
to San Francisco.

You can cross the Continent now in seven days. For-  
it took many weeks or months to travel across it by  
—often with great danger from the wild Indians.

AMERICA is noted for its great lakes and rivers, and its  
orests and prairies.

SOUTH AMERICA is noted for its *diamond* and *gold*  
; its mighty river Amazon; its vast *pampas* covered  
wild cattle and wild horses; and its forests full of mon-  
apes, serpents, parrots, and wild beasts.

## NORTH AMERICA.\*

14. NORTH AMERICA is the upper half of the New World and SOUTH AMERICA is the lower half of it.

15. North America is the part of the world we are in.

16. A large part of North America belongs to our Queen, the Queen of Great Britain—it is called BRITISH N. AMERICA.

17. Another large part of North America belongs to the UNITED STATES.

18. Which of these two parts are we in? We are in North America. We are in Nova Scotia; and Nova Scotia belongs to British America.

19. The UNITED STATES lie alongside of British America. They once belonged to the British, but rebelled about 104 years ago, and set up an independent Republic. They have no king or queen. They are ruled by a President chosen by the people every four years.

20. MEXICO is a country famous for its silver mines and for its robbers.

21. The DOMINION OF CANADA is the new name given to the British Provinces when they were united in one confederation on the 1st of July, 1867. The present Governor-General is ..... He is appointed by the Queen. Nova Scotia belongs to the Dominion of Canada. We are in the Dominion. We are under the Governor-General. He rules over the Dominion for the Queen. We must obey him as we obey the Queen.

22. The WEST INDIES are very hot. We get sugar and molasses from them. Pine-apples, oranges, sugar-cane, and other nice fruits grow there plentifully. Tobacco and rum come from there. Many of the West India Islands belong to the British.

23. BERMUDA is the place where the British Admirals come from Halifax every winter with his fleet. It is a warm beautiful climate—no snow or ice there.

24. GREENLAND is a very very cold country—snow all the time. The natives are dwarfs. They dress in animal skins and live in snow-huts. They are so fond of fat, that they sometimes eat candles.

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

25. NOVA SCOTIA is a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

26. NEW BRUNSWICK is a Province of the Dominion of Canada.

\* See page 24.

- 17. QUEBEC is a Province of the Dominion.
- 18. ONTARIO is a Province of the Dominion.
- 19. HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY or RUPERT'S LAND is a part of the Dominion.
- 20. THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY is a part of the Dominion.
- 21. THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT is part of the North-West Territory.
- 22. BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND are a part of the Dominion.
- 23. NEWFOUNDLAND is not yet a part of the Dominion.
- 24. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is not yet a part of the Dominion.
- 25. LABRADOR is a part of the Dominion.
- 26. There are ... Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, formed on the 1st of July, 1867.
- 27. QUEBEC is the largest, and P. E. ISLAND is the smallest of the Provinces.
- 28. New Brunswick is the nearest to us, and British Columbia the farthest away. New Brunswick lies next to Nova Scotia.
- 29. The United States lie next to the Dominion.
- 30. The part of the United States nearest to us, is the State of MAINE.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION.

- NOVA SCOTIA is noted for its shipbuilding, its fisheries, its coal, its plaster, its iron, and other *minerals*; also its *fruit*.
- NEW BRUNSWICK is noted for *lumbering* and *shipbuilding*.
- P. E. ISLAND is noted for its *oats* and *potatoes*.
- NEWFOUNDLAND is noted for its *cod* and *seal fisheries*—the best in the world.
- LABRADOR is noted for the *herring fishery*.
- THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC is noted for *lumbering*, *fisheries*, and *shipbuilding*.
- ONTARIO is noted for its *grain*. It is one of the finest farming countries in the world. A great deal of our *flour* comes from Ontario.
- HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY is noted for its *furs*—for *trapping* and hunting *beavers*, and other animals, for their furs.
- THE N. W. TERRITORY is noted for its fertile *prairies*, and *wild buffalo*.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND are noted for their fertile soil, fine forests, and rich gold mines.



## CITIES OF THE DOMINION.

50. HALIFAX is the capital of Nova Scotia. It is noted for its noble harbour, and strong citadel. The Provincial Legislature meets in Halifax. The Governor also resides here. His residence is called Government House. Our present Governor is .....

Halifax has some fine streets and many handsome streets and other buildings—as, Government House, the Provincial Building, the Post Office, the Court House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Schools, Dalhousie College, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Blind Asylum, the Poor House, &c.

51. CHARLOTTETOWN is the capital of P. E. Island. It is a pretty little town, with a good harbour.

52. ST. JOHN'S is the capital of Newfoundland—noted for the fisheries.

53. FREDERICTON is the capital of New Brunswick. It is the seat of the Legislature, and residence of the Governor. It is a nice little town, with a fine Cathedral.

54. SAINT JOHN, N. B., is the largest city in New Brunswick. It is noted for its shipping and manufactures.

55. THE CITY OF QUEBEC is the capital of the Province of Quebec. It is a French city—the oldest city in British North America. It has a very strong citadel like Halifax.

56. MONTREAL is the largest city in the Dominion. It is four times the size of Halifax. Noted for its great Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence.

57. OTTAWA is the capital of the Dominion. Noted for its splendid Parliament Buildings.

58. TORONTO is the capital of Ontario. It has a fine University, and other handsome public buildings.

59. VICTORIA is the capital of Vancouver and British Columbia. It is a new town, not very large yet.

## THE MOTHER COUNTRY.\*

60. Most of the people of North America—of the United States and the Dominion—came originally from Great Britain. So Great Britain is called the Mother Country. It is the old world—in Europe.

61. England is part of the Mother Country. Wales is part of it. Scotland is part of it. Ireland is part of it. They are all called the Mother Country. Sometimes we call the Mother Country "Old England," and the "Old Country."

\* See page 25.

UNION. 2. We are all the children of Old England. She is our  
 ther. She protects us from our enemies. We must ever  
 cotia. It is not, and honor Britain as our Mother Country.  
 The Provincial 3. The Old Country lies on the other side of the At-  
 or also resides tic about 3000 miles from here. You can get there by  
 House. Our Piner in 8 or 10 days. The steamer brings passengers and  
 any handsome ers and newspapers and goods from there every fortnight.  
 House, the Prov also takes mails and passengers every fortnight from here  
 ouse, the Lunatic Britain.  
 College, the Dea The steamers sail from LIVERPOOL, England, and call  
 e Poor House, & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, on their way to Halifax and New  
 f P. E. Island. to k. They also call at Queenstown on their way from Hal-  
 iverpool.

foundland—not

PLACES IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY.\*

f New Brunswick  
 of the Governor.

PLACES IN ENGLAND.

est city in New Queen LONDON is the capital of England. It is the place where  
 manufactures. lives. It is a wonderfully large place—the largest  
 pital of the Prov Dominion of Canada. There is a very large Deaf and  
 est city in British Asylum there, with over 300 pupils in it.

Halifax. LIVERPOOL is the place where the mail steamers sail to  
 in the Dominion from. It is a very large city. It is a wonderful place for  
 for its great and steamers. It is famous for its splendid stone docks,  
 8 miles long, crowded with shipping. It has a Deaf and  
 ominion. Noted School.

ario. It has a fine MANCHESTER is another very large city. It is the great-  
 ildings. rice in the world for cotton goods. It is full of smoky  
 Vancouver and n for clothing, to send to all parts of the world.

large yet. BIRMINGHAM beats the world for hardware (as stoves,  
 s, fire-irons, fire-arms, metal buttons, &c.)

UNTRY.\* LEEDS is a great place for manufacturing woollen cloths.

America—of the s, SHEFFIELD is famed for its cutlery—its knives and forks,  
 nally from Great f scissors, shears, swords, &c.

her Country. It is, STAFFORDSHIRE is famed for its pottery—its plates,  
 bowls, dishes, cups and saucers, &c.

ther Country. W the world. LANCASHIRE is the greatest cotton manufacturing coun-  
 land is part of it. CORNWALL is famous for its tin mines.

Sometimes we Near NEWCASTLE are the most celebrated coal mines in  
 the "Old Country" rid.

\* See page 25.

75. OXFORD is famous for its ancient *university*.  
 76. CAMBRIDGE is also famous for its ancient univers  
 77. OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE are also noted for the  
 dents' boat-races.

## PLACES IN WALES.

78. MERTHYR TYDVIL has great coal-mines and iron-  
 It is the largest town in Wales.  
 79. SWANSEA is a pretty large town, famed for  
 smelting. It has a Deaf and Dumb Institution.  
 80. CARDIFF is an important seaport.

## PLACES IN SCOTLAND.

81. EDINBURGH is the capital of Scotland. It is a lar  
 beautiful city. There are two Deaf and Dumb Schoo  
 Mr. ——— was educated there. Mr. ——— used to  
 there. That is the place where ——— was born.  
 82. GLASGOW is a wonderful place for ships, steame  
 factories. It is the largest city in Scotland—much larg  
 Edinburgh. It has a very handsome Institution for th  
 and Dumb. Mr. ——— was educated there.  
 83. PAISLEY is famous for its *shawls* and *thread*.  
 84. DUNDEE is noted for *shipping* and *linen* manufa  
 It has a Deaf and Dumb Institution.  
 85. ABERDEEN is a large city, built of granite. It h  
 a Deaf and Dumb Institution, but not a very large one.  
 86. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen have  
*universities*.

## PLACES IN IRELAND.

87. DUBLIN is the capital of Ireland. It is a fir  
 It has two large Deaf and Dumb Institutions—one for  
 lies, and another for Protestants.  
 88. BELFAST is noted for linen manufactures. The  
 fine Deaf and Dumb Institution there.  
 89. QUEENSTOWN, near CORK, is the place where the  
 ers call on their way to and from Liverpool.  
 90. LONDONDERRY is a celebrated town in the I  
 Ireland. Londonderry in Nova Scotia is named after i

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

1. The British Empire consists of Great Britain and Ireland, with about 60 Colonies and Dependencies scattered over world.
2. Queen Victoria rules over *one-fifth* of the population, *one-seventh* of the land of the globe.
3. She has possessions in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in America, and in Oceanica.
4. Nova Scotia is a Province of the British Empire. The Scotch are part of the British Nation.
5. We are British subjects and are proud to belong to this grand Empire.

The British Nation is the freest, the richest, the most powerful and glorious on the face of the earth.

DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The following are the principal parts of our vast Empire:—

**THE MOTHER COUNTRY.**—England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with the adjacent islands.

**HER AMERICAN COLONIES.**—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Hudson's Bay Territory, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Bermudas, the West Indies, Honduras, British Guiana, Falkland Islands.

**HER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.**—New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island.

**EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS.**—Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland.

**ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.**—India or Hindostan, Ceylon, Aracan, Penasserim, Pegu, Penang, Malacca, Singapur, Sarawah, Hongkong, Aden.

**AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.**—Cape Colony, Kaffraria, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, St. Helena.

All the countries together embrace an area of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions (200,000,000) of *square miles*, and a population of over 3,500,000.

## ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.

105. You can travel round the world now in about *days*, or less than twelve weeks. Formerly it took a year more to do so by slow sailing-vessels and coaches.

106. Starting from Halifax you get to New York, by steamer, in 2 or 3 days. Then you can go

From New York to San Francisco, by Pacific

Railroad, in .....

San Francisco to Yokohama, by steamer, in.....

Yokohama to Hong Kong, by steamer, in.....

Hong Kong to Calcutta, by steamer, in.....

Calcutta to Bombay, by railroad, in.....

Bombay to Cairo, by steamer and railway, in.....

Cairo to Paris, by steamer and railway, in.....

Paris to New York.....

Round the world, in 87

IGHTY DAYS.  
 rld now in about  
 nerly it took a y  
 nd coaches.  
 New York, by st  
 ceiso, by Pacific

**MAP OF THE WORLD.**

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE LAND.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>North America.</b> | <b>IV. Asia.</b>      |
| <b>South America.</b> | <b>V. Africa.</b>     |
| <b>Europe.</b>        | <b>VI. Australia.</b> |
| <b>VII. Oceania.</b>  |                       |

pe, Asia and Africa are called the **Old World.**  
 erica and Australia are called the **New World,**  
 because they have not been so long known to us.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE WATER.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>The Arctic or Northern Ocean.</b>   | } Around the North Pole.        |
| <b>The Antarctic or Southern Ocean</b> |                                 |
| <b>The Atlantic Ocean</b> .....        | } Around the South Pole.        |
| <b>The Pacific Ocean</b> .....         |                                 |
| <b>The Indian Ocean</b> .....          |                                 |
|  | } Between the Old World and the |
|  | } West of America. [New.        |
|  | } South of Asia.                |

GRAND ISLAND—GROUPS.

- THE WEST INDIES** Between N. & S. America.  
**THE EAST INDIES** Between Asia and Australia.  
**AUSTRALASIA** .... South of the East Indies.  
**POLYNESIA** ..... Scattered over the Pacific ocean

OTHER PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

- agulen** Islands.... In the Gulf of St. Lawrence.  
**ahamas**..... In the West Indies.  
**ermudas**..... In the West Indies.  
**zores**..... Between N. America & Europe  
**ipe Verd** Islands.... Between America & Africa,  
**adeira** Islands..... Off the N. W. coast of Africa.  
**mary** Islands..... Off the N. W. coast of Africa.  
**fish** Islands..... Off the North West of Europe.  
**aney** Islands..... North of Scotland.  
**eland** Islands..... North of Scotland.  
**brides** or Western } West of Scotland.  
**les**..... }  
**unnel** Islands..... In the English Channel.

- The **Grecian** Archipelago... In the Mediterranean S.  
 The **Japan** Islands..... Off the East coast of As  
 The **Philippine** Islands... In the East Indies.  
 The **New Hebrides**..... In Polynesia.  
 The **Sandwich** Islands.... In Polynesia.  
 The **Society** Islands..... In Polynesia.

#### IMPORTANT SINGLE ISLANDS.

- Great Britain**..... Off the North West of E  
**Newfoundland**..... In the mouth of Gulf S  
**P. E. Island**..... In the Gulf of St. Lawr  
**Cape Breton Island**... East of Nova Scotia.  
**Cuba**..... In the West Indies.  
**St. Thomas**..... In the West Indies.  
**Hayti**..... In the West Indies.  
**Jamaica**..... In the West Indies.  
**Barbadoes**..... In the West Indies.  
**Trinidad**..... In the West Indies.  
**Malta**..... In the Mediterranean.  
**Corsica**..... In the Mediterranean.  
**Sardinia**..... In the Mediterranean.  
**Crete**..... In the Greek Archipelago.  
**Patmos**.... In the Greek Archipelago.  
**Rhodes**..... In the Levant.  
**Cyprus**..... In the Levant.  
**Madagascar**.... Off the East coast of A  
**St. Helena**..... Off the East coast of A  
**Ceylon**..... South of India.  
**Hong Kong**..... South of China.  
**Java**..... In the East Indies.  
**Sumatra**..... In the East Indies.  
**Borneo**..... In the East Indies.  
**Celebes**..... In the East Indies.  
**New Guinea**..... In Australasia.  
**Australia**..... In Australasia.  
**Tasmania**..... In Australasia.  
**New Zealand**..... In Australasia.

#### PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN RANGES.

- The **Rocky** Mountains..... Running South thro' N  
 The **Alleghany** Mountains. In the United States. E  
 The **Andes**..... Running through S. A  
 The **Alps**..... In Switzerland (Europe)  
 The **Apennines**..... Running through Italy  
 The **Pyrenees**..... Between France & Sp

Mediterranean N.  
East coast of As  
East Indies.  
nesia.  
nesia.  
nesia.

- Scandinavian Mts..** Norway & Sweden (Europe)
- Carpathian Mts....** North of Hungary.
- Ural Mts.....** Between Europe & Asia.
- Altai Mts.....** In Asiatic Russia.
- Balkan Mts.....** In Turkey in Europe.
- Caucasian Mts.....** Between Russia & Asia.
- Himalayas.....** North of India (Asia.)
- Thian Shan Mts....** In Chinese Tartary.
- Hindoo Koosh Mts...** In Asia (N. W. of India.)
- Atlas Mts.....** In North Africa.
- Kong Mts.....** In Western Africa.
- Cameroon Mts.....** In Western Africa.
- Mts. of the Moon...** In Central Africa.
- Abyssinian Mts... ..** In Eastern Africa.

**ISLANDS.**

North West of  
mouth of Gulf S  
Gulf of St. Lawr  
f Nova Scotia.  
West Indies.  
West Indies.  
West Indies.  
West Indies.  
West Indies.  
West Indies.  
Mediterranean.  
Mediterranean.  
Mediterranean.  
Greek Archipela  
Greek Archipela  
Levant.  
Levant.  
the East coast of A  
the East coast of A  
h of India.  
h of China.  
the East Indies.  
the East Indies.  
the East Indies.  
the East Indies.  
ustralasia.  
ustralasia.  
ustralasia.

**SINGLE MOUNTAINS.**

Name.	Height.	Where situated.
<b>Blanc</b>	16,000 ft.	Highest of the Alps.
<b>Washington</b>	7,000 ft.	Highest of Alleghany Mts.
<b>Elias</b>	17,000 ft.	Highest of the Rocky Mts.
<b>Corraze Mt.</b>	21,500 ft.	One of the Andes.
<b>Cagua Mt.</b>	24,000 ft.	Highest of the Andes.
<b>Ararat</b>	17,000 ft.	In Asia Minor.
<b>Massus</b>	8,000 ft.	In Greece.
<b>Sinai</b>	8,000 ft.	In Arabia.
<b>Horeb</b>	8,500 ft.	In Arabia.
<b>Lebanon</b>	11,000 ft.	In Palestine.
<b>of Teneriffe</b>	12,000 ft.	Canary Islands.
<b>Kinga</b>	28,000 ft.	Highest of the Himalayas.
<b>Macdhui</b>	3,490 ft.	In Scotland.
<b>law Mt.</b>	3,022 ft.	In England.

**VOLCANOES.**

**IN RANGES.**

ning South thro' N  
the United States. **Hecla**  
ning through S. **Orizaba**  
Switzerland (Europe) **atapetl**  
ning through Italy **otopaxi**  
ween France & Sp **agua**

<b>Etna</b>	11,000 ft.	In Sicily, South of Europe.
<b>Vesuvius</b>	4,000 ft.	Naples, South of Europe.
<b>Hecla</b>	5,000 ft.	In Iceland, N. of Europe.
<b>Orizaba</b>	17,000 ft.	In Mexico, North America.
<b>atapetl</b>	17,000 ft.	In Mexico, North America.
<b>otopaxi</b>	19,000 ft.	In Ecuador S. America.
<b>agua</b>	24,000 ft.	In LaPlata, S. America.



## PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

Name.	Length in miles.	Where.
The <b>Mississippi</b> . . .	4,500	In the United States.
The <b>St. Lawrence</b>	1,800	In Canada N. America.
The <b>St. John River</b> ..	400	In New Brunswick, c.
The <b>Hudson River</b> ..	210	In New York State. c.
The <b>Amazon</b> . . . . .	4,000	In South America.
The <b>La Plata</b> . . . . .	2,500	In South America. s.
The <b>Volga</b> . . . . .	2,000	In Russia, Europe. l.
The <b>Danube</b> . . . . .	1,700	Flows through Germa Turkey, Europe. l.
The <b>Rhine</b> . . . . .	820	In Switzerland, Ger & Holland. o.
The <b>Thames</b> . . . . .	215	In England, Europe. c.
The <b>Mersey</b> . . . . .	100	In Scotland, Europe.
The <b>Clyde</b> . . . . .	100	In Scotland, Europe.
The <b>Fay</b> . . . . .	120	In Scotland, Europe.
The <b>Shannon</b> . . . . .	200	In Ireland, Europe. A.
The <b>Yangtse Kiang</b>	1,800	In China, Asia. A.
The <b>Yenisei</b> . . . . .	2,900	In Siberia, Asia. O.
The <b>Hoang-ho</b> . . . . .	2,400	In China, Asia. W.
The <b>Indus</b> . . . . .	1,700	In India, Asia. A.
The <b>Ganges</b> . . . . .	1,350	In India, Asia. A.
The <b>Jordan</b> . . . . .	200	In Palestine. ff.
The <b>Euphrates</b> . . . .	1,860	In Turkey in Asia. ff.
The <b>Nile</b> . . . . .	2,700	In Egypt, Africa. B.
The <b>Niger</b> . . . . .	2,200	In Central Africa. V.
The <b>Zambeze</b> . . . . .	1,400	In Southern Africa. c.

## PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Name.	Extent in square mile	Where situated.
Lake <b>Superior</b> . . . . .	32,000	Between Canada & U.
Lake <b>Huron</b> . . . . .	30,000	Between Canada & U.
Lake <b>Michigan</b> . . . .	20,000	In the United States.
Lake <b>Erie</b> . . . . .	6,580	Between Canada & U.
Lake <b>Ontario</b> . . . . .	5,300	Between Canada & U.
Lake <b>Maracaibo</b> . . . .	5,000	In Venezuela, S. Ame
Lake <b>Titicaca</b> . . . . .	4,000	In Bolivia, South Am

RS.

Where.	e <b>Ladoga</b> .....	6,200 sq.m	In Russia, Europe.
	e <b>Onega</b> .....	140 long 45 broad	In Russia, Europe.
	e <b>Wenner</b> .....	2120 sq.m	In Sweden, Europe.
the United States	e of <b>Geneva</b> ....	50 m long 6 broad	In Switzerland.
Canada N. Americ	e of <b>Constance</b>	200 sq. m.	In Switzerland.
New Brunswick.	ch <b>Katrine</b> ....	10 m long	in Scotland.
New York State.		1 m. broad	
South America.	ch <b>Lomond</b> ....	45 sq mile	In Scotland
South America.	<b>English Lakes</b>	.....	In England.
Russia, Europe.	<b>Lakes of Killarney</b>	.....	In Ireland.
ows through Gernes	<b>Dead Sea</b> .....	42 m long	In Palestine, Asia.
Turkey, Europe.		8or9 broad	
Switzerland, Ger	of <b>Aral</b> .....	23,300sqm	In Independent Tartary.
& Holland.	<b>Caspian Sea.</b>	140,000	Between Europe and Asia.
England, Europe.			
Scotland, Europ			
Scotland, Europe			
Scotland, Europe			
Ireland, Europe.			

PRINCIPAL SEAS.

	<b>Arctic Seas</b> .....	About the North Pole.
	<b>Antarctic Seas</b> .....	About the South Pole.
	<b>Caribbean Sea</b> .....	North of South America.
	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	Between Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor.
	<b>Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice</b> .....	Bet. Italy, Austria & Turkey.
	<b>Greek Archipelago.</b>	Between Greece & Asia Minor.
	<b>Baltic Sea</b> .....	In the North of Europe.
	<b>North Sea or German Ocean</b> .....	Between Britain & Germany.
	<b>Irish Sea</b> .....	Between England & Ireland.
	<b>White Sea</b> .....	In the North of Russia.
	<b>Black Sea</b> .....	Between Russia & Asia Minor.
	<b>Yellow Sea</b> .....	East of China.
	<b>Red Sea</b> .....	Between Arabia & Africa.
	<b>Arabian Sea</b> .....	Between Arabia & India.
	<b>Caspian Sea</b> .....	Between Russia, Persia, and Turkestan.
	<b>Sea of Aral</b> .....	In Turkestan.
	<b>Chinese Sea</b> .....	South of China.
	<b>Sea of Japan</b> .....	Bet. Chinese Tartary & Japan.
	<b>Sea of Ochotsk</b> .....	North East of Siberia,
	<b>Sea of Kamtschatka</b>	Bet. Asia & North America.

KES.

Where situated:

between Canada & U

between Canada & U

the United States

between Canada & U

between Canada & U

Venezuela, S. Am

Bolivia, South Am

## PRINCIPAL BAYS.

The Bay of <b>Fundy</b> .....	West of Nova Scotia.
<b>Hudson's Bay</b> .....	In British North America.
<b>Baffin's Bay</b> .....	Bet. Greenland & B. N. Am.
Bay <b>Chaleurs</b> .....	Bet. New Brunswick & Q.
The Bay of <b>Biscay</b> .....	West of France—Europe.
The Bay of <b>Naples</b> .....	South of Italy—Europe.
The Bay of <b>Bengal</b> .....	Between India & Burma.

## PRINCIPAL GULFS.

The Gulf of <b>Mexico</b> .....	Bet. North & South Am.
The Gulf of <b>California</b> ..	Between California & M.
The Gulf of <b>Bothnia</b> .....	In Northern Europe.
The Gulf of <b>Finland</b> .....	In Northern Europe.
The Gulf of <b>Venice</b> .....	Bet. Italy, Austria & Tur.
The Gulf of <b>Lyons</b> .....	South of France.
The Gulf of <b>Genoa</b> .....	South of Sardinia.
The Gulf of <b>Sidra</b> .....	In Northern Africa.
The <b>Persian Gulf</b> .....	Bet. Persia, Arabia & Tur.
The Gulf of <b>Siam</b> .....	South of Siam, Asia.
The Gulf of <b>Carpentaria</b>	North of Australia.

## PRINCIPAL STRAITS.

The Strait of <b>Canso</b> .....	Bet. N. S. and Cape Breton.
<b>Northumberland Strait</b>	Between N. S. and P. E. I.
The Straits of <b>Belleisle</b> .....	Bet. Newfld. & Labrador.
<b>Davis' Straits</b> .....	Bet. Greenland & B. N. Am.
<b>Behring's Straits</b> .....	Between Asia and N. Am.
<b>Magellan's Strait</b> .....	Bet. the Atlantic and Pa.
The Straits of <b>Gibraltar</b> ..	Between the Atlantic & Mediterranean.
The Straits of <b>Dover</b> .....	Between England and F.
The Straits of <b>Messina</b> .....	Between Sicily and Italy.
The <b>Dardanelles</b> .....	Between the Archipelago & Black Sea.
The Strait of <b>Babelmandeb</b> .....	Between the Arabian & Red Sea.
The Straits of <b>Malacca</b> .....	Between Malacca and S.
<b>Torres Strait</b> .....	Bet. Australia and New Zealand.
<b>Bass' Strait</b> .....	Bet. Australia & Tasmania.

PRINCIPAL CHANNELS.

Nova Scotia.	<b>English</b> Channel....	Between England and France.
North America	<b>George's</b> Channel.....	Between Wales and Ireland.
land & B. N. Am.	<b>Bristol</b> Channel.....	Between England and Wales.
Brunswick & Q.	<b>North</b> Channel....	Between Ireland and Scotland.
France—Europe.	<b>Sound</b> .....	Between Denmark & Sweden.
Italy—Europe.	<b>Skager Rack</b> .....	Between Denmark & Norway.
India & Burmah	<b>Cattegat</b> .....	Between Denmark & Sweden.

ISTHUSES.

S.	Isthmus of <b>Chignecto</b>	Connects Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.
th & S uth Am.	(12 miles wide.).....	
California & M.	Isthmus of <b>Panama</b>	
ern Europe.	(35 to 70 miles wide) ....	Connects N. and S. America.
ern Europe.	Isthmus of <b>Tehuantepec</b> .....	Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.
y, Austria & Th	Isthmus of <b>Suez</b> (70 miles wide.).....	Connects Africa with Asia.
France.	Isthmus of <b>Corinth</b> ..	In Greece, Europe.
Sardinia.	Isthmus of <b>Perekop</b> ..	Connects the Crimea with Russia
ern Africa.		
Asia, Arabia & Tu		
f Siam, Asia.		
f Australia.		

PENINSULAS.

	Peninsula of <b>Halifax</b> ..	On which the City of Halifax stands.
ITS.	Peninsula of <b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	Connected with the Continent by the Isthmus of Chignecto.
S. and Cape Bret	Peninsula of <b>Florida</b> ..	Between the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.
n N. S. and P. E.	Peninsula of <b>Yucatan</b> .	Between the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.
wfld. & Labrador	Peninsula of <b>Lower California</b> .....	Between the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California.
reenland & B.N. Am	Peninsula of <b>Crimea</b> .....	In the Black Sea (Europe).
n Asia and N. Ar	Peninsula of <b>Sinai</b> .....	In Arabia where the Israelites wandered for 40 years.
e Atlantic and Pa	a.....	East of Chinese Tartary (Asia)
en the Atlantic	Peninsula of <b>Kamtschatka</b> .....	Easternmost part of Asiatic Russia.
editerranean.		
en England and F		
en Sicily and Italy		
en the Archipelag		
ack Sea.		
en the Arabian ar		
ea.		
en Malacca and S		
ustralia and New		
ustralia & Tasm		

## CAPES.

Cape <b>North</b> .....	.....	Easternmost point of Province of Nova Scotia.
Cape <b>Sable</b> .....	.....	Westernmost point of Province of Nova Scotia.
<b>Gaspé Point</b> .....	.....	Easternmost point of Quebec.
Cape <b>Cod</b> .....	.....	East of Massachusetts, U. S.
Cape <b>Farewell</b> .....	.....	S. E. point of Greenland.
Cape <b>Race</b> .....	.....	S. E. point of Newfoundland.
<b>Land's End</b> .....	.....	Southernmost point of England.
Cape <b>Clear</b> .....	.....	Southernmost point of France.
Cape <b>Horn</b> .....	.....	Southern extremity of South America.
Cape of <b>Good Hope</b> .....	.....	Southern extremity of Africa.
Cape <b>Comorin</b> .....	.....	Southern extremity of India.
Cape <b>Guardafui</b> .....	.....	Eastern point of Africa.

## WATERFALLS.

Name.	Height.	Where situated.
The Falls of <b>Niagara</b>	165 ft.	Between Canada & United States.
The Falls of <b>Montmorency</b> .....	242 ft.	In Quebec, Canada.
The Falls of <b>Missouri</b>	400 ft.	In the United States.
<b>Genesee Falls</b> .....	100 ft.	New York State, U. S.
<b>Victoria Falls</b> .....		South Africa.
Falls of <b>Gavarnie</b> ..	1260 ft.	In the Pyrenees, Europe.
The Falls of <b>Schaffhausen</b> ...	900 ft.	In Switzerland, Europe.
The Falls of <b>Foyers</b> .	207 ft.	In Scotland, Great Britain.

## PRINCIPAL DESERTS.

<b>Sahara</b> or the Great Desert	In Northern Africa.
The Desert of <b>Cobi</b> .....	In Chinese Tartary, Central Asia.
The Desert of <b>Atacama</b> ...	In Peru, South America.
The Deserts of <b>Arabia</b> .....	In Asia.
The Deserts of <b>Siberia</b> .....	In Northern Asia.
The <b>Steppes</b> of <b>Russia</b> ..	In Europe.

PRINCIPAL PLAINS.

1. HIGH PLAINS.

**Plains of Mexico**, 6000 to 8000 feet high.

**Plains of Quito**, 12,000 feet high.

**Plains of Peru**.

**Plains of Central Asia** (Chinese Tartary.)

2. LOW PLAINS.

**Prairies** of the Dominion and Western States of North America.

**Swamps** of the Southern States of North America.

**Pampas** of South America.

**Delta** of the river Nile (Egypt.)

**Steppes** of Russia.

PRINCIPAL VALLEYS.

**Valley of the Mississippi**..... United States.

**Valley of the St. Lawrence**..... Canada.

**Valley of Annapolis**..... Nova Scotia

**Valley of the Amazon**..... South America.

**Valley of the Rhine**..... Europe.

**Valley of the Euphrates**..... Asia Minor.

**Valley of the Jordan**..... Palestine.

**Valleys of Switzerland, Scotland, Piedmont, &c.**

PRINCIPAL FORESTS.

**Forests** of North America.

**Forests of Maine, New Brunswick, Canada, &c.**

**Forests of the West.**

**Forests of California, British Columbia, &c.**

**Forests of South America** (especially Brazil.)

**Forests of Central Africa.**

**Forests of Norway** in Europe.

**Black Forest** in Germany.

CELEBRATED SCENERY.

**scenery** on the River St. Lawrence in Canada.

**The Lake of the Thousand Isles.** The Canadian Lakes.

**The Falls of Niagara.** between Canada and the U. States.

most point of Pro  
ova Scotia.  
most point of Pro  
ova Scotia.  
most point of Qu  
Massachusetts, U  
nt of Greenland  
nt of Newfound  
most point of Fa  
most point of E  
n extremity of  
erica.  
n extremity of A  
n extremity of E  
point of Africa.

Where situated  
ween Canada &  
States.  
Quebec, Canada.  
the United States  
w York State, U.  
th Africa.  
the Pyrenees, Eur

Switzerland, Eur  
Scotland, Great B

ERTS.  
rthern Africa.  
nese Tartary, Cent  
ru, South America  
ia.  
rthern Asia.  
rope.

3. The scenery of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, United States.
4. The scenery of the Andes and the Rocky Mountains.
5. The scenery of the Irish Lakes. The Lakes of Killarney and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.
6. The scenery of the Scottish Lakes and Mountains. Loch Lomond. Loch Katrine and the Trossachs.
7. The scenery of the English Lakes. Lake Keswick. Lake Windermere, Lake Derwentwater and surrounding scenery.
8. The scenery of the Alps. The **Glaciers**. The Swiss Mountains and Lakes.
9. The scenery on the River Rhine in Germany. Its ancient castles, beautiful vineyards, &c.
10. The scenery of the Arctic Regions. The frozen seas. Icebergs and eternal snows of the North. The Aurora Borealis, &c.

## NATURAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

### I.

1. The **Falls of Niagara**, 165 feet high, and 1900 wide, the greatest and most magnificent cataract in the world.
2. The **Prairies of the Great West** and the **Pampas** of South America, over which roam immense herds of Buffalo, wild cattle, and wild horses.
3. The **Mammoth Cave** of Kentucky, extending 16 miles underground, with a river flowing through it which are fish without eyes.
4. **Sahara** or the **Great Desert** of Africa, 2500 miles long and 1000 wide, a vast wilderness of sand without water or grass or trees.
5. **Table Mountain** at the Cape of Good Hope.
6. **Peak of Teneriffe**, a mountain shaped like a sugar-loaf—in the Canary Islands.
7. The **Giant's Causeway** in the North of Ireland.

### II.

8. The **Gulf Stream**—a mighty river of warm water, 300 miles wide, flowing across the Atlantic Ocean into the Gulf of Mexico.
9. **Volcanoes** or **burning mountains**—mountains vomiting forth smoke, fire, ashes and hot lava.

- in New Hampshire. 10. The **Geysers** or **boiling springs** of Iceland, throwing up jets of hot water high in the air.
- Rocky Mountains. 11. The **Glaciers** of the Alps—immense masses of ice, in the gorges or valleys, between the mountains, which never melt.
- Lakes of Killarney. 12. **Avalanches**—Vast masses of snow and ice rushing down from the mountains, sometimes burying whole villages.
- and Moura. 13. **Icebergs**—Mountains of floating ice—some are 2 miles long at the base, and 600 feet high.
- rossael Lake Keswick. 14.
- er and surround 15.

## III.

- Germany. Its ancient 16. **Earthquakes**—Violent shakings of the Earth, sometimes destroying whole cities.
- The frozen seas. 17. **A Waterspout**—a violently twisted column of water, rising out of the sea, caused by a whirlwind. Waterspouts are dangerous to ships.
- the North. The Atlantic 18.
19. **The Tides**—The regular rise and fall of the sea every day, caused by the moon. In the Bay of Fundy the tides rise as high as 60 feet. In Halifax harbour they rise about six feet.
20. **The Aurora Borealis** or Northern Lights—beautiful shooting lights in the Northern sky.
21. **Meteors**—Shooting stars, Halo, Mirage, Will-o-the-Wisp or Ignis Fatuus.

## THE WORLD.

t high, and 1900 v  
t cataract in the w  
**Vest** and the Pa  
which roam imm  
d wild horses.  
ucky, extending  
flowing through

## ARTIFICIAL WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

## REMARKABLE STRUCTURES.

## I.

- of Africa, 2500 f  
erness of sand wit  
of Good Hope.  
ain shaped like a  
e North of Ireland  
river of warm v  
he Atlantic Ocean  
**Mountains**—moun  
es and hot lava.
1. **The Pyramids** of Egypt, 3000 years old. Some of them are nearly 500 feet high.
2. **The Catacombs** of Rome, where the early Christians took refuge from the persecutions of the Roman Emperors. They are said to extend from 12 to 20 miles underground. Millions of the early Christians were buried in them.
3. **St. Peter's Cathedral** at Rome—the largest church in the world—could contain nearly all the people in Halifax.
4. **The Cathedrals** of Antwerp, Strasburg and Salisbury, each between 400 and 500 feet high. **Notre Dame Cathedral** in Paris.



5. **St. Paul's Cathedral** at London, the second largest church in the world. Its dome is nearly 400 feet high.
6. **Westminster Abbey** in London, and **York Minster** in York, England.
7. The **British Houses of Parliament**, and the **Victoria Tower** 400 feet high. The **Capitol** at Washington, U. S. The **Parliament Buildings** at Ottawa.
8. The **Crystal Palace** at Sydenham near London, covering about 20 acres.
9. The **Thames Tunnel** under the river Thames at London.
10. The **London Docks** and the **Liverpool Docks**, built of solid stone, extending for miles, crowded with shipping.

## II.

11. **Buckingham Palace & St. James' Palace** in London. **Windsor Palace** at Windsor, 20 miles from London. **Osborne Castle**, in the Isle of Wight. **Balmoral Castle** in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. These are residences of Her Majesty, the Queen.
12. The **Tuileries** and the **Louvre**, Palaces of the Emperor at Paris. The **Tuileries** was burnt during the Communist troubles in 1870.
13. **Notre Dame Cathedral** at Paris.
14. The **Leaning Tower** of Pisa. Italy.
15. The **Porcelain Tower** of Nankin, China, destroyed by the Taeping rebels in 1853.
16. The **Great Wall** of China, said to be 1500 miles in length, 25 to 30 feet high, and wide enough for six horsemen to ride abreast on the top of it.
17. The **Mosques** of Mahomedan countries. The **Mosque of St. Sophia** in Constantinople.
18. The **Heathen Temples** of India, China, and Japan.

## III.

## OTHER CELEBRATED WORKS.

19. The **Fortress of Gibraltar**, considered to be the strongest fortress in the world.
20. The **Fortifications** of Portsmouth in England. **Cherbourg** in France, **Sebastopol** in the Crimea and **Cronstadt** in Russia.
21. The **Citadel** of Halifax, N. S., and the **Fortress of Quebec**, Canada.

22. **Fort Sumpter, Fort Lafayette, Fortress Monroe, &c.** in the United States.
23. The steamship **Great Eastern**—the largest vessel in the world.
24. The **Victoria Tubular Bridge**, nearly 2 miles long, across the River St. Lawrence, below Montreal.
25. The **Menai Tubular Bridge**, across Menai Strait between Anglesea & Wales.
26. **Niagara Suspension Bridge**—over the Niagara River, below Niagara Falls.
27. **Bristol Suspension Bridge**, across the R. Severn, at Bristol, England.
28. The **Hoosac Tunnel** in Massachusetts, U. S.
29. The **Intercolonial Railway** from Halifax to Quebec, about 700 miles long.
30. The **Grand Trunk Railway** of Canada, 1,200 miles long.
31. The **Pacific Railroad**,—the longest line of railway in the world.
32. The **Suez Canal**, 70 miles long, joining the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and making a short route to India.
33. The **Mount Cenis Tunnel**, 4 miles long through the Alps, connecting France and Italy by Railway.

## REMARKABLE PLACES.

## THE CONTINENTS.

1. There are four continents—**Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.**
2. **Asia** is the largest of the four continents. It was the home of Adam and Eve, and the cradle of the human family.
3. **Europe** is the smallest of the four continents, but the most populous for its size. It is the land of *the white race.*
4. **Africa** is the land of *the black race.* It has the fewest rivers and lakes of any part of the world.
5. **America** is the continent on which we live. It was formerly inhabited wholly by the Red Men or Indians. It is noted for its immense forests and lakes and its mighty rivers.

## OCEANS.

1. The **Pacific Ocean** is the largest body of water in the world—covering nearly half the globe.
2. The **Atlantic Ocean** is the stormiest ocean in the world. In some places it is 4 or 5 miles deep.
3. The **Arctic Ocean** is frozen the greater part of the year. So is the **Antarctic Ocean**.

## ZONES AND TROPICS.

1. There are 5 **Zones**--I want you to find them out on the map and write down their names.
2. We are in the **North Temperate Zone**.
3. The **Arctic Regions** and the **Antarctic Region** are the coldest part of the earth. There the snow and ice never melt. The people have 9 months of cold, and only 3 months of milder weather every year.
4. The **Tropics** are the warmest part of the earth. The sun is very hot there. Snow and ice are never seen. Lions, tigers, elephants and other wild beasts are numerous in the forests.
5. The **Temperate Zones** are the pleasantest parts of the earth to live in. There it is neither too hot, nor too cold. A temperate climate is best for the health.

## NOTED ISLANDS.

1. **Newfoundland** is famed for its cod and seal fisheries.
2. **Cuba** is the largest island in the West Indies. It is famous for its tobacco and molasses.
3. **New Guinea** is the largest island in the East Indies. The Bird of Paradise is a native of New Guinea. **Borneo** is noted for ourang-outangs.
4. **Great Britain** is the largest island in Europe. It is our Mother country.
5. **Australia** is the largest island in the world. It is nearly as large as all Europe. It is famous for its gold.
6. The **Madeira** islands are noted for their wine. Also for their mild climate, good for invalids.
7. **Iceland** is noted for its **Geysers** or boiling-springs.
8. **Corsica** is the place where Napoleon I. was born.
9. **St. Helena** is the place where he died after six years imprisonment.
10. **Malta** is the island where St. Paul was shipwrecked.
11. **Patmos** is the island where the Apostle John was banished and wrote the book of Revelation.
12. **Rhodes** is famous for its ancient **Colossus**.

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## NOTED MOUNTAINS.

1. The **Himalayas** are the highest mountains in the world. Some of them are five miles in height, and covered with perpetual snow.
2. The **Andes** are the highest mountains in America. Some are 4 miles in height, also covered with perpetual snow.
3. The **Rocky Mountains** are the highest mountains in North America. They are 3 miles high—their summits covered with perpetual snow.
4. The **Alps** are the highest mountains in Europe. **Mont Blanc** is the highest of them. It is about 3 miles high, and its summit is covered with perpetual snow.
5. The **Inverness Mountains** are the highest in Nova Scotia. The highest of them is only about 1500 feet.
6. **Mount Vesuvius** is the most celebrated volcano in the world. About 1800 years ago two cities\* were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, and buried under the ashes of the volcano.
7. **Mount Sinai** is the place where the Ten Commandments were promulgated amid thunders and lightnings.
8. **Mount Horeb** is the place where God appeared to Moses in the Burning Bush.

## NOTED RIVERS.

1. The **Amazon** is the largest river in the world. It is 4000 miles long and 200 miles wide at its mouth.
2. The **Amazon** is the largest river in America.
3. The **St. Lawrence** is the largest river in British America.
4. The **Volga** is the largest river in Europe, the **Yenisei** in Asia, and the **Nile** in Africa.
5. The **Mississippi** is the principal river in the United States.
6. The **St. John River**, the **Miramichi**, the **Restigouche** and the **Peticodiac** are the principal rivers in New Brunswick.
7. The **Shubenacadie**, **Lahave River**, and **St. Mary's River** are the principal rivers in Nova Scotia.
8. The **Thames**, the **Mersey**, and the **Clyde** are the most important rivers in Great Britain.
9. The **Jordan** and the **Nile** are rivers famous in Scripture story. It was in the **Jordan** that our Saviour was baptized by John the Baptist. The **Nile** was the

\* Namely, *Pompeii* and *Herculaneum*.

river in which Pharaoh commanded the male children of the Israelites to be drowned.

10. The **Ganges** is the sacred river of the Hindoos, who believe that its waters will wash away sin.

#### NOTED LAKES.

1. The **Caspian Sea** is the largest salt-water lake in the world. It is a vast inland sea, 700 miles long and 200 broad.
2. Lake **Superior** is the largest fresh-water lake in America and in the world. It is a great inland fresh-water sea. Its area is 32,000 square miles, or about as large as New Brunswick and P. E. Island together.
3. Lake **Rossignol** and Lake **Ainslie** are the largest lakes in Nova Scotia—from 10 to 12 miles long.
4. **Loch Lomond** and **Loch Katrine** are two lakes in Scotland celebrated for their beautiful scenery.
5. Lake **Windermere** and Lake **Keswick** are two celebrated English lakes, admired for their beautiful scenery.
6. The Lakes of **Killarney** are the most celebrated lakes in Ireland—also much admired for their scenery.
7. The **Dead Sea** in Palestine lies in the plain where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly stood. Its waters have a bitter pungent taste. They are also remarkable for their buoyancy—you could lie or sit in them without sinking.
8. **African Lakes**—Several great lakes have been discovered of late years by Livingstone, Baker, Burton, and other travellers. Lake **Victoria Nyanza**, 250 miles long, and Lake **Albert Nyanza** are supposed to be the sources of the Nile. **Tanganyika** discovered by Burton is over 300 miles long. **Nyassi** is about the size of Tanganyika. **Tehad** in Central Africa is about 150 miles in length.

#### NOTED BAYS.

1. **Chebucto Bay** is the old name of Halifax Harbour. It is the finest harbour in America.
2. The **Bay of Fundy** is noted for its great tides, which rise as high as 60 or 70 feet.
3. The **Bay of Biscay** is considered to be very stormy and dangerous for ships.
4. **Hudson's Bay** is noted for its furs.
6. The **Bay of Naples** is said to be the finest in the world.

## NOTED CAPES.

1. **Sable Island** off the coast of Nova Scotia is noted for shipwrecks. It is also noted for its wild ponies.
2. **Cape Sable Island** on the coast of Nova Scotia is another dangerous place. There the ill-fated steamer *Hungarian* went down with 400 souls on board.
3. At **Prospect** near Halifax is the place where perhaps the most terrible marine disaster of modern times occurred. There the steamer *Atlantic* was wrecked on the 1st of April, 1873, with the loss of between 500 and 600 lives out of 1000 souls on board.—Not a woman was saved, and only one child—a boy about 12 years old.
4. **Cape Race** on the Newfoundland coast, is famous as a telegraph station in connection with the steamers coming from Europe.
5. **Cape Horn** is considered the most difficult and dangerous cape for ships to round.
6. The **Cape of Good Hope** is a stopping place for vessels going to or coming from India and Australia.

## NOTED STRAITS.

1. The **Strait of Canso** (about 3 miles wide) separates Nova Scotia Proper from Cape Breton.
2. The Straits of **Belleisle** lie between Newfoundland and Labrador. The Canadian steamers go through them on their way to and from Europe.
3. The **Northumberland** Strait separates P. E. Island from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In winter it is not navigable owing to the ice. The mails are carried across in the ice-boat.
4. The Straits of **Gibraltar** connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The celebrated fortress of Gibraltar commands the strait.
5. The Straits of **Dover** lie between England and France. It is 21 miles across from Dover to Calais.
6. **Behring's** Straits lie between Asia and North America.
7. **Magellan's** Straits connect the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

## BRITISH AMERICA.

1. The **Dominion of Canada** is the part of the world to which we belong. It is a vast territory, larger than all Europe, or the United States. It is 220 times larger than Nova Scotia.
2. **Size.**—**Canada** is 3000 miles in length and 1600 in breadth, embracing an area of 4,000,000 of square miles. But only a small part of this is yet settled. Its population is small for its size. Altogether it only contains about as many inhabitants as London, *viz*: four millions (4,000,000). The population is, however, rapidly increasing.
3. **Divisions.** British America is divided into 8 Provinces, 8 Territories, 1 Colony in Central America, 1 Colony in South America, and numerous Island Colonies in the West Indies.
4. **Ottawa** is the Capital of British North America. It is there the Governor-General of the Dominion resides.

## DIVISIONS OF BRITISH AMERICA.

5. The principal divisions of British America are the following :—
 

1. Ontario.	8. Hudson's Bay Territory.
2. Quebec.	9. Manitoba.
3. New Brunswick.	10. British Columbia.
4. Nova Scotia.	11. Vancouver's Island.
5. P. E. Island.	12. British West Indies.
6. Newfoundland.	13. British Honduras.
7. Labrador.	14. British Guiana.
15. The Arctic Regions.
6. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and British Columbia are styled **Provinces**.
7. Vancouver, British West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana are known generally by the name of **Colonies**.
8. Labrador, Hudson's Bay Territory, and the Arctic Regions are not called Provinces or Colonies—they are called **Territories**.
9. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia form the **Dominion of Canada**.

10. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario were united on the 1st of July, 1867.  
Manitoba was formed into a Province in 1869.  
British Columbia joined the Dominion in 1870.  
P. E. Island joined the Dominion in 1873.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the present Governor-General of the Dominion. He resides at Ottawa.
12. Quebec and Ontario are the **Upper Provinces**.
13. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland are called the **Lower Provinces**.  
They are also called the **Eastern Provinces** and **Maritime** or **Sea Provinces**.
15. These are called **Maritime Provinces** because they all lie on the sea. Ontario and Manitoba are *inland* Provinces—far from the sea.
16. The principal Islands in the West Indies belonging to Britain are
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| The Bermudas. | Trinidad.     |
| The Bahamas.  | Antigua.      |
| Jamaica.      | Grenada.      |
| Barbadoes.    | Dominica, &c. |
17. These islands do not belong to the Dominion of Canada. They are under Governors appointed by the Queen.
18. **Towns in British West Indies**.—SPANISH TOWN is the capital of Jamaica, but KINGSTON (35,000) is the largest town. HAMILTON is the capital of the Bermudas. NASSAU is the capital of the Bahamas. BRIDGETOWN is the capital of Barbadoes, ST. JOHN'S of Antigua, and PORT OF SPAIN of Trinidad.



## TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE I.

Provinces.	Capitals and Population.	Cities, Towns, Villages, &c.
1. Province of Quebec, or Lower Canada,.....	City of Quebec..... pop. 60,000.	Montreal (107,000) Three Rivers, Sorel, Lévis, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Gaspé.
Ontario, or Upper Canada, } .....	Toronto..... pop. 36,000.	Ottawa (22,000) Hamilton, Kingston, London, Brantford, St. Catherine's, Cornwall, Belleville, Guelph, Chatham, Port Hope, Brockville,
3. Nova Scotia.....	Halifax,..... pop. 30,000.	Pictou, New Glasgow, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Windsor, Truro, Sydney, C. B., Arichat.
4. New Brunswick, .....	Fredericton..... pop. 6,000.	Saint John (29,000) Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton, Chatham, Newcastle, Richibucto, Shediac.
5. Newfoundland.....	St. John's,..... pop. 25,000.	Harbour Grace, Carleton, Port de Grave, Briggs, Trinity, Greenspond.
6. P. E. Island, .....	Charlottetown,..... pop. 7,000.	Georgetown, Summerside, Princetown, St. Mearns, Souris, Cascumpec.
7. Manitoba.....	Winnipeg—pop. 3,500.....	Fort Garry.
8. British Columbia.....	New Westminster, .....	Fort Langley, Fort Yale, Fort Lytton and other settlements.

## TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE II.

TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.  
**TABLE II.**

Other Colonies.	Capitals and Population.	Cities, Towns, &c.
7. Manitoba.....	pop. 7,000.	St. Eleanor's, Souris, Cascaumpec.
8. British Columbia.....	Winnipeg—pop. 3,500..... New Westminster, ..... pop. 1000.	Fort Garry. Fort Langley, Fort Yale, Fort Lytton and other settlements.
1. Vancouver Island. ....	Victoria, pop. 5,000.....	No other towns.
2. British West Indies. ....	Spanish Town, pop. 6,000.	Kingston, Hamilton, Nassau, Bridgetown, St. John, Port of Spain, &c.
3. British Honduras.	Balize, pop. 5000.....	No other towns.
4. British Guiana.....	Georgetown, pop. 26,000.....	Demerara, Berbice, New Amsterdam.
5. Falkland Islands.....	Port Lewis.....	150 islands in group—no trees on them but sweet-scented flowers abound.
Territories.		Stations, Settlements, &c.
1. Labrador.....		Nain, Ok-hak, Hopedale, Hebron, &c.
2. Prince Rupert Land.....		No towns or villages. Only a few scattered settlements.
3. Mackenzie R. & Coppermine R. District.		Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, &c.
4. Red River Country.....		Fort Garry, Stone Fort, &c.
5. Swan River Country.....		A few scattered settlements.
6. Saskatchewan R. Country.....		Scattered Settlements, Vast Prairies and Herds of Buffalo.
7. N. W. Indian Territories .....		No towns or villages. A fine rich prairie country.
8. Arctic Regions .....		No villages or settlements, cold, dreary, barren regions. Perpetual snow and ice.

Hudson Bay Territory.

## TABULAR VIEW OF BRITISH AMERICA.

TABLE III.

Name of Country.	Length in miles.	Breadth in miles.	Area. sq. miles.	Population.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.....	390	160	19,500	388,000
New Brunswick.....	210	190	27,700	286,000
Prince Edward Island.....	130	34	2,133	90,000
Newfoundland.....	350	300	37,000	123,000
Province of Quebec.....	600	300	210,000	1,190,000
Province of Ontario.....	750	250	180,000	1,621,000
Province of Manitoba.....	about the size of	size of	N. Scotia	..... 12,000
British Columbia.....	500	400	225,000	} Whites 12,000
Vancouver Island.....	280	60	13,000	} Indians 23,000
Hudson Bay Territory.....	3200	1400	2,000,000	200,000
British West Indies.....	Hundreds of islands.		15,500	845,000
British Honduras, (Central America).....			26,000	25,000
British Guiana, (South America).....			76,000	255,000
Falkland Islands, (South America).....	Two large, and about 200 small islands.—	Pop.....		600

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## COMPARATIVE SIZES OF PROVINCES.

1. Nova Scotia is about 9 times larger than P. E. Island.
2. New Brunswick is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  larger than Nova Scotia.
3. Newfoundland is nearly twice as large as Nova Scotia.
4. Quebec is rather more than 11 times the size of Nova Scotia.
5. Ontario is nearly 10 times the size of Nova Scotia.
6. Manitoba is about the size of Nova Scotia Proper.
7. British Columbia (with Vancouver's Island) is about 12 times larger than Nova Scotia.
8. The whole Dominion is 220 times larger than Nova Scotia

## COUNTY DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS, &amp;c.

**Nova Scotia** is divided into 18 Counties and 57 Townships.

**New Brunswick** is divided into 14 Counties and 121 Parishes.

**P. E. Island** is divided into 3 Counties, 14 Parishes and 64 Lots or Townships.

**Ontario** (formerly called **Upper Canada**) is divided into 42 Counties.

**Quebec** (formerly called **Lower Canada**) is divided into 60 Counties.

**Newfoundland** is divided into 15 Districts.

**British Columbia** is divided into 8 Districts.

## COUNTIES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

- |                |                  |                    |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Halifax Co. | 7. Annapolis Co. | 13. Antigonishe Co |
| 2. Lunenburg   | 8. King's        | 14. Guysborough    |
| 3. Queens      | 9. Hants         | 15. Inverness.     |
| 4. Shelburne   | 10. Cumberland   | 16. Victoria.      |
| 5. Yarmouth    | 11. Colchester   | 17. Cape Breton    |
| 6. Digby       | 12. Pictou       | 18. Richmond       |

## COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Restigouche County.    | 8. Charlotte County. |
| 2. Gloucester County.     | 9. Kings Co.         |
| 3. Northumberland County. | 10. Queens Co.       |
| 4. Kent County.           | 11. Sunbury Co.      |
| 5. Westmoreland County.   | 12. York Co.         |
| 6. Albert County.         | 13. Carleton Co.     |
| 7. St. John County.       | 14. Victoria Co.     |

## COUNTIES OF P. E. ISLAND.

1. Kings Co.
2. Queen's Co.
3. Prince Co.

## PROVINCES &amp; COLONIES—WHAT NOTED FOR.

1. **Nova Scotia** is noted for its coal, iron, gold, and other minerals; for its fisheries; its extensive sea-coast; its numerous good harbours and its shipping.
2. **New Brunswick** is noted for its lumbering, and ship-building.
3. **Prince Edward Island** is noted for its oats, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other agricultural products. It joined the Dominion in 1873.
4. **Newfoundland** is the oldest British colony in America—not yet annexed to the Dominion. It is famous for its cod and seal fisheries which are the most valuable in the world.
5. **Quebec** is the largest Province in the Dominion. It is noted for the people being mostly of French origin; also for its lumber trade and fisheries.
6. **Ontario** is a fine grain country. Most of our flour comes from Ontario. It is also noted for its great lakes, its oil wells, and its copper mines. It is the richest and most populous Province in the Dominion.
7. **Manitoba** is a new Province in the Red River country, formed in 1869. It is a fine prairie land.
8. **Labrador** is a cold barren region, but valuable for its herring, and seal fisheries. The inhabitants are called **Esquimaux**, and are remarkable for their short stature.
9. **Hudson's Bay Territory** is famous for its valuable furs.
10. **British Columbia** is noted for its rich gold mines, and its mild climate, and fine soil.
11. **Vancouver Island** is noted for its coal mines; also for lumber, furs, and fish.
12. **Bermuda** is celebrated for its delightful climate. It is also an important Naval Station. The **BAHAMAS** are believed to be the first land discovered by Columbus.
13. The **British West Indies** produce Coffee, cocoa sugar, molasses, rum; also oranges, bananas, pine-apples and other fruits. The climate is very hot.
14. **British Honduras** is noted for its mahogany and logwood.
15. **British Guiana** is noted for its hot and unhealthy climate. Also, for "Demerara rum."

## PRINCIPAL BRITISH AMERICAN CITIES.

## WHAT NOTED FOR.

1. **Halifax** (30,000), founded June 21st, 1749, is noted for its noble harbour and fine situation, its strong citadel, its extensive Dockyard and its shipping. It is the Station for the North American fleet, and the Admiral resides here during the summer. It contains some fine streets, and many handsome stores, churches, and other buildings, as Government House, the Province Building, the Post Office, the Court House, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Schools, Dalhousie College, the Deaf & Dumb Institution, the Orphan Asylum, the Blind Asylum, &c. **DARTMOUTH**, on the opposite side of the harbour, is a growing place, with several factories.
2. **Saint John, N. B.** (29,000) is noted for its good harbour, its ship-building, and lumber trade. The tide in the harbour rises 30 to 40 feet. St. John possesses a fine Suspension Bridge, Lunatic Asylum and other buildings. **PORTLAND** and **CARLETON** are important suburbs.  
**Fredericton**, the capital of New Brunswick, is delightfully situated on the St. John River, 84 miles up the river, from the city of St. John. It contains Government House, Parliament Building, the English Cathedral, &c.
3. **St. John's, N. F. L.** (25,000) is the nearest town to Europe on this side of the Atlantic, being only 1920 miles distant from Ireland. It is the great seat of the fish-trade.
4. **Charlottetown** (7000) is the capital of P. E. Island. It is regularly laid out and well-built, with very wide streets. The Colonial Building, Government House. Prince of Wales College, &c., are the principal buildings.
5. **Montreal** (107,000) is the largest and most important city in British America. It is situated on an island in the River St. Lawrence. It possesses a magnificent quay, along the river nearly a mile long, and contains numerous beautiful churches, colleges, and other buildings. Near Montreal, is the famous Victoria Tubular Railway Bridge, the most remarkable structure of the kind in the world. It is about two miles long, 60 feet

- high in the centre, and steamboats and other vessels can pass under with ease.
6. **Quebec** (60,000) is the oldest city in British America; and the most strongly fortified. It was captured from the French by General Wolfe in 1759.
  7. **Toronto** (56,000) is the largest city in Ontario. It has many fine streets and elegant public buildings. The University of Toronto is one of the finest edifices in America.
  8. **Ottawa** is noted as the capital of British North America. It is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and for its splendid Parliamentary Buildings, erected at a cost of 2½ millions of dollars (\$2,500,000). The population is about 22,000 and it is rapidly increasing.
  9. In **Nova Scotia**.—**PICTOU, YARMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, LUNenburg, BRIDGEWATER**, are thriving sea-ports, especially Yarmouth. **NEW GLASGOW** and **SYDNEY, C. B.** are noted for the extensive coal mines in their neighbourhood; **WINDSOR** for its plaster quarries; **TRURO** is a railway centre, and the seat of the Provincial Normal School, and is growing rapidly. **ANNAPOULIS** (formerly Port Royal) is noted as the ancient capital of the Province. **AMHERST, PUGWASH** and **ANTIGONISH** are rising towns. **MAITLAND (Hants)** is noted for ship-building.
  10. In **New Brunswick**.—**CHATHAM, NEWCASTLE**, and **MONCTON** are important for ship-building.—**MONCTON** is the head-quarters and centre of the railway system of the Maritime Provinces and is growing fast.—**RICHMOND** and **SHEDIAC** are noted for the fisheries; **ST. ANDREW'S** and **ST. STEPHEN'S** for trade with the United States; **SACKVILLE** for its Wesleyan Academy and College.
  11. In **P. E. Island**.—**GEORGETOWN** is the county town of King's County, and has a fine harbour. **SUMMERSIDE** on Bedeque Harbour, is a rising town, with considerable ship-building, and trade with New Brunswick. **PRINCETOWN** on Richmond Bay, is the county town of Prince County. **ALBERTON** is a thriving place.
  12. In **Newfoundland**.—**HARBOUR GRACE** and **CARBONAR** are, next to St. John's, the most important towns. **PORT DE GRAVE, BRIGUS, TRINITY** and **GREENSPOND** are also rising towns.

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13. In **Quebec**,—**THREE RIVERS** is one of the oldest cities in Canada, and is noted for its iron manufactures and lumber trade. **SHERBROOKE**, **ST. HYACINTHE** and **ST. JOHN'S** are considerable rising towns. **ST. HYACINTHE** is a manufacturing town.
14. In **Ontario**,—**KINGSTON**, **HAMILTON** and **LONDON** are important cities. They are built chiefly of stone, contain many fine buildings and have a large trade. **Kingston** is one of the oldest cities in Ontario. **Hamilton** is the second city in Ontario. **BELLEVILLE** is where the **Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb** is situated.

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 POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

## 1.—IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—

Montreal.....	107,000
City of Quebec.....	60,000
Three Rivers.....	7,600
Levis (opposite Quebec).....	6,700
Sorel.....	5,600
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,700

## 2.—IN ONTARIO—

Toronto.....	56,000
Hamilton.....	26,700
Ottawa.....	21,500
London.....	15,800
Kingston.....	12,400
Brantford.....	8,100
St. Catharines.....	7,800
Belleville.....	7,300
Guelph.....	6,900
Chatham.....	5,900
Port Hope.....	5,100
Brockville.....	5,100

## 3.—IN NEW BRUNSWICK—

Saint John.....	29,000
Portland (Town and Parish).....	12,500
Fredericton.....	6,000
Chatham (Miramichi) about.....	2,500



Newcastle (Miramichi) about.....	2,000	
St. Andrews (Town and Parish) .....	3,000	
St. Stephen's (Town and Parish).....	6,500	1.
Woodstock (Town and Parish).....	4,000	
Moncton (Town) about.....	2,000	
Sackville (Parish) about.....	4,000	2.

## 4.—IN NOVA SCOTIA—\*

City of Halifax.....	50,000	3.
Yarmouth.....	5,300	
City of Dartmouth .....	4,300	
Truro.....	4,000	
City of Pictou .....	3,500	4.
Sydney Mines.....	3,900	
Sydney, Town.....	2,900	
Amherst.....	3,600	
Antigonish.....	3,000	
Liverpool.....	3,100	
Lunenburg.....	3,000	
Bridgewater.....	2,900	
Canning.....	2,900	
Shelburne.....	2,800	5.
Windsor .....	2,700	
New Glasgow.....	2,500	
Albion Mines.....	2,000	I.—
Annapolis .....	2,100	
Digby.....	1,900	
Kentville.....	1,800	
Baddeck .....	1,750	
Wolfville.....	1,700	
Bridgetown .....	1,300	
Ariclat.....	1,000	II.—

## 5.—IN P. E. ISLAND—

Charlottetown.....	7,000
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## 6.—IN NEWFOUNDLAND—

St. John's.....	25,000
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\* The numbers here given include the population of the polling district in which the town or villages located.

THE UNITED STATES.

(See also page 34.)

1. **Size.**—The United States is a great country,—about the same size as the Dominion of Canada—but much more populous.
2. **Population.**—The population of the United States is about *forty millions* (40,000,000)—ten times greater than the population of the Dominion.
3. **Divisions.**—The United States comprise 47 parts, viz : 38 States, 8 Territories, and 1 Federal District called the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, in which WASHINGTON the Capital is situated.
4. **Groups of States.**—The States are generally divided into *five* groups, as follows :—
  - I. The 6 Eastern States, or New England.
  - II. The 8 Middle States.
  - III. The 19 Southern States.
  - IV. The 12 Western States.
  - V. The 3 Pacific States.

Besides the 9 Territories.

5. **States and Territories.**—The following are the names of the States and Territories :

I.—THE EASTERN STATES—	CAPITALS.
1. Maine .....	Me.....Augusta.
2. New Hampshire.....	N. H.....Concord.
3. Vermont.....	Vt.....Montpelier.
4. Massachusetts.....	Mass.....Boston.
5. Rhode Island.....	R. I.....Providence.
6. Connecticut.....	Conn.....Hartford.
II.—THE MIDDLE STATES—	
1. New York.....	N. Y.....New York.
2. New Jersey.....	N. J.....Trenton.
3. Pennsylvania.....	Pa.....Harrisburg.
4. Delaware .....	Del.....Dover.
5. Maryland.....	Md.....Annapolis.
6. Virginia.....	Va.....Richmond.
7. West Virginia.....	.....Wheeling.
8. District of Columbia...	D. C.....Washington.

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## III.—THE SOUTHERN STATES—

## CAPITALS.

- |                        |           |                |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. North Carolina..... | N. C..... | Raleigh.       |
| 2. South Carolina..... | S. C..... | Columbia.      |
| 3. Georgia.....        | Ga.....   | Milledgeville. |
| 4. Florida.....        | Fla.....  | Tallahassee.   |
| 5. Alabama.....        | Ala.....  | Montgomery     |
| 6. Mississippi.....    | Miss..... | Jackson.       |
| 7. Louisiana.....      | La.....   | Baton Rouge.   |
| 8. Texas.....          | Tex.....  | Austin.        |
| 9. Arkansas.....       | Ark.....  | Little Rock.   |
| 10. Tennessee.....     | Tenn..... | Nashville.     |

## IV.—THE WESTERN STATES—

- |                   |           |                 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. Kentucky.....  | Ky.....   | Frankfort.      |
| 2. Ohio.....      | O.....    | Columbia.       |
| 3. Michigan.....  | Mich..... | Lansing.        |
| 4. Indiana.....   | Ind.....  | Indianapolis.   |
| 5. Illinois.....  | Ill.....  | Springfield.    |
| 6. Wisconsin..... | Wis.....  | Madison.        |
| 7. Minnesota..... | Minn..... | St. Paul.       |
| 8. Iowa.....      | Ia.....   | Des Moines.     |
| 9. Missouri.....  | Mo.....   | Jefferson City. |
| 10. Kansas.....   | Kan.....  | Topeka.         |
| 11. Nebraska..... | Neb.....  | Omaha.          |
| 12. Utah.....     | Ut.....   | Salt Lake City. |

## V.—THE PACIFIC STATES—

- |                    |          |              |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. California..... | Cal..... | Sacramento.  |
| 2. Oregon.....     | Or.....  | Salem.       |
| 3. Nevada.....     | Nev..... | Carson City. |

## TERRITORIES.

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Washington. | 5. Colorado.         |
| 2. Idaho.      | 6. New Mexico.       |
| 3. Dakotah.    | 7. Arizona.          |
| 4. Montana.    | 8. Indian Territory. |

6. **Rhode Island** is the smallest, and **Texas** the largest State in the Union.—**New York** is the most important State in the Union, because it is the richest and most populous.
7. The **New England States** were first settled in 1620 by the English Puritans, usually called the *Pilgrims*.

who left England because they were persecuted for their religion. The Pilgrims crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and settled at Plymouth in Massachusetts. The New England States are noted for their extensive manufactures. Massachusetts is the leading State of New England.

8. The **Middle States** are noted for their extensive commerce and shipping. **New York** exceeds every other State in population, wealth, and commerce. **Pennsylvania** is noted for its coal and iron mines, and its oil-wells. **New Jersey** for its peaches and other fruits.
9. The **Southern States** are noted for their cotton, rice, sugar-cane and tobacco. Oranges, pine-apples, and bananas are abundant in Florida and Texas. **South Carolina** yields the most rice; **Louisiana** the most sugar-cane; and **Mississippi** the most cotton. **Texas** is noted for immense herds of cattle.
10. The **Western States** are noted for their vast prairies, agriculture, and minerals. **California** is noted for its gold, and **Nevada** for its silver mines.
11. **Northern Cities.**—The leading cities in the Northern States are New York. (population 1,000,000), Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, &c. **NEW YORK** is the largest city in America and **PHILADELPHIA**, is the second largest. New York contains nearly three times as many people as all Nova Scotia. It has the largest Deaf & Dumb Institution in the world. Philadelphia is noted for the regularity of its streets and its extensive manufactures. New York is the *third* city in the world for shipping and commerce, London and Liverpool being the first two. **Boston** is the largest city in New England, and is noted for its public schools.
12. **Southern Cities.**—The leading cities in the Southern States are Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. **New Orleans** is the greatest cotton-market in the world. **Charleston** is noted as the place where the great civil war began in 1861 by firing on Fort Sumpter.
13. **Western Cities.**—The leading cities in the Western States are Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco. **Chicago** is the great city of the west. In 1831 it contained but seven or eight families. Now it

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in 1620  
*Pilgrims.*

has a population of about 300,000. In 1871 it was nearly destroyed by fire, but has been rapidly re-built. **Cincinnati** is the greatest pork-market in the world, **San Francisco** is the most important city on the Pacific coast.

14. **Capital.**—**Washington** (109,000) is the capital of the United States. It is situated on the River Potomac, in the District of Columbia. Washington is the place where the President of the United States resides. The *Capitol* at Washington, where Congress meets, is a vast and magnificent building. There is a *Deaf Mute College* at Washington, the only one of the kind in the world.
15. The **State of Maine** borders on New Brunswick, and is the nearest of the States to us.
16. **States** on the **Canadian Border.**—New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York touch the Canadian border.
17. **States** touching the **Canadian Lakes.**—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois lie on the great Canadian Lakes.
18. **Cities lying** on the **Great Lakes.**—Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, &c. lie round the shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Michigan.
19. **New England** is the part of the States nearest to us in this Province.

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POPULATION OF LEADING CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.  
(Census of 1871.)

New York, with	Newark, N. J.....	105,000
Brooklyn, N. Y....1,338,000	Louisville, Ky.....	100,700
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Cleveland, O.....,	93,000
..... 674,000	Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,000
St. Louis, Mo.....	Jersey City.....	82,000
..... 310,000	Detroit, Mich.....	79,500
Chicago, Ill.....,	Milwaukee, Wis....	71,000
..... 299,000	Albany, N. Y.....	69,000
Baltimore, Md.....	Providence, R. I....	69,000
..... 267,000	Richmond, Ala.....	51,000
Boston, Mass.....	Charleston, S. C.....	49,000
..... 250,000		
Cincinnati, Ohio....		
..... 216,000		
New Orleans, La....		
..... 191,000		
San Francisco, Cal..		
..... 149,000		
Buffalo, N. Y.....		
..... 118,000		
Washington.....		
..... 109,000		

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COUNTRIES AND CITIES ON THE GLOBE.

NOTE.—The following pages (73-79) presenting a “bird’s-eye-view” of the leading countries and cities on the globe, are intended to be used by the pupil as a *companion* and *guide* to the map. The lists may or may not be committed to memory as the teacher deems best—but the chief facts of interest connected with the places named, in addition to what is taught in the previous portions of the book, should be given by signs or otherwise, and the pupil afterwards required to write out in his own language what he knows about them.

DIVISIONS OF THE OLD WORLD.

- I. **Europe**..... { Northern Europe.  
Middle Europe.  
Southern Europe.
- II. **Asia**..... { Northern Asia.  
Central Asia.  
Western Asia.  
Eastern Asia.
- III. **Africa**..... { Northern Africa.  
The Nile Region.  
Southern Africa.  
Western Africa.  
Eastern Africa.  
Central Africa.

COUNTRIES & CITIES OF EUROPE.

I.—IN MIDDLE EUROPE.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
England.....	<b>London</b> , Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Stafford, York, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Southampton, Portsmouth, Oxford, Cambridge.
Scotland.....	<b>Edinburgh</b> , Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, Perth.

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82,000  
79,500  
71,000  
65,000  
69,000  
51,000  
49,000

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Ireland.....	<b>Dublin</b> , Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Waterford.
Holland.....	<b>Amsterdam</b> , Rotterdam, Utrecht, Luxemburg.
Belgium.....	<b>Brussels</b> , Antwerp, Ghent, Liege, Waterloo, Bruges.
Germany.....	<b>Frankfurt</b> , Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Dresden, Leipzig.
Switzerland.....	<b>Berne</b> , Geneva, Basle, Zurich, Lucerne.
Prussia.....	<b>Berlin</b> , Cologne, Danzig, Stettin, Witteuberg, Breslau.
Poland.....	<b>Warsaw</b> , Cracow, Lemberg.
Austria.....	<b>Vienna</b> , Prague, Trieste.
Hungary.....	<b>Buda</b> , Pesth, Presburg.

2. *In Southern Europe.*

France.....	<b>Paris</b> , Versailles, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Boulogne, Calais.
Spain.....	<b>Madrid</b> , Cadiz, Seville, Barcelona, Toledo, Cordova, Gibraltar.
Portugal.....	<b>Lisbon</b> , Oporto.
Italy.....	<b>Rome</b> , Florence, Turin, Milan, Genoa, Venice, Leghorn, Naples, Palermo.
Turkey.....	<b>Constantinople</b> , Adrianople, Bucharest, Jassy.
Greece.....	<b>Athens</b> , Corinth, Sparta, Corfu, Zante.

3. *In Northern Europe.*

Denmark.....	<b>Copenhagen</b> , Elsinore.
Norway.....	<b>Christiania</b> , Bergen, Drontheim.
Sweden.....	<b>Stockholm</b> , Upsala, Carlserona.
Russia.....	<b>Petersburg</b> , Kronstadt, Moscow, Revel, Riga, Archangel, Odessa, Sebastopol.
Lapland.....	<b>Kola</b> .

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Tibet

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Japan

Moro

Alger

Tunis

Tripo

## II. ASIA.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Asiatic Turkey.....	<b>Smyrna</b> , Aleppo, Bagdad.
Asia Minor.....	Smyrna, Scutari, Trebizond, Sinope, Brusa, Tarsus.
Syria.....	<b>Aleppo</b> , Damascus, Antioch, Palmyra.
Palestine.....	<b>Jerusalem</b> , Jaffa, Acre, Gaza, Tyre, Sidon, Bethlehem, Nazareth.
Armenia.....	Erzeroun, Kars.
Mesopotamia or Al } Jezireh..... }	Mosul ( <i>Ruins of Nineveh</i> ) Orfa, Har- ran, Diarbekr.
Kurdistan or Assyria.....	Bagdad, Hillah ( <i>Ruins of Babylon</i> )
Arabia.....	<b>Mecca</b> , Medina, Mocha, Aden.
Persia.....	<b>Teheran</b> , Ispahan, Shiraz, Bushire.
Afghanistan.....	<b>Cabool</b> , Candahar, Herat.
Beloochistan.....	<b>Kelat</b> .
Hindustan or India.....	<b>Calcutta</b> , Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, Lahore, Cawnpore, Cashmere.
Burmah.....	<b>Ava</b> , Monchobo.
Siam.....	<b>Bangkok</b> .
Anam.....	<b>Hue</b> , Kesho, Saigon.
China.....	<b>Pekin</b> , Nankin, Hong-kong, Canton, Shanghai.
Chinese Tartary.....	<b>Yarkand</b> , Cashgar.
Tibet.....	<b>Lassa</b> .
Independent Tartary.....	<b>Bokhara</b> , Samarkand.
Siberia.....	<b>Tobolsk</b> , Irkutsk.
Japan.....	<b>Yedo</b> , Miako, Yokohama.

## III.—AFRICA.

## 1. Northern Africa.

Morocco.....	<b>Morocco</b> , Fez, Tangier.
Algeria.....	<b>Algiers</b> , Bona, Constantine.
Tunis.....	<b>Tunis</b> ( <i>Ruins of Carthage</i> ) Kairwan
Tripoli & Barca.....	<b>Tripoli</b> ( <i>Ruins of Cyrene. Apollonia. Berenice, &amp;c., ancient Greek cities.</i> )



Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Sahara or Great Desert...	A vast sandy wilderness. No towns. No vegetation. Only a few green spots, called oases.
<i>2. The Nile Region.</i>	
Egypt .....	<b>Cairo</b> , Alexandria, Damietta, Suez.
Nubia.....	<b>Khartoon</b> , Semnar.
Abyssinia.....	<b>Gondar</b> , Adowa, Ankobar.
<i>3. Central Africa.</i>	
Soudan or Nigritia or } Negroland }	<b>Timbuctoo</b> , Boosa, Rubba, and many other towns.
<i>4. Western Africa.</i>	
Senegambia.....	Fort Bathurst, Fort St. Louis.
Sierra Leone.....	Freetown.
Liberia.....	Monrovia.
Upper Guinea } Gold Coast }	<b>Coomassie</b> , Abomey, Abeokuta, Benin.
Lower Guinea.....	<b>Loango</b> , Salvador.
<i>5. Southern Africa.</i>	
Hottentot Country.....	No places of importance.
Kaffraria.....	No places of importance.
Bechuana Country.....	No places of importance.
Zulu Country.....	“ “
Natal.....	Port Natal, Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Colony .....	<b>Cape Town</b> , Graham's Town.
<i>6. Eastern Africa.</i>	
Mozambique.....	<b>Mozambique</b> , Sofala.
Zanguebar .....	<b>Zanzibar</b> .
Somauli .....	Berbera.
Madagascar Island.....	<b>Tananarivo</b> , Tamatave.
Mauritius Island.....	Port Louis.

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Brazil..

Peru...  
Bolivia  
Chili...  
La Plat  
Buene

NORTH AMERICA.

Countries.	Capitals and Chief Towns.
Greenland or Danish America } Alaska..... British America.....	Julianshaab. Christianshaab. New Archangel.
The United States.....	<b>Ottawa</b> , Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Halifax, Fredericton, St. John, N.B. St. John's, N. E., Charlottetown.
Mexico.....	<b>Washington</b> , New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Portland, Richmond, Charleston, Chicago, San Francisco.
Central America.....	<b>Mexico</b> , Vera Cruz, Puebla.
1. Guatemala.....	New Guatemala. Belize, Truxillo, &c.
2. San Salvador.....	New Guatemala.
3. Honduras.....	San Salvador.
4. Nicaragua.....	Comayagua, Truxillo.
5. Costa Rica.....	Leon, Nicaragua.
6. British Honduras...	San Jose.
The West Indies.....	<b>Belize</b> . <b>Havana</b> , San Domingo, Kingston.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Granada.....	<b>Bogota</b> , Carthagena.
Venezuela.....	<b>Caraccas</b> , Maracaybo, Valencia
Ecuador.....	<b>Quito</b> , Guayaquil.
Demerara or British Guiana } French Guiana.....	Georgetown.
Dutch Guiana.....	<b>Cayenne</b> .
Brazil.....	Paramaribo.
Peru.....	<b>Rio Janeiro</b> , San Salvador, Para, Pernambuco.
Bolivia or Upper Peru...	<b>Lima</b> , Callao, Truxillo.
Chili.....	<b>Chiquisaca</b> , La Paz, Potosi.
La Plata and Buenos Ayres } Buenos Ayres }	<b>Santiago</b> , Valparaiso, Concepcion.
	<b>Buenos Ayres</b> , Parana, Cordova.

Paraguay.....	Assompeion.
Uruguay.....	<b>Monte Video.</b>
Patagonia.....	No towns. Wandering Indians.
Tierra del Fuego.....	No towns. Natives live chiefly on fish.
Falkland Islands.....	<b>Port Louis.</b> A British colony.

## OCEANIA.

## DIVISIONS OF OCEANIA.

- I.—**Malaysia**, or the East India Archipelago.
- II.—**Australasia**, or “Southern Asia.”
- III.—**Melanesia**, or the “Black Islands,” so called from the natives being black.
- IV.—**Polynesia**, or “Many Islands”—scattered over the Pacific Ocean.

## I.—MALAYSIA OR THE EAST INDIA ISLANDS.

	<i>Belonging to</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Sumatra.....	The Dutch.....	Penang, Bencoolen.
Java.....	The Dutch.....	Batavia.
Celebes.....	The Dutch.....	Macassar.
Moluccas.....	The Dutch.....	Ambogna.
Borneo.....	Dutch & English....	Burni, Sarawak.
Timor, &c.....	Portuguese.....	Cœpung.
Philippine Isles.....	Spaniards.....	Manilla.
Labuan.....	The British.....	Victoria.

## II.—AUSTRALASIA.

Australia.....	Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo.
Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land	} Hobart Town. } Launceston.
New Zealand.....	Auckland, Wellington, Dunedin.
Norfolk Island.....	A beautiful island, formerly a penal settlement.

## III.—MELANESIA.

The New Hebrides.....	New Guinea or Papua.
The Admiralty Isles.....	New Caledonia.
Queen Charlotte Isles.....	New Ireland.
The Solomon Isles.....	New Britain.

## IV.—POLYNESIA.

1. *North of the Equator.*

The Ladrone or Marianne Is.  
 The Pelew Islands.  
 The Caroline Islands.  
 Mulgrave Archipelago.  
 The Sandwich Islands.  
 Hawaii, or Owlyhee.

2. *South of the Equator.*

The Friendly Islands.  
 Samoa or Navigator's Islands.  
 The Fejee Islands.  
 Cook's or Harvey's I. lands.  
 The Society Islands.  
 The Marquesas Islands.

## SHAPE OF THE EARTH.

1. Is the Earth large ?  
Yes—very, very, very large, indeed.
2. Is the Earth flat, or square, or round, or what ?  
It is round like a ball or orange.
3. What is the shape of the Earth ? What is it like ?
4. Does it appear round ?  
No—it appears to be flat.
5. Is it really flat ?  
No—although it seems to be flat, it is really round.
6. How do we know that the Earth is not flat but round ?
  - (1.) Because vessels have sailed round it, and have come back to the place from which they started.
  - (2.) Because we can always see the topmasts of a ship before we see the ship itself : if the earth were flat, we should see the whole at once.

## SIZE OF THE EARTH.

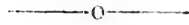
1. Is the Earth the same *shape* as a boy's ball ?
2. Is it the same *size* as a ball ?  
Oh ! no—It is far far larger—It is an immense globe.
3. How large is it ? } So large that it would take a ship a year
4. What size is it ? } to sail round it.
5. Is it solid *through and through* ?  
No—it is hollow in the inside.
6. What is thought to be in the interior of it ?  
It is supposed to be filled with fire and inflammable gas.
7. Of what does the surface of the Earth consist ?  
Of Land and Water.
8. Whether is there more Land or Water on the Globe ?  
More water—There is nearly three times as much water as land—The Land covers about *one-fourth* ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and the water about *three-fourths* ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of the Earth's surface.
9. What is the whole *area* of the Globe ?  
One hundred and ninety-seven millions (197,000,000) of square miles.
10. How much land is there on the Globe's surface ?
11. What is the extent of the land surface ?  
Fifty-one and a half millions (51,500,000) of square miles.

12. How much water is there on the face of the globe ?
13. What is the extent of the water surface?  
One hundred and forty-five millions (145,000,000) of square miles.
14. How far is it *through and through* from North Pole to South Pole?
15. What is the *diameter* of the Earth ? Nearly 8,000 miles.
16. What is its measurement *round and round* ?
17. What is its *circumference* ? Nearly 25,000 miles.
18. How many people are there on the face of the Earth ?
19. What is the *population* of the globe ?  
About twelve hundred millions (1,200,000,000.)
20. If all the people of the world were to pass before you *one by one*, for you to count them, it would take you 30 years to count them, at the rate of one for *every second*, without stopping to eat or sleep.

## MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

1. Is the Earth standing still ?  
No—it is moving all the time.
2. Does it appear to be moving ?  
No—it seems to be standing still, while the sun and the stars appear to be moving round it; but *in reality* it is the earth that is turning round.
3. How many motions has the Earth ?  
Two—a *daily* motion and a *yearly* motion. (1) It turns round on its own *axis* once in every 24 hours. (2) It goes round the Sun once every year (365 days.)
4. What causes Day and Night ?  
The turning round of the Earth on its axis every 24 hours. It is day when our side of the globe is turned *towards* the sun; it is night when our side of the globe is turned *away from it*. When it is day with us it is night at the other side of the world, and when it is day at the other side of the world, it is night with us.
5. When is it day ?
6. When is it night ?
7. What is the *axis* of the earth ?  
An imaginary line passing through the globe, and on which it is supposed to turn.
8. How many Seasons are there ?  
Four—Spring, Summer, Fall (or Autumn) and Winter.
9. What causes the change of the Seasons ?  
The moving of the Earth round the Sun every year.

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