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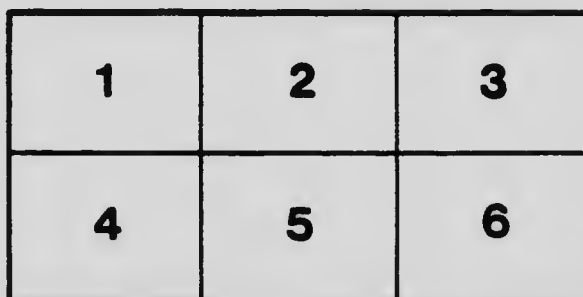
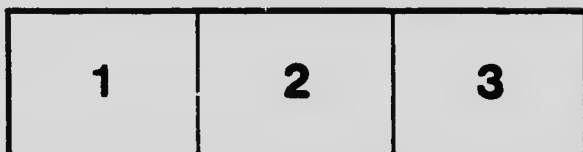
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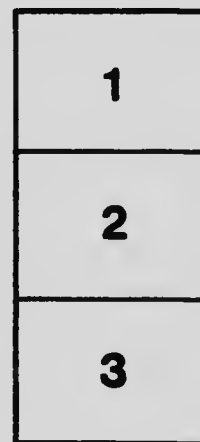
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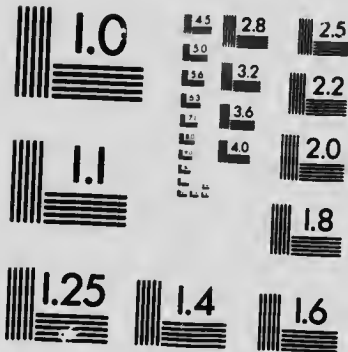
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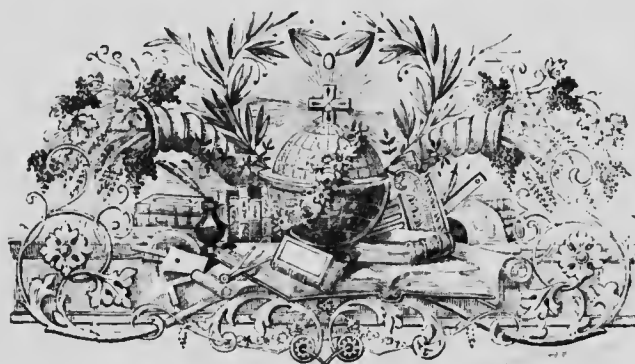
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BY THE

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS



PRICE, 45 CENTS

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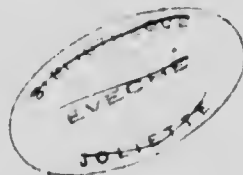
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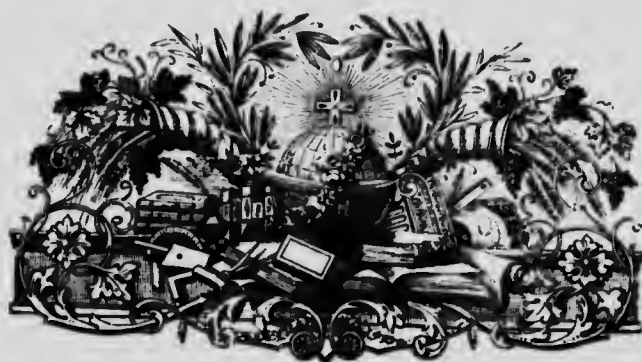
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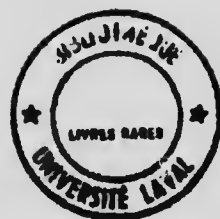


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PREFACE.

The "Intermediate Illustrated Geography" does not need to be introduced to the public: it has been used as a text-book for many years. It has been revised to date, though the general arrangement of its subject matter has been only slightly altered. For convenience, the definitions have been left in the introductory lessons. Teachers know when and how these should be studied and reviewed. "It needs but little consideration," says a well-known educationist¹, "to show that while convenience dictates a certain order for text-book arrangement, the best order for teaching is often a very different one." The matter is so arranged that any part of it may be studied independently.

In the "Synopsis," "Questions," and "Exercises," whatever does not refer directly to the large-type matter is printed in *Italics*.

¹ WHITE, "Methods of Teaching."



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ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY

INTERMEDIATE COURSE



FIG. 1.—THE SUN, THE PLANETS, AND OTHER STARS.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

THE EARTH IN SPACE.

LESSON I.

THE EARTH, ITS SHAPE.

1. The **Earth** is a *planet*; that is, one of those heavenly bodies that revolve round the Sun, from which they receive light and heat¹.

2. The Earth is **round**, nearly like an orange, but slightly flattened at the poles.

3. The Earth is known to be round: (1.) because it has been several times circumnavigated; (2.) because the Earth's shadow on the Moon during an eclipse is always round; (3.) because a distant observer, whether on land or sea, first catches sight of the tops of mountains, of church-spires, of the masts of a vessel. When a ship is sailing away, the hull is first lost to sight, then the sails, and finally the streamer. When she is coming in, this order is reversed.

¹ The class of planets are *Mexenry*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, *Uranus*, and *Neptune*.



FIG. 2.—THE EARTH IS ROUND.

4. The **circumference**, or belt, of the Earth is 25,000 miles long.

5. The **diameter**¹ of the Earth is nearly 8,000 miles in length.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the Earth? What is a planet?
2. What is the shape of the Earth?
3. How is the Earth known to be round?
4. What is the length of the circumference of the Earth?
5. What is the length of the diameter of the Earth?

¹ The diameter of the Earth is a line that goes through it, passing by its center.

LESSON II.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

1. The Earth has two principal **motions**: one on its axis, the other round the Sun.

2. The Earth turns on its axis *from west to east*. It turns entirely around once in 24 hours, causing the succession of *day and night*.

3. The Earth moves round the Sun once in about 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days. This is the yearly motion of the Earth; it produces the *seasons*: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

4. In its yearly motion, the Earth at different times presents different parts of its surface directly to the Sun. Those parts upon which the Sun's rays fall directly, receive more heat than the others. This can easily be shown by an example. If a board be held before the fire so that the rays fall directly upon it as in figure 3, it will receive more of the rays than if it be held slantingly, as in figure 4.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

Figure 5 shows the position of the Earth with regard to the Sun at a certain time of the year. The Sun's rays

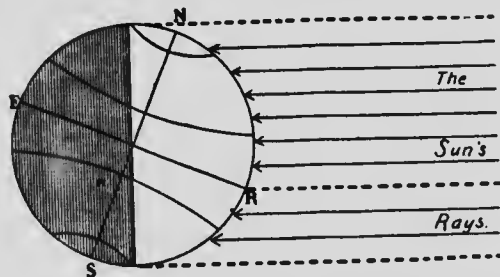


FIG. 5.

then fall directly upon the part ENR and slantingly upon ESR. It is then summer for ENR, which receives more heat than ESR, and it is winter for the latter part. Six months later, the planet has reached the other side of the Sun, as in figure 6. It is then winter for ENR and summer for ESR.

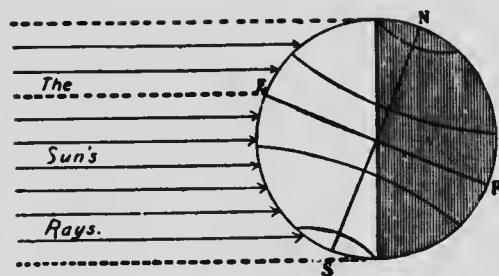


FIG. 6.

LESSON III.

GEOGRAPHY.—REPRESENTATION OF THE EARTH.

1. **Geography** is a description of the Earth and the people who inhabit it.

2. The surface of the Earth is represented by means of *maps and globes*.

3. A **globe** is a ball, or sphere, which represents the Earth.

4. A **map** is a drawing representing the whole or a part of the surface of the Earth.

5. A *map of the hemispheres*, such as the map on page 11, represents opposite sides or halves of the Earth's surface.

Hemisphere means "half a sphere".

6. The hemisphere which contains America is called the *western hemisphere*; the other is called the *eastern hemisphere*.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many principal motions has the Earth?
2. In what direction does the Earth turn on its axis? How long does it take to turn on its axis? What does this motion cause?
3. How long does the Earth take to move round the Sun? What does this motion produce?

1. What is Geography?
2. How is the surface of the Earth represented?
- 3, 4. What is a globe?—a map?
5. What is meant by a map of the hemispheres?
6. Which is the western hemisphere?—the eastern hemisphere?

LESSON IV. DIRECTION.

If you look about you in an open country, you will see that on all sides the sky seems to come down and meet the Earth. The line where the Earth and the sky seem to meet is called the *horizon*. For convenience in speaking of the direction of places, names have been given to different points of the horizon, which are also called in general *points of the compass*, as they can be found by means of the compass, as stated below. Some of them are called *cardinal*, or *principal*, points; others, *intermediate* points.

1. The **horizon** is the circle that limits our view in the distance, where the Earth and sky seem to meet.
2. The **cardinal points** of the horizon are the *east*, the *west*, the *north*, and the *south*.
3. The **east** is the direction towards the Sun at the time it rises.
4. The **west** is the direction towards the Sun at the time it is setting.
5. The **south** is the direction towards the Sun at noon.
6. The **north** is the direction opposite the south.
7. The **intermediate points** are situated between the cardinal points.

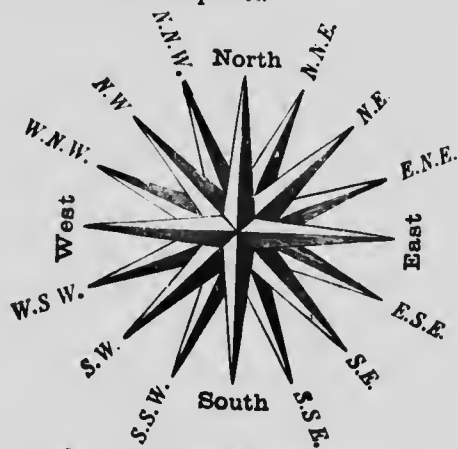


FIG. 7.—POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

8. Each intermediate point takes its name from the two cardinal points between which it is situated; thus, *northeast*, *northwest*, *southeast*, *southwest*.

9. The cardinal points may be found out by a person pointing with his right hand towards the rising Sun; then he has the east on his right, the west on his left, the north in front of him, and the south behind him.

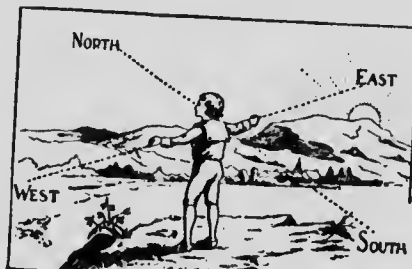


FIG. 8.—DIRECTIONS.

10. On a clear night these directions may be found out by means of the *North Star*. This star seems always to be in the same place, and the direction towards it, is the *north*. Near it, is a group of seven bright stars called the *Dipper*. If you follow onward with your eye the line of the front side of the Dipper, you will come to the North Star.

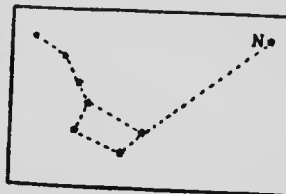


FIG. 9.—THE NORTH STAR.

11. The points of the horizon may be found at any time by means of a *mariner's compass*, which consists mainly of a small bar of magnetized steel, called the "*needle*," resting on a pivot so as to turn freely. In whatever position the compass is placed, the needle swings around until it *points north*.

12. On *geographical maps* the north is towards the top of the map; the east is towards the right-hand side; the south is towards the bottom, and the west is on the left.

- QUESTIONS.—1. What is the horizon?
 2. Which are the cardinal points of the horizon?
 3, 4, 5, 6. Which direction is the east?—the west?—the south?—the north?
 7. Where are the intermediate points situated?
 8. How are the intermediate points named?
 9. How many the cardinal points be found out?
 10. Can you find the cardinal points by means of the stars?
 11. Of what use is a mariner's compass?
 12. Where, on maps, are the cardinal points represented?

LESSON V.

AXIS AND CIRCLES.

In order to aid in describing the daily motion of the Earth and the position of places, we imagine a line to be drawn through the Earth and others to be drawn on its surface. On maps and globes these are real lines.

1. The **axis** of the Earth is the imaginary line on which it turns.

2. The **poles** are the extremities of the axis of the Earth.—One is called the *north* or *arctic*¹ pole; the other is called the *south* or *antarctic*² pole.

3. The **circles** of the Earth are lines imagined to be drawn around the Earth on its surface.

4. There are two kinds of geographical circles: the *great circles* and the *small circles*.

5. Each circle is divided into 360 degrees; a degree is divided into 60 minutes and each minute into 60 seconds.

The degrees and their divisions are indicated by conventional signs; thus, 20° 15' 30" is read "20 degrees, 15 minutes, and 30 seconds."

6. The *great geographical circles* are those that divide the Earth into two equal parts.

7. The *meridians* and the *equator* are the chief great circles.

8. A **meridian** is a great circle which passes through the poles.

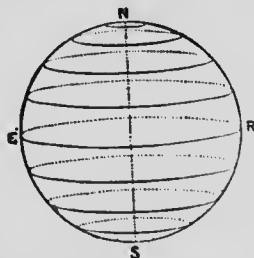


FIG. 10.—THE EQUATOR AND PARALLELS.

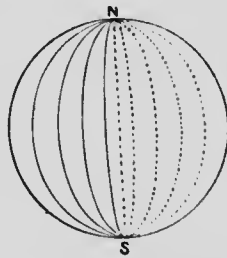


FIG. 11.—MERIDIANS.

There is an infinite number of meridians, as many as there are points on the equator.—The meridian (from latin words meaning *mid-day*) is so called because when the

1 *Arctic*, from the Great Bear (*Arctos* in Greek), another name for the Dipper.

2 *Antarctic*, opposite the Arctic.

Sun reaches this line, it is mid-day for the people who live in the places through which it passes on the illuminated portion of the Earth.

9. A **first meridian** is a particular meridian from which longitude (see next Lesson) is reckoned.

Any meridian may be taken as first meridian. That which passes through Greenwich, just east of London, is generally adopted by geographers as first meridian.

10. The **equator** is a great circle which runs from east to west at an equal distance from the poles. It divides the Earth into two equal parts: one called the *northern hemisphere*, and the other, the *southern hemisphere*.

11. The **small circles** are the *tropics*, the *polar circles*, and the *parallels of latitude*.

12. The **tropics** are two circles parallel¹ to the equator, at a distance of 23½ degrees from it.

13. The tropic north of the equator is called the *tropic of Cancer*; the other is called the *tropic of Capricorn*.

14. The **polar circles** are two small circles parallel to the equator and 23½ degrees distant from the poles. One is called the *north* or *arctic polar circle*; the other is named the *south* or *antarctic polar circle*.

15. The **parallels of latitude** are small circles running parallel to the equator.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the axis of the Earth?
2. What are the poles? How are they called?
- 3, 4. What are the circles of the Earth?—How many kinds are there?
5. How is each circle divided?
6. What are the great geographical circles?
7. Which are the great circles?
- 8, 9. What is a meridian?—What is a first meridian?
10. What is the equator?
11. Which are the small circles?
- 12, 13. What are the tropics?—How are they distinguished?
14. What are the polar circles? How are they distinguished?
15. What are the parallels of latitude?

¹ *Parallel to*, that is everywhere equally distant from.

LESSON VI.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.—ZONES.

The position of a place is conveniently indicated by its distance north or south of the equator and by its distance east or west of the first meridian.

1. The **latitude** of any place is the distance in degrees from that place to the equator.
2. Places north of the equator are in *north latitude*; those south of the equator, in *south latitude*.
3. Latitude is reckoned along a meridian. There are 90 degrees of north latitude and 90 degrees of south latitude.
4. The **longitude** of any place is the distance in degrees from the meridian of that place to the first meridian.
5. *West longitude* includes 180 degrees to the west of the first meridian; the 180 degrees in the opposite direction are known as *east longitude*.
6. **Zones** are belts of the Earth's surface bounded by the tropics and the polar circles.
7. There are five zones, each deriving its name from its own general climate: one *torrid zone*, two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*.

8. The **torrid zone** is between the tropics.
9. The **temperate zones** are between the tropics and the polar circles.
10. The **frigid zones** are situated around the poles and within the polar circles.

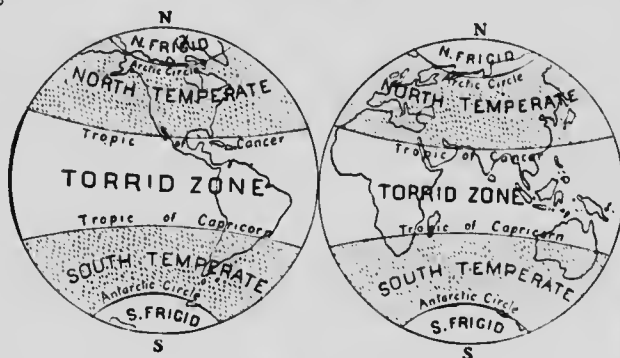


FIG. 11.—ZONES.

The Sun gives most heat to those parts of the Earth near the equator, and least to those near the poles. Hence the names *torrid*, which means hot, and *frigid*, which means cold. The zones however are merely imaginary divisions which are convenient in many cases, but are not well defined boundaries either of different climate or of geographical territory.

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

LESSON VII.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

1. Geography in general comprises **Physical Geography** and **Political Geography**. The former treats of the surface of the earth and its various features; the latter deals chiefly with the different peoples of the earth.

2. The earth's surface is not everywhere the same; it presents a great variety of *physical features*.

3. **Physical features** are parts of the earth's surface having different shapes and bearing particular names; such as, mountains, plains, rivers, etc.

4. The earth's physical features may be divided into four great classes.

- (1.) *The ocean and its branches*: seas, gulfs, straits;

- (2.) *Divisions of land*: continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes;

- (3.) *Features of the surface of the land*: mountains, plains, table-lands;

- (4.) *Inland waters*: as, rivers, lakes, etc.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the latitude of a place?
2. 3. Which places are in north latitude?—which in south latitude?—How is latitude reckoned?
4. What is the longitude of a place?
5. What is west longitude?—east longitude?
6. What are the zones?
7. How many zones are there? How are they called?
- 8, 9, 10. Where are the different zones situated?
1. How is Geography divided?
2. Is the surface of the earth everywhere the same?
3. What are physical features?
4. Into which classes may the physical features be divided?

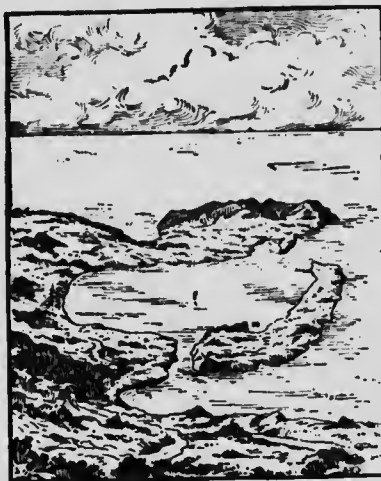


FIG. 12.—Picture.

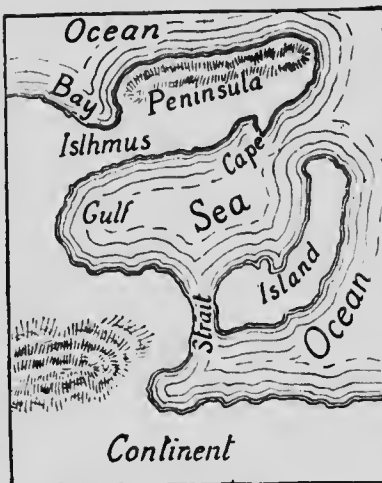


FIG. 13.—Map.

DIVISIONS OF LAND AND WATER.

THE OCEAN AND ITS BRANCHES.

5. The **ocean** is that vast body of salt water that surrounds continents. It is divided into five great parts each of which is called an *ocean*.

6. A **sea** is a large part of the ocean almost surrounded by land. Ex.: the Carribean sea, east of Central America (p. 14).

7. A **gulf** or **bay** is a body of water extending from the ocean into the land.

8. A **port** or **harbor** is any place near the shore of a sea or river where vessels can safely enter and stop.

9. A **strait** is a narrow passage of water that connects two larger bodies of water.

LESSON VIII.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

1. A **continent** is a vast stretch of land surrounded by water.

2. An **island** is a portion of land smaller than a continent and entirely surrounded by water.

3. An **archipelago** is a group of islands; such as, the West India islands on the south-east of North America (p. 14).

4. A **peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water.

5. An **isthmus** is a narrow strip of land uniting two larger bodies of land.

6. A **cape** or *head* is a point of land stretching out into the water.

7. The **coast** is the shore of the sea.

8. A **reef** is a chain of rocks just beneath the surface of the water. Vessels sometimes are wrecked on reefs.

LESSON IX.

SURFACE OF THE LAND.

1. A **mountain** is a high elevation of land.

2. The **altitude** of a mountain is its height above the level of the sea or any other chosen level.

3. A **range**, or **chain**, of **mountains** is a series of mountains connected by their bases.

QUESTIONS.

5. What is the ocean?
- 6, 7. What is a sea?—What is a gulf or bay?
- 8, 9. What is a port or harbor?—What is a strait?

1. What is a continent?
2. What is an island?—an archipelago?
- 5, 6. What is a peninsula?—an isthmus?—a cape?
8. What is a coast?—a reef?

1. What is a mountain?
2. What the altitude of a mountain?
3. What is a range, or chain, of mountains?

EXERCISES IN MAP-DRAWING.

The pupil should sketch the principal geographical features mentioned in the Lesson. He may take the subjects from his text-book, or his imagination, or better still from local geography.

4. A **hill** is a small mountain. Ex.: the west side of Mount Royal.

5. A **volcano** is a deep opening in the ground, generally at the top of a mountain, and which sometimes hurls out burning matter.

6. A **plain** is a level tract of land.

7. A **table-land**, or **plateau**, is a high plain.

8. A **valley** is the low land between mountains or hills. Generally a river runs through it.

9. A **desert** is a large tract of barren and uninhabited land.



FIG. 14.—Picture.



FIG. 15.—Map.

SURFACE OF THE LAND.

The Notre-Dame mountains divide the waters that flow into the St. Lawrence river from those that flow directly into the Atlantic, their ridge is a *divide*. There is another divide north of the river; the waters of the land between these divides are carried away by the St. Lawrence; this land is called the *basin* of the St. Lawrence.

1. The **basin** of a river is all the land drained by that river and its tributaries.

Similarly the **basin of a sea** is all the land whose waters flow into that sea.

2. A **divide**, or **watershed**, is the line between two basins.

On each side of a divide is a **slope**; a slope is thus a part of a basin.

3. A **river** is a large stream of water flowing through the land.

4. **Small streams** are called *creeks*, *brooks*, *rivulets*, or *rills*.

5. An **affluent**, or **tributary**, is a river that flows into another river.

QUESTIONS.

4. 5. What is a hill?—a volcano?
6. 7. What is a plain?—a table-land?
8. 9. What is a valley?—a desert?

1. What is the basin of a river?—of a sea?
2. What is a divide, or watershed?
3. What is a river?
4. How are small streams called?
5. What is an affluent or tributary?

MAP-DRAWING, as in the preceding Lesson.

LESSON X.

WATERS OF THE LAND.

The water from the rain and snow that fall on a mountain or any high land, divides at the ridge of the land and flows down the slopes in rills and brooks, which unite and form rivers in the valleys below.



FIG. 16.—A RIVER-BASIN.

All the land between the two ridges shown in this picture, is a river-basin. On each side of this basin, is a slope belonging to another basin.

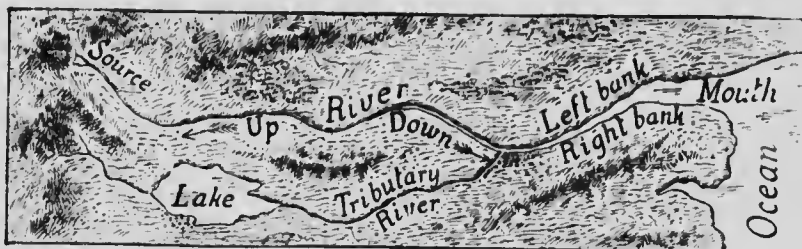


FIG. 17.—MAP OF A LAKE AND TWO RIVERS.

6. The place where two streams meet, is called their **confluence**. Ex.: the town of Sorel is situated at the confluence of the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence.

7. The **source** of a river is where it starts. The **mouth** of a river is where it flows into another body of water.

8. **Up a river** is towards its source, and **down a river** is towards its mouth.

9. The **right bank** of a river is the bank on the right hand, and the **left bank** is the one on the left hand, as you sail on the river and look towards its mouth.

10. A **waterfall**, **cataract**, or **cascade**, is an abrupt drop in the bed of a river, over which the waters tumble.

11. A **lake** is a stretch of still water nearly, or quite, surrounded by land.

12. A **pond** is a small lake.

13. A **canal** is an artificial river dug out to allow boats to pass.

LESSON XI.

THE THREE NATURAL KINGDOMS.— THE ATMOSPHERE.

1. All bodies that go to make up our earth or that are found on its surface are divided into three great classes called the three natural kingdoms: the *animal kingdom*, the *vegetable kingdom*, and the *mineral kingdom*.

2. The **animal kingdom** comprises all animals; that is, all beings that have life and feeling.

3. The **domestic animals** are those that live with man; such as, the horse, the ox, the dog, etc.

4. The **vegetable kingdom** includes all plants;

that is, all beings that have life but no feeling.

5. The **mineral kingdom** comprises all minerals; that is, all bodies deprived of life.

The chief metals are: gold, the nicest: iron, the most useful; platinum, silver, mercury, copper, tin, lead, etc.

6. The **climate** of a country is the general condition of its atmosphere as regards heat and moisture.

The **atmosphere** is a vast layer of air, several miles thick, which surrounds the earth. Air when in motion is called *wind*. The wind is *warm* when it comes from some warm region; it is *cold*, naturally, if it comes from some cold region; it is *dead* if it has crossed a part of the ocean or any important body of water. Thus the wind may carry from one place to another either *heat* or *moisture*, the latter usually falling in the form of *rain* or *snow*.

The **climate** of a place depends upon its *latitude*, its *altitude*, its usual *winds*, and its distance from the *sea*.

Latitude. At the equator the sun's rays strike the earth perpendicularly and on this account the earth is strongly heated; elsewhere the sun's rays are oblique and therefore not so effective.

Altitude. *The higher a person ascends, the colder it is.* The air allows the solar heat to pass through without

QUESTIONS.

6. What is a confluence?
7. What is the source of a river?—the mouth of river?
8. What is up a river?—down a river?
9. What is the right bank of a river?—the left bank?
10. What is a water-fall?
- 11, 12, 13. What is a lake?—a pond?—a canal?

1. Which are the three natural kingdoms?
2. What does the animal kingdom comprise?
3. What is meant by domestic animals?
- 4, 5. What does the vegetable kingdom include?—the mineral kingdom?
6. What is meant by the climate of a country?—What is the atmosphere?

absorbing it; the air grows warm only when in contact with heated bodies: consequently, the upper parts of the atmosphere are cold, and high places are more exposed to cold currents of air.

As the **sea** is slow in changing its temperature, surrounding countries are less subject to extremes of heat and cold than inland countries.

LESSON XII.

RACES OF MEN.—RELIGIONS.

1. The people in the world may be divided into five **races**: the *white*, the *yellow*, the *black*, the *brown*, and the *red*.

2. In the **white race** the complexion is white, the face oval, the hair long and soft.

3. Persons of the **yellow race** have yellow skins, flat, angular faces and coarse hair. Ex.: the Chinese.



FIG. 18.—MEN OF DIFFERENT RACES.

1. White.—2. Yellow.—3. Brown.—4. Red.—5. Black.

4. Individuals of the **black race** have a thick, black skin and woolly hair. They are called *negroes*.

5. People of the **brown race** are distinguished by their brown skin, short nose, and wide mouth.

6. The **red race** have a reddish or copper-colored complexion and an aquiline nose.

7. **Christianity** is the religion which acknowledges Our Lord Jesus Christ as its Founder. It

comprises three distinct branches: (1.) the *Catholic Church*, the only true Church; (2.) the *schismatic Greek Church*; (3.) the different *Protestant Churches*.

8. **Judaism** is the religion of the Jews who still expect the *Messiah*.

9. **Mohammedanism** is a religion founded by a false prophet named *Mohammed*.

10. **Paganism** consists in rendering to created beings the supreme honor which is due to God alone.

LESSON XIII.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. With a view to secure for themselves peace and the quiet possession of their property, as likewise to foster their material and intellectual progress, men have bound themselves together into groups each of which is under one government and is called a *nation* or *people*.

A **country** is a land under a particular government.

A country is also frequently called a *state*.

2. A **government** is the power by which the laws of a country are made and carried out.

3. A **monarchy** is a government whose head is a sovereign, as a rule hereditary, called *emperor*, *king*, etc.

If the sovereign governs alone according to his own personal will, the government is an **absolute monarchy**;—if, on the contrary, the people choose representatives who make the laws jointly with the king, the government is a **constitutional**, or **limited, monarchy**.

4. A **republic** is a country whose chief officer is elected by the people for a limited number of years; he is usually called *president*.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many races of men are there?
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. What characterizes the white race?—the yellow race?—the black race?—the brown race?—the red race?
7. What is Christianity? How is it divided?
- 8, 9. What is Judaism?—Mohammedanism?
10. What is Paganism?

- 1, 2. What is a country?—a government?
- 3, 4. What is a monarchy?—a republic?

5. A **confederation** is a union of several countries under one government for the management of affairs of common interest to them all. Ex.: the Dominion of Canada.

6. The larger *divisions* of a country bear different names; in some countries, they are called **counties**; in others, **departments**, **provinces**, etc.

7. When in any part of a country the dwellings are numerous and close together, the place is called a **city**, **town**, or **village**, according to its extent.

8. The city in which the government of a country is mainly carried on, is called the **capital**.

Besides tilling the ground, the farmer breeds those **domestic animals** that work for man or that supply him with meat, milk, wool, etc.

2. **Industry** is the art by which man adapts to his own wants the productions of nature.

3. **Trade**, or **commerce**, is the exchange of certain commodities or merchandise with a view of making a profit.

4. Commerce which is carried on entirely within a country, is called **domestic commerce**.—Commerce carried on between places in different countries, is called **foreign commerce**.

5. Goods which are sent out of a country, are called its **exports**;—those which are brought into it, are called its **imports**.

LESSON XIV.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

1. **Agriculture** is the art of cultivating the earth, to obtain: (1.) *food-plants* for man and the domestic animals; such as, wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beets, cabbages, etc.; (2.) plants used in *manufacturing*; such as, flax, hemp, cotton, sugar-cane, sugar-beet, etc.

1 However, in Canada, the "provinces" are rather confederate states than divisions of one big state.

QUESTIONS.

- What is a confederation?
- Which names are given to the larger divisions of a country?
- What is a city?
- What is the capital of a country?

- What is agriculture?
- What is industry?
- What is commerce?
- What is domestic commerce?—foreign commerce?
- What is meant by exports?—by imports?

MAP OF THE WORLD.

Synopsis.

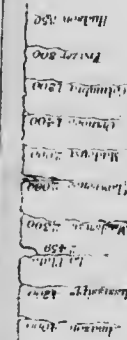
Hemispheres.—Western, Eastern.
Poles and Circles.—North pole, south pole, meridians, parallels, equator, tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn, north polar circle, south polar circle.
Continents.—Eastern, Western, Australian.
Grand Divisions.—North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania.
Oceans.—Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, Antarctic.

Exercises.

- What does this map represent?
- How is that part on the right called?—that on the left?
- Point out the north pole?—the south pole.
- Point out the tropic of Cancer?—the tropic of Capricorn.
- Point out the torrid zone.
- Point out the north temperate zone;—the south temperate zone.
- Point out the north frigid zone;—the south frigid zone.
- Point out meridians;—parallels of latitude.
- Point out the equator;—the first meridian.
- Is the greater part of the surface of the earth land or water?
- Where is the greater part of the land, north or south of the equator?
- In what latitude is Europe?—Australia?
- Point out the Western continent;—the Eastern continent;—Australia.
- Point out North America;—South America;—Europe;—Asia;—Africa;—Oceania.
- Which ocean is north of America?—north of Europe and Asia?
- Which ocean lies between America and Europe?
- Which ocean is west of America?
- In which ocean are the islands of Oceania situated?
- Between which of the great divisions of the world is the Indian ocean situated?
- Which of the grand divisions of the world are crossed by the equator?
- In which direction is Australia from Asia?
- On which oceans would you sail, going from New York to Sydney, Australia?

of a

EASTERN HEMISPHERE



GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD.

LESSON I.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

1. The **land** makes up one-fourth, and the **water** three-fourths, of the earth's surface.

2. The land is divided into *three continents* and a great number of islands, forming together the *six grand divisions of the earth*.

3. The **three continents** are the *Eastern continent*, or Old World, the *Western continent*, or New World, and Australia, or the *Australian continent*.

4. The **grand divisions of the earth** are:—
North America and *South America*, which constitute the Western continent;

Europe, *Asia*, and *Africa*, which constitute the Eastern continent;

Oceania, which includes the Australian continent and a great number of islands.

5. There are **five oceans**:—

(1.) The *Atlantic*, between America, Europe, and Africa;

(2.) The *Pacific*, between America and Asia;

(3.) The *Indian ocean*, between Africa, Asia, and Australia;

(4.) The *Arctic ocean*, north of America, Europe, and Asia;

(5.) The *Antarctic ocean*, south of America and Africa.

LESSON II.

MAN, ANIMALS, AND PLANTS IN THE DIFFERENT ZONES.

1. The hot climate of the *torrid zone* makes **men** weak and indolent.

Whereas in the *temperate zones*, where the climate is mild, but not hot, man enjoys better health, and is more active, happier, and more civilized than anywhere else.

The intensely cold climate of the *frigid zones* makes people stupid and inactive and usually stunts the growth of body and mind.

2. The **animals** of the *torrid zone* are numerous and as a rule very ferocious; serpents and other reptiles are venomous in the extreme. The birds of this zone are noted for their beautiful plumage.

The **plants** enjoy a luxuriant growth; the fruits are delicious and refreshing, and the flowers are magnificent.

Oranges, pineapples, bananas, figs, olives, etc., are abundant in the torrid zone.

3. In the *temperate zones*, the animals are usually less ferocious and more serviceable to man than those of other regions.

The plants are more useful, the fruits are more substantial, and those grains that are used as food by man and animals are more abundant than in other climates.

The chief crops grown in the temperate zones are: grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.

4. Fur-bearing animals are numerous in the northern *frigid zone*, but there is practically no vegetation.

LESSON III.

AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

1. The **area** of Canada is about 3,700,000 square miles: as much as the whole of Europe.

Oceania has likewise a land surface equal to that of Europe.

Africa is three times the size of Europe.

America and Asia are each four times as big as Europe in land surface.

2. The total **population** of the globe is 1,600,000,000. Asia alone contains one-half of the human race, and Europe contains one-fourth.

QUESTIONS.

1. What proportion of the earth's surface is land?
2. How many continents and how many grand divisions of the earth are there?
- 3, 4. Name the continents—and the grand divisions.
5. Name the oceans.

1. How is man influenced by the climate of the different zones?

2, 3, 4. What do you know about the animals and plants in the various zones?

1. Compare the area of each of the grand divisions with that of Canada.

2. What is the total population of the globe?

3. Largest Countries.—The countries having the largest area are :—

(1.) The *British Empire*, including Great Britain and her vast possessions, three times the size of Europe ;

(2.) The *Russian Empire*, twice the size of Europe ;

(3.) The *Chinese Empire*, larger than Europe.

4. The most Populous Countries.—The *British Empire* and the *Chinese Empire*, each contain one-fourth of the whole population of the world.

5. The most populous cities.—The three most populous cities in the world are :—

1. *London*, with a population of over five million ;

2. *Peking*, with nearly five million inhabitants ;

3. *Paris*, with about three million.

6. Races of Men.—The *white race* inhabits Europe, America, western Asia, and the north of Africa.

The *yellow race*, including mainly the Chinese and the Japanese, inhabits eastern and northern Asia.

The *black race* is found chiefly in central and southern Africa and in some parts of Oceania.

The *brown race* includes the natives of India and Oceania.

The *red race* comprises the Indians of America.

7. Religions.—Nearly all the nations belonging to the world worship the true God.

Christianity is prevalent in Europe and in America ;—*Mohammedanism*, in western Asia and northern Africa.—*Judaism* is adhered to by the Jews.—Most of the other nations are still *heathen*.

LESSON IV.

INTERCONTINENTAL TRADE.

1. **Europe**, whose population is more active and intelligent than that of the other parts of the world, produces, notwithstanding its comparatively small extent, an amount of merchandise much superior to that of any other of the grand divisions, and is the chief promoter of the intercontinental trade movement.

2. **America** takes second place, on account of its great natural wealth and the activity of its population, of European descent.

3. **Asia** is third in rank, with its laborious and numerous nations, chiefly in China and India.

4. **Oceania** stands fourth, largely on account of its English and Dutch colonies.

5. **Africa** holds the last rank, partly by reason of unfavorable physical conditions and partly on account of its population, which is wild, or uncivilized, and relatively thin.

6. The World's Greatest Ports.—The most important seaports in the world are :—

New York, in the United States ;

London and Liverpool, in England ;

Antwerp, in Belgium ;

Hamburg, in Germany.

QUESTIONS.

3, 4. Name the largest—and the most populous countries.

5. Name the largest cities.

6. Where is each of the different races to be found ?

7. Where are the followers of each of the different religions mainly to be found ?

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. How do the grand divisions rank with regard to intercontinental trade ?

6. Which are the world's greatest seaports ?

NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA IN GENERAL.

1. Position and Coast.—North America is one of the two great divisions of the New World. On the south, it ends at the *isthmus of Panama*. On its northwestern extremity, it is separated from Asia by *Bering strait*.

In the north, are situated *Greenland*, the largest island in the world, and the *Arctic archipelago*, made up of numerous ice-bound and uninhabitable islands: towards the south, in the torrid zone, lies the *West Indian archipelago*, whose islands are remarkably fertile.

The shore-line of North America is very indented, and the interior is watered by various large *rivers*, two features very favorable to commerce. Two large *ocean inlets*, *Hudson bay* and the *gulf of Mexico*, penetrate into the continent and help to temper the climate; they likewise communicate to

the winds a vast quantity of moisture, which afterwards falls as *rain* or *snow*.

2. Mountains.—All the mountains met with in North America may be reduced to three leading systems:—

(1.) In the **west**, lies the **Northern Cordillera**, an enormous ridge of gigantic mountains, which run along the Pacific coast from its extreme northern point and form, with the Andes of South America, the longest mountain system on the globe;

(2.) In the **east**, from Hudson strait to Belle Isle, and running just north of the St. Lawrence, are the **Laurentides**, a range of mountains moderately high;

(3.) In the **east** again, beginning on the shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence and running close to the shores of the Atlantic, lies the system of the **Alleghenies**.

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific oceans.
Seas.—*Caribbean, Bering.*
Gulfs and Bays.—Hudson, Baffin, St. Lawrence, Fundy, Mexico, California.
Straits.—Bering, Davis, Hudson, Belle Isle.
Islands.—Greenland, Iceland, Arctic archipelago, Newfoundland, Prince Edward, West India.
Peninsulas.—Nova Scotia, Florida, Yucatan.
Capes.—Barrow, Charles, Race, Cod, Hatteras.
Mountains.—Cordillera, Rocky, Sierra Nevada, Sierra Madre, Laurentian, Allegheny.
Rivers.—Mackenzie, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Rio Grande, Colorado, Columbia.
Lakes.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario.

Countries. Capitals and other Cities.

Canada,	Ottawa.
Newfoundland,	St. Johns.
Greenland, Iceland,	Reykjavik.
United States,	Washington.
Alaska,	Juneau.
Mexico,	Mexico, Puebla.
Guatemala,	Guatemala.
Salvador,	San Salvador.
Honduras,	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua,	Managua.
Costa Rica,	San Jose.
Panama,	Panama, Colon.
Cuba,	Habana.
West Indies,	Kingston, St. Thomas.

Questions.

1. What is North America?—How is it connected with South America?—Which strait separates it from Asia? Name the large island and the two great archipelagoes found near its coasts?

What advantage results from the nature of the North American seaboard?—Which two large ocean inlets reach into the country?—What is their effect on the climate?

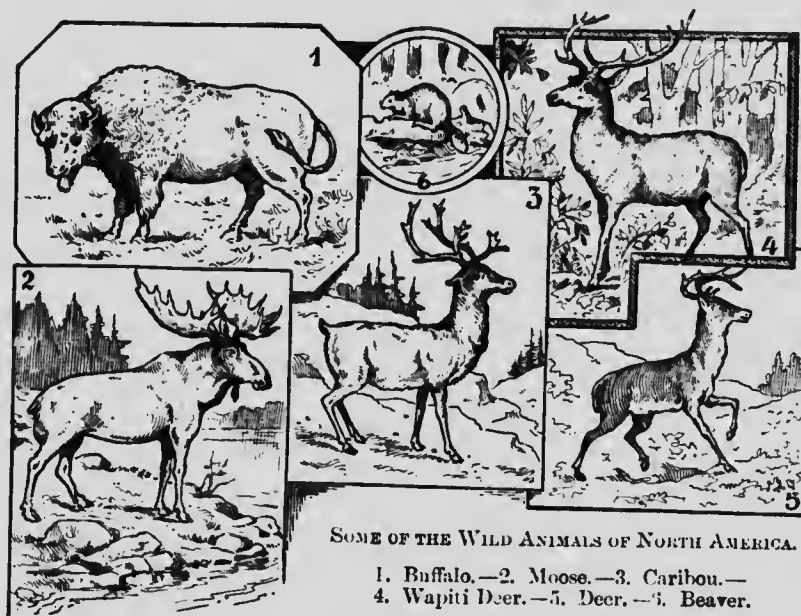
2, 3. Describe the surface of North America.—Which is the longest mountain system in the world?—How does the direction of the mountains act upon the climate of North America?

Exercises.

1. Bound North America.
2. In which zone is the greater part of North America?
3. Which bay is on the northeast of North America?
4. Name and point out three peninsulas in North America.
5. Name the four largest of the West India islands.
6. Name the three largest rivers in North America.
7. Point out Hudson strait.
8. On which bodies of water would a ship sail from Quebec to New York?
9. Name and point out the divisions of North America and their capitals.

MAP-DRAWING.—Sketch an outline map of North America and insert any specified details: countries, islands, mountains, etc.





3. Plain.—Between the Cordillera, on the one hand, the two other mountain systems and Hudson bay, on the other hand; and extending from the Arctic ocean to the gulf of Mexico, lies the great **central plain** of North America.

The *warm winds from the south* and the *cold winds from the north* have equal access to the **central plain**, and to them is due, except in the region about the Cordillera, the *rain* that makes it fertile. But the *warm, damp winds* blowing eastward from the Pacific, must pass over the Cordillera before reaching the great middle plain. As they rise above the mountains, a drop takes place in their temperature, and the water vapor which they carry is converted into rain. Consequently, the *western slope* of the Cordillera is abundantly supplied with *rain*, while the *eastern half* is *dry* and in many places barren.

4. Climate.—The climate of North America is *varied*, being generally *colder* and *damp*er than that of European countries in the same latitude.

5. Natural Productions.—North America is abundantly rich in *minerals*; coal, petroleum, iron, copper, lead, mercury, gold, silver, nickel, etc., are the principal.

Among the *vegetable products* may be mentioned, wheat and other grains, potatoes, roots; tobacco, and a great variety of *trees* forming very *extensive* forests.

Besides the usual domestic animals, there also exist the buffalo, moose, caribou, deer, bear, beaver, otter, fox, etc.

6. Historical Note.—The American continent was discovered by an Italian, *Christopher Columbus*, who sailed from Palos, in Spain, and after a long and dangerous voyage, landed at San Salvador, a small island off the coast of Florida, on the 12th of October, 1492.

America is supposed to have received its name from *Americus Vesputius*, a navigator who came after Columbus. It is often called the *New World*, on account of its comparatively recent discovery.

7. Races.—The present population of America is composed mainly of *white* men, of European descent;

there are also many *negroes*, all originally from Africa, and a few thousand *red* men, or Indians, formerly the only inhabitants of the country.

8. Religion.—The *Protestant* religion is predominant in North America, but *Catholics* are numerous.

9. Divisions.—The three principal divisions of North America are: *Canada*, the *United States*, and *Mexico*.

Less important divisions are: *Greenland* and *Iceland*, *Alaska*, *Norjonnland*, the small states of *Central America* and the *West Indies*.

QUESTIONS.

4. What do you know of the climate of North America?
5. Name the more important of the natural productions of North America.
6. By whom and when was America discovered?—Whence came the name "America"?
7. Name the races of men that inhabit North America.
8. What religion do they profess?
9. Name the countries of North America.

1 The buffalo is at present nearly extinct.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS AT SAN SALVADOR.

LESSON II.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA.

Population, 8,000,000. Area, 3,700,000 sq. miles.

Situation, Dimensions, Coast.

1. Situation.—Canada is situated in North America, just above the United States.

It has Alaska on the northwest, and Greenland on the northeast; while Newfoundland and the Labrador coast lie east of it.

Almost the whole of continental Canada is within the north temperate zone.

2. Dimensions.—Canada is 3,000 miles long from east to west, and 1,500 miles wide. Including the Arctic archipelago, it has a surface of 3,700,000 square miles.

The area of Canada is equal to that of Europe; it is 18 times as large as the area of France, and it is 30 times the area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Canada from east to west, is broader than the Atlantic. An average express train takes 6 days to travel from Halifax to Vancouver; an ocean liner takes as long to sail from Liverpool to Halifax.

3. Coast.—Canada's shore-line borders on three

oceans: the **Arctic** ocean, on the north; the **Atlantic** ocean, on the east; the **Pacific** ocean, on the west.

Hudson bay, a real inland sea, penetrates into the very heart of Canada; on the south it forms **James bay**, and it connects with the Atlantic by way of **Hudson strait**.

On the southwest, between Canada and Newfoundland, lies the **gulf of St. Lawrence** along with **Chaleur bay**;—further south, is the **bay of Fundy**, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Thus it will be seen that Canada has a very long shore-line, and this is a very precious advantage for navigation and for the fishing industry.

QUESTIONS.

1. Where is Canada situated?—Which countries are in its vicinity?
2. Which are the dimensions of Canada?
3. By which oceans is Canada bounded?—Name its coast waters; point them out on the map.

Surface.

4. **Mountain Systems.**—Parts of the three great systems that characterize the American continent, are to be found in Canada; namely, the **Cordillera**, the **Laurentian**, and the **Allegheny** systems.

5. **The Cordillera.**—In Canada this system comprises:—

(1.) The **Coast range**, bordering on the Pacific, in Canada and Alaska;

(2.) The **Rocky mountains**, running as far north as the Arctic ocean.

Mount **Lozan**, in Yukon territory, is 19,500 feet high, the highest in Canada. It belongs to the **Coast** range.

The **Rocky** mountains gradually diminish in height and width as they extend northward. In southern British Columbia they attain remarkable heights and are very wide.

The line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses them in this region; the scenery is full of wild beauty and impressive grandeur.

6. **The Laurentian System.**—This system comprises:—

(1.) The **Labrador range**, on the shore of the Atlantic, from Hudson strait to the strait of Belle Isle;

(2.) The **Laurentides** properly so called, which

extend from Labrador to the north of the Great lakes, following the valley of the St. Lawrence;

(3.) The **Watshish range**, situated more to the interior, between the St. Lawrence and Hudson bay.

The **Laurentians**, in general, are but of moderate height; however a few peaks on the coast of the Atlantic have an altitude of about 6000 feet.

The **Watshish** mountains are mere hills forming the watershed between the basin of the St. Lawrence and that of Hudson bay.

7. **The Allegheny System.**—In Canada the Alleghenies begin at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the south bank, and are called the **Notre-Dame mountains**. They skirt the river for a considerable distance, and then turn southward, passing east of lake Champlain.

8. **Table-Lands.**—Each of the three mountain systems mentioned above, has its own distinct plateau or *table-land*:—

(1.) Between the Coast range and the Rocky mountains, there is a high *table-land* occupied by **British Columbia**;

(2.) North of the Laurentides, lies the **Laurentian table-land**, which is rather low;

(3.) The Notre-Dame mountains, between Chaleur bay and the St. Lawrence, form the **Gaspé plateau**, the least remarkable for both extent and height.

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Arctic ocean, Atlantic ocean, Labrador, United States, Pacific ocean, Alaska.

Gulfs and Bays.—*Baffin*, Hudson, James, St. Lawrence, Chaleur, Fundy.

Straits.—*Davis*, Hudson.

Islands.—*Arctic archipelago*, *Prince Edward*, *Vancouver*.

Mountains.—Coast range, Rocky, *mount Logan*, Labrador range, Laurentides, Watshish, Allegheny, Notre-Dame.

Table-Lands.—British Columbia, Laurentian, Gaspé.

Plains.—Northern, St. Lawrence.

Rivers.—Columbia, Fraser, Yukon, Mackenzie, Athabaska, Nelson, Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, Red, St. Lawrence, St. John.

Lakes.—Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear, Winnipeg, Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario.

Divisions.—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest territories.

Questions.

4. Name the different mountain systems in Canada.

5, 6, 7. Name and point out on the map the Canadian mountains belonging to the Cordillera system;—those belonging to the Laurentian system;—those that belong to the Allegheny system.

8, 9. Which table-lands and plains are there in Canada?

10. Are lakes and rivers numerous in Canada?

11. Name the rivers found on the Pacific slope.

12. Name the rivers and lakes on the Arctic slope.

13. Name the rivers and lakes in the Hudson bay basin.

14. Name the rivers and lakes of the direct Atlantic slope.

Exercises.

1. Bound Canada.

2. In which zone is Canada?

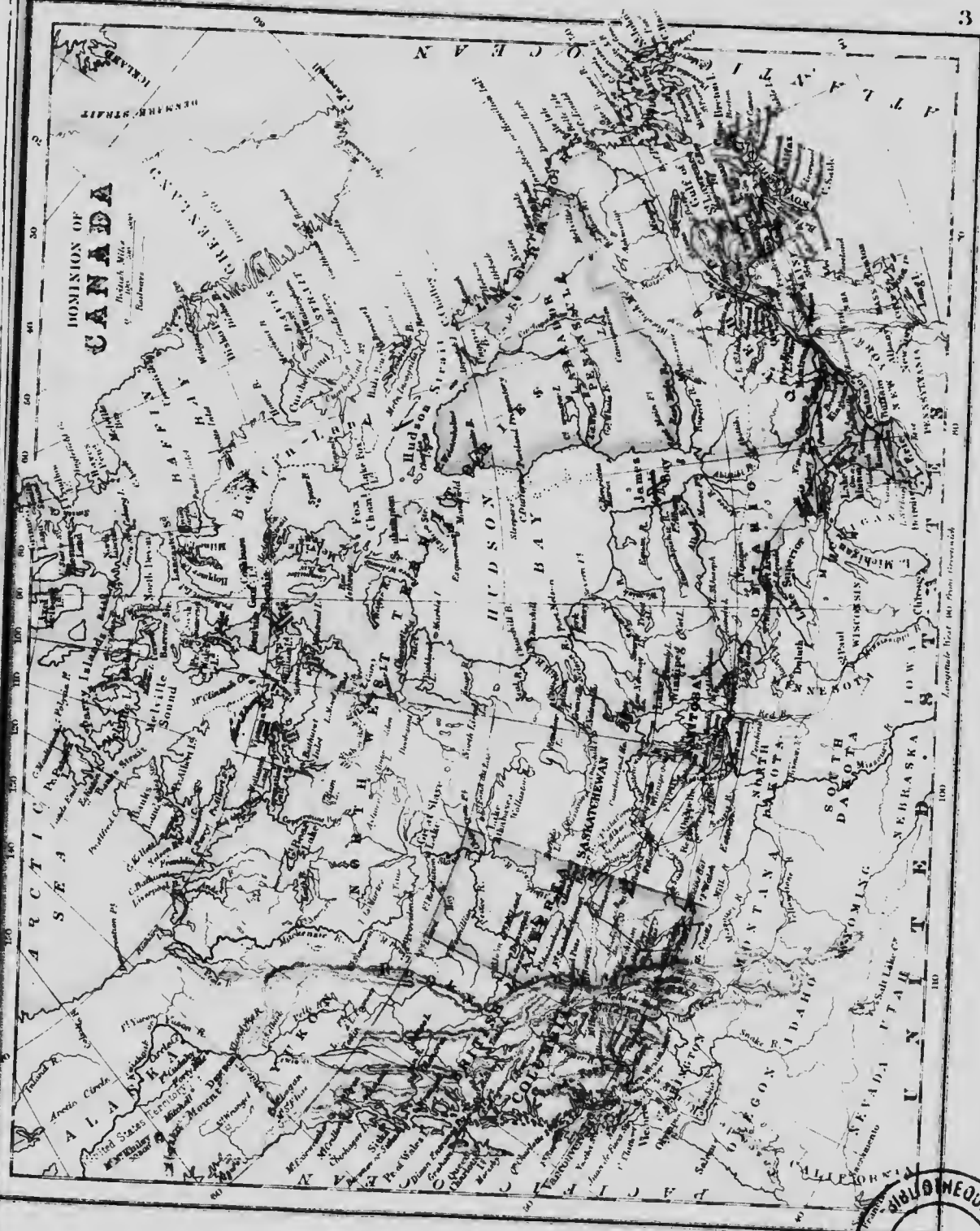
3. Name and point out each of the divisions of Canada.

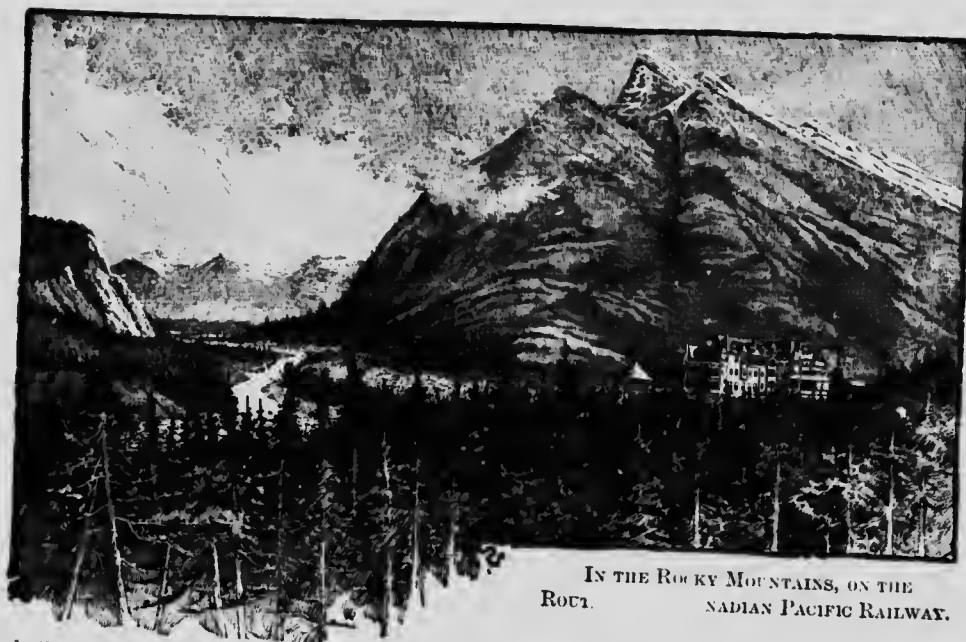
4. Which mountains separate the Pacific slope from the other slopes?

5. In which zone is the Arctic archipelago?

6. Which bodies of water separate Canada from Greenland?

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6. Which bodies of water separate Canada from
Greenland?





IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, ON THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

The building seen in the picture is a large hotel for the accommodation of tourists visiting the mountains.
Which physical features do you notice in this illustration?

9. **Plains.** - The Canadian portion of the great central plain of America, is known as the **Northern plain**.

This **Northern plain** is mostly covered with forests. In the southwest, are the *prairies*, vast treeless and grassy regions making excellent pasturage and very suitable for agriculture. In the northeast, lies a desert speckled with rocky hills and covered with marshes and small lakes that are frozen over during nine months of the year.

Between the Laurentian and the Notre-Dame mountains, is found the *plain of the St. Lawrence*.

Lakes and Rivers.

10. Canada possesses *more lakes* than any other country in the world, and it is also watered by a *large number of rivers*.

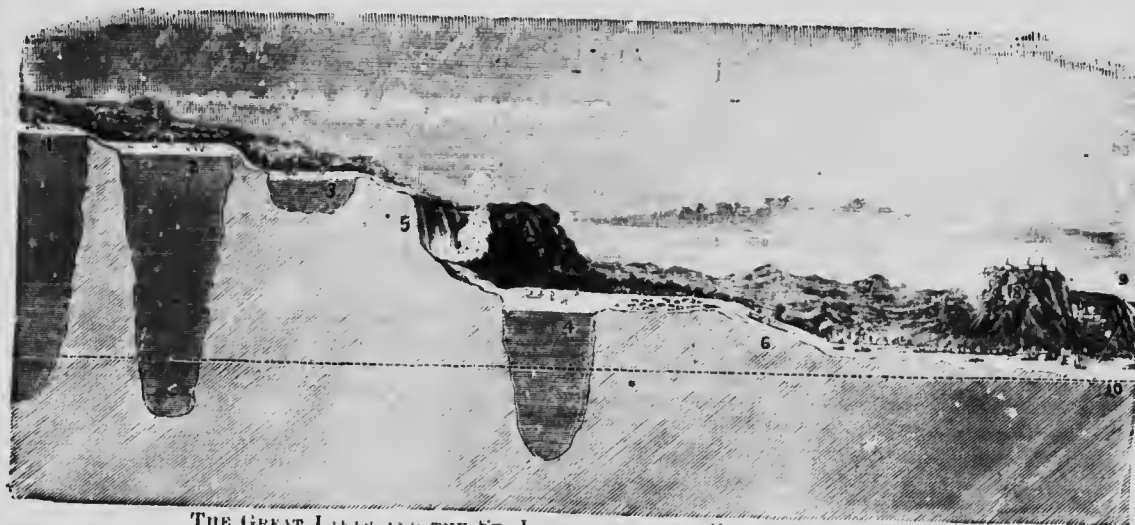
11. On the **Pacific slope**, the three principal rivers are: the **Columbia**, the **Fraser**, and the **Yukon river**; all of these are navigable to a certain distance inland; the Fraser is the only one entirely within the Canadian boundary.

12. On the **Arctic slope**, the most remarkable river is the **Mackenzie**, a gigantic stream that rises in the Rocky mountains and flows under the name of the *Athabaska river* into **lake Athabaska**; thence through **Great Slave lake** and into the Arctic ocean; its principal affluent is the **Peace river**; another tributary is the outlet of **Great Bear lake**.

Both the Mackenzie and its main affluent are navigable; but their course runs for a great distance through an uninhabited district, which, though fertile and full of forests, is, so far, little else than a lone hunting region.

13. In the **region around Hudson bay**, attention must first be called to **lake Winnipeg**, which though shallow is about equal in size to lake Erie; the waters of lake Winnipeg flow into Hudson bay through **Nelson river**; the Nelson, like all those rivers that flow directly into Hudson bay, is not navigable.

The most important river in the basin around Hudson bay is the **Saskatchewan**; it flows out of



THE GREAT LAKES AND THE ST. LAWRENCE TO THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY.

1. Lake Superior.—2. Lake Huron.—3. Lake Erie.—4. Lake Ontario.—5. Niagara Falls (167 ft. high). 6. Rapids.—7. Laurentides.—8. Cape Diamond (333 ft. high).—9. Montmorency Falls (250 ft. high).—10. Level of Ocean.—The vertical scale greatly exceeds the horizontal

the Rocky mountains through a country full of great agricultural possibilities and is joined by several affluents, notably the **South Saskatchewan** river; it empties into lake Winnipeg, as also does the **Red river**, flowing from south to north.

The **Saskatchewan** and the **Red** river are navigable. **Winnipeg** and **St. Boniface** are situated on the Red river. **Edmonton**, the capital of Alberta, and several other growing towns, are on the Saskatchewan.

14. The **direct slope of the Atlantic** is crossed by the most important river in Canada, and one of the finest in the world, the **St. Lawrence**, which forms an outlet for the *Great lakes*, namely **Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario**. A smaller river, the **St. John**, follows the same Atlantic slope and passes through New Brunswick.

The St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes.—Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are connected with one another and may be considered as forming a part of the St. Lawrence. The lakes and the river constitute the largest body of fresh water in the world. Commercially the St. Lawrence route is one of the busiest waterways on the globe.

Climate.

15. The general Canadian climate is **very cold in winter** and **very warm in summer**, and the **rainfall** is sufficient to make farming successful.—The winters are not too cold to be endured; in all seasons the weather is mostly fair and calm, and thus the Canadian climate is agreeable and healthful.

16. According as a person removes more or less from the central part of Canada, he notices a change in the general climate:

(1.) The *far north* is covered with **ice and snow** nine months in the year;

(2.) *Southern Ontario* has a much **warmer summer** than the other parts of Canada, and is fast developing into a great fruit-growing district, yielding apples, grapes, pears, and peaches, in abundance;

(3.) *British Columbia*, on account of the warm, moist winds from the Pacific ocean, has an abun-

QUESTIONS.

15. Describe the general climate of Canada.
16. Describe the climate of parts remote from the center.

dant rainfall and enjoys the **mildest climate** in the Dominion;

(4.) The same warm winds from the Pacific **moderate the cold winter** in Alberta; but, as they lose their moisture in crossing the Rocky mountains in British Columbia, they bring **no rain** to *southern Alberta*, and the consequent dryness is a serious drawback to agriculture.

(5.) *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island*, being near the ocean, have a climate **less** subject to extremes. They are **damp**er than Ontario and Quebec, but **not so cold** in winter or **so warm** in summer.

LESSON III.

THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA.

Ethnography¹.

1. **Historical Sketch.**—Canada was originally inhabited by *Indians*. In 1534, the king of *France* Francis I. sent out Jacques Cartier on a voyage in search of new lands. Cartier discovered Canada and took possession of it for his master. But it was not until 1608 that the French founded Quebec and made it an important colony. They had to carry on long and bloody wars against the *Iroquois* and the English, who had settled in New York and thereabouts. Many brave exploits were accomplished on both sides during these struggles.

In 1760, Canada was ceded to England and soon after was divided into colonies independent of one another. On July 1, 1867, four of these colonies—*Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick*—formed a Confederation, which again assumed the name of *Canada*.

In 1870, the colony along the Red river was taken into the Confederation and named the province of *Manitoba*. *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island* soon followed.

Finally, in 1905, urged by the fast increasing population of the country west of Manitoba, the Canadian government constituted that part of the Dominion into the two provinces of *Alberta* and *Saskatchewan*.

2. **Relative Population.**—Though the population of Canada is greater than that of several small kingdoms of Europe, for instance, Sweden, Holland, and Portugal, it is not considerable when compared to the area of the country, for there are only about two persons to a square mile in the Dominion; however, the population is now rapidly increasing².

¹ *Ethnography*, that part of geography which treats of the inhabitants of each country.

² For several years past, Canada's population has been growing at the rate of over 200,000 souls annually; this being due to the immigrants who arrive and settle principally in the West.

Ontario and *Quebec* are the two most populous provinces; *Prince Edward Island* is the least populous, containing only about one-fifth as many people as the city of *Montreal*.

3. **Origin of the Inhabitants.**—The great majority in Canada are of *French, English, Irish, or Scotch* descent. The French Canadians compose nearly one-third of the population and are found mainly in the province of *Quebec*.

The immigrants that have been coming of late, are from almost every country in Europe. There are also about one hundred thousand *Indians* and *Eskimos*, who inhabit chiefly the western and northern parts.

The Eskimos belong to the *yellow race*.

4. **Language.**—The English, Irish, and Scotch, use the *English language*; the French Canadians speak *French*.

The Government is obliged by law to use the two languages.

5. **Religion.**—The English and Scotch are mostly *Protestants*; the French and Irish are *Catholics*.

The Catholics of the Dominion number over two million.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give a brief sketch of the history of Canada.
2. Is the population of Canada relatively great?—Which are the most populous provinces?
3. What is the origin of the inhabitants of Canada?
- 4, 5. Which languages do Canadians speak?—Which religions do they profess?

Government.

6. Though Canada belongs to Great Britain, it is, however, a *self-governing colony*.

7. **Confederation.**—Canada is a **confederation** of states called “provinces”, and it includes :—

(1.) A **federal, or Dominion, government**, which looks after the general interests of the Confederation, such as militia and defence, customs, post-offices;

(2.) **Provincial governments**, which look after the particular interests of each province; for instance, the incorporation of towns and villages, public instruction, etc.

8. **Form of Government.**—Both the federal and provincial governments are *limited monarchies*.

The king of Great Britain is represented in the federal government by a *governor-general*, and in each of the provincial governments, by a *lieutenant-governor*, who is appointed by the governor-general.

9. **The Twofold Power.**—A government, in general, has a twofold power: that of making the laws, and that of carrying them out; the first is the *legislative power*; the other, the *executive power*. This double right is not always held by the same persons.

10. **The Federal Government: the Executive Power.**—The executive power, in the Dominion government, belongs to the **governor-general** and his **ministers**, whom he chooses himself.

11. The governor-general can perform no act of government without the advice of his ministers. The latter cannot remain in office unless they are members of parliament, and unless their administration is supported by a majority in the house of commons.

12. **Federal Government: Legislative Power.**—The legislative power belongs to **parliament**, which is composed of:—

(1.) A **governor-general**

(2.) A **senate**, whose members are appointed for life by the governor-general,

(3.) A **house of commons**, whose members are elected by the people for a period of five years.

In order that a bill may become a **law**, it must be approved by a majority in the house of commons, by a majority in the senate, and accepted by the governor-general.

There are 87 *senators*, of whom 24 are from Quebec, and 221 *members in the house of commons*, 65 of whom are elected in the province of Quebec.

13. **Provincial Governments.**—The provincial governments are modeled on the federal government: in each, the *lieutenant-governor* and his *ministers* possess the executive power, and the *provincial parliament* makes the laws.

14. **Divisions.**—Canada comprises

9 provinces { Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick.
Quebec, Ontario,
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta,
British Columbia,

And also the **Yukon territory** and the **Northwest territories**.

These territories are entirely under the control of the Dominion, or federal, government.

15. **Capital.**—**Ottawa**, 90,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the Dominion and the seat of a Catholic archbishopric. The city is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Ottawa river, near the Chaudière falls. It contains a Catholic university. The lumber trade is very active and there are many large saw-mills.

QUESTIONS.

6. Is Canada an independent country?

7. Is Canada but a single state?—Which different governments does it include?

8. What is the form of government in Canada?

9. Which are the two powers that a government has, in general?

10. 11. 12. In the federal government, to whom does the executive power belong?—Can the governor-general act according to his own will only, in matters of government?—To whom does the legislative power belong?

13. In the provincial governments, to whom do the executive and legislative powers respectively belong?

14. Name the divisions of Canada.

15. What do you know of the capital of Canada?

LESSON IV.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. **Situation.**—The province of Quebec is situated almost entirely in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

On the north, it reaches as far as the *Eustmain* and *Hamilton* rivers ;

On the south, it extends to the 15th degree of latitude ;

On the southwest, it is bounded by the river *Ottawa*,—and **on the northeast**, by *Labrador*, which separates it from the ocean.

2. **Area.**—The province of Quebec contains 352,000 square miles ; after British Columbia, it is the largest province in the Dominion.

The area of the province of Quebec surpasses the combined areas of the British Isles, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

3. **Coast.**—The province of Quebec touches the sea at its two extreme points :—

On the northwest, it reaches *James bay* ;

On the east, it is bounded by the *gulf of St. Lawrence*, *Chaleur bay*, and the *estuary* (or mouth) of the St. Lawrence, which may properly be considered a part of the ocean.

The *island of Anticosti* and the *Magdalen islands*, situated in this gulf, belong to Quebec.

4. **Face of the Country.**—The surface of the Province includes a depressed region situated between two higher levels.

On the north side, lies the *Laurentian plateau*, south of which range the *Laurentides*.

On the southeast, lie the *Notre-Dame mountains* and the *Gaspé plateau*.

The *St. Lawrence plain* is spread out between these two mountain ranges.

There are a few isolated mountains in the neighborhood of Montreal, notably *mount Royal* and *mount Beloit*.

5. **Rivers.**—The principal rivers of the Province are :—

The *St. Lawrence*, flowing through it from end to end ;

The *Ottawa*, the *St. Maurice*, and the *Saguenay*, tributaries of the St. Lawrence on its north side ;

The *Richelieu*, the *St. Francis*, and the *Chaudière*, which flow into the St. Lawrence on its south bank.

6. **Lakes.**—The principal lakes are :—

Lake *St. Francis*, lake *St. Louis*, and lake *St. Peter* ; these three are merely expansions of the river St. Lawrence ;

Lakes *St. John* and *Mistassini*, in the north.

7. **Climate.**—As most parts of Canada, Quebec is very cold in winter but quite warm in summer. The climate is dry, salubrious, and pleasant.

Synopsis.

Coast Waters.—James bay, gulf of St. Lawrence, Chaleur bay, St. Lawrence estuary.

Islands.—Anticosti, Magdalen, Orleans, Montreal.

Mountains.—Laurentides, Notre-Dame.

Rivers.—St. Lawrence, Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, Richelieu, St. Francis, Chaudière.

Lakes.—St. Francis, St. Louis, St. Peter, St. John, Mistassini.

Towns.—Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan, Grand-Mère, Joliette, Montreal, Laclaire, Hull, Valleyfield, St. Johns, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Thetford, Sorel, Nicolet, Lévis, Rimouski, Chicoutimi, St. Jerome.

Questions.

1. Where is the province of Quebec situated? How far does it extend on the north?—on the south?—on the southwest?—on the northeast?

2. What is the area of Quebec?

3. Name the coast waters of Quebec.—Which of the islands situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence does it own?

4. Describe briefly the surface of Quebec.

5, 6. Name and point out on the map the principal rivers—and lakes of Quebec.

7. What do you know about the climate of Quebec?

Exercises.

1. Point out on the map the *Laurentian mountains* ;—the *Alleghenies*.

2. Point out a peninsula on the map of Quebec.

3. In which direction does the *St. Maurice* river flow?

4. Name the two counties lying between the *St. Lawrence* and the *Ottawa*.

5. Name the counties bordering on the left bank of the *St. Lawrence* from the mouth of the river to Quebec.

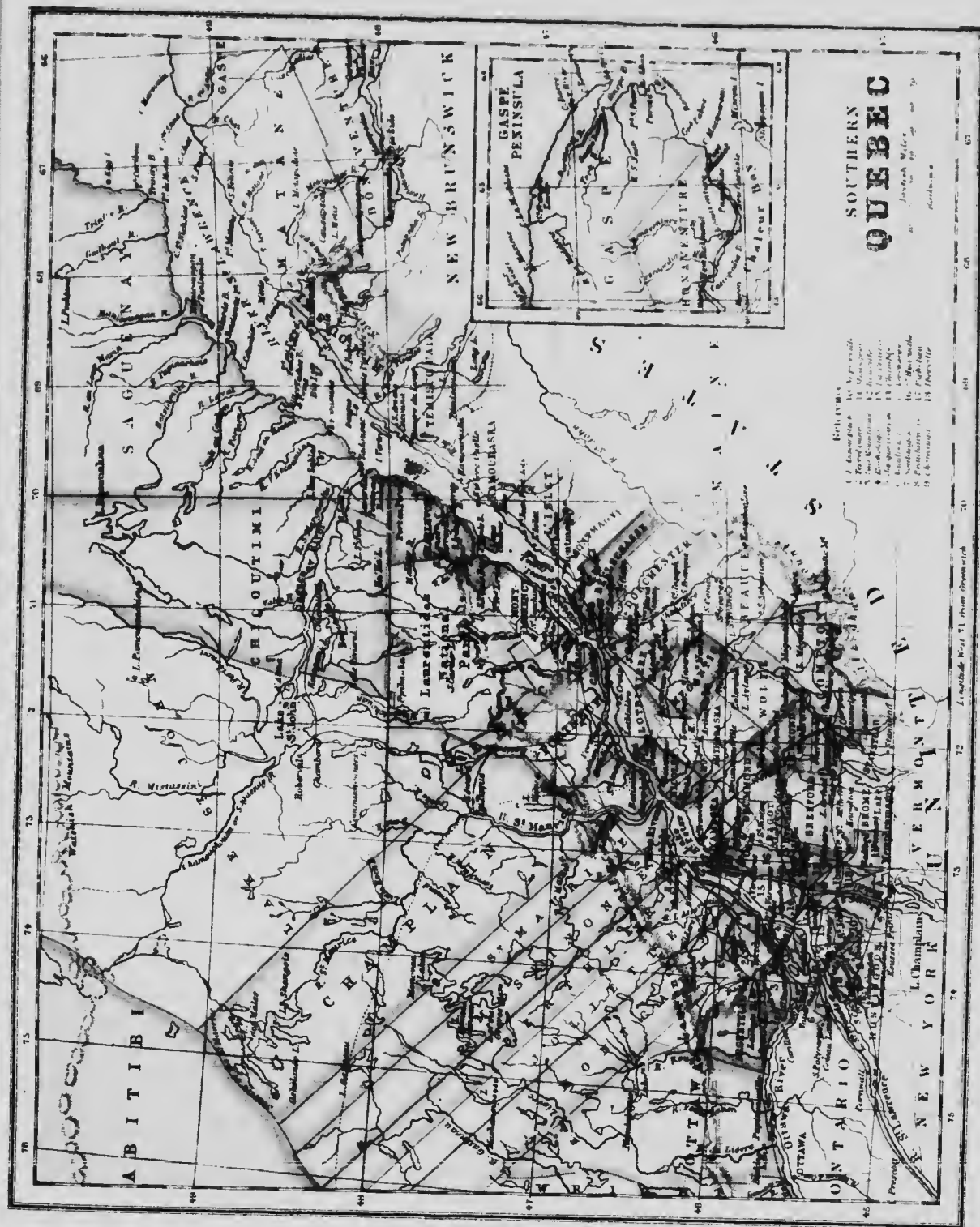
6. Name the counties bordering on the right bank of the *Richelieu* river.

7. Point out the county in which your school is situated.

8. Which counties lie north?—east?—south?—west?

9. Name a point out the principal cities and towns in Quebec.

9. Name: point out the principal cities and towns in Quebec.



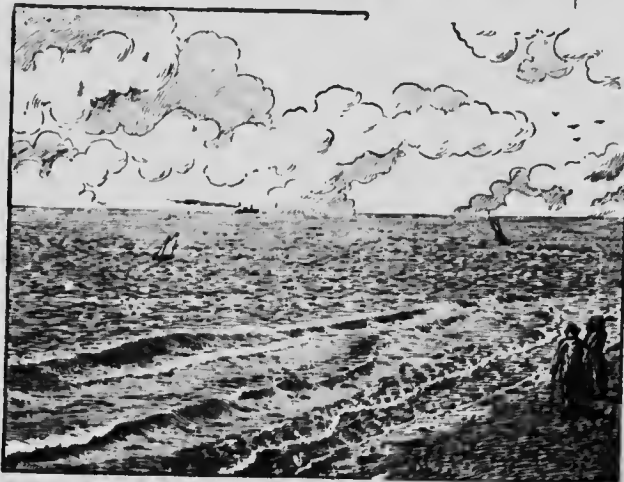
LESSON V.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. **Population.**—The province of Quebec has to-day a population of about 2,000,000.

Nearly all the people live in the *plain* or valley of the St. Lawrence.

2. **Descent.**—Four-fifths of the inhabitants are *French Canadians*; the *Irish, English, Scotch, Jews*¹, and *Indians*, make up the other fifth.



A VIEW OF THE MURPHY ST. LAWRENCE, BELOW QUEBEC.

3. **Religion.**—More than five-sixths of the people of Quebec are *Catholics*.

Government.

4. **Executive Power.**—In the provincial government, the executive power is exercised by the **lieutenant-governor** and his **ministers**, chosen by himself.

5. **Legislative Power.**—The legislative power is vested in a *parliament* called **legislature** and which is composed of:—

(1.) A **lieutenant-governor**;

(2.) A **legislative council**, an assembly whose members, called *legislative councillors*, are appointed for life by the lieutenant-governor;

1 During the last few years, Quebec has received a considerable number of Jewish immigrants.

(3.) A **legislative assembly**, whose members (M. L. A.) are elected by the people for a term of five years.

There are 24 members in the council and 74 in the assembly.

Municipal Government.

6. **Different Governments.**—As we saw above, the Province is governed by the *federal parliament* in things of national interest, and by its own *provincial parliament* in matters that concern the Province more directly. But the divisions of the Province are left to manage their own local affairs. These divisions are called *municipalities*.

7. **Municipalities.**—A municipality is a *division of the Province* which is empowered to manage its own local affairs; for instance, roads, bridges, waterworks, prisons, etc.

A **municipality** is a state on a small scale. It has its own local government, the **municipal council** or city council, elected by the people; the head of the council is called **mayor**.

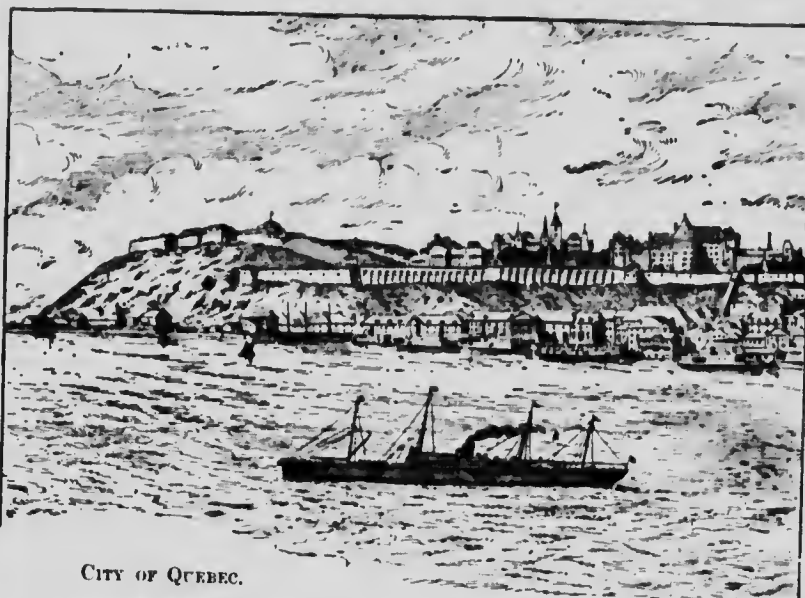
8. **Kinds of Municipalities.**—The Province is divided into municipalities, called **counties**, and each county is subdivided into municipalities of less extent, called **towns, villages, parishes, or townships**.

9. When the houses of any part of a county are too scattered to form a village, that part of the county is styled a **township**.

The **parishes** are in reality ecclesiastical divisions, but in many cases their limits coincide with those of a municipality.

QUESTIONS.

1. What is the population of Quebec?
- 2, 3. What is the origin of the inhabitants of Quebec?—Which religion do they profess?
- 4, 5. In the provincial government, by whom is the executive power exercised?—the legislative power?
- 6, 7. What is a municipality?
- 8, 9. Which are the different kinds of municipalities?—What is a township?—a parish?



CITY OF QUEBEC.

10. A **county town** is a town in which a county council meets.

11. **Constituencies.**—The Province is also divided into sections for the election of members of parliament. Such a section is called a constituency.

As a rule each county is a constituency.

Towns.

Beginning by the capital and following the order of their geographical situation, the most important cities and towns of the Province are as follows.

12. **QUEBEC**, population 80,000, the provincial capital and the seat of a Catholic archbishopric, is partly built on a high eminence known as Cape Diamond and from the top of it an enchanting view of the surrounding country can be obtained. Quebec is full of historical interest; it possesses a magnificent harbor and is bound to become a first-rate port. The leather industry is the most important. Tanneries and shoe-factories are numerous. Lumber is exported in large quantities.

13. **Three Rivers**, a city of 14,000 inhabitants, is also the seat of a Catholic bishopric. It is situated at the mouth of the St. Maurice, contains

a great many factories and has a big trade in lumber. The St. Maurice is very much used for log-driving.

Shawinigan and **Grand'Mère** are two towns situated on the St. Maurice near the falls of their respective names. Their factories are driven by the power taken from the falls nearby. At Shawinigan, aluminium is largely extracted, and, at both places, the manufacture of wood pulp is extensively carried on.

Joliette, 6,000 population, with a bishopric, is

a thriving town on the Assomption river, in a very fertile belt. The place has several factories and is becoming an important railway center.

14. **MONTREAL**, pop. 500,000, and the seat of an archbishopric, is the premier city of Canada by its population, its trade and its manufactures. It is very advantageously situated on the island of the same name, on the St. Lawrence.

Montreal is the chief port and the greatest railway center in the Dominion.

Its industries are numerous: flour-mills, sugar-refineries, shoe-factories, spinning-mills, saw-mills, foundries, car-shops, locomotive-works, machine- and tool-shops, etc.

QUESTIONS.

10. What is a county town?

11. What is a constituency?

12—18. Give a brief account of the capital of Quebec;—of the cities and towns north of the St. Lawrence;—on the island of Montreal,—on the Ottawa river,—in the south of the Province,—on the south shore of the St. Lawrence,—on the Saguenay.

1. Aluminium, or aluminium, is a metal white like silver, but not near so heavy.

2 Read the note at bottom of p. 29.

Montreal is fast increasing in size and in population. It derives great benefit from being at the head of the transatlantic route¹.

Maisonneuve, Westmount, and Verdun, are municipalities distinct from Montreal as to local self-government, but they are surrounded by the larger city and thus are in reality included in what is called "Greater Montreal."

Lachine, pop. 10,000, on the St. Lawrence, nine miles from Montreal. The town has important ironworks.

15. **Hull**, pop. 17,000, is a manufacturing town just opposite Ottawa, on the Ottawa river. Its factories for the manufacture of *pulp, matches*, etc., and its extensive *saw-mills*, are all driven by power taken from the Chaudière falls. Hull has also an important *cement plant*.

16. **Valleyfield**, pop. 13,000, a bishopric, is an industrial town on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, southwest of Montreal; it has a very extensive *cotton-factory*, several *saw-mills*, and a *flour-mill*.

St. Johns, pop. 6,000, a factory town on the Richelieu. It has large *earthenware works*, a *sewing-machine plant*, and a *silk-factory*.

Saint-Hyacinthe, pop. 11,000, a bishopric, is a pretty little town on the Yamaska river. It manufactures *organs*, *shoes*, and *woollen goods*.

Sherbrooke, pop. 15,000, a bishopric, is situated on the St. Francis river and is crossed by

1 The exceptional situation of Montreal at the head of the ocean route has largely contributed to make it the gateway of the Dominion, through which a large quantity of merchandise, whether outgoing or incoming, is likely to pass.

To carry freight to and from Montreal, railways are necessary. Moreover *factories* are more advantageously situated in a seaport than elsewhere, for they can receive their raw material and ship their finished articles at less expense.

To transfer goods from ship to cars or to warehouse, or from cars to ship, to keep factories in operation, a great many *workmen* are required. To meet the needs of these workmen and their families, as regards food, clothing, housing, sanitation, education, etc., other workers are necessary, grocers, shop-keepers, merchants, doctors, lawyer, etc.; and thus the population increases.

several railways. Its manufactures include *woollen goods, machines, paper*, etc.

Thetford, in Megantic county, is surrounded by the richest *asbestos mines* in the world.

17. **Sorel**, pop. 8,000, is a pretty little town situated at the confluence of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers. Its manufactures are principally *farming implements* and *steam engines*; there is also some *ship-building*. Many river boats and *steamers* tie up at Sorel for the winter.

Nicolet, a bishopric, is situated at the entrance of lake St. Peter; its seminary is one of the oldest and most widely known in the Province.

Levis, pop. 8,000, is just across from Quebec. Several railways meet here, and there is considerable *shipping*.

18. **Rimouski**, a bishopric, is situated on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. It is a *seaport* and a *batting station*.

Chicoutim, pop. 8,000, a bishopric, is situated on the Saguenay and is a thriving industrial town; *pulp making* is the chief industry.

Industry and Commerce.

19. As it is by agriculture that man can best provide for the necessities of life, and as the soil of the St. Lawrence valley is fertile, the greater number of the people very naturally took up **farming**. But, especially of late years, other **industries** have greatly developed; the lack of coal in the Province, which is certainly a great drawback, is compensated for by the existence of many **waterfalls**, which, once harnessed, set the factories going by the power they supply.

20. **Agriculture**.—*Oats, hay, and potatoes*, are especially cultivated.

Dairying is extensively carried on; *cheese* and *butter* are shipped from Montreal in great quantities.

21. **Lumbering**. From a commercial standpoint, the *lumber* industry is the most important one in the Province. The greater part of Quebec

QUESTIONS.

19. Which is the chief occupation of the people in Quebec?
20—24. Give a brief account of agriculture,—mining,—fishing,—hunting,—and manufacturing, in Quebec.

is still covered with forests, which supply an abundant quantity of wood suitable for house, ship, and carriage building, cooperage, paper-making, etc.

Thousands of workmen are employed in felling the trees—pine, spruce, elm, maple, etc.—or in preparing the rough timber for market in the numerous *saw-mills*.

22. Mining.—The mineral wealth of Quebec is being more and more appreciated every day. It consists chiefly in the following products:—

*Asbestos*¹, found abundantly around Thetford;

Granite, plentiful in Stanstead county, south of Sherbrooke,

Limestone, much used for buildings, found chiefly north of the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, Joliette, etc.;

*Mica*², just north of Hull;

Copper, in Sherbrooke county;

Iron, near Three Rivers and in Drummond county.

23. Fisheries and Furs.—The Gulf and fresh-water fisheries of Quebec, and among the most productive in the world, *salmon*, *lobsters*, and *seals*, are taken in large quantities.

Hunting for *fur-bearing* animals, though less important, deserves to be mentioned as it takes place chiefly north of the Laurentides.

24. The chief industrial occupations in the Province are:—

The *leather industry*, which includes *tanning*, *shoe* and *harness making*;

The *manufacture of garments* and articles of clothing; *weaving*, etc.

¹ **Asbestos** is a stone which is easily reduced to the shape of silky threads; like most minerals, it does not burn and prevents fire and heat from passing; it is especially used as a padding for certain parts of engines, to prevent the escape of heat. Quebec supplies four-fifths of all the asbestos used in the world.

² **Mica** can be split into thin transparent sheets; it is used for stoves and electrical machines.

The *manufacture of pulp*¹ and paper;

The *manufacture of cement*;

Milling, *meat-packing*, etc.

25. Re-exportation.—On account of its geographical situation and the number of fine harbors that the St. Lawrence river affords, the Province has a large trade, re-exporting merchandise from or to other countries. Not only the products of the Canadian West, but also a large share of what is produced in the American West finds its outlet by way of the St. Lawrence. Nearly one-half of *Canada's general foreign trade* goes through Quebec.

26. Exports.—The chief products exported from Quebec are:—

Wood and *pulp*;

Butter and *cheese*;

Hay, *asbestos*, *mica*, etc.

27. Imports.—Quebec depends largely on other places for:—

Iron, *steel*, *engines*, *machinery*, and tools;

Coal, from Nova Scotia and the States;

Hides and *raw cotton*, from the States;

Cotton, *woollen*, and *silk*, goods;

Wheat, from the Canadian West;

Sugar, *tea*, *coffee*, etc.

28. Trade Routes.—Quebec is well supplied with trade routes. The provincial *roads* are fair;—*railways* are spreading out in all directions; the *St. Lawrence*, the *Ottawa*, the *Richelieu*, and the *Saguenay*, are excellent waterways.

QUESTIONS.

25. State a special commercial advantage which the province of Quebec derives from its geographical situation.

26, 27. Which are the chief exports,—and the chief imports, of Quebec?

28. Which are the principal commercial routes of Quebec?

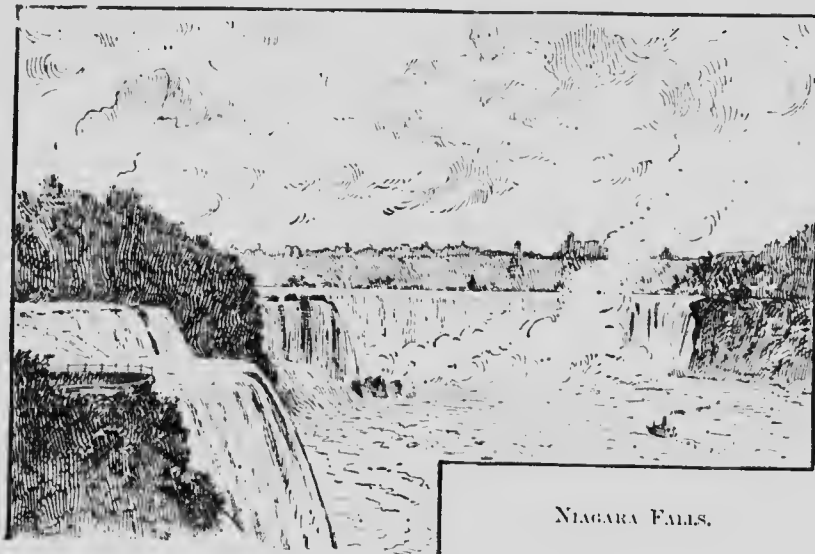
1 Wood Pulp.—Wood by being ground fine and mixed with water, or cut up into small chips and boiled in certain liquids, is transformed into *pulp* suitable for making paper. In Quebec the pulp industry has grown remarkably within a dozen years. The Province has immense forests of the proper kind of wood, streams down which the logs are driven, and falls that supply power.

THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

LESSON VI.

ONTARIO.

1. The province of *Ontario* is situated between *Quebec* and *Manitoba*, and reaches from the Great lakes to *James bay*.



NIAGARA FALLS.

The most thickly settled parts of the **Province** are south and southeast of lake *Huron* and *Georgian bay*.

5. Most of the people are *Protestants* belonging to various sects; *Catholics* are one-fifth of the entire population. The *English language* is generally spoken.

6. **Cities.**—*Toronto*, pop. 400,000, is the capital of the province and a thriving city; it is situated on a pretty bay, and the port can shelter a large number of vessels.

Ottawa is the federal capital. (See p. 23.)

Hamilton, pop. 70,000, is at the western extremity of lake *Ontario*.

London, pop. 50,000, is west of *Hamilton*, in the center of a renowned farming district.

*Kingston*¹, pop. 20,000, is at the eastern extremity of lake *Ontario*.

2. **Industries.**—The leading occupation of the inhabitants is **farming**; *butter* and *cheese* are produced in large quantities.

The **forests** and **mines** are receiving great attention. *Ontario* ranks third among the countries of the world for the production of *silver* and first for the production of *nickel*; *iron* and *copper* exist in different places; *salt* and *petroleum* are abundant south-east of lake *Huron*.

3. **Trade Routes.**—Communication with the other parts of *Canada* and with the *States*, is made easy by the *Great lakes*, the *St. Lawrence*, numerous *canals*, and different railways, notably the *Grand Trunk* and the *Canadian Pacific*.

4. The **population** is composed of *English*, *Irish*, *Scotch*, *French Canadians*, and a few thousand *Indians*.

Questions.

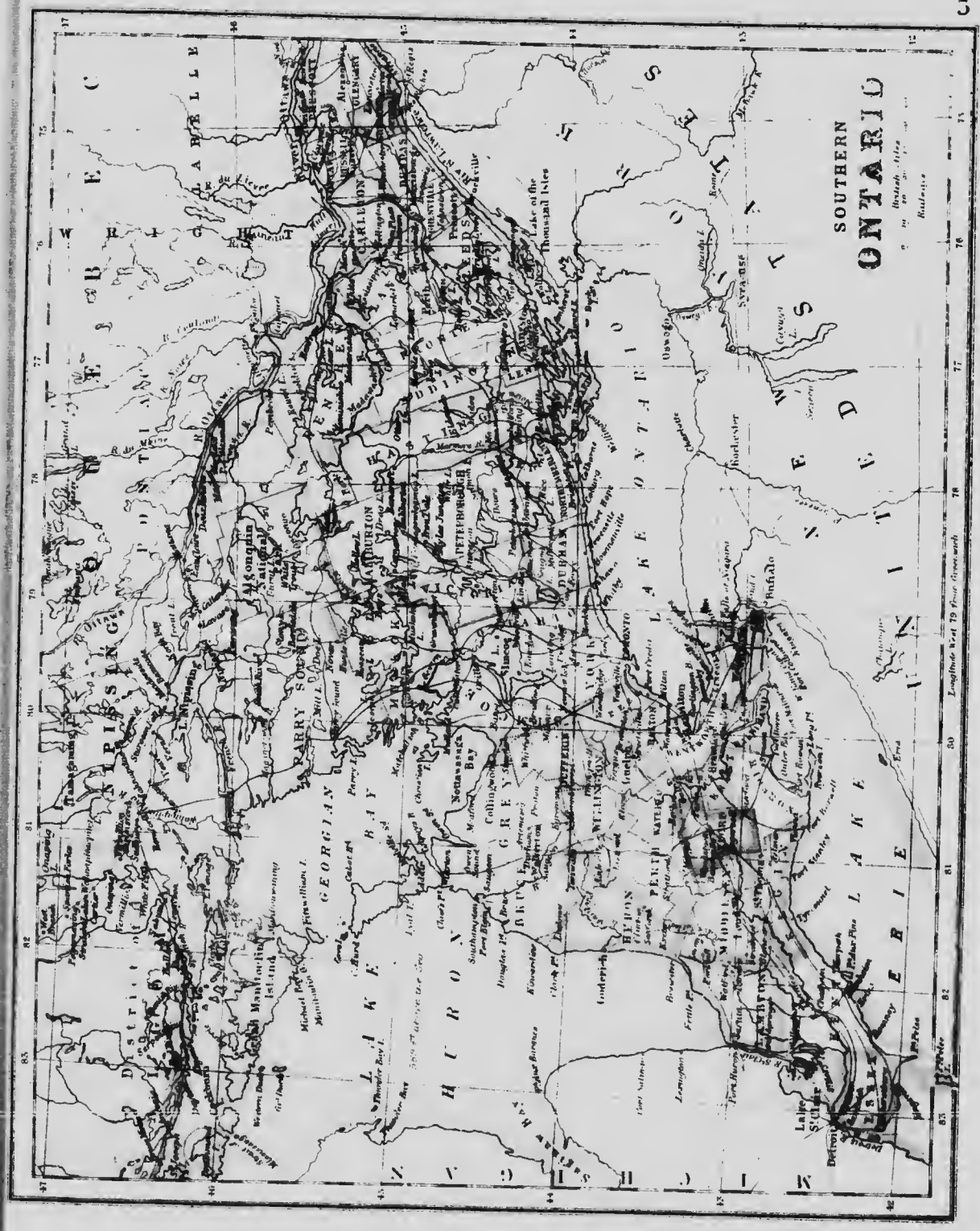
1. Where is *Ontario* situated?
Which river separates *Ontario* from *Quebec*?
Which river separates it from the *United States*?
Has *Ontario* any seacoast?
2. Which are the industries of *Ontario*?
3. Is *Ontario* well provided with trade routes?
- 4, 5. What do you know about the population of *Ontario*?
6. Name and point out the principal cities in *Ontario*.
Give a brief account of them.

Exercises.

1. Point out the *St. Clair*, *Detroit*, and *Niagara* rivers.
2. Of which large river do these rivers really form parts?
3. Point out *Manitowlin island*;—the *Thousand Islands*.
4. Which river is the outlet of lake *Nipissing*?
5. Point out the river *Thames*.
6. Which are the two most eastern counties in *Ontario*?
7. Which county in *Ontario* is the most southwestern?

¹ *Kingston* occupies the site of fort *Cataraqui*, or *Frontenac*.

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LESSON VII.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. *New Brunswick* is southeast of the province of Quebec. Its shores are washed by the gulf of St. Lawrence and the bay of Fundy.

2. New Brunswick, as also Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has an extensive seacoast indented with numerous *bays* and *harbors*; which feature is a great advantage for navigation and fishing.

3. **Occupations.**—Agriculture, lumbering, and fishing, are the chief occupations of the people.

4. Its **population** is composed of English, Irish, Acadians—people of French descent,—and Scotch. More than one-third of the inhabitants are *Catholics*.

5. **Cities.**—*Fredericton*, pop. 7,500, the capital, is agreeably situated on the river St. John.

St. John, pop. 50,000, is an important winter port and the largest city in the province. It is the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Moncton, on the southeast, is an important railway town.

NOVA SCOTIA.

6. *Nova Scotia*, formerly *Acadia*, is principally a peninsula south of the gulf of St. Lawrence. It also includes *Cape Breton island*.

7. **Occupations.**—Agriculture, fishing, gold and coal mining, are the leading industries.

Coal is abundant around Sydney and on the north shore, near Pictou.

8. Irish, Scotch, English, and Acadians, make up the **population**. About one-fourth of the people are *Catholics*.

9. **Cities.**—*Halifax*, pop. 60,000, the capital, has one of the finest harbors in America; it is a Canadian naval base and the terminus of the Intercolonial Railway.

Sydney, pop. 14,000, is a port on the east side of Cape Breton island; it possesses important iron and steel works.

Yarmouth is a fishing port on the west coast.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

10. *Prince Edward Island* is situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia; it is separated from the continent by the *strait* of Northumberland.

11. **Agriculture and fishing** are the chief occupations of the people.

12. Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in the Dominion, but relatively to size it is the most populous. The people are of about the same descent as those of the neighboring provinces. About one-half are *Catholics*.

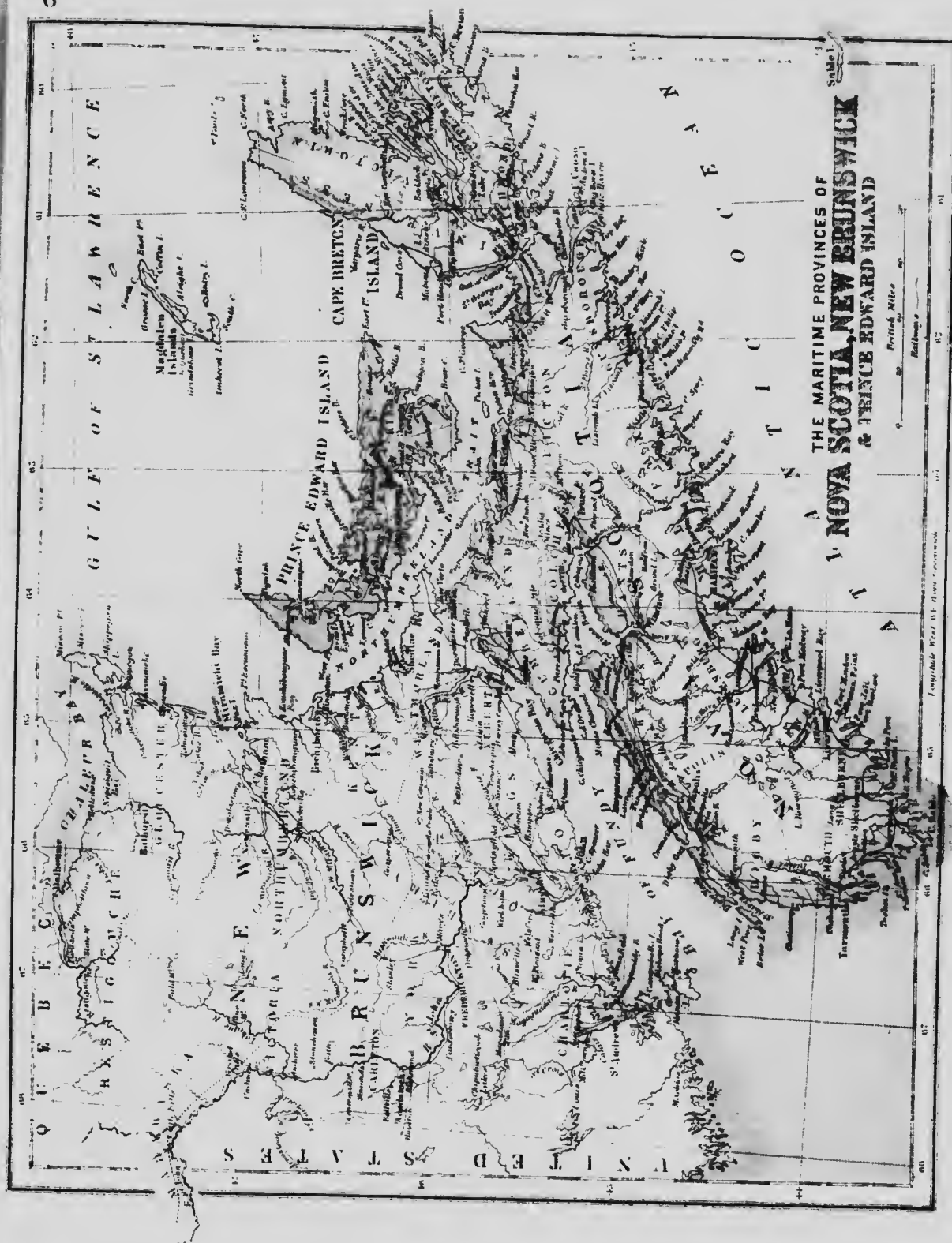
13. **City.**—*Charlottetown*, pop. 13,000, the capital, is on the Hillsborough river.

Questions.

1. Where is New Brunswick situated?
2. What do you notice in the form of the coast of New Brunswick? Of what advantage is this feature?
3. Which are the occupations of the inhabitants of New Brunswick?
4. What do you know of the population of New Brunswick as to origin and religion?
5. Name the principal cities in New Brunswick. Give a short account of them.
6. Where is Nova Scotia situated?—Where is *Cape Breton island*?
7. Which are the chief occupations of Nova Scotians?
8. What do you know of the population of Nova Scotia as to origin and religion?
9. Name the principal cities of Nova Scotia. Give a short account of them.
10. Where is Prince Edward Island situated?
11. Which are the chief occupations of the people of Prince Edward Island?
12. What do you know of the population of the island as to origin and religion?
13. What is the capital of this province?

Exercises.

1. Which bay and which river are situated between New Brunswick and Quebec?
2. Which is the largest river in New Brunswick?
3. Are there large rivers in Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island?
4. Which cities are on the banks of the St. John river?
5. In which ocean inlet is Prince Edward island situated?
6. Point out an isthmus on this map.
7. By what is New Brunswick bounded on the west?



LESSON VIII.

**MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN,
ALBERTA.**

1. *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta*, are situated in the great northern plain, and occupy what is known as the *prairie belt*.

2. **Occupations.**—This prairie belt is one of the most fertile wheat land in the world. **Farming** is the leading occupation. The *wheat and oat fields* extend for miles and miles.



A HERD OF CATTLE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Cattle and horses are reared in large numbers, in southern Alberta chiefly, where the climate is too dry for farming. There great herds roam at will in boundless pastures¹.

3. The **population** is rapidly increasing; it is composed of Canadians from the East and of immigrants from many different countries, who are flocking in to obtain free grants of land.

The population is especially settled in the south: beyond the 55th degree of latitude, there are some wandering Indians, but only very few whites.

1 **Ranches.**—In the Canadian and the American West, the cattle farms are called *ranches*. The herds count from 10,000 to 50,000 head of cattle each, which graze all year out on the prairies under the vigilance and care of the *cowboys*.

4. **Cities of Manitoba.**—**Winnipeg**, pop. 200,000, the capital, is situated on the Red river and has had a prodigiously rapid growth; it is the hub of the West and an important railway center.

St. Boniface, on the Red river, facing Winnipeg, is the seat of an archbishopric.

Brandon, pop. 13,000, in the west of the province, is an important grain market.

5. **Capital of Saskatchewan**—**Regina**, pop. 13,000, is also an important grain market and distributing point.

6. **Cities of Alberta.**—**Edmonton**, pop. 25,000, the capital, is situated on the Saskatchewan river; it has a big trade in furs and farm produce.

Calgary, pop. 40,000, in the south, is in the center of a stock-raising district.

Questions.

1. Where are the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta situated?

What is meant by the *prairie belt*?

2. Which are the occupations of the inhabitants of the prairie belt?

Why is the climate of southern Alberta dry?

3. What do you know about the population of these provinces?

4. Name the principal cities of Manitoba. Give a short account of them.

5. 6. Give a short account of the principal cities of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Exercises.

1. Bound Manitoba.

2. Which is the largest lake in this province?

3. On which river are Winnipeg and St. Boniface situated?

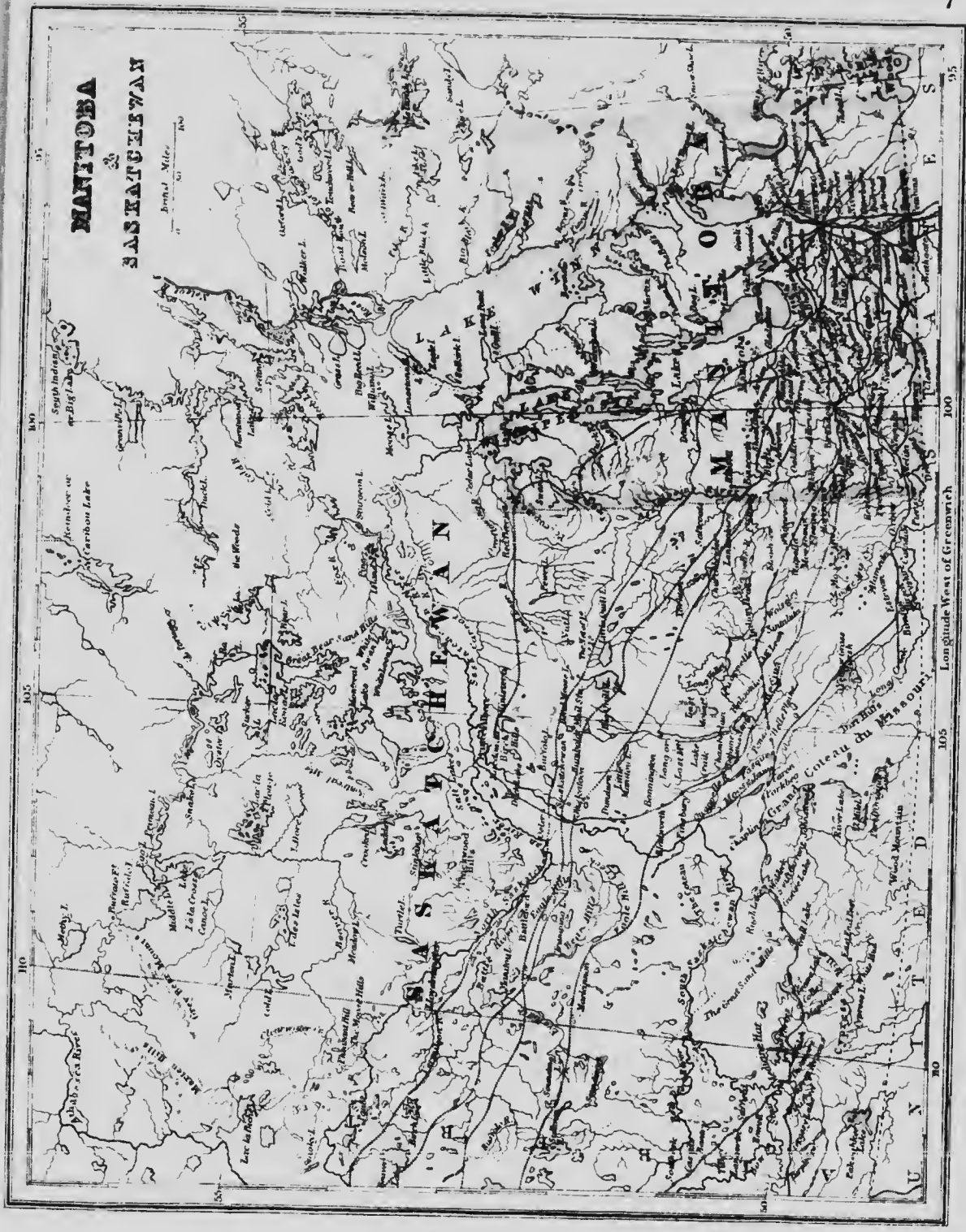
4. To which lake does the Red river flow?

5. Which is the largest river in the province of Saskatchewan?

6. Point out lake Manitoba.

7. Point the chief cities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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LESSON IX.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. *British Columbia* is the most western province in the Dominion and is situated between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean. *Vancouver island*, just off the coast, forms a part of the province.

2. **Industries.**—British Columbia is primarily a **mining** country. **Fishing** and **lumbering** are also of high importance. *Salmons* are prodigiously numerous in the rivers, while the mines supply *coal*, *gold*, *silver*, and *copper*.



AN ESKIMO IN HIS KAJAK, OR HUNTING CANOE.

3. The English, Scotch, Irish, and Indians, make up the **population**; there are quite a few Chinese. The white people dwell chiefly in the south.

4. **Cities.**—**Victoria**, pop. 30,000, the capital, is situated on the south shore of Vancouver island and has a fine harbor; it is a city of residences rather than of business.

Vancouver, pop. 100,000, has a very fine harbor and is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its growth has been very rapid.

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

5. *Yukon* territory occupies the northwestern extremity of Canada.

All those parts of the Dominion outside of Yukon and the provinces, are called the *Northwest territories*.

6. **Industries.**—In the *Klondike* region, around Dawson, rich **gold mines** are being worked.

In the Northwest territories, attention is chiefly directed to the **hunting** of *fur bearing animals*. In the Arctic ocean, Hudson bay, and Baffin bay, **whaling** is extensively carried on.

7. The **population** of the territories is small; in Yukon there is a fair number of white men

engaged in mining; Indians and Eskimos are about the only inhabitants of the other territories.

8. **City.**—**Dawson city**, the capital of Yukon, is situated at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers.

Questions.

1. Where is British Columbia situated?
2. Which are the chief industries in this province?
3. What do you know about the population of British Columbia?
4. Name the chief cities of this province.
5. Where are the Yukon and the Northwest territories situated?
6. Which are the occupations in the territories?
7. What do you know about their population?
8. What is the capital of the Yukon territory?

Exercises.

1. In what respect does the coast of British Columbia resemble that of Nova Scotia?
2. Point out the sources of the Fraser, the Athabaska, and the Saskatchewan river.
3. Which ocean do the waters of each of these rivers finally reach?
4. Is the surface of British Columbia low or high?
5. Judging from the form of the surface of British Columbia, would you think that province as well adapted to wheat growing as the prairie belt?
6. On which river is Edmonton situated?
7. Name and point out the principal cities in Alberta and British Columbia.



LESSON X.

CANADA'S COMMERCE.

1. Commercial Intercourse.—The Dominion trades chiefly with the *United States* and *Great Britain*; these two countries having over five-sixths of her general commerce. Next to them are *France*, the *West Indies*, and *Germany*.

Most of our imported goods are from the States, whilst Great Britain receives most of our exports.

2. Exports.—Canada's chief exports are:—

(1.) **Natural products:**

Gold, principally from Yukon and British Columbia;

Silver, mainly from Ontario;

Copper, from British Columbia, Ontario, and the province of Quebec;

Coal, sent to the States;

Nickel, from Ontario;

Asbestos, from Quebec;

Lumber and pulp-wood;

Furs, fish, and sundry articles from the fisheries;

(2.) **Agricultural products:**

Wheat and flour, to *Great Britain* especially;

Barley, and other grains; *hay*;

Apples, from Quebec, Ontario, and Nova Scotia;

(3.) **Animals** and sundry animal products, all sent to *Great Britain*:

Cattle, horses, etc. from the Prairie provinces and Ontario;

Meat, smoked or cured;

Cheese and butter;

(4.) **Industrial products:**

Iron and machinery;

Leather and leather goods;

Paper and pulp.

3. Imports.—The principal imports are:—

(1.) **Metals and fuel:**

Iron, steel, machinery, tools, metal ware, in large quantities, chiefly from the *United States*;

Coal, also from the States;

(2.) **Food-stuffs:**

Sugar, from the *West Indies* chiefly;

Tea, from *India, China, and Japan*;

Fruit, mainly from the southern States;

(3.) **Raw material** for factories:

Cotton, from the States;

Hides, from *England* and the States;

(4.) **Dry goods:** *woollen, cotton, and silk goods, and fancy articles.*

4. Commercial Routes.—Canada is well supplied with arteries for traffic: the *railway mileage* equals that of *Great Britain*; there are unsurpassed *waterways* and fine *harbors*.

The most important railways in Canada are:—

(1.) The *Canadian Pacific*, whose steel rails reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific, connecting St. John, N. B., Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Vancouver;

(2.) The *Grand Trunk*, which runs from Levis to Sarnia, passing through Montreal and Toronto;

(3.) The *Canadian Northern*, whose eastern division links Chicoutimi to Ottawa, via Quebec and Montreal, and whose western division extends from Port Arthur, on lake Superior, through Winnipeg to Edmonton;

(4.) The *Grand Trunk Pacific*, also from Edmonton to Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and which is destined to be a transcontinental;

(5.) The *Intercolonial*, a Government line, connecting Halifax and Montreal via Levis.

Each of these roads has numerous spur lines branching out in all directions.

The principal **waterways** are:—

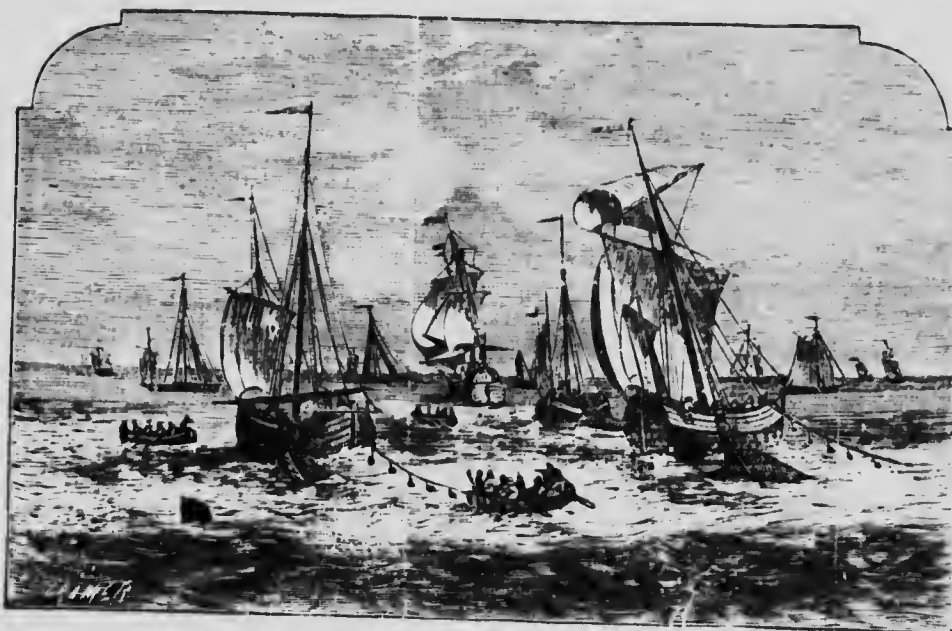
(1.) The *St. Lawrence* and the *Great lakes*;

(2.) The *Ottawa*, the *Richelieu*, and the *Saguenay*;

(3.) Lake *Winnipeg* and the *Saskatchewan river*.

5. Seaports.—Canada's chief seaports, in geographical order, are: *Halifax, St. John, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver, and Victoria.*

Numerous steamship lines connect these ports with Europe and Asia.



FISHING ON NEWFOUNDLAND BANKS.

THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XI.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1. **Position.**—Newfoundland is an island situated between the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic ocean.

2. As there are frequently icebergs and fogs along its coast, Newfoundland has a *moist climate*.

The *surface* is covered with rocky hills, small lakes and rivers, and is poorly adapted for farming.

The Banks of Newfoundland are those parts of the ocean's bottom, in the neighborhood of the island, that come up near to the surface of the water; the Banks are a wonderful place for cod-fishing.

3. **Occupations.**—The main occupation of Newfoundlanders is **cod-fishing**; they also catch *herring* and kill *seals*. Some of them work *iron* mines.

4. The *English* and *Irish* make up the **population**; over one-third of the people are *Catholics*.

Most of the inhabitants are found along the coast, principally in the *Avalon peninsula*.

5. **Government.**—Newfoundland is a *British colony*. Its government is similar to that of the Canadian provinces.

The coast of Labrador belongs to Newfoundland.

6. **Capital.**—*St. Johns*, pop. 35,000, is an important fishing station on the east coast of the Avalon peninsula; the harbor is safe, but its entrance is narrow.

GREENLAND AND ICELAND.

7. Greenland and Iceland are two islands northeast of the American continent.

They belong to *Denmark*. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is *fishing*.

LESSON XII.

THE UNITED STATES.

Pop. 92,000,000. Area. 3,000,000 sq. miles.

General Geography.

1. Position.—The United States occupies the middle portion of North America, extending from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The **United States**, as the name shows, is a union of several states, which together form a country nearly as vast as Europe and which for population is surpassed only by China, India, and Russia.

2. Between the *Allegheny mountains*, in the east, and the *Cascade, Sierra Nevada, and Rocky mountains*, in the west, flows the *Mississippi river*, which crosses the whole country from north to south. Its principal affluents are: the *Missouri*, the *Ohio*, the *Arkansas*, and the *Red river*.

3. The **climate** of the United States is necessarily varied, on account of the great extent of the country. Generally speaking, it is temperate in the north and warm in the south.

4. Inhabitants.—The people of the United States are of many different nationalities as to their origin: *English, Irish, German, French; Negroes* are numerous, and a few *Indian* tribes still exist.

5. Most of the inhabitants profess the *Protestant* religion, and *English* is the *language* most spoken.

6. Government.—The United States is a *federal republic*.

As in Canada, the federal government attends to general matters that concern the Union, and each State controls matters of local interest.

7. Divisions.—There are 46 States in the American Union.

8. Cities.—**Washington**, pop. 340,000, the federal capital, is situated between Maryland and Virginia, and is under the control of the federal government; it is a large and well-built city.

9. Boston, pop. 670,000, capital of Massachusetts, is the second greatest port in the United States.

New York, pop. 4,800,000, is situated at the mouth of the Hudson river; for population, industry, and commerce, it is second only to London.

Philadelphia, pop. 1,500,000, is situated in Pennsylvania; its shipping and manufactures are very important.

Baltimore, pop. 650,000, in Maryland, is a seaport.

10. Pittsburg, pop. 550,000, in Pennsylvania; is the leading city in America for the manufacture of steel and iron.

Buffalo, pop. 400,000, a port at the east end of lake Erie.

11. Chicago, pop. 2,500,000, on lake Michigan; ships immense quantities of grain and meat.

St. Louis, pop. 750,000, is situated on the Mississippi, near the center of the Union; it ships more flour than any other city in the States.

New Orleans, pop. 350,000, near the mouth of the Mississippi, has very important shipping.

San Francisco, pop. 500,000, in California, is the greatest seaport on the Pacific coast.

Questions.

1. Where is the United States situated?
2. Which are the principal mountains and rivers in the United States?
3. What do you know of the climate of the United States?
4. 5. What do you know about the inhabitants of the United States?
6. What kind of government has the United States?
7. How many States are there in the Union?
8. 9. 10. 11. Name the principal cities of the United States.

Exercises.

1. Bound the United States.
2. Name the different ranges of the Cordillera system of mountains in the United States.
3. Describe the surface of the United States.
4. Why is there little rain on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains?
5. Is there any part of the main body of the United States within the torrid zone?
6. Name the most northeastern States.
7. Which States are situated east of Hudson river and lake Champlain?
- These States are known as the "New England States."
8. Point out the State of Florida;—of Louisiana;—of California;—of New York.



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Industry and Commerce.

12. In no other country is industry more *advanced and progressive* than in the United States; the total value of manufactured articles is greater in the States than in any other country on the globe.

On account of the great variety of climate, all the plants of both the temperate and tropical zones are to be found within the boundaries of the one country.



PICKING COTTON.

13. **Manufacturing.**—By the value of its products, manufacturing ranks first among the many industries of the United States. The chief manufactured articles are:—

Tools and machinery, especially steam-engines, electrical engines, farming implements, etc.;

Dress-goods of *cotton, wool*, and common *silk*, and also *garments*;

Paper, leather, and shoes;

Butter and cheese.

Manufacturing has developed chiefly in the *northeast*; Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, are important industrial centers. However, it is especially in the States northeast of New York that manufacturing has taken the front rank; there the soil is not best adapted to agriculture, and the numerous streams and waterfalls make power cheap. The cotton-mills and shoe-factories of Massachusetts and the neighboring States, are known throughout the world. Paper, firearms, clocks, watches, small tools, etc., are also manufactured there in great quantities.

14. **Agriculture.**—The eastern half of the United States, up to about 100° of west longitude, is an immense agricultural region; in the north, it yields *wheat, oats, and potatoes*; in the south, *cotton, rice*, and the *sugar-cane*; *tobacco* grows in the central part of the same region, and *Indian corn* in almost every part of it.

Oranges and other *fruits* are raised in Florida and California.

15. **Stock-Raising.**—Between the 100th degree of longitude and the Rocky mountains, the rainfall is not sufficient for farming purposes. This district is mainly great *pasture-land* where immense herds of *cattle, horses, and sheep*, are left to roam. *Hogs* are raised wherever Indian corn is grown.

16. **Mining.**—The mines of the United States are unsurpassed for the great wealth which they yield. These mines produce chiefly:—

Coal and petroleum, in the country near the Alleghenies;

Copper, from the shores of lake Superior and from the Rockies;

Iron, in the district around lake Superior and around the Alleghenies;

Gold and silver, in the mountains of the west.

17. The **forests** and the **fisheries** are also an important source of wealth.

QUESTIONS.

12. What do you know about the progress of industry in the United States?

13, 14, 15, 16. What do you know about manufacturing? agriculture?—stock-raising?—mining, in the United States?

17. Are fishing and lumbering of any importance?

18, 19. Which are the principal exports of the United States? the principal imports?

20, 21. Which are the principal commercial routes and seaports of the United States?

22. Name the possessions of the United States.

18. **Exports.**—The United States exports:—
(1.) *Cotton, breadstuffs, and tobacco;*



OLD FAITHFUL,

One of the geysers of the Yellowstone National Park.

In the Rocky mountains, in the northwestern part of the State of Wyoming, is the *Yellowstone National park*, which is famed for the natural wonders it contains; there are found several geysers, boiling springs, beautiful cataracts, and rocks cut into fantastic shapes. Geysers are springs which from time to time send a stream of water to a great height.

(2.) *Livestock and meat, cured ham, pork, and beef;*

(3.) *Copper, iron, steel, machinery;*

(4.) *Coal, oil, lumber.*

19. **Imports.** The United States imports:

(1.) *Raw material: silk, wool, and other textiles, hides, other wool;*

(2.) *Food stuffs: sugar, coffee, tea, fish;*

(3.) *Fine silk, woolen, and cotton goods, and furs.*

20. **Commercial Routes.**—The *Great Lakes* and the *St. Lawrence*:

The *Hudson*, connecting by a canal with lake Champlain and reaching the Atlantic at New York; this river, though not very long, has a large amount of shipping;

The *Mississippi* and its *tributaries*;

Numerous *canals* and *railways*; the latter reach every important town.

21. **Seaports:** Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco.

22. **Possessions Abroad.** Outside its home territory, the United States possesses:—

Alaska, northwest of Canada; *Porto Rico*, in the West Indies;—*Hawaii* and the *Philippines*, in Oceania.

Alaska.

23. Alaska is excessively cold. *Gold mining* is the chief occupation.

LESSON XIII.

MEXICO.

Pop., 14,000,000. Area, 760,000 sq. m.

1. **Position.**—Mexico lies south of the United States, between the gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean.

2. It is traversed by the Sierra Madre (Mother range), which forms an extensive plateau.

3. Its **climate** is hot and unhealthy on the coast, and delightful on the table-land.

4. **Productions.**—The soil produces a great variety of fruits and tropical plants, and is rich in mines.

Mexico exports: *silver, gold, and copper*; also *hemp, hides, and sugar*.

1. "Sisal hemp", obtained from a plant called *agave*, and which is made into bags and cordage.

Industry and commerce have made little progress, owing to the natural apathy of the people and lack of commercial routes. However, Mexico is now receiving the attention of American capitalists, and railroads are under construction to open the country to business.

5. **Races.**—The population is composed of *whites*, who descend from the first Spanish settlers, and largely of *Indians* and half-breeds. The people are nearly all *Catholics* and speak *Spanish*.

6. **Government.**—Mexico is a *republic*.

7. **Cities.**—Mexico city, pop., 370,000, the capital, is a beautiful commercial city, situated on a plateau 8,000 feet above the sea-level.

Puebla, pop., 80,000, in the southeast, is an industrial center.



A BANANA PLANTATION.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

8. **Position.**—Central America is the comparatively narrow strip of land that extends from Mexico to Colombia.

9. **Productions.**—It is noted for its hot climate and numerous volcanoes. Still the population is large for the size of the country; people being induced to live there by the silver mines and the fertility of the soil.

The chief exports are *coffee*, *bananas*, and *mahogany*.

10. The **population** is similar in its elements to that of Mexico.

11. **Political Divisions.**—Central America comprises six small *republics*.

These republics are **Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.**

12. **Cities.**—*Panama* is the Pacific, and *Colon*, the Atlantic, termini of a railway, and of a canal now building.

THE WEST INDIES.

13. **Situation.**—The West Indies are an archipelago situated between North America and South America.

14. **Groups.**—Geographically, the West India islands are divided into three groups.

(1.) The *Bahama*, or *Lucaya*, islands, on the north.

(2.) The *Greater Antilles*, which include *Cuba*, *Haiti*, *Porto Rico*, and *Jamaica*;

(3.) The *Lesser Antilles*, to the southeast.

15. **Productions.**—The climate, hot and moist, and the fertile soil are productive of an abundant tropical vegetation.

The exports are: *sugar*, *molasses*, *coffee*, *bananas* and other fruits, *tobacco*, *wool* for cabinet-making.

The *foreign trade* of these islands is considerable.

16. The **population** is made up of *creoles*—people of European descent,—and *negroes*.

17. **Government.**—Of these islands, *Cuba*, and *Haiti* alone are independent.

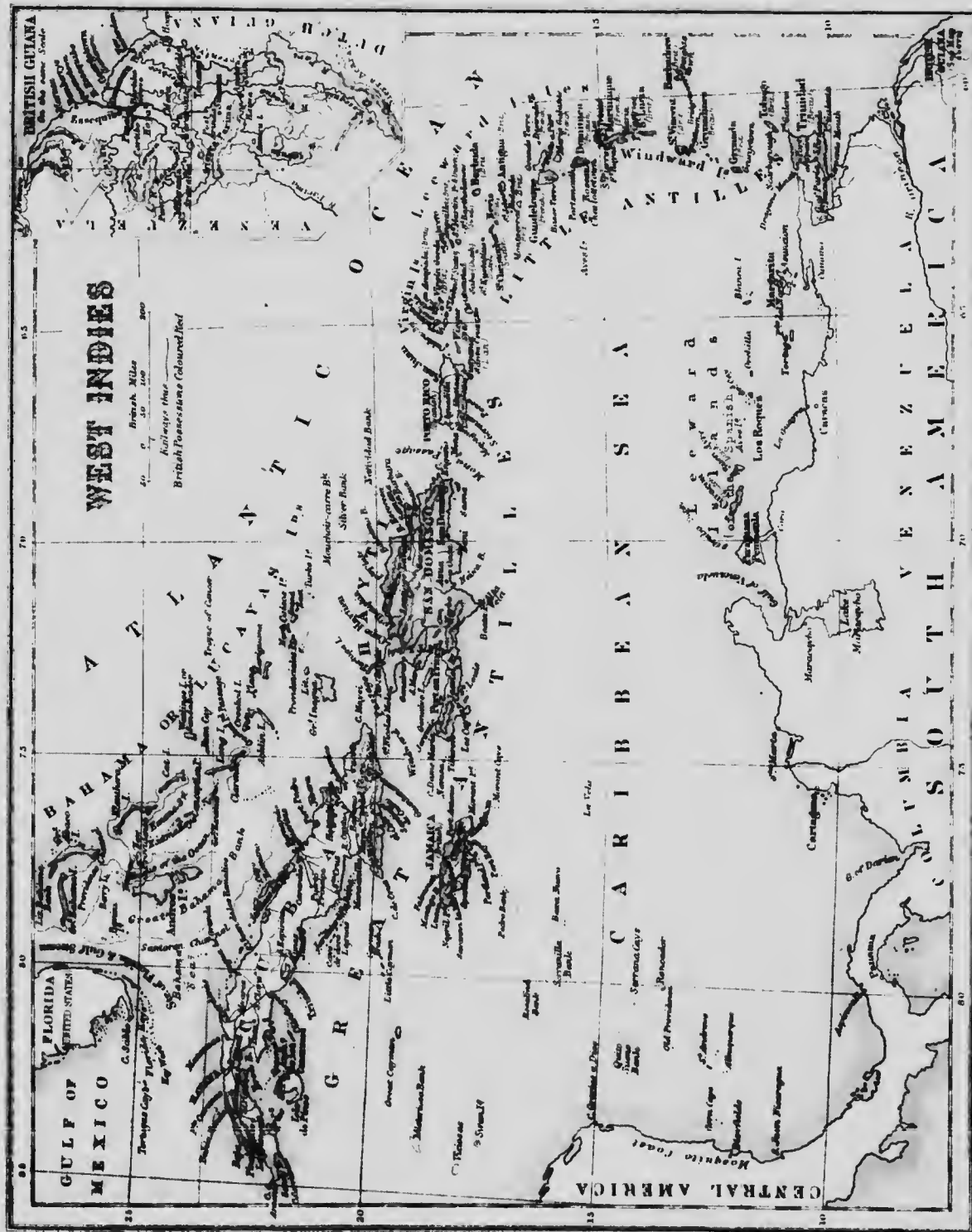
The others are divided up between Great Britain, France, the United States, etc.

18. **Cuba** is a *republic*; its population is 2,000,000.

19. **Cities.**—*Habana*, pop. 270,000, the capital of Cuba, is the largest city and chief port of the West Indies.

Kingston is a seaport in Jamaica island.

St. Thomas is a seaport in the Lesser Antilles.



SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Position and Coast.—South America is bounded on the north, by the **Caribbean sea**;—on the northeast and southeast, by the **Atlantic**;—on the west, by the **Pacific**.

The shores are not indented like those of North America; there are no considerable gulfs and peninsulas.

The *strait of Magellan* and the **Tierra del Fuego** are south of the main land; *cape Horn* is the extreme southern point.

2. Mountains.—The mountains of South America may all be reduced to *three systems*:—

(1.) The **Southern Cordillera**, called the **Andes**, in the west; the Andes are higher than the Cordillera of North America and run down the Pacific coast to the end of the continent;

(2.) The **Parime** mountains, in the east, between the valley of the **Orinoco** and that of the **Amazon**;

(3.) The **Brazilian** mountains, in the east and south of Brazil.

The **Andes** contain mount *Aconcagua*, Chile, the highest mountain in America, having an altitude of 23,000 feet, or over four miles. There are about 50 active volcanoes in the Andes, notably *Cotopaxi* and *Chimborazo*, in Ecuador. Five or six railways, built recently, climb the Andes from the Pacific coast. By other routes, a journey

these mountains, is full of hardships and danger. It is performed chiefly on muleback. The passes are often 10,000 or 15,000 feet above sea-level, and there are deep ravines over which rope bridges are suspended. The traveler must have himself carried across by the Indians on these bridges.

Earthquakes are frequent in the Andes. More than once whole cities have been destroyed.

3. Plains.—Vast plains stretch eastward from the Andes:—

(1.) The plain of the **Orinoco**, characterized by the *llanos*, or prairies which are covered with tall green grass during a part of the year;

(2.) The plain of the **Amazon**, covered with *selvas*, or marshy forests;

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Caribbean sea, Atlantic ocean, Pacific.

Straits.—Magellan.

Islands.—*Marajo*, *Falkland*, *Tierra del Fuego*, *Patagonian archipelago*, *Juan Fernandez*.

Capes.—*Gallinas*, *St. Roque*, *Horn*, *Parime*.

Mountains.—Andes, Brazilian, Parime, *Chimborazo*, *Cotopaxi*, *Aconcagua*.

Plains.—Of the **Orinoco**, of the **Amazon**, of **Argentina**.

Rivers.—**Orinoco**, **Amazon**, *Madeira*, *Tapajós*, *Rio Negro*, *Plata-Parana*, *Paraguay*.

Lakes.—*Marycaybo*, *Titicaca*.

Countries.

Colombia,
Ecuador,
Peru,
Bolivia,
Venezuela,
Guiana,
Brazil,

Argentina,
Paraguay,
Uruguay,
Chile,

Capitals and other Cities.

Bogota.
Quito, Guayaquil.
Lima, Callao, Cuzco.
La Paz, Sucre.
Caracas, La Guaira.
Georgetown.
Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo,
Bahia.
Buenos Aires, Rosario.
Asuncion.
Montevideo.
Santiago, Valparaiso.

Questions.

1. Describe the position and coast of South America.
2. Describe the mountain systems of South America.
- 3, 4, 5. Which are the plains,—the largest rivers,—and the principal lake, of South America.

Exercises.

1. Can you find any large gulf or bay in South America?
2. Point out *Marajo* island,—*Falkland* islands.
3. Point out an archipelago on the west coast of South America.
4. In which zone is the larger part of South America?
5. Name the South American countries in the temperate zone.
6. Which American countries are crossed by the equator?
7. Which is nearer the equator, *Quebec* or *Buenos Aires*?
8. Are there large rivers west of the Andes?—Can you explain why things are as you say?
9. Name and point out on the map the countries and principal cities of South America.

MAP-DRAWING.—Sketch an outline map of South America, and insert the physical features; sketch another map and write the names of the countries and the chief cities.



(3.) The plain of **Argentina**, which forms immense *pampas*, or grass-covered regions very similar to the prairie lands of the Canadian Northwest.

In the northern half of South America, the winds blow from the east. The moisture with which they are laden falls abundantly in the form of rain east of the Andes, thus making the soil fertile and producing gigantic rivers; whereas the strip of land on the Pacific coast is a rainless region, and therefore dry and even barren for a considerable distance.



SOME OF THE WILD ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Condor.—2. Parrots.—3. Monkeys.—4. Boa.

During spring, which is the dry season, the *llanos* are mere sandy deserts; but during summer, the rainfall is abundant and produces a rank, grassy vegetation, which turns the land into an immense pasture suitable for thousands of horses and cattle: when the plain becomes arid again, these herds withdraw towards the mountains.

In the region around the Amazon, rain falls at all times of the year, and this accounts for the luxuriant vegetation of the *selvas*.

4. Rivers.—South America is watered by three mighty rivers, each having large tributaries, and all situated in the *Atlantic slope*. These rivers are:—

(1.) The **Orinoco**, in Venezuela;

(2.) The **Amazon**, in Brazil;

(3.) The **Plata-Parana**, in Argentina.

The **Amazon**, 4,000 miles long, by the extent of its basin and the volume of its waters, is the most remark-

able river in the world. But the greater part of its course lies through the *selvas*, where, considering the marshy soil and the dense growth of vegetation, cities cannot be built.

5. Lake.—**Titicaca**, in Peru.

This lake is about one-half the size of lake Ontario, and has considerable traffic.

6. Climate.—The climate of South America is diversified; it is generally *damp* and *cooler* than those parts of Africa that are in the same latitude.

7. Natural Productions.—There are rich *mines* of gold, silver, copper, and tin; diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, are also found.

The potato, vanilla, Indian corn, the cacao or chocolate-tree, Peruvian bark, the India-rubber tree, are all native products of South America. The country also yields sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, pineapples, bananas, etc.

8. South America is noted for its birds; the tiny and beautiful humming-bird; the condor, the largest bird of flight, which soars above the tops of the Andes; parrots and other gaudy birds in untold numbers; for its insects, endless in variety and quantity; for its monkeys and its serpents. The boa, a kind of serpent, reaches thirty feet in length.

The most remarkable among the other animals, are the llama, the alpaca, the jaguar, a species of tiger, and the puma, or American lion.

The llama and alpaca are camel-like animals of small size. The llama is much used in the Andes as a beast of burden; the alpaca is valued for its wool.

9. Races of Men.—The *white* men of South

QUESTIONS.

6, 7, 8. What do you know of the climate and the natural productions of South America?

9, 10. Name the races of men that inhabit South America:—which religion do they profess?

11. Name the divisions of South America.

12. Which form of government prevails in South America?

1 Peruvian bark yields quinine, used in medicine.

America are mainly of Spanish or Portuguese descent; the rest of the population are *Indians*, *Negroes*, and people of mixed descent. The native Indians number one-third of the total population.

This explains why generally the countries of South America are little progressive.

10. Religion.—The *Catholic* religion is professed by a very great majority throughout all South America.

11. Divisions.—The three principal divisions of South America are: *Brazil*, *Argentina*, and *Chile*.

The other divisions are: *Colombia*, *Ecuador*, *Peru*, *Bolivia*, *Venezuela*, *Guiana*, *Paraguay*, and *Uruguay*.

12. Government.—All these countries are *republics*, except the colonies of *Guiana*.

LESSON II.

COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA.

1. *Colombia*, *Ecuador*, *Peru*, and *Bolivia*, are situated in the Andean region, and within the torrid zone. *Bolivia* has no seacoast; the others border on the Pacific.

2. The very mountainous surface of these countries is not well adapted for agriculture, but there are rich mines of *gold*, *silver*, *copper*, and *tin*.

Tropical fruits are abundant. *Ecuador* is a large exporter of *cocoa*.

3. *Peru* was the most civilized country of South America, when it was discovered by the Spaniards under Pizarro. There were well-built houses, good roads, and richly adorned temples.

4. Cities.—*Bogota*, pop. 120,000, the capital of *Colombia*, is situated near the center of the republic, on a plateau 8,500 feet above the sea.

5. Quito, pop. 80,000, the capital of *Ecuador*, is almost on the equator. It is built on the side of a mountain.

Guayaquil, is a seaport in *Ecuador*.

1 Brazil is the only country in South America having a larger population than Canada.

6. Lima, pop. 140,000, the capital of *Peru*, is just six miles from the coast. It was destroyed by earthquakes several times.

Callao is *Peru*'s chief port.

Cuzco was the ancient capital of the Incas.

7. La Paz, pop. 80,000, is the capital.

Sucre, pop. 25,000, is built on a very high plateau.



THE GATHERING IN OF COFFEE.

LESSON III.

VENEZUELA AND GUIANA.

1. *Venezuela* lies east of *Colombia* and borders on the Caribbean sea. — *Guiana* is east of *Venezuela* and borders on the Atlantic.

2. The surface of these countries is partly mountainous and partly made up of *llanos*. *Gold* mines are worked in the mountains. In the *llanos*, *stock-raising* is an important occupation. *Sugar*, *coffee*, *cocoa*, are some of the chief products.

3. *Guiana* is divided between the British, the Dutch, and the French.

4. **Cities.**—*Caracas*, pop. 85,000, the capital of Venezuela, is built on a plateau.

La Guaira is a seaport in Venezuela.

5. *Georgetown*, pop. 55,000, is the capital of British Guiana.

LESSON IV.

BRAZIL.

Pop. 19,000,000.—Area, 3,200,000 sq. m.

1. *Brazil* is an extensive country; it occupies nearly half of the surface of South America. *Chile*



THE INDIA-RUBBER TREE¹.

and *Ecuador* are the only South American countries that do not border on *Brazil*.

2. Its natural productions are varied and valuable. In the immense plain drained by the Amazon, woods and plants of all kinds are found. In the center of the country, there are mines of *gold* and *diamonds*.

¹ To obtain rubber, a gash is cut through the bark of the tree, and a small cup is placed under it to catch the milky sap that slowly flows out. The liquid is afterwards collected in a larger vessel; a wooden paddle is dipped into it, and held over a fire; the liquid sap thus becomes rubber.

3. *Brazil* being almost entirely within the torrid zone, all tropical plants will grow within its border.

Among the chief crops are: *cocoa*, *sugar*, *cotton*, *tobacco*, etc.

4. The principal products of *Brazil* are **coffee** and **rubber**. *Brazil* produces nearly three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee.

5. *Manufacturing* has made but little progress in *Brazil*; *mining* has attained some importance; *agriculture* is the leading pursuit.

6. **Cities.**—*Rio de Janeiro*, pop. 800,000, is the second largest city and one of the busiest seaports in South America.

Sao Paulo, pop. 310,000, southwest of the capital, is the second largest city in *Brazil*.

Rio de Janeiro, or *Sao Salvador*, and *Pernambuco* are seaports that handle a big amount of traffic.

LESSON V.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY.

1. *Argentina* occupies the southern portion of South America, east of the Andes.

2. *Paraguay* and *Uruguay* are two small countries. The first is located inland, north of *Argentina*; the second is east of *Argentina* and borders on the Atlantic.

3. *Argentina*, *Paraguay*, and *Uruguay*, occupy the immense fertile region of the *pampas*. The soil yields **wheat**, *Indian corn*, *oats*, and *flax*, in abundance, and gives pasture to vast herds of **cattle**, *sheep*, and *horses*.

These countries rank among the first in the world for the production of wheat, meat, and wool. *Argentina* is very prosperous.

4. **Cities.**—*Buenos Aires*, pop. 1,200,000, on the right bank of the Plata river; is the capital of *Argentina* and one of the biggest trade centers in South America.

Rosario, pop. 130,000, a fine port on the Parana river.

5. *Asuncion* is the capital of *Paraguay*.

6. *Montevideo*, pop. 300,000, is the capital of *Uruguay*.

LESSON VI.

CHILE.

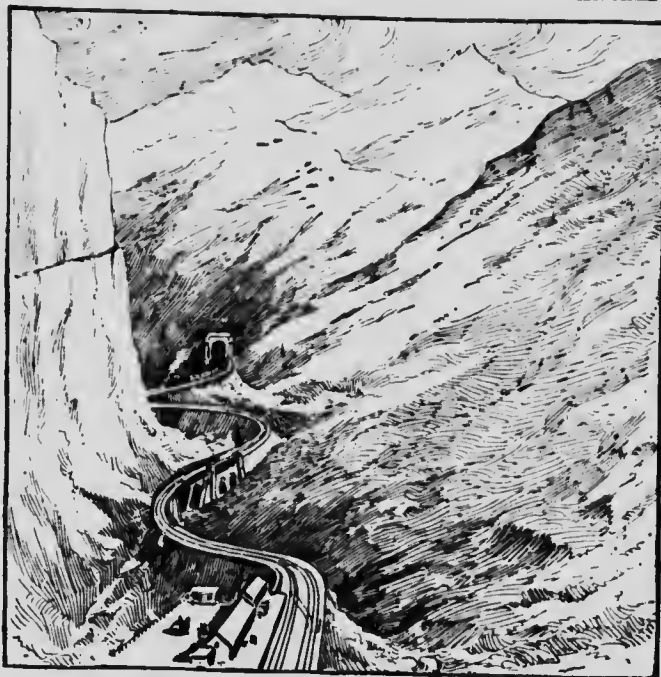
1. *Chile* is a long, narrow strip of land lying between the Pacific ocean and the top ridge of the Andes, west of Argentina¹.

2. *Wheat* and other cereals are extensively cultivated in the Chilean republic; the soil is very suitable for grain-growing, excepting the extreme north—a desert where rain never falls.

But Chile is noted principally for its **mines**; its mineral wealth is boundless, and consists of *Chile saltpetre*², *copper*, *coal*, etc.

3. **Cities.**—**Santiago**, pop. 360,000, the capital, has electric light, street cars, and is a progressive city.

Valparaiso, pop. 190,000, is the busiest seaport on the south Pacific coast.



ENTRANCE TO A TUNNEL IN THE ANDES¹.

NOTES.

1. Industry and trade have made greater progress in **Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay**, where the people are mostly *whites* of Spanish descent, than in the other countries of South America. Europeans are flocking over to settle in these three countries, attracted by their great natural resources and by the favorable temperate climate.

2. In rounding South America, all steamers pass through

¹ Near Chile, on one of Juan Fernandez islands, Alexander Selkirk stranded and lived alone for several years, until gathered in by a stray vessel. His story is the groundwork for the fiction of Robinson Crusoe.

² *Chile saltpetre* is a valuable fertilizer for the soil.

the **strait of Magellan**; but as the strait is narrow and shoaly, sailing vessels do not attempt the passage: they double cape Horn.

3. The **Falkland islands**—"land of falcons"—are a British colony. The inhabitants grow vegetables, hunt sea-birds, and raise great flocks of sheep, which furnish meat, hides, and wool, for exportation. These islands are also a base of supplies for the whalers at work in the neighboring seas.

¹ This tunnel is on the railway line that stretches from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires. The tunnel is 10,500 feet above sea-level; the top of the mountain is 2,300 feet higher.

EUROPE.

LESSON I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF EUROPE.

1. **Position.** Europe forms a part of the Old World. It reaches eastward as far as the **Ural mountains** and **Ural river**, which separate it from Asia.

2. **Coast.**—Europe has the most *indented* coast line in the world, with numerous inland seas, gulfs, islands, and peninsulas.

To this particular feature is partly due the mild climate Europe enjoys, and it has largely contributed to the progress of the inhabitants. From the remotest ages, the sea has been the highway of commerce and civilization.

Seas.—Among the seas, may be mentioned:—

The **Baltic** sea and the **North** sea;

The **Mediterranean**, connected with the Atlantic by the *strait of Gibraltar*;

The **Black** sea, opening into the Mediterranean;

The **Caspian** sea, isolated from the ocean.

3. **Surface.** The surface of Europe may be divided into a **highland region**, in the *south-west*, and a **lowland region**, in the *north-east*.

Generally speaking, that portion of Europe between the *middle of France* and the *Black sea*, with all the *peninsulas*, are **high lands**. All the rest is one immense **plain** stretching away to the north.

4. **Mountains.**—The principal ranges of Europe are:—

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Arctic ocean, Asia, Mediterranean, Atlantic ocean.
Seas.—White, Baltic, North, Mediterranean, Adriatic, Marmora, Archipelago, Black, Caspian.
Gulfs and Bays.—Tarento, Lions, Biscay, Riga, Finland, Bohemia.
Straits.—Bosphorus, Dardanelles, Messina, Gibraltar, English Channel, Dover, St. George's, North.
Islands.—Danish, British, Bahama, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Cadix.
Peninsulas.—Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Iberian (Spain and Portugal).
Capes.—North, Matapan, Finisterra, a Hope, Land's End.
Mountains.—Alps, Karakul, Pyrenees, Ural, Kildu, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, Mt. C. Blanc.
Rivers.—Rhine, Thame, S. Shannon, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Tagus, Rhone, Tiber, Danube, Dnieper, Don, Volga, Ural.
Lakes.—Onega, Ladoga, Geneva, Caspian.

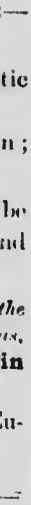
Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
United Kingdom,	London.	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
France,	Paris.	Italy,	Rome.
Belgium,	Brussels.	Spain,	Madrid.
Netherlands,	The Hague.	Portugal,	Lisbon.
Switzerland,	Berne.	Montenegro,	Cetina.
Germany,	Berlin.	Serbia,	Belgrade.
Austria-Hungary,	Vienna.	Roumania,	Bukarest.
Russia,	St. Peter-burg.	Bulgaria,	Sofia.
Sweden,	Stockholm.	Turkey,	Constantinople.
Norway,	Christiania.	cees,	Athens.

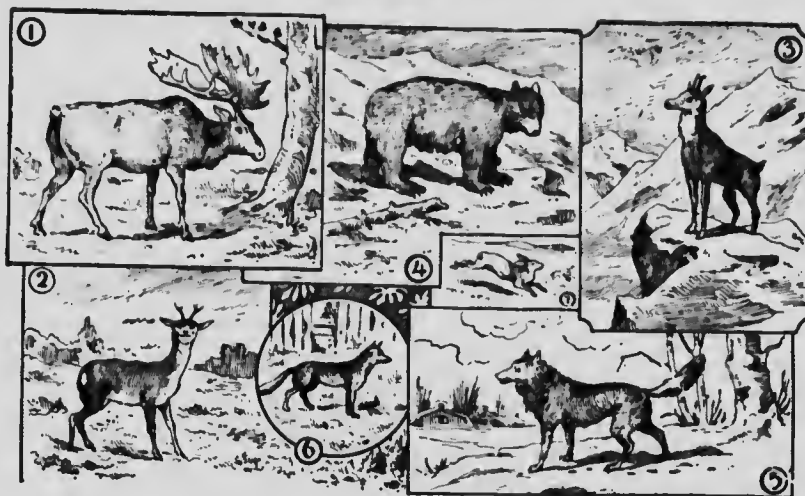
Questions.

- 1, 2. Describe the position and the coast of Europe.
- 3, 4, 5. Describe the surface of Europe; name the principal mountain ranges and volcanoes.
- 6, 7. Name the principal rivers and lakes of Europe.

Exercises.

1. In which zone is Europe situated?
2. Name the strait connecting the North sea with the English Channel.
3. Which sea is east of Italy?
4. By which bodies of water is the Black sea connected with the Mediterranean?
5. Name four islands in the Mediterranean sea.
6. Name the two countries forming a large peninsula in the north of Europe; in the south-west of Europe.
7. Name three rivers taking their source in Switzerland.—Into which body of water does each of these rivers flow?
8. Which countries border on France?
9. Which is the largest country in Europe?
10. Name and point out the countries of Europe and their capitals.





SOME OF THE WILD ANIMALS OF EUROPE.

1. Elk.—2. Roebuck.—3. Chamois.—4. Bear.—5.—Wolf.—6. Fox.—7. Hare.

The **Alps**, between France, Switzerland, and Italy;
The **Karpathians**, an extension of the Alps eastward through Austria-Hungary;

The **Apennines**, in Italy;

The **Pyrenees**, separating France and Spain;

The **Urals**, between Europe and Asia.

The **Alps** rank first in importance. *Mont Blanc*, in the Alps, is the highest peak in Europe, attaining a height of 15,800 feet. The Alpine scenery is magnificent and attracts thousands of tourists.

The highest parts of the Alps are covered with snow, which falls all year round, and the same is true for all high mountains. The snow gradually changes into huge masses of ice, called *glaciers*, which slowly glide down the mountain-sides. Near the foot of the mountains, the ice melts and gives rise to some of the mightiest rivers in Europe.

The Alps are crossed in some places by foot-paths, and elsewhere by roads wide enough for a carriage. Recently several tunnels have been bored through the Alps for the use of trains only.

The situation of Europe and the disposition of its mountains leave all its northwestern parts open to the damp winds from the Atlantic; but these same moist winds collect heat while passing above the **Gulf Stream**, a wide current of warm water which flows out from the gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic to the northeast. As a

result, the climate of the northwest of Europe is comparatively mild and damp.

5. Volcanoes.—The most famous volcanoes in Europe are those of Italy: **Vesuvius**, near Naples; **Etna**, in Sicily; **Stromboli**, in a small island north of Sicily.

These volcanoes have eruptions from time to time; in the surrounding districts, earthquakes are frequent and often entail dreadful losses of life and property.

6. Rivers.—The rivers of Europe are in general smaller than those of America, but they are

more utilized for commercial purposes; the most noteworthy are:—

(1.) In the **Atlantic slope**:

The **Rhine**, flowing through Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands;

The **Thames**, in England; the **Shannon**, in Ireland;

The **Seine**, **Loire**, and **Garonne**, in France;

(2.) Flowing towards the **Mediterranean**:

The **Rhone**, in France;

The **Tiber**, in Italy;

(3.) Flowing into the **Black sea**:

The **Danube**, **Dnieper**, and **Don**;

(4.) Flowing into the **Caspian sea**:

The **Volga**, the largest river in Europe, and the **Ural**.

The total length of the Thames is only 240 miles, and less than half of this is suitable for big vessels; yet the volume of traffic is tremendous, as the river widens towards the sea. *London* is situated on the Thames.

7. Lakes.—The largest lakes in Europe are **Ladoga** and **Onega**, both in Russia; each is smaller than lake Ontario. The lakes of Switzerland, though small, are far-famed for their picturesque beauty, especially lake **Geneva** and lake **Constance**.



CITY OF LONDON.

8. Climate.—In the extreme northeast, the climate is cold and rigorous; but in the west and centre, it is mild and pleasant; below the 45th degree of latitude, summer lasts all year.

9. Productions.—The useful *minerals* are abundant in Europe: coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, salt, marble, etc.

In southern Europe, the vine grows to perfection; lemons, oranges, figs, and other tropical fruits, are produced and exported in great quantities; the north is more adapted for grain-growing and raising ordinary temperate-zone fruits.

Europe is relatively poor in *wild beasts*. The elk, found in the north, is much like the Canadian moose; there are bears, wolves, foxes, and deer, that also resemble those of America.

10. Races.—Europeans belong to the *white race*.

11. Religion.—**Christianity** is everywhere predominant, excepting in Turkey, where *Mohammedanism* is supreme. Russia and Greece follow the *Greek schismatic rite*; the countries of the north are mainly *Protestant*; *Catholicity* prevails in the south.

Ireland, Belgium, France, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, are *Catholic*.

England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany, profess *Protestantism*.

12. Europe is famous for its **civilization**, trade, and industries; for its great and magnificent cities, its art galleries and museums.

Universities and schools are numerous, and education widely diffused among the people.

13. Divisions.—The six most important countries in Europe are: the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*, *France*, *Germany*, *Austria-Hungary*, *Russia*, and *Italy*.

The second-rate countries are: *Belgium*, the *Netherlands*, *Switzerland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Romania*, *Turkey*, and *Greece*.

Montenegro, *Serbia*, and *Bulgaria*, are less important divisions.

11. Government.—There are three **republics** in Europe: *France*, *Portugal*, and *Switzerland*.

The other countries are **limited monarchies**.

QUESTIONS.

8. What do you know about the climate of Europe?—Can you give reasons why winter in western Europe is not as cold as in Canada?

9. Which are the principal natural productions of Europe?—Give a reason why wild animals are not very numerous in Europe.

10, 11. To which race do Europeans belong?—Which religions do they profess?

12. What is Europe noted for?

13. Name the six principal countries of Europe.—Name the second-rate countries.

14. Which form of government prevails in Europe?—How many republics are there in Europe?

LESSON II.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Pop. 45,000,000. — Area. 121,000 sq. miles.

1. **Position.** — The United Kingdom is situated in the northwest of Europe.

It occupies the **British Isles**; that is, two large islands, *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and several small islands close by.

By reason of the Gulf Stream, the **climate** of the British Isles is *mild, damp*, and subject to frequent *fogs*; the Highlands of Scotland are *cold*.

2. **Government.** — The United Kingdom is a *limited monarchy*.

It includes **England, Scotland, and Ireland.**

London is the capital.

3. **Colonial Possessions.** — The United Kingdom owns *India, Ceylon, Australia, the Union of South Africa*, and a multitude of other *colonies*, in all parts of the globe. The United Kingdom and all its colonies make up the *British Empire*, the greatest the world has ever known.

ENGLAND.

Pop. 36,000,000. — Area, 58,500 sq. miles.

4. *England* is the most important part of Great Britain; it is separated from France by the **English Channel** and the *strait of Dover*, and from Ireland by the *Irish sea*.

5. The *Anglican Church* is established by law; *Catholics* are numerous.

6. **Cities.** — **London**, pop., 5,000,000, on the Thames, the capital of the British Isles and the head of the Empire, is the most populous city and one of the greatest seaports in the world; it contains a great number of famous historical buildings and monuments, notably St. Paul's cathedral and Westminster abbey.

Liverpool, pop., 800,000, on the west coast, is the second port in England.

Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, are great manufacturing cities of about 500,000 inhabitants each.

Bristol, pop. 380,000, on the Bristol Channel, does a large trade.

7. **Agriculture.** — Agriculture in England, follows the most improved methods; comparatively little grain is produced, but plants for *fattening stock* are abundantly cultivated.

8. **Mining.** — England has a measureless supply of the very best *coal*; and, close at hand, *iron, copper, lead*, etc., are also found. To this is due the wonderful progress of England in the manufacturing industry.

Synopsis.

Islands. — Great Britain, Ireland, *Man, Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland*.

Capes. — *Forcland, Lizard Head, Land's End, Cleve, Malin Head*.

Mountains. — *Grampians, Cheviots*.

Seas. — North Sea, Irish Sea.

Bays and Inlets. — *Mercy, Firth of Forth, Wash, Mouth of Thames, Bristol Channel, Firth of Clyde, Dumbarton*.

Straits. — *English Channel, Dover, St. George's, North*.

Rivers. — *Forth, Thames, Mersey, Clyde, Shannon, Liffey, Foyle, Suir*.

Lakes or Loughs. — *Kesh, Lough, Derg, Erne, Neagh*.

Divisions. — England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland (divided into the provinces of *Ulster, Leinster, Munster, Connaught*).

Cities. — In ENGLAND: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol.

In SCOTLAND: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee.

In IRELAND: Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Galway.

Exercises.

1. Which countries do the British Isles include? — Point them out.
2. In which part of Great Britain is Wales?
3. Which ocean is west of the British Isles?
4. Which sea is east?
5. Which sea between England and Ireland?
6. Which channel south of England?
7. Point out the Shetland Islands.
8. Which channel between Ireland and England?
9. Which strait separates Ireland from Scotland?
10. Which cape southwest of England?
11. Which cape north of Ireland?
12. Which mountains lie between Scotland and England?
13. Point out the principal bay on the western coast of Ireland.
14. On which river is Liverpool situated?
15. On which river is London built?
16. What is the capital of Ireland?
17. On which coast of Ireland is Dublin?
18. Which is the largest river in Ireland?
19. Into which ocean does the Shannon flow?



THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.

9. Manufacturing.—As a manufacturing country, England has long led the world; *ship-building, ironworking, and weaving*, are the most outstanding industries.

10. Commercial Routes.—England is a network of *railways, canals, and rivers*, which are well able to cope with her domestic trade.

She has excellent seaports, and her merchantmen sail every sea. The tonnage of her steamship companies far out-distances that of even her nearest rivals.

Numerous *submarine cables* connect England with the continent of Europe, with America, and even the remotest corners of the Empire.

11. England's foreign trade is enormous, the greatest in the world.

12. Exports.—England exports *coal* and manufactured products: *ships, engines, machinery* of all kinds, *firearms, cutlery, tools, pottery*, etc.; also *cottons, woollens, and silk goods*.

13. Imports.—The principal British imports are:—

(1.) *Food stuffs*, as wheat and flour, meat, cattle, butter and cheese, tea, coffee, sugar, and fruits;

(2.) *Raw material* for the factories: cotton, wool, hides, wood, India rubber, etc.;

(3.) Other supplies *to be re-exported*: tea, fruits, wool, etc.

The population is so dense that if the foreign food supply were cut off, the people would starve within a week. England cannot herself feed her own population.

SCOTLAND.

14. *Scotland* is situated north of England, from which it is separated by the Cheviot hills.

15. The country is divided into *Highlands*, in the north, and *Lowlands*, in the south.

The Highlands are cold and mountainous, but full of picturesque scenery. The Lowlands are level and well tilled.

16. The chief productions are those arising from *agriculture* and from the *coal and iron* mines. The *fisheries* are very important.

17. Cities.—**Edinburgh**, pop. 350,000, the capital, is remarkable for its castle and old Holyrood palace, the ancient residence of the Scotch kings.

Glasgow, pop. 860,000, is the largest city and seaport in Scotland; its shipyards, ironworks, and weaving factories, are renowned.

Dundee has large linen manufactures.

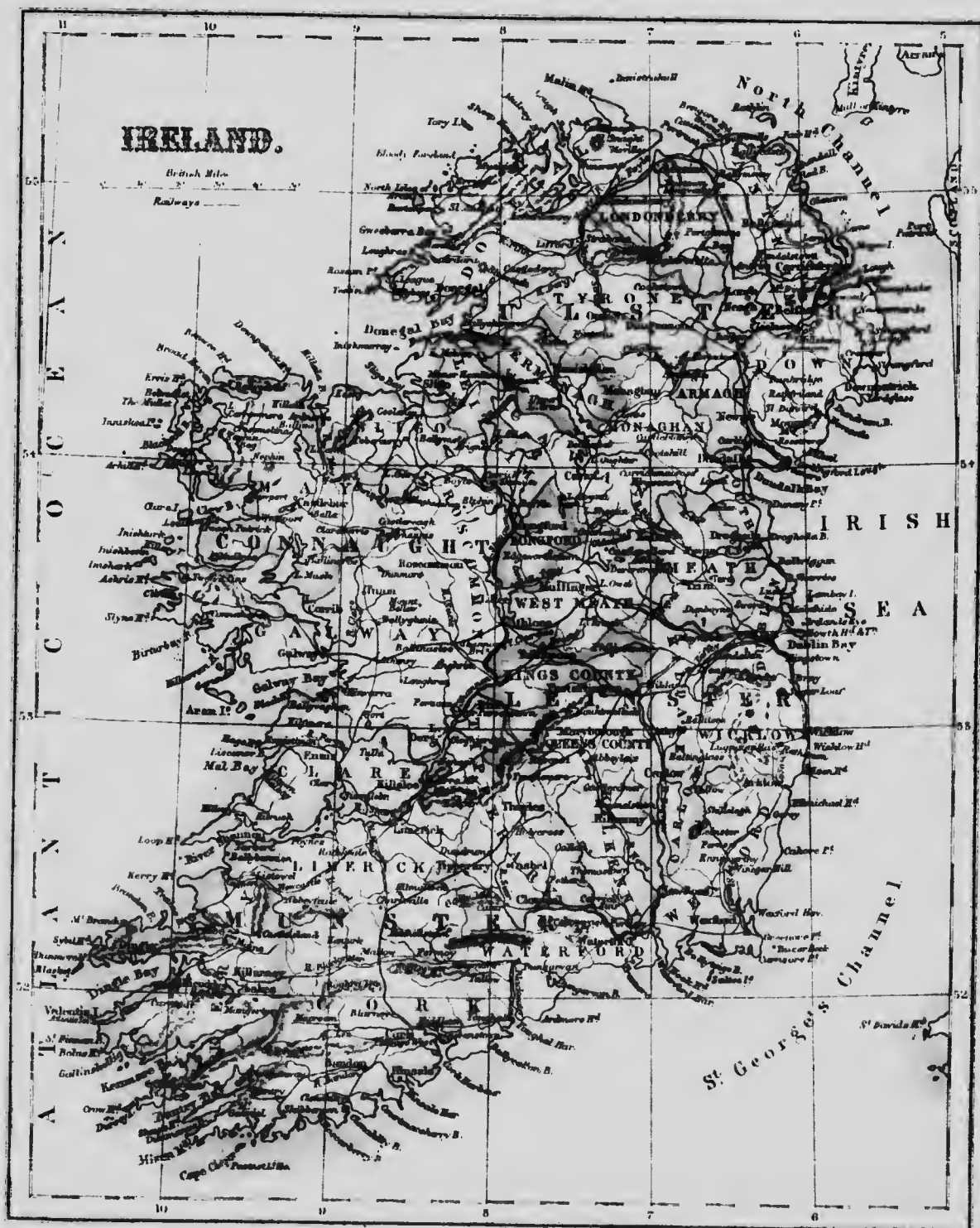
IRELAND.

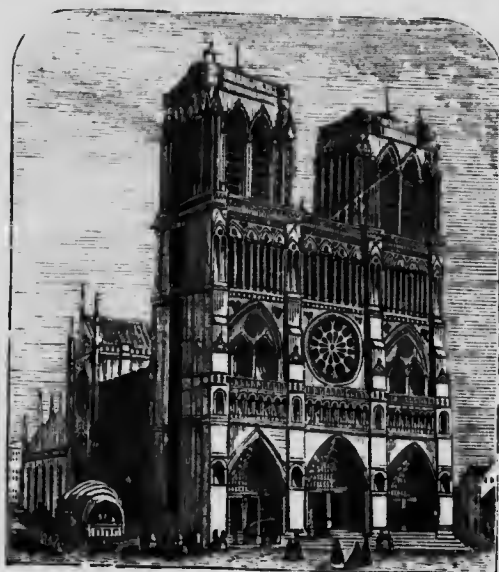
Pop., 4,100,000. — Area, 32,500 sq. m.

18. *Ireland* is an island situated west of Great Britain; from its perpetual verdure, it is called the *Emerald Isle*.

19. Its principal *mountains* rise along the coast; and, generally speaking, the interior is level. The mountains of Antrim, in the northeast, are less remarkable for their height than for the magnificence with which they terminate in the Giant's Causeway.

20. The *climate* of Ireland is salubrious and mild. The *soil* is exceedingly fertile, and capable of producing all the necessaries of life.





NOTRE DAME CHURCH, PARIS.¹

21. Ireland is above all an *agricultural* country. The green pastures, which are particularly rich and preserve their luxuriance to a late period of the year, are very favorable to *stock-raising, dairying, etc.*

The best **linen** in the world is manufactured in the north of Ireland.

22. A great number of Irish emigrate every year to America. Four-fifths of the Irish people are *Catholics*.

23. **Cities.**—**Dublin**, pop. 400,000, the capital, on the Liffey, is a very beautiful city and contains many historical monuments; its magnificent edifices rank among the first in Europe.

Belfast, pop. 380,000, is a port on the northeast coast; the linen industry and ship-building are very actively carried on.

Cork is a seaport on the southeast.

¹ The cathedral church of Notre Dame in Paris is one of the most remarkable in the world. It stands upon the spot once occupied by a Roman temple.

LESSON III.

FRANCE.

Pop. 39,500,000. — **Area**, 207,000 sq. m.

1. *France* is separated from Great Britain by the English Channel; from Spain by the Pyrenees, and from Italy by the Alps.

2. The east and south of France are mountainous; the rest forms part of the great European plain.

The *climate* is mild, agreeable, and healthful. The *soil* is very fertile and produces abundantly all the grains and fruits of the temperate zones. The country has rich mines of *coal* and *iron*.

3. **Cities.**—**Paris**, pop. 2,900,000, the capital, is built on the Seine and is one of the world's most attractive cities; its beautiful churches, numerous monuments, splendid art galleries and well-stocked libraries, draw vast numbers of travelers, students, and artists. Parisian manufactures are mainly articles of art or fashion.

Lyon, pop. 500,000, on the Rhone, is famous for its silks.

Marseille, pop. 500,000, is a very busy seaport on the Mediterranean; the city was built by the Greeks, 600 years B. C.

Bordeaux, pop. 260,000, is a port on the western coast; its wines are famous.

Havre and Rouen are seaports in the north.

4. For *agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce*, France stands among the leading countries of the world. The soil is well tilled; industry has made great progress.

5. France **exports** *silks, cloth, cotton and woolen goods, garments and fancy articles*; also *wines and beet-sugar*.

6. The **imports** are *coal, metals, and raw textiles*: silk, cotton, flax, and wool; *hides, coffee, wheat, and cattle*.

7. **Colonies.**—France owns several important colonies: Algeria, Senegal, and Madagascar, in *Africa*; French Indo-China, in *Asia*, etc.

LESSON IV.

BELGIUM.

Pop., 7,400,000. — **Area**, 11,400 sq. m.

1. *Belgium* is a small country, in the northeast of France.
2. It is the most densely populated country in Europe. Its population is about equal to that of Canada, though its area is 325 times smaller.
- Many famous battles have been fought in Belgium; the most noteworthy is that of Waterloo, in 1815, when Napoleon was forever overthrown.
3. Belgium has rich supplies of coal and iron, and **industry** is more developed than **agriculture**, though the country is remarkably well cultivated. As a result, Belgium is forced to import food-stuffs.

The exports are *iron, machinery, glass, wool, yarn, and lace*.

4. **Cities**.—**Brussels**, pop. 700,000, the capital, is a beautiful city.

Antwerp, pop. 300,000, is one of the world's greatest ports.

Liege is a manufacturing city.

THE NETHERLANDS.

5. *The Netherlands* is a kingdom in the northeast of Belgium.—It is sometimes called *Holland*, and its people are called *Dutch*.

6. The *surface* is so low that dykes are necessary to keep the sea out. The rainfall is heavy, and the *climate* damp and disagreeable.

7. The soil of the Netherlands is moist, more suitable for pasture than for farming. *Stock-raising*, chiefly cattle, is an important occupation. The Dutch have a large trade as *middlemen*; they import from their colonies and other countries, products that are to be sent on.

The Netherlands exports *cattle, butter, and cheese*, chiefly to England.

Colonial products re-exported are: *quinine* (from Java), *coffee, sugar, rice*, etc.

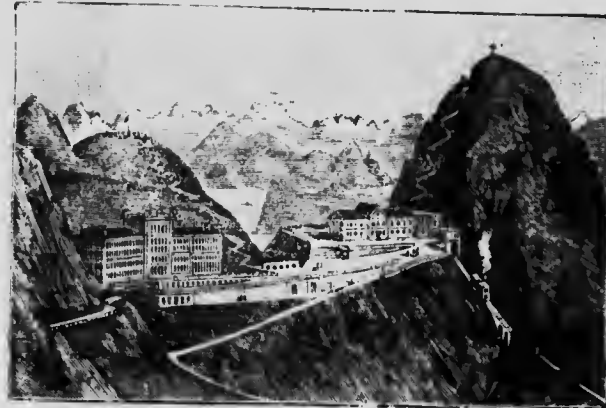
8. **Cities**.—**The Hague**, pop. 250,000, is the capital; it contains the Temple of Peace, erected by Carnegie.

Amsterdam, pop. 560,000, is a seaport and trade center.

Rotterdam, pop. 100,000, is one of the important seaports of the world.

Utrecht, where the treaty of 1713 was signed.

9. **Colonial Possessions**.—The Dutch possessions in Oceania are a source of business and profit, especially the island of *Java*.



MOUNT PILATUS, IN SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

10. *Switzerland* lies between France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

11. It is a very mountainous country, and contains the highest peaks and the most picturesque landscapes in the Alps.

12. Being a mountainous country with a temperate climate, Switzerland is more suitable for pasturing flocks than for farming. *Stock-raising* is the leading occupation; *clock-making* is extensively carried on.

Considerable profit is also made by the numerous hotels kept for the accommodation of tourists; every year, thousands of them go to Switzerland to see the Alpine scenery.

13. **Cities**.—**Berne**, pop. 75,000, is the capital. **Basel**, pop. 130,000, is the chief mart.

Geneva, on lake Geneva, is the most remarkable city in the history of the country.

LESSON V.

GERMANY.

Pop., 65,000,000.—Area, 200,000 sq. m.

1. *Germany* extends from the North sea and the Baltic, southward to Switzerland and Austria-Hungary.

2. The *surface* is generally level, but there are wooded mountains in the south; altogether about one-third of the country is covered with forests.

The soil is generally fertile; and, in the level country, *farming* is conducted according to the latest methods.

3. There are rich mines of coal, iron and other metals, and **industry** is highly developed.

4. The exports are *coal, machinery, steel and iron goods, textile fabrics, beet-sugar.*

5. For **trade**, Germany is second to Great Britain, and her commercial activity is rapidly increasing.

6. Germany is the birthplace of the *Protestant religion*, which predominates in the north of the empire, while *Catholicity* prevails in the south.

7. The German empire is a federal union of the *kingdom of Prussia* and of several smaller states. The king of Prussia is also the head of the empire.

8. **Cities.**—*Berlin*, pop. 2,700,000, a large and beautiful city, is the capital of Prussia and of the German empire.

Breslau and **Dresden**, with a population of 500,000 each, are southeast of Berlin and have a big trade in wool.

Munich, pop. 600,000, in the south, is a famous grain market.

Cologne, pop. 460,000, on the Rhine, has one of Europe's finest cathedrals.

Hamburg, pop. 1,000,000, is one of the world's busiest ports.

9. **Colonies.**—Germany owns colonies in *Africa*.

Exercises.

1. Name the two large islands in the Mediterranean.
2. Point out a group of numerous small islands on the map of southern Europe.
3. What is the name of the sea in which these islands are situated?
4. The word *Archipelago* was first used as the name of a particular sea: it was afterwards taken to mean also the cluster of islands in that sea, and then any cluster of islands.
5. Point out an island on this map.
6. Which strait separates Sicily from the mainland?
7. Which countries are divided by the Danube?
8. Name a European country having no seaward.
9. Name a European country crossed by the first meridian?—by the 5th of west longitude?
10. What is the longitude of Amsterdam?
11. On which river is Paris situated?—Madrid?—Rome?
12. Name the sea that wash the shores of Germany.
13. With regard to France, how is Spain situated?—Italy?—Switzerland?—Great Britain?
14. Which countries border on the north of Austria-Hungary?—on the west of Germany?—on the east of Russia?
15. Name and point out the principal cities of each country in southern and central Europe.

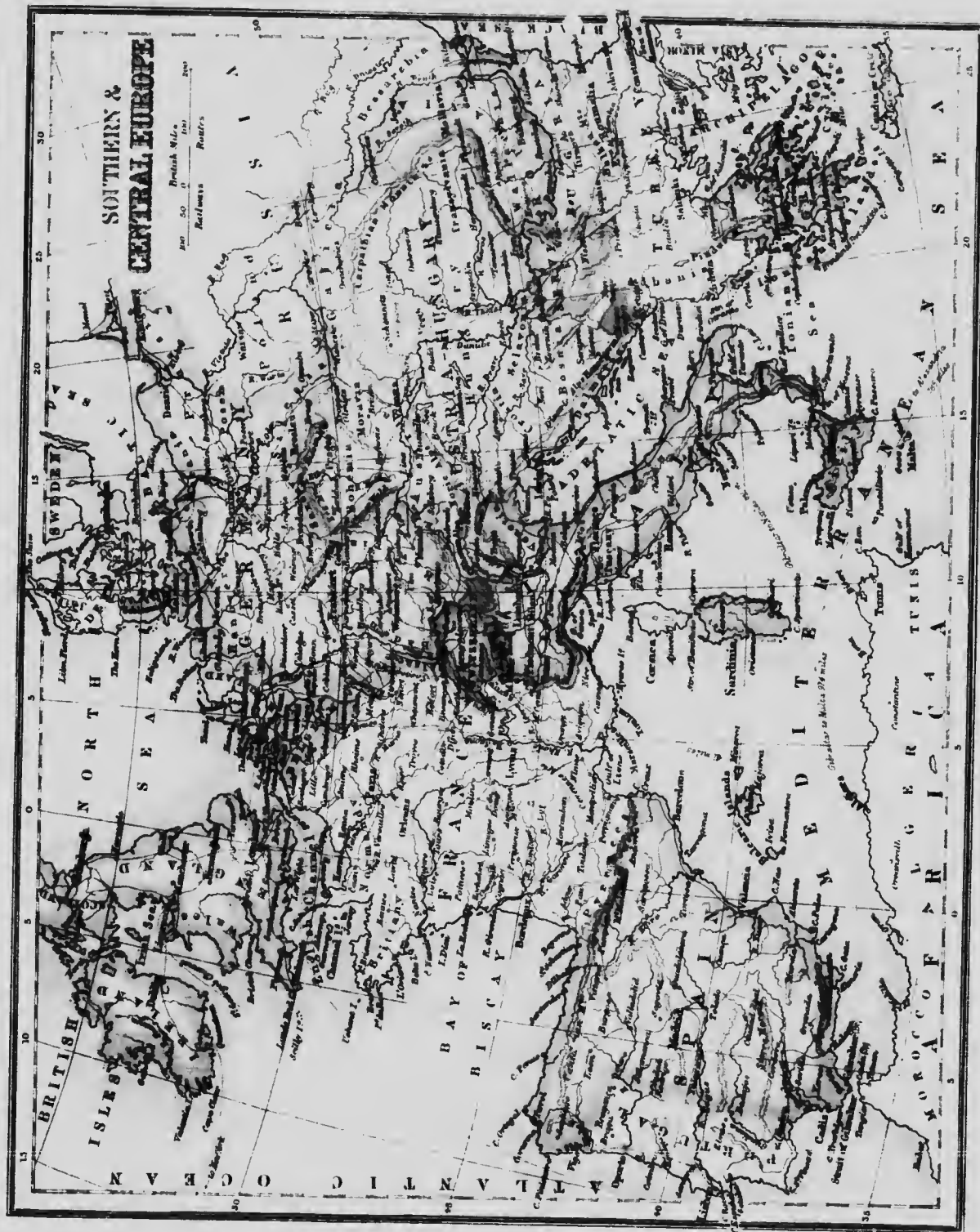
Southern and Central Europe.

Cities.

Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, Havre,
Rouen, Lille, Athens;
Brussels, Antwerp, Laëge;
The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Frankfurt;
Brussels, Geneva;
Berlin, Breslau, Dresden, Munich, Cologne,
Hamburg, Leipzig;
Vienna, Budapest, Prague, Trieste, Luxembourg,
Krakow;
Copenhagen;
Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Venice, Turin,
Florence;
Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Grenada, Cordoba;
Lisbon, Oporto;
Cádiz;
Belgrade;
Bucharest;
Sofia;
Constantinople, Saloniki;
Athens.

Countries.

France,
Belgium,
Netherlands,
Switzerland,
Germany,
Austria-Hungary,
Denmark,
Italy,
Spain,
Portugal,
Montenegro,
Serbia,
Roumania,
Bulgaria,
Turkey,
Greece,





VIEW ON THE RHINE, IN GERMANY.
On top of the hill, is seen a ruined castle.

LESSON VI.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Pop., 52,000,000 — Area, 250,000 sq. m.

1. *Austria-Hungary* occupies the central part of Europe; it is bounded on the northwest by Germany and on the northeast by Russia.

2. The *surface* of Austria is generally mountainous; Hungary is a plain surrounded by the Karpathian range.

3. In manufactures, Austria-Hungary lags behind the rest of Europe.

Austria is a *mining* and *agricultural* country: coal, iron, copper, salt, etc., are found in large quantities; *beet-sugar* is an important product.

Hungary is more of a *farming* country; it yields

wheat, maize, wine, etc.; stock-raising is also carried on.

4. The *Austro-Hungarian empire* is formed of two parts, *Austria* and *Hungary*, each having its own distinct government under the same ruler.

5. **Cities.**—*Vienna*, pop. 2,000,000, is the capital of Austria and of the empire; it is a well-built city situated on the Danube.

Budapest, pop. 800,000, is the capital of Hungary; it is composed of two cities, one on each side of the Danube.

Prague, pop. 480,000, in the north, is an industrial city.

Trieste is a port on the Adriatic.

LESSON VII.

RUSSIA.

Pop., 132,000,000. — Area, 2,000,000 sq. m.

1. *Russia* occupies the eastern half of Europe.

2. Its *surface* consists mainly of low plains.

It has a dry continental *climate*, very cold in the north, but temperate in the south.

3. The northern part of Russia is an ice field, and the southeastern portion is almost barren.

But central and southern Russia are very fertile lands, with extensive wheat fields and vast pine forests. There are also rich mines of different metals. The platinum deposits in the Ural are the greatest known.

The exports are *wheat* and *grain*, *flax* and *hemp*, *beet-sugar*, *wood*, high-grade *iron*, and *platinum*.

4. Russia is an *empire*; the ruler is called *tsar*.

5. **Cities.**—*St. Petersburg*, pop. 1,700,000, the capital, is a seaport; the city is beautifully built.

Moscow, pop. 1,400,000, the former capital, is an industrial and commercial center, and the most remarkable city in Russia.

Warsaw, pop. 750,000, on the Vistula, was formerly the capital of Poland; it is a famous wool market.

Odessa, pop. 450,000, is a port on the Black sea; it ships wheat.

6. **The Russian Empire.**—In Asia, Russia owns *Siberia* and two other territories. The total area of the empire is 8,400,000 square miles.

LESSON VIII.

SWEDEN.

1. *Sweden* is in northern Europe; it occupies the eastern half of a peninsula called *Scandinavia*.

2. The north of the country is mountainous and cold; the south and east are lowlands suitable for farming. There are very extensive forests and rich iron mines. *Fishing* is largely engaged in.

The chief exports are *wood* and *wood-pulp*, *iron* and *steel* of the best quality.

3. **City.**—**Stockholm**, pop. 340,000, the capital, is a seaport.

NORWAY.

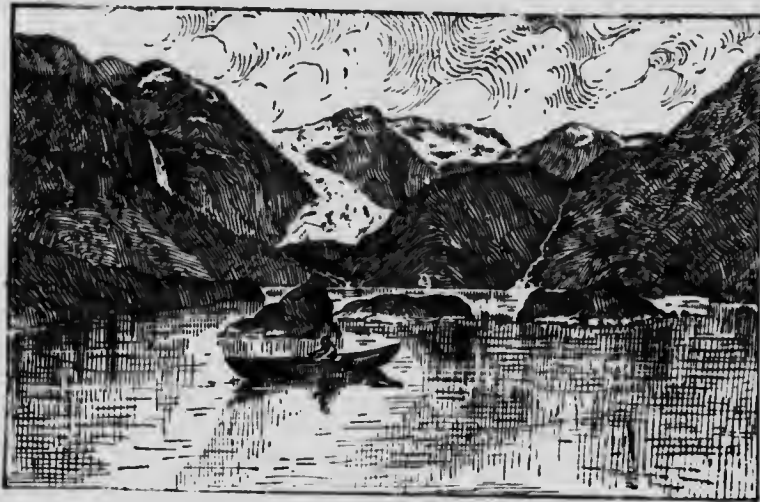
4. *Norway* is just west of Sweden.

5. The country is mountainous, with an abrupt and jagged shore line; the picturesque beauty of the Norwegian coast attracts many tourists. The climate is cold, and the soil is rather unsuitable for farming.

Fishing, *lumbering*, and *navigation*, are the principal occupations.

In proportion to her population, Norway owns more **merchant vessels** than any other country. Norwegian vessels may be seen in nearly all the harbors the world over.

6. **City.**—**Christiania**, pop. 230,000, the capital, is a seaport.



A VIEW ON THE COAST OF NORWAY.

Notice the glacier near the center of the picture.

DENMARK.

7. *Denmark* is composed of small islands and peninsulas; it lies south of the Scandinavian peninsula.

8. The surface of the country is low and level; in a few places it is below the level of the sea.

The soil of Denmark is fertile and yields grain in abundance. Stock-raising and the manufacture of butter are important occupations. The fisheries are also a source of national wealth.

Large quantities of *butter* and *meat* are exported to Great Britain.

Denmark's foreign trade is very active.

9. **City.**—**Copenhagen**, pop. 530,000, the capital, is an intellectual and industrial city, with a fine port.

LESSON IX.

ITALY.

Pop., 34,000,000. — Area, 110,000 sq. m.

1. *Italy* is situated south of Austria and Switzerland. It is mainly a peninsula whose eastern



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VENICE.
The Alps are seen in the distance.

shores are washed by the *Adriatic*. The islands of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* are a part of Italy.

2. There are fertile plains in Italy; but the greater part of the country is mountainous, and the climate is hot and dry in summer, which conditions are more suitable to fruit-growing than to general farming. The chief products are *silk*, *oranges* and other *fruits*, *wine*, *olive oil*, and *sulphur*.

Sulphur is found around the volcanoes.

3. Italy is a *kingdom* which was formed by bringing under one government several smaller states, in particular the **Roman States**, unjustly wrested from the Pope. The majority of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Romans.

4. In the *fine arts*, Italy has long led the world: painting, sculpture, and music, have flourished more in Italy than in any other country.

5. **Cities.**—**Rome**, pop. 550,000, on the Tiber, is the capital of Italy and the head of the Catholic world; it is sometimes called the "Eternal City."

Naples, pop. 570,000, is in the south, near mount Vesuvius; it has a fine harbor; the surroundings are very beautiful.

Milan, pop. 500,000, is in the north; it has a cathedral of great interest by its size and beauty.

Genoa, pop. 240,000, is a port on the northwest.

Venice, in the northeast, is built on an archipelago of seventy-two small islands; communications are carried on by means of boats called *gondolas*.

SPAIN.

Pop., 20,000,000.—Area,
196,000 sq. m.

6. *Spain* is situated southwest of France; with Portugal, it forms the *Iberian peninsula*.

7. The Iberian peninsula consists of mountains and plateaux intersected by narrow valleys; the summers are hot and dry;

like Italy, it is best adapted for fruit-growing.

Although Spain is rich in minerals, manufacturing is insignificant.

Spain's exports are: *iron*, *copper*, *lead*, and *mercury*; *fruits* and *wine*.

8. **Cities.**—**Madrid**, pop. 540,000, the capital, is situated in the center of the country; it is celebrated for its palace, museum, and university.

Barcelona, pop. 540,000, is Spain's busiest port.

Valencia, a seaport, ships cargoes of oranges.

Granada and **Cordoba** are famous for the ruins of Moorish art which they contain.

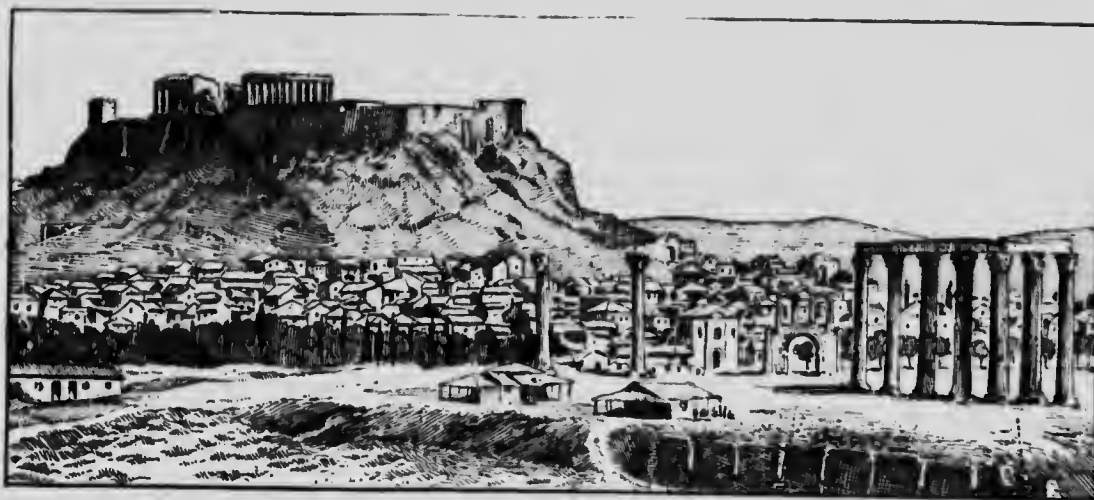
PORTUGAL.

9. *Portugal* is immediately west of Spain.

10. Its principal products are *fruits* and *wine*.

11. **Cities.**—**Lisbon**, pop. 360,000, the capital, is a port at the mouth of the Tagus. Lisbon was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. The country is subject to seismic shocks.

Oporto is the chief shipping and trading center.



A VIEW OF ATHENS, SHOWING SOME ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND REINS.

LESSON X.

MONTENEGRO, SERVIA, ROUMANIA, BULGARIA.

1. The country west of the Black sea is frequently called the "Balkan peninsula," on account of the Balkan mountains, which run through it.

It comprises six states : *Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece.*

2. The first four have but little political importance.

The principal city in these four states, is **Bukharest**, the capital of Roumania. It is built on the Danube and has a population of 300,000.

TURKEY.

3. *Turkey in Europe* is part of the *Turkish empire*, which owns provinces in Asia and Africa.

The emperor, who is also the head of the religion, is named *sultan*.

4. **Cities.**—**Constantinople**, pop. 1,100,000, is the capital of the Turkish empire; it is a commercial city, and has an advantageous position at the entrance of the Bosphorus and on the route between Europe and Asia.—*Saloniki* is a seaport.

GREECE.

5. *Greece* occupies a small peninsula south of Turkey.

It has played a great part in the history of the world; it was the first civilized country in Europe.

6. **City.**—**Athens**, pop. 200,000, the capital, has numerous ancient monuments and ruins. Athens was once the most enlightened city in the world and the home of art, literature, and philosophy.

7. The Balkan peninsula, though generally mountainous and infertile, contains however, some fertile valleys and plains; but, outside Roumania and Bulgaria, agriculture and industry have made but little progress. In Turkey, misrule delays progress.

Roumania and Bulgaria export *wheat*; Greece exports currants and other *fruits*.

8. **From southern Europe**, Canada imports chiefly wine, oranges, lemons, and currants. In the spring of every year, among the first boats to ascend the St. Lawrence up to Montreal, are fruit-laden boats from the ports of the Mediterranean.

ASIA.

LESSON I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA.

1. Boundaries.—Asia is bounded, on the north, by the **Arctic ocean**;—on the east, by the **Pacific ocean**;—on the south, by the **Indian ocean**;—on the west, by the **Red sea**, the **Mediterranean**, and **Europe**.

The **Arctic ocean**, on the north of Asia, being frozen over for eight or ten months in the year, is of little use for navigation. The case is quite different for the Pacific and the Indian ocean.

2. Coast.—The coast line of Asia, though not so irregular as that of Europe, is deeply *indented*.

The principal *coast waters* are:—

The **sea of Japan**, the **Yellow sea**, and the **sea of China**, on the east;

The **strait of Malakka**, the **bay of Bengal**, and the **Arabian sea**, on the south;

The **strait of Bab el Mandeb**, the **Red sea**, the **Mediterranean**, the **Black sea**, and the **Caspian sea**, on the west.

3. Surface.—Asia, the largest of the five great divisions of the globe, contains the highest mountains, the highest and most extensive plateaux in the world.

4. These **table-lands** are mainly in the center of Asia. They are bordered, on the south by the **Himalaya mountains**, on the north by the **Altai mountains**.

The **Ural mountains** form a part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

The **Caucasus range**, between the Caspian and the Black sea, belongs to Asia.

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Arctic, Pacific, and Indian oceans; Red and Mediterranean seas; Europe.
Islands.—*Japan, Formosa, Hainan, Ceylon.*
Peninsulas.—*Kamchatka, Korea, Malay, Indian, Arabia, Asia Minor.*
Capes.—*Chelyuskin, East, Romanof, Comorin.*
Mountains.—Ural, Altai, Himalayas (Everest), Caucasus.
Seas, Gulfs, and Bays.—*Bering, Okhotsk, Japan, Yellow, China, Siam, Bengal, Persian, Arabian, Red, Mediterranean, Black, Caspian.*
Straits.—*Bering, Malakka, Bab el Mandeb, Bosphorus.*
Rivers.—Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Hoangho, Yangtze, Ganges, Indus, *Eufrates.*
Lakes.—Baikal, Aral.

Divisions.

British Empire in India,
 Siam,
 French Indo-China,
 China,
 Japan,
 Korea,
 Siberia,
 Russian Turkestan,
 Caucasia,
Afghanistan,
 Persia,
 Turkey in Asia,
 Arabia,

Capitals and other Cities.

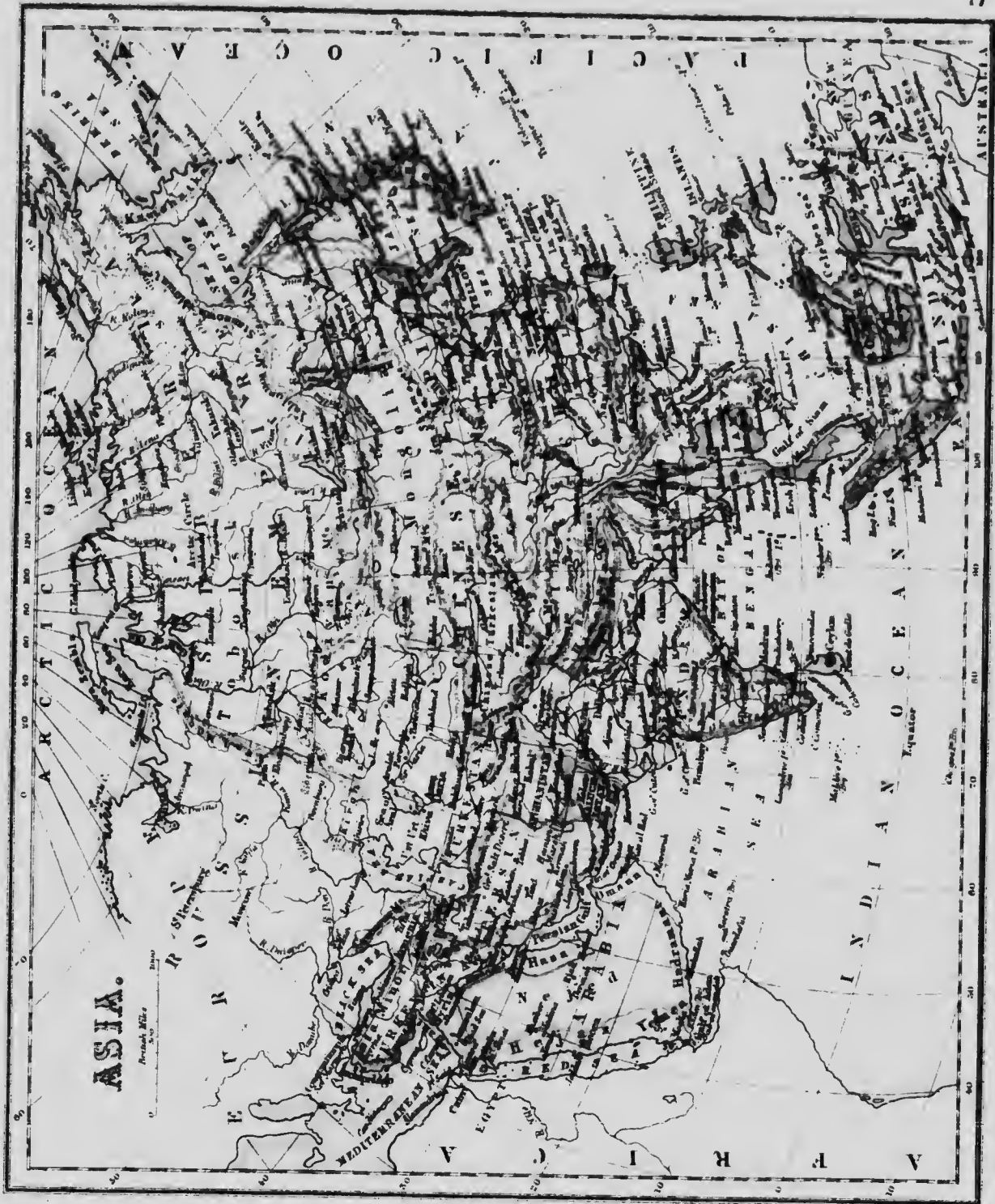
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,
 Bangkok,
 Hanoi,
 Peking, Canton, Shanghai,
 Tokio, Yokohama,
Seoul,
Ootsu, Vladivostok,
Tientsin,
Kabul,
 Teheran,
 Smyrna, Damascus (pr. cities),
 Mecca (pr. city).

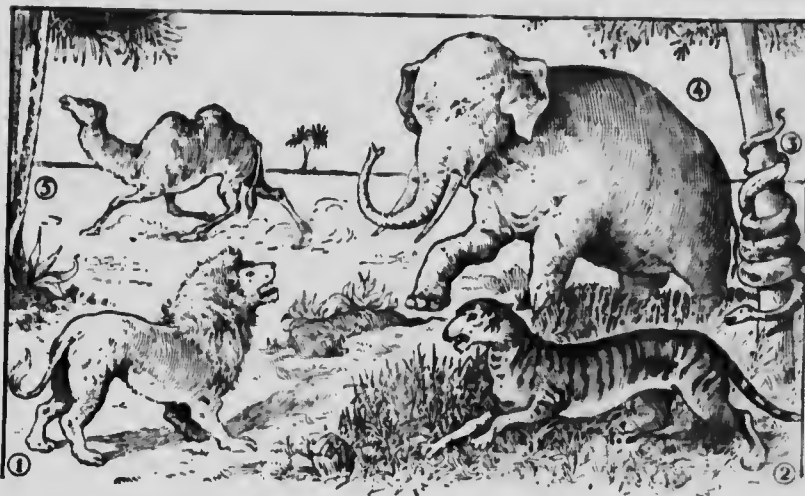
Questions.

1. Bound Asia.
2. Which are the principal coast waters of Asia?
3. What is the surface of Asia remarkable for?
4. In which part of Asia are the plateaux?—Which are the principal mountains of Asia?
- 5, 6, 7. Which are the principal plains of Asia?—the principal rivers?—the principal lake?

Exercises.

1. Which Asiatic countries are partly in the torrid zone?
2. Is there any part of Asia in the frigid zone?
3. Are there many peninsulas in Asia?—Name some of them.
4. In which directions do most of the Asiatic peninsulas point?
5. Name some islands in Asia.
6. Which sea and which strait separate Asia from the near-st islands of Oceania?
7. Which is the most western country in Asia?
8. Name the divisions of Asia, their capitals and principal cities; point out all of them on the map.





SOME OF THE ANIMALS OF ASIA.

1. Lion. —2. Tiger. —3. Python. —4. Elephant. —5. Camel (a domestic animal).

In the Himalayas, is found the loftiest mountain in the world, mount Everest, 29,000 feet high.

Of all mountain ranges, the Himalayas have the greatest average height. They include 45 peaks known to exceed 23,000 feet high. Their name means "abode of snow".

5. **Plains** extend around the central elevated region: the vast plain of *Siberia*, the plains of *eastern China* and of *northern India*.

6. **Rivers.**—It is also in this high central region that the larger Asiatic rivers take their source:—

- The *Ob* and *Yenisei*, in the north;
- The *Hoangho* and *Yangtze*, in the east;
- The *Ganges* and *Indus*, in the south.

The *Ganges* is a mighty river. It crosses and renders fertile one of the most densely populated plains in the world; on its banks are located several large cities.

7. **Lakes.**—The principal lake in Asia is lake *Baikal*, in southern *Siberia*.

Lake *Baikal* is somewhat larger than lake *Erie*; it abounds in fish.

The "sea of *Aral*" is a shallow salt lake.

8. **Climate.**—Asia has a very diversified climate. The northern plains and great central plateaux are cold and

thinly settled; India and eastern China are moist, hot, thickly peopled; western Asia is drier and less populous.

9. **Natural Productions.**—Asia possesses great mineral wealth: gold, platinum, precious stones, etc.;—an abundance of peculiar vegetable productions: rice, the tea and the coffee-tree, the mulberry and cotton-plants, the camphor-tree, the sugarcane, etc.;—and numerous species of animals: monkeys, the lion, the royal tiger, the Indian elephant, the Arabian camel and dromedary, the Siberian reindeer, silk-worms, peacocks, etc. Serpents are numerous in the south.

10. **Races.**—The population of Asia, equal to

one-half the world's entire population, is made up of three distinct races: the *white race* occupy the west of the continent, while the *brown* and *yellow races* are found in the center and east.

11. **Religions.**—All kinds of religious beliefs are found in Asia. Most of the natives are *idolaters*; some twenty or thirty millions are *Mohammedans*; *Catholics* are not numerous relatively.

Asia is regarded as having been the cradle of the *Christian religion*.

12. **Governments.**—The governments are nearly all *absolute monarchies*.

13. **Divisions.**—The three principal countries of Asia are the *empires of British India, China, and Japan*.

Other divisions are: *Siam, French Indo-China, Korea, Siberia, Persia, Turkey in Asia, Arabia*.

QUESTIONS.

- 8, 9. What do you know about the climate of Asia?—about the natural productions?
- 10, 11. To which races do the inhabitants of Asia belong?—Which religions do they profess?
12. Which form of government prevails in Asia?
13. Name the divisions of Asia.

LESSON I.

BRITISH EMPIRE
IN INDIA.

Pop., 310,000,000.

Area, 1,700,000 sq. m.

1. The *British Empire in India* is situated south of the Himalaya mountains; it extends eastward as far as Siam, westward as far as Afghanistan.

2. In agricultural products, British India is one of the richest countries in the world. Except in the mountain districts, where it is temperate, its *climate* is very hot and moist. The great fertility of the soil enables it to support a large population.

However most of the inhabitants, are poor; rice is their only food; and, at times, droughts occur, the crops fail, and hundreds of thousands of people die from starvation.

3. Among the many products raised in India, the chief are: *rice, wheat, tea, sugar, and cotton.*

India carries on an enormous **trade**, with Great Britain chiefly.

4. The Indian empire is a *dependency* of Great Britain. The natives are called *Hindus*. They are of the *brown race*. Most of them are idolaters.

5. **Cities.**—*Calcutta*, pop. 1,200,000, is the capital and a large seaport.



A STREET IN A NATIVE SUBURB OF CALCUTTA.

Bombay, pop. 1,000,000, is a very busy port on the west coast.

Madras, pop. 510,000, is a port on the east coast.

LESSON III.

SIAM.

1. *Siam* is a kingdom in the center of Indo-China. The *inhabitants* are but little industrious.

Bangkok, the capital, has a population of 400,000.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Pop., 18,000,000. —Area, 200,000 sq. m.

2. This country lies between Siam and the sea of China.

It is under French control, and comprises *Tonkin, Annam*, etc.

Hanoi, pop. 100,000, in the district of Tonkin, is the capital.

3. The principal export of Indo-China is *rice*.

1 The *East Indies* comprise India, or Hindustan, Indo-China, and the adjacent islands.

Hindustan includes the peninsula between the Arabian sea and the bay of Bengal and the country between this peninsula and the Himalaya mountains.

Indo-China is the peninsula situated between the bay of Bengal and the Chinese sea.

LESSON IV.

CHINA.

Pop., 400,000,000.

Area, 4,300,000
sq. m.

1. *China*, or the *Chinese empire*, is bounded, on the northwest and north, by *Siberia*; —on the east, by the *Pacific ocean*; —on the south, by *Indo-China* and *British India*.

The *Chinese empire* includes *China proper*, *Manchuria*, *Mongolia*, and *Tibet*.

2. The north of *China* is colder than *European countries* of the same latitude; the center is temperate, and the south is hot. The soil is well watered, fertile, and remarkably well cultivated.

Silk goods and porcelain are about the only manufactures.

The exports are: *tea*, *silk*, *cotton*, and *porcelain*.

3. The *Chinese* are of the *yellow race*. They are heathens.

4. Amongst the many curiosities of *China*, may be mentioned the *Great Wall*, 1,500 miles long, which was built to keep back invaders.

5. **Cities.**—*Pekin*, pop. 1,000,000, is the capital.

Canton, pop. 1,600,000, and *Shanghai*, pop. 600,000, are the chief seaports.



PEARL-FISHING, NEAR THE COAST OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

LESSON V.

JAPAN.

Pop., 50,000,000.

Area, 150,000 sq. m.

1. *Japan* occupies an archipelago east of *China*; the largest island is *Hondo*, or *Nipon*.

2. The climate is variable, very cold in the northern parts. Waterspouts are common in the neighboring seas.

The soil is well tilled. In manufacturing and commerce, the *Japanese* are progressive.

The principal exports are: *silk*, *tea*, *copper*, and *cumpher*.

3. The *Japanese* are of the *yellow*

race, as well as the *Chinese*; but they have introduced *European civilization* to a greater extent than the latter.

4. The government of *Japan* is a *limited monarchy*; the emperor is called *mikado*.

5. **Cities.**—*Tokio*, pop. 2,000,000, the capital, is on the east coast of *Hondo*.

Yokohama, pop. 350,000, a seaport, is the chief emporium for *Europeans*.

KOREA.

6. *Korea* is a peninsula situated between the *Yellow sea* and the sea of *Japan*.

It is a *Japanese dependency*.

LESSON VI.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Pop., 30,000,000.—Area, 6,400,000 sq. m.

1. *Siberia*, *Russian Turkestan*, and *Caucasia*, are parts of the Russian empire.

2. *Siberia* and *Russian Turkestan* form the largest plain in the world ; that which extends over all the north of Asia.

3. The *climate* of *Siberia* is very cold. A railway, built some years ago, stretching across the country from west to east, has induced a number of immigrants to settle there, but the population is still small.

Furs, *gold*, and *silver*, are exported.

4. *Caucasia* is situated south of the *Caucasus*, between the *Caspian* and the *Black sea*.

It rivals the United States for the production of *petroleum*.

5. **Cities.**—*Omsk*, pop. 65,000, is the largest city in *Siberia*.

Vladivostok, is a port on the *Pacific ocean* and the terminus of the *Trans-Siberian railway*.

Tashkend is the principal city in *Turkestan*.

Tiflis is the capital of *Caucasia*.

AFGHANISTAN.

6. *Afghanistan* is a small country south of *Russian Turkestan*.

PERSIA.

7. *Persia* lies south of the *Caspian sea* and *Russian Turkestan*.

8. The *climate* is dry. The surface of the country is diversified by hills, mountain ranges, and sandy deserts.

The exports are : *silk*, *carpets*, *small steel arms*, and *fruits*.

9. The government is *constitutional* ; the ruler is called *shah*.

10. Capital.—*Teheran*, pop. 220,000.

LESSON VII.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Pop., 15,000,000 Area, 600,000 sq. m.

1. *Turkey in Asia*, formerly called "*Asia Minor*," is just west of *Persia* ; it is the most western part of *Asia*.

2. The soil is fertile, but poorly tilled ; an oppressive government is the chief obstacle to progress.

Fruits, *olive oil*, and *sponges*, are exported.

3. The country forms part of the *Turkish empire*. The population is a medley of *Jews*, *Greeks*, *Turks*, and *Arabs*.

4. **Cities.**—*Smyrna*, pop. 220,000, is a very active port.

Damascus manufactures silks and jewelry.

5. **Palestine**, or the *Holy Land*, which is a part of *Turkey*, is the country in which most of the events mentioned in *Holy Writ* took place. *Bethlehem*, where *Christ* was born ; *Nazareth*, where He lived, and *Jerusalem*, where He was put to death, are all in the *Holy Land*. More to the south, lies the *Dead sea*, on the site of the wicked cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorrha*.

ARABIA.

6. *Arabia* is a peninsula in the southwest of *Asia*.

7. The greater part of the country is a desert. The climate is hot and dry.

The exports are : *horses*, *coffee*, *spices*, *gum arabic*, *pearls*, etc.

8. *Arabia* is divided up into several small states.

9. *Mekka*, pop. 50,000, is the holy city and a place of pilgrimage for the *Mohammedans*. The false prophet *Mohammed* was born there.

AFRICA.

LESSON I.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA.

1. **Position and Coast.** Africa is bounded, on the north, by the **Mediterranean**; on the east, by the **Red sea** and the **Indian ocean**;—on the south and west, by the **Atlantic ocean**.

It is connected with Asia by the **isthmus of Suez**, through which a canal has been cut.

Its coast line is without deep indentations; in this, Africa resembles South America.

2. **Surface.**—Nearly the whole surface of Africa is made up of a series of **table-lands** bordered by a rim of mountain ranges; between the mountains and the coast, there is a belt of low, marshy lands.

The best-known of African mountains are the **Atlas**, in the north; the highest are in the vicinity of the great lakes of central Africa; the loftiest peak is **Kilimanjaro**.

3. **Rivers.**—The African rivers, as they run through the mountains, form falls and rapids which hinder navigation.

The three principal rivers of Africa are: the **Nile**, in the north, the **Kongo** and **Niger**, in the west.

The **Nile** is one of the longest rivers in the world, and the most famous. It has its source in lake Victoria Nyanza, 4,000 feet above sea-level. In the upper part of its course, it receives many affluents, chiefly from the mountainous region of Abyssinia. No streams join it in its lower course, which is through a landless region. The summer rains and the melting of the snows in the mountains where the Nile and its tributaries take their rise, swell the river, and when the water reaches the plain of Egypt, it overflows the land and renders it fertile.

Lately great dams have been built across the river. By means of these, large ponds have been formed, from which the cultivated lands may be watered whenever it is required.

The **Nile**, the **Kongo**, and the **Niger**, are all navigable for considerable distances.

4. **Lakes.**—Lakes **Victoria Nyanza**, **Tanganyika**, and **Nayssa**, are among the largest in the world.

5. **Climate.**—Africa is, for the greater part, in the torrid zone, and it has no great ocean inlets; as a consequence, its climate is in general *hot and dry*.

The east and west coasts are warm, moist, and unhealthy. The climate is temperate in the extreme north and south.

6. **Sahara.**—South of the northern coast range, there is a vast region called the *Sahara*.

Synopsis.

Boundaries.—Mediterranean, Red sea, Indian ocean, Atlantic ocean.

Straits.—Gibraltar, Bab el Mandeb, Mozambique

Islands.—Madagascar, Cape Verde, Comory, Maldiva.

Isthmus.—Suez.

Capes.—Blanca, Guardafui, Good Hope, Verek.

Mountains.—Atlas, Kouy, Abyssinia, Snow, central African, Kilimanjaro.

Rivers.—Nile, Niger, Kongo, Orange, Zambesi.

Lakes.—Tchad, Albert, Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyassa.

Divisions.

Egypt,
Union of South Africa,
Morocco,
Algeria,
Tunis,
Tripoli,
Abyssinia,
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan,
British East Africa,
German East Africa,
Madagascar,
Belgian Kongo,
Nigeria,

Capitals and other Cities.

Cairo, Alexandria.
Pretoria, Cape Town
Fez.
Algiers.
Tunis,
Tripoli.
Addis Ababa.
Khartum.
Mombasa.
Bogamoyo.
Tutuamiro.
Boma.
Lagos.

Questions.

1. Bound Africa and describe its coast.
2. Describe the surface of Africa.
3. 4 Which are the principal rivers of Africa?—the principal lakes?—What is the Nile remarkable for?
- 5, 6. What do you know about the climate of Africa?—about the Sahara?

Exercises.

1. In which zone is the greater part of Africa situated?
2. Which body of water separates Africa from Europe at the place where they come nearest?
3. By what is Africa connected with Asia?
4. Name the strait joining the Red sea to the Indian ocean.
5. Name the large island east of Africa.
6. In which country is the cape of Good Hope?
7. Which river has its source at no great distance from that of the Nile?
8. Is the surface level or mountainous where these rivers have their sources?
9. Which large division of Africa takes its name from a river?
10. Name and point out on the map five divisions of Africa and their capitals.





SOME OF
THE ANIMALS
OF AFRICA.

No winds blow over this region from the ocean on the west; and from no other direction

can winds reach it without first blowing over large tracts of land or high mountains, and being thus deprived of their moisture. The result is that the Sahara is a rainless country; its name signifies "the great desert". Its surface consists of dry, sandy plains and bare, rocky hills.

In some of the valleys, springs are found, whose waters impart some fertility to the land around. These fertile spots are called *oases*; they are inhabited.

7. Productions.—*Minerals.* Gold is found in several places, and diamonds are found in the valley of the Orange river, in the south.

Vegetation. The most peculiar and useful trees and plants met with in Africa, are: the baobab, whose diameter sometimes reaches thirty feet, the palm-tree, the orange-tree, the fig-tree, the coffee-tree, etc.

Among the *animals* common in Africa, may be mentioned: the gorilla, the lion, the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the ostrich; there are over eighty species of antelopes. Serpents abound in the forests, and crocodiles in the rivers. Insects are so numerous as to become in many cases a real plague; ants and

1. Gorilla.—2. Giraffe.—3. Hippopotamus.—4. Gazelle, a species of Antelope.—5. Ostrich.

locusts are especially harmful; the bite of the tsetse fly is fatal to the ox and the horse.

8. Inhabitants.—The people of northern Africa belong to the *white race*; they are Arabs, natives called Berbers, etc. The other natives are mainly *negroes*, as yet uncivilized.

9. There is no very important state in Africa. Most of the known continent is under *European control*. The native governments are all *absolute*.

10. The *Mohammedan religion* is professed by the Arabs and Berbers, in the north; elsewhere most of the natives are *idolaters* of the lowest kind.

Inner Africa is not yet thoroughly known; this is due to the burning and unhealthy climate, and to the lack of navigable rivers.

11. Divisions.—The two political divisions of Africa that deserve most attention are *Egypt*, in the northeast, and the *Union of South Africa*.

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Abyssinia, are among the other divisions.

LESSON II.

EGYPT.

Pop., 11,000,000.

Area, 400,000 sq. m.

1. *Egypt* is situated on the Mediterranean and the Red sea, in the northeast of Africa.

2. Egypt is in the same rainless region as the Sahara. The climate is very warm.

The soil is made fertile by the waters of the Nile, which are distributed through the fields by means of canals at other times than flood-times, and it yields large crops of cotton, wheat, and sugar-cane.

3. Egypt is famous for its ancient splendor and civilization, the ruins of which are still seen.

The population includes, besides the Egyptians, Turks, Arabs, and Europeans.

4. The country is nominally subject to Turkey; in reality it is under British authority. The ruler is called a *Khedive*.

5. **Cities.**—**Cairo**, pop. 600,000, the capital, is built on the Nile. It is a famous mart.

Alexandria, pop. 350,000, is a great seaport and the second largest city in Africa.

6. The **Suez canal**, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red sea, is a very important commercial route, shortening as it does the way from Europe to India, China, and Japan.

LESSON III.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1. The *Union of South Africa* occupies the southern extremity of the continent.

2. Within its boundaries are found the richest gold and diamond mines in the world; other important products are wool and ostrich feathers.



A STREET SCENE IN CAIRO.

3. The Union is a British possession.

It is a confederation of four colonies: the *Cape of Good Hope*, *Natal*, *Transvaal*, and *Orange Free State*.

4. The population is composed of people from the British Isles, of Boers, or people of Dutch descent, and of colored natives; the latter make up three-fourths of the entire population.

5. **Cities.**—**Pretoria**, situated inland, is the seat of the government.

Cape Town, on the coast, is where the federal parliament meets.

LESSON IV.

THE BARBARY STATES.

1. The "Barbary states" are the four small countries situated on the north coast and inhabited mainly by the Berbers.

2. **Morocco** is an independent monarchy in the northwest of Africa.

Its capital is *Fez*.

3. **Algeria**, east of Morocco, and **Tunis**, east of Algeria, are French dependencies.

Algiers is the capital of Algeria.

4. **Tripoli**, also on the northern coast, belongs to Turkey.



NUNS TEACHING NEGRO CHILDREN IN AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

5. *Abyssinia* is in eastern Asia and borders on the Red sea.

6. It is an independent *monarchy*. The inhabitants are of the *brown race*; they are somewhat civilized and profess a corrupt form of Christianity. They are a warlike people.

Addis Abeba is the capital.

"THE LAND OF THE BLACKS."

7. The countries already described are all on the coast of the continent. The remainder, and by far the greater part, of Africa is "the land of the blacks."

8. It is divided up between the *British*, the *German*, the *Belgian*, and other European nations, which obtain from it *palm-oil*, *rubber*, *ivory*, and *gold dust*.

Palm-oil is obtained from the fruit of the palm-tree, and is used in the manufacture of candles and soap. *Ivory* is from elephants' tusks.

9. Arabs who go into the interior of Africa to buy ivory, frequently carry away large numbers of negroes to sell them as *slaves* in the Mohammedan countries. These poor people suffer untold misery, and a large proportion of them die on the way.

10. *Catholic priests* and *nuns* perform an admirable work among the blacks, educating and Christianizing them.

OCEANIA.

LESSON I.

OCEANIA IN GENERAL.

1. **Position.**—Oceania includes the **Australian continent**, situated between the **Indian** and **Pacific oceans**, and the **islands** of the Pacific ocean, except those of Japan.

2. It resembles Africa inasmuch as it is owned by the various European nations. The United States of America also has its share.

3. **Divisions.**—The principal divisions of Oceania are : *Australia*, *New Zealand*, the *Dutch East Indies*, the *Philippine Islands*, and the *Hawaii Islands*.

LESSON II.

AUSTRALIA.

1. *Australia* is the smallest of the continents ; it is less extensive than Canada.

2. Its *coast line* is but little broken.

3. The **surface** consists of a low **plateau** surrounded along the coast by **mountains** or hills. The principal range is in the southeast, where peaks are found over a mile high.

There are no very important *rivers* or *lakes*.

4. **Climate.**—The prevailing winds are from the southeast ; they lose most of their moisture when passing over the mountains. In consequence, the southeastern part of the continent is fertile and has a temperate climate. The three-fourths of the inhabitants of Australia are found in this part.

The inland portion, including two-thirds of the whole continent, is a *desert* ; it is hot, dry, and barren like the Sahara,

5. **Natural Productions.**—Australia has rich *mines* of gold, copper, and coal.

It has *plants* and *animals* different from those in other parts of the world. Some of the trees shed their bark instead of their leaves. In others, the leaves have shrunk to thorns. One of them, however, the eucalyptus, is remarkable as the tallest tree known ; some specimens reaching a height of over 400 feet.

The largest of the animals is the giant kangaroo, which reaches the height of a man. It has very short fore limbs,

and instead of running on all fours, it jumps along on its hind legs. It feeds on grass. The duckbill is a four-footed furry animal, about as large as a cat. It resembles a duck in having a flat bill and webbed feet.



GIANT KANGAROO AND GRASS-TREE.

6. **Races of Men.**—The first inhabitants of Australia were *blacks* ; the number of these people is now small. The continent has been settled by *whites* from Europe.

7. **Occupations.**—*Mining*, *farming*, and *grazing* are the occupations of the people. The number of sheep on the continent is over 100 millions ; Australia leads the world for the production of wool. Cattle are also numerous.

Wool, **frozen meat**, **butter**, **wheat**, **gold**, and **copper**, are largely exported, to Great Britain principally.

8. **Government.**—As to government, Australia and the neighboring island of Tasmania, are, like our own Dominion, a confederation of *British colonies* ; the confederation is known as the *Commonwealth of Australia*.



NATIVE HUTS IN THE ISLANDS OF OCEANIA.

9. **Cities.**—**Melbourne**, pop. 550,000, the provisional capital of the confederation, is the busiest port in Oceania.

Sydney, pop. 590,000, has a big trade.

NEW ZEALAND.

10. *New Zealand* lies southeast of Australia. It is a *British possession*.

11. Its exports are similar to those of Australia. *Wellington* is its capital.

LESSON III.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

1. *Sumatra*, *Java*, and other islands situated between Asia and Australia, belong to the Netherlands, and are known as the *Dutch East Indies*.

2. Their climate is warm, and the land very fertile.

The exports are *quinine*¹, *coffee*, *sugar*, *spices*, *tobacco*, and *rice*.

¹ *Quinine* is a drug extracted from the bark of a tree first found in Peru. The drug is used in cases of fever.

3. The inhabitants belong for the greater part to the *brown race*; *whites* are not numerous.

The *trade* of the islands is considerable. It is mainly in the hands of the Dutch, who derive great benefit from it.

4. **Capital.**—*Batavia*, pop. 150,000, of which only 5,000 are Europeans, is the capital and an important seaport; it is situated in the island of Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

5. The *Philippine* islands are situated in the west of Oceania, north of the Dutch East Indies.

They belong to the United States.

6. Their exports are *Manila hemp*¹, *sugar*, and *tobacco*.

7. **Capital.**—*Manila*, pop. 245,000, has a great export trade.

HAWAII ISLANDS.

8. The *Hawaii* islands are in the northeast of Oceania.

They belong to the United States.

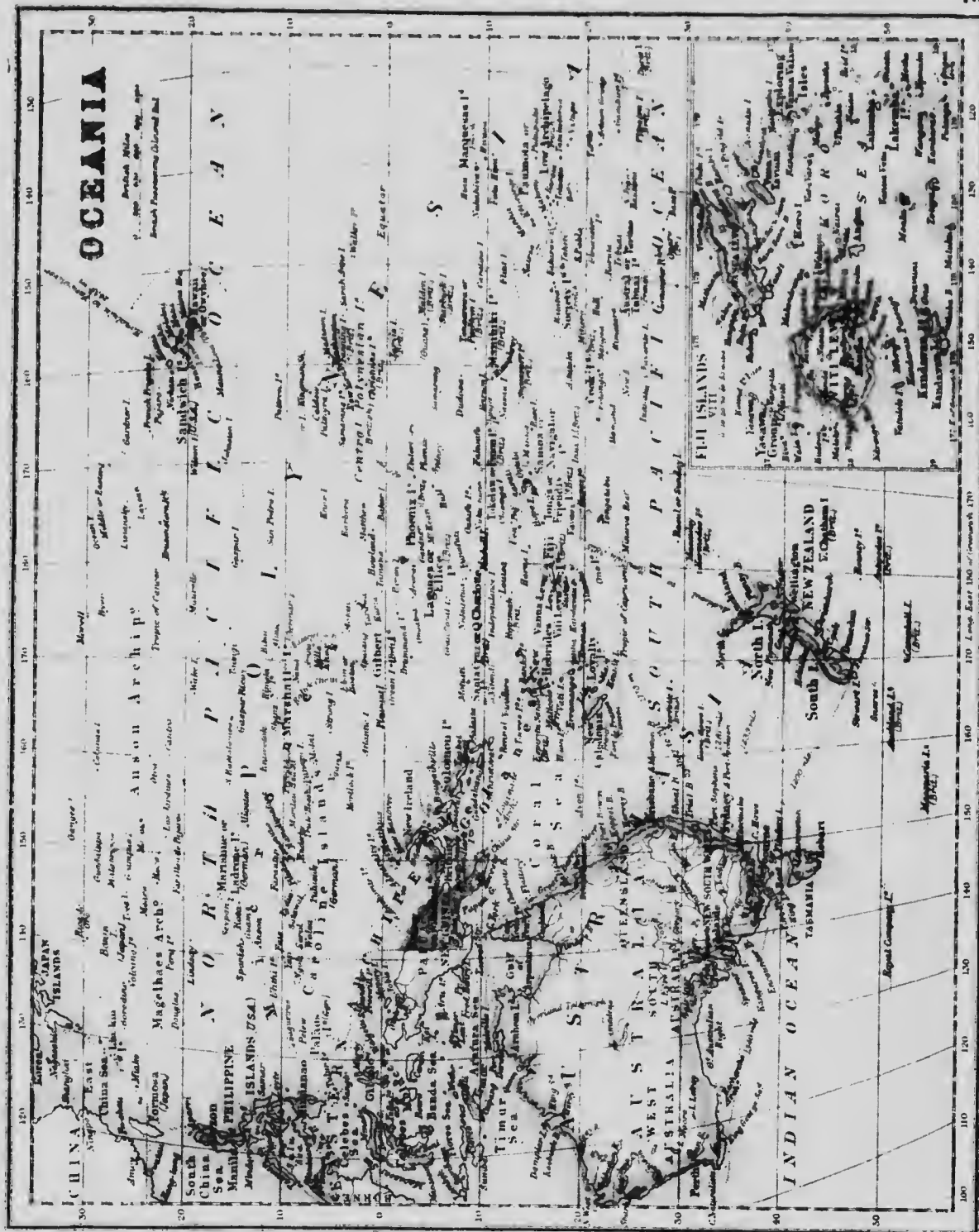
9. In the Hawaii islands, *sugar-cane* is raised extensively.

Honolulu is the capital.

Exercises.

1. In which latitude is Australia? in which longitude?
2. In which latitude are the Hawaii Islands? in which longitude?
3. How many islands does New Zealand include?
4. In what direction is New Zealand from Australia?
5. Which large island is north of Australia?
6. Which is the longest river in Australia?
7. Find the length in miles of Australia from Cape North-west to Sydney.
8. Find the distance in miles from Sydney to Honolulu.

¹ *Manila hemp* is the fiber of a plant peculiar to the Philippines; the hemp is used to make cordage.



CHIEF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I. Products of North America.—Coal, petroleum, iron, copper, lead, mercury, gold, silver; — wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, sugar, lumber; — cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, dairy produce, furs.

II. Products of South America.—Gold, silver, platinum, diamond and other gems; — potatoes, corn, cacao, Peruvian bark, rubber, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, pine-apples, bananas; — cattle, sheep.

III. Products of Europe.—Coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, salt, marble; — grapes, wine, lemons, oranges, figs, olive oil; — wheat, beet-sugar, lumber; — manufactured goods.

IV. Products of Asia.—Gold, platinum, gems; — wheat, rice, tea, sugar, spices, cotton; — camels, reindeer, silk-worm, furs.

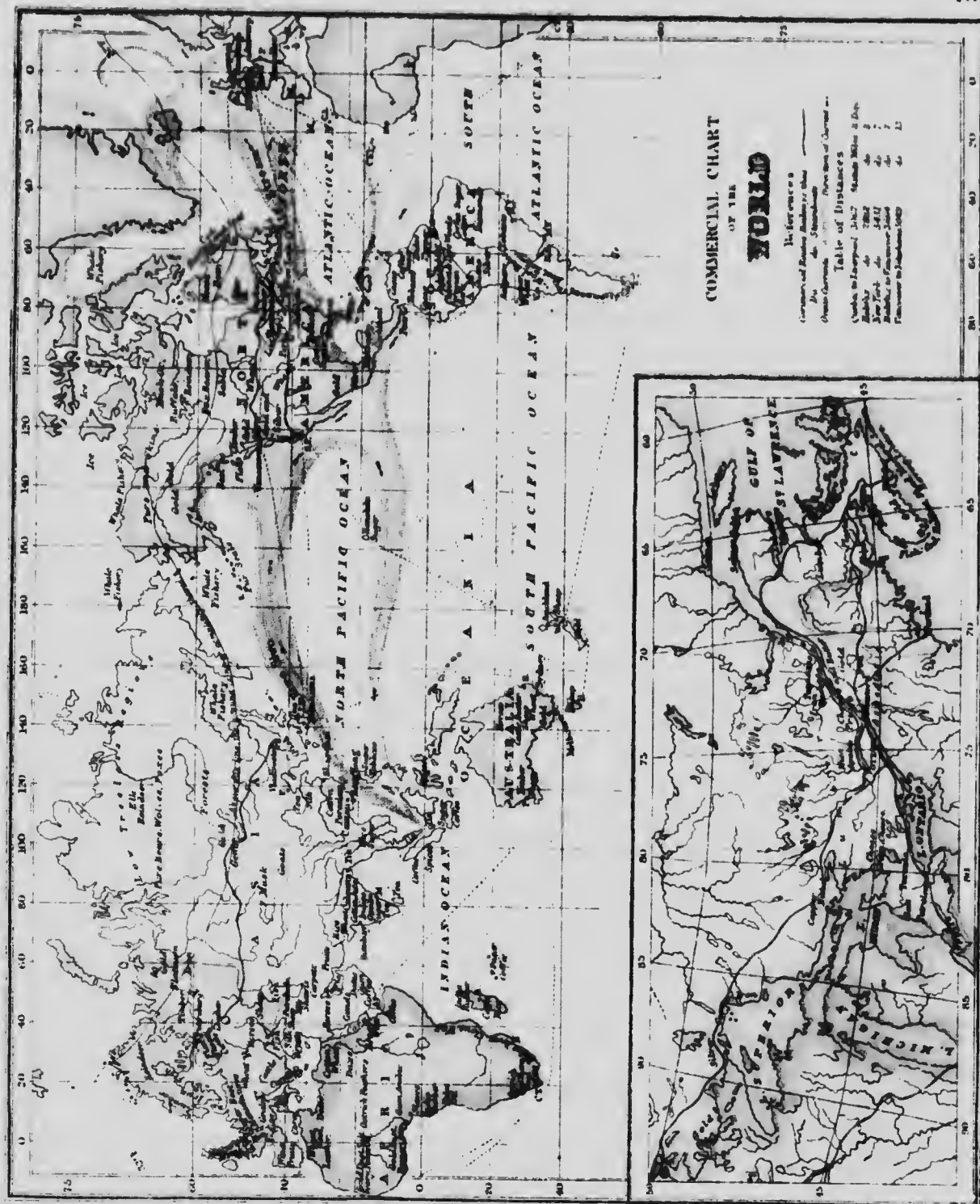
V. Products of Africa. — Gold, diamonds; — oranges, dates, coffee, cotton, wheat, palm-oil, rubber; — ivory, ostrich-feathers, wax, honey, hides.

VI. Products of Oceania.—Gold, tin, copper, coal; — sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, wheat; — cattle, sheep, dairy produce.

VII. Products of Canada. — Coal, petroleum, gold, iron, copper; — wheat, lumber; — butter, cheese; — furs, fish; — breaststuffs, leather articles, farming implements

—o—

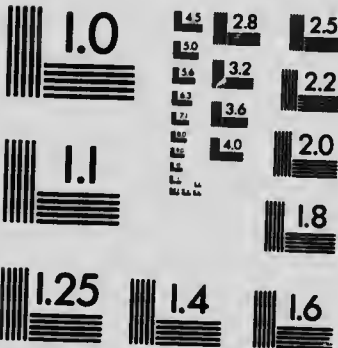
VIII. Chief commercial seaports. — London and Liverpool, in England; New York, in the United-States; Hamburg, in Germany; Marseilles and Havre, in France; Antwerp, in Belgium.





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PALESTINE.

SYNOPSIS.

1. **Situation.**—*Palestine, or Holy Land*, is situated in the centre of the Old World, in Western Asia, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

2. **Boundaries.**—Palestine is bounded, on the N., by Phœnicia and Syria; on the E., by the Syrian Desert; on the W., by the Mediterranean.

3. **Mountains.**—In the S., are the Mountains of *Judah*, to which belong Mount *Calvary* and Mount *Olivet*, near Jerusalem; in the N., are Mounts *Carmel*, *Hermon*, etc.; and in the E., the Mountains of *Gilead*, and *Nebo*.

4. **Inland Waters.**—The River *Jordan* flows in a deep valley, forms the Lake of Genesareth, or Sea of *Galilee*, and empties into the salty and bitter waters of the Lake *Asphaltites*, or *Dead Sea*.

5. **Divisions.**—At the time of Our Lord, Palestine was divided into four provinces:—

I. **Judea**, in the S. W., comprised the tribes of *Simeon*, *Judah*, *Benjamin*, *Dan*, and the country of the *Philistines*;

II. **Samaria**, in the centre, comprised the tribes of *Ephraim* and *Manasseh West*;

III. **Galilee**, in the N. W., included the tribes of *Issachar*, *Zebulon*, *Asher*, and *Naphtali*;

IV. **Perea**, east of the River *Jordan*, comprised the

tribes of *Manasseh East*, *Gad*, and *Reuben*.

6. **Cities.**—The most renowned cities of Palestine are:—

I. In *Judea*, *Jerusalem*, the most famous city in the world, on account of its connection with the history of Our Lord; *Bethlehem*, *Hebron*, *Jericho*, *Ramath*, *Bethel*, *Emmaus*, *Jaffa*, and *Gaza*;—a railroad connects the latter with Jerusalem;

II. In *Samaria*, *Samaria*, *Shechem*, *Shiloh*, *Salem*, *Bethnab*, *Cæsarea*;

III. In *Galilee*, *Nazareth*, *Naim*, *Cana*, *Tiberias*, *Capernaum*, *Accho*;

With *Galilee* is connected *Phœnicia*, in which are situated the cities of *Sor*, formerly called *Tyre*, and of *Saida*, formerly called *Sidon*.

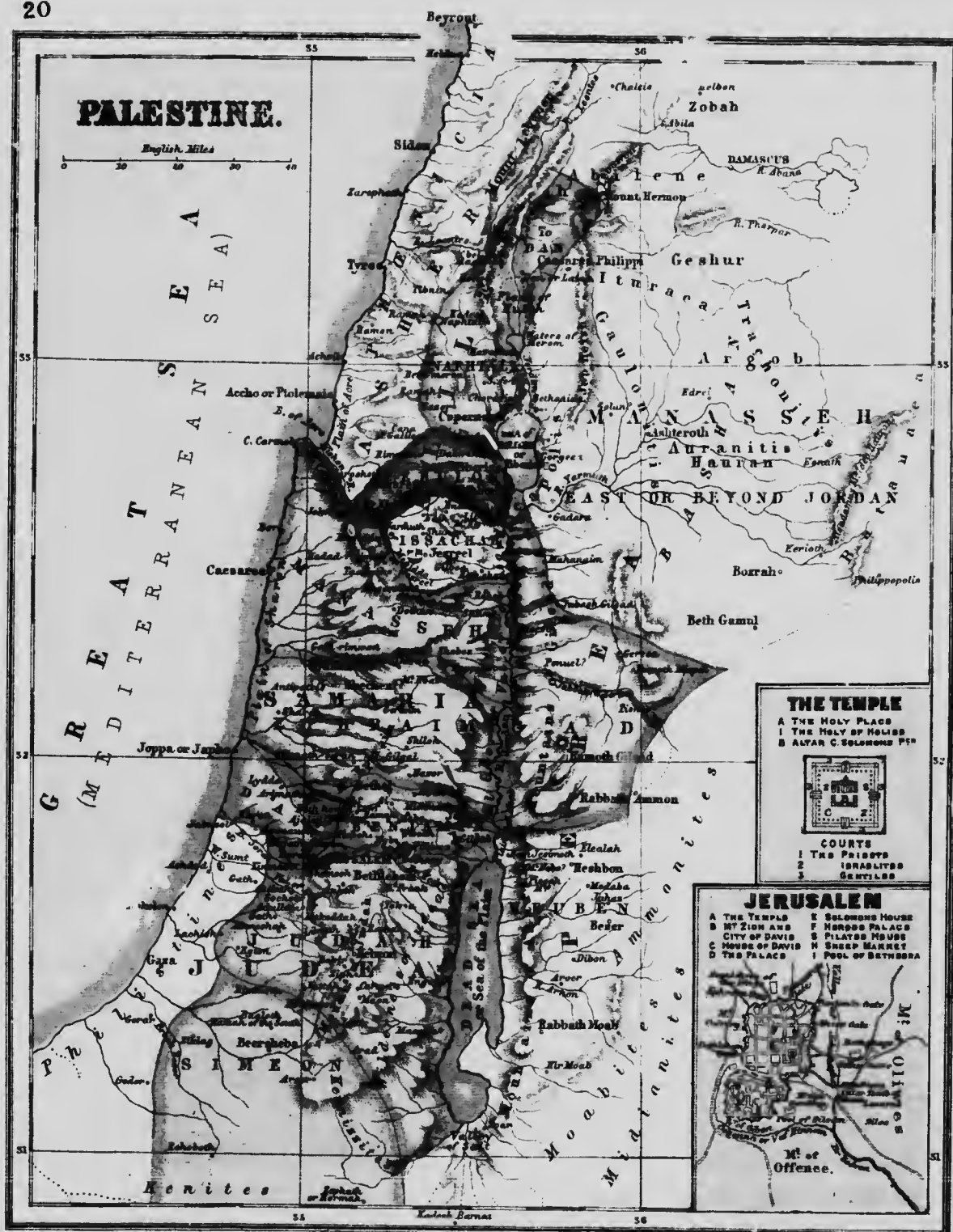
IV. In *Perea*, the ruined city of *Bethsaida*.

7. **Population.**—The population of Palestine is hardly 250,000. It includes but a small number of Jews, and a still smaller number of Roman Catholics. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mahometan Turks and Schismatic Greeks.

8. **Government.**—Palestine is a dependency of the *Turkish Empire*, and is governed, in the name of the Sultan of Constantinople, by a *Pasha*, or governor, residing in Jerusalem.

EXERCISES.

1. By what sea is Palestine bounded on the west? *M.*
2. Into how many provinces was it divided at the time of Our Lord?
3. Which province occupied the north-western part? *G.*
4. —The centre? *S.*
5. —The south-west? *J.*
6. What river runs through Palestine, from north to south? *J.*
7. Into what sea does it flow? *D. S.*
8. What province east of the Jordan? *P.*
9. What divisions or tribes did Galilee comprise? *A., N., Z., I.*
10. What like is between the territories of the tribes of Zebulon and Manasseh? *G.*
11. What tribes did Samaria comprise? *M., E.*
12. What tribe was east of the Jordan, opposite Samaria? *G.*
13. Name tribes contained in Judah? *D., B., J., S.*
14. What tribe east of the Dead Sea? *R.*
15. What people inhabited the south-western part of Palestine? *P.*
16. What is the capital of Palestine? *J.*
17. Point out Mount Carmel. (33 l.)
18. Which other mountain is situated nearly in the same latitude as Mount Carmel? *T.*
19. Point out the Mountains of Judah.
20. What mountains east of the Jordan in Perea? *G.*
21. Point out the mountain on which Moses died. *N. (31-35).*
22. Point out the Mount Olivet.
23. What remarkable cities were situated on the Phœnician coast? *S., T.*
24. Point out Nazareth. — Tiberias. — Samaria. — Shechem. — Bethel.
25. Point out Jericho. — Bethlehem. — Hebron.
26. Point out, on the Mediterranean, Cæsarea. — Jaffa. — Gaza.
27. Point out Capernaum.
28. Point out the river in which St. John the Baptist baptized. *J.*
29. Which tribe is partly east and partly west of the Jordan? *M.*
30. What is the position of the country of the Philistines with regard to Judah?



APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Area and Population of the Grand Divisions of the World.

	Population.	Persons per sq. m.	Area in square miles.	Compara- tive area.
North America.....	126,000,000	14	9,000,000	2
South America.....	47,000,000	6	7,000,000	2
Europe.....	442,000,000	120	3,700,000	1
Asia.....	850,000,000	53	16,100,000	4
Africa.....	140,000,000	12	11,500,000	3
Oceania.....	55,000,000	11	5,000,000	1½
Total.....	1,660,000,000	31	52,300,000	14

TABLE II.—Area and Population of the Principal Countries of the World.

I.—North America.				III.—Europe.			
COUNTRIES.	Population.	Area in sq. miles.	Rel. Pop. ¹ .	COUNTRIES.	Population.	Area in sq. miles.	Rel. Pop.
Canada.....	7,200,000	3,700,000	2	England.....	36,000,000	58,500	615
Newfoundland and Labra- dor.....	235,000	50,000	4	Scotland.....	4,800,000	30,000	160
United States.....	92,000,000	3,000,000	31	Ireland.....	4,400,000	32,500	135
Mexico.....	14,000,000	760,000	18	Franco.....	39,500,000	207,000	190
Central America.....	5,000,000	200,000	25	Belgium.....	7,400,000	11,400	649
West Indies.....	7,500,000	100,000	75	Netherlands.....	5,800,000	12,600	460
Other Countries.....	150,000	1,130,000		Switzerland.....	3,500,000	16,000	219
Total.....	126,085,000	8,940,000	14	Germany.....	65,000,000	209,000	311
II.—South America.				Austria-Hungary.....	52,000,000	250,000	208
Colombia.....	5,000,000	500,000	10	Russia.....	132,000,000	2,000,000	66
Ecuador.....	1,500,000	150,000	11	Sweden.....	5,500,000	173,000	31
Peru.....	4,000,000	550,000	7	Norway.....	2,400,000	124,000	19
Bolivia.....	2,400,000	600,000	4	Denmark.....	2,600,000	15,000	173
Venezuela.....	2,600,000	400,000	6	Spain.....	20,000,000	196,000	102
Guiana.....	420,000	170,000	2	Italy.....	34,000,000	111,000	306
Brazil.....	19,000,000	3,200,000	6	Portugal.....	5,500,000	34,500	159
Argentina.....	7,000,000	1,200,000	5	Roumania.....	6,700,000	50,000	134
Paraguay.....	650,000	130,000	5	Montenegro.....	250,000	3,500	71
Uruguay.....	1,000,000	72,000	14	Servia.....	2,800,000	19,000	148
Chile.....	3,500,000	290,000	12	Bulgaria.....	4,200,000	37,000	113
Total.....	47,070,000	7,262,000	6	Turkey.....	6,000,000	65,000	92
				Greece.....	2,600,000	24,500	105
				Total.....	442,950,000	3,679,500	120

1 Relative population; i. e. number of persons per square mile.

IV.—Asia.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Area in sq. miles.	Rel. Pop.
Indian Empire.....	310,000,000	1,700,000	183
Siam.....	7,000,000	220,000	31
French Indo-China.....	18,000,000	290,000	90
China.....	400,000,000	4,300,000	97
Japan.....	50,000,000	152,000	333
Korea.....	10,000,000	82,000	122
Siberia and other Russian possessions.....	30,000,000	6,400,000	4
Persia.....	8,000,000	600,000	13
Turkey in Asia.....	15,000,000	600,000	25
Arabia.....	5,000,000	1,200,000	4
Afghanistan.....	5,000,000	260,000	19
Other countries.....	6,000,000	300,000	20
Total.....	864,000,000	16,012,000	54

V.—Africa.

Morocco.....	5,000,000	300,000	17
Algeria.....	5,000,000	230,000	22
Tunis.....	2,000,000	50,000	40

Africa (cont.)

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Area in sq. miles.	Rel. Pop.
Tripoli.....	1,000,000	400,000	2
Egypt.....	11,000,000	400,000	27
Abyssinia.....	5,000,000	180,000	6
Madagascar.....	3,000,000	230,000	13
Union of South Africa.....	5,200,000	470,000	11
Belgian Kongo.....	20,000,000	900,000	22
Other countries.....	82,300,000	8,340,000	
Total.....	140,000,000	11,500,000	13

VI.—Oceania.

Australia.....	4,000,000	3,000,000	1
Other British possessions.....	1,850,000	200,000	9
Dutch East Indies.....	40,000,000	700,000	57
Philippines.....	8,000,000	130,000	61
Hawaii.....	160,000	6,500	24
Other Islands.....	820,000	1,050,000	
Total.....	54,810,000	5,086,500	11

TABLE III.—Canada.—Area and Population of the Provinces.

Province of Quebec.....	2,100,000	352,000	6
Ontario.....	2,600,000	261,000	10
New-Brunswick.....	350,000	28,000	14
Nova-Scotia.....	480,000	21,000	23
Prince-Edward Island.....	105,000	2,000	52
Manitoba.....	480,000	74,000	6
Saskatchewan.....	360,000	251,000	1
Alberta.....	300,000	253,000	1
British Columbia.....	300,000	373,000	1
Territories.....	50,000	2,100,000	
Total.....	7,125,000	3,715,000	2

TABLE IV.—Population of the Largest Cities of the World.

London, England.....	5,000,000	Hamburg, Germany.....	1,000,000	Munich, Germany.....	600,000
New York, United States.....	4,800,000	Bombay, India.....	1,000,000	Leipzig, Germany.....	590,000
Paris, France.....	2,900,000	Pekin, China.....	1,000,000	Sydney, Australia.....	590,000
Berlin, Germany.....	2,700,000	Glasgow, Scotland.....	860,000	Naples, Italy.....	570,000
Chicago, United States.....	2,300,000	Shanghai, China.....	800,000	Cleveland, United States.....	570,000
Tokyo, Japan.....	2,000,000	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	800,000	Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	560,000
Vienna, Austria-Hungary.....	2,000,000	Liverpool, England.....	800,000	Melbourne, Australia.....	550,000
St. Petersburg, Russia.....	2,000,000	Budapest, Austria-Hungary.....	800,000	Rome, Italy.....	550,000
Canton, China.....	1,600,000	Warsaw, Russia.....	750,000	Pittsburg, United States.....	550,000
Philadelphia, United States.....	1,500,000	St. Louis, United States.....	700,000	Madrid, Spain.....	540,000
Moscow, Russia.....	1,400,000	Brussels, Belgium.....	700,000	Barcelona, Spain.....	540,000
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1,200,000	Boston, United States.....	670,000	Copenhagen, Denmark.....	530,000
Calcutta, India.....	1,200,000	Manchester, England.....	650,000	Birmingham, England.....	530,000
Constantinople, Turkey.....	1,100,000	Cairo, Egypt.....	600,000	Madras, India.....	510,000
Osaka, Japan.....	1,100,000	Baltimore, United States.....	600,000	Montreal, Canada.....	500,000

TABLE V.—Population of Canada at Different Times.

Population of New France.....	in 1754,	55,009	} 63,632
Population of Nova Scotia	in 1762,	8,104	
Population of Saint John Island.....	in 1767,	519	
Population of Nova Scotia.....	in 1827,	126,630	} 1,038,353
Population of Upper Canada.....	in 1831,	236,702	
Population of Lower Canada.....	in 1831,	553,134	
Population of l'Assiniboia.....	in 1831,	2,390	
Population of New Brunswick.....	in 1834,	119,497	

TABLE VI.—Population of Canada in 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898
Ontario.....	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657
Territories.....	48,000	56,446	98,967	211,649
CANADA.....	3,689,252	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315

TABLE VII.—Statistics of the Provinces.

	PRINCIPAL ORIGINS OF THE PEOPLE.				RELIGIONS.	
	English.	Scotch.	French.	Irish.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.
Prince Edward Island...	24,043	41,753	13,867	21,992	45,796	57,378
Nova Scotia.....	162,141	142,207	45,017	55,830	129,613	328,212
New Brunswick.....	104,701	48,310	79,988	83,385	125,712	203,094
Quebec.....	114,848	60,076	1,322,154	114,849	1,429,403	206,785
Ontario.....	701,532	399,534	158,698	624,347	390,490	1,729,486
Manitoba.....	64,509	51,355	16,040	47,409	43,520	191,021
British Columbia.....	52,910	31,073	4,601	20,661	34,328	115,725
Territories.....	38,891	24,658	8,937	21,285	45,603	113,620
CANADA.....	1,263,575	798,986	1,645,352	989,858	2,244,465	2,945,321

TABLE VIII.—County Municipalities of the Province of Quebec.

EIGHT COUNTIES ON THE OTTAWA

COUNTIES.	COUNTY TOWNS.
Pontiac No. 2.....	Ville Marie
Pontiac No. 1.....	Bryson
Wright	Hull
Labelle.....	Papineauville
Argenteuil.....	Lachute
Two Mountains....	Sainte Scholastique
Vaudreuil.....	Vaudreuil
Soulanges.....	Coteau Landing

A COUNTY ON ISLE JESUS

Laval.....	Sainte Rose
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TWO COUNTIES ON MONTREAL ISLAND

Jacques Cartier....	Sainte Geneviève
Hochelega.....	Longue Pointe

EIGHTEEN COUNTIES NORTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

Terrebonne.....	Saint Jérôme
L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption
Montcalm.....	Sainte Julieanne
Joliette.....	Joliette
Berthier.....	Berthier
Maskinongé.....	Louiseville
Saint Maurice.....	Three Rivers
Champlain.....	Sainte Geneviève
Portneuf.....	Cap-Santé
Quebec.....	Charlesbourg
Montmorency No. 1.	Château-Richer
Montmorency No. 2.	St. Laurent
Charlevoix No. 2....	Baie-Saint-Paul
Charlevoix No. 1....	Saint Etienne
Lake St. John No. 2.	Roberval
Lake St. John No. 1.	Hébertville
Chicoutimi.....	Chicoutimi
Saguenay.....	Tadoussac

THIRTEEN COUNTIES CALLED EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Missisquoi.....	Bedford
Brome.....	Knowlton
Stanstead.....	Stanstead Plain
Cempton.....	Cookshire
Lake Megantic.....	Megantic

Beauce.....	Beauceville
Megantic.....	Inverness
Arthabaska.....	Arthabaska
Drummond.....	Drummondville
Stafford.....	Waterloo
Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke
Richmond.....	Richmond
Wolfe.....	Ham South

TWENTY-EIGHT COUNTIES SOUTH OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon
Beaulieu.....	Beaulieu
Chateaugay.....	Sainte Martine
Napierville.....	Napierville
Laprairie.....	Laprairie
Saint Johns.....	Saint Johns
Chambly.....	Longueuil
Verchères.....	Verchères
Iberville.....	Iberville
Rouville.....	Marieville
Saint Hyacinthe.....	Saint Hyacinthe
Bagot.....	Saint-Léboire
Richelieu.....	Sorel
Yamaska.....	Saint François du Lac
Nicolet.....	Béancour
Lotbinière.....	Sainte Croix
Lévis.....	Lévis
Dorchester.....	Sainte Hénédine
Bellechasse.....	Saint Raphaël
Montmagny.....	Montmagny
L'Islet.....	Saint Jean Port Joli
Kamouraska.....	St. Louis de Kamouraska
Témiscouata.....	Fraserville
Rimouski No. 1....	Rimouski
Rimouski No. 2....	St. Jérôme de Matane
Gaspé No. 3.....	Gaspé
Gaspé No. 1.....	Percé
Bonaventure.....	New Carlisle

A COUNTY IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Magdalen Islands...	Amherst
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THREE TERRITORIES IN THE NORTH

Abitibi, Mistassini, Ashuanipi.

TABLE IX.—Total Foreign Trade: Total Amount of Imports and Exports of each Country per Year.

NORTH AMERICA.		Italy.....	
Canada	\$ 600,000,000	Servia	\$ 920,000,000
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	23,000,000	Roumania.....	60,000,000
United States.....	3,000,000,000	Bulgaria.....	200,000,000
Mexico.....	230,000,000	Turkey.....	50,000,000
		Greece	140,000,000
SOUTH AMERICA.			50,000,000
Colombia.....	\$ 50,000,000	ASIA.	
Venezuela.....	40,000,000	Turkey in Asia.....	\$ 120,000,000
Brazil.....	500,000,000	Arabia	14,000,000
Ecuador.....	30,000,000	Persia	80,000,000
Peru.....	60,000,000	British India.....	1,100,000,000
Bolivia.....	40,000,000	Siam	60,000,000
Chile.....	250,000,000	French Indo-China.....	100,000,000
Argentina.....	600,000,000	China.....	580,000,000
Paraguay.....	14,000,000	Korea.....	20,000,000
Uruguay.....	75,000,000	Japan.....	480,000,000
		Siberia and Turkestan.....	100,000,000
EUROPE.		AFRICA.	
United Kingdom.....	\$5,000,000,000	Morocco	\$ 20,000,000
Denmark	330,000,000	Algeria and Tunis.....	200,000,000
Norway.....	160,000,000	Tripoli.....	6,000,000
Sweden	320,000,000	Egypt.....	250,000,000
Russia	1,000,000,000	Abyssinia	12,000,000
France	2,400,000,000	Union of South Africa.....	500,000,000
Belgium.....	1,400,000,000	OCEANIA.	
Netherlands.....	2,000,000,000	Philippine Islands.....	\$ 60,000,000
Germany.....	3,700,000,000	Dutch East Indies.....	140,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,000,000,000	Australia.....	580,000,000
Switzerland.....	550,000,000	New Zealand.....	180,000,000
Spain.....	400,000,000	Hawaii Islands	60,000,000
Portugal.....	90,000,000		

TABLE X.—Canadian Trade: Values of the Imports from and Exports to, Different Countries, per Year.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$80,000,000	\$134,000,000	Argentina	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 2,000,000
Bermuda.....		300,000	Austria-Hungary.....	1,400,000	12,000
British Africa.....	80,000	1,800,000	Belgium	2,000,000	3,500,000
Australia.....	450,000	2,800,000	Brazil.....	400,000	700,000
New Zealand.....	200,000	1,000,000	Chile	150,000	200,000
British India.....	3,500,000	200,000	China	700,000	1,000,000
British Guiana.....	2,000,000	500,000	Cuba.....	500,000	1,300,000
British West Indies...	7,000,000	2,500,000	United States.....	200,000,000	100,000,000
Hongkong.....	200,000	600,000	France.....	10,000,000	2,500,000
Newfoundland	1,600,000	3,500,000	Germany	7,000,000	1,800,000
Arabia.....	10,000		Greece	350,000	500

TABLE X.—Canadian Trade : Values of the Imports from and Exports to, Different Countries, per Year (continued).

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Netherlands.....	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	Porto Rico.....	\$ 5,000	\$ 500,000
Italy.....	800,000	1,000,000	Portugal.....	120,000	50,000
Japan.....	2,000,000	800,000	Russia.....	300,000	1,000,000
Mexico.....	600,000	800,000	Spain.....	1,000,000	80,000
Norway.....	100,000	200,000	Switzerland.....	2,200,000	10,000
Sweden.....	150,000	75,000	Turkey.....	500,000	10,000
Peru.....	200,000	100,000			

TABLE XI.—The Wheat Crop of the World (towards 1909).

United States....	700,000,000	bushels.
Russia.....	650,000,000	"
France.....	350,000,000	"
British India.....	280,000,000	"
Argentina.....	180,000,000	"
Austria-Hungary.....	180,000,000	"
Italy.....	155,000,000	"
Canada.....	150,000,000	"
Germany.....	138,000,000	"
Spain.....	130,000,000	"
United Kingdom.....	66,000,000	"
Australia.....	65,000,000	"
Roumania.....	56,000,000	"
Bulgaria.....	44,000,000	"
Turkey in Asia.....	35,000,000	"
Algeria.....	30,000,000	"
Turkey in Europe.....	28,000,000	"
Egypt.....	25,000,000	"
Japan.....	22,000,000	"
Chile.....	19,000,000	"
Servia.....	14,000,000	"
Belgium.....	14,000,000	"
Mexico.....	8,000,000	"
New Zealand.....	6,000,000	"
Portugal.....	5,000,000	"
Other Countries.....	150,000,000	"
Total.....	3,500,000,000	bushels.

TABLE XII.—Countries Excelling in the Production of:—

Wheat	: United States, Russia.
Corn	: United States, Austria-Hungary.
Rye	: Russia, Germany.
Rice	: British India, China.
Oats	: Russia, United States.
Sugar	: Germany, Cuba.
Tea	: China, British India.
Coffee	: Brazil, Venezuela.
Cotton	: United States, British India.
Wool	: Australia, Argentina.
Silk	: China, Japan.
Coal	: United States, United Kingdom.
Petroleum	: United States, Caucasia.
Iron and Steel	: United States, Germany.
Copper	: United States, Mexico.
Tin	: Federated Malay States, Bolivia.
Gold	: Transvaal, United States.
Silver	: Mexico, United States.
Nickel	: Province of Ontario.
Asbestos	: Province of Québec.

PRONUNCIATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

Ah represents the sound of *a* in *far*; *ay*, of *a* in *fate*; *à*, that of *a* in *fat*; *è*, of *e* in *met*; *i*, of *i* in *pino*; *î*, of *i* in *pin*,
ô, of *o* in *mode*; *û*, of *u* in *pure*; *ü*, of *u* in *tun*.

A			
Abyssinia (ab-ls-sin'e-ah).	Batavia (bà-tay've-ah).	Columbia (ko-lum'be-ah).	Genoa (jen'o-ah).
Adriatic (ad-re-at'ik).	Batou Rouge (bat'un-reczh').	Concord (kong'kird).	Georgin (jor'je-ah).
Afghanistan (ahf-gahu-ia-tahn').	Bavaria (bà-vay're-ah).	Connecticut (kon-net'e-ku')	Germany (jer'mah-ne).
Africa (af're-kah).	Bering (be'ring).	Constantinople (kon-stan-tin-ô'pl).	Gibraltar (je-brawl'ter).
Alabama (àl-à-bah'mah).	Bel-fast'.		Glasgow (glas'go).
Alas'ka.	Belgium (bel'je-um).	Copenhagen (ko-pen-hay'ghen).	Grampian (gram'pe-an).
Albany (awl'bà-ne).	Ber'bers.	Cordoba (kor'do-bah).	Granada (grah-nah'dah).
Albert'a.	Ber'lin.	Cork.	Grand'Mere (grong-mayr').
Alexandria (àl-ex-an'dre-ah).	Berne (bern).	Corse (kor'se-kah).	Great Britain (brit't'u).
Algeria (àl-je're-ah).	Beth'le-hem.	Cotopaxi (ko-to-pax'e).	Greece (greess).
Algiers (ahl-jet'z').	Birmingham (blr'ming-àm).	Crimea (krim'e-ah).	Greenwich (grin'ij).
Allegheuy (àl-le-gay'ne).	Bohemia (bo-he'me-ah).	Cuba (kù'bah).	Guatemala (gw-te-mah'lah).
Alps (àlps).	Boklara (bo-kah'rah).	Cum'ber-land.	Guayaquil (gw-ah-keel').
Altai (ahl-ti').	Bolivar (bo-le'var).		Guiana (gee-ah-nah).
Amazon (am'ah-zùn).	Bolivia (bo-liv'e-ah).	D.	
America (à-mèr'e-kah).	Bordeaux (bor-do').	Dahomey (dah-ho'may).	H.
Americus Vesputius (ah-mèr'e-kus ves-poo'she-us).	Bor'ne-o.	Dakota (da-ko'tid).	Habana (hà-ban'ah).
Am'ster-dam.	Bos'pho-rus.	Dalmatia (dàl-may'she-ah).	Hague (haig).
Andes (an'deaz).	Bos'ton.	Da-mas'cus.	Halifax (hal'e-fax).
Angola (ang-go'lah).	Brà-zil'.	Danube (dan'yoo).	Hanoi (hah-nô-e).
An-nap'o-lis.	Bridge'port.	Dardanelles (dah-r-da-ni'z').	Hau'o-ver.
Ant-arctic.	Bris'tol.	Dek'kan.	Hart'ford.
Anticos'tl.	Brussels (brus'selz).	Delaware (del'à-wayr).	Haiti (hay'te).
Antilles (an-till'leez or ahh-teel').	Budapest (boo'dah-pest).	Den'mark.	Havre (hah'-ver).
Ant'werp.	Buddhism (bood'izim).	Detroit'.	Himalaya (him-ah'il-ah).
Apennines (ap'en-ninz).	Buenos Aires (bo'nos-ay'riz').	Dnieper (nee'per).	Hindustan (hin-doo-stan').
Arabia (à-ray'be-ah).	Bur'ling-ton.	Don.	Honduras (hou-doo'-rah).
Ar'ul.	O	Dub'lin.	Honolulu (hon-o-loo'loo).
Archipelago (ar-ke-pel'-à-go).	Cairo (kî'ro).	Dun-dee'.	Hungary (hung'gà-re).
Arctic.	Calgary (cal'gah-re).	E.	Unrou (hu'ru).
Argentina (ar-jen-tee'na).	Calcutta (kàl-kut'tah).	Ecuador (ek-wah-dâr').	I.
Argentius (ar'-jen-tin).	Caledonia (kàl-e-do'ne-ah).	Edinburgh (ed'in-bûr-rûh).	Ice'land.
Arizona (àr-e-zo'nah).	California (kàl-e-for'ne-ah).	Ed'mont'n.	Idaho (i'dà-ho).
Arkansas (ar'kau-sah).	Cambridge (kaym'brij).	Egypt (ee'jipt).	Illinois (il-lin-oy').
Ar'ica (ny'she-ah).	Canada (kau'a-dah).	England (ing'gland).	Indiana (in-de-an'ah).
Ar'ion (a-sùn-cion').	Can'cer.	Equator (ek-way'tor).	In-di-an-ap'o-lis.
Athens (ath'enz).	Candia (kan'de-ah).	Erie (ee're).	Ionian (i-o'ne-an).
At-lan'tic.	Can-ton'.	E'rin.	Iowa (i-o-wah).
At'las.	Cape Breton (kape brit't'n).	Esquimaux (es'ke-mo, or es'ke-môz).	Ire'land.
Augusta (aw-gus'tah).	Cap'ri-corn.	Estuary (es'chu-a-re).	Irkutsk (ir-kootsk').
Australasia (aws-tral-ay'she-ah).	Caribbean (kàr-rib-be'an).	Ethiopia (e-the-o'pe-ah).	Ispahan (is-pà-lahn').
Australia (aws-tray'le-ah).	Cas-cade'.	Etna (et'nah).	Italy (it'a-le).
Austria (aws'tre-ah).	Cattegat (kat'te-gat').	Europe (yoo'rûp).	J.
B	Caucasian (kaw-kay'she-an).	F.	Jaguar (jag-yoo-ar').
Babylon (bah'e-lûn).	Celebes (sel'e-bes).	Falkland (fawk'land).	Jamaica (jâ may'kah).
Bahama (bah-hay'mah).	Ce'lon (se'lon, or se-lon').	Flor'ence.	Japan (jah-pan').
Baltimore (bawl'te-môr).	Champlain (sham-plane').	Formosa.	Java (jah'-vah).
Baluchistan (ba-loo-chis-tahn').	Charlottetown (shar'lot-town).	France.	Jerusalem (je-roo'sà-lem).
Bangor (bang'gor).	Chaudière (shô-dee-ayr').	Frankfort (frank'furt).	Joliette (zhol-ièt').
Barbary (bar'ber-e).	Chesapeake (ches'a-peek).	Frigid (frid'jid) zone.	Ju'an Fernandez.
Barce'lo'na.	Chicago (she-kaw'go).	G.	K.
Basel (bah'zel).	Chicoutimi (shee-coo-tes-mee').	Galicie (gàl-ish'e-ah).	Kabul (ka-bool').
	Chile (chil'e).	Galveston (gal'ves-tûn).	Kam'tchatka (kahm'chaht'kah).
	China (chî'nah).	G'eva (je-nee'vah).	Kansas (kan'zas).
	Cincinnati (sin-sin-nat'te).		
	Cleveland (k'eev'laud).		

Kolat (ke-lah't)
 Ken-ne-bee'.
 Kentucky (ken-tuk'e).
 Khartum (kar-toom').
 Kings'ton.
 Kiolen (k-e-o'len).
 Klondike (klon'dik).
 Kongo (kong'go).
 Kurile (koo'ril).

L.

Labrador (lah-rà-dôr').
 Lama (lay'mah).
 Lap'land.
 Lawrence ('rensé).
 Levis (lay'e').
 Liberia (li-be're-ah).
 Liffey (liff'e).
 Lima (le'mah).
 Lisbon (liz'bhn).
 Liv'er-pool.
 Lof-fo'den.
 London (lan'dün).
 Louisville (loo'ts-vil).
 Lyon (li'ün).

M.

Madagascar (mad'h-gas'kar).
 Madison (mad'e-shn).
 Madrid (mah-drid').
 Magellan (mah-jel'lan).
 Maine (mané).
 Maisonneuve (may-zong-noov').
 Majorca (mah-jor'kah).
 Malay (mà-lay').
 Malaysia (mah-lay'she-ah).
 Malta (maw'tah).
 Manchester.
 Manila (mà-nil'ah).
 Manitoba (man-i-to-bah).
 Armora (mar'mo-rah).
 Massachusetts (mas-sà-choo'sets).
 Medina (me-de'nah).
 Mediterranean (med-ster-ray'n-an).
 Mekka (mek'kah).
 Melbourne (mel'burn).
 Memphis (mem'fis).
 Mexico (mek'e-ko).
 Michigau (mish'e-gan).
 Mil'an.
 Milwaukee (milwaw'ke).
 Minnesota (min-ne-so'tah).
 Minorca (min-or'kah).
 Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pi).
 Missouri (mis-soo're).
 Mistassini.
 Mo-ham'med-an.
 Mongolia (mon-go'le-ah).
 Mont Blanc (mong-blóng').
 Montevideo (mon-te-vid'e-o).

Montpelier (mont-peel'yer).
 Montreal (mon-tre-aw'l').
 Morocco (mos-rok'ko).
 Moscow (mos'ko).
 Mozambique (mo-zam-beek').

N.

Naples (nay'p'iz).
 Neth'er-lands.
 New Brunswick (nü-brunz'wik).
 Newfoundland (nü-fund-land).
 New Guinea (nu-ghin'ne).
 New Hampshire (nü-hamp'shir).
 New Ha'ven.
 New Jersey (nü-jer'ze).
 New Orleans (nü-or'le-ünz).
 New York.
 New Zealand (nü-zee'land).
 Ningina (ni-ng'á-rah).
 Nicolet (nic-ô-let').
 Nin'e-veh.
 Nipon (nip'ün').
 Norfolk (nor'fok).
 Northamp'ton.
 Nor'way.
 Norwich (nor'rij, or nor'witche).
 Nova Scotia (no'vah-sko'she-an).
 Nubia (noo'be-ah).

O.

Oases (o'à-sez, or o-ny'seez).
 Oceania (o-she-an'e-ah).
 Ontario (on-tay're-ó).
 O-por'to.
 Oregon (or'e-ghn).
 Ottawa (ot'tà-way).

P.

Pacific (pà-sif'ik).
 Pagan (pay'gan).
 Palestine (pàl'es-tine).
 Pampas (pah'n'pahs).
 Panama (pah-nah-mah').
 Parag'nav (pah-rah-gwi').
 Parana (pah-rah-nah').
 Paris (pà'ris).
 Pek'in.
 Persia (per'she-ah).
 Peru (pe-roo').
 Philippine (hil'p'in).
 Pith'lah'.
 Porto Rico (por'to re'ko).
 Portsmouth (pòrts'mth).
 Portugal (por'tu-gal).
 Praga (praig).

Prince Ed'ward.
 Prov'idence.
 Prussia (prish'yah).
 Puebla (pweh'nah).
 Pyrenees (pir'en-eez).

Q.

Quebec (kwe-bek').
 Quito (kee'to).

R.

Rhine (rine).
 Rhode Island (rode i'land).
 Rimons'ki (ri-moo-ske').
 Rio de Janeiro (ri'o de já-ne'ro).
 Regina (ri-ji-nah).
 Rome.
 Rot'ter-dam.
 Russia (rush'yah).

S.

Sacramento (sak-rà-men'to).
 Sahara (sah-hah'rah, or sah'hah-rah).
 St. Boniface (sent bôn'i-fàs).
 St. Louis (sent loo'is).
 St. Petersburg (sent p'eterz-burg).
 Salem (say'lem).
 San Fran-cis'co.
 San Salvador (sahn sahl-vah-dor).
 Santiago (sahn-te-ah'gô).
 Santo Domingo (san-tô dô-ming'gô).
 Sardinia (sar-din'e-ah).
 Saskatch'ewan.
 Saxony (sax'un-e).
 Scandinavia (skan-de-nay've-ah).
 Scotland (skot'land).
 Seb-as-to'pol.
 Seine (sayn).
 Shanghai (shang-hi').
 Shawinigan'.
 Siberia (si-be're-ah).
 Sicily (sis'il-e).
 Si'don.
 Sierra Madre (se-er'rah mah-dray).
 Sierra Nevada (se-er'rah nay-vah dah).
 Sinai (sini, or si'nah-i).
 Skager Rack (skah-gher-rahk').
 Smyrna (smir'nah).
 Sod'om.
 Spain.
 Stock'holm.
 Sudan (soo-dahn').
 Suz (soo'ez).
 Sumatra (soo-mah'trah).
 Swe'den.

Swit'zer-land.
 Sydney (sid'ne).

T.

Tagus (tay'gus).
 Tananarivo (tah-nah-nah-ree-vô').
 Tartary (tart'ah-re).
 Tasmania (taz-may'ne-ah).
 Tehad (ehahd).
 Teheran (têh-her-ahn).
 Tierra del Fuego (tiêr'rah del foo-e'go).
 Tex-as.
 Thames (temz).
 Tibet (tib'et).
 Tobolsk (to-lolsk').
 To-le'do.
 To-ron'to.
 Tor'rid zone.
 Trinidad (trin-e-dad').
 Tripoli (trip'o-le).
 Tsar (zahr).
 Tunis (too'niss).
 Turin (too'rin).
 Turkestan (toor-kes-tahn').
 Turkey (tur'ke).

U.

U-ni'ted States.
 Ural (yoo'ral).
 Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi).
 Utah (yoo'taw).

V.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-ri'so).
 Venice (veu'iss).
 Ver-mont'.
 Vesuvius (ve-soo've-us).
 Victoria (vik-to're-ah).
 Vienna (ve-en'nah).
 Volga (vol'gab).

W.

Wales (wai't).
 Wash'ing-ton.
 Waterloo (waw-ter-loo').
 West Indies (west in'deez).
 Windsor (win'zer).
 Wis-con'sin.
 Worcester (woos'ter).
 Wurttemberg (vurt'tem-berg).

Y.

Ye'to.
 Yucatan (yoo't ah-tahn').

Z.

Zangne-bar (zang-gay-bar').
 Zanzibar (zahn-ze-bar').
 Zealand (zee'land).

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