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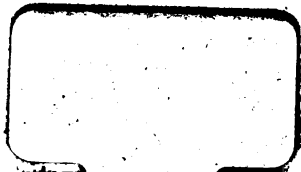
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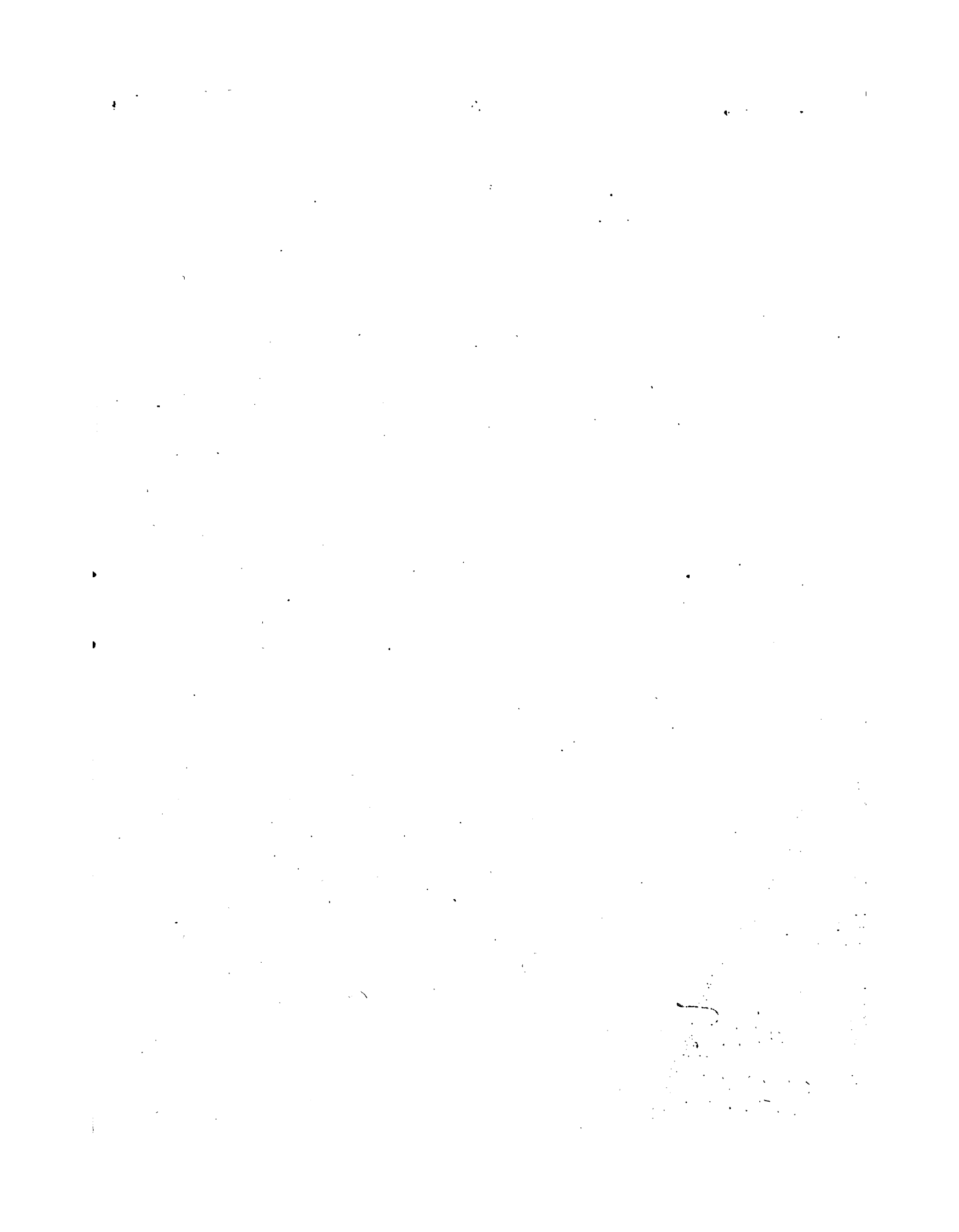
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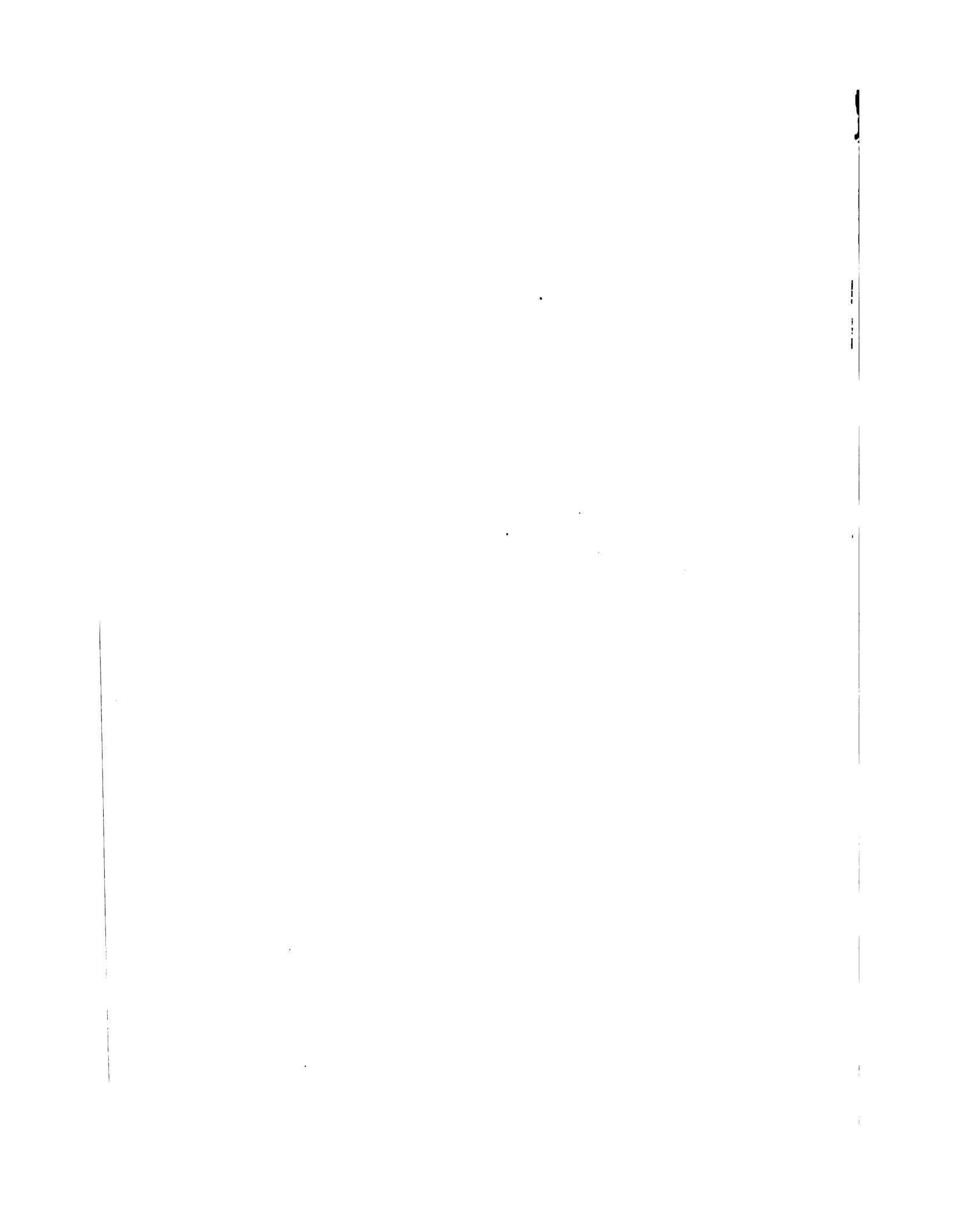
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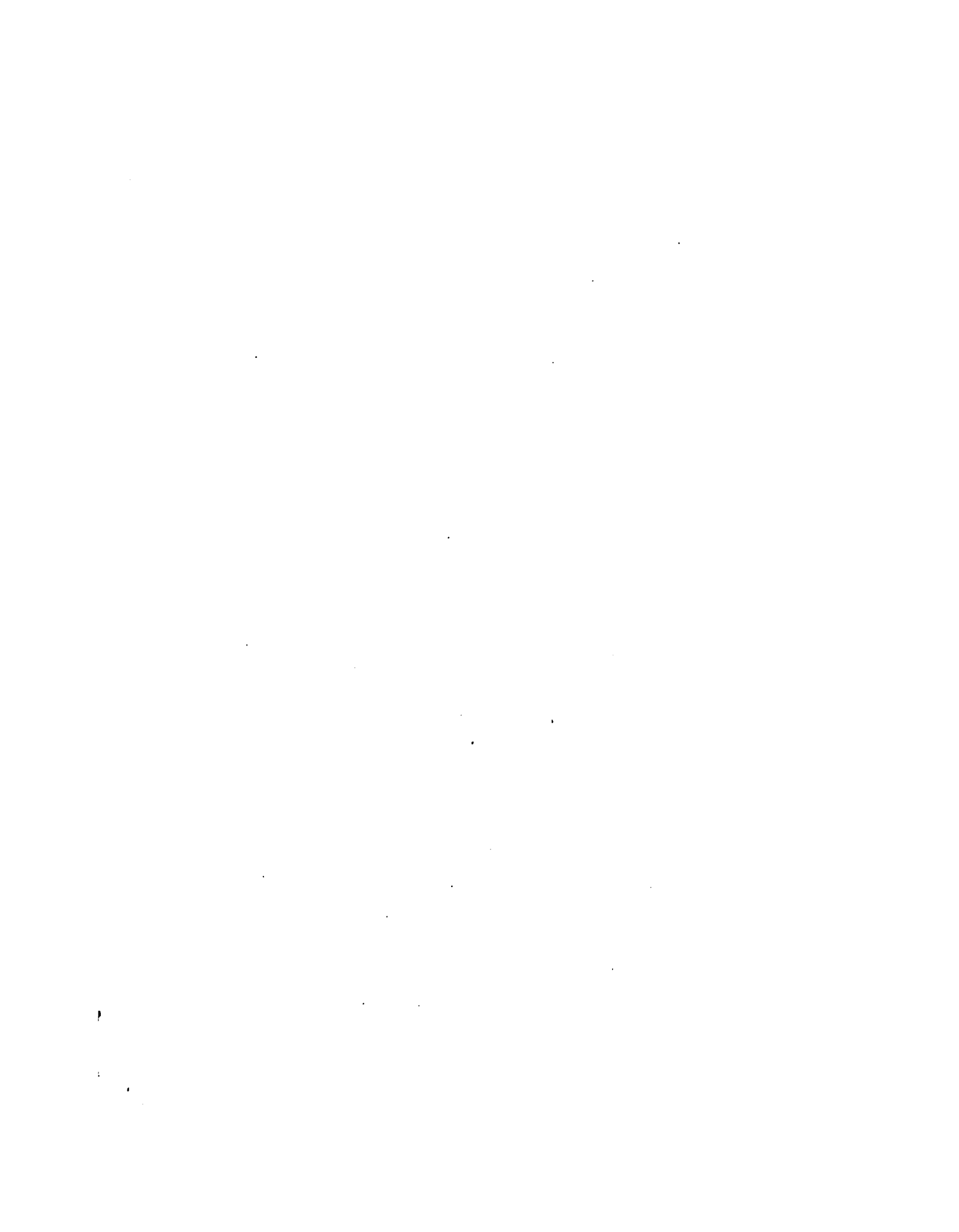


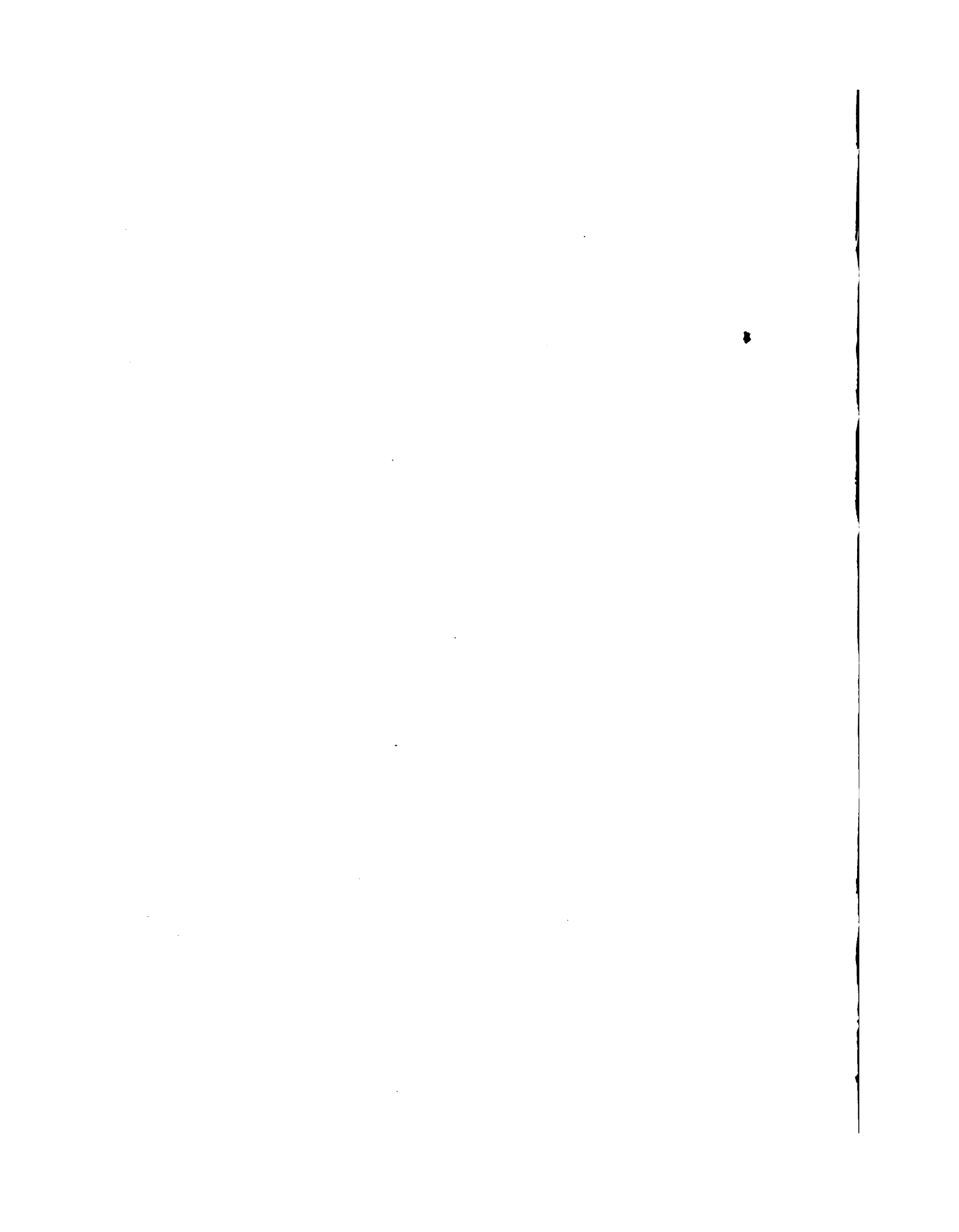
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**THE
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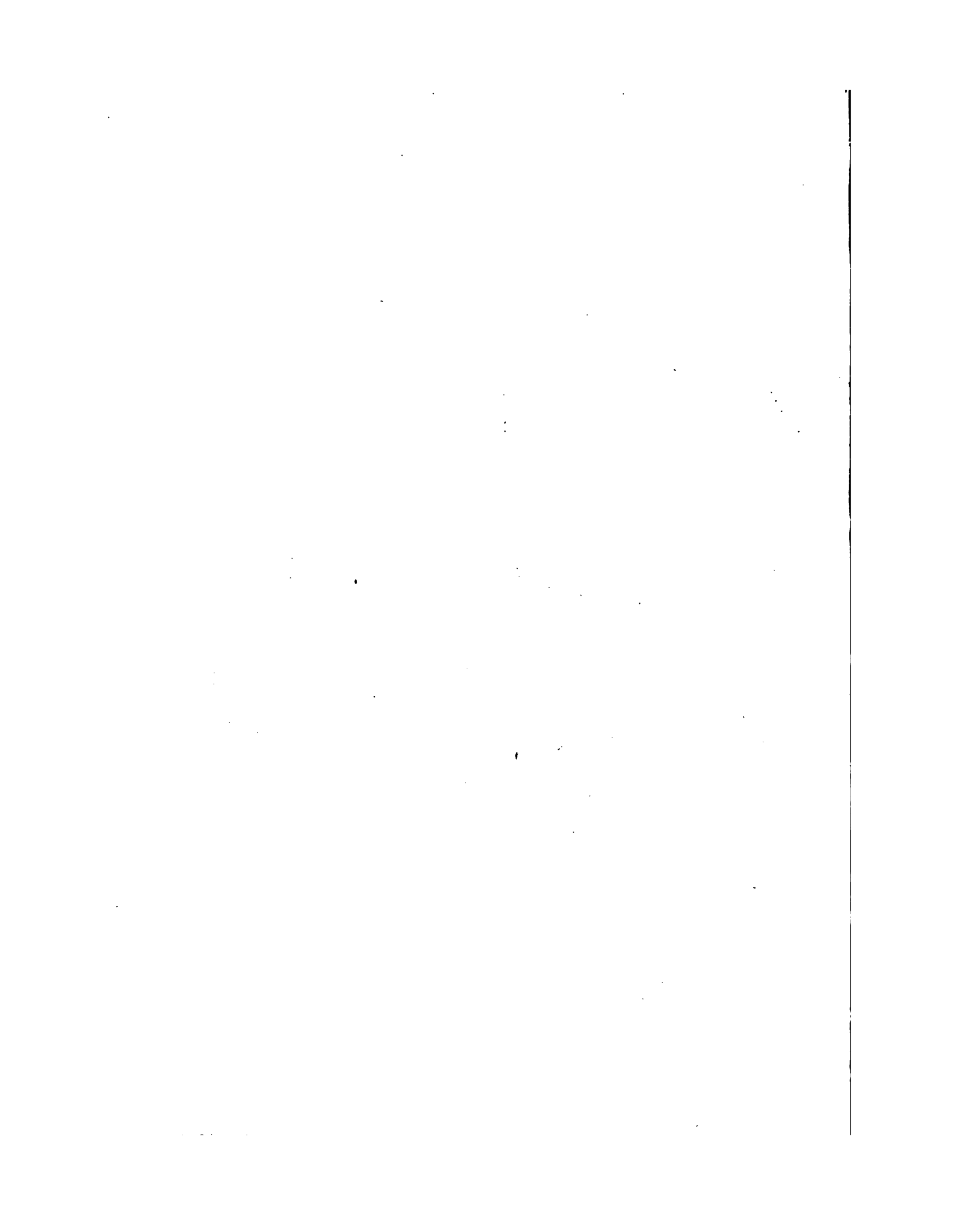
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**THE
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**COMPILED
BY
A. H. PIRIE, Esq.,
PROFESSOR, CANNING COLLEGE.**

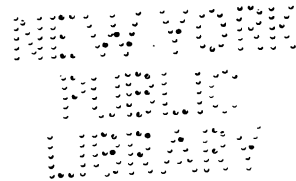


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THE STUDENT'S GEOGRAPHY has been compiled to meet the wants of schools in India.

The *first* Part contains simple explanations of the more important principles of Mathematical Geography. The elementary style of the lessons on this subject has been purposely adopted to show the value of the evolution system of teaching.

The *second* Part comprises so much of the Descriptive Geography of the World as the compiler considers necessary for the ordinary education of Indian students. It aims throughout at giving descriptions of people and things rather than lists of names. The compiler believes that Geographical names and localities can be best taught by careful studies of the maps, and numerous examples are given of the style of questioning suitable for such lessons.

A detailed account is given of the Geography of the United Kingdom, and the book concludes with a full description of the Indian Empire.

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GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

LESSON I. GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is the name of the study we now begin?

2. In what city (town, or village) do we live?

How many people are there in it? Near what river is it situated? Name anything manufactured in this city. Has it a railway station? Name the nearest large town. How can we go to it?

Teacher. Geography tells us about cities.

3. In what District do we live? Is it level or hilly? Name any mountain in it. Name any rivers that flow through it. Name any lake in it. Name any kind of grain it produces. Another. Is cotton grown here? Name any wild animal found in this district. Another.

T. Geography tells us about districts.

4. In what country do we live? Is it large or small? What is its population? Is it a hot or cold country? Who rules over it? Name any of its religions.

T. Geography tells us about all the countries in the world.

5. What is the world in which we live called? Are there any other worlds?

Does the Earth move? What is the shape of the Earth?

T. Geography tells us about the form and motions of the Earth.

Geography is a description of the Earth's surface. It has three divisions, (1) *Mathematical Geography*, (2) *Physical Geography*, (3) *Political Geography*.

Mathematical Geography describes the Earth in its relation to the other heavenly bodies. Its topics are the Figure, Dimensions, and Motions of the Earth.

Physical Geography describes the Earth's surface in its *natural* state. Its topics are Land, Water, Climate Animals, and Plants.

Political Geography describes the Earth's surface as divided and occupied by man. Its topics are Races, Nations, Religions, Governments, Industries, Civilizations.

LESSON II.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE.

1. Point towards your home. Point towards the court-house (*kachahri*).

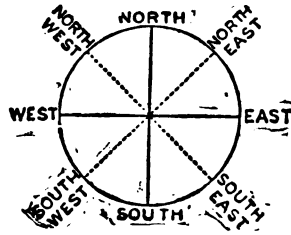
T. By pointing towards a place we tell the direction in which it lies.



2. Point to where the sun rises. Make a boy stand with his right shoulder towards the rising sun, and tell him to stretch out both

arms (as in the picture.) In what direction does his right hand point? Which hand points west? In what direction is he looking? What direction is behind him? In what direction does the sun set? In what direction is the sun at mid-day? Name something in the room that is north from him.

3. The direction that lies half-way between north and east is called northeast. What direction is half-way between north and west? Is it right to speak about the eastsouth direction?



Place one boy in the middle of the room, and make him call out the names of eight boys in succession who are to stand north, northeast, east, southeast, south, southwest, west, and northwest from him, as in the diagram. What is the name of the instrument by which the directions can be known at any time?

A. The Compass.

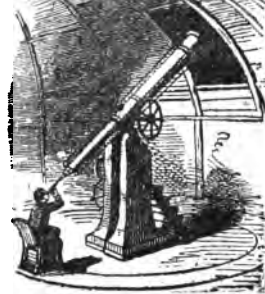
4. How far is it from your home? Name the nearest town. How far is it from here?

By stating how far one thing is from another we tell the distance between them.

5. What is the length of your pen? (Answer in *inches*). How far is it across the room? (Answer in *feet*). How far can you throw a stone? (Answer in *yards*). How far is it to Calcutta? (Answer in *miles*). What is the length of your ordinary steps



Methods of measuring distance.



or paces? How many paces do you make in 100 yards? How many paces is it from your home to school? How many yards is

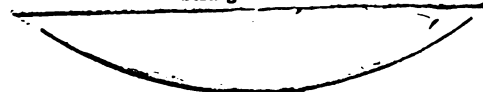
it? What distance do you walk in one hour at your usual rate of walking? Name all the measures of distance you know.

LESSON III.

MEANINGS OF MATHEMATICAL TERMS.

1. Lines are either *straight* or *curved*.

Straight Line



Curved Line.

Which of these lines is the longer? What kind of a line is the shortest distance between two points? In how many directions is a straight line drawn? Is a curved line drawn in only one direction?

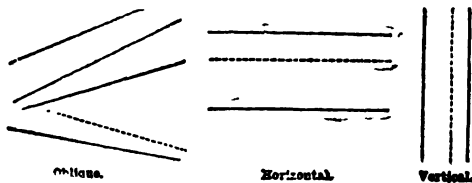
2. Lines that are always the same distance apart are called *Parallel* lines.



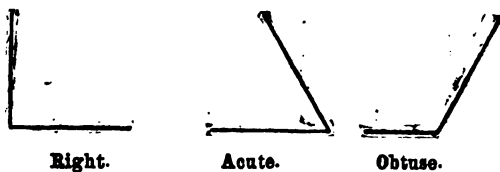
Parallel Lines

Are parallel straight lines drawn in different directions or in the same direction? If parallel straight lines are made very long will they ever meet? The teacher may show how to make two curved parallel lines by describing two circles from the same centre.

3. Straight lines may be drawn in various directions. A line drawn straight up and down is called a *vertical* line. A line drawn straight across from one side to the other is a *horizontal* line. A line drawn slanting downwards or upwards is called an *oblique* line.

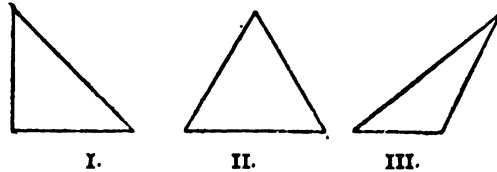


4. When two lines drawn in different directions meet each other they form an opening called an *angle*. The angle at which they meet is the difference of their directions. A vertical and horizontal line meeting each other form a *right angle*. When the opening is less than a right angle it is called an *acute angle*, and when greater than a right angle it is called an *obtuse angle*.



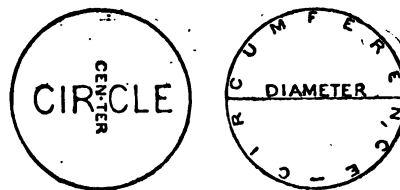
5. Figures that have three sides are called *triangles*. A *right-angled triangle* has one right angle. An *acute-angled triangle* has three acute angles. An *obtuse-angled triangle* has one obtuse angle. When the

three sides are each of the same length the triangle is *equilateral*. When two sides are equal it is called *isosceles*. When the three sides are unequal it is called a *scalene triangle*.



In the figure (I.) is a right-angled triangle and also isosceles; (II.) is an acute-angled triangle and equilateral; (III.) is an obtuse-angled triangle and scalene.

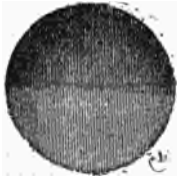
6. A *circle* is a figure contained by one curved line. This curved line is called the *circumference* and is such that every point of it is at the same distance from another point in the middle of the figure called the *centre*. The distance from the centre to the circumference is called the *radius*. The *diameter* is the straight line drawn from one side of the circumference through the centre to the other side. The diameter is thus double the radius.



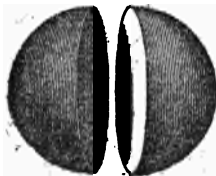
7. Anything which is exactly round in every way is called a *globe* or *sphere*. Any cut made in any way through a sphere is a circle. The largest cut, made through the centre of the sphere, is called a *great circle*; while the circles made by other cuts are called *small circles*. A *great circle* divides the sphere into two

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY.

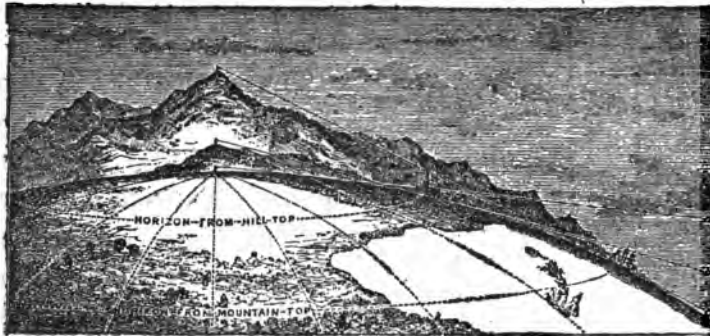
halves, each of which is called a *hemisphere*. The circumference of a great circle is the circumference or *measurement round* of the sphere. The diameter of a great circle is the diameter or *measurement through* of the sphere.



A Globe or Sphere.



Hemispheres.



LESSON IV.

THE EARTH'S FORM.

1. To what distance can you see objects on the earth's surface in the open country? Can you see farther if you go to the top of a house? In the above picture, who will see the sun rise first, the man on level ground, the man on the hill-top, or the man on the mountain? Why does the man on the top of the mountain see farthest? (Ans. Because the earth is round.)

2. Is there a line which limits or bounds our view all round? Does the sky seem to come down to the earth at this line? What is this line called? (Ans. The *horizon*). What is the horizon?

The horizon is the circle which bounds the visible part of the earth's surface.

3. In the picture notice the lines drawn from the men to touch the earth's surface. The lengths of these lines are the distances of their horizons, and show how far they can see objects on the earth's surface. Will the man on level ground see the top or bottom part of the building? Will he see the ship? Or the steamer? Why not?

4. Let some one stand who has ever travelled miles away from his home. Did the sky still seem to come down to the earth at a certain line? Was this horizon the same as you saw at home? The horizon you saw at home *seemed* to be the end of the earth's surface, but was it *really* so? Would you ever come to the end of the world if you were to travel farther and farther? Why not? If a fly were to light on an orange and travel round it, would it ever come to the end of the orange? Why not? What is the shape of the earth?

The earth is round.

5. What is the shape of this coin? What is the shape of this lead-pencil? What is the shape of this ball? Is the earth round like the coin, like the lead-pencil, or like the ball? What is the exact shape of the earth?

The earth is round nearly like a globe or sphere.

6. How many miles is it from the most eastern to the most western point of India? (Answer by the Teacher). How

far from the most northern point of India to the most southern? (Answer to be told). How many miles is it all round the world? (Answer: Nearly 25,000). What is the measurement round a sphere called? What is the name for the measurement through? What is the size of the earth?

The earth's circumference is nearly 25,000 miles and its diameter nearly 8,000 miles.

Formerly even the wisest men believed that if they travelled far enough in one direction they would come to the world's end. But in the years 1518-21 a navigator named Magellan sailed from Spain across the Atlantic, through Magellan's Straits, across the Pacific to the Philippine Islands, across the Indian Ocean to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence north through the Atlantic back to Spain. He thus *circumnavigated* the world and proved that the earth is round. Every year now many people travel for pleasure round the world. The usual route that Englishmen take is as follows. Starting from London they go by rail to Dover. Crossing by steamer the Straits of Dover to Calais, they then travel by rail through France and Italy to Brindisi. Thence they cross the Mediterranean by steamer to Alexandria in Egypt. Passing by rail through Egypt they sail by steamer from Suez down the Red sea to Aden, and through the Arabian sea to Bombay. Crossing India by rail to Calcutta they again proceed by steamer to Hongkong in China and Yokohama in Japan. Entering another steamer they cross the Pacific to San Francisco in America. They then cross that continent by rail to New York, from which they again take steamer to Liverpool in England, whence they travel by rail back to London. The whole journey can be performed in 71 or 72 days, but as they halt at different cities to see their places of interest, the usual time for the journey is six months, [Let the teacher trace these two journeys on the wall-map of the World.]



LESSON V.

THE EARTH'S ROTATION.

1. The earth seems to us a great plain placed in the centre of the universe, with sun, moon, and stars moving over and under it every day and night. It seems fixed and it is not easy to imagine that it is moving. Yet it is moving constantly and with great rapidity.

2. The first way in which the earth moves is that it turns round on itself, or *rotates*. On what does a wheel turn? (T. The earth does not turn on an *axle*.) On what does a spinning top turn? (T. the earth does not turn on a *peg* or *pivot*.) Our earth floats in space much the same as a balloon floats in the air. Suppose a balloon while floating in the air keeps turning round and round. Does it turn on an axle like a wheel? Does it turn on a pivot like a spinning top? What does it turn on

(Ans. It turns on itself.) Can you think of a line like the axle of a wheel on which it turns? Does this line really exist? What kind of a line is it? (Ans. It is an imaginary line.) On what does the earth turn? *It turns or rotates on an imaginary line called the Axis.*

What is the earth's Axis?

The axis of the earth is the imaginary line on which the earth rotates.

3. Let the teacher take an orange or a soft ball and stick a needle through the centre of it. If this ball be supposed to be the earth what is its axis? Holding the two ends of the needle make the ball turn round. Show that the two ends of the needle are the "turning points." One word for turning point is *pole*. What are the poles of the earth?

The Poles are the ends of the earth's axis.

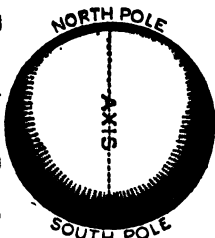
What names are given to the Poles?

The North Pole and the South Pole.

4. The North Pole of the earth's axis points towards a star called the Polar Star. In the northern part of the sky there is a well known cluster of stars, called in England The Great Bear, and in India the Seven *Rishis*. If we draw an imaginary line joining the two bright outside stars of this cluster and suppose this line continued it will pass through another bright star exactly in the north part of the sky. This star is the Polar Star.

What is the North Pole?

The North Pole is the end of the earth's axis nearest the Polar Star.



What is the South Pole?

The South Pole is the end of the earth's axis farthest from the Polar Star.

What is the most northern point on the earth? What is the most southern point on the earth?



LESSON VI.

DAY AND NIGHT.

[In this lesson the teacher requires a school-globe and a lighted lamp or candle. As a substitute for a school globe, a soft ball pierced through with a wire will do.]

1. When I place this globe before the light, how much of it is lighted up? Which half receives no light? As the globe is turned round on itself does every part receive the light in succession? When I carry the light round the globe is not every part lighted up in succession? Which is the easier way of lighting every part of the globe in turn?

2. In the same manner as the globe is lighted by the lamp so is our earth by the sun. The earth rotates on its own axis once in 24 hours. During that time each part of the earth's surface is alternately presented to, and turned away from, the sun. When any place on the earth's surface

is facing the sun it is *day*, and when it is turned away from the sun it is *night*, for that place.

3. What causes day and night ?

The earth turns round on its axis, one-half of its surface being always towards the sun ; this half has then day and the other half night.

4. How often does the earth turn round on its axis ?

The earth turns round once in twenty-four hours.

5. Why does the sun appear to rise in the east and set in the west ?

Because the earth turns round from west to east, and the east therefore comes opposite the sun first.

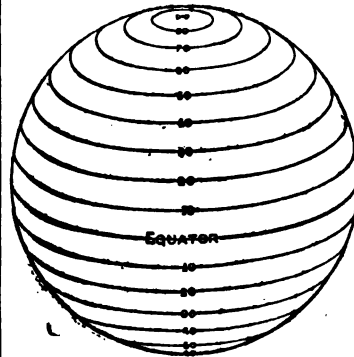
LESSON VII.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

1. What is the most northern point on the globe ? What is the point directly opposite called ? Place your finger half way between the Poles, on the line that goes right round the globe. This line is called the Equator. What figure is this line ? Is this circle nearer the North or the South Pole ? If the globe were cut through this circle what would the two parts be called ? This circle is called the Equator, because it divides the surface of the earth into two *equal* parts. That half of the earth's surface between the Equator and the North Pole is called the Northern Hemisphere ; the other half between the Equator and the South Pole is called the Southern Hemisphere.

What is the Equator ?

The Equator is an imaginary circle round the earth midway between the Poles.



2. If a fly were to alight on a ball, and we wished to tell some one exactly on what part of the ball the fly is, would it be easy to do

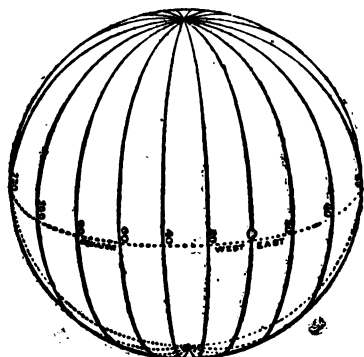
so ? If the ball were marked all over with lines like the school-globe, could we then tell where the fly is ? What is the use of the lines on the surface of the school-globe ? (Ans. To enable us to tell the exact position of places.)

Some of the lines are circles drawn parallel to the Equator. Are these great circles or small circles ? The whole circumference of the globe measured round the Poles is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts called *degrees*. Thus there are 90 degrees from the North Pole to the Equator, 90 degrees from the Equator to the South Pole, 90 degrees from the South Pole round again to the Equator, and 90 degrees from the Equator back to the North Pole. The circles in the picture are drawn at equal distances of 10 degrees from each other. These circles are called *Parallels of Latitude*. The Latitude of a place means its distance from the Equator towards the North Pole or towards the South Pole. Are the latitude circles all the same length round ? Imaginary lines like these are supposed to be drawn on the Earth's surface.

What is the latitude of a place ?

The latitude of a place is its distance in degrees North or South of the Equator.

3. In order to fix the position of a place on the surface of the earth, it is necessary not only to know its distance north



or south of the Equator but also to know its distance east or west. For this purpose imaginary lines are supposed to be drawn from

north to south all round the world. These lines will be all great circles passing through the north and south poles. The Equator is divided into 360 degrees, and through every division of 10 degrees one of these circles passes. These circles are called *meridians*, and by these *longitude* is measured. Longitude means distance east or west of some fixed meridian. The fixed meridian in common use is that which passes through Greenwich, a famous observatory near London. What is the longitude of a place ?

The longitude of a place is its distance east or west from some fixed meridian, called the first meridian.

4. As the Earth rotates from west to east, it follows that a place to the East comes opposite the sun earlier than a place to the west. Hence the sun is vertical over a place to the east before it is vertical over a place to the west. In other words it is mid-day with places to the east before it is mid-day with places to the west. Now the earth rotates round the sun once in 24 hours, and there being 360 degrees of longitude, it

therefore rotates through 15 degrees of longitude in one hour. Thus a place A which is 15 degrees east of a place B will have its mid-day one hour earlier; that is, when it is noon at A it will be only eleven o'clock in the forenoon at B. Difference of longitude may thus be reckoned as difference of time, allowing 15 degrees for every hour. If a place is in east longitude its time is earlier, if in west longitude its time is later. Calcutta is 8 degrees east longitude from Madras, what time is it at Calcutta when it is noon at Madras? Boston is in 70 degrees west longitude, what time is it at Greenwich when it is noon at Boston? Where will it be mid-night when it is noon at Calcutta ?

5. How is latitude reckoned? Latitude is either north or south. It is reckoned from the Equator where the latitude is 0 degrees, to the North or South Pole where the latitude is 90 degrees.

How is longitude reckoned? Longitude is reckoned 180 degrees east and west from the first meridian, or half-way round the world either way.

What is the length of the Equator in miles? What is the length of the parallel of latitude at the North Pole? What is the length of the first meridian all round? What are the lengths of the other meridians? What is the distance from the North to the South Pole? What is the length of a degree of latitude? Are the degrees of longitude of equal lengths? What is the length of a degree of longitude at the Equator? What is the length of a degree of longitude at the North Pole? How many miles per hour does a person on the Equator move as the earth rotates round the sun?

LESSON VIII.

THE EARTH'S REVOLUTION.

1. It has been said that the Earth floats in space much the same as a balloon floats in the air. But it does not remain in the same place. It is continually moving through space.

2. Astronomers, that is men who devote their time to watching the heavenly bodies, tell us that there

are two kinds of stars, (1) fixed stars, and (2) *planets* or wandering stars. The planets move round the sun in paths that are nearly circular. Our earth is also a planet and travels round the sun once a year. Its distance from the sun is about 92 million miles; and as it travels round the circumference of a circle, of which this large distance is the radius, once in 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, it follows that the earth is moving through space at the great rate of 68,000 miles per hour. This yearly motion of the earth round the sun is called the earth's *Revolution*.

3. The earth's revolution round the sun is the cause of the varying length of the day and of the seasons. If the earth's axis formed a right angle with the line joining the Earth and the sun, every part of its surface would always be equally lighted up by day and equally in the shade by night. But the Earth's axis continually points towards the north star, and as it does not form a right angle with the radius of its path, it follows that the angle which these two lines make is continually changing all through the year. In our winter the North Pole is turned away from the sun, and in our summer it is turned towards the sun. At only two periods in the year is the earth's axis at right angles to the line joining it and the sun, and then we have equal day and night all over the world. These two periods are called the *equinoxes* and fall on the 22nd of March and the 22nd of September.

4. Some pupils are puzzled to understand how it is that, since the earth is round and floats in space, the people on the other side of the earth from us do not fall *downward*.

All bodies in the universe are subject to a certain law called the law of *Gravitation*. That law may be thus stated—"All bodies attract each other with a force proportional to their size and nearness." By this law bodies on the earth's surface have *weight*. The weight of a body is the force with which it is attracted to the centre of the earth. The weight of a body is that which causes it to fall towards the centre of the earth. Hence *down* means towards the centre of the earth, and *up* means away from the centre of the earth. Thus there is no more reason why people on the other side of the world should fall *downward* than that we should fall *upward*. It is this force of gravi-

ation which pulls a stone down to the earth when we throw it into the air. We do not see the force but it must be there, otherwise the stone would not fall. It is the same force of Gravitation which keeps the earth and the other planets in their places moving round the sun.

5. The names of the planets in the order of their nearness to the sun are Mercury, Venus, The Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. For all these as for our world the Sun is the source of light and heat. They all rotate round their axes and consequently have days and nights like the earth. The periods of their revolution round the sun,—in other words the lengths of the year,—are different. For instance in Mercury the year is only 88 days, while in Jupiter it is 4,332 days.

6. While the earth is travelling round the sun, another heavenly body which we call the *Moon*, keeps all the time revolving round the earth. The Moon makes a complete revolution round the Earth in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, which period is called a *month*.

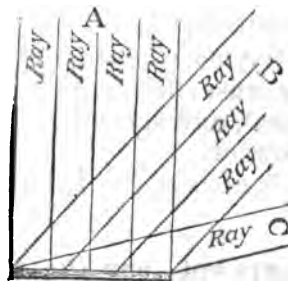
LESSON IX.

CLIMATE.

1. Where does our heat come from ?
Our heat comes from the rays of the sun.

When do the rays of the sun give most heat ?

The sun's rays give most heat when they fall vertically upon any part of the earth.



When do the sun's rays give least heat ?

The sun's rays give least heat when they are oblique.

In the picture which rays will give most heat? Which will give least? Do you get more heat from a fire by standing directly in front of it, or on one side?

2. At what time of the day are the sun's rays most vertical? When are they most slanting? Why is it cooler in the morning than at mid-day? Why is the night cooler than the day? What is the hottest part of the day?

3. By the aid of the school globe or the ball with a needle through it and a lamp show that the sun's rays are most direct over those parts of the earth's surface near the Equator. Show also by inclining the axis from the line joining the centre of the globe and the lamp that the days are longer in summer than in winter.

Is the sun higher up in the sky in summer or in winter? In which of these seasons are the sun's rays most vertical? Is it hotter in summer or in winter? If you want to get very warm do you stand before the fire a long time or only for a short time? In what season are the days longest? In what season are the nights longest?

4. Why do we receive most heat from the sun in summer?

We receive most heat from the sun in summer because, firstly, his rays are then most vertical, and secondly, because the days are longer.

Why is it always hot in places near the Equator?

It is always hot near the Equator because there the sun's rays are always nearly vertical.

Why is it always cold at places near the poles?

It is always cold at places near the Poles because there the sun does not shine sometimes for months, and when it does shine the rays are always very oblique or slanting.

5. Has any one ever heard of the Himalaya Mountains? What is the meaning of the word Himalaya? Why are these mountains so called? (Ans. Because they are always covered with snow.) Is snow produced by heat or cold? Are the Himalaya mountains near the Equator or near the Pole? Are they in a hot or in a cold country? Are they cold at the top or at the foot of the mountains? What effect has height on the heat of a place?

The heat always becomes less as we ascend heights.

6. What is meant by the *climate* of a place?

The climate of a place means the kind of weather, whether hot or cold, wet or dry, of that place.

On what two things does the climate of a place mostly depend?

The climate of a place depends mostly on the latitude or distance from the Equator and on the altitude or height above the level ground.

LESSON X.

ZONES OF CLIMATE.

[The school globe or wall-map of the world should be used with this lesson].

1. Where is the hottest part of the earth's surface?

The hottest part of the earth's surface is in a broad band or belt extending on each side of the Equator.



The zones : viewed from the North Pole.

What is this belt called ?

It is called the Torrid Zone.

(Torrid means scorching or roasting. Zone means belt.)

2. Where are the coldest parts of the earth ?

The coldest parts are in the region of the Poles.

What names are given to these parts ?

The region round the North Pole is called the North Frigid Zone and that round the South Pole is called the South Frigid Zone.

3. What is the name of the zone between the North Frigid and the Torrid Zone ?

The North Temperate Zone.

What is the name of the zone between the South Frigid and the Torrid Zone ?

The South Temperate Zone.

4. What line is the boundary between the Torrid and North Temperate Zones ?

The Tropic of Cancer.

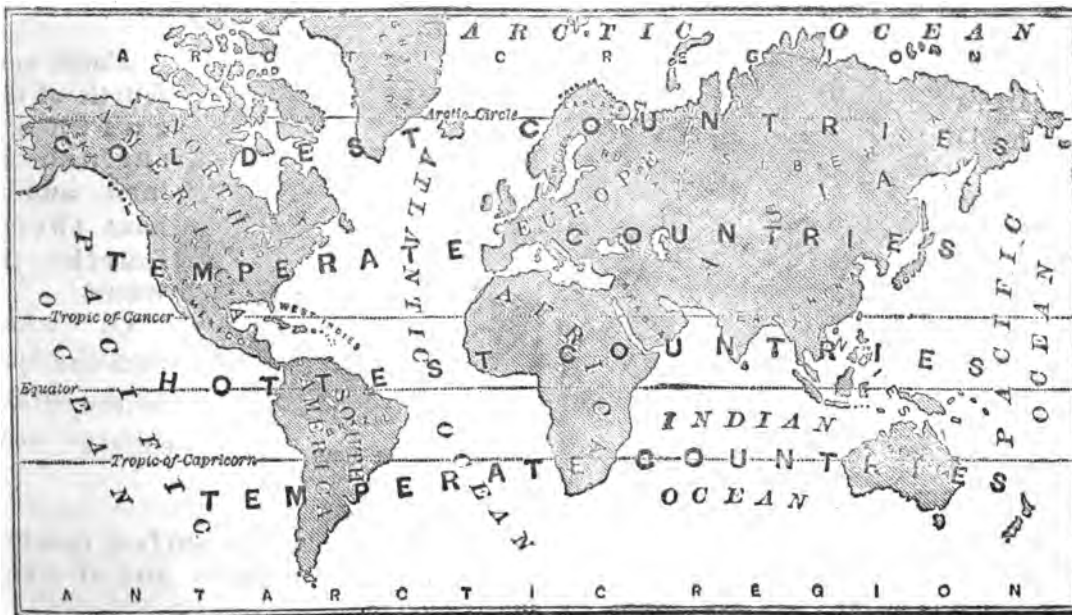
What is the boundary line between the South Temperate and the Torrid Zone called ?

The Tropic of Capricorn.

What lines bound the Frigid Zones ?

The Arctic circle on the north, and the Antarctic circle on the south.

5. Point out the Tropic of Cancer. Point out the Tropic of Capricorn. What Zone is between these ? The Torrid Zone is about 45 degrees wide ; what part of the circumference of the Earth is that ? How many miles wide is the Torrid Zone ? What two great divisions of land have their greater portion in the Torrid Zone ? Which Zone has the most land in it ?



Mercator Map, showing Countries by Climate.

In what Zone is Southern India? Between what circles is the North Temperate Zone?

LESSON XI.

MAPS.

1. Let the teacher take the wall-map of Asia and lay it flat down on the floor with the top of the map towards the North.

What is a map?

A map is a representation, on a flat surface, of any part of the surface of the earth.

2. Is the earth's surface curved or flat? Is the map curved or flat? Does then the map represent the earth's surface exactly?

How is the earth's surface supposed to be seen in a map?

A map represents the earth's surface as it would be seen by a person looking down from a great height.

3. As the map lies on the floor make

a boy point towards the north, towards the east, towards the south, and towards the west, in succession. Then hang the map on the wall.

What part of the map is the north?

The top of the map is the north.

What part of the map is the south?

The bottom of the map is the south.

What part of the map is the east?

The right-hand side of the map is the east.

What part of the map is the west?

The left-hand side of the map is the west.

Is north the direction of the roof of this room? Is the floor of this room on the south? Point to the north side of this room. Point to the south side of the room. On the map point to the east. Point to the northwest on the map. To the southeast.

LESSON XII.

LAND AND WATER.

1. Of what is the earth's surface made up?

The earth's surface is made up of land and water.

In the picture the two halves, or hemispheres, are shown, with the land and water upon each.

How much of the earth's surface is land, and how much is water?



Eastern Hemisphere.



Western Hemisphere.

About one-fourth of the earth's surface is land, and about three-fourths is water.

Of what does the land of the earth's surface consist?

The land of the earth's surface consists of two very large parts and of many smaller parts.

What are the names of the two very large parts ?

That in the Eastern Hemisphere is called the Old World ; and the other in the Western Hemisphere is called the New World.

[The New World is so called because it was not known to the ancients. It was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492 A. D.]



The Old World.

2. What is a *continent* ?

A continent is the largest division of land.

(*Continent* means "held together." A continent is so called because it is nowhere separated by water.)

Name the continents of the Old World ?

The continents of the Old World are Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Which continent of the Old World is the largest? Which is the smallest? Which extends furthest east? Which extends furthest south? Which is nearest the South Pole? In what direction from Asia is Europe? Which continent do we live in? In what direction are the continents narrowest? Whether is the greater mass of land north or south of the Equator?



The New World.

3. What are the continents of the New World?

The continents of the New World are North America and South America.

Which is nearest the North Pole? Which is nearest the South Pole? In what direction from North America is South America? Which of these extends furthest west? Where is North America broadest? Where is it narrowest? Where is South America broadest? Where narrowest?

4. What is an Ocean?

An ocean is the largest division of water.

Is the water on the earth's surface all joined together? Are the different portions entirely separated by land?

What are the names of the different oceans?

The Atlantic Ocean, The Pacific Ocean, The Indian Ocean, The Arctic Ocean, and The Antarctic Ocean.

In this picture point to the Old World. Point to the New World. Point to the water between the two. What name is marked on this body of water? On what side of the New World does it lie? In what direction is the Atlantic Ocean from the Old World?

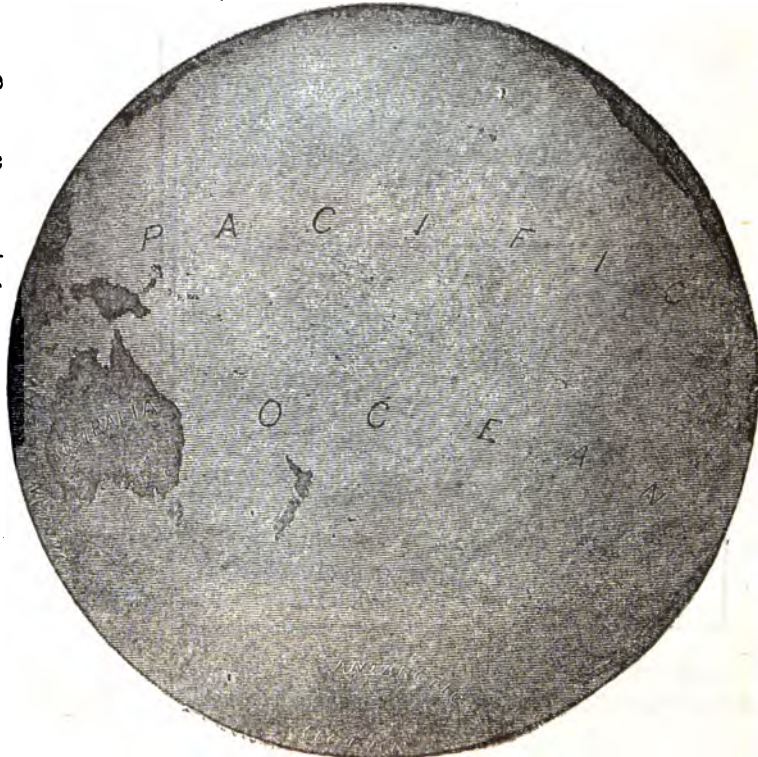
Where is the Atlantic Ocean?

The Atlantic Ocean is situated between the west side of the Old World and the east side of the New World.

5. In this picture what name is marked on the great body of water? On what side of the Old World does the Pacific Ocean lie? On what side of the New World does it lie? Which is broader, the Atlantic ocean or the Pacific ocean? Which is the largest ocean on the surface of the



The Atlantic Ocean.



The Pacific Ocean.

earth? (Ans. The Pacific ocean.)

6. In the picture of section 2. what is the ocean called which lies south of Asia?

Near which pole is the Arctic Ocean? Where is the Antarctic Ocean? Is the water of the oceans salt or fresh?

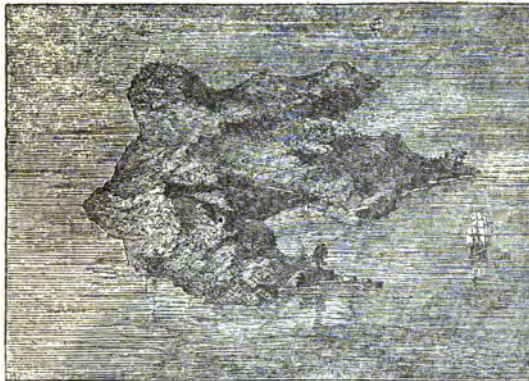
The water of the oceans is salt.

LESSON XIII.

NATURAL FEATURES OF THE LAND.

1. What is an island?

An island is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.



Picture of an Island.



Map of the same Island.

Name any island you have ever heard of. What is the largest island in the world? (Ans. Australia).

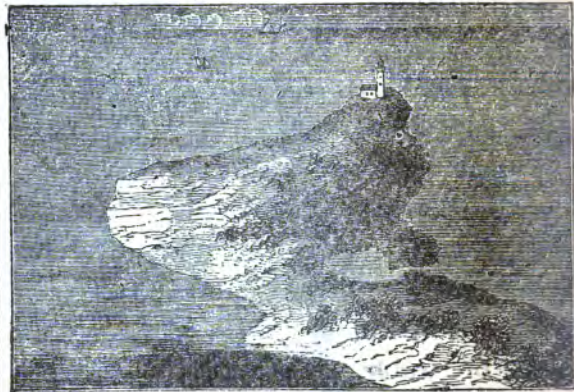
What island is near the southern point of India? Is the island in the picture flat or hilly? Is the map of the island flat? How are the hills shown in the map? Let the pupils copy the map.

What is the name of a number of islands near each other?

A number of islands near each other, is called a group.

2. What is a *peninsula*?

A peninsula is a part of the land nearly surrounded by water.



Picture of a Peninsula and Isthmus.



Map of the same Peninsula and Isthmus.

What is an *isthmus*?

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions.

In the picture point to the peninsula. Point to the isthmus. In the map point to the isthmus. Is a peninsula the same as an island? How might a peninsula be made into an island? Why is India called a peninsula? What is the name of the isth-

mus between Asia and Africa? How has Africa been made an island? (Ans. By the Suez Canal.) Let the pupils copy the map on their slates.

3. What is a *cape*?

A cape is a point of land running out into the water.

In the picture of a peninsula point out a cape. In the map of an island point out *two* capes. What is the cape to the south of India called? (Ans. Cape Comorin.)

Is a cape ever called by any other name?

A cape is sometimes called a promontory, a point, or a head.

4. What is meant by the *coast* or *shore*?

The coast, or shore, means that part of the land which borders on the water.

In the picture of an island trace the coast line. In the map of a peninsula carry your finger all along the shore. What is the name of the east coast of India? (Ans. The Coromandel coast.) What is the name of the southwest coast of India? (Ans. The Malabar coast.)

LESSON XIV.

NATURAL FEATURES OF THE LAND CONTINUED.

1. What is a plain?

A plain is a portion of low and nearly level land.

Can you see any plain from here? Are there any plains in India? Name some of them? (Ans. The Gangetic Plain, The Plain of the Indus.) What is a barren plain called? (Ans. A desert.) Name a desert in India. (Ans. The Rajputana desert.)

2. What is a table-land or plateau?

A table-land or plateau is a plain at some height above the sea level.

What is the plateau in the centre of India called? (Ans. The Deccan.)

Are there any other names for plains?

Plains are also called prairies, steppes, savannas, and pampas.

What is an oasis?

An oasis is a fertile spot in a desert.



An Oasis.

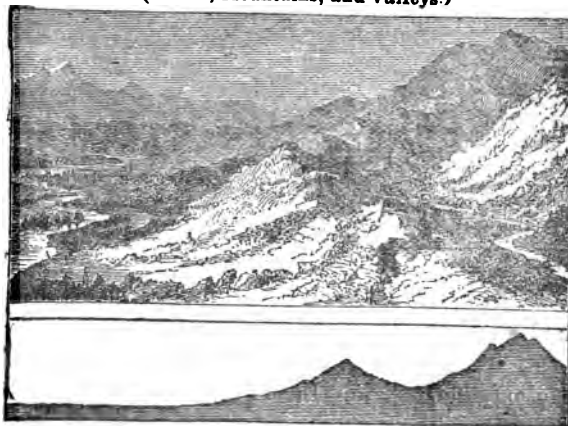
3. What is a mountain?

A mountain is land rising much higher than the general surface. A hill is lower than a mountain.

In the picture of an island point out a hill. How is this hill represented on the map? How are mountains generally arranged? (Ans. In chains.) Name the chain of mountains on the north of India? Which mountain is the highest in the world? (Ans. Mount Everest). Where is it? (Ans. In Nepal.) What is its height? (Ans. 29,000 feet). What is the *base* of a mountain? What are the *slopes* of a mountain? (Ans. Its inclined sides.) What is the *summit* of a mountain? What is the *crest* of a mountain chain? (Ans. The line along the tops of the mountains composing it.)

What is a volcano? (Ans. A volcano is a mountain that sends forth smoke, ashes and melted matter called *lava*, through an opening in its summit called its *crater*.)

(Plains, Mountains, and Valleys.)



Section of country showing differences of elevation.

4. What is a valley?

A valley is a low land between hills or mountains.

In the above picture what is the low land to the left called? What is the very high land on the right called? What is the lower portion of land in the centre called? What is the narrow deep portion between these called? If a cut were made down through the ground from the trees on the river bank across to the mountain on the right, you would have a *section* of the country, as in the drawing below the picture. This shows the heights of the plain on the left, of the hill next it, of the valley next that, and of the mountain on the right. Make the pupils copy the section of country on their slates.

LESSON XV.

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

1. What is a sea?

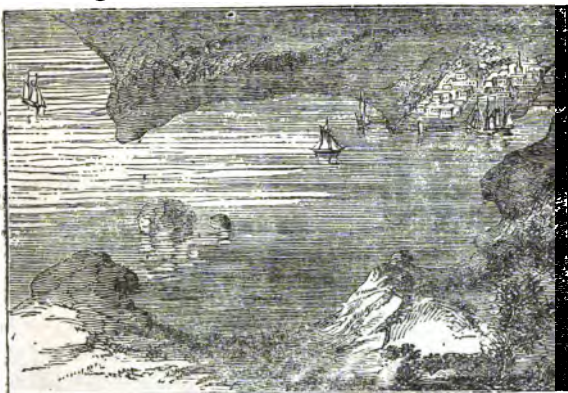
A sea is a body of salt water smaller than an ocean, and more or less surrounded by land.

What sea is on the west of India?

(Ans. The Arabian sea.)

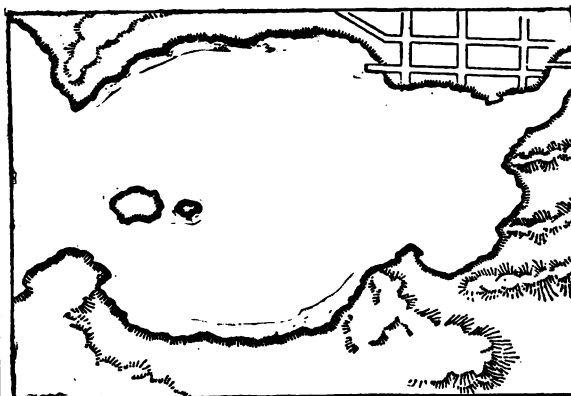
2. What is a bay or gulf?

A bay or gulf is a portion of water running into the land.



Picture of a Bay.

If the water in this map were to be land, and the land water, what portion of land would it represent? (Ans. A peninsula). What is the name of the bay on the east of India? (Ans. The bay of Bengal.)



Map of the same Bay.

3. What is a strait?

A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water.



Picture of a Strait.



Map of the same Strait.

What other names are sometimes used for strait?

A channel, which is a wide strait, and a sound, which is a narrow strait. into the ocean or some other body of water.

What is the name of the strait between India and Ceylon? What natural feature of the land corresponds to a strait? Let the pupils copy the map of a strait.

What is the source of a river?

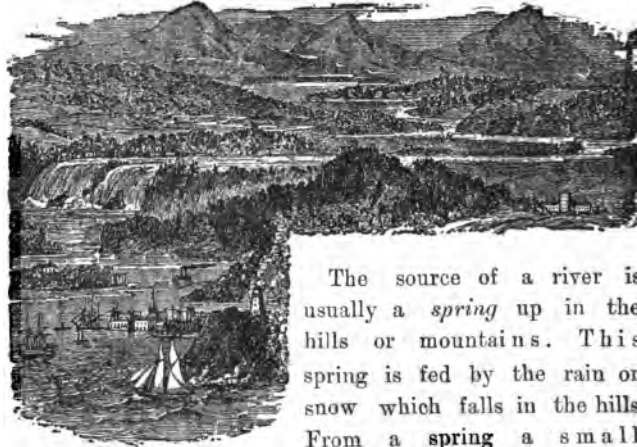
The source of a river is where it rises or begins.

4. What is a lake?

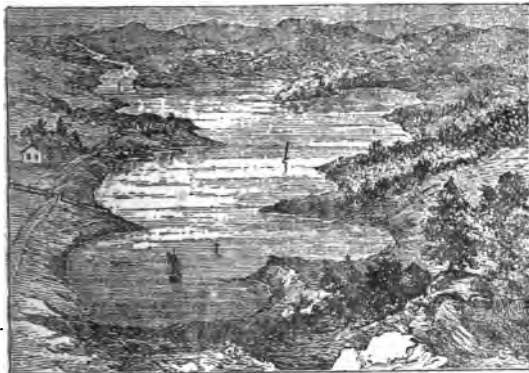
A lake is a body of water wholly surrounded by land.

What is the difference between an island and a lake? Are there any large lakes in India? What is the largest fresh water lake in the world? (Ans. Lake Superior, in America).

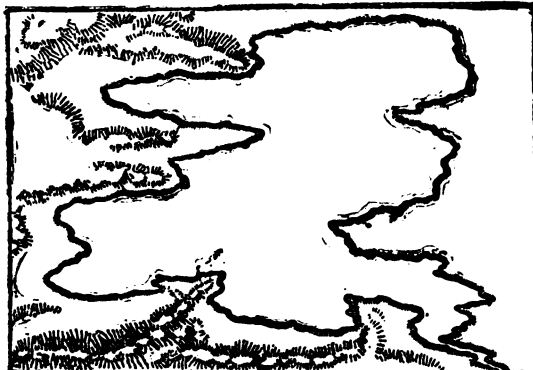
Salt water lakes are sometimes called *seas*; as the Caspian Sea. Let the pupils copy out the map of a lake.



The source of a river is usually a *spring* up in the hills or mountains. This spring is fed by the rain or snow which falls in the hills. From a spring a small



Picture of a lake.



Map of the same lake.

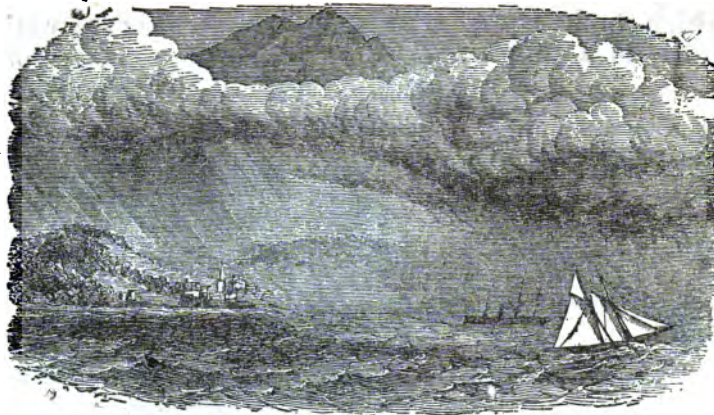
A river from source to mouth. thread of water, called a *brook* or *rivulet* flows down the hillside. Several of these brooks or branches unite to form a river. In the picture the whole course of a river is shown from its source to its mouth. We see the small stream at first bending several times round the foot of the mountains. Then we see a place where it broadens out and forms a lake. After issuing from the lake we see it joined by another river, which is called a *tributary*. Further on, still following the slope of the land, we see a place where the land falls abruptly forming a *precipice*. Over this too the river falls in the form of a *waterfall* or *cataract*. Thence it flows on smooth, deep, and wide, fertilising the soil and bearing ships upon its waters, until it empties itself into the ocean. We see then that the rain which falls on the mountains flows down the slope of the country to the sea. But where does the rain come from? The rain comes from the clouds. Where do the clouds come from? The clouds come from the sea. The heat of the sun is continually turning the surface water of the sea into vapour or mist. This vapour rises in the air and forms clouds. The winds blow the clouds away over the country till they strike against the cold summits of the mountains. The cold turns the vapour into water and it falls in the form of rain. Hence the river comes from the sea and goes back to the sea. This continual round is called the

5. What is a river?

A river is a stream of fresh-water flowing

circulation of the waters.

The sun draws up vapour from the ocean, the vapour is carried in the clouds to the mountain tops, and there falls as rain or snow.



What is meant by vegetation?

Vegetation means all the forms of plant-life.

What kind of vegetation is found in the Torrid Zone.

The Torrid Zone nourishes a rank and luxuriant vegetation, especially in those parts where rain is abundant.

Give examples of the vegetation of the Torrid Zone?

(Ans. Palms, plantains, tall grasses, the Banyan tree.)

What kind of vegetation is found in the Temperate Zones?

The Temperate Zones are distinguished by the great variety of useful plants they produce.

Give examples of the vegetation of the Temperate Zones. (Ans. The oak, pine, wheat, barley, apple.)

LESSON XVI. PLANTS.

1. Name the kinds of grain which grow in this district.

Name the kinds of vegetables which grow here.

Name the kinds of fruit which grow here. Name the kinds of trees growing in this part of the country.

Where do all these things grow out of? What name

can be applied to all these things? Whether do most plants grow in hot or in cold countries? Whether do plants grow more rapidly in moist or in dry weather?

Upon what does the vegetation of a country depend?

Plants require heat and moisture. The hotter and more moist a country is the more rapidly do plants grow.



Plants by Zones.

2. In what Zone are the hottest parts of the earth? Where are the coldest parts of the earth? Do many plants grow in a desert? Why not?

(peach, vine, flax, potatoes.)

What kind of vegetation is found in the Frigid Zones?

The only vegetation of these cold regions consists of mosses, lichens, and dwarfed willows, birches, and firs.

3. Are plants useful to man? In what way are plants useful to man?

Plants supply man with food, beverages, clothing, and shelter.

What are the five kinds of food plants? (Ans. Grain, vegetables, fruits, spices, and medicines).

Give the names of all the kinds of grain you know. (Ans. Wheat, Rice, Barley, Indian-corn, Bajra &c.) Give the names of all the kinds of garden vegetables you know. (Ans. Cabbage, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, &c.) Give the names of all the fruits you know.

(Ans. Mangoes, Plantains, Dates, Apples, Peaches &c.) Give the names of spice plants. (Ans. Cinnamon, Pepper, Cloves &c.) Give the names of any Medicines obtained from plants. (Ans. Camphor, Opium, Quinine &c.)

What beverages are supplied by plants? (Ans. *First*, non-alcoholic, as Tea and Coffee; *Secondly*, alcoholic, as wine, beer, brandy.)

What plants supply man with clothing? (Ans. Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Jute, &c.)

Name some trees that are used for building houses to supply man with shelter. (Ans. Oak, mahogany, oak, &c.)

Name some other useful things that we get from trees. (Ans. India-rubber, gutta-percha, paper, dyes, &c.)

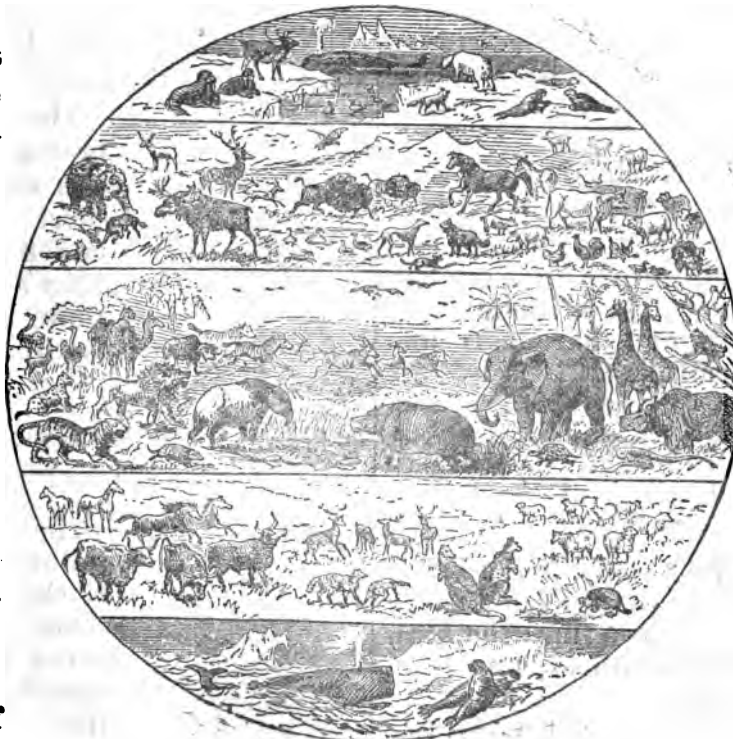
LESSON XVII.
ANIMALS.

1. Into what two classes are Animals usually divided?

Animals are usually divided into vertebrate or back-boned animals and invertebrate, or animals which have no back-bone.

Name the different kinds of vertebrate animals.

The kinds of vertebrate



Animals by Zones.

- animals are
- (1) Mammals,
 - (2) Birds,
 - (3) Reptiles,
 - (4) Fishes.

Mammals are animals which nourish their young with milk. Give examples. *Birds* are animals which have the power of flying in the air. Give examples. *Reptiles* are animals which crawl along the ground. Give examples. *Fishes* are animals which have the power of living in water. Give examples.

What name is usually given to the most common invertebrate animals?

Invertebrate animals are usually called insects.

Give examples.

2. Name animals that are used as beasts of burden. Name animals that are used for food. Name animals from which we get cloth. Name animals which furnish leather. What animal gives us silk? What is fur? What is the flesh of the sheep called? Name some game-birds. Name animals noted for their fierceness. What is the largest land animal? What is the largest sea animal? To which class of animals does the whale belong?

3. What are the animals of the Torrid Zone noted for?

The wild animals of the Torrid Zone are noted for their size, strength, or fierceness; the birds, for their brilliant plumage; the reptiles, for their size; and the insects, for their great number and poisonous nature.

Give examples of each of these kinds in the Torrid Zone. (Ans. Elephant, Rhinoceros, Tiger; Peacock, Parrot, Bird of Paradise; Crocodile, Python; Scorpion, Centipede, Mosquito.)

What are the animals of the Temperate Zones noted for?

The animals of the Temperate Zones are noted for their utility to man; the birds for the sweetness of their song; reptiles are few and harmless; and insects are generally small.

Examples:—Horse, Dog, Sheep, Deer; Thrushes, Larks, Linnets; Frogs, Lizards; Bee, Silk-worm Flies.

What can you tell about the animals of the Frigid Zone?

Animal life is very scarce in the Frigid Zone; many live in the sea, but the few land animals afford good furs; the birds have usually white feathers; and there are very few insects.

Give examples. (Ans. Whale, Seal, Walrus; Polar Bear, Sable, Ermine; Ptarmigan, Bunting, Sea-fowl.

LESSON XVIII.

RACES OF MEN.

1. How many races of men are there?
There are five races of men, the Negro, the Malay, the Mongolian, the Red Indian, and the Caucasian.

How are these races distinguished from each other?

These races are distinguished from each other partly by the colour of the skin, partly by the kind of hair, and partly by the formation of the head and face.



Negro.

2. How is the Negro race known?

The Negro has a pure black skin, short black woolly hair, flat and low forehead, lips large and protruding, and short

chin. They are mostly found in Africa.

3. How is the Malay race known?



Malay.

The Malay has a brown skin, black stiff hair, broad face, short head, with prominent nose and lips. They are found in the Malayan Peninsula and the islands of the

Pacific ocean.

4. What are the distinguishing marks of the Mongolian race?



Mongol.

The Mongol has a yellow skin, straight black hair, short head, round face, high cheekbones, broad nose, and eyes slanting down at the inner corners. Their home is Central

and Eastern Asia.

5. What can you say of the Red Indian race ?



Red Indian.

The Red Indian or Native American race have a red or copper-coloured skin, straight black hair, medium sized head, broad and low forehead, large and prominent nose,

high cheek bones, and thin lips. They are found in America chiefly in the extreme North and South.

6. What are the characteristics of the Caucasian race ?



Caucasian.

The Caucasian has generally a fair complexion, soft and flowing hair, broad and usually long head regular features high brow and straight set eyes. The hair of the beard is stronger than

in any of the other races. They are now found all over the world but their original home is Europe and South-western Asia.

7. What are civilized races ?

Those that are most intelligent and powerful and that lead the world.

Which of the five races is most civilized ?

What are the least civilized races called ?

They are called savages or barbarians.

Which races are most savage ?

Which race has the most people ? (Ans. The Caucasian). Which is next ? (Ans. The Mongolian.) Next ? (Ans. The Negro). Which race has the fewest people ? (Ans. The Red Indian.)

LESSON XIX.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

1. What is necessary to keep us alive ? (Ans. Food, clothing, and shelter.) How long can a man live without food ? Is food a want of the body or of the soul ? What kind of a want is food ? (Ans. A physical want.)

What is the first physical need or want of man ?

The first physical want of man is food ?

Name an animal whose flesh is used for food.

Name a vegetable used as food. Name a mineral used as food. (Ans. Salt.)

What three classes of food are used by man ?

Animal vegetable and mineral food.

What three classes of animals are used as food ?

(Ans. Beasts, Birds, and Fishes.) Name a domestic beast used as food. A wild beast used as food ? A domestic bird used as food ? A wild bird used as food ? What are wild beasts and birds used as food called ?

(Ans. Game.)

Name kinds of fishes used as food.

What parts of vegetables are eaten as food ? (Ans. Roots, Stalks and Leaves, Grains, Fruits.) Give examples of roots used as food. (Ans. Potatoes, Beet, Yams, &c.) Name plants whose stalks and leaves furnish food. (Ans. Sugar-cane, Tea plant, Cabbage &c.) Name all the kinds of food grains you know, (Ans. Wheat, Barley, Rice, Jowar, &c.) Name fruits that are used as food. (Ans. Apples, Peaches, Nuts, Melons &c.)

What kind of food is eaten in cold countries ? (Ans. Mainly animal.) What kind of food is eaten in hot countries ? (Ans. Mainly vegetable.) What kinds of food are eaten in temperate countries ? (Ans. Partly animal and partly vegetable.)

2. What is the second physical want of man ?

The want of clothing.

What clothing-materials are supplied by animals?

Wool, Fur, Leather, Silk.

What clothing materials are supplied by plants?

Cotton, Linen, India-rubber.

In what kind of countries is clothing most required? Where is clothing not much wanted? (Ans. In hot countries.)

3. What is the third physical want of man?

The want of shelter.

What does a bee construct for shelter? A bird? A bear? What kinds of dwellings has man made for shelter? (Ans. Caves, Tents, Huts, Houses.) Which of these is used by civilized man? What are used in building a house? Give one name for all these things. (Ans. Building materials.) Name some kinds of minerals used for building materials. (Ans. Brick, stone, lime, iron, lead, glass.) What building materials are supplied by the vegetable kingdom? (Ans. Wood, Cloth, India-rubber.) Name some trees that supply good wood for buildings. (Ans. Teak, sal, bamboo.) What productions of the animal kingdom are sometimes used for building materials? (Ans. skins.)

LESSON XX.

THE OCCUPATIONS OF MAN.

1. How do men obtain food, clothing, and shelter? (Ans. By work.) Are all men engaged in the same kind of work? What are the kinds of work called? (Ans. Occupations). What is Agriculture?

Agriculture is the occupation of men who cultivate the soil for the purpose of procuring vegetable productions suitable for food and clothing.

What is the occupation of a farmer?

What occupation is closely connected with Agriculture? (Ans. Grazing.)

What is Grazing?



Agriculture.

Grazing is the care bestowed in raising flocks and herds of animals which supply food and clothing.

2. Are the grains, cotton, wool and the like produced by agriculture ready for our immediate use? What do we make from wheat? What from cotton? From wool? What is the process of making these things called? (Ans. Manufacturing).

What is Manufacturing?



Manufacturing.

Manufacturing is the occupation of men who work up, either by the hand or by machinery, natural products

into forms suitable for use.

What kinds of power are generally used for machinery? (Ans. Water power, steam power, and wind power.) Name any kinds of factories you have seen or heard of. (Ans. Cotton factory, Flour mill, Saw mill &c.)

3. Name some articles made of iron. Name five metals. Name a mineral used for fuel. Where are minerals obtained? What is the process of obtaining them called?

What is mining?



Mining.

Mining is the occupation of men who obtain metals and minerals from within the earth.

What are the different kinds of mines? (Ans. Coal mines, Iron

mines &c.)

4. Does a farmer require all the grain his farm produces? What does he do with the surplus? Does a farmer need many things not produced by his farm? How does he obtain these? Is all the cotton, tea, indigo, produced in India consumed in this country? Name some things required here that are not produced in India? Where do they come from?

What are exports?

Exports are the products sent out of a country.

What are imports?

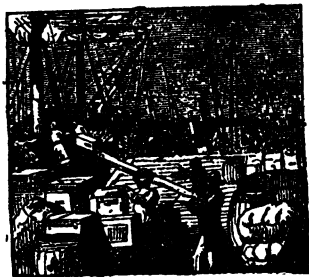
Imports are the products brought into a country.

Name some things exported from India.

Name some things imported into India.

What is commerce?

Commerce is the occupation of men who exchange the products of one country, or part of a country, with those of another.



Commerces.

What is domestic commerce? (Ans. Trade carried on between different parts of the same country.) What is foreign commerce? (Ans. Trade carried on between two different coun-

tries. How is commerce carried on? (Ans. By means of transport.) Name some of the means of transport. (Ans. Beasts of burden, carts, railways on land; sailing ships and steamships on water.)

What other occupations can you name? Ans. Fishing, Engineering, Teaching, Practising law, Practising medicine.

LESSON XXI. GOVERNMENTS.

1. Do you live in a town or in a village?

(A). If in a town, what is the name of the town?

What is a town? (Ans. A large collection of houses and people.)

Who takes care that the town is kept in proper order? (Ans. The Municipality). Let the teacher explain what is meant by the Municipality and its functions.

(B. If in a village, what is the name of the village-

What is a village? (Ans. A collection of houses and people smaller than a town and without a municipality.

What is the head man of the village called? To whom does he report the state of the village?

2. In what district do we live?

What is a district? (Ans. A portion of a state containing several towns and many villages.)

Was this district marked off by nature or by man? Is it a *natural* division or a *political* division of the country? What is the officer called who maintains order in the district, and collects the revenue? What is the officer called who decides cases by law in the district? Can this officer make his own laws? Let the teacher explain the difference between the executive and judicial powers.

3. In what Government is this district situated? Who holds the executive power in this Government? What is his name? Who holds the Judicial power? Is this government a natural or a political division of the country?

4. In what country do we live? What is the chief officer in this country called? (Ans. The Viceroy and Governor-General.) What is a Viceroy? One who rules a country as a substitute for the King, Queen, Emperor, or Empress. What is the Viceroy's name?

Name some of his powers. (Ans. Over the revenue, over the army, over commerce, over all Government officials &c.)

Who make the laws of this country? (Ans. The Legislative Council.)

5. Of what Empire does this country form a part? (Ans. The British Empire.) Who is the ruler of this Empire?

What is an Empire?

An Empire means the dominion or jurisdiction of an Emperor or Empress;

it comprises various nationalities and forms of government.

Name some other nationalities under the British Empire? (Ans. England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, The West Indies, Cape Colony &c. &c.)

Can the Empress make any laws? Who makes the laws of the Empire? (Ans. The Houses of Parliament, viz: Lords and Commons.)

Can the Emperor of Russia make his own laws? What is the difference between these? *The British Empire is a limited monarchy, whereas the Russian Empire is an absolute monarchy.*

6. What is Government?

Government is the established form of law and rule.

What is a monarchy?

A monarchy is a government in which one person holds the executive power.

What is a limited monarchy?

A limited or constitutional monarchy is a government in which the power of the ruler is limited by laws made by representatives of the people.

What is an absolute monarchy?

An absolute monarchy or despotism is a government in which the sovereign has unlimited power to make as well as to execute the laws.

What is a republic?

A republic is a government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people, who elect representatives to make the laws and appoint certain officers to execute them.

What is the capital of a country?

The capital of a country is that city which is the seat of government.

REVIEW OF PART I.

TABLE I.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|---|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| SUBJECT FINED. | DE- | { | Geography and | { | Mathematical. |
| | | | its Subdivisions | | Physical. Political, |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| DEFINITIONS OF TERMS. | { | Sphere and Hemisphere. Diameter. Circumference. Circle. |
| SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH. | { | General shape. Proofs of roundness. Circumference. Diameter. Axis. Poles. |
| CIRCLES OF SITUATION. | { | Their use. Their names .. { Equator. { Parallels. { Meridians. Latitude { North. { South. LONGITUDE. .. { East. { West. |
| MOTIONS OF THE EARTH. | { | Rotation. { On what. { In what time. { Result. Revolution. .. { Around what. { In what time. { Result. |
| CLIMATIC CIRCLES AND ZONES | { | Climatic circles. { Tropics. { Polar circles. ZONES. { Torrid. { Temperate. { Frigid. |

TABLE II.

DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| LAND. | { | Extent. { Old World. { Continents |
| | | { New World. { Islands. |
| | { | Contour forms. { Peninsulas. { Capes. { Isthmuses. |
| | | Relief forms. { Plains. { Valleys. { Plateaus. { Mountains. { Hills. |
| WATER. | { | Oceans. { Seas. { Bays. { Straits. |
| | | Inland waters. { Rivers. { Lakes. |

TABLE III.
LIFE.

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| PLANTS..... | { | Food plants. |
| | | Garden vegetables. |
| | | Spices. |
| | | Beverages. |
| | | Medicines. |
| | | Fruits. |
| ANIMALS..... | { | Clothing. |
| | | Building materials. |
| | | Mammals. |
| | | Birds. |
| | | Reptiles. |
| | | Fishes. |
| MAN..... | { | Insects. |
| | | Negro. |
| | | Malay. |
| | | Mongol. |
| | | Red Indian. |
| | | Caucasian. |

TABLE IV.
WANTS OF MAN.

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| FOOD..... | { | Animal... | { | Beasts, { Domestic. |
| | | | | Wild. |
| | | | | Birds. { Domestic. |
| | | Wild. | | |
| | | Fishes. | | |
| Vegetable | { | Roots. | | |
| | | Stalks and leaves. | | |
| | | Grains. | | |
| | | Fruits. | | |
| Mineral. | | | | |
| CLOTHING.... | { | Animal. | | |
| | | Vegetable. | | |
| SHELTER..... | { | Animal. | | |
| | | Vegetable. | | |
| | | Mineral. | | |

Questions for Review of Part I.

1. Distinguish between Physical and Political Geography? State the principal topics of physical Geography. What division of Geography tells us about the latitude of a place?

2. Who first circumnavigated the globe? What is meant by circumference? What is the circumference of the Earth in miles? What is its diameter? When you face the sun at noon, in what direction are you looking? On what does the earth rotate? Where is the North Pole? What is the use of latitude and

longitude? Where is the Northern Hemisphere? What is meant by the latitude of a place? What is the latitude of the North Pole? How many degrees of latitude are there between the two Poles? What is the latitude of a place midway between the Equator and the North Pole? What is meant by the longitude of a place? What first meridian is generally used? How many degrees of East Longitude are there? In what direction does the Earth turn on its axis? Through how many degrees of longitude does the Earth turn in one hour?

3. What is meant by vertical rays of light?—by oblique rays? Which are the hotter? Why is it cooler in the morning than at noon? Why is it colder in Winter than in Summer? On what part of the Earth do the sun's rays fall vertically? What is the Torrid Zone? Between what circles is the North Temperate Zone? Where is the South Frigid Zone?

4. What are the proportions of land and water on the surface of the globe? Name the continents of the Old World. What is the difference between a plain and a plateau?—Between a bay and a peninsula? What part of land corresponds to a lake? What part of water corresponds to an isthmus?

5. In what zone is plant life most luxuriant and why? What else besides heat is necessary to the growth of plants? Name some characteristic plants of the Torrid Zone. Which zone is most prolific in animals? If there were no plants on the surface of the earth, why would it be impossible for man to live? On what kind of food do the people of the Frigid Zone live.

6. What are the five races of mankind? To which type do most of the people of India belong? To what race do the Chinese belong? What are the three physical wants of man? What three classes of food do we use? State the class to which the following foods belong:—mutton, turkey, salmon, wheat, tea, salt, water. What are the principal building materials used in this country? Define agriculture;—mining;—manufacturing. What is meant by an absolute government? Are the people of India civilized? In what points do a republic and a constitutional monarchy agree.

PART II.
DESCRIPTIVE GEOGRAPHY.
LESSON XXII.
THE WORLD.

1. What is the area of the land surface of the earth?

(Ans. 52 millions of square miles.)

Into what six parts is the land on the earth's surface divided?

Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceania.

What does Oceania consist of?

Oceania consists of the islands of the Pacific ocean.

2. What is the size of the water surface of the earth?

(Ans. 145 millions of square miles.)

Into what five oceans is the water on the earth's surface divided?

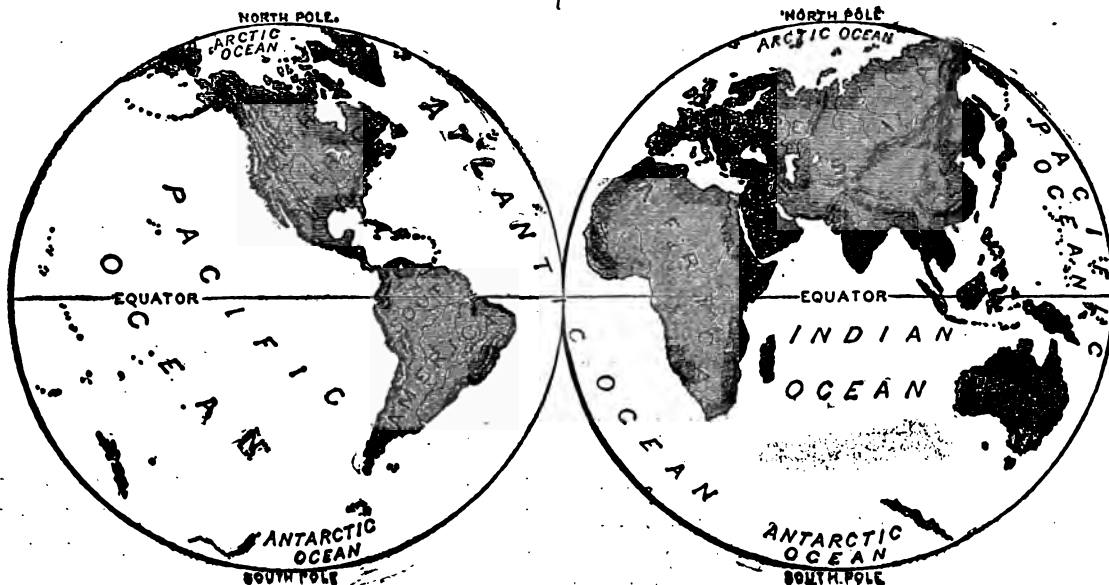
The Pacific, the Atlantic, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antarctic.

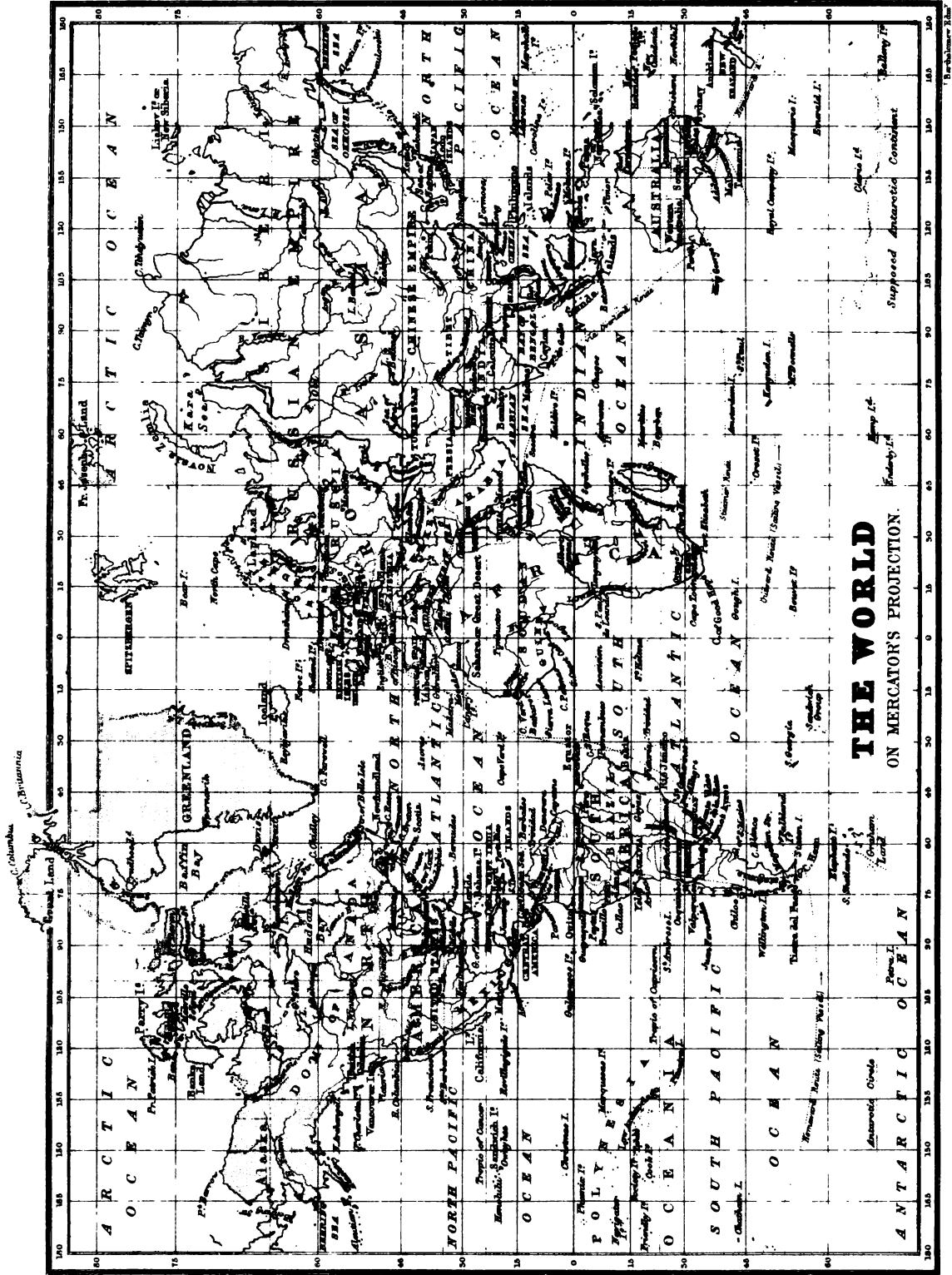
3. MAP STUDY. Through which continents does

the Equator pass? What continents are crossed by the tropic of Cancer? Does Asia lie in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere? In which of these hemispheres does the greater part of Africa lie? Which continent has its larger portion in the Southern Hemisphere? What ocean is south of Asia? Through what two large islands does the Equator pass? Through what two large islands does the 20th parallel of south latitude pass? Through what large island does the 40th south parallel pass? What is the name of the group of islands between North and South America? What is the name of the isles situated west of Europe? What is the most western point of the Old World? What is the cape to the south of Africa? What strait is between Asia and North America? What cape is south of South America? What sea is between Europe and Africa?—between Asia and Africa?—west of India?—south of China?—north of South America? What gulf is south of North America? What bay is east of India? What large river is near the Equator in South America? What large river runs north through Africa?

4. What is the highest mountain in the world.

Mount Everest, in the Himalaya Moun-





THE WORLD
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

Map showing the world on Mercator's projection, including major geographical features, oceans, and continents. The map is oriented with North at the top. The title "THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION." is printed in large, bold, black letters in the lower right quadrant of the map area. The map includes numerous geographical labels for countries, cities, and bodies of water. The map is framed by a double-line border with latitude and longitude coordinates marked along the edges.

1944

tains, height 29,002 feet.

What is the longest river in the world ?

The Mississippi, length 4300 miles.

What is the largest salt-water lake in the world ?

The Caspian sea, area 180,000 square miles.

What is the largest fresh-water lake in the world ?

Lake Superior, area 23,000 square miles.

What is the greatest known depth of the sea ?

26,850 feet in the Pacific ocean east of Japan.

What is the largest city in the world ?

London, population nearly 4 millions.

5. Which of the continents has the greatest length of coast line in proportion to its size ? (Ans. Europe ; it has 1 mile of coast to 143 square miles of surface.)

Which continent has the smallest proportion of coast line ? (Ans. Africa ; it has only 1 mile of coast to 895 square miles of surface.) Name the continents in order of their proportion of coast line. (Ans. Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa.) Which is the most suited for commerce ?

6. How does the general line of the mountains of the Old World run ? (From East to West.) How does it run in the New World ? (From North to South.) In the Old World, in what directions does the land slope ? (North and South.) On which side is the longer slope ? (On the north.) In the New World how does the land slope ? (East and West.) Which side has a very long slope ? (Towards the East.) On which side is the larger ocean in the New World ?—in the Old World ? Does the short or the long slope descend to the larger ocean ?

7. In what sea is a ship when the latitude is 18° north and longitude 62° east ?—when the latitude is 18° north, and longitude 62° west ?—when the latitude is 40° north, and longitude 5° east ?

Where are the places in the following latitudes and longitudes :—Lat. 20° N., Long. 80° E. ?—Lat. 20° S., Long. 60° W. ?—Lat. 55° N., Long. 0° ?—Lat. 0°, Long. 20° E. ?

8. How many people are there in the world ? (Ans. About 1300 millions.) How many of these in the Old World ? (Ans. About 1200 millions.) How many are Caucasians ? (Ans. About 550 millions.) How many are Mongolians ? (Ans. About 500 millions.) How many are Negroes ? (Ans. About 150 millions.) How many are Malays ? (Ans. About 90 millions.) How many are Red Indians ? (Ans. About 10 millions.)



LESSON XXIII.

ASIA.

1. Give a general description of Asia. Asia is the largest of the continents, containing one-third of the land surface and more than half the population of the globe.

2. Describe the natural features of Asia ?

All its natural features are on a large scale.

The great mass of Central Asia, comprising four-fifths of the whole continent, consists of high table-lands, crossed by lofty mountain ranges, some of whose peaks rise to a height of 5 miles. From the central plateau, the country slopes down to the vast plain of Siberia on the north, the plains of China on the east, and the three great peninsulas on the south. The rivers of Asia rank among the longest and largest on the globe ; they are divided into three systems, (1) flowing north into the Arctic ocean, (2) flowing east into the Pacific, and (3) flowing south into the Indian ocean. As Asia extends through

three Zones, it has every variety of climate from the torrid to the frigid. The southern zone comprises the southern peninsulas and part of China; it has a tropical climate and luxuriant vegetation. The central zone comprising the vast plateau region, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Persia, and Turkey, has a continental climate, with great extremes of heat and cold, and the ordinary vegetation of the temperate zone. The northern zone comprising Siberia and Kamchatka has the long cold winters and short summers and scanty vegetation of the frigid zone. The coast is penetrated by arms of the sea on every side, but not to the same extent as in Europe.

3. What are the advantages of Asia?

Asia is very rich in natural resources. The fertile soil and moist climate of the southern zone produce rice, coffee, cotton, drugs, spices and valuable woods. In the central zone flourish the tea plant, and the mulberry on which the silk worm feeds, and the vast grass lands nourish vast herds of camels, sheep, and cattle. The northern zone abounds in fur-bearing animals. Asia has always been famous for its pearls, diamonds and other precious stones.

4. Describe the races of Asia.

The *Mongolians* are found mainly in the Northern and Eastern parts. They comprise the Chinese, Japanese, Thibetans, Tartars, and Turks, and number about 500 millions. The *Malay* race found in the Malay Peninsula and the adjacent islands number about 20 millions.

The *Caucasian* race are about 180 millions in number and are found in southwestern Asia. They comprise Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Afghans, Persians, and Hindoos.

LESSON XXIV.

MAP STUDY OF ASIA.

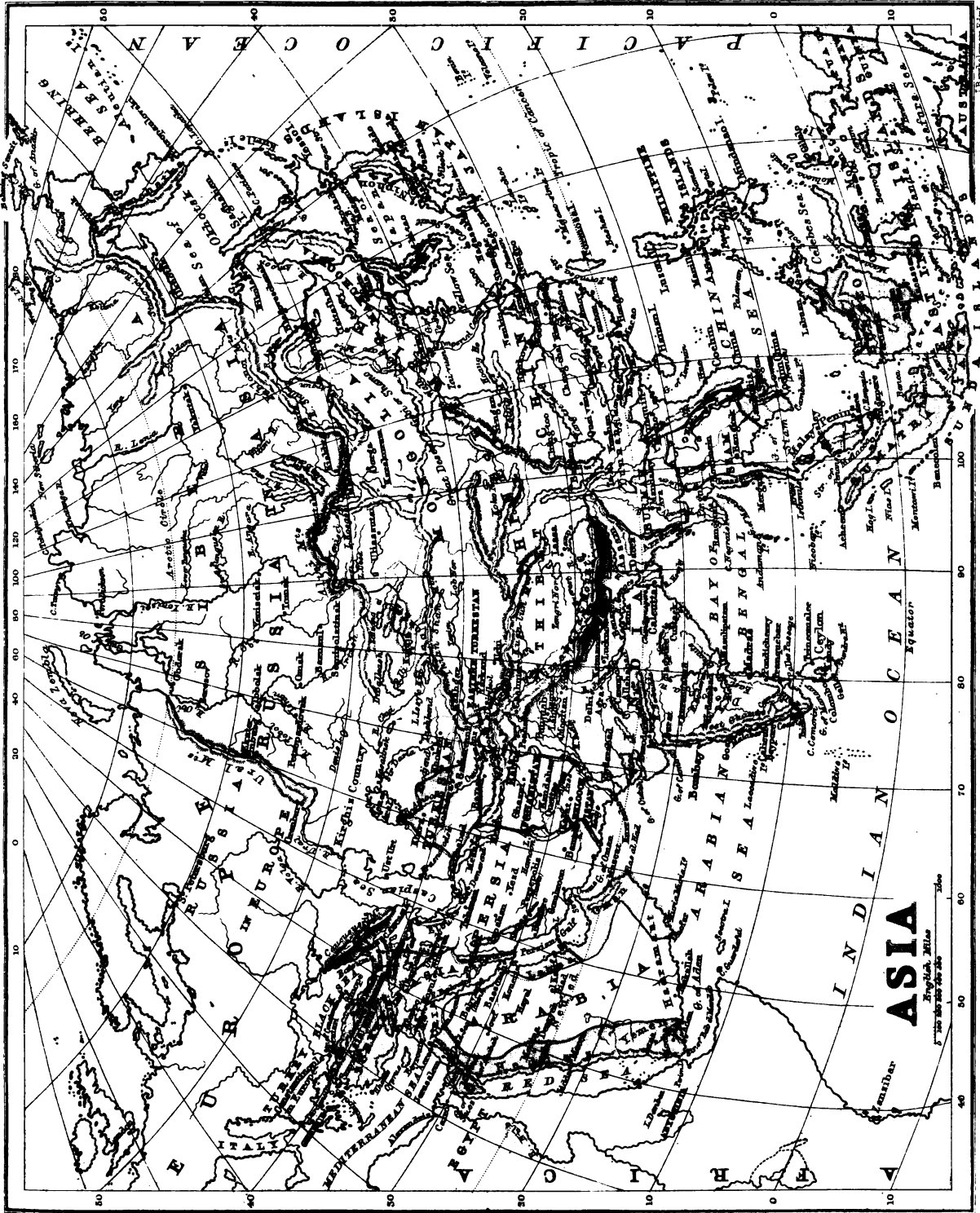
1. *Boundaries.* What ocean is north of Asia? east?—south? What continents are west of Asia? What sea is between Asia and Africa? What isthmus? What seas are west of Asia? What mountains are west of Asia? Between what two parallels of latitude is Asia situated? Between what two meridians? What is the extreme length of Asia in miles? (Ans. 6,900 miles.) What is the breadth of Asia from north to south in miles? (Ans. 5,400 miles.)

2. *Countries.* What country occupies the whole of Northern Asia? What extensive country is in the east-central part of Asia? What countries are included in the Chinese Empire? What country is formed by the islands east of the Chinese Empire? What are the three small countries to the south of China? Where is India? What two countries are between India and Persia? What country is north of Persia?—what west?—what south?

3. *Coast line.* Name in order, beginning from the north, the five seas on the east of Asia. What two gulfs are in the China sea? What bay is east of India? What gulf is to the east of this bay? What gulf is south of India? What sea is west of India? Name the four gulfs on the north of this sea? Where is the Red Sea? What two gulfs are to the north of it? What four seas are to the west of Asia?

What three peninsulas are to the south of Asia? Which is the middle one? What isthmus connects the Malay peninsula with the mainland? What peninsula is between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan? Where is the peninsula of Kamchatka?

What cape is the most northern point of Asia? (Ans. Northeast Cape or Tchelyuskin.) Where is the East Cape? What Cape is south of Kamchatka? Where is Cape Cambodia?—Cape Romania?—Cape



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Negrais? What cape is south of India? Where is Cape Ras-al-Had?—Cape Baba? What strait is between Asia and America? Where is the Strait of Malacca?—Palk's Passage? What strait forms the entrance of the Persian gulf?—of the Red Sea? What two straits are between Turkey in Asia and Europe?

What island is south of India? What four large islands are between Australia and Asia? What group of islands is east of the China sea? Where is the island of Hainan?—the island of Formosa? Where are the Japan islands? Which is the largest? What island is north of Japan? What group of islands shuts in the sea of Okhotsk? What chain of islands connects Asia and North America? Name two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal;—in the Arabian Sea.

4. *Inland Features.* What part of Asia is the most mountainous? What mountains are between India and Thibet? Where are the Altai mountains? What is their eastern extension called? What desert is south of the Altai mountains? What mountains are to the west of this?—to the south?—to the east? What mountains are north of Afghanistan? north of Persia? What mountains are east of the Black Sea? What mountains are on the west and east coast of India? Where are the Vindhya mountains?

What three rivers run north into the Arctic ocean? Describe the course of the Amoor. What are the two principal rivers of China? Where is the Mekong?—the Irrawady? Where does the Ganges rise? What is the river on the west of India? What two rivers unite and flow into the Persian gulf? What large lake is north of Persia?—north of Turkestan? What two large lakes are South of Siberia.

Cities. Of what country is each of these cities the capital?—Pekin, Bangkok, Teheran, Kabul, Mandalay, Calcutta. In what countries are the following cities?—Canton, Mecca, Smyrna, Tobolsk, Kandahar, Shiraz, Mocha, Yarkund, Lassa, Bokhara, Kelat. Where are the following seaports? Nikolaevsk, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, Manila, Singapore, Madras, Bassorah, Muscat.

LESSON XXV. EUROPE.

1. Give a general description of Europe.

Europe is the smallest continent, having less than one-fourth the area of Asia; but, being situated in the temperate zone, with great natural resources and facilities for commerce, and being peopled mainly by the progressive Caucasian race, it contains the greatest number of civilized nations and is therefore the most important part of the surface of the globe.

2. Describe generally the physical features of Europe.

Europe has a coast-line deeply indented by seas, gulfs, and bays, and hence longer in proportion to its area than that of any other continent. Of the surface of Europe the north-east portion is a great plain, and the south-western part is a mountainous region. It is well watered by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for long distances inland. The greater portion of Europe lies in the temperate zone and produces useful plants in abundance. The remaining portion in the frigid zone has a small population and scanty vegetation.

3. Describe the races of Europe.

The great majority of the people of Europe are Caucasians. Of these there are four principal stocks: (1) The Keltic, (2) The Germanic or Teutonic, (3) The Romaic, (4) The Slavic. To the Mongolian race belong the Turks, Hungarians, and the people of Lapland and Finland.

4. Give an account of the religions of Europe.

Of the 310 millions of people in Europe, over 290 millions profess the Christian religion: of these half are Roman Catholics; and the Protestants and Greek Church in almost equal numbers make up the remainder. Mahomedans and Jews number about 10 millions each.

5. Describe the power of Europe.

The whole world only reckons six nations which deserve to be called *the Great Powers*. Of these *five* are in Europe, viz: Great Britain, Russia, Germany, France, and Austria. The second rate powers in Europe are Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey. No other nation in the world, except the United States of America, is equal in power to even a second rate European nation.

LESSON XXVI.

MAP STUDY OF EUROPE.

1. *Position and size.* What ocean is north of Europe?—west of Europe? What sea is south of Europe? What three small seas are on the south-east of Europe? What range of mountains forms the south-east boundary of Europe? What mountain range, river, and sea form the eastern boundary? Between what meridians does Europe lie? What is its length from east to west in miles? (Ans. 3,500.) Between what parallels of latitude is Europe? What is its breadth in miles? (Ans. 2,500.) What countries in Europe are partly in the Frigid Zone? What continent is east of Europe?—south of Europe?

2. *Countries.* What large country forms the east of Europe? South-west of Russia are four small states; name these. What country do they separate from Russia? What country is south of Turkey? Where is Austria?—Italy? What small country is north of Italy? What two countries form the Western peninsula of southern Europe? What country is to

the north of these? Name two small countries north of France? What large country separates France from Russia? What countries form the north-western peninsula of Europe? Name the small country south of these. What country is formed by the British Isles?

3. *Coast line.* Describe the position of each of the following *inland* seas:—White Sea, Baltic, Mediterranean, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, Sea of Azov, What sea is between the British Isles and Denmark? What sea is east of Italy?—east of Greece? Name the three gulfs that are arms of the Baltic sea. What two channels connect the Baltic with the North sea? What channel is between England and France? What large bay is west of France? What two gulfs are in the north of the Mediterranean between Spain and Italy? What gulf is south of Italy?

What waters are connected by the following straits:—Sound, Gibraltar, Otranto, Dardanelles, Bosphorus, Kertch? What lands are separated by the following straits;—Dover, Bonifacio, Messina?

Tell the position of the following capes:—North Cape, The Naze, The Skaw, Cape Wrath, Cape Clear, Cape la Hogue, Land's End, Finisterre, St. Vincent Passaro, Spartivento, Matapan.

What three peninsulas are on the south of Europe? What peninsula is south of Russia? What peninsula is between the Baltic and the North sea? Name the large peninsula on the north-west of Europe. In what direction do most of the peninsulas of Europe point? Where is the Morea? What isthmus joins the Morea with the rest of Greece? What isthmus joins the Crimea to Russia?

4. *Islands.* What large island is north of Russia? In what zone does this island lie? What large island is situated just south of the Arctic circle?

What small group of islands is off the north-west coast of Norway? Name three groups of islands to the north of Scotland. What three Swedish islands are in the Baltic? What two islands are at the mouth of the gulf of Riga? What group of islands is near Cape la Hogue? Where are the Balearic isles? Name the two largest. What islands are west of Greece? Where is Candia? What island is in the extreme east of the Mediterranean? To whom does it belong? Where is Malta?



THE
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LESSON XXVII.

MAPSTUDY OF EUROPE.—(CONTINUED.)

5. *Inland.* What part of Europe is mountainous? What mountains are north of Italy? Are the three southern peninsulas flat or mountainous? What is the general direction of the mountains in Spain? What mountains separate Spain from France? What mountain-chain forms the backbone of Italy? What two volcanoes are in Italy? What chain of mountains runs east through Turkey? Where are the Carpathian mountains? What mountains run through Scandinavia? What volcano is in Iceland?

The largest river of Europe flows into the Caspian sea, what is its name? Name the second largest which flows east into the Black sea? What other three rivers enter the Black sea? What river is north of Italy? What two rivers rise in the Alps, one flowing north into the North sea, and the other south into the Mediterranean? What river flows east through Spain? What four rivers flow west into the Atlantic through Spain? What two rivers flow west into the bay of Biscay? What river flows through France into the English channel? How does the Elbe flow? The Oder?—The Vistula? What two rivers flow through Russia into the Baltic?

What three lakes are in Sweden? What four large lakes are in Russia near the gulf of Finland? Name two lakes in the Alps. (Ans. Constance and Geneva.)

What is the highest mountain in Europe? (Ans. Mount Blanc, 15,781 feet high.) Where is it? What is the longest river in Europe? (Ans. The Volga, 2,130 miles long.) Describe its course.

What is the largest lake in Europe? (Ans. Ladoga, 8,780 square miles.) Where is it? What is the most northerly point of Europe? What is the most westerly point of the mainland?

LESSON XXVIII.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **THE BRITISH EMPIRE.** The united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the most important portion of the *British Empire*, the largest and most powerful in the World.

This Empire comprises, The British Isles, Malta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus in Europe; The Indian Empire, Singapore, and Hong Kong in Asia; Cape Colony, Natal, and Sierra Leone in Africa; Canada, Newfoundland, British Guiana and many of the West India islands in America; Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania in Oceania. So numerous and so far extended are its possessions that the proverbial expression "The sun never sets on the British Empire" is literally true. Taking all its parts together, it has an area of 9 millions of square miles, or over one-sixth of the total land surface of the globe, and a population of 300 millions, *i. e.*, more than one-fifth of the inhabitants of the world. The British Empire is the greatest in the world's history.

2. **UNITED KINGDOM.** The United kingdom consists of the two large islands of Great Britain and Ireland and numerous smaller islands. The island of Great Britain is politically divided into the two kingdoms of England and Scotland and the principality of Wales. For geographical purposes Wales is usually considered a part of England.

3. The *population* of the United Kingdom amounts to 32 millions, distributed as follows:—England and Wales 23 millions, Ireland $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and Scotland $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

4. *Government.* The government of the United Kingdom is a limited monarchy. The *executive* power is vested in a sovereign; the *legislative* power in two Houses of Parliament, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The *House of Lords* is composed of princes of the royal blood and hereditary nobles, certain bishops of the established church, sixteen representative peers from Scotland and twenty-eight from Ireland. The *House of Commons* consists of periodically elected representatives of the people. A new measure must pass both Houses and receive the assent of the Sovereign before it becomes a law.

The *Laws* of the three countries of England, Scotland, and Ireland are not necessarily the

same though their Government is one. Scotland retains its own laws and its own peculiar method of administering them, while Ireland has always required a special legislation for itself. The Government of Scotland was united to that of England in 1707, and the Irish Parliament was only absorbed in 1801.

5. *Differences between the three kingdoms.* In Great Britain $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population is engaged in *manufactures and trade*, in Ireland $\frac{2}{3}$ of the population is *agricultural*. Great Britain has a large and influential *middle-class*, while this class is wanting in Ireland; England, however, having the largest proportion both of the *extremely rich* and of the *extremely poor*. Great Britain is Protestant in *religion*, England being Episcopalian and Scotland Presbyterian; whereas Ireland is Roman Catholic. The staple *food* of the masses in England is wheat, in Scotland *oats*, and in Ireland *potatoes*. England is the largest, wealthiest, and most populous of the three kingdoms, and contains the capital.

LESSON XXIX.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

I. *Position and Extent.* England and Wales forms the southern portion of the island of Great Britain, and is situated to the west of continental Europe.

It lies between the parallels of 50° and $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North Latitude, and the meridians of 6° West and 2° East Longitude. The greatest length is 430 miles; the greatest breadth 360 miles; the area is 58,320 square miles.

2. *Outline.* In figure, England and Wales resembles a triangle with its vertex to the north. The outline is irregular; the length of coast being over 2000 miles, or one mile of coast to every 29 square miles of surface.

The principal *capes* beginning on the north-west are, Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, The Naze, Portland Point, Start Point, The Lizard, Land's End, St. David's Head, and St. Bees Head.

The principal *openings* into the land are,—Mouth of the Humber, the Wash, Mouth of the Thames, Mounts Bay, Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, and Morecambe Bay.

The adjacent *islands* are Holy Island, Isle of Wight, Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark), Scilly Islands, Anglesey, and the Isle of Man.

England is celebrated for its fine *harbours*. The chief of these are London, Liverpool, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Newcastle, Bristol, Hull, Sunderland, and Southampton.

3. The surface is extremely varied. In the north and west the country is *mountainous*, in the centre and south-west it is *hilly*, while in the east and south it is *level* or slightly *undulating*.

As the highest peak, (Snowdon in Wales) is only 3,600 feet high, the mountains of England are not of great magnitude. The three chief systems are the Northern, Cambrian, and Devonian Ranges. The Northern Range comprises the Cheviot Hills, the Pennine chain in Yorkshire, and the Cambrian mountains in Cumberland. The Cambrian Range includes the mountains in Wales, while the Devonian Range is in the south-west corner of England.

The country presents three *slopes*; a long slope to the east, and two short slopes to the south and west.

Although on a comparatively small scale, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Wales are noted for their beautiful *scenery*.

4. The *rivers* of England, though short, are wide and deep, and have fine harbours at their mouths.

On the eastern slope are the *Ouse* and *Trent* forming the *Humber*, the Great Ouse, and the Thames. Draining the western slope are the *Mersey*, and the *Severn*. There are no important rivers on the southern slope. The longest river is the *Severn* with a length of 240 miles, but the Thames is by far the most important.

The *lakes* of Cumberland and Westmoreland are small in size but world-renowned for their beauty.

Windermere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater are the chief.

5. The *climate* is mild, moist, and very healthy.

Two causes contribute chiefly to this result; (1) its position in the midst of the sea, (2) the warm ocean current called the Gulf stream which washes its western and southern shores.

6. The *natural advantages* of England are;—(1) its vast deposits of coal, iron, and other minerals; (2) its productive soil; (3) its extent of sea-coast affording a great number of good harbours, navigable bays, and river mouths; and (4) its central situation for the commerce of the world.

London lies at the centre of that hemisphere of the world which contains the greatest amount of land.

7. The *people* of *England* belong mainly to the Teutonic race. In *Wales* and the south-western corner of *England* the people are almost entirely Keltic.

LESSON XXX.

ENGLAND AND WALES. (CONTINUED.)

1. *Industries.* If a line be drawn from Portland Bill to Flamborough Head it will divide *England* into two industrial sections. In the north-west section, *Manufactures* and *Mining* are the great industries; while in the south-east section *Agriculture* is the leading pursuit.

As a *manufacturing* country, *England* ranks first in the world. As the most important manufactures are now carried on by means of steam-driven machinery the great manufacturing centres lie in the principal coal-fields. These are, (1) the Newcastle coal-field in Northumberland and Durham with manufactures of iron machinery, glass, pottery, paper, and sail-cloth; (2) the Lancashire and Yorkshire coal-field containing the cotton manufacturing towns Manchester, Pres-

ton, Bolton, and Wigan; the woollen manufacturing towns Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield; and Sheffield with its manufactures of cutlery and plated goods; (3) the Staffordshire coal-field containing Birmingham, and Wolverhampton, the chief seats of the hardware manufacture, as well as the potteries of Stoke-upon-Trent; (4) the South Wales coal-field with its great iron-works at Merthyr Tydvil and Swansea.

The *mining* centres in addition to those named are Cornwall with mines of copper and tin, and Cumberland with mines of lead and plumbago.

2. The *Agricultural* industry is carried to the highest point of scientific perfection. The *soil* is generally fertile, and it is further enriched by manures brought from all parts of the world.

Though every available portion of the soil is cultivated, and though nothing is grown but food plants *England* cannot grow enough for her people and has to draw large food supplies from other countries.

3. As a *Commercial* country *England* ranks first in the world.

In addition to conveying its own exports and imports, the countless vessels which issue from its numerous ports are engaged in the commerce of other countries, so that *England* has by far the largest share of the carrying trade of the world.

The *Imports* are chiefly of two kinds—*food* for its inhabitants, and *raw material* for its manufactures.

The *Exports* are manufactured goods of all kinds:—cotton, woollen, silk, linen, machinery, hardware, and earthenware.

The *Domestic Commerce* is carried on by a network of railways connecting all the important cities. There is also considerable water communication by numerous canals and rivers.

4. *Education* is in a very advanced state. There is a system of national schools, and parents are required by law to send their children to school

when between the ages of five and thirteen. The ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge are well known. The university of London is fast rising in importance, and there is also a university at Durham. There are great public schools at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester.

The established religion is that form of Protestantism called "The Church of England" or "Episcopalian." Dissenters are very numerous, as all religious sects are tolerated.

LESSON XXXI.

ENGLAND AND WALES-(CONTINUED.)

1. England contains 40 counties. These may be divided into 6 Northern, 5 Eastern, 9 Southern, 6 Western, 6 North-midland, and 8 South-midland. Each county contains a county-town where the courts for the administration of justice and local government are held. Wales contains 12 counties.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-TOWNS.

| | County. | County-towns. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| NORTHERN, | Northumberland. | Newcastle, |
| | Durham. | Durham, |
| | York. | York, |
| | Cumberland. | Carlisle, |
| | Westmoreland. | Appleby, |
| | Lancashire. | Lancaster |
| EASTERN, | Lincoln. | Lincoln, |
| | Cambridge. | Cambridge, |
| | Norfolk. | Norwich, |
| | Suffolk. | Ipswich, |
| | Essex. | Chelmsford. |
| SOUTHERN, | Kent. | Maidstone, |
| | Surrey. | Guildford, |
| | Sussex. | Chichester |
| | Berkshire. | Reading, |
| | Hampshire. | Winchester, |
| | Wiltshire. | Salisbury, |
| | Dorsetshire. | Dorchester, |
| Devonshire. | Exeter, | |
| | Cornwall. | Bodmin, |

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| WESTERN, ... | Somerset. | Bath, |
| | Gloucester. | Gloucester, |
| | Monmouth. | Monmouth, |
| | Hereford. | Hereford, |
| | Shropshire. | Shrewsbury, |
| | Cheshire. | Chester. |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| NORTH MIDLAND, ... | Stafford. | Stafford, |
| | Derby. | Derby, |
| | Nottingham. | Nottingham, |
| | Leicester. | Leicester, |
| | Warwick. | Warwick, |
| | Worcester. | Worcester. |

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| SOUTH MIDLAND, ... | Oxford. | Oxford, |
| | Buckingham. | Aylesbury, |
| | Middlesex. | LONDON, |
| | Hertford. | Hertford, |
| | Bedford. | Bedford, |
| | Huntingdon. | Huntingdon, |
| | Northampton. | Northampton, |
| | Rutland. | Oakham. |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| NORTH WALES, ... | Flint. | Mold, |
| | Denbigh. | Denbigh, |
| | Carnarvon. | Carnarvon, |
| | Anglesey. | Beaumaris, |
| | Merioneth. | Dolgelly, |
| | Montgomery. | Montgomery. |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SOUTH WALES, ... | Cardigan. | Cardigan, |
| | Pembroke. | Pembroke, |
| | Carmarthen. | Carmarthen, |
| | Glamorgan. | Cardiff, |
| | Brecknock. | Brecon, |
| | Radnor. | Presteign. |

2. The chief cities are:—London, the largest, wealthiest and most populous city in the world. It contains manufactures of almost every kind of goods, it is the most important seaport, the great centre of all commercial business, and the seat of the government of the whole British Empire. It has a population of over four millions.

Manchester, including its suburb Salford, has a population of 500,000. It is the centre of the cotton manufacture, the second city in England, and the greatest manufacturing city in the world. Liverpool is the second seaport and third largest city. Its docks are very extensive. Birmingham, the chief seat of the hardware manufacture, is called "the toyshop of





BRITISH ISLES

English Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100



- Counties in Scotland**
- 1 Orkney & Shetland
 - 2 Caithness
 - 3 Sutherland
 - 4 Cromarty
 - 5 Ross
 - 6 Inverness
 - 7 Cairn
 - 8 Elgin
 - 9 Banff
 - 10 Aberdeen
 - 11 Mearns
 - 12 Forfar
 - 13 Perth
 - 14 Argyll
 - 15 Dumbarton
 - 16 Stirling
 - 17 Clackmannan
 - 18 Kinross
 - 19 Fife
 - 20 Linlithgow
 - 21 Edinburgh
 - 22 Haddington
 - 23 Berwick
 - 24 Roxburgh
 - 25 Selkirk
 - 26 Peebles
 - 27 Lanark
 - 28 Bute
 - 29 Argyll
 - 30 Wigtown
 - 31 Kirkcubright
 - 32 Dumfriesshire
 - 33 Dumfries

- Counties in England**
- 1 Northumberland
 - 2 Cumberland
 - 3 Durham
 - 4 Westmorland
 - 5 Lancashire
 - 6 York
 - 7 Lincoln
 - 8 Nottingham
 - 9 Derby
 - 10 Cheshire
 - 11 Shropshire
 - 12 Stafford
 - 13 Warwick
 - 14 Leicester
 - 15 Rutland
 - 16 Northampton
 - 17 Huntingdon
 - 18 Cambridge
 - 19 Norfolk
 - 20 Suffolk
 - 21 Essex
 - 22 Hertford
 - 23 Bedford
 - 24 Buckingham
 - 25 Oxford
 - 26 Gloucester
 - 27 Worcester
 - 28 Hereford
 - 29 Monmouth
 - 30 Somerset
 - 31 Wiltshire
 - 32 Berkshire
 - 33 Middlesex
 - 34 Surrey
 - 35 Kent
 - 36 Sussex
 - 37 Hampshire
 - 38 Dorset
 - 39 Devon
 - 40 Cornwall
- Counties in Wales**
- 1 Flint
 - 2 Denbigh
 - 3 Carnarvon
 - 4 Anglesey
 - 5 Merioneth
 - 6 Montgomery
 - 7 Radnor
 - 8 Cardigan
 - 9 Pembroke
 - 10 Carmarthen
 - 11 Brecknock
 - 12 Glamorgan

- Counties in Ireland**
- 1 Antrim
 - 2 Londonderry
 - 3 Donegal
 - 4 Tyrone
 - 5 Fermanagh
 - 6 Monaghan
 - 7 Armagh
 - 8 Down
 - 9 Louth
 - 10 Cavan
 - 11 Leitrim
 - 12 Sligo
 - 13 Mayo
 - 14 Galway
 - 15 Roscommon
 - 16 Longford
 - 17 West Meath
 - 18 Meath
 - 19 Dublin
 - 20 Wicklow
 - 21 Kildare
 - 22 Kings County
 - 23 Queens County
 - 24 Tipperary
 - 25 Clare
 - 26 Limerick
 - 27 Kilkenny
 - 28 Carlow
 - 29 Wexford
 - 30 Waterford
 - 31 Cork
 - 32 Kerry

Longitude West from Greenwich

Europe," and may be called "the armoury of the world." *Leeds* is the centre of the woollen trade. *Sheffield* is famous for cutlery and plated goods.

Each of the above cities has a population over a quarter of a million.

LESSON XXXII.

MAP STUDY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. What country lies north of England? What sea lies east? What channel lies south? What strait separates England from France? How many miles across? (Ans. 21 miles.) What channel is between Wales and Ireland? What sea is between England and Ireland? Between what parallels of latitude is England? Between what parallels of longitude? What is the difference in time between Lowestoft and Lands End?

2. Describe the position of The Wash—Bristol Channel—Cardigan Bay—Solway Firth. What arm of the sea is between York and Lincoln?—between Kent and Essex? What waters are joined by the straits of Dover? Which is the most southern cape in England? Which is the most western cape? What river flows into the Bristol Channel? What rivers join to form the Humber?

3. Where are the following mountains:—Scafell, Snowdon, Cader Idris, Plinlimmon?

On what river is London?—Liverpool?—York? Where is the Menai Strait?

4. If a line be drawn from Portland Bill to Flam-borough Head through what counties will it pass? Name the counties lying to the north of this line? Are the following counties agricultural or manufacturing:—Essex?—Lancashire?—Sussex?—Staffordshire? Name all the towns in England lying near the first meridian. Through what counties does the first meridian pass? What is the latitude of London?—of Liverpool?—of Newcastle?

LESSON XXXIII.

SCOTLAND.

1. *Position and Extent.* Scotland forms the northern part of the island of Great

Britain. The greatest length is 288 miles; the greatest breadth is 175 miles.

The area, including the islands, is 30,500 square miles.

2. *Outline.* The outline is very irregular, the breadth varying from 26 to 175 miles.

The coast line, not including the islands, measures 2,500 miles; giving one mile of coast to 12 square miles of surface.

There is one *peninsula*, Cantire. There are numerous *capes*: Duncansbay Head, Buchan Ness, St. Abb's Head, on the east, and Mull of Galloway, Mull of Cantire, Ardnamurchan Point, and Cape Wrath on the west.

The openings into the land are very numerous, especially on the west coast. The Moray Firth, Firth of Forth, and Firth of Clyde are the largest.

The adjacent islands number several thousands. The most important are, Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, Lewis, Skye, Mull, Islay, Jura, Arran, and Bute.

With so many inlets there are numerous harbours. Glasgow, Leith, Dundee, Greenock, and Aberdeen are the chief ports.

3. *Surface.* Owing to the character of the surface, Scotland is divided into two sections:—the *Highlands* in the north-west, and the *Lowlands* in the south-east. A line drawn from Greenock to Aberdeen would mark off these two sections.

The Highlands are in general rugged and mountainous, and the Lowlands are diversified;—the basins of the Forth and Clyde forming a plain, and the southern section a hill country.

There are three *mountain* systems:—The Northern, north of the Caledonian Canal, the Grampian Mountains in the centre, and the Southern system, south of the Forth and Clyde.

The mountains in the Northern system and the Grampian mountains have a sterile and desolate aspect, green herbage being found only at the base. The mountains of the Southern system have generally

sloping ascents, flat grass-grown summits, and afford good pasture for sheep. Ben Nevis, 4,406 feet high, is the highest in Great Britain.

4. Owing to the irregular surface of the country the *rivers* of Scotland are neither long nor wide.

Only the Clyde, Forth, Tweed, and Tay are navigable and these but for a short distance; the others are mountain torrents.

The *lakes* of Scotland are numerous, comparatively large, and celebrated for their picturesque beauty. Loch Lomond is the largest and most beautiful.

5. The *climate* is colder than that of England, and in the west it is excessively moist. But owing to the mountainous nature of the country the air is pure and bracing.

The *natural advantages* are, (1) the numerous and important mineral productions, (2) its extensive and productive fisheries, and (3) its large extent of sea coast affording facilities for home and foreign commerce.

The *people* of the Highlands belong to the Keltic race and many of them still speak the *Gaelic* language, though English is universally understood. In the Lowlands the people are of mixed race, the Teutonic element being most prevalent. The Scotch are hardy, frugal, and enterprising.

6. The chief *industrial pursuits* are, *Agriculture, Fishing, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

Agriculture is in a very advanced state in the more fertile districts, i. e. the south-eastern part of the country. *Oats* and *barley* are the grains chiefly cultivated, and in the south *wheat* is also produced. The greater portion of the Highlands is grass-land, on which large herds of sheep and cattle are raised.

The *fisheries* of Scotland are highly important and afford occupation to a large number of people.

In the rivers *salmon* are caught, and round the coast *herring, cod, and haddocks* are taken in vast quantities.

The *manufactures* depend on the existence of a valuable coal-field which extends across the country between the Forth and Clyde.

The most important are *cotton* goods at Glasgow, *linen* at Dundee and Dunfermline, *shawls* and *silks* at Paisley, and *woollen* goods at Galashiels, Aberdeen, and Hawick. *Ship-building* is carried on at the principal seaports, and the Clyde sends out the finest ships in the world.

The *Commerce* is considerable and increasing. The *imports* consist of raw materials, and the *Exports* of manufactured goods.

The southern *part of the country* is well supplied with *railways*, which are being gradually extended into the Highlands. The Caledonian, and the "Forth and Clyde" are the principal canals.

LESSON XXXIV.

SCOTLAND.—(CONTINUED.)

1. *Education* in Scotland is widely diffused.

For several hundred years, there have been schools established by law in every parish, i. e., at intervals of a few miles. The English law as regards compulsory education has recently been extended to Scotland. There are four universities,—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews.

The established *religion* is *Presbyterianism*, but all forms of religion are tolerated.

2. There are 33 counties, 2 of which are entirely *insular*.

TABLE OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-TOWNS.

| | Counties. | County-towns. |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| NORTHERN, | Orkney and Shetland, | Kirkwall. |
| | Caithness, | Wick. |
| | Sutherland, | Dornoch. |
| | Cromarty, | Cromarty. |
| | Ross, | Dingwall. |
| | Inverness, | Inverness. |
| | Nairn, | Nairn. |
| | Elgin, | Elgin. |
| | Banff, | Banff. |
| | Aberdeen, | Aberdeen. |
| CENTRAL, | Kincardine, | Stonehaven. |
| | Forfar, | Forfar. |
| | Perth, | Perth. |
| | Fife, | Cupar. |
| | Kinross, | Kinross. |
| | Clackmannan, .. | Clackmannan. |
| | Stirling, | Stirling. |
| | Dumbarton, | Dumbarton. |
| SOUTHERN, | Argyll, | Inverary. |
| | Bute and Arran, ... | Rothsay. |
| | Edinburgh, | Edinburgh. |
| | Haddington, .. | Haddington. |
| | Linlithgow, | Linlithgow. |
| | Lanark, | Lanark. |
| | Renfrew, | Renfrew. |
| | Ayr, | Ayr. |
| | Peebles, | Peebles. |
| | Selkirk, | Selkirk. |
| Berwick, | Greenlaw. | |
| Roxburgh, | Jedburgh. | |
| Dumfries, | Dumfries. | |
| Kirkcudbright, ... | Kirkcudbright. | |
| Wigtown, | Wigtown. | |

Orkney and Shetland, Bute and Arran are entirely insular. Cromarty consists of a number of small portions interspersed through Rosshire. Edinburgh, Haddington, and Linlithgow are generally called The Lothians.

3. The chief cities are:—*Edinburgh* near the Firth of Forth, is the capital. It has a university, courts of law, and manufactures of paper and machinery. On account of its beautiful situation, fine buildings, and seats of learning, it has been called. "The Modern Athens."

Glasgow, on the Clyde, is the largest city in Scotland, and the commercial capital of the country

Its chief industries are cotton and iron manufactures and ship-building. It has a university and a cathedral. *Dundee*, on the Tay, is the centre of the linen and jute trade. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the Dee, is the seat of a university, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and linen goods. These are the only towns which have a population of 100,000 and upwards.

4. *Map Study.* What ocean bounds Scotland on the west and north? What sea bounds it on the east? What country is to the south? What hills separate England and Scotland? Between what parallels of latitude does Scotland extend? Between what meridians? Name two large cities lying near the 56th parallel. If a line be drawn from Greenock to Aberdeen, through what counties will it pass? Name the counties in the Highlands. What group of islands are furthest north? Name a town in these islands. What small island is furthest west? What is the most easterly point of Scotland? Name 6 capes on the east of Scotland. Name 3 inlets in the south. Name 5 rivers between the Caledonian canal and the Tay. On what river is Greenock?—Perth?—Lanark?—Banff?—Dumfries?

LESSON XXXV.

IRELAND.

1. *Position and Extent.* Ireland is an island lying to the west of Great Britain.

Its greatest length from north to south is 306 miles, and its greatest breadth about 200 miles. Its area is 32,500 square miles.

2. *Outline.* On the north, west, and south the coast is much indented.

The total coastline is 2,300 miles or one mile of coast to 16 miles of surface. No point is more than 55 miles from the sea.

The principal *Capes* are,—Malin Head, and Fair Head on the north, Howth Head and Carnsore Point on the east, Cape Clear in the south, and Dunmore Head, Slyne Head, Achil Head, and Erris Head, on the west.

The *openings* into the land are numerous and important, *Lough Swilly, Lough Foyle, Belfast Lough,*

Strangford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Dundalk Bay, Dublin Bay, Wexford Harbour, Waterford Harbour, Cork Harbour, Bantry Bay, Dingle Bay, Tralee Bay, Mouth of the Shannon, Galway Bay, Clew Bay, Sligo Bay, and Donegal Bay are the most important.

The adjoining *islands* are unimportant. *Achil* (=eagle) island is the largest. *Valentia*, in Dingle Bay, is the eastern end of the telegraph cable between the old and new worlds.

The *harbours* are among the finest in the world. *Bantry Bay* and *Cork Harbour* are large enough to accommodate the whole British navy.

3. *Surface.* The greater part of the surface is a *plain*, containing extensive *bogs* from which *peat* is dug for fuel.

In the southern and western districts and generally along the coast are *mountains* and cliffs of some elevation. *Carn I'ual* (3,414 feet) is the highest mountain. The natural pier of basaltic columns called the *Giant's Causeway* is on the north of Ireland.

The *rivers* though short are owing to the flatness of the country, useful for inland navigation.

The *Shannon* (254 miles) is the longest river and is navigable almost from its source to its mouth.

The *lakes* are the chief water feature of Ireland. *Lough Neagh* (164 square miles) is the largest lake in the United Kingdom, and is noted besides for the petrifying quality of its waters. The lakes of *Killarney* are unrivalled for their romantic scenery.

4. *Climate and Soil.* The *Climate* is more moist than that of Britain on account of, (1) its insular position, (2) its numerous lakes and great extent of marshy surface, and (3) the prevalence of westerly winds.

Owing to this moisture the vegetation is so flourishing that Ireland is usually called The Green or The Emerald Isle. The *soil* is generally rich and fertile.

5. The *people* of Ireland belong to the Keltic race, and many of them still speak *Erse* or *Irish*, a Keltic dialect.

Three-fourths of the population are of the Roman Catholic religion. The remainder are Episcopalians and Presbyterians.

Education is now in a very advanced state. There are National Schools aided by Government for children of all creeds, in addition to a large number of endowed schools. There are now three universities, (1) that of Dublin or Trinity College; (2) Queen's University with colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway, and (3) the Catholic University, with colleges at Maynooth, and Carlow.

In *character* the Irish people are sprightly and impulsive, but revengeful and deficient in perseverance. Owing to the fact that the greater portion of the land is owned by non-resident landlords differing in religion from the bulk of the people, the social condition of Ireland has for a long time been very disturbed. This is the only part of the British dominions in which the population is on the decrease. Since 1841 it has fallen from over 8 millions to less than 5½ millions. Emigration, principally to America, has been the main cause of the decrease.

LESSON XXXVI.

IRELAND-(CONTINUED).

1. The *natural advantages* of Ireland are, (1) a fertile soil and climate favourable to agriculture, (2) valuable fisheries capable of considerable development, (3) splendid harbours for purposes of commerce, and (4) numerous rivers capable of supplying water-power for manufactures as well as affording facilities for internal communication.

Owing to various causes, the people of Ireland have not made full use of these advantages, and at the present day Ireland is far behind Great Britain, not only in manufactures, and agriculture, but also in those social institutions which make a people happy and prosperous.

2. *Industries.* Four-fifths of the population are engaged in *agriculture*.

The chief products are *oats* and *potatoes*, the excessive humidity not being favourable to wheat and barley. Pasture being abundant, cattle and dairy produce are exported in large quantities.

The *fisheries* are in an undeveloped state although the seas abound with *herring* and *cod*, and the rivers with *salmon* and *trout*.

The principal *manufacture* is linen, and its chief seats are Belfast and Armagh.

Commerce is almost entirely confined to Great Britain, from which colonial produce and manufactured goods are *imported* and to which agricultural produce and linen are exported.

3. Ireland is divided into the four provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and into 32 counties.

| | Counties. | County-Towns. |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------|
| ULSTER,..... | Antrim, | Antrim. |
| | Down, | Downpatrick. |
| | Armagh, | Armagh. |
| | Monaghan, | Monaghan. |
| | Cavan, | Cavan. |
| | Fermanagh, | Enniskillen. |
| | Tyrone, | Omagh. |
| | Donegal, | Lifford. |
| LEINSTER,... | Londonderry, | Londonderry. |
| | Louth, | Dundalk. |
| | East Meath, | Trim. |
| | West Meath, | Mullingar. |
| | Longford, | Longford. |
| | King's County, | Tullamore. |
| | Queen's County, | Maryborough. |
| | Kilkenny, | Kilkenny. |
| | Wexford, | Wexford. |
| | Carlow, | Carlow. |
| MUNSTER, ... | Kildare, | Nans. |
| | Wicklow, | Wicklow. |
| | Dublin, | Dublin. |
| | Tipperary, | Clonmel. |
| | Waterford, | Waterford. |
| CONNAUGHT, | Cork, | Cork. |
| | Kerry, | Tralee. |
| | Limerick, | Limerick |
| | Clare, | Ennis. |
| CONNAUGHT, | Galway, | Galway. |
| | Roscommon, | Roscommon[non. |
| | Leitrim, | Carrick-on-Shan- |
| | Sligo, | Sligo. |
| | Mayo, | Castlebar. |

4. *Cities.* There are only three towns in Ireland with more than 50,000 inhabitants, and they are all on the coast.

Dublin, the capital, has the largest *import* trade, a university and manufactures of *poplin*—a mixture of silk and worsted.

BELFAST is the chief seat of the linen manufacture. CORK has the largest exports of butter and livestock; and establishments for preserving provisions; its port is called *Queenstown*.

5. *Map Study.* Name the most northerly point in Ireland?—the most southerly? What ocean bounds Ireland on three sides? How is Ireland separated from Wales?—from England?—from Scotland? Between what parallels of latitude does Ireland lie? Between what meridians? What river runs into Belfast lough? On what river is Dublin? What river runs into Waterford Harbour? On what river is Cork? Name two lakes through which the Shannon runs. Name three lakes in Connaught. Name a town on the river Boyne. On what lake is Enniskillen? On what river is Londonderry? On what river is Limerick? Does Ireland or England stretch farthest north? What city in Ireland is directly west of Holyhead? What is the distance between these? (64 miles.) What o'clock is it at Dublin when it is noon at London? What is the latitude of Cork? How many miles is Cork from the Equator? What is the longitude of Valentia? What is the longitude of St. John's Newfoundland? Through how many degrees of longitude does the Atlantic telegraph cable extend? If a message be despatched from Valentia at noon, at what o'clock will it reach St. John's Newfoundland?

LESSON XXXVII.

FRANCE.

1. *General Features.* France is one of the oldest, most powerful and most highly civilised nations of Europe. Its area is 204,000 square miles and its population 37 millions. The east and south is hilly and mountainous, the western part consists of the valleys of the three western rivers.

2. *Climate.* The *climate* is temperate throughout but is warmer along the Mediterranean than on the west coast.

3. *Natural Advantages* Its *natural advantages* are ; (1) a generally fertile soil, (2) extensive forests, (3) great mineral wealth especially of coal and iron, and (4) a situation on the Mediterranean and Atlantic favourable to commerce.

4. *Industries.* The leading *industries* are agriculture, manufacturing and commerce. *Agriculture* is the occupation of three-fifths of the people, and about one-half of the country is cultivated land. The leading productions of the soil are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beet-root for making sugar, hemp, flax, and fruits in the north ; and in the centre and south, the vine, maize, olive, and mulberry. The chief *manufactures* are wine, silks, broadcloths, and articles of taste and fashion, such as watches and jewellery. The *commerce* consists in importing raw material and tropical productions and in exporting manufactured

articles and the produce of the vineyards.

5. *Education.* The *education* is now under government, and is noted for the number of establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge.

6. *Government.* The *Government* has changed very often in the last century ; it is now a republic.

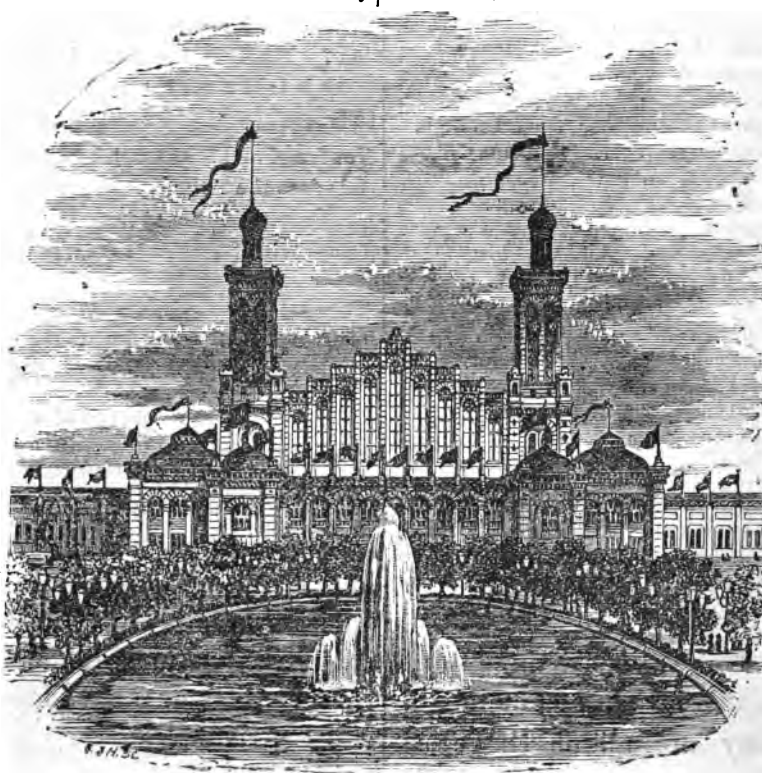
7. *Religion.* The Roman Catholic is the prevalent *religion*.

8. *People.* The *people* belong mainly to the Keltic branch of the Caucasian race, and are noted for their gaiety, politeness, and fondness for display.

9. *Cities.* The chief cities are, (1) *Paris*, the capital, with a population of 2 millions, the most beautiful and attractive of cities, and the world's centre of modern

art, fashion, and pleasure ; (2) *Lyon*s, the seat of the silk manufacture ; (3) *Marseilles*, the greatest seaport, (4) *Bordeaux*, the centre of the wine trade ; and (5) *Lille*, noted for its manufactures of cloth and sugar.

10. *Map Study* —What are the boundaries of France ? What



mountains separate it from Germany? What mountains are west of the Rhone? On what rivers are these cities;—Paris? Lyons? Bordeaux?

LESSON XXXVIII.

GERMANY.

1. *General Description.* GERMANY or the German Empire is really a political union of 26 different states, the chief of which are Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. It is the strongest military power in Europe. It has an area of 208,000 square miles and a population of 43 millions. The northern portion is a part of the great plain of north-east Europe, in the south it is mountainous. The rivers are numerous, the most famous being "the Castled Rhine."

2. *Advantages.* The natural advantages of Germany are, (1) its productive soil in the plains and valleys, (2) its great forests in the mountainous regions, (3) its mineral wealth.

3. *Industries.* *Agriculture* is the occupation of three-fourths of the people, the principal crops being rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and beet-root. The vine is largely grown near the Rhine. The principal *manufactures* are linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, leather and metal work, brewing and the making of wine. *Minin,* is an important industry,—iron, copper, lead, salt, and coal being the chief productions. Its *commerce* is increasing; the *exports* being wheat, wines, wool, linen, and hardware; and the *imports* consisting of coffee, tea, cotton and other colonial produce.

4. *Education.* In *education* Germany is the foremost country in Europe, the whole system being under government management and compulsory. There are 21 universities in the Empire.

5. *Government.* The *government* is a confederation of limited monarchies under the presidentship of the German Emperor.

6. *Religion.* About two-thirds of the people are Protestants in *religion*; the remaining third being mostly Roman Catholics.

7. *People.* The *people* belong to the *Teutonic* branch of the Caucasian race.

8. *Cities.* *Berlin*, population one million the capital of the Empire, is noted for its literary institutions. The other noted cities are Hamburg (chief seaport), Dresden (glass and porcelain manufactures), Munich (art-galleries), and Cologne (manufactures and finest cathedral in the world).

9. *Map study.* What are the boundaries of the Germany Empire? In what direction do the rivers of Germany flow? Where is Berlin? On what river is Hamburg? On what river is Cologne? Where is Munich? What river rises in the South of Germany and flows eastward?

LESSON XXXIX.

AUSTRIA.

1. *General Features.* AUSTRIA, or the Austro-Hungarian Empire is, next to Russia, the largest state in Europe. Its area is 241,000 square miles with a population of 38 millions. The surface of the country consists of the three plains of Hungary, Gallicia, and Bohemia, and the mountains enclosing these. The river Danube is

of great importance to Austria being the chief highway of its inland trade.

2. *Industries.* *Agriculture* is almost the sole occupation of the eastern parts ; where the soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beet-root, and the vine, while great herds of horses, cattle and sheep are raised on the grass lands. As a wine-producing country Austria is second only to France. All metals abound in Austria, and hence *mining* is largely carried on. The most noted mines are those of rock-salt in Galicia. The western provinces have recently been making rapid progress in the *manufactures* of cloth, iron, and glass-ware. *Trieste* being the only good seaport, the *commerce* of Austria is not important.

3. *People.* The *people* of the various parts of the empire differ widely in race, language, manners, and religion. No less than 20 different dialects are spoken, and the races found there include not only the Teutonic, Romic, and Slavonic branches of the Caucasian race, but the Mongolian race has about 6 million representatives called *Magyars* found chiefly in Hungary.

4. *Government.* The *Government* is a union of two limited monarchies, the Austrian State and the Hungarian state, each having its own Parliament, Ministry and Administration.

5. *Cities.* *Vienna*, population 1,020,000 is the capital ; it is the finest city of central Europe and an important manufacturing and commercial centre. The other cities are Buda-Pesth (the capital of Hungary consisting of two towns connected by a bridge across the Danube), Prague (com-

mercial city in Bohemia), Trieste (manufacturing and commercial city and the only good seaport), Lemberg (trading centre of Galicia), Cracow (a famous old city of Poland, noted for its salt-mines.)

6. *Map study.* What are the boundaries of Austria? What are the principal mountain ranges? Describe the course of the Danube. What river flows through Bohemia?—through Galicia? On what river is Vienna? On what sea is Trieste?

LESSON XL.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

1. *General Description.* Next to the British Empire, Russia is the most extensive in the world and comprises one-seventh of the surface of the globe. Russia in Europe has an area of more than 2 millions of square miles, with a population of 73 millions. Its surface is one vast plain broken only by one small range of Hills. The rivers are the largest in Europe. Northern Russia consists mainly of great moss-covered plains, called *tundras*, marshy in summer and frozen in winter; Finland is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sand-hills; and in the south round the head of the Caspian sea is an immense sandy reeless desert called *steppes*. These portions are almost totally unfit for cultivation. But Central Russia, or the part between the Baltic and the Black seas is extremely fertile. The *climate* is continental, having a short but very hot summer with a long and intensely cold winter.

2. *Advantages.* The *advantages* of Russia are, (1) the great extent of grain-

growing soil, (2) the facilities for cattle raising presented by the grassy plains, (3) the vast forests, and (4) the valuable mines.

3. *Industries.* *Agriculture* is the leading industry. The grain most cultivated is rye which is the staple food of the people. Wheat is grown to a large extent in the basin of the Dnieper. Hemp and flax, being peculiarly adapted to the Russian soil and climate, are grown in large quantities all over the country. *Commerce* is another important industry, and is carried on by sea with the other countries of Europe and the United States, and also overland with Central Asia and China. The chief *exports* are grain, timber, hides, flax, hemp, tallow, and wool. The *imports* are sugar, coffee, tea (overland from China), cloths, wine, fruits, and machines. The inland trade is helped by great annual fairs, that at *Nijni Novgorod* being the largest in the world. The Ural Mountains contain gold, platinum, copper, and iron, and are the chief seat of the *mining* industry. *Manufactures* have hitherto been unimportant, but are likely to improve rapidly through the discovery of immense beds of coal near *Kharkov*. Leather, soap, sail-cloth, cordage, and tar are the chief manufactures.

4. *People.* The *people* belong to the Slavic branch of the Caucasian race. On the north are Lapps and Finns who are Mongolians.

5. *Government.* The *Government* is an absolute despotism under a sovereign

called the Czar, who is head both of church and state.

6. *Religion.* Four-fifths of the people are Christians of the Greek Church in *religion*. Russia is behind the other nations of Europe, except Turkey, in *civilization*; but since the abolition of slavery by the late Czar, education and culture have been making rapid progress.

7. *Cities.* The chief cities are *St. Petersburg* (Population, 670,000, the capital and chief commercial city; *Moscow*, formerly the capital and a great trading centre; *Warsaw*, formerly the capital of Poland; *Odessa*, chief seaport on the Black sea with great export trade in grain.

8. *Map Study.* What are the boundaries of Russia? Between what parallels and what meridians is it included? Name the principal rivers which enter the Black sea,—the Caspian,—the Baltic,—the White sea. Where is Moscow? On what river is St. Petersburg?—Kharkov?—Nijni Novgorod?—Warsaw?

LESSON XLI.

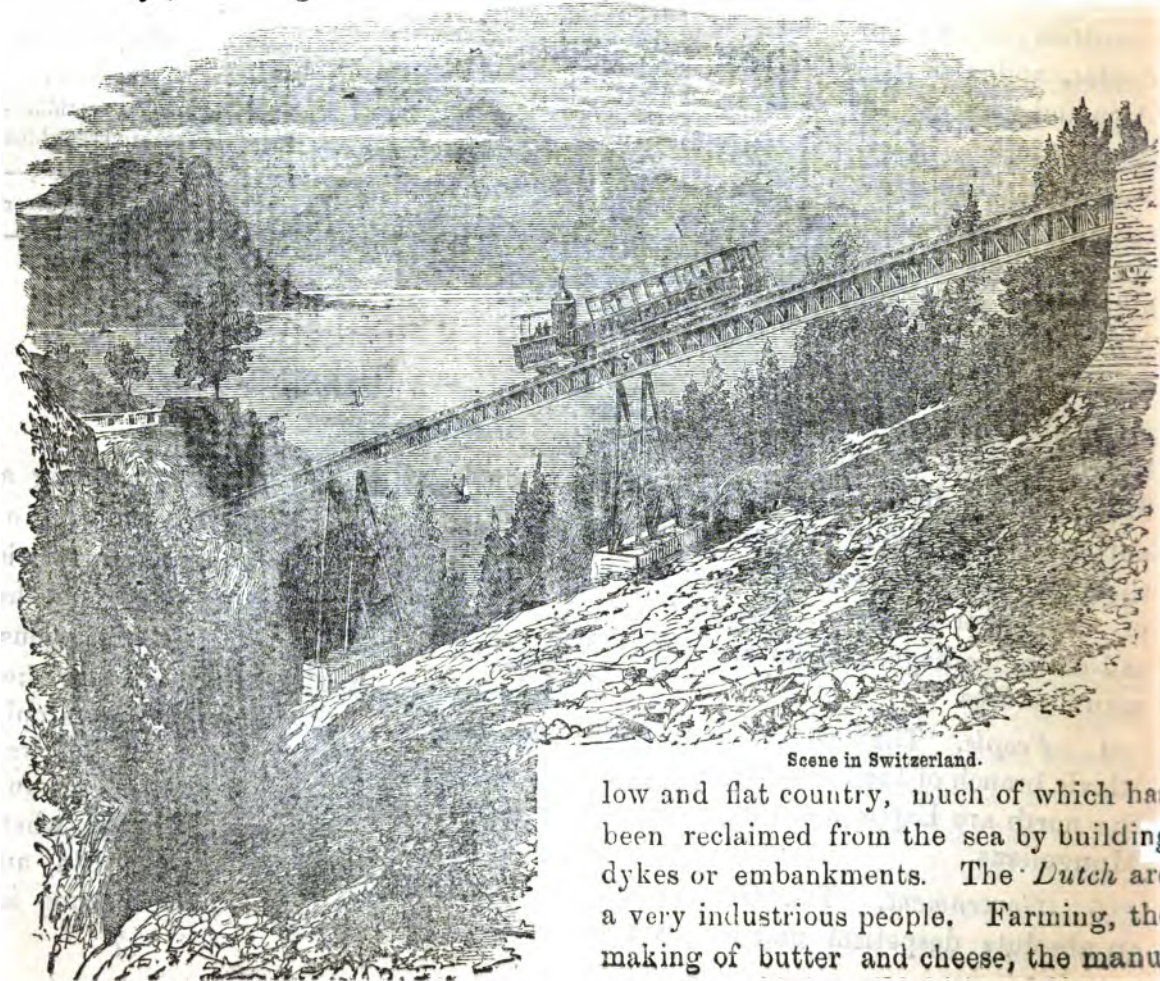
SMALLER COUNTRIES.— NORTH EUROPE.

1. **Sweden and Norway** forming a united government occupy the peninsula of Scandinavia. The coast-line of Norway is much indented by *fjords* or arms of the sea, and the surface is very mountainous. Sweden is mostly flat, with numerous lakes and rivers. *Agriculture* flourishes only in the south of Sweden, while Norway does not produce enough grain for its own food supply. *Mining* in Sweden, where the iron is the best in the world, and *fishing* in Norway, are the leading in-

dustries. Extensive forests in the mountains supply the materials for ship-building. So many of the people are trained to a sea-faring life that Norwegian and Swedish sailors are to be found on board the ships of all nations. The *government* is a limited monarchy, and the *religion* is Protestant. The *people* are Teutonic and are hardy, thrifty, and intelligent. *Stockholm* (Population, 166,000) is the capital of the United Kingdoms. The chief sea-ports are *Götenburg*, *Christiana* (capital of Norway), and *Bergen*.

2. **Denmark** is a small country, the population being under 2 millions. Being situated between two seas, the air is moist and the grass is fresh and sweet. Hence cattle raising and the manufacture of butter and cheese are the most important occupations. The Danes are fond of the sea, and Danish ships are employed in carrying on the commerce of other nations. *Copenhagen* (Population, 205,000), on the island of Zealand, the capital, is noted for its fine palace, university, and museum.

3. **Holland** or the Netherlands is a



Scene in Switzerland.

low and flat country, much of which has been reclaimed from the sea by building dykes or embankments. The *Dutch* are a very industrious people. Farming, the making of butter and cheese, the manu-

facture of linen and woollen cloths, and commerce, are all carried on. The *government* is a limited monarchy, the people are Protestant in *religion*, and education is universal. *Amsterdam* (Population, 303,000) is the chief city, but *The Hague* is the seat of Government.

4. **Belgium** is a small but wealthy country. The surface is generally flat. The soil is so fertile that it is called "The garden of Europe." Coal and iron are abundant. Hence *manufacturing* is the leading industry, the principal articles being machinery, glass-ware, woollens, linens, laces, and carpets. There is no country in the world in which *Agriculture* has attained a higher state of perfection, no less than seven-eighths of the land being under cultivation. The *government* is a limited monarchy, and the prevailing religion Roman Catholic. *Brussels*, (Population 380,000), the capital, is noted for the manufacture of laces and carpets.

5. **Switzerland** is the most mountainous country in Europe. It is noted for its magnificent scenery made up of majestic snow-clad mountains, beautiful water-falls, picturesque lakes, and extensive glaciers. *Agriculture* can be carried on only in the valleys, so that it does not produce food enough for home consumption. Hence it is mainly a *pastoral* country and dairy farming is carried to great perfection. The numerous and rapid streams afford cheap and abundant water-power for *manufactures*; silks, cotton and linen cloths, and clocks and watches being the principal outturn

Being an inland country there is no commerce. The *government* is a federal republic comprising 22 small states called cantons. *Berne* is the capital. *Geneva* is noted for its clock and watch-making industry.

6. *Map Study.* Give the boundaries of Sweden and Norway,—of Denmark,—of Holland,—of Belgium,—of Switzerland. On what lake is Stockholm? What river runs into the Sea through Holland? What mountains are in Switzerland?

LESSON XLII.

THE SOUTHERN PENINSULAS.

1. **Spain and Portugal** occupy the south-western peninsula of Europe. This peninsula consists of a central table-land crossed from east to west by ranges of mountains and sloping down to the Atlantic on the west and to the Mediterranean on the south and east. The *climate* is warm and pleasant and not subject to extremes. The *advantages* are: (1) a fertile soil suitable to the cultivation of all the grains and heat-loving fruits, (2), splendid pasture lands on the table-lands and mountain slopes, (3) great mineral wealth in iron, copper, and lead, (4) a splendid situation for commerce and good natural harbours. Owing to the proud and indolent character of the *people* combined with a long course of bad government these advantages have not been utilised, and at the present day Spain is a second-rate while Portugal is only a third-rate power in Europe. The leading *industries* are: (1) the culture of the

vine and the making of sherry wine in Spain and port wine in Portugal, (2) raising herds of sheep from which the fine merino wool is obtained, (3) the growing of fruits, (4) a limited commerce carried on with France and England. The *government* of both countries is now a limited monarchy, and the religion is Roman Catholic. *Madrid* (370,000) is the capital of Spain, and *Lisbon* (260,000) is the capital of Portugal. Other towns are *Barcelona* (chief seat of manufacture and commerce), *Cordova* (noted for its fine goat-skin leather), *Seville* (noted for its fine oranges), *Oporto* (which gives its name to port wine).

2. **Italy.** This kingdom consists of three parts: (1) the plain of the river Po south of the Alps, (2) the long, narrow, and mountainous peninsula, and (3) several islands in the Mediterranean, of which the largest are Sicily and Sardinia. It has the *natural advantages* of: (1) a fertile soil and fine climate producing wine, olive oil, silk, cotton and the most exquisite fruits, (2) extensive fisheries especially of sardines and anchovies, (3) valuable minerals together with marble and sulphur, and (4) a commanding situation for commerce. The *people* are the purest representatives of the Romaic branch of the Caucasian race which also includes the majority of the population in Spain, Portugal, the south of France, and Greece. The *government*, which was only extended over the whole country in 1870, is a limited monarchy. Before that time the Pope of Rome held temporal sway over part of the

country, and claimed the right of spiritual sovereignty over the whole. The *religion* is Roman Catholic. The *people* are industrious, frugal, and temperate, but excitable and passionate. The Italians have long been noted for their culture of the fine arts, music, painting, and sculpture. Under the new government Italy is fast rising in the scale of nations and will soon rank among the first class powers of the world. *Rome* (245,000), the capital of Italy, is often called the "Eternal City." It was founded 2,500 years ago, and for 1,000 years was the capital of the Roman Empire and "Mistress of the World." St. Peter's Church at Rome is the most beautiful building in the world, and the remains of ancient Rome attract visitors from all parts of the earth. Other important cities are *Naples* (the largest city in Italy, noted for the beauty of its bay, and its nearness to the volcano of Vesuvius), *Milan* (noted for its silk manufactures and fine marble cathedral), *Turin* (famous for its museums and works of art), and *Venice* (built on a hundred small islands with canals instead of streets.)

3. **Greece** consists of, (1) a continental part, (2) the peninsula of the Morea, and (3) a large number of islands in the Archipelago. The *surface* is nearly all mountainous; there are no navigable rivers; the *climate* is mild and sunny. *Agriculture* is in a very backward state, *manufactures* are few and unimportant; and the leading *industries* are the raising of herds of sheep and goats on the mainland, and the carrying on of *commerce*

in the islands. The *exports* consist of dried fruits, wine, olive oil, honey, wax and sponge. The *government* is a limited monarchy, the *religion*, Christianity of the Greek Church, and the *people* Romaic. *Athens* (49,000) the capital, is noted for its ruins which still show traces of the times when it was the centre of civilization and refinement.

4. **Turkey** in Europe now forms only a small part of the Ottoman Empire, or "The Sublime Porte." By the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, it has been reduced to the country lying between the Balkan range and Greece. Owing to a long course of misgovernment, this country, once so large, and possessing the *advantages* of a fertile soil, a fine climate, great mineral wealth, and magnificent harbours for commerce, has sunk so low that its existence in Europe is dependent on the sufferance of the great powers. Distracted by civil contests between its Christian and Mahomedan *people*, and ground down by a rapacious and irresponsible *despotism*, Turkey in Europe has become a scorn and a reproach to the world. The rest of its territory has been divided into four small states:—Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. *Constantinople* (1,075,000,) the capital, has a beautiful situation, and its position is highly important both for commercial and political purposes. *Bucharest* (230,000,) is the capital of Roumania.



LESSON XLIII.

AFRICA.

1. *Give a general description of Africa.*

Africa is next to Asia in size, but owing to the backward state of its civilization it is the least important of all the continents.

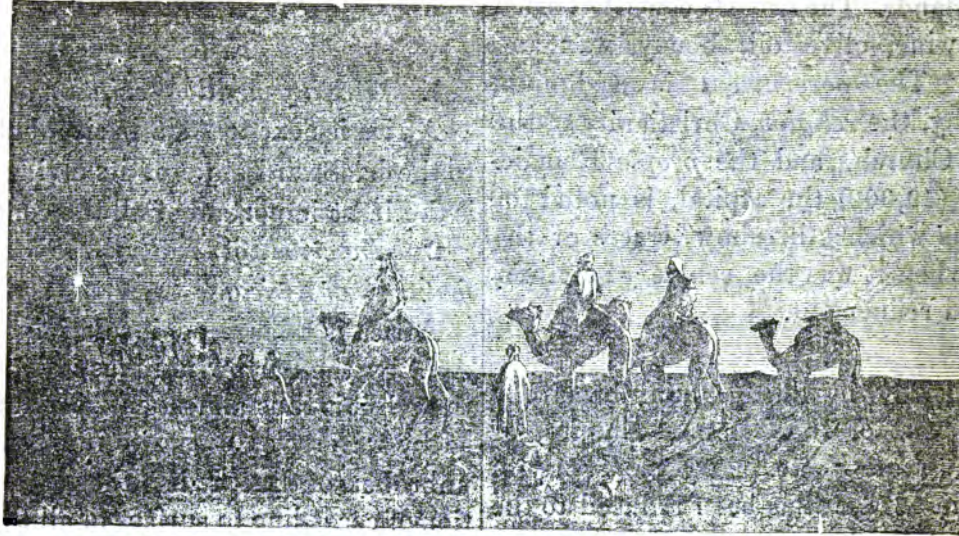
2. *Describe generally the physical features of Africa.*

Africa is a large peninsula joined on to Asia by the narrow isthmus of Suez. Although it is thus almost entirely surrounded by water, yet owing to its regular and unbroken outline, it has the least proportion of coast-line to surface of all the continents. The figure of its surface consists of, (1) extensive table-lands crossed by mountain ranges in the centre and south, and (2) great lower lands and plains in the north.

The *general nature* of its surface consists of, (1) a broad belt of equatorial forests in the centre, (2) next to that northern and southern belts of pastoral lands, (3) then northern and southern belts of desert land, and (4) lastly, northern and southern extremities of pastoral and agricultural land. The northern desert called the *Sahara* is of great extent; the southern or *Kalahari* desert though much smaller, bears a close resemblance to the Sahara. Lying mostly in the Torrid Zone, Africa is as regards *climate* the hottest of all the continents. The hottest part of Africa is the eastern desert portion or Nubia, where "the soil is fire and the wind is flame."

3. *Describe the plants, animals, and people of Africa.*

The plants of Africa arrange themselves in four different Zones; (1) in the



Scene in the Desert.

north are found the useful grains, fruit and forest trees, (2) in the desert the Date palm flourishes in solitary glory, (3) in the equatorial region are dense forests in which are found the *baobab* or monkey bread tree, huge cotton trees, oil and sago palms, and papyrus, together with the cassava, yam, and ground nut as substitutes for grain, (4) in the south grow peculiar forms of succulent plants and heaths. Africa is noted for the number and size of its wild animals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, lion, gorilla, zebra, and ostrich. The *people* of Africa mostly belong to the Negro race, a few Caucasians only living along the northern and southern coasts. The population is estimated at about 190 millions, most of whom are in a barbarous condition.

LESSON XLIV.

MAP STUDY OF AFRICA.

1. *Situation.* What sea is north of Africa?—east? What ocean is west?—east? Where is the isthmus of Suez? Between what parallels does Africa lie? Between what meridians? What is its length in miles? (Ans. 5000 miles). What is its breadth from east to west? (Ans. Nearly the same as the length). What is its general shape? (Ans. An irregular triangle). What part of Africa is crossed by the equator?—by the Tropic of Cancer?—by the Tropic of Capricorn? In what zone does the greater part of Africa lie?

2. *Outline.* What two gulfs are on the north of Africa? What large opening of the sea is on the west of Africa? The two bays at the head of this are called *bights*, name them. What gulf is between Africa and Arabia?

What strait separates Africa from Spain? What strait is at the entrance to the Red Sea? Where is the Mozambique channel? What cape is the most northerly point of Africa—the most westerly?—the most southerly?—the most easterly? Where is Cape



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Y. Bartholomew, Ed.

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Blanco?—Cape Negro?—Cape of Good Hope?—Cape Corrientes?—Cape St. Mary?—Cape Amber?

3. *Surface*.—Where are the Atlas Mountains? What mountains run through Upper Guinea? Is Abyssinia a mountainous country? What two peaks are near the Equator? What is the highest mountain in Africa? (Ans. *Mt. Kilimandjaro*, 18,700 feet.) What mountains are between the 10th and 20th parallels of south latitude? What three ranges of mountains are in Cape Colony?

Where is the Sahara? What desert lies on the Tropic of Capricorn?

What is the longest river in Africa? (Ans. The Nile, about 4000 miles). Describe the course of the Niger?—of the Congo? What river is on the north of Cape Colony? What two rivers are in the extreme west of Africa? Where is the Zambesi river? Where is lake Tchad? What river runs into it? In what two large lakes does the Nile rise? Where is lake Nyassa?—lake Tanganyika?

LESSON XLV.

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

1. **THE Barbary States**, so called from the *Berbers* a Caucasian race which forms the majority of the population, comprise the empire of MOROCCO, the French colony of ALGERIA, the dominion of the Bey of TUNIS, (now belonging also to the French), and the Vilayet of TRIPOLI. The northern portion of these countries is mountainous, and the southern portion is desert. Agriculture and the raising of sheep and goats are the leading *occupations*. The chief *exports* are grain, cattle, ivory, ostrich feathers, and esparto grass which is used in the manufacture of paper. *Tunis* has manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, carpets, fez caps, and otto of roses. The *people* are (1) Berbers

who live in the mountains, (2) Moors who live in the city and engage in trade, and (3) Arabs who lead a wandering pastoral life.

2. **Egypt** extends up the valley of the Nile as far as the Equator. This river, rising every summer and overflowing its banks for two or three months, leaves on the surface of the land a layer of very fertile soil. On this annual inundation the prosperity of the country is so dependent that Egypt has in all ages been called the "Gift of the Nile." *Agriculture* is the chief industry; wheat, barley, maize, and rice being produced in great plenty. Cotton, sugar, indigo, and beans are also grown. The *Commerce* of Egypt is important more on account of its position than its products. The cutting of the Suez Canal has made Egypt the highway for nearly all the traffic between the east and the west. Egypt exports gold-dust, ivory, ostrich feathers, gum-arabic, and hides which are brought by caravans from the deserts of the interior. The *ruler* is called the *Khedive*; nominally he is subject to the Sultan of Turkey, but he is practically independent. The *population* is made up of Copts, Arabs, Jews, Armenians, Greeks and other neighbouring races. *Cairo* (328,000), the capital, is situated near the Pyramids. The chief seaports are, *Alexandria*, *Port Said*, and *Suez*.

3. **Abyssinia** is a mountainous country with a temperate and healthy climate and a fertile soil. The *coffee plant* is a native of this country. Ivory, gold-dust and

musk are exported. It consists of numerous petty states. The *people* are semi-barbarous though most of them profess a corrupt form of Christianity.

4. THE **Sahara** is a dry, sandy, and desolate waste, the only habitable parts of which are its *ouses* or fertile spots near springs of water. The surface is not level but consists of a succession of table-lands with *wadys*, or depressions resembling the dried up channels of vast rivers, between. Some of these depressions are below the level of the sea. This desert is ranged over by plundering Mahomedan tribes called *Moors* in the west, and *Tawareks* in the centre, and by the pastoral pagan tribe of *Tibbus* in the east. Both vegetable and animal life is scanty. The date-palm, which is said to "keep its feet in water and its head in fire" flourishes in the oases. Ostriches are very numerous. Numerous caravans, consisting of thousands of camels—"the ship of the desert"—cross the country for the purposes of commerce. These bring gold, ostrich feathers, slaves, ivory, and salt from central Africa to the sea coast where they are exchanged mainly for manufactured goods.

5. **Western Africa** comprises the countries along the west coast from the Sahara to the Nourse river. It is usually divided into *Senegambia*, *Upper Guinea*, and *Lower Guinea*. Along the coast the land is low and swampy, further inland it rises to table-lands covered with dense vegetation. There are two seasons in the year, the *rainy*, lasting from March to

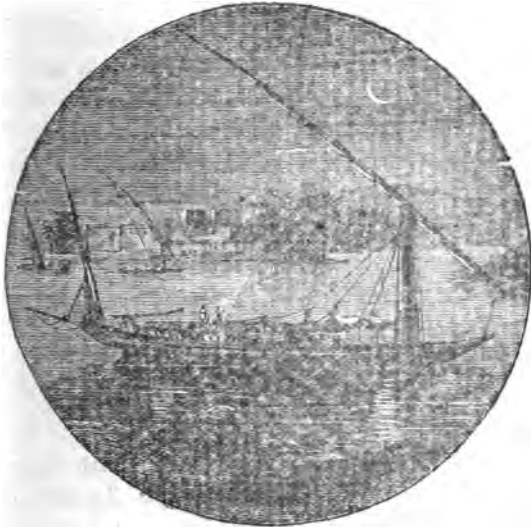
October, and the *dry* for the other months. The inhabitants are negroes of different tribes who are ignorant, cruel, and superstitious, constantly warring upon each other and selling their prisoners as slaves. Although the *climate* is exceedingly fatal to European life, English, French, and Portuguese colonies have been planted at different points along the coast for the purposes of trade. These supply the natives with gun-powder, arms, cutlery, and beads, receiving in exchange palm-oil, wax, gum, feathers, ivory, and gold-dust. The infamous slave trade which formerly flourished all along this coast, has been now almost totally suppressed. The different parts of the Guinea coast are *Sierra Leone* (British), *The Grain Coast*, *Liberia* (a republic of emancipated negroes), *The Ivory Coast*, *The Gold Coast* (British), *The Slave Coast* (British), *Calabar*, *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, and *Benguela*. In the last four the Portuguese have many settlements. The *Ashantee* and *Dahomey* are the most powerful negro kingdoms.

LESSON XLVI.

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA (CONTINUED).

1. **Central Africa.** The *Soudan* comprises that portion of the continent between the Sahara and the Equator. The greater portion is a land of dense tropical forest, densely peopled with numerous negro tribes, and possessing great natural resources. The tribes in the west, called *Fellatahs* or *Foulahs*, are *Mahome-*

dans ; the remainder are barbarous fetish-worshippers. The commercial productions are gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers;



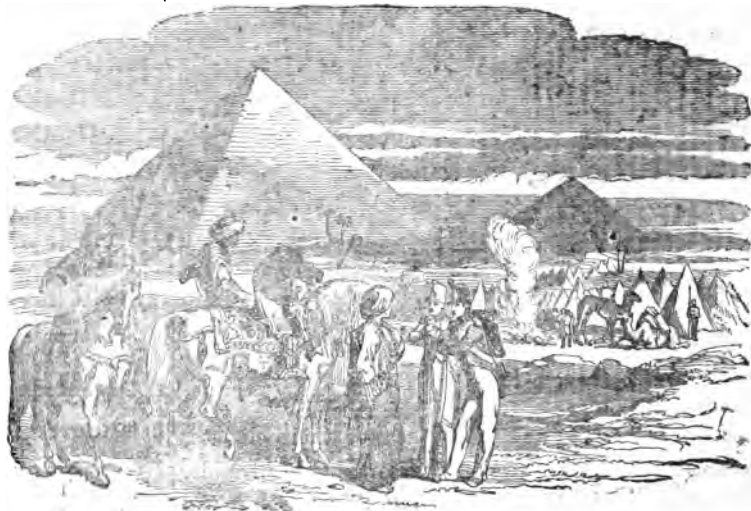
The river Nile.

and the slave trade is still carried on by Moors and Arabs. The country has not yet been thoroughly explored.

South of The Soudan is an almost unknown country, well watered by the Congo and the great lakes, consisting of dense forests, inhabited by fierce negro tribes. Many of these tribes are cannibals; they are at constant war with each other; and all are sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. This country is only known to us by the reports of adventurous travellers such as Livingstone, Stanley, and Cameron; but it has as yet no settled geography.

2. **South Africa** comprises two British colonies,—*Cape Colony* and *Natal*,—and two Dutch republics,—*Orange River State* and *The Transvaal*. The country consists of table-lands crossed by mountain ranges and deep cut vallies. The table-lands are deserts during the summer heats, but the rains convert them into noble grass lands filled with flowers of gorgeous hues. The leading industry is *agriculture* and *sheep farming*. Great quantities of *wine* are now manufactured. *Mines* of copper, gold, and diamonds, are worked in the basin of the Orange river. The climate is exceedingly fine and healthy. *Natal* is well adapted for the growth of most semi-tropical products, and it now exports large quantities of sugar and cotton,

3. **East Africa** extends from Natal to the Red Sea. Little is known of it beyond the immediate vicinity of the coast. It comprises *Sofala*, *Mozambique*, *Zanzibar*,



Pyramids of Africa.

and the *Somali* country. The Portuguese have settlements in *Sofala* and *Mozam*.

bique, and Zanzibar is ruled over by an Arab Sultan. The Somali country is famous for its gums, spices, and perfumes.

4. *Map Study.*—On what river is Cairo? What town is opposite Gibraltar? What is the chief town of Algeria?—of Marocco?—of Tunis?—of Tripoli? Name two towns in Abyssinia. Where is Timbuctoo?—Sokoto? What town is at the mouth of the river Senegal? On what river is Bathurst? Where is Freetown? What is the Capital of Liberia? Where is Cape Coast Castle?—Coomassie? What is the chief town of Cape Colony?—of Natal? of Orange River State?—of the Transvaal? Where is the Portuguese town of Quillimane?



Natives of Madagascar.

5. ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

Where are the Madeira islands? To what country do they belong? (Ans. To Portugal.) What do you know about these islands? (Ans. They are famed for their beauty and the fineness of their climate, for which reason they are much resorted to by invalids. Madeira wine is the chief product). Where are the Canary islands? To whom do they belong? (Ans. To Spain.) What high mountain is there? (Ans. The Peak of Teneriffe, 12,000 feet high.) What

group of islands belonging to Portugal are near Cape Verde? What island is in the Bight of Biafra? Where is Ascension?—St. Helena? Who died a prisoner at St. Helena? (Ans. Napoleon Buonaparte.)

6. *Madagascar* is the largest island of Africa, and one of the largest in the world. The interior is high and very fertile, with magnificent forests and fine grasslands watered by numerous rivers. The coast is low, hot, and swampy, with a deadly climate. The people are principally of the Malay race, but there are also some negro and Arab tribes. The chief town is *Tananarivo*. Where are the Comoro islands? Where is the island of Socotra?

LESSON XLVII.

NORTH AMERICA.

1. Of which world does North America form a part? By whom was America discovered, and when? (Ans. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.) What parts did he discover? (Ans. The West India Islands). What inhabitants of the old world first settled in America? (Ans. The Spaniards). Where did they settle? (Ans. In Mexico, Central America, and in the northern part of South America.) Where were the first English Settlements? (Ans. Virginia and Massachusetts in the United States). What other nations colonized North America? Ans. The Dutch and the French.)

2. What advantages does the New World have compared with the old?

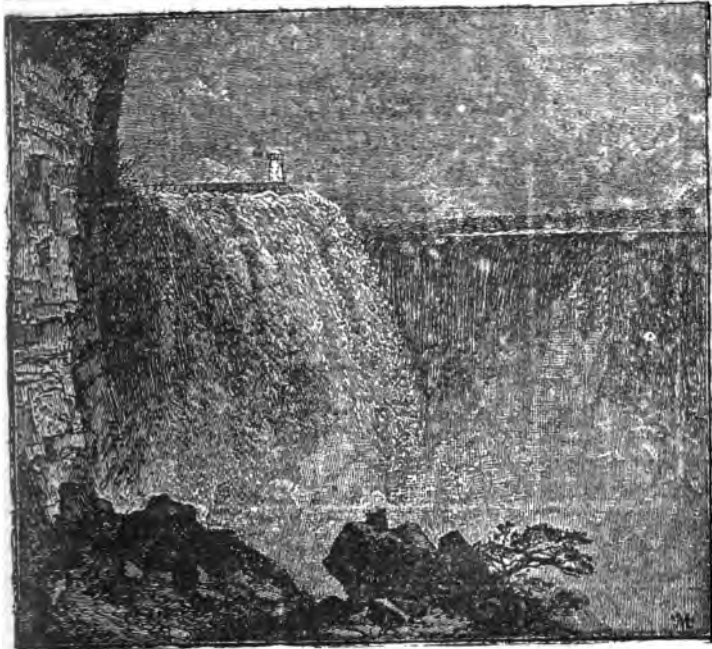
I. It is free from vast deserts, which are useless for agriculture, obstructive to commerce, and make the climate hurtful to man.

II. No part of its soil is so far away from the sea as the central regions of Asia and Africa.

III. The interior of America is penetrated by the largest rivers in the world, which fertilise the soil and afford means of communication.

3. Describe the character of the surface of North America.

North America naturally divides itself into five regions: (1) The table land of Mexico, (2) the table-land between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, (3) The great central valley of the Mississippi, rich and well-wooded on the east, bare but fertile in the centre, dry and almost desert in the west, (4) the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, a region of natural forests and mixed soil, and (5) the great Arctic plain north of the 50th parallel, the greater part of which is a cold, barren, and desolate region.



The Falls of Niagara.

4. Describe the river systems of North America.

There are five river systems: (1) the Arctic system draining the Arctic plain of which the Mackenzie river is the longest, (2) The St. Lawrence system, consisting of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries which connect the great lakes with the Atlantic, and on which is Niagara the largest waterfall in the world, (3) the Atlantic system, consisting of the Hudson and other streams which drain the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains, (4) the Gulf system, comprising the Mississippi and its tributaries draining the central plain, and the Rio Grande from the Mexican table-land, and (5) the Pacific system, comprising the Yukon, Columbia, and Colorado flowing through gorges cut in the western plateau.

5. Describe the climate of North America.

North America has generally a *continental* climate, being very hot in summer and very cold in winter.

There are 5 distinct zones of climate:—

(1) The cold zone of the Arctic plain with long cold winters and short hot summers; (2) The temperate zone comprising Canada and the eastern part of the United States; (3) The dry zone of the Rocky Mountain plateau with little rain in summer and little snow in winter; (4) The zone of the central Pacific coast belt where the temperature is nearly the same all the year round; and (5) the semi-tropical zone of Mexico and Central America.

6. What minerals are found in North America?

The mineral products of North America are of unequalled richness and variety. They comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, quick-silver, coal, and petroleum. The gold and silver mines of the Western United States and Mexico are the most productive in the world. The coal fields of the United States are twenty times the size of those in Europe.

7. What can you say of the animals of North America?

The animals of North America are inferior in size and of less utility to man than those of the old world.

Many are valuable for their furs, such as the beaver, marten, and ermine. Peculiar to this country are the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, and racoon.

8. Describe the vegetation of North America.

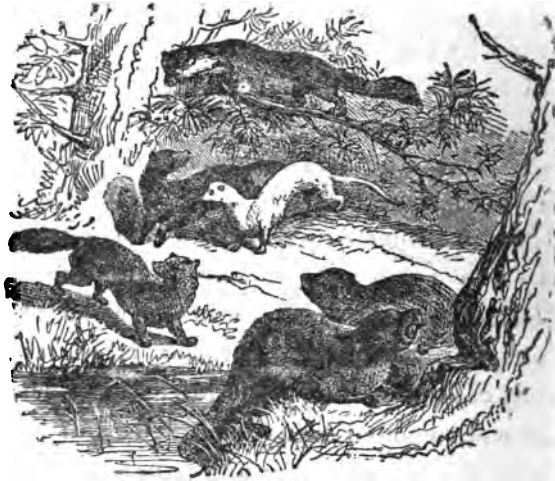
The vegetable products are distinguished for variety and great luxuriance.

Among forest trees the oak, pine, ash, beech, hickory, maple, and walnut give valuable timber. In California are found the largest trees in the world, called *Sequoia*. North America is the native country of the potato, the tobacco plant, and maize.

LESSON XLVIII.

MAP STUDY OF NORTH AMERICA.

1. *Boundaries and extent.* What three oceans surround North America? By what is it connected with South America?—separated from Asia? Where is Point Barrow? What is its latitude? In what latitude is the isthmus of Panama? Through how many degrees of latitude does North America extend? What is its length in miles from North to South? (Ans. 4,800 miles.) What is the longitude of Cape Race in Newfoundland? What is the longitude of Cape Mendocino? Through how many degrees of longitude does North America extend? What is the breadth of North America? (Ans. 3,000 miles.)



Fur-bearing Animals of North America.

2. *Outline.* What large bay is to the west of Greenland? What strait leads into this bay? What large bay is on the north of North America? What strait leads into it? What gulf is at the mouth of the St. Lawrence? Where is the bay of Fundy? Where is Chesapeake Bay? What gulf is south of North America? What sea is south of the gulf of Mexico? What bay is in the south of the gulf of Mexico? Where is the bay of Honduras?—The Gulf of California? Where is Florida Strait?—Windward Passage?—Queen Charlotte Sound?

What peninsula is between Hudson's bay and the gulf of St. Lawrence?—between the gulf of St. Lawrence and the bay of Fundy? Where is the peninsula of Florida?—Yucatan?—California?—Alaska? Which peninsulas point south?—north?

What cape is south of Greenland?—north of Labrador?—south of Nova Scotia?—south of Florida?—north of Yucatan?—south of California? Where is Cape Race?—Cape Cod?—Cape Hatteras?—Cape Mendocino?—Cape Prince of Wales?—Cape Barrow?

3. *Surface.* What range of mountains runs parallel to the Atlantic coast? What range of mountains traverses America from north to south? What are the Rocky mountains called in Mexico? Where is the Sierra Nevada? What is the highest mountain in North America? (Ans. Mt. St. Elias, 17,900 feet.) Where is it? What is the highest volcano? (Ans. Popocatepetl, 17,884 feet.) Where is it? Where is



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the volcano Orizaba? Where is Mt. Brown?—Fremont Peak?—Mt. Hood?

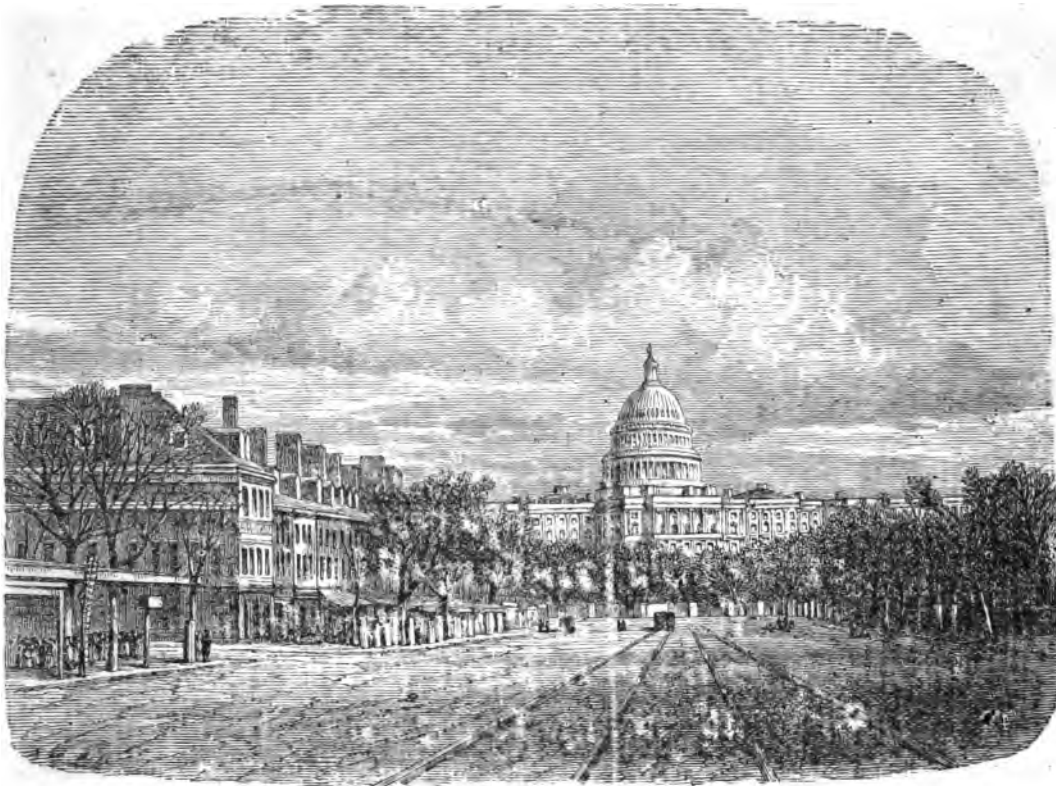
Describe the course of the Mackenzie river,—of the river St. Lawrence. Into what does the Mississippi flow? What three large tributaries has it on the west? What two on the east? What river runs into the gulf of California? Where is the Yukon?—Fraser river?—Columbia river?—Rio Grande?

Name the five large lakes on the St. Lawrence. Between what two are the Niagara Falls? What three large lakes are drained by the Mackenzie River?

Where is lake Winnipeg?—lake Nicaragua?

4. *Islands.*—What is the largest island on the north? Name four other islands in the Arctic ocean? Where is Southampton island? What large island shuts in the gulf of St. Lawrence? Name three other islands in this gulf, What group of islands is east of Cape Hatteras? Which are the three largest of the West Indian islands? Where is Vancouver Island? What isles are north of Vancouver Island? Where are the Aleutian Islands?

LESSON XLIX.
THE UNITED STATES.



The Capitol at Washington.

1. *Rank.*—The United States is the largest and most important country in North America. It ranks as one of the six Great Powers and is the most popu-

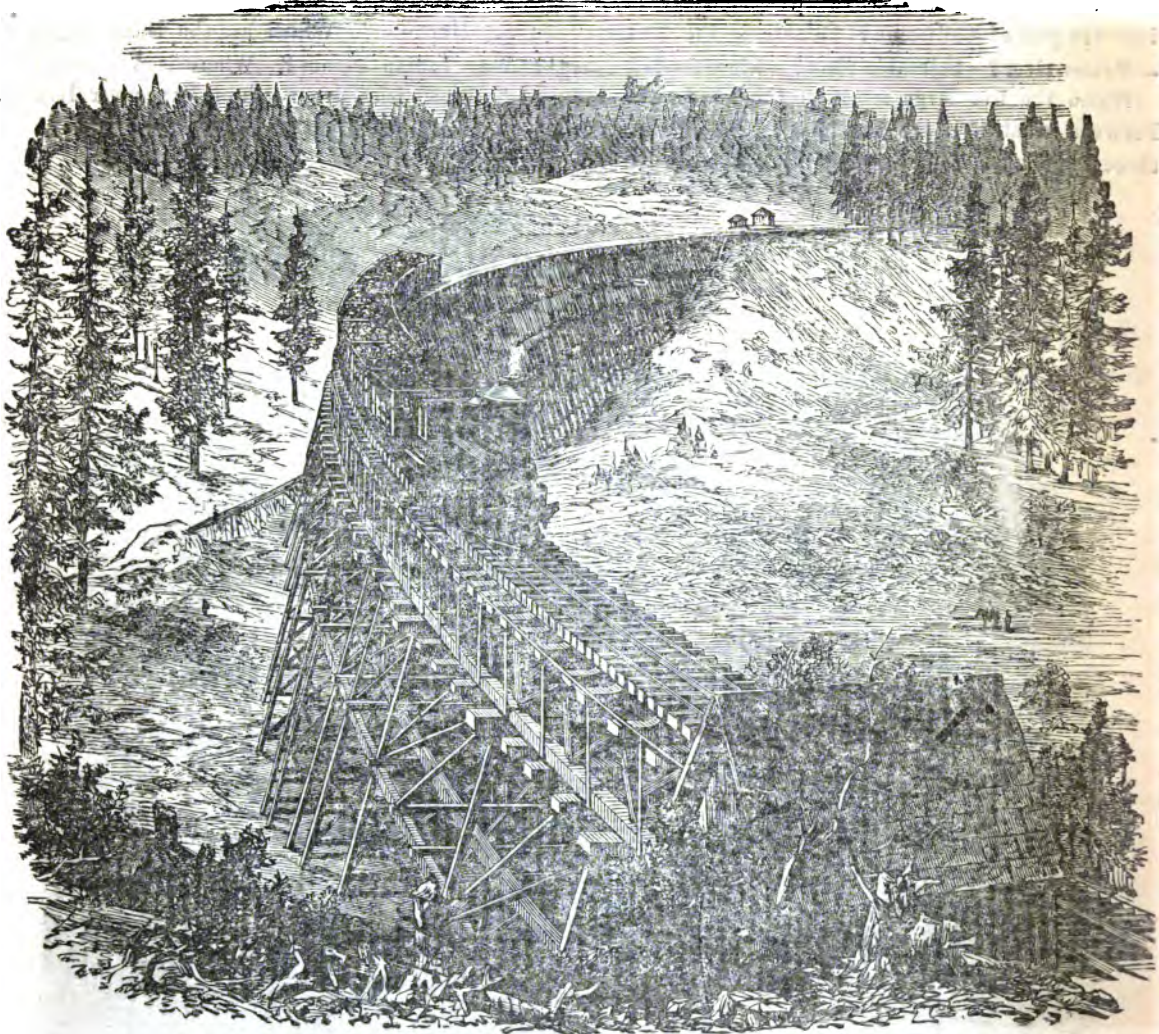
lous, powerful, wealthy, and progressive Republic in the world.

The history of this country when compared with that of Spanish America shows in a striking light

how much more the prosperity of a nation depends on *moral* than on *physical* advantages. The North American colonists had no gold mines, and their territory was of only indifferent fertility and covered with almost impenetrable forests. But the

that their country has indeed become "The envy of nations."

2. *Extent and Divisions.* The area is about equal to that of Europe, and its



Trestle Bridge on a United States Railway.

colonists had intelligence, industry, a love of freedom, habits of order, and a pure and severe morality. Armed with these gifts of the soul, they have converted the wilderness into a land teeming with life and smiling with plenty; and they have built up a social system so well calculated to promote the "happiness" and moral improvement of mankind,

population is now over 50 millions. It is a union of 38 partially independent states, 10 organised Territories, and one District.

Both naturally and politically the United States has four great divisions: I. The Atlantic highland and

plain, II. The central plain or Mississippi valley, III. The Western Plain and Rocky Mountain Region, and IV. The Pacific plateau and slope. There is besides the large but comparatively worthless territory of Alaska in the north-west corner of the continent.

3. I.—*The Atlantic Highland and Plain* extend from the St. Lawrence river to the state of Alabama, and from the basin of the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The states composing it are divided into three groups, (1) the New Eng'and States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut), (2) the Middle Atlantic States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware), (3) the South Atlantic States (Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.) The *climate* is cool-temperate in the north, and warm-temperate in the south. The *resources* of this division are, (1) the mines of iron, coal, copper, zinc, and quarries of slate, marble, and granite, (2) its forests yielding abundance of timber for house and ship building, (3) the water-power supplied by its numerous rivers, (4) its advantageous situation for commerce. To these may be added, (5) the fertile soil of the southern section. The leading *industries* are, (1) *manufacturing, ship-building* and commerce in the New England states; (2) mining, manufacturing, and commerce in the middle states, and (3) agriculture in the South Atlantic states, where cotton, tobacco, and rice are largely produced.

The chief cities of this division are: *New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.*

4. II.—The central or Mississippi valley states are divided into two sections—(1) The North Central states (Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri); and (2) The South Central states (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee). The southern section has a semi-tropical *climate* with mild winters, while the Northern section has hot and sultry summers with cold winters and heavy snows.

The natural advantages of the Mississippi valley are: (1) it is the finest agricultural region in the world; (2) it is rich in valuable minerals, coal, iron, copper, and lead; (3) its forests supply abundant timber; (4) its numerous navigable rivers and lakes and the level nature of the surface give fine facilities for carrying on internal trade.

The leading industry is *Agriculture*. In the northern section vast quantities of wheat and Indian corn are grown; the southern section produces cotton, tobacco, and sugar. *Manufacturing* is becoming an important industry in the northern section, where also *mining* is an important occupation. The chief cities are *Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans.*

LESSON L.

THE UNITED STATES—(CONTINUED).

5. III. (1). The Plains states are *Texas, The Indian Territory, Kansas,*

Nebraska, and Dakota territory. The surface consists of an undulating and generally tree-less grass covered plain, with a gradual rise from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. These rolling plains afford fine pasturage for cattle, and the rich soil near the rivers is well suited for cultivation. Hence Agriculture and Cattle-farming are the leading *industries*.

(2) The Rocky Mountain region includes the state of Colorado and the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, and Montana. The *climate* of this section is cool and dry. The leading *industries* are Cattle-farming and Mining. The mines produce gold, silver, copper, and lead. This section contains some of the grandest scenery of the world.

6. IV. The Pacific plateau and slope includes the states of California, Nevada, and Oregon, and the territories of Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and Washington. The plateau has a cold and dry *climate*; the Pacific slope has two seasons, a rainy winter and a dry summer. The *advantages* of this division are: (1) it is the richest *mining* region in the world especially in gold, silver, quicksilver and coal; (2) its forests supply excellent timber; (3) the river valleys are very fertile and afford good pasturage; (4) the Pacific Ocean facilitates commerce. The leading *Industries* are *Mining, Agriculture, Cattle-farming, and the Timber-trade*. *San Francisco* is the largest and most commercial city on the west-coast of America.

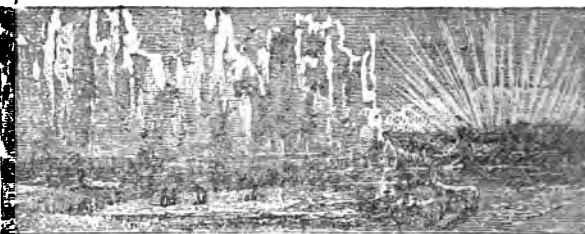
7. The government of the United States is entrusted by the people to three separate authorities—

the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The *Executive* power is held by a President who is elected every four years. The *Legislative* power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two Senators from each state elected for the term of six years; the Representatives are chosen in each state for two years, in the proportion of 1 to every 135,000 of the population. The Supreme *Judicial* authority is held by a Chief Justice and eight Justices, appointed for life by the President with the consent of the Senate.

8. The distinguishing features of the civilisation of the United States are: (1) the non-existence of titles, of privileged classes, of a landed aristocracy, of poor-laws, and of state religion, (2) the cheapness and efficiency of its government; (3) the universality of education and of its periodical press; (4) the high feeling of self-respect which exists even in the humblest classes; and (5) the boundless spirit of enterprise which fills all ranks of society.

LESSON LI.

OTHER COUNTRIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

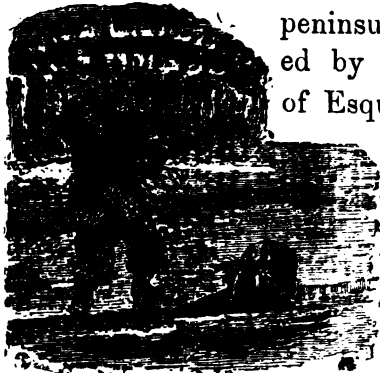


Scene in the Polar Regions.

1. **British North America**, now called the Dominion of *Canada*, occupies all the northern part of North America, except Alaska and Greenland. Though nearly equal to the United States in area, as it is formed by the bleak and bare Arctic

plain, the greater portion of it is neither productive nor inhabitable by a civilised people.

2. In the extreme north is an Arctic Region comprising numerous islands and



Esquimaux spearing a Walrus.

peninsulas, inhabited by stray tribes of Esquimaux who find a precarious subsistence by killing the walrus, polar bear,

whale, and other animals of this desolate land. Between Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains is a vast region of prairies, lakes, swamps, and forests, thinly populated by scattered tribes of Red Indians, whose chief occupation is trapping fur-bearing animals, such as the sable, ermine, marten, and beaver.

3. In the basin of the St. Lawrence are the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Prince Edward's Island. These form the most populous and productive section of British America.

The natural advantages of this region are much the same as those of the neighbouring parts of the United States, with the addition of valuable fisheries. The industries are agriculture, ship-building, fishing, mining, and commerce. The government is vested in a Governor

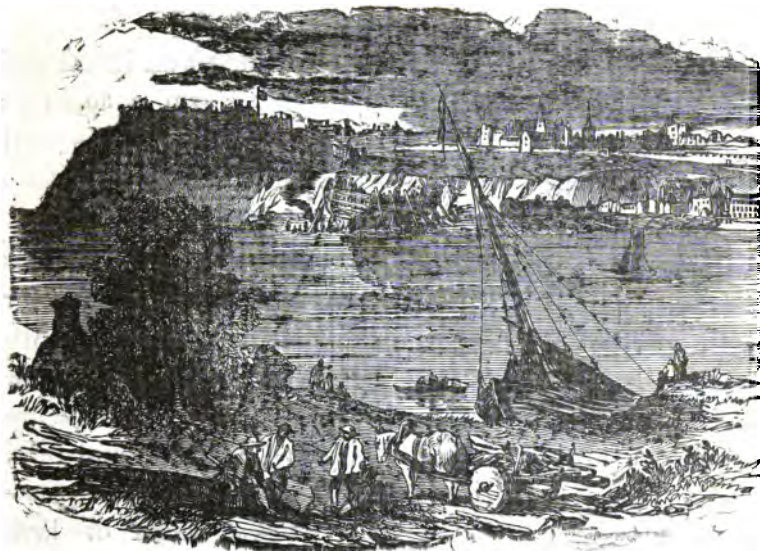
General, a Parliament elected by the people, and a Senate appointed by the English Government. The chief cities are Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa.

4. The island of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador form a separate British Possession. The climate is cold and severe, and the fisheries constitute the sole industry.

Danish America comprises the islands of Greenland and Iceland. The former is a dreary, barren country, covered with glaciers and inhabitable only at a few points along the coast. Its products are eider-down, whale and seal oil, and furs. Iceland is a mountainous island, the greater part being a dreary waste of lava thrown out by numerous volcanoes, of which Hecla is the chief. The population is scanty and mainly engaged in fishing.

5. Mexico consists of an elevated plateau and a narrow strip of coast line. The plateau, though partly in the torrid zone, enjoys a dry, cool, and healthy climate; but the soil is too dry to be fertile, the rivers are few and small, and communication with the coast is difficult. The chief industry on the table lands is the raising of bread stuffs, *i. e.*, wheat, maize, potatoes and the like. The narrow strip of land round the coast is unhealthy but very fertile; it produces sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, and tobacco. The country is rich in gold, silver, and quicksilver, and mining is an important industry. The population, amounting to nine millions, consists of, (1) Mexican Indians,

(2) Creoles or descendants of the Spanish colonists, and (3) Mestizos or mixed races. The government is a federal re-

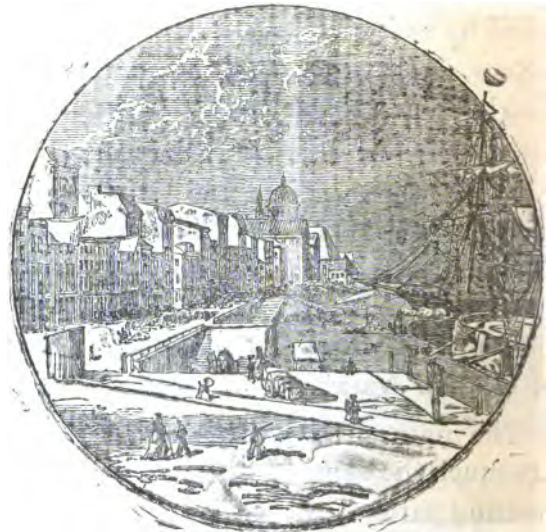


Quebec.

public of 28 states. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. The civilization of the country is in a state of stagnation. There are few schools, few railroads telegraphs or newspapers, the laws are defective, and the people are poor and ignorant. Mexico (280,000) is the capital; a beautiful city placed in a valley overlooked by lofty snow-clad mountains. Vera Cruz is the chief sea-port.

6. **Central America** contains five independent republics,—*Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica*. The physical features, climate, and productions, are similar to those of Mexico. This country is important on account of, (1) its position on the isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, (2) its valuable natural products. The exports are cocoa, coffee, cochineal, mahogany, India-rubber, and logwood,

7. **The West Indies** are divided into three groups of islands, (1) The *Greater Antilles*, (2) The *Lesser Antilles*, (3) The *Bahamas*. The islands of the first two groups are diversified in surface. The Bahamas are low islands of coral formation. The climate is tropical but modified by the sea breezes and mountains in the interior. The copious rain and warm climate are very favourable to the growth of the sugarcane, tobacco, and all kinds of tropical fruits. The exports comprise sugar, rum, molasses; tobacco, cigars; cotton, coffee, cocoa; indigo, dye stuffs; spices, oranges, bananas,



Montreal.

pine-apples and other fruits. The population numbers about 4 millions, three-fourths of whom are negroes or East

Indian coolies. The islands mostly belong to the British, Spaniards, and French.

LESSON LII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

1. *General Description.* South America is the southern half of the New World. Its general shape is triangular, having its widest part a little south of the Equator and tapering to the south. Its outline is very regular.

2. *Surface.* It comprises naturally five regions : (1) The low country along the Pacific coast, separated from the rest of the continent by the Andes mountains.

This portion is 4000 miles long but only from 50 to 150 miles broad. At the north and south extremities it is fertile, the middle is a sandy desert.

(2.) The basin of the Orinoco, consisting of great plains called *llanos*, with few trees but abundant grass.

During the dry season the heat is intense and the parched ground opens out into long and deep fissures.

(3) The basin of the Amazon, a vast plain possessing a rich soil and a moist climate.

At present it is covered with dense forests (called *selvas*;) infested with wild animals, and only thinly peopled by savages who live by hunting and fishing.

(4.) The great southern plain watered by the La Plata and other streams.

The open plains, usually covered with long grass, are called *pampas*. Over these roam vast herds of horses and cattle.

(5.) The country of Brazil, consisting of alternate mountain ridges and valleys,

wooded on the east side, and grassy on their western slope.

3. The Andes mountains traverse the whole length of South America and form the main axis of the continent.

The highest peak is Sorata (24,800 feet). The most noted volcanoes are, Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, and Aconcagua. The whole chain is subject to frequent earthquakes.

4. South America possesses the most extensive river system on the globe. The main mountain system being very close to the west coast, the whole continent is a succession of vast river basins. The three great rivers are,—The Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plata. Each of these is navigable nearly to its source. The most remarkable lake is situated in the Andes mountains at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet.

5. South America has two *climatic* regions, the one tropical, and the other temperate. (1) The tropical region, including all that part of the continent which is both lowland and in the torrid zone, has copious rains, supplied by the east winds from the Atlantic. (2) The temperate region is only one-fourth of the whole. It comprises the southern part and the elevated mountain regions of the centre.

The *vegetation* of South America, owing to the amount of heat and moisture, is the most luxuriant in the world.

The tropical regions produce *naturally*, palms, mahogany, logwood, and India-rubber trees; while the *cultivated* products include coffee, cotton, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, manioc, banana, and sago. The *natural* growth of the temperate region are oaks, pines, pam-

pass grass and cacti ; while maize, wheat, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, and the *maté* shrub (a kind of tea plant) are cultivated.

South America is poor in the higher forms of *animal* life, though birds and insects are remarkable both for variety and brilliancy, and reptiles are large and numerous.

The peculiar forms include the tapir, sloth, armadillo, jaguar, humming-birds, the condor, and the lama which takes the place of the camel in the regions of the Andes.

6. The population of 30 millions may be divided into *Indians* of the aboriginal red race, *Whites* descended from the old Spanish and Portuguese colonists, *Negroes* originally brought as slaves from Africa, and *Mixed breeds*.

The *civilization* of South America is still in a backward state. There are few railroads, telegraphs, steamships, printing-presses, or manufactures. It has given little to the rest of the world except its tropical products, its gold and silver, and the potato. The *countries* are one Empire (Brazil), nine republics, and three colonies.

LESSON LIII.

MAP STUDY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. Between what parallels of latitude does South America lie? Between what parallels of longitude? Hence tell its greatest length and breadth in miles. Where does the equator cross South America? On what meridian does its greatest length lie? What isthmus joins South with North America? Tell the boundaries of South America. What is its general shape?

2. What is the most northern cape?—the most eastern?—the cape to the South? What cape is near the Tropic of Capricorn? What is the most

western cape? What gulf is near Point Gallinas? Into what lake does this gulf open? What strait separates the mainland from Tierra del Fuego? What islands are east of Patagonia? What islands are west of Chili? What islands are on the equator?

3. In what direction does the chief range of mountains extend? In what countries are the following peaks: Sorata?—Cotopaxi?—Aconcagua? Arequipa?—Chimborazo? What mountains are in Venezuela?—South of Guiana? What river runs north through Colombia? What is the largest river in South America? Where is the Orinoco? What two rivers join to form the Plata? Where is the river San Francisco? Why has South America no large rivers flowing into the Pacific? Where is lake Titicaca? What are the plains of the Orinoco called? What are the *Selvas*? What desert does the Tropic of Capricorn pass through?

4. What is the largest country of South America? Name in order the nine republics beginning with Venezuela. What are the three colonies north of Brazil called?

LESSON LIV.

COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. The **Empire of Brazil** is nearly as large as Europe and has a population of about 10 millions. The northern half consists of the *Selvas* or forest plains of the Amazon, and the southern section is a hilly country. Owing to its tropical climate and copious rains, the *vegetation* of Brazil is the richest and most varied in the world. In its *forests*, are found the cocoa, sago and other palms; mahogany, rosewood, and dye woods; caoutchouc (or India-rubber trees), cinchona (which yields *quinine*), and cacao (from which cocoa and chocolate are manufactured). Sugar, cotton, coffee,



J. Bartholomew, Edin.

rice, manioc (from which cassava and tapioca are prepared), and bananas are cultivated. Its mines yield gold, silver, iron, copper, and diamonds. Its long sea coast and large navigable rivers are favourable to commerce. Its vast plains afford pasturage for large herds of cattle and horses. Its civilization is the most progressive in South America. *Rio Janeiro* (275,000) the capital, is situated on a magnificent bay which forms one of the finest harbours in the world. *Bahia* and *Pernambuco* are important sea ports.

2. **Guiana** comprises three colonies belonging respectively to Great Britain, Holland, and France. It has a hot climate, abundant rains, and a luxuriant tropical vegetation.

In addition to the tropical products of Brazil, it exports pepper, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, and vanilla. The capitals and chief seats of trade are respectively *Georgetown* (or *Demerara*), *Paramaribo*, and *Cayenne*.

3. **Venezuela** consists of the *llanos* of the Orinoco bounded by a highland region in the south. *Stock-raising* or cattle-farming is the chief occupation of the people. The products are similar to those of Brazil, and hides, horses, and tallow are also exported. The government is a republic and the religion Roman Catholic. *Caracas* is the capital.

4. The republics of **Colombia**, **Ecuador**, **Peru**, and **Bolivia** resemble each other. Each consists of a central mountain region, with a narrow strip of coast land to the west, and a long and ill-defined slope to

the great plains on the east. The climate is (1) hot and unhealthy in the lowlands, (2) temperate and spring-like in the mountain vallies and table-lands, and (3) cold and wintry on the lofty peaks. The products of the lowlands resemble those of Brazil; in the temperate regions maize and potatoes are cultivated and the cinchona tree flourishes; while in the cold elevated region the only vegetation consists of stunted shrubs and mosses. The internal trade in the mountains is carried on by means of mules and lamas.

The mountainous regions are rich in minerals, and the mining of gold, silver, quick-silver, platinum, iron, copper, lead, and precious stones is an important industry.

The governments are all republics and the religion Roman Catholic.

The chief cities are,—*Bogota* in Colombia, *Quito* in Ecuador, *Lima* in Peru, and *La Paz* in Bolivia.

5. **Chili** consists of a long strip along the coast from the Tropic of Capricorn to Cape Horn. It is the most progressive of the South American republics. Agriculture is now carried on by the most improved modern methods, manufactures of linens, soap, wines, cordage, and earthen and copper wares have been established, and its mineral wealth is abundant and varied. Metals, wheat, flour, hides, and tallow, are the chief exports. *Santiago* (180,000) is the capital, and *Valparaiso* the leading seaport.

5. The remaining republics of South America, are all in the basin of the river

Plata. These are **The Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, and Uruguay.** The ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION occupies the region of the Pampas, whose vast herds of cattle and horses constitute its chief wealth and supply its leading exports. *Buenos Ayres* (195,000) is the capital, with large export trade of hides, horns, wool, tallow, and dried meat. PARAGUAY having no seaboard, agriculture and stock-raising are its leading industries. The most characteristic product is *Yerbe maté*, the maté shrub, called also the "Paraguay tea-plant." *Ascuncion* is the capital. URUGUAY also exports the produce of the herds of domestic animals which roam its pasture-lands. *Monte Video* is the capital and chief seaport.

LESSON LV.

OCEANIA.

1. **Oceania** is the name usually given to the large island of Australia, and the thousands of smaller islands in the Pacific ocean.



Kangaroo.

2. **Australia** is the largest island in the world, being two-thirds the size of Europe.

Its *surface* consists of a vast slightly elevated plain in the centre, with a mountain system along the east coast and a smaller highland region on the west coast. The only important river is the Murray, which, with its tributaries, drains the eastern highlands. The *climate* of the northern half is tropical, while the southern section is mild-temperate.

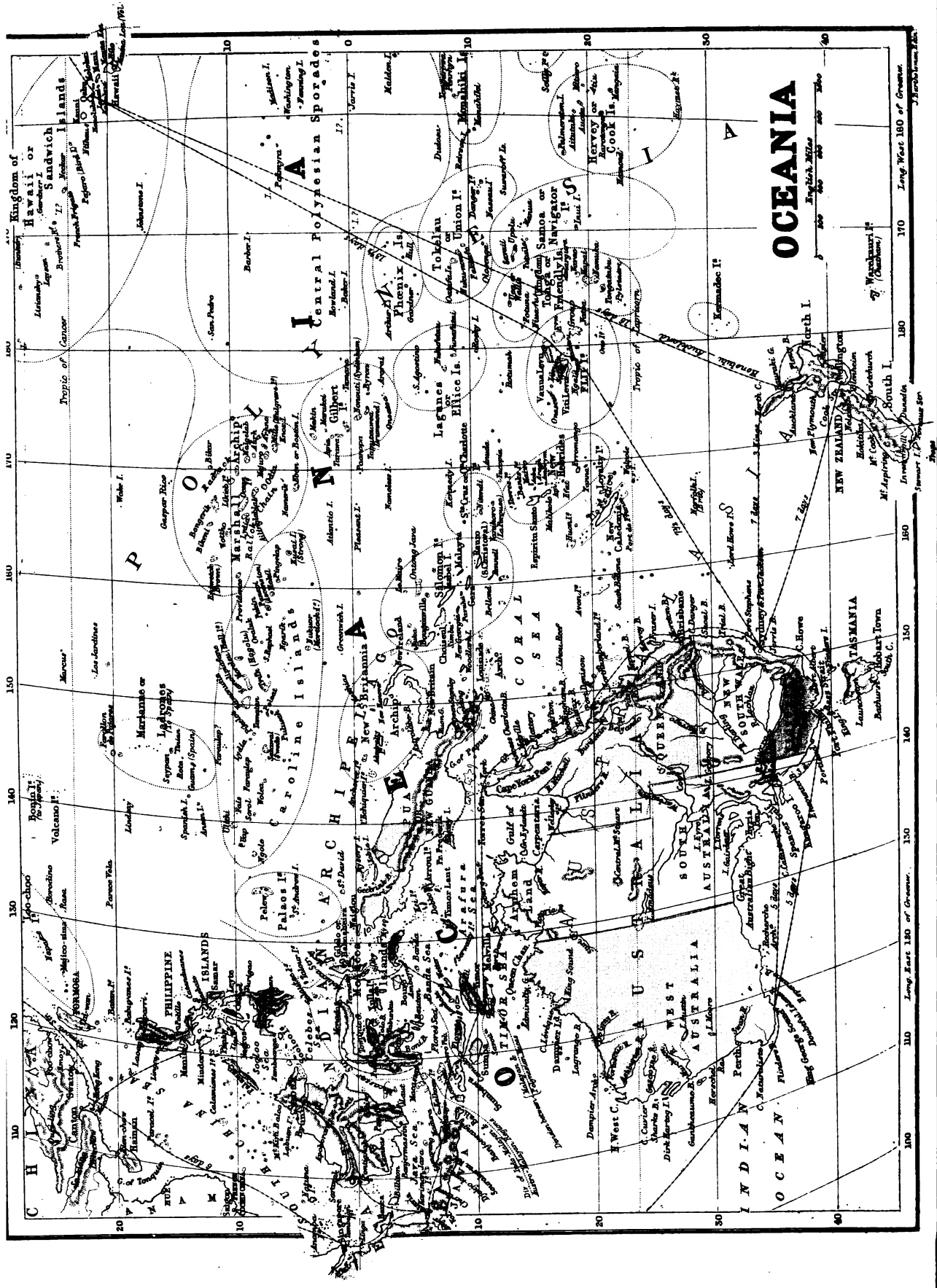
The forest *vegetation* is peculiar, almost all the trees being evergreens, and many of them shedding their bark instead of their leaves. Among these the gum trees (eucalypti) are the most remarkable. The wild *animals* are also peculiar, comprising the kangaroo and other *marsupalia* (or pouched animals), and the ornithorhynchus, a water animal shaped like a beaver which has webbed feet and a bill like a duck. The *natives* of Australia are very low in the scale of civilization and are fast dying out under the pressure of the *white* colonists. The *resources* of Australia consist of (1) its rich *mines* of gold, copper, iron, and coal, (2) its great extent of *agricultural* and *grazing* lands, and (3) its magnificent harbours and facilities for *commerce*.

It is a British Possession divided into the five colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and West Australia. The *government* of each colony is vested in a governor appointed from England, a legislative council, and a legislative assembly elected by the people.

In *civilization* Australia is fast taking rank with the foremost nations. Great attention is paid to education, railways and telegraphs are spreading over the country, its newspaper press is free and enlightened, and its manufactures are growing in importance. With its fine climate, immense natural resources, and the energy, intelligence and moral superiority of its colonists, Australia bids fair to become one of the leading countries in the world.

The chief cities are *Melbourne* (260,000), *Sydney*, *Adelaide*, *Brisbane*, and *Perth*.

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3. **Tasmania** lies south of Australia, which it resembles in vegetation and animals. The people, many of whom are descendants of convicts, are engaged in agriculture, sheep-raising, and mining.

New Zealand is a British colony composed of two large islands. It has a temperate and healthy climate, luxuriant vegetation, a fertile soil, and great mineral wealth. The native inhabitants called *Maoris* are a branch of the Malay race.

New Guinea is the third largest island on the globe. The island is mountainous and everywhere covered with luxuriant vegetation.

The inhabitants seem to be between the Malay and Negro races. Owing to their savage nature and hostility to travellers, little is known of the interior of the island.

4. The other islands are generally included in the name **Polynesia**. Naturally, they are of two kinds; (1) those of volcanic origin, such as The Sandwich islands, the Ladrões, The Society islands, the Fiji islands, and the Marquesas; (2) *Coral islands* or *atolls*, which generally consists of a circular reef of coral enclosing a lagoon or inland sea, such as the **Caroline** islands,

These islands have all a fertile soil, and the *climate* being hot and moist, the vegetation is necessarily luxuriant. Among the natural *products* are,—the bread-fruit, yam, sweet-potato, arrow-root, plantain, and cocoanut. The *cultivation* of coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, and most other tropical fruits and grains has been introduced.

The *people* belong mostly to the *Malay* race. They are all sea-faring people; and south sea islanders, as they are called, are often found among the crews of the ships of civilised nations.

The *Sandwich islands* form an independent nation governed by a king or queen, and most of the people are Christians. The *Fiji* islands are under British rule, the *Marquesas* and *Society* islands belong to the French, and the *Ladrões* have been colonised by Spain.

The people of Polynesia were originally pagans and many of them cannibals, but by the efforts of missionaries they are now all more or less civilised and the majority have become Christians.

5. *Map Study*.—What gulf is north of Australia? What strait separates it from Tasmania? When is Cape York?—North-West Cape?—Cape Howe? Is Australia well supplied with rivers? What large island is north of Australia? What strait is between the two? In what Zone is New Guinea? What is the chief city of Tasmania? Where is Melbourne?—Sydney?—Brisbane?—Adelaide?—Perth? Is New Zealand in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere? When it is noon at New Zealand what time will it be at Greenwich? What is the capital of New Zealand? Where is New Caledonia?—New Hebrides?—The Fiji Islands? Are the Sandwich islands in the Eastern or Western Hemisphere? How many degrees of longitude are they from California?—How many from China? What Volcano is in the Sandwich islands? Through what islands and groups does the equator pass?

LESSON LVI.

ISLANDS OF THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

1. **Malaysia**, or the East Indian Archipelago, includes all those islands which lie between south-eastern Asia and Australia. They are divided into three groups; (1) The Sunda islands comprising the southern line and including Sumatra, Java, Timor, and others as far east as the Arafura sea; (2) Borneo, Celebes, and

the Moluccas, all on the equator; and (3) The Philippine Islands on the north of these.

2. These islands are all mountainous; volcanoes are numerous, and earthquakes are frequent. Great heat and moisture, the former tempered by the sea-breezes, are the usual marks of the *climate*, and consequently the *vegetation* is varied and luxuriant.

3. The forest-trees supply many valuable woods--ebony, teak, sandal-wood,—and useful gums, such as india-rubber and gutta-percha. Among food plants are the cocoa-nut and sago palms, and many tropical fruits. The wild *animals* include the elephant, tiger, black panther, rhinoceros, buffalo, ourang-outang, monkeys, and birds of gorgeous plumage such as the Bird of Paradise.

4. The inhabitants are mostly various tribes of Malays, those in the interior being savage and little known. Those on the coast are very skilful in managing boats.

5. The Dutch claim sovereignty over the Moluccas, Java, Sumbawa, and parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and Timor. The Philippines belong to Spain, a part of Timor to the Portuguese, a part of Borneo to Britain, and the remaining portions are held by independent tribes.

6. **Java** is the most populous and important island. It is celebrated for its immense production of coffee and rice, for the deadly poison of the *Upas* tree, and for the *rafflesia*, a parastical plant, the flower of which is 3 feet in diameter. *Batavia* the capital, is the largest city in the Archipelago.

Sumatra is the longest island. The coast region mostly belongs to the Dutch who are constantly at war with the native piratical tribes. It furnishes india-rubber and gutta-percha.

Borneo is the largest island in the Archipelago. It is covered with dense forests. Gold, tin, copper, and diamonds are found in the island. The mangosteen, a delicious fruit, is a native of this island and gutta-percha is a principal export.

Celebes consists of four peninsulas joined together. On its grassy table-lands are herds of buffaloes and wild horses. Coffee, sago, and palm-oil are produced.

The **Moluccas** are so famous for the production of cloves, nutmegs and other spices that they are usually called the Spice islands. *Amboyna* is the chief commercial station.

The **Philippine** islands produce sugar, hemp, and tobacco. *Manilla* is the chief seat of trade, and is noted for the manufacture of cigars.

7. *Map Study.* What strait is between Borneo and Celebes? Which is the largest of the Philippine islands? Where is Sarawak? Through what islands does the equator pass?

LESSON LVII.

COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

1. **Asiatic Russia** comprehends *Siberia*, *Central Asia*, and *Caucasia*.

2. **Siberia** is larger than Europe, though its population is only about 3½ millions. Its *surface* consists of an immense low-lying plain, with a hilly tract in the extreme east. Three large rivers flow across it from south to north, but as they are frozen over for the greater part of the year, they are useful neither for irrigation nor for trade.

The *climate* is very severe, with great extremes of heat and cold. The difference of temperature between the hottest and coldest months is more than 100° Fahrenheit on the north coast. The rainfall though not heavy, is sufficient for the scanty vegetation possible in such a rigorous climate. Except in the southern portions, the hard frozen soil does not admit of *cultivation*. Only a scanty supply of grass and shrubs grows on the plains, and on the hills there are large pine forests. The chief wild *animals* are the white and black bear, the rein-deer, and a number of small fur-bearing animals, such as the ermine and the seal.

The *resources* of Siberia are (1) its fur-bearing animals, (2) its fisheries, and (3) its mines of gold, silver, copper, platina, and iron. It is used as a penal settlement, to which criminals are transported from European Russia and compelled to work like slaves in the *mines*.

The native *races* are wandering tribes of Mongolians peaceful in character but very backward in civilization. The towns are entirely Russian. *Tobolsk*, *Tomsk*, and *Irkutsk* are the principal towns in the interior. *Nikolævsk* and *Petropaulovski* are naval stations.

3. **Central Asia** or Turkestan comprises the country between the northern frontier of Persia and Afghanistan, the Caspian Sea, Siberia and the Thian Shan mountains.

The greater part consists of a nearly desert low-lying plain, called the steppes, on the north and west. The *steppes* are sandy, treeless, barren plains. In the east the surface rises rapidly to the table-land of Pamir, "The Roof of the World," 15,000 feet above the sea level. The sea of Aral is below the level of the ocean. Into it flow the rivers Oxus and Sir, the valleys of which are almost the only cultivable regions of the country. The *climate* is subject to great extremes of heat and cold. Storms and whirlwinds are frequent on the plains and steppes. The *natural productions*

are limited to dried fruits and minerals. There are no forests. The minerals include gold-dust, iron, copper, lead, and precious stones. The *tribes* on the north and west are now subject to Russia; and as that country is still pursuing its conquests, it is probable that the whole country will soon form a portion of that empire. At present Turkestan has no fixed or consolidated government. In the south-east, the three *Khanates* of Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand are still independent; in these the Uzbek Turks are the ruling race, and the inhabitants are wandering tribes in a backward state of civilization and robbers by profession. The part subject to Russia embraces an area of 1½ million square miles, with a population of nearly 4 millions.

4. **Caucasia** or **Trans-Caucasia** lies south of the Caucasus mountains. It is a mountainous country traversed by small streams running into the Black and Caspian seas. *Agriculture* is the leading occupation, the principal productions being wine, silk, and cotton. The people, called *Circassians*, are physically the purest representatives of the Caucasian race, and have always been celebrated for their beauty. *Tiflis* is the chief town.

5. *Map Study.* What three large rivers flow north through Siberia? What ranges of mountains run along the southern boundary of Siberia? On what river is Tobolsk? Where is Tomsk?—Irkutsk? In what peninsula is Petropaulovski? At the mouth of what river is Nikolævsk? In what zone does the greater part of Siberia lie? What Tartar country is north of the Sea of Aral? Where is Khokan?—Kuldja—Khiva? What mountains run between the Black and the Caspian sea? Where is Tiflis?—Kars?



LESSON LVIII.
TURKEY IN ASIA.

1. **Asiatic Turkey** forms the largest and now the most important part of the dominions of the Sultan at Constantinople. It comprises the western part of Asia, and includes the seat of many ancient nations, Assyria, Babylonia, Chaldæa, Lydia, Phœnicia, and Palestine.

2. It contains five distinct parts,--(1) Asia Minor, (2) Syria, (3) Armenia and Kurdistan, (4) Mesopotamia, and (5) the western portion of Arabia and the district of El Hasa on the Persian gulf.

3. *Surface.* Asia Minor and Armenia are mountainous, Syria is hilly near the Mediterranean and a desert table-land in the interior, Mesopotamia is the plain of the Tigris and Euphrates, the parts of Arabia are dry and desert table-lands with only occasional fertile spots. The chief *mountain* ranges are,—Taurus and Anti Taurus in Asia Minor, Ararat in Armenia, and Lebanon in Syria. The principal *rivers* are the Euphrates and the Tigris flowing into the Persian Gulf through the fertile district of Mesopotamia; the Kizil Irmak, Sakaria, and Meander in Asia Minor; and the Orontes and Jordan in Syria.

The valley of the Jordan is remarkable on account of its great depression, the Dead Sea into which it flows being 1200 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean. Lake Van in Armenia and Koch Hissar in the centre of Asia Minor are also salt lakes with no visible outlet.

4. *Climate.* With so many diversities of surface it is not strange that Turkey in Asia possesses a climate varying from the cool and temperate to the

highest degree of heat. Along the coast of Asia Minor and Syria the climate is delightful, in Armenia and Kurdistan it is cold and severe, in Mesopotamia it is subject to great extremes, while on the shores of the Red sea it is fiery hot during the greater part of the year.

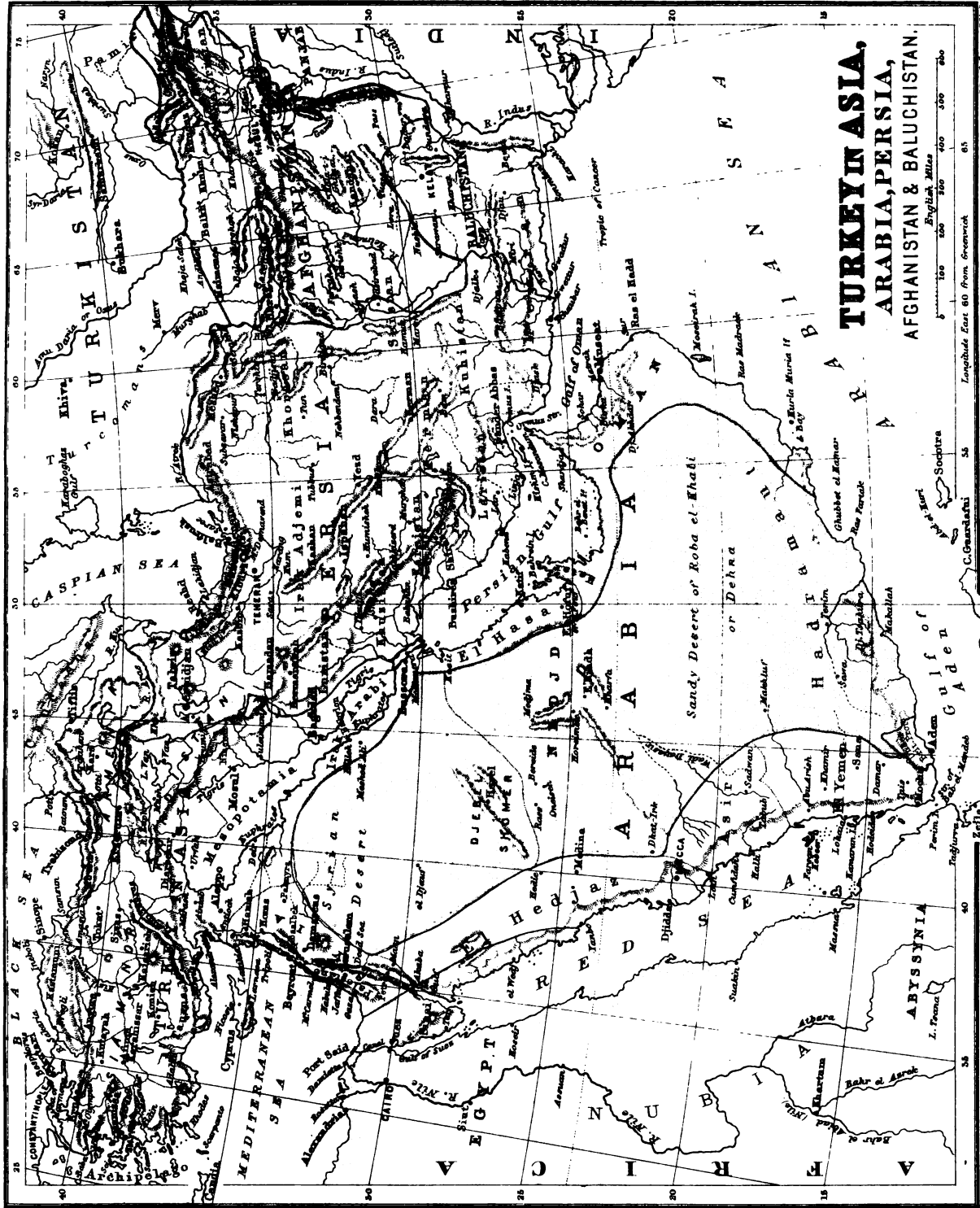
5. *Productions.* The centre of Asia Minor is dry and comparatively barren, but all along the coast wheat and fruits grow luxuriantly and the forests contain valuable timber trees. Armenia and Kurdistan also produce fruits and corn, Mesopotamia produces grain, millet, and oil seeds, while the Arabian portions yield the best coffee and dates. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, *agriculture* is in a very backward state. The chief *exports* are dried fruits, tobacco, dates, silk, leather, and attar of roses.

Wild animals are numerous, and comprise the lion, hyena, jackal, leopard, wolf, wild-boar and deer. The camel is the chief beast of burden.

6. *People and government*—The majority of the people, viz. the Turks and Arabs, are Mahomedans; the remainder, consisting of Greeks and Armenians, are Christians. The government is a despotism, the different provinces being ruled over by *Pashas* under the Sultan of Turkey.

7. The chief towns are *Smyrna*:—(150,000) with exports of dried fruits, drugs, and silk; *Damascus*, one of the oldest cities in the world, with manufactures of gold and silver ornaments, of silk, cotton, and woollen cloths, and of cutlery; *Jerusalem*, the ancient capital of Palestine and the resort of many Christian pilgrims; *Mecca*, the birthplace of Mahomet, annually visited by thousands of his followers; *Beyrout*, *Erzeroum*, *Baghdad*, *Aleppo*, *Bussora*, and *Mosul*.

8. *Map Study.* Point out all the places mentioned in the lesson. Where is Skutari?—Mocha?—Trebizond? Tell the boundaries of Turkey in Asia?



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LESSON LIX.

ARABIA.

1. The peninsula of **Arabia** has no general Government. The centre is divided into the pasture-ranges of numerous Bedouin tribes, each of which has its own chief, who is called Sultan, Amir, or Sheikh according to the extent of his authority. The most powerful are the Sultan Oman, and the Amirs of Nejd and of Shomer.



Medina.

2. *Physically*, Arabia is mostly a desert plateau with a narrow belt of lowland round the coast. There are no rivers worthy the name, and the only fertile parts are in the small oases, and in the valleys between the mountain ranges. Rain seldom falls, and the whole country suffers from want of water.

3. The *industry* of the Arabs is pastoral and commercial. The wealth of a Bedouin consists in his herds of camels, horses, (those of Nejd are especially famous), cattle, and sheep, and with these they wander from one pasture land to another. The Arabs are born traders, and even on the most trifling journeys they carry with them articles for exchange or sale. Vast caravans,—or companies of merchants, guides, soldiers, and pilgrims associated together for mutual protection,—with their long strings of camels, are continually passing through the country from one sea-board to the other. The principal exports are camels and sheep and their hair or wool; coffee and dates; horses burnouses or camel-hair cloths; and pearls. Their *Agriculture* is of the rudest description, and scanty crops of wheat, barley, millet, rice, and various kinds of pulse scarcely suffice for the food of the people. They pay great attention to the cultivation of the *date*.

4. The Arabs belong to the Semitic branch of the Caucasian race. Their religion is Mahomedanism, many of them being Wahabis or fanatics who bear a deadly enmity to all other religions. *Muscat* is the largest town and has considerable trade. *Aden* is a British Possession and a coaling station for steamers.

5. *Map Study*. Tell the boundaries of Arabia. What desert is in the north?—in the south? What cape is in the east? Where is Djidda?—Muscat?—Medina?—Nejd?

LESSON LX.

PERSIA.

1. **Persia**, or the dominion of the Shah, called Iran by the natives, is the most extensive, opulent and powerful kingdom of Western Asia.

2. In *surface*, it forms part of the great plateau of Iran which extends from the Mediterranean to the Indus. The western and northern part is crossed by

mountain ranges enclosing fertile valleys, but nearly all the central and eastern portion is a vast and irreclaimable salt desert. Mount Demavend, in the Elburz mountains, is over 20,000 feet high. There are no important rivers. Lake Urumiyah, though more than 4000 feet above the sea level, is so salt that large cakes of that substance are often found at the bottom, and no fish can live in it.

3. The *climate* of the central plateau is very severe, being insufferably hot in summer, and swept by piercing cold winds in winter. Of the remainder the north is warm and moist, while the south is hot and dry.

4. The leading *industry* is Agriculture. The fertile soil of the valleys produces the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions. Wheat of the finest quality, barley and other grains, cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium are cultivated. The vine flourishes, fruit trees grow luxuriantly, and roses are cultivated for the manufacture of *attar*. About one-third of the population lead a *pastoral* life, and raise herds of horses, camels, cattle, large-tailed sheep, mules, and asses. Its mineral wealth comprises salt, iron, and coal; copper, lead, sulphur, and precious stones; but the *mining* industry is only partially developed. The leading *manufactures* are the well-known soft Persian silks, arms, carpets, shawls, and coarse cotton and woollen cloth.

The chief *exports* are silks, shawls, carpets, pearls, rose-water, and assafoetida.

5. The *people* are descendants of the ancient Persians, mixed with Turks, Tartars, Arabs, and Armenians. The pure Persians are Mahomedans of the Shia sect; the Turks, Tartars and Arabs are

generally Sunnis. The government is a monarchy, under a ruler called the Shah, and is less despotic than other Oriental administrations.

6. The chief cities are:—*Teheran* (85,000) the capital, with manufactures of cotton and iron goods; *Ispahan*, the former capital, now decayed; *Meshed*, on the highroad of trade with India, *Shiraz*, noted for wine, roses, and tobacco; *Tabriz*, with trade in silk and a commercial centre; *Bushire* and *Bunder Abbas*, the leading seaports.

7. *Map Study*. What three provinces of Persia are on the east? What three are on the Persian Gulf? What two provinces are on the west? What two are south of the Caspian sea? What province is in the centre? What lake is between Persia and Afghanistan? What lake is near Shiraz? What mountains are south of the Caspian sea? Which is the highest peak? Where is Teheran?—Shiraz?—Bushire?—Tabriz? What countries bound Persia on the east? What river separates it from Russian Turkestan? What river separates it from Trans-Caucasia? What part of Asiatic Turkey is near Azerbaijan? In what zone is Persia? What is the longitude of Teheran? How many hours later than Calcutta time?

LESSON LXI.

AFGHANISTAN.

1. **Afghanistan** means literally "the country of the Afghans", but in reality it is inhabited by many different tribes, most of whom own the supremacy of the Amir of Kabul. The Afghans proper amount to about 2 millions out of the whole population of 5 millions. The tribes on the Indian frontier north-east and south-east of Kabul are practically independent.

2. *Surface*. The country is a succession of high mountain ridges and irregular valleys. On the north are the Hindu-Kush, Koh-i-Baba, Siah-Koh, and Safed-Koh mountains, stretching in

AFGHANISTAN.

one line only broken by high passes, from east, to west. On the Eastern frontier the Suleiman mountains run from north to south. Some of the peaks of the Hindu-Kush are over 20,000 feet high. In the south is a sandy desert with the salt swamp of the *Hamun* on its western margin. This swamp or lake is 70 miles long and 25 miles broad, but only 3 or 4 feet deep throughout. Through the valleys flow several rivers; the Oxus and its tributaries, and the Murghab on the north; the Kabul river, a branch of the Indus, in the centre; and the Helmund and its tributaries in the west.

3. *Climate.* The climate is dry, with great extremes of temperature. In winter the cold is intense, snow sometimes covering the ground for three months. The heat of summer is everywhere great and some places are hotter even than Bengal.

4. *Productions and Industries.* Though the greater portion is a region of barren desert, hard rocks, and inaccessible mountains, yet the valleys are mostly well-watered and fertile yielding all the ordinary crops and abundance of the finest fruits and vegetables. The richest regions are in the neighbourhood of Kabul, Kandahur, and Herat.

The *mineral* wealth is considerable, comprising silver, mercury, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. *Manufactures* are unimportant, consisting only of shawls and coarse woolen fabrics, and the preparation of skins and furs. The leading *exports* are dried fruits, assafœtida, horses, camels, and dressed skins of animals.

The *commerce* and carrying trade is mainly in the hands of the Lohanis or Povindahs, a pastoral tribe who occupy the country between Kandahar and the Indus.

5. The *government* of Afghanistan is not uniform. There are some districts peopled entirely by Afghans, others in which the population is mixed but under Afghan rule, others in which the Afghan soldiery rule by force over a foreign race, and others into which the Afghans have never penetrated and where their language is utterly unknown.

The Afghans proper, called also Pukhtuns or Pathans are themselves divided into about 30 different tribes, the most influential being the Duranis, Ghilzai, Yusufzai, and Waziris, of which the first is the ruling tribe. Some of these tribes are independent of the Amir of Kabul. Their *language* is called Puklitu or Pushtu, and in *religion* they are Sunni Mahomedans. Among the other races are: the *Tajiks* who speak Persian, are mostly agriculturists, and Sunnis in religion; *Hazaras*, *Aimaks*, and *Kataghans* who are Mongolians by race; the *Kizl Bashers* or "Red Heads" warlike, Persian speaking, and Shiahs; the *Kohistanis* or Hill-men, *Aryan* by race and Mahomedans; and the *Siah Posh* ("Black Clothes") of Kafirstan who are probably descendants of the old Greek colonists, pagans in religion, and having a language of their own.

The capital is *Kabul* (75,000) surrounded by hills on three sides, and with a strong fort called the Bala Hissar.

6. *Map Study.* What river-bounds Afghanistan on the north?—on the north-west? On what river is Kandahar?—Herat?—Kabul? Where is Ghuzni?—Khelat-i-Ghilzai? Balkh?—Khulm?—Khoja Saleh?—Kunduz? What country is west of Afghanistan?—south?—east?—north? Into what does the river Helmund flow?

LESSON LXII.

BALUCHISTAN.

1. **Baluchistan** is the country ruled over by the Khan of Kelat. Much of it is still unexplored.

2. The *surface* may be described as a table-land consisting of a maze of mountains, with a sandy desert on the north-west. It has no river worthy of the name.

In the rainy season there are numerous mountain torrents, which all dry up or are lost in the earth during the dry season. The *coast line* is regular but with high cliffs; there are several sheltered roadsteads but no good harbour.

3. The *climate* is extreme.

The cold during winter is so great that snow lies on the ground for two months even in the fertile valleys, while in summer the heat, especially on the lower grounds, is overpowering. Some parts of Mekran are said to be the hottest localities in Asia. The desert on the northwest is impassable in summer owing to the sandstorms, when the wind is so scorching as utterly to destroy animal life.

Rain falls in February and March; the remaining ten months are dry, and throughout the country there is a great deficiency of water.

4. Though not fertile the soil by patient industry is made to produce wheat, barley, millets and pulses of various kinds; and oil seeds, cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also cultivated. The date palm flourishes in Mekran.

The country is said to be rich in minerals, especially copper and iron. The manufactures are of no importance.

5. The people are divided into two branches, Baluchis and Brahuis. Both races are Sunnis in religion. The government is despotic, but the rule of the Khan is mostly confined to the district in the immediate vicinity of the capital. The rest of the country is held by tribal chiefs, who only pay occasional tribute to the Khan and furnish him with contingents of men in times of war.

6. *Map Study.* What town is in the extreme north of Baluchistan? What pass is near it? What is the capital? Where is Mekran?—Gwadur?

LESSON LXIII.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

1. The **Chinese Empire** occupies the middle, eastern part of Asia—an area larger than the whole of Europe. Its population is estimated at over 400 millions, or nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the globe. It is composed of (I) China Proper and (II) the Subject countries comprising Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and

Corea. China proper includes only one-third of the area; but contains nine-tenths of the whole population of the Empire.

2. I. **China Proper.** The surface is varied, consisting of the broad plains of the Hoang-ho (*Yellow river*) and Yang-tse-kiang (Son of the Ocean), with an extensive highland region on the south and west.

The Pe-ling mountains separate the basins of the two great rivers; the Nan-ling mountains divide the plain of the Yang-tse-kiang from the basin of the Canton river.

The climate is temperate in the north with an intensely cold winter, while in the south the summer is as hot as in Bengal.

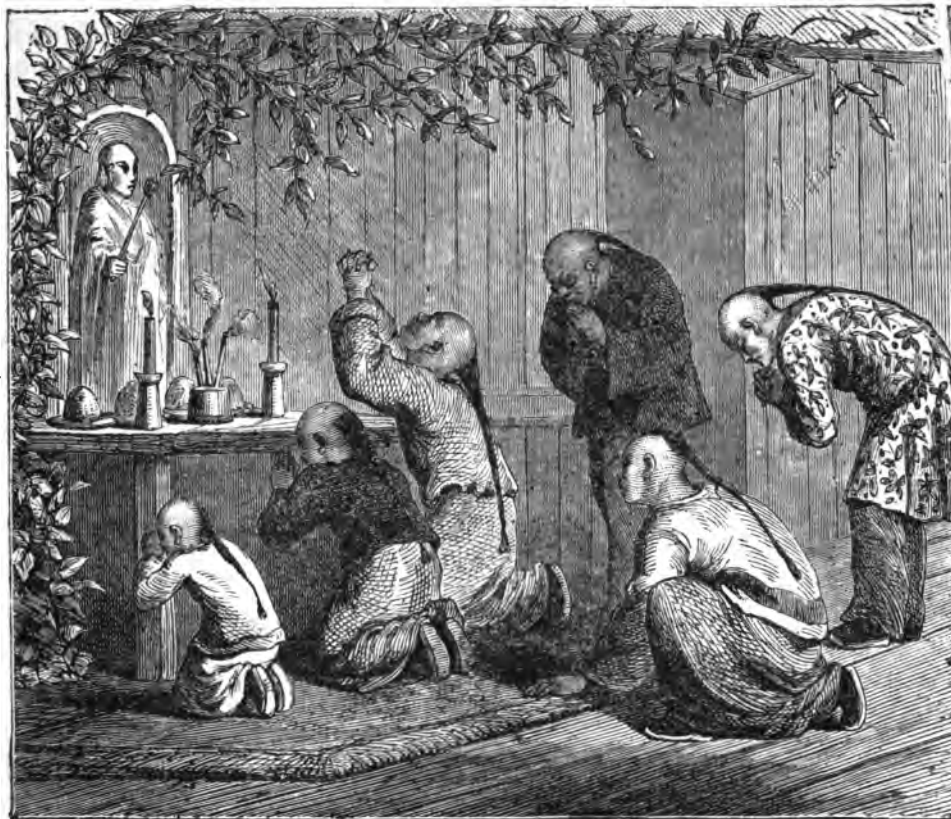
3. The resources of China are (1) the fertile soil, (2) the valuable mines of iron, copper, and coal, and (3) the facilities for trade afforded by its navigable rivers and fine harbours. The leading industry is Agriculture.

It is the most carefully cultivated country in the world, and to support its great population immense quantities of rice, millet, and wheat are produced. The wide-spread cultivation of the tea-plant and of the mulberry-tree for silk constitute the chief importance of China in its relations with other countries. Its manufactures of silks, shawls, porcelain, and carved ivory goods are valuable. Its internal trade is immense, being carried on by means of the great rivers and extensive canals. Its external commerce is limited to exporting tea, silk, rice, chinaware, and fancy articles, and in importing opium.

4. The civilization of the Chinese is of great antiquity. With the exception of the steam-engine and the electric telegraph, there is scarcely any invention of modern times which has not been in use among them for many centuries. They are however not progressive; their conceit pre-

vents them from learning new ideas, and their jealousy of other nations has, till recently, kept their country shut off from the rest of the world.

5. The *people* are Mongolians by race. The better classes are atheists in *religion*, following the moral system of Confucius and worshipping only their ancestors. Of the lower classes one section worship images, and the remainder are Buddhists.



Chinese at Worship.

The *government* may be called a patriarchal despotism.

The emperor or *Hwangti* is called the Son of Heaven. He is the father of his people and as such is responsible for their welfare. He is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet of Manchoos and Chinamen. The provinces are self-governed, the viceroy of each having the power of life and death in his hands. All government offices are filled by competitive examinations, and there is no hereditary aristocracy.

6. **Pekin** (1,750,000) the capital of

the Empire, is an unpaved and undrained city, with dirty narrow streets and low mean houses. *Canton*, is the greatest commercial port of Eastern Asia; *Nankin* has important manufactures; *Shanghai* is the great mart for tea and silk; and *Hong-Kong*, on an island of the same name, belongs to Britain and is the chief seat of trade.

7. II. **Manchuria** and **Mongolia** occupy the great central table-land of

Asia. The central portion forms the great desert called Gobi.



A Chinese Lady.

The *climate* is very severe, with great extremes of heat and cold; rain falls rarely and in small quantities. The soil is for the most part a hard stony desert with small areas of blown sand. Hence there are few towns or villages except along the slopes of the higher mountains, where the melting snow supplies streams for irrigation. The population is mostly nomadic, their wealth consisting in herds of cattle, sheep, horses, and camels. The Tartar tribes are among the least civilised of human beings, and it is owing to their barbarity and cruelty that our ignorance of Central Asia is due.

8. **Tibet** occupies the summit of the great mountain mass of the old world, having a mean elevation of 15,000 feet. The greater portion of it is so cold and dry as to be almost barren.

The vegetation is everywhere scanty, and barley is almost the only grain that can be grown. The people in the lower and warmer valleys live in houses and follow agriculture; in the higher regions they are wandering shepherds. Some of them carry on trade with British India, bringing down salt, borax, precious stones, skins of animals, and gold-dust, and carrying back grain and cheap manufactured goods. In *religion* they are Buddhists; the Grand Lama or High Priest being supposed to be an avatar or incarnation of Buddha.

9. **Corea** is a country of which little

is known owing to jealousy of strangers. Along the coast it is fertile. A considerable trade in furs and rock-salt is carried on with Japan.

10. **Eastern Turkistan** or Kashgari was formerly tributary to China but is now independent. It contains some fertile land along the Tarim river and its branches, which produces the grains and fruits of the temperate zone. The ruler is called the Atalikh Ghazi, and the people are mostly Mahomedans.

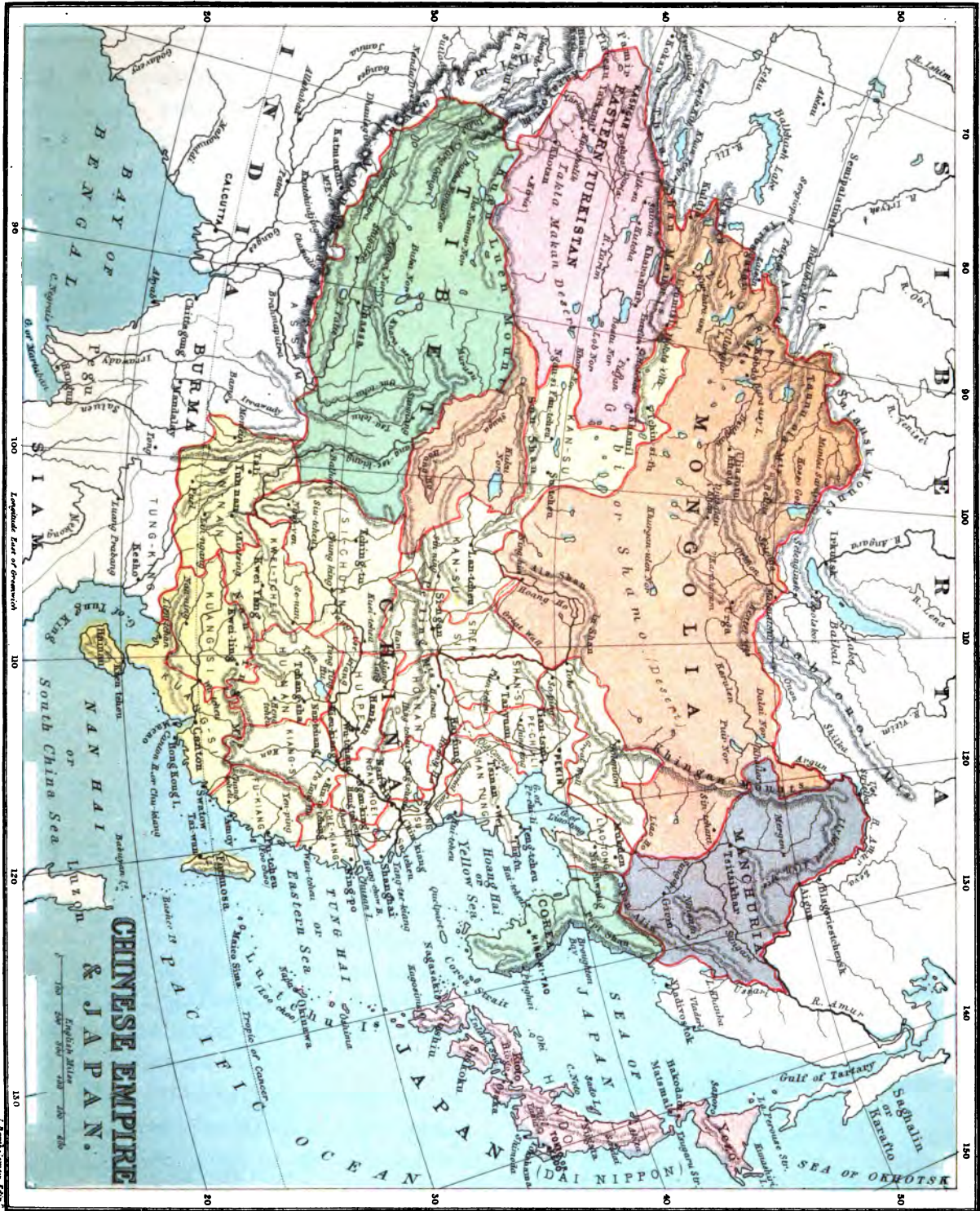
11. *Map Study*.—What two large islands are off the coast of China? On what river is Nankin? Where is Amoy?—Futcheu?—Ning-po?—King-ki-tao? What is the chief city of Manchuria?—of Eastern Turkistan?—of Tibet? Where is Yarkand? Name three rivers of India which rise in Tibet.

LESSON LXIV.

JAPAN.

1. The **Empire of Japan** consists of a group of islands situated to the east of Asia. *Japan* is a corruption of *Nippon* (Land of the Rising Sun), the native name for the whole country. Hondo is the largest island; Yezo, Shikoku, and Kiushiu are next in size. The situation of Japan with respect to Asia corresponds to that of the British Isles and Europe.

2. The *surface* of the islands is mountainous, with numerous volcanoes, the chief of which Fuji-yama ("sacred mountain") is over 12,000 feet high. The mountains are covered with forest trees, and the islands are distinguished for the richness of their verdure. The climate is temperate.



CHINESE EMPIRE & JAPAN.
Imperial State of Germany
Scale: 1:1,000,000
English Miles 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometers 0 100 200 300 400

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3. *Agriculture* is skilfully carried on; the *fisheries* are important and supply a large proportion of the food of the people; and *manufactures* are improving, especially those of silk, cotton, porcelain, bronze, and "japanned" or lacquered ware. The lacquer is supplied by the vegetable wax tree.

4. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in *civilization* and the adoption of Western manners and customs. They are now rapidly introducing railroads, telegraphs, and improved machinery of all kinds, and have established public and scientific schools under the instruction of English and American teachers. They are the most progressive of the *Mongolian* races.

5. The *government* is an absolute monarchy under the Mikado. Formerly a sort of feudal system prevailed under which the country was governed by numerous lords.

Tokio, formerly called Yeddo (1,000,000) is the eastern capital and the centre of trade. *Miako* (or Kioto) is the western capital and literary centre. *Yokohama*, the port of Tokio, and *Nagasaki* are the chief seaports for foreign commerce.

LESSON LXV.

INDO-CHINA.

1. **Indo-China** is the Eastern peninsula of Southern Asia. It comprehends the three independent countries of Burma, Siam, and Anam, the province of British Burma, and the French possession of Cambodia.

2. The *surface* of the country may be described as a succession of river basins running from north to south separated from each other by low mountain ranges which are usually covered with dense and almost impassable jungle.

The *climate* is hot and moist, and on the low grounds it is very unhealthy. The *vegetation* is very luxuriant; its forests yield teak, rosewood, sandal and other valuable woods; among its fruits are the *mangosteen*, *durian*, mango, guava, and cocoanut; and rice, sugar, tobacco, sago, and gums are also produced. The wild *animals* include the elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, and innumerable monkeys and snakes.

The leading industry is *agriculture*; the *mining* of gold, tin, copper, lead, and zinc is carried on to a considerable extent; *manufactures* are very backward. The *people* are Mongolians by race and Buddhists in religion.

3. Independent **Burma** has a population of about 4 millions, who are under the rule of a barbarous despot. *Mandalay* is the capital.

Siam is the most progressive country in the peninsula. Its population is about 6 millions. It *exports* rice, sugar, gums, hides, horns, oilseeds, drugs, dye-woods and timber. The *government* is absolute and hereditary; there are two kings; the first of whom is the actual monarch, the second being the head of the army. *Bangkok* (255,000) is the capital and centre of commerce.

Anam is an empire comprising the two provinces of Cochin-China in the south, and Tonquin in the north. The inhabitants, of whom there are about 13 millions, are unfriendly to foreigners, and hence little is known about the country. *Hue* is the capital.

4. *Map Study.* What four rivers flow from north to south through Indo-China? On what river is Mandalay? —Bangkok? What is the chief town of the French possession of Cambodia?

LESSON LXVI.

INDEPENDENT STATES IN INDIA:

1. **Nepal** comprises the southern slope of the Himalayas from the 80th to the 88th meridian.

Its *surface* may be divided into five parallel Zones, being a succession of terraces, rising from the low, marshy strip of jungle land on the south called the *Tarai*, to the great Snowy Range on the north, where are found Mount Everest (29,002 feet), Kanchinjunga (28,156 feet), and Dhaulagiri (26,862 feet), the highest mountains in the world. The *climate* generally resembles that of southern Europe, though it is so diversified that, in the summer months, a traveller in a two days' journey may pass through all degrees of temperature, from the burning heat of the Sahara to the cold of a Siberian winter. The *Tarai* is very unhealthy.

2. The soil in the valleys is usually fertile, and abundance of moisture being supplied by the rains and the numerous tributaries of the Ganges, enough grain is *produced* for the food of the people.

The forest region immediately north of the Tarai furnishes very valuable timber, of which *sál*, pine, and *toon*, are the principal varieties. *Mines* of copper and iron of the best quality are worked, and lead, arsenic, and building-stone abound. The *manufactures* are rude but thorough, and comprise brass, iron and copper utensils, cutlery, guns and swords, coarse cotton cloth and paper. The *exports* into British India are iron, copper, ivory, timber, hides, ginger, wax, honey, and cardamons.

3. The *people* number about 3 millions. The *Gurkhas*, who are Hinduized Tartars, are the ruling race; the *Newars*, also of Tartar origin, are agriculturists, traders, and artizans; the *Bhutias*, akin to the people of Tibet, inhabit the higher ranges. The government is nominally under a

Maharaja, but his prime minister possesses the real power. *Khatmandu* is the capital.

4. **Bhutan** is a comparatively little known country on the extreme east of the southern Himalayan slope. Its *surface* comprises a fertile low lying country called the *Duars*, and a bleak, barren and almost uninhabited table-land. The *climate* resembles that of Nepal. The soil *produces* rice, wheat, and millet; game of all kinds abounds; sheep, ponies, and cattle are reared. It *exports* to Tibet, Bengal, and Assam, horses, cloth, musk, walnuts, oranges, and saffron. The *people*, numbering only 20 thousand,



Scene in the Himalayas.

are Mongolians by race and Buddhists. The nominal governor is called the Dharm Raja, supposed to be a divinity in human shape; but the real power is held by the Deb Raja who is elected every year by the chiefs or Penlows.

Dosen or Punakha, is the chief town; but *Tassisudon* is the religious capital.

LESSON LXVII.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

1. *Rank.* The Indian Empire is the most wealthy, most powerful, and most civilised country in Asia. Of all the parts of the British Empire it is by far the most populous and it ranks next to the United Kingdom in wealth and importance.

2. *Situation.* India Proper consists of the central peninsula of tropical Asia and the region northward to the Himalaya mountains. The Indian Empire also includes, under the name of *British Burma*, the narrow strip of country on the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. It lies between the parallels of 8° and 36° north latitude and between the meridians of 67° and 99° east longitude.

3. *Boundaries.* India proper is enclosed by the grandest natural boundaries on the surface of the earth. On the north-west the Hala and Suleiman mountains separate it from Baluchistan and Afghanistan, on the north the Himalayas form an almost impassable wall between it and central Asia, on the north-east it is shut off from Independent Burma by the Patkoi and Barel ranges, and on its other sides it is bounded by the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea.

4. *Outline.* In form India proper resembles an equilateral triangle having the Himalaya for its base and its vertex in the Indian ocean. The sides of this triangle are each about 1,900 miles long.

The outline is irregular, the total measurement being 14,760 miles, of which 5,575 miles is the land frontier line.

5. *Extent.* The greatest length from north to south is 1,920 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is 1,900 miles. The area is about 1½ millions of square miles. This is about equal to the extent of Europe exclusive of Russia.

6. *Coast.* The sea-coast is regular, with few large inbreakings of the sea, and not many good harbours. Its total length is 9185 miles, or one mile of coast to 163 square miles of surface.

The only *peninsulas* are those of *Cutch* and *Kathiawar*. The principal *capess* are Cape Monze the most westerly point, Cape Comorin in the extreme south, Point Palmyras at the mouth of the Mahanadi, and Dondra Head in the south of Ceylon. The *gulfs* are Manaar, Cambay, and Cutch. The adjoining *islands* are the Andaman islands and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal, Ceylon to the south, the Laccadive and Maldive islands in the Arabian sea.

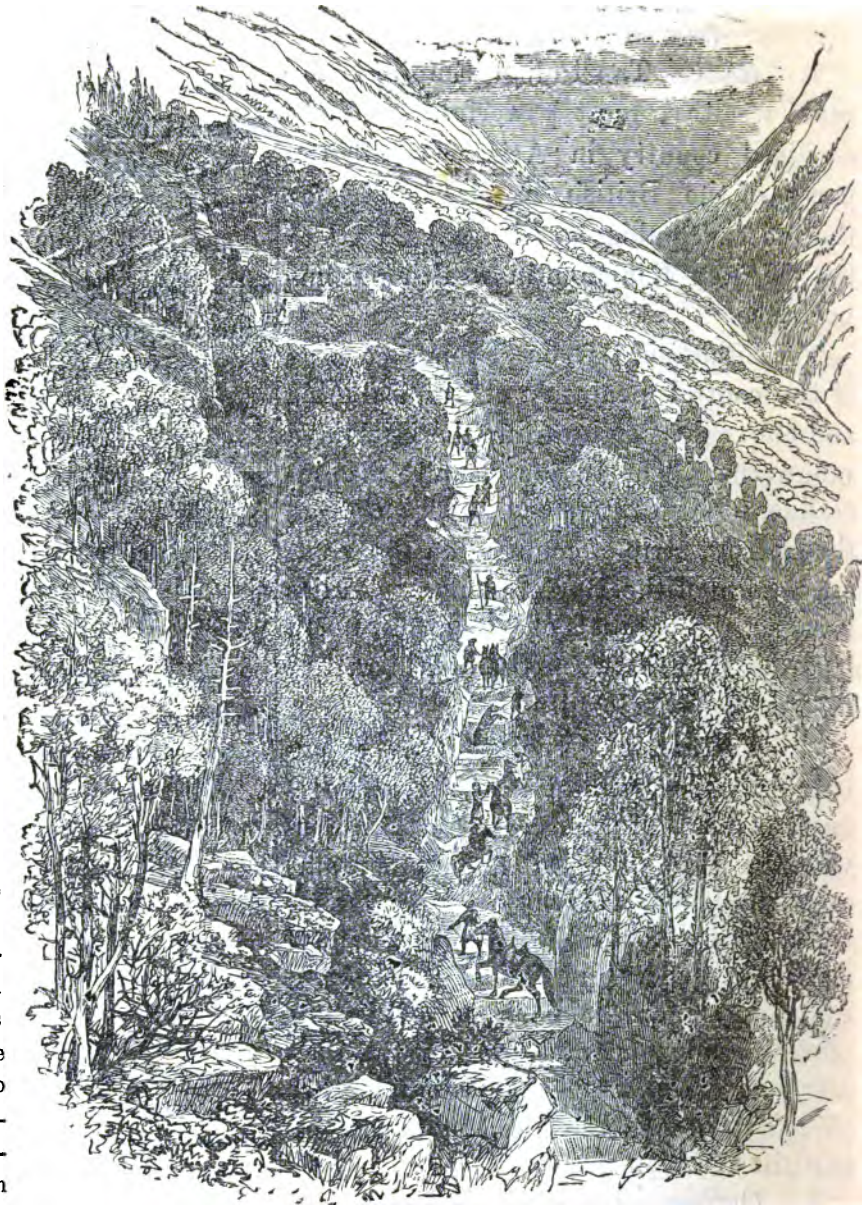
With an extensive sea-board, India has very few good seaports. Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi alone are important.

Most of the ports on the Bay of Bengal are mere open roadsteads. Trincomalee, Calicut, Mangalore, and Cochin are good harbours, but the first is on the island of Ceylon, and the others are prevented by the rocky wall of the Western Ghats from having much connection with inland trade. Bombay and Karachi are the only two good commercial seaports. Calcutta, though it has great trade, lies far up a dangerous river, while Madras only affords an anchorage on an open surf-beaten coast. The gulf of Cambay is very dangerous during the south-west monsoon, while the gulf of Cutch is too shallow to be used as a harbour.

7. *Surface.* India proper is naturally divided into three distinct portions; (I) The mountainous region of the Himalayas on the north, (II) The plain re-

gion composed of the three great river basins of the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra, and (III), The high triangular table-land commonly called the Deccan.

I. The Himalaya (*hima*, frost, *alaya*, a house) or "Abode of snow" constitutes the most elevated mountain system on the globe. Commencing from the Pamir (Roof of the World) north of Kashmir they break away in three main parallel lines, (1) the Karakorum, (2) the Kailas or Gangri, and (3) the Himalayas proper. Between the last two is the valley of the upper Indus, and the two first enclose the valley of its tributary the Shayok. (1) In the Karakorum range is *Dapsang* (28,278 feet) the second highest mountain in the world. (2) In the Gangri range Kailas mountain, the source of the Indus, Sutlej, and Sanpo or Brahmaputra, is the Oriental Olympus, the dwelling place of the gods in Sanskrit mythology. (3) The Himalayas proper extend for 1,500 miles along the Indo-Tibetan frontier, from the western extremity of Kashmir to the eastern limit of Assam. This mountainous region with a breadth varying from 180 to 220 miles, contains the independent countries of Nepal and Bhutan. The Himalayas proper may be divided into three sections; (a) the



Himalayan Travel.

western section; (b) the central section, and (c) the eastern section. (a) The western section extends from Giljit to the source of the Indus and has the two high peaks Nanga Parbat or Diarmer (26,629 feet) and Nanda Debi (25,661 feet) at its western and eastern extremities. (b) The central section or Nepal Highlands extends from the source of the

Indus to that of the Tista. In this section is *Mount Everest or Gaurisankar* (29,002 feet) the highest mountain in the world. At the eastern extremity is *Kanchinjunga* (28,156 feet). *Dhaulagiri* (26,826 feet) is near the centre of this section. (c) The eastern section has only been partially explored, as it runs through the wild territories of Bhutan and north Assam. *Chumala:hi* (23,949 feet) is the highest named summit.

From their western and eastern ends the Himalayas send out offshoots which protect the north-western and north-eastern frontiers of India. On the west the *Safed Koh*, *Suleiman mountains*, and *Hala mountains* run in succession from the Himalayas to the Arabian sea. The *Khaibar* and *Bolan* passes through these are called the gateways of India. On the east the *Naga*, *Patkoi*, *Barel*, and *Muni Hills* form a barrier between India and Burma.

II. The second natural division of India proper will be considered in connection with the river system.

III. The third region is the triangular plateau of the Deccan. It is supported by three ranges of hills, the *Vindhya* on the north, and the *Western and Eastern Ghats*. The *Vindhya* range extends from the *Rajmahal hills* on the east to the *Aravalli hills* on the west. The highest portion is the central plateau of *Amarkantak* near *Deogarh* in the *Central Provinces*. The *Satpura* range is a detached portion of the *Vindhyas*. *Parasnath* and *Mount Aboo* near the eastern and western ends are sacred to Jain rites. *Amarkantak* is sacred to *Shiva* or *Mahadeo*. The *Western Ghats* are more lofty than the *Eastern*; they run closer to the coast, and form a continuous chain, while the *Eastern Ghats* are broken by the mouths of the rivers *Krishna*, *Godavari*, and *Pennar*. These two ranges meet in the *Nilgiri Hills* (*Blue Mountains*) of which *Dodabetta* is the highest peak in southern India. The *Cardamum* range runs from the *Nilgiris* to the vicinity of *Cape Comorin*. The plateau of the Deccan has a general slope from west to east. All its rivers run into the *Bay of Bengal*.

LESSON LXVIII.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE—(CONTINUED).

8. *Rivers*. There are two distinct river-systems in India; (I) the rivers of the great plain, and (II) the rivers of the Deccan plateau. The first system comprehends the *Indus*, *Brahmaputra*, and *Ganges*. The second system may be subdivided into two sections; (a) those draining the north of the plateau, the *Narbada*, *Tapti*, and *Mahanadi*, and (b) those draining the table-land proper, of which the *Godaveri*, *Krishna*, *Pennar* and *Kaveri* are the most important.

The wide plains watered by the first river system form the second of the three great natural divisions of India. This is the richest and most densely populated part of the Empire. This vast level tract is naturally divided into three sections corresponding to the basins of its three great rivers.

The *Indus* rises in the *Kailas* mountain north of the Himalayas at an elevation of 16,000 feet above the sea level. It first flows north-west through wild mountain valleys to the western frontier of *Kashmir* where it penetrates the Himalayas in a gorge said to be 14,000 feet deep. From this point it runs southwards through the *Panjab* and *Sindh* to the Arabian sea. In *Kashmir* it receives one important tributary, the *Shayok*. At *Attock* it receives the southern drainage of the *Hindu Kush* through the *Kabul* river. At *Mithan Kot* it receives the united waters of the *Jhelum*, *Chinab*, *Ravi*, and *Sutlej*. These four streams with the *Indus* itself give the name of *Panjab* (five waters) to the province through which they flow. The total length of the *Indus* is about 1,800 miles, the area of its drainage basin is about 370,000 square miles. With the exception of *Karachi* on one of its mouths and *Hydrabad* at the head of its delta, there are no important towns

on the Indus. From the name of this river (Sanskrit *Sindhu*, Greek *Indos*) the whole country has taken the name *India*.

The *Brahmaputra* (son of Brahma) rises in the same sacred mountain *Kailas* which contains the sources of the Indus and Sutlej. Its course may be divided into five different parts all of which have different names. (1) As the *Sanpo* it flows east through Tibet; (2) as the *Dihong* it turns south and plunges through the Himalayas near their eastern end; (3) as the *Brahmaputra* it flows west through the Assam valley to the Garo hills; (4) as the *Jamuna* it flows south from the Garo hills till it unites with the Ganges at Goalanda; (5) as the *Meghna* the united Ganges and *Brahmaputra* fall into the Bay of Bengal. The portion connecting the *Sanpo* with the *Dihong* is as yet unexplored. Its most important tributaries are the *Dibang* and the *Tista*. Its total length is 1,800 miles, and the area of its basin is about 360,000 miles.

The *Ganges* and its tributaries drain the southern slope of the Himalayas. Under the name of the *Bhagirathi*, it issues from an ice-cave in the mountain *Gangotri* at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the sea. After flowing 180 miles through the mountains to *Hardwar* it is only 1024 feet above sea level. The rest of its total course of 1557 miles is in a south-easterly direction through the vast plain of Hindostan proper. Very near its own source the *Jumna*, its greatest tributary, also rises and flows in an almost parallel direction to the junction at *Allahabad*. The *Jumna* receives from the south through the *Chumbul* the drainage of *Rajputana*. Below *Allahabad* the *Ganges* receives the *Gumti*, *Ghogra*, *Gunduk*, and *Kusi* from the Himalayas and the *Sone* from the *Vindhya*s. At *Rajmahal*, 326 miles from the sea, it begins to divide its waters and forms a delta, through which it finds its way to the sea by "a hundred" channels. Its basin has an area of 390,000 square miles.

Though taking their name from the Indus, the Hindus rightly regard the *Ganges* as the great river of India. As an object of religious veneration the *Ganges* is their goddess mother sent down from the immaculate Himalayan Heaven to purify the sinful

earth. *Prayag* or *Allahabad*, at the junction of the *Ganges* and the *Jumna*, is the place where sins are best washed away by the sacred waters of the united streams. Many devotees perform the *pradakshina* or six years' pilgrimage to and from the source to the mouth; *Ganges* water is a necessary adjunct to worship at the most remote points of India; to die on the bank of their holy river is the last wish of millions of pious Hindus. There are material reasons for this widespread religious veneration. (1) The *Ganges* contributes an unfailing supply of water pure and wholesome for the personal use of the hundred millions of people dwelling on its basin. (2) Its waters convey fertility to the fields by irrigation canals. (3) Even when it overflows its banks it deposits a rich stratum of fertilising mud to strengthen the soil. (4) Its smooth flowing stream is the water highway for the conveyance of all kinds of merchandise. (5) Unlike the *Indus* and the *Brahmaputra*, the finest cities in India are situated on its banks. *Calcutta*, *Patna*, *Benares*, *Allahabad*, *Agra*, and *Delhi* all contribute to lend importance to the *Ganges* or its great tributary.

§II. The rivers of the southern plateau are distinguished from those of the plain, (1) by the comparatively small area of their basins, (2) they are not navigable.

(a) The *Narbada* and *Tapti* run westward in almost parallel lines across the northern face of the table-land into the gulf of *Cambay*. Their long and narrow basins are separated by the *Satpura* range. The *Mahanadi* flows eastward into the Bay of Bengal. (b) The *Godaveri* and *Kistna* or *Krishna* rising in the *Western Ghats* receive the drainage of the central portion of the *Deccan* as they flow eastward, and enter the Bay of Bengal through two deltas so close to each other that during the floods they are united by the intervening *Lake Colair*.

9. *Desert*. Between the *Aravalli* hills and the lower *Indus* is the *Thar* or sandy desert of *Rajputana*. This is a hot, dry, unproductive waste intersected by long

parallel sand-hills. Its area is about 69,000 square miles.

10. *Climate.* The general character of the climate of India is determined by five conditions : (1) latitude, (2) the Himalayas, (3) the Rajputana desert, (4) the Deccan table-land, and (5) the Indian ocean. The low latitude produces tropical heat. The lofty wall of the Himalayas prevents any inflow of cool air from the north of Asia. The dry rainless desert of Rajputana helps to cause the hot winds which in summer sweep over the great plain region. The elevation of the Deccan makes the south of India cooler than the plains. The ocean supplies the moisture which cools the air and fertilises the soil. In such a vast region, with great differences of latitude and elevation, there is necessarily much diversity of climate ; but generally the year is divided into three well-marked seasons, the hot, the rainy, and the cold.

A marked feature of the climate of India is the system of periodical winds called the Monsoons. In June the great heat of the continent causes winds from the south or rather south-west. These coming from the ocean are charged with moisture. Striking first against the Western Ghats they supply the western face of these mountains with a copious rainfall. None of the Ghats are high enough to arrest the rain-bearing clouds, which sweep over the Deccan plateau, cross the Bay of Bengal acquiring fresh stores of moisture, and pass on over Bengal till they impinge against the eastern Himalayas. Hence they turn eastward and bring the rains to the fertile Gangetic plain. On the sea face of the Western Ghats and at the foot of the eastern Himalayas the annual rainfall surpasses that of any other portion of the earth's surface. At Cherra Punji in Assam 805 inches of rain fell in one year.

LESSON LXIX.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—(CONTINUED).

11. *Natural Advantages.* The principal advantages of India are :—(1) its fertile soil suited to the growth of the most valuable vegetable productions, (2) its teeming millions of patient, peaceful, and industrious people, (3) its means of internal communication and central situation for the commerce of the OLD WORLD, (4) its mineral wealth, and (5) its forests of valuable timber.

12. *Agriculture.* This is the direct occupation of more than two-thirds of the population. There are as many systems as there are kinds of soil, but the general character of Indian Agriculture is "that the most important results are produced by the simplest means." The chief productions are:—(1) *food products*, rice, wheat, barley, millets, pulses, oil-seeds, spices, palms, sugar, besides fruits and garden vegetables ; (2) *clothing products*, cotton, jute, silk ; (3) *miscellaneous products*, indigo, opium, tobacco, coffee, tea, cinchona, and lac.

For the improvement of Agriculture in India there are three great wants ; (1) want of cattle, (2) want of manure, (3) want of water. (1) The cattle, owing principally to starvation in the hot dry season and over-feeding in the rains, are poor in quality and subject to great mortality. (2) Owing to the scarcity of wood in the more populous parts of the country the manure which should enrich the soil is used as fuel. (3) A deficient rainfall in any year converts large tracts of the country into barren wastes. By improving the breed of domestic cattle, by the extension and preservation of forests, and by a vast system of canal irrigation, the present government is doing its utmost to remove these impediments to agriculture.

In a country so densely populated as India, a failure of the regular rainfall causes most destructive famines. In the famine years 1876-78, more than 5 millions of people perished, even though Government expended eleven million pounds in remedial measures.

13. *Manufactures.* India excels in manufactures which require manual dexterity and artistic taste. Cotton fabrics of many kinds, silks, Kashmir shawls, carpets, silver and gold ornaments, carved wood and ivory articles are well known native Indian productions. Every village has its hereditary artizans who supply the main portion of its wants, while most of the large cities are noted for special manufactures. Within the past few years the introduction of machinery and steam power is rapidly developing the resources of the country. Cotton, jute, and paper mills have already been established.

From the earliest times India has been celebrated for its marvellously fine cotton fabrics, its brocaded silks, its richly embroidered cloths, and its delicate gold and silver work.

But the immense progress which the West has made in manufactures has deprived the Indian artizan of his trade, and for many years the art industry of the country has been steadily declining. The causes of this decline of manufactures are; (1) the greater cheapness of machine-made goods, (2) the downfall of the native courts which were the best customers of the skilled artisan, and (3) the jealous interference of English manufacturers.

The most important *native industries* are: (1) cotton fabrics, including the far-famed muslins of Dacca and Arni; (2) silk fabrics, which are either pure silk such as *Kinchkabi* or brocades, or mixed with cotton; (3) embroidered work, such as Kashmir shawls and gold and silver cloth; (4) carpets of cotton and wool; (5) goldsmiths' work and jewellery, especially that of Kashmir, Cuttack, and Trichinopoly; (6) orna-

mented brass and copper ware; (7) pottery, beautiful in form but poor in substance and ornamentation; and (8) wood and ivory carving. The *European* industries established with English capital and machinery are:— (1) Cotton-mills, (2) jute mills, (3) brewing, and (4) paper mills. The advantages these have over their western competitors are (1) cheap material, (2) cheap labour, and (3) no adulteration.

14. *Mining.* India has a large store of mineral wealth but there are great difficulties in the way of utilizing it.

Iron ore is found wherever there are hills, but its distance from good coal prevents its being worked on a large scale. *Coal* is worked in the Damuda valley near Raniganj in Bengal and also at Warora near Nagpore in the Godaveri valley, but it contains so much ash that it is only worth about half the value of English coal. *Rock salt* is found in the Salt Range near Jhelum in the Panjab and is a source of considerable revenue. *Saltpetre* is manufactured from saline deposits on the fields of the Gangetic plain. *Gold* is found in many of the Himalayan river beds and in the quartz reefs near the Nilgiri mountains, but the production is small and expensive. *Copper* is worked on a small scale in the lower Himalayan ranges in Nepal, *lead* is found in the Panjab Himalayas, and *tin* of good quality is produced in Tenasserim. *Petroleum* or mineral oil is found in Burma, Assam, and the Panjab. *Marble*, *Sandstone* of various kinds, and *granite*, are quarried in different localities in the central peninsula. *Diamonds* and other precious stones are also found, and there are valuable *pearl* fisheries round the coast.

Fisheries. All the waters of India—the sea, the rivers, and even the pools—swarm with a great variety of fish, which furnish a large proportion of the food of the poorer classes. Owing to the high price of salt, the art of curing fish for commercial purposes is not practised.

Forests. In the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Sundarbans or southern portion of the Gangetic delta, in Assam, and in Burma, there are extensive and valuable forests, which are now under the care of a special department of government. The most important timber trees are *Teak*, *Sal* and *Deodar*. The

ebony, sandal-wood, tun, sissu, iron-wood, and india-rubber trees are also valuable.

15. *Commerce. I. Foreign.* By sea India carries on trade with the United Kingdom, China, France, The Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Italy, United States, Mauritius, Austria, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Australia, Aden, and the East Coast of Africa. These are named in the order of the amount of trade, but 60 per cent of the whole is with the United Kingdom. The *exports* in order of value are, opium, food-grains, raw cotton, oil-seeds, jute, hides, indigo, tea, coffee, cotton goods, raw-wool and silk. The *imports* are cotton piece-goods, treasure, metals, government stores, railway material, coal, machinery, and manufactured articles.

The greater rapidity of transit through the Suez Canal has acted as a powerful stimulus to India's trade with England. The route round the Cape of Good Hope is over 11,000 miles and occupies more than 3 months, while the canal route is less than 8000 miles and generally takes from 30 to 40 days.

By *land* India has also a trade with Burma, Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Nepal. The *exports* are cotton goods, tea, indigo, salt, metals, and manufactured articles, and the chief *imports* are timber, shawl—wool, furs, dried fruits, drugs, borax, gold-dust, and silver.

II. The *domestic* or *internal* trade of India greatly exceeds the foreign commerce. The produce of the land is collected at great central marts from which it is sent all over the country. In addition to foreign exports and imports, there is a continual interchange of commodities of native growth and manufacture between the different parts of the empire. This trade is carried on by land, by river communication, and by sea.

The numerous small ports along the sea coast contain a vast number of native craft which carry on a large coasting trade. The different railway systems and the long navigable rivers carry immense quantities of goods from province to province. Certain castes, such as Marwaris, Bannias, and Khattris, amounting to 5 per cent of the population, are wholly engaged in commerce and trade.

16. *Internal Communication. (1) Railways.* India possesses nearly 9,000 miles of railway. There are eight great lines which satisfy the main necessities, commercial as well as political, of the Empire. These were constructed with private capital, English or Indian, the interest of which is guaranteed by government, and they are all, except the South Indian, on the "broad gauge" system. There are besides numerous branch or state railways, constructed with government money on a narrower gauge, which bring the produce of outlying districts into communication with the main lines.

The eight main lines are: (1) The East Indian Railway running up the valley of the Ganges as far as Delhi with an offshoot to Jabalpur; (2) The Great Indian Peninsula which runs from Jabalpur to Bombay and thence to Raichur, with a branch to Nagpur; (3) The Madras Railway which continues the line from Raichur to Madras and sends offshoots to Beypur on the west coast, to Bangalore, and to Bellary; (4) The Sind, Punjab, and Delhi which runs from the East India at Delhi to Lahore, Multan, and Karachi; (5) The Oudh and Rohilkand running along the north of the Ganges from Benares through Lucknow to the S. P. D. at Saharanpur, with branches to Cawnpur and Aligurh; (6) The South Indian from Madras to Cape Comorin; (7) The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India from Bombay through Guzerat and Rajputana; and (8) The Eastern Bengal through the richest portion of the Gangetic Delta.

The most important state railways are: (1) the **Rajputana**, running south from Agra to meet the **Bombay and Baroda** line, and (2) the **Panjab Northern** which carries the railroad on from Lahore to Peshawar.

(2). **Roads.** India possesses more than 20,000 miles of carefully metalled roads, which not only connect the great cities but render the utmost limits of the land accessible to trade and protection.

The material generally used in road-making is *kankar* or limestone nodules found near the river channels. These *kankar* roads are unsurpassed by any in the world for smoothness and solidity. **Avenues of trees** along the roads afford shade and material for timber. The great trunk lines run (1) from Calcutta to Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar, (2) from Bombay to Agra, (3) from Bombay to Madras, (4) from Madras northwards to Bengal, and southwards to Madras, and westward through Bangalore to the Malabar coast. There are subsidiary lines from Nagpur to Mirzapur, from Poona to Mysore, and from Amballa through Simla to the frontier of Tibet.

(3). **River Communication.** The Ganges, Brahmaputra, Indus, and Irawadi are the chief high-ways of river communication, affording more than 10,000 miles of water-way.

These rivers, flowing through broad valleys, have from time immemorial been the chief means of carrying the produce of the interior to the sea. During the rains, the numerous streams of the Gangetic delta are used instead of roads, and almost every family keeps a boat. The rivers of the Deccan and Southern India are not navigable owing either to deficiency of water or to obstruction by rapids.

(4). **Canals.** The canals of India though constructed mostly for purposes of irrigation are also used for conveyance of produce in small craft.

The Malabar back-water canals, the Buckingham canal from Madras to the Kistna, and the canals near Calcutta are confined to navigation.

LESSON LXX.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE—(CONTINUED).

17. **People.** The population of India is 252 millions. As regards race they may be divided into (1) *Aryans*, 190 millions, (2) *Dravidians*, 54 millions, (3) *Kolarians*, 4 millions, and (4) *Tibeto-Burmans*, (Mongolians) 3 millions.

The Aryans dwell chiefly in the plains of northern India, the Dravidians mostly in the Deccan and southern India, the Kolarians are the aboriginal tribes who inhabit the wilder parts of central India, and the Tibeto-Burmans are found along the northern and eastern frontier districts and in Burma.

The Aryans are subdivided into many classes, of which the most important are Hindustanis, Bengalies, Panjabis, Mahrattas, Gujaratis, and Uriyas. These classes are mainly distinguished by the different dialects of Sanskrit they speak. The chief classes of Dravidians are the Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalim, and Singhalese. The *Kolarians* best known are the *Santals*, *Kandhs*, and *Bhils*. The *Tibeto-Burmans* are subdivided into a large number of small tribes. Besides these native races, there are about 1 million foreigners in India, comprising Europeans, Afghans, Malays, Parsis, and others.

18. **Religion.** Toleration of all forms of religious belief is a characteristic of British power in India. *Hinduism* is the religion of 73 per cent of the population, while 21 per cent are Mahomedans. Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, and Christians only amount to 3 per cent of the people; while the remaining 3 per cent practice only the rudest forms of nature worship.

The Hindus are divided into *castes*. There are four general castes:—*Brahmins* or priests, *Kshatryas* or warriors, *Vaishyas* or traders and agriculturists, and *Sudras* or servants. But each of these general castes is subdivided into numerous classes all of which have peculiar restrictive social characteristics. The Mahomedans are usually classed by race, as *syeds* (descend-

ants of the Prophet), *Sheikhs*, *Moghuls* (of Turkish descent), and *Pathans* or Afghans. There are two sects, *Shiahs* and *Sunnis*.

19. *Government.* The Queen of England with the additional title of "Empress of India" is the Sovereign of the Indian Empire. The Empress rules through a Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a council, in London. The sovereign is represented in India by the "Viceroy and Governor General", who is aided by a council. The acts of the "Governor General in Council," which are subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, are the supreme authority in India. There are two seats of government, Calcutta in the cool season, and Simla in the hot season.

The council of the Viceroy is Executive and Legislative. The Executive council consists of six official members, beside the Viceroy, who divide among them the chief departments of State. The Legislative council contains additional representative members of the parts and interests of the Empire, and its function is to frame laws.

For administrative purposes, British India is divided into Provinces, each with a government of its own. These Provinces are the Presidencies of (1) Bombay, and (2) Madras, each under a Governor; the

Lieutenant-governorships of (3) Bengal, (4) North-West Provinces, and (5) Panjab; the Chief Commissionerships of (6)



The Queen-Empress of India.

Oudh, (7) Central Provinces, (8) British Burma, and (9) Assam; and the small territories of (10) Ajmere, Berar, and Coorg which are under the immediate control of the Viceroy. At present the Chief Commissionership of Oudh is united to the Lieutenant-governorship of the North-West Provinces.

The administrative unit is the *District*. There are about 240 districts in British India with an average

size of 3,800 square miles and an average population of about 900,000 souls. Districts are either Regulation or Non-Regulation. In the former the rule is strictly in accordance with the uniform law and practice of the Legislature, whereas in non-regulation districts a larger measure of discretion both as to law and revenue is allowed to the district officer. In Regulation Districts the chief executive officer is called *Magistrate and Collector*, whereas in non-regulation districts he is called *Deputy Commissioner*. In all the provinces except Madras and Assam, several districts unite to form a *Division* under the rule of a *Commissioner*, who supervises the work of the district officers under his charge.

20. *Education.* Although rapid progress has been made of late years, the state of education in India is still very backward. The number of pupils attending schools only amounts to one per cent of the population, and not more than six per cent of the people can read and write.

In 1854 a State System of Education was established by government. It comprises, (1) the three Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, with numerous affiliated Colleges in the large cities throughout the country; (2) High schools, of which there is usually one in each District; (3) Middle schools; and (4) Primary or village schools. These are supported by Provincial Government Funds, local rates, and fees. For their administration there is a Director of Public Instruction in each Province who is assisted by Inspectors of Schools. Other Colleges and schools, which have been founded by private or Missionary enterprise, receive grants-in-aid from government, and form an important and progressive part of the State System.

The great hindrances to the spread of education are;—(1) the extreme poverty of the mass of the people; (2) the system of caste which resents the education of low caste children; and (3) the seclusion within zenanas of all females of the respectable classes. Only 5 per cent. of the pupils attending schools in India are girls.

21. *Native States.* One-third of the country, inhabited by one-fifth of the people, is governed by Native Rulers. These native chiefs pay tribute to the British government which protects them from foreign enemies. They possess revenues of their own, and have armies for the maintenance of peace within their own territories. The British Government, as Suzerain, does not allow them to make war on each other; and claims the right to interfere to prevent misgovernment.

The Nizam's Dominions, Baroda, Mysore, Manipur, and the Feudatory states of Rajputana, Central Indian Agency, and Bundelkhand are under the direct authority of the Viceroy; while the others are under the local governments in which their states are situated.

22. *Advantages of British Government.* The advantages which India has obtained from British Government are; (1) Peace and security throughout the whole empire, (2) the suppression of savage rites, such as *sati* and human sacrifices, (3) an enlightened system of civil and criminal justice, (4) the recognition of proprietary right in the land and the settlement of the land-tax for long periods of years, (5) the construction of highways, railroads, and telegraphic lines, and the extension of artificial irrigation, (6) the trigonometrical, topographical, and geological surveys which have given an exact knowledge of the country, (7) the introduction of education on enlightened principles, (8) the releasing of trade from transit duties and customs, and (9)



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LESSON LXXI.

REVIEW LESSON AND MAP STUDY OF INDIA.

1. How does India rank among the nations of Asia? Between what parallels does India lie? Between what meridians? State the boundaries of India. What is its form? Give its greatest length. Compare its size with Europe. Name the most southerly point of India. What river is on the extreme west? How many square miles of surface has India for each mile of coast? What peninsula is between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay? Name the strait between Ceylon and India. What seaports does a vessel pass sailing round the coast of India from Bombay to Calcutta? Near what cities does the tropic of Cancer pass? How many miles is Cape Comorin from the Equator? What is the difference in time between Calcutta (Long. 88°33' E.) and Madras (Long. 80°20' E.)? What is the difference in time between Madras and Bombay (Long. 72°52' E.)? How many miles is Lucknow north of Madras? What o'clock is it at Greenwich when it is noon at Calcutta? In what direction does Madras lie from Calcutta? In what direction does Madras lie from Bombay? Name the five chief seaports of India.

2. Name the three natural divisions of the surface of India. Name the highest mountain in the World and give its height in feet. What is its height in miles? What are its latitude and longitude? Name the second highest mountain in the world and state its height. In what latitude and longitude is it? In what mountain does the Indus rise? What two other rivers rise in the same mountain? Name the mountain ranges which form the North-Western boundary of India. Name three rivers which break through the Eastern Ghats. In what hills do the Western and Eastern Ghats unite? Name any large river between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea. Name the three large rivers of India. What two are of nearly equal length? Which one has the

largest basin? Name the four chief tributaries of the Indus. Give the five names of the different parts of the Brahmaputra. Name the largest tributary of the Ganges. What town is at the head of the Gangetic Delta? Give five reasons why the Ganges should be highly valued by the people of India. In what two respects do the rivers of southern India differ from those of the plains? In what direction does the Nerbada flow? What town is near its mouth? Where is the Rajputana desert? What is its influence on the climate? In what month does the south-west monsoon begin? What place has the greatest rainfall in the World?

3. Enumerate the five natural advantages of India. What part of the population is engaged in Agriculture? State the general character of Indian agriculture. Enumerate the chief productions. What is the chief cause of famines in India? Why are the cattle so inferior? In what kinds of manufactures does India excel? State three causes of the decline of Indian manufactures. Enumerate the seven most important kinds of native manufactures. Name four important European industries. Name the two principal coal fields in India. Why are iron mines not worked on a large scale? Where is the Salt Range? Why is there not a large trade in fish? Name the three most important timber trees in Indian forests. What proportion of the foreign commerce of India is carried on with England? Name the chief exports. What is the length and duration of the route to England through the Suez Canal? What part of the population is engaged in trade? On what railways does a person travel from Calcutta to Bombay?—from Bombay to Madras?—from Calcutta to Bareilly?—from Delhi to Peshawar? What is the difference between Gauranteed and State Railways? How many miles of roads are there in India? What material is generally used in construction? What are the chief navigable rivers of India. Why are the Deccan rivers not navigable? What is the name of the canal from Madras to the Kistna?

4. Name the four races of people in India. What are the subdivisions of the Aryans?—of the Dravidians? Where are the Kolarians found? State the population of India. What religion does the

British power allow in India? What part of the population is Mahomedan? State the four general castes of Hindus. Who is the sovereign of British India? What is the supreme authority in India? Where is the seat of government? Enumerate the political divisions. What is the unit of administration? Distinguish between a Deputy Commissioner and a Collector-Magistrate. What is the general state of education in India? State the three great hindrances to the spread of education. Enumerate the native states under the immediate authority of the Viceroy. Why do the native states pay tribute? Enumerate the advantages gained by India from its government by the British.

LESSON LXXII.

BENGAL.

1. *Position and Extent.* Bengal is that portion of the Indian Empire which lies between Nepal and the head of the Bay of Bengal. It is the largest and most populous of the local governments of British India.

Bengal comprises the four ancient provinces of *Bengal Proper*, *Behar*, *Chota-Nagpur*, and *Orissa*. It extends through 11 degrees of longitude and 9 degrees of latitude. It has a total area of nearly 200,000 square miles, and its population amounts to more than 68 millions.

2. *Surface.* The greater portion of the Province consists of the flat alluvial plains of the lower Ganges and Brahmaputra. The main elevations are: (1) the Himalayas including Kanchinjunga on the north, (2) the Rajmahal Hills and Parasnath in the centre, (3) the Katak Hills on the south-west, and (4) the mountainous tracts of Hill Tipperah and Chittagong on the eastern frontier.

Chota-Nagpur occupies the eastern corner of the great central India table-land. *Behar* forms the lower portion of the Gangetic plain above the Delta. *Bengal Proper* consists mainly of the united delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. *Orissa* is the flat strip of land, comprising the delta of the Mahanadi, between the northern extremity of the Eastern Ghats and the sea.

3. *Rivers.* The Ganges from the west and the Brahmaputra from the east are the great rivers of Bengal.

The Ganges receives as its tributaries the *Sone* from the south, the *Gandak* and *Kusi* from the north. At Rajmahal it begins to divide its waters, and sends off to the south in succession the *Bhagirathi*, *Jellinghi* and *Matabanga*, which three streams afterwards unite to form the *Hugli*. The Ganges receives the Brahmaputra at Goalundo, and the united stream subsequently joins the *Megna* or *Surma*, from Cachar.

The different streams which carry the waters of the Ganges and Brahmaputra to the sea are almost innumerable.

The other important rivers are the *Damodar* flowing from Chota Nagpur to the mouth of the Hugli, and the *Mahanadi* in Orissa.

The Rivers form the most important physical feature of Bengal. The greater portion of the province has not only been formed by them, but to their unceasing work is due the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The portion of the delta bordering on the sea is called the *Sundarbans*, a labyrinth of creeks and rivers, presenting during the rains the appearance of an immense sea, and for the rest of the year covered with dense tropical vegetation.

4. *Government.* Bengal is ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor, who has the sole executive power. He is assisted by a Legislative council for the purpose of framing laws. The seats of Government are Calcutta and Darjiling in the cool and hot seasons respectively. For adminis-

trative purposes the province is subdivided into 9 divisions, each under a Commissioner. There are in all 42 districts, of which 4 are non-regulation.

TABLE OF DIVISIONS & DISTRICTS.

| <i>Divisions.</i> | <i>Districts.</i> |
|---|---|
| 1. BURDWÁN OR WESTERN BENGAL. | { Burdwán, Bánkurá, Bírbbúm, Midnapur, Húglí, Howrah. |
| 2. PRESIDENCY OR CENTRAL BENGAL (SOUTH). | { Twenty-four Parganás, Nadiyá, Jessor, Murshdabad. |
| 3. RÁJSHÁHÍ & KUOH BEHAR OR CENTRAL BENGAL (NORTH). | { Rájsháhí, Dinájpur, Rangpur, Bográ, Pábná, Dárjiling, Jalpaiguri. |
| 4. DACCA OR EASTERN BENGAL (NORTH). | { Dacca, Farídpur, Bákarganj, Maimensingh, Tipperah. |
| 5. CHITTAGONG OR EASTERN BENGAL (SOUTH). | { Chittagong, Noákháli, Chittagong Hill Tracts. |
| 6. PATNÁ OR WEST BEHAR. | { Patná, Gayá, Sháhahad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Sáran, Champáran. |
| 7. BHÁGALPUR OR EAST BEHAR. | { Bhágalpur, Monghyr, Purniah, Máldah, Santál Parganás. |
| 8. CHHOTA NÁGPUR. | { Hazáribágh, Lohárdagá, Singbbhúm, Mánbbhúm. |
| 9. ORISSA. | Cuttack, Purí, Balasor. |

With the exception of those given in the following table, each district has the same name as its chief town :

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Chief Town.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| BÍRBBHÚM, | Soory. |
| 24-PARGANÁS, | Calcutta. |
| NADIYÁ, | Krishnagar. |
| RÁJSHÁHÍ, | Bauleah. |
| BÁKARGANJ, | Barisál. |
| TIPPERAH, | Commillah. |
| SHÁHABAD, | Arrah. |
| SÁRAN, | Chaprá. |
| CHAMPÁRAN, | Motihári. |
| SANTÁL PARGANÁS, | Nya Dúmká. |
| LOHÁRDAGÁ | Ranohi. |
| SINGBBHÚM, | Chaibassa. |
| MÁNBBHÚM, | Purdia. |

5. *People.* According to *race* the people are Bengalis, Hindustanis, Uriyas, Kolarians, and foreigners. The Bengalis are found mostly in Bengal proper, the Hindustanis in Behar, the Uriyas in Orissa, the Kolarians in Chota Nagpur, and the foreigners in the large cities.

The Bengalis amount to 60 per cent of the population, Hindustanis 30 per cent, Uriyas 6 per cent, Kolarians 3 per cent, the remaining 1 per cent consisting of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsis, Armenians, Jews, Chinese, &c.

As regards *religion*, the people are classed as ;—Hindus 42 millions, Mahomedans 22 millions, nature-worshippers 3 millions, Christians, Buddhists, &c., 1 million.

Hinduism comprises a very wide range of religions, from the strict theism of the Brahmos to the superstitious worship of trees and serpents. Mahomedans out-number Hindus in Bengal proper especially in the eastern districts. The nature-worshippers are the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpur, such as the Santals and Kols, who are now in process of conversion either to Hinduism or Christianity.

LESSON LXXIII.

BENGAL—(CONTINUED).

6. *Industries.* Its rich soil naturally fertilised every rainy season by silt deposits from river inundations, and its moist warm climate afford to Bengal agricultural facilities unsurpassed in the whole world. Three-fourths of the population are engaged in *Agriculture*. *Rice*, of which there are three crops in the year, is the staple. Other food grains and pulses are produced in abundance. Jute, in-

digo, tea, opium, turmeric, pepper, ginger, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, silk, date-sugar, lac, tobacco, cinchona are also important products of the soil.

Manufactures employ about 10 per cent of the population. The use of machinery is rapidly increasing, and already there are jute, cotton, sugar, paper, and flour mills working, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

There are also silk factories in the Bardwan, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur divisions, and indigo factories in northern Bengal and Behar.

The *mining* industry is being rapidly developed. The coal and iron mines of Ranigunj, the Bardwan district, and Chota Nagpur are very productive.

7. *Commerce* employs about four millions of the population. The Mahomedans of southern and eastern Bengal make excellent sailors, and under the name of *lascars* are largely employed on board both of British and French vessels in the trade between India and Europe. The chief ports for foreign commerce are Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasor, and Puri. The most important *exports* are opium, jute, indigo, oil-seeds, tea, hides, and rice. The main *imports* are cotton piece-goods, metals, and machinery.

Bengal has also a large inland trade. Calcutta collects the export produce of the greater part of northern India and is also the great mart for imported European goods. This inland trade is carried in almost equal proportions by railways and river traffic.

8. *Education*. Bengal is farther advanced in education than any other province of India. Five per cent of the children attend its schools, and it sends its graduates to fill the higher appoint-

ments throughout the whole of Upper India.

9. *Cities*. There are few large cities in Bengal. Only 8 towns in the whole Province have a population over 50,000, and of these 4 are in Behar and 1 in Orissa. In the following list the population is given in thousands.

1. **Calcutta**—780—on the left bank of the the Hugli about 80 miles from the sea-board. Is the seat of the Supreme government during the cool season and hence called the capital of India. Has great foreign trade amounting to 52 million pounds annually. Has manufactures of jute, cotton, paper and date sugar, and also screw and hydraulic presses, On account of its fine buildings is called the "City of Palaces." The principal buildings are Government House, High Court, Museum, Post Office, Telegraph Office, University Building, Medical Hall, and the Mint.

2. **Patna**—160—on the right bank of the Ganges. Has great inland trade, opium factory, and manufactures of table-linen. *Bankipur* is the civil, and *Dinapur* the military station.

3. **Howrah**—98—on the right bank of the Hugli opposite Calcutta, has jute and cotton mills and dockyard. Has fine Botanical gardens and an Engineering college. Is connected with Calcutta by a fine pontoon bridge over the Hugli.

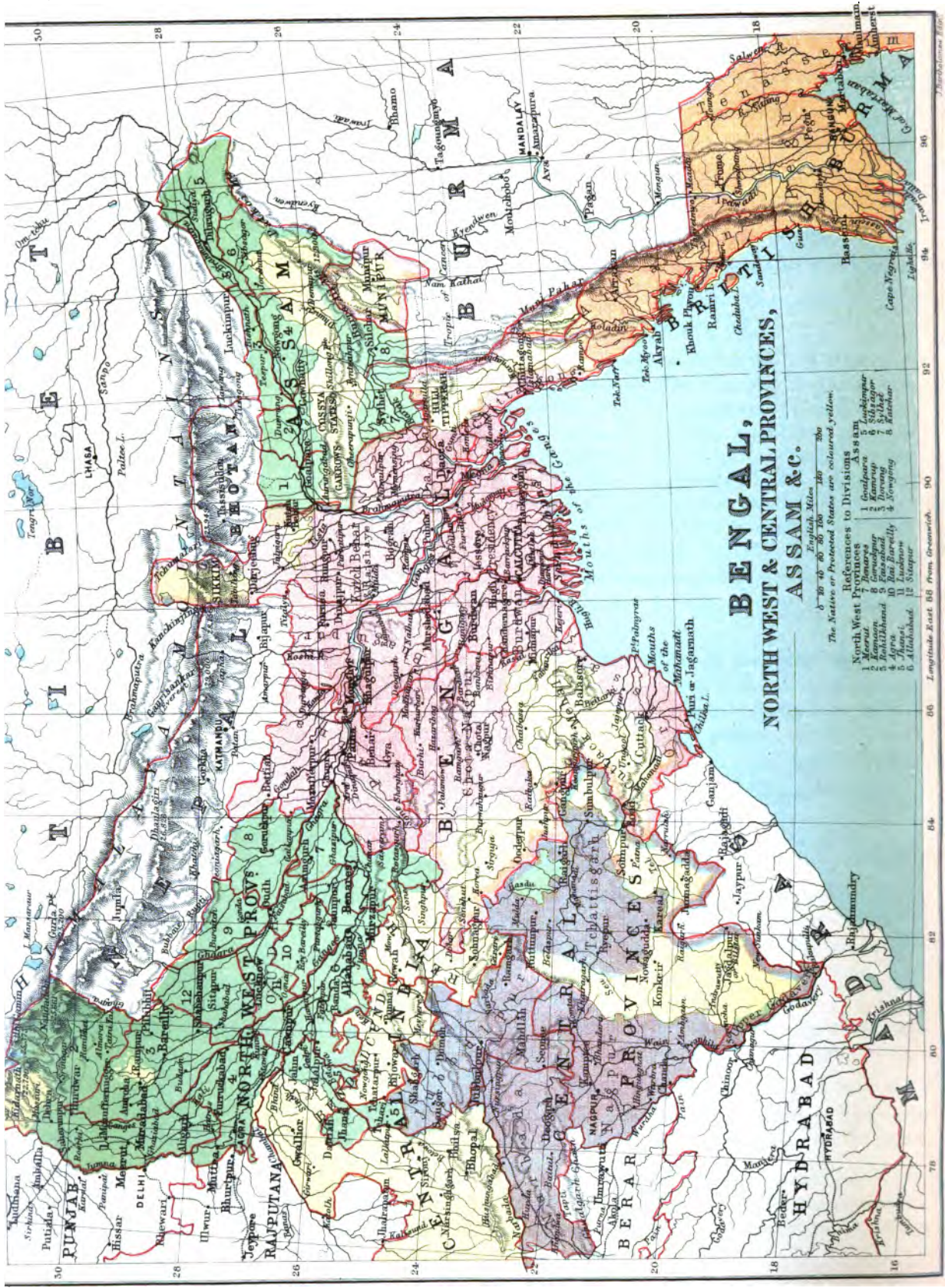
4. **Dacca**—70—on a stream joining the Brahmaputra and Megna. Is the chief town of Eastern Bengal. Has large river traffic. The manufacture of fine muslins called *mal-mal* has now much declined.

5. **Bhagalpur**—69—on the right bank of the Ganges. Is the depôt for trade with Nepal.

6. **Gaya**—67—on the Phalgu a tributary of the Ganges. Hindu place of pilgrimage for ancestor worship. Also a place of pilgrimage for Buddhists.

7. **Monghyr**—60—on the right bank of the Ganges. Has a strong fort. Called the Birmingham of India on account of its iron manufactures. Noted

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also for the excellence of its woodwork. Near it is the hot spring of Sita-Kund.

8. **Cuttack**—51—chief town of Orissa and centre of the Orissa canals. Noted for beautiful filigree work in gold and silver.

Other places of note are:—*Murshidabad* (47) the capital of the Mahomedan rulers; *Hugli* and *Chinsura* (35) the former once a Portuguese and the latter a Dutch settlement, has a large Imambarah and Mahomedan college; *Serampur* (25) formerly a Danish settlement and the location of the first Baptist missionaries Carey, Marshman, and Ward; *Chandernagore* (23) belonging to the French government. *Kushtia*, in Nadiya district, on the Ganges, *Serajganj*, in Pabna district, on the Brahmaputra, and *Goalanda* in Faridpur district at the junction of these rivers, are places of great trade. Jute mills have been established at *Sirajganj*. *Puri* (23) has a celebrated temple to Jagannath, to which many pilgrims resort during the Rath Jatra festival.

10. *Native States*. Of the territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a total area of 38,000 square miles with a population of 2½ millions is ruled over by native chiefs. Of these the most important are the Maharajas of *Kuch Behar*, *Hill Tipperah*, and *Sikkim*. There are also 29 Rajas of small states inhabited by aboriginal tribes, 10 of which are in Chota Nagpur, and 19 in the Tributary Mahals west of Orissa.

11. *Map Study*. Name the boundaries of Bengal. Name four towns in Behar on the Ganges. Name five towns on the Hugli. What town is at the junction of the Brahmaputra and Ganges? Which is the most westerly mouth of the Ganges? On what river is Cuttack? What seaport is on the east side of the Bay of Bengal? In what native state is Kanchinjunga? Name the nine divisions of Bengal. Which one is on the south-east?—on the south-west? In which division is Darjiling?—Murshidabad?

LESSON LXXIV.

ASSAM.

Natural Features. The Province of Assam occupies the north-eastern corner of the Indian Empire. The total area exceeds 50,000 square miles.

It consists of the two river valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surmá (Barak) and the Hill country between them.

It is one of the most fertile regions of India owing to (1) the richness of the soil in the valleys, and (2) the abundant supply of water.

The *climate* is very unhealthy on account of (1) excessive humidity, (2) defective circulation of air in the enclosed valleys, and (3) dense vegetation. The rainy season lasts from March to November and during that period malarious diseases such as dysentery, fever, and ague are very prevalent. Chirapunji, in the Khasia Hills, has the greatest rainfall in the world.

2. *People*. The population amounts to nearly 5 millions. It consists of Aryan and Tibeto-Burman races in almost equal proportions. The principal Tibeto-Burman or aboriginal tribes are the Nágás, the Khásiás, the Gáros, and the Mikirs. Hindus amount to 65 per cent of the population, Mahomedans to 27 per cent; the remaining 8 per cent belong mostly to the rude religions of the aboriginal tribes.

3. *Industries*. Almost the entire population is engaged in *Agriculture*. The two staples are rice for food, and tea for export.

Next to *rice* the chief products of the valleys are: mustard, pulses, linseed, hemp, jute, betel-leaf, betel-nut, sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco. The principal productions of the Hill districts are:—potatoes, oranges, cinnamon, pine-apples, bay leaves (*tezpat*), honey, and caoutchouc or india-rubber.

Tea is the great commercial staple of Assam. This industry, founded by government in 1835, is mainly carried on with European capital and supervision. More than ten thousand tons, worth about 3 million pounds, are annually exported. The great drawback is want of labor. The natives of Assam raise their own food supply at the cost of little or no work, and think all other labour superfluous and beneath their dignity. The tea-planters have therefore to import both their coolies and food supplies from other parts of India.

The only *manufacture* worth noticing is that of coarse silk cloth. There is an abundance of raw materials, but a great lack of human skill and energy.

Mining cannot be carried on through want of labour, although iron, limestone, and coal abound.

4. The *forests* of Assam are a great source of natural wealth. The *sāl*, *sissu*, *nāhor* (*Mesua ferrea*) are the most important timber trees. The caoutchouc tree (*Ficus elastica*), yielding the india-rubber of commerce, is abundant.

It is only since 1872 that the forests of Assam have been protected. Before that time any one was at liberty to cut down and remove timber without tax or interference. The forests were destroyed also by the nomadic method of agriculture, called *jum*, practised by the aboriginal tribes. By this method a patch of forest was burnt down and the soil cropped until it was exhausted, when another patch would be similarly treated.

Among the wild animals found in Assam are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, bear, deer of many kinds, buffalo, and wild cow or *mithan*.

Numbers of elephants are captured every year, by Government officers, in *kheddahs*.

5. The *Government* of Assam is on the non-regulation system under a Chief Commissioner. For administrative purposes the province is divided into 11 districts, 3 of which are hill tracts.

The Brahmaputra valley or Assam proper contains 6 districts;—Goalpara, Kamrup (Gauhati), Darrang (Tezpur), Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur (Dibrugarh). There are two districts in the Surma valley;—Sylhet, and Cachar (Silchar). The three hill tracts are;—Garo Hills (Tura), Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Shillong), and Naga Hills (Wokha.) [The names of the chief towns when different from those of the district, are given in brackets.]

There are no large *cities*. The only towns of any size are *Sylhet* (17), *Gauhati* (12), and *Goalpara* (6). *Shillong*, at an elevation of 1500 feet, is the seat of Government.

6. *Native States*. The most important native ruler is the Maharaja of *Manipur*, whose territory lies between Cachar and Burma. The estimated area is 7500 square miles with a population of 120,000. Every male between the ages of 17 and 60 has to work for the ruler a certain number of days in each year. The Manipuris are very expert at the game of *Polo*. There are also 22 small states in the Khasi Hills and 19 in the Jaintia Hills.

Map Study and Review. Between what degrees of longitude is Assam? Between what degrees of latitude? What is the longitude of Shillong?—What bounds Assam on the north?—on the east?—on the south?—on the west?—Name the two great rivers of Assam. Name the three Hill tracts. On what river is Gauhati?—Dibrugarh?—Silchar? Which is the most westerly district? Which district is furthest east? What native state is between Cachar and Burma? What is the most important commercial production of Assam? What is the chief food product? Why are so many coolies imported into Assam?

LESSON LXXV.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH.

1. *Physical Aspect.* These united provinces occupy the upper basin of the Ganges. The total extent is about 110,000 square miles.

The *Surface* generally consists of:—(1) the great plain of the Ganges sloping gently to the south-east, (2) The Himalayan tracts of Kumaon, *Garwhal*, and Dehra Dun, in the north-west, and (3) the hilly country of Bundelkhand on the south.

That part of the Gangetic plain which lies between the Jumna and Ganges is called the *Doab* (Two waters). In the Himalayas of the N. W. P. are the high peaks *Nanda Debi* (25,700 feet), *Nanda Kot*, *Trisul* (Trident), *Badrinath*, and *Kedarnath*. At the southern base of the Himalayas are,—(1) a waterless hilly tract called *Bhabar*, and (2) a marshy level region called the *Tarai*. Bundelkhand is the northern slope of the central India table-land.

The Ganges and its tributaries are the only river system.

The chief tributaries of the Ganges in these provinces are (1) the *Kali nadi* in the Doab, (2) the *Ramganga* in Rohilkhand, (3) the *Jumna*, (4) the *Gumti*, (5) the *Ghogra*, and (6) the *Rapti*.

The *climate* is continental, being generally hot and dry.

The Himalayan districts, on account of their elevation, are cool, and have a greater rain-fall than the plains. The *Tarai* being moist, hot, and covered with dense vegetation, is the most unhealthy part of India. In the plains the heat of summer is very great, and during April, May, and June hot westerly winds prevail. But in the winter months the climate of the plains is, to a European, the finest in the world.

2. *People.* The total population is 45 millions, being at the average rate of 400 to the square mile. The districts of

the Gangetic plain are the most densely populated in the world. Seven-eighths of the whole are Hindus, and only one-eighth are Mahomedans.

With the exception of some aboriginal tribes in the north of Oudh, and a small number of Tibeto-Burmans in the northern Himalayas, the people belong to the Aryan race. There are upwards of 300 castes of Hindus in these provinces.

3. *Industries.* *Agriculture* engages nine-tenths of the population. The staple crop both for food and commerce is *wheat*. Milllets, rice, and pulses are largely grown for food, and indigo, opium, cotton, sugar-cane, and oil seeds for commerce. Tea is produced in the Himalayan districts.

There are generally two harvests in the year; the *rabi* or spring crop including wheat, barley, gram, peas; and the *harif* or autumn crop, when rice, milllets, sugar-cane are produced.

Agriculture in the North-West Provinces has been greatly improved by the construction of irrigation canals, especially in the Doab. The *Ganges Canal* leaves the Ganges at Hardwar and enters it again at Cawnpore. The *Lower Ganges* canal extends from Rajghat near Aligarh to Allahabad. The *Eastern Jumna* canal leaves that river at the foot of the hills and joins it again at Delhi. Besides these are the minor irrigation works called the *Agra canal*, *Dun canals*, *Rohilkhand canals*, *Bijnour canals*, and *Bundelkhand lakes*. By these nearly 3000 square miles of waste land have been converted into fertile fields, and the country has been insured against the worst effects of famine.

There are *manufactures* of more or less importance in every large city. The silk fabrics of Benares and Azamghur, the ornamented metal work of Benares and Moradabad, the carpets of Mirzapore, the gold and silver embroidery of Lucknow, the leather work of Cawnpore, and the wood work of Bareilly, are well

known. Sugar, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths are largely produced. Mills with steam-power manufacture cotton cloths at Cawnpore, sugar at Shahjehanpore, and paper at Lucknow.

Although there are iron, copper, lead, and other valuable ores in Kumaon, *mining* is not carried on to any great extent. *Kankar* for road making is found throughout the plains, and valuable building stone is quarried at Chunar and Mirzapore.

4. *Commerce.* The exports consist of the raw produce of the country, the chief items being wheat, other food grains, oil seeds, sugar, hides, indigo, raw cotton, wool, and tobacco. The imports are manufactured cloth and metal goods, and salt. The chief trade is between the seaports, Calcutta or Bombay, and the large central marts of the Province, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Meerut.

The many miles of navigable rivers and canals and the extensive railway system of these Provinces afford great commercial facilities. The East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Sind, Punjab, and Delhi railways run through the Province, and there are besides small State railways connecting Muttra and Farrukhabad with the main lines.

5. *Government.* The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh is the chief executive authority. He has no council. Allahabad is the seat of Government with a sanitarium at Naini Tal. The whole of Oudh and the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions of the N.-W. P. are on the Non-Regulation system. There are in all 47 districts, of which 12 are in Oudh. The districts are grouped into 11 divisions.

LESSON LXXVI.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES-(CONTD).

| <i>Divisions.</i> | <i>Districts.</i> |
|--------------------|---|
| I. MEERUT ... | { Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh. |
| II. ROHILKHAND ... | { Bijnaur, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Tarai (Kashipur). |
| III. AGRA ... | { Agra, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Etawah, Etah. |
| IV. ALLAHABAD ... | { Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Jaunpur. |
| V. BENARES ... | { Azamgurrh, Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti. |
| VI. JHANSI ... | Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur. |
| VII. KUMAUN ... | { Kumaun (Almora), Garwhal (Srinagar). |

OU DH.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| I. LUCKNOW, ... | Lucknow, Barabanki, Unao. |
| II. SITAPUR, ... | Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri. |
| III. FAIZABAD, ... | Faizabad, Bahraich, Gonda. |
| IV. RAI BARELI, ... | { Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Parbatgarh. |

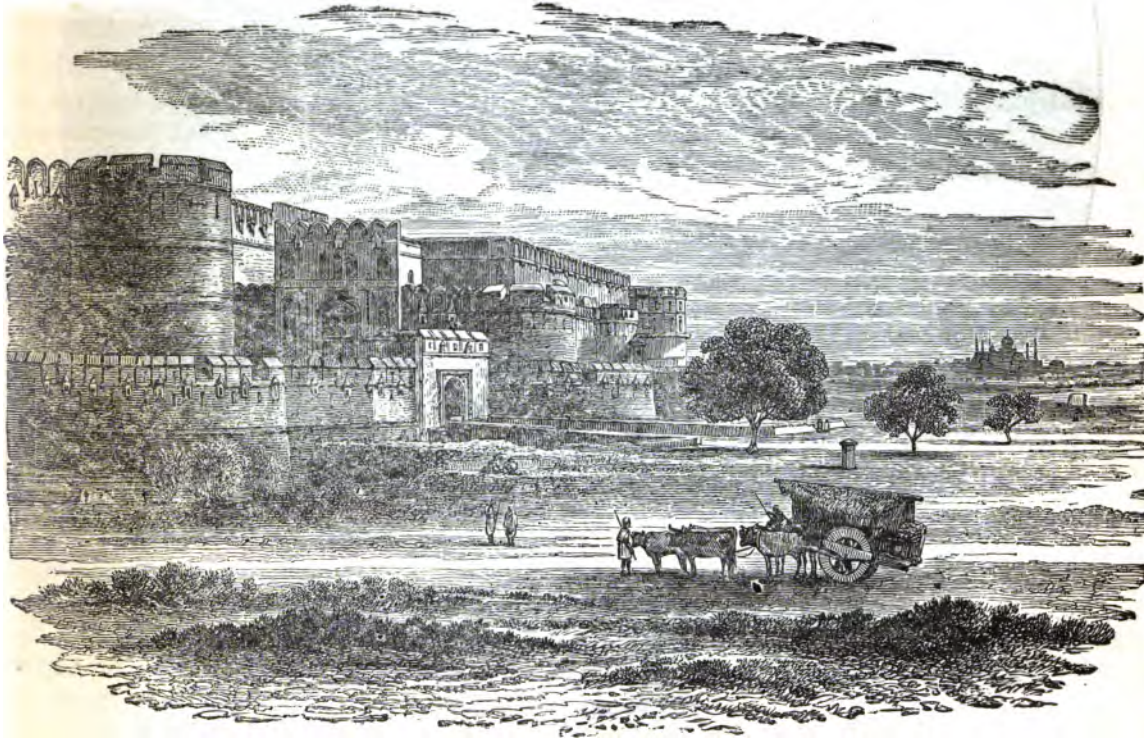
6. *Chief Cities.* No other part of India contains so large a proportion of celebrated cities. The following 16 have populations exceeding 50,000.

1. **Lucknow**—(240)—on both banks of the Gumti, has many fine buildings of the rulers of Oudh, of which the great Imambarah and Hosseinabad are the best. Noted for the defence of the Residency by less than 2,000 British against 80,000 mutineers during the war of 1857. Has a Paper mill, hand manufactures of cotton, muslins, gold and silver brocade, glass, and pottery. There are two English Colleges. It is the capital of Hindustani music, song, and poetry.

2. **Benares**—(208)—on the north or left bank of the Ganges, the most sacred city of the Hindus who also call it *Kasi*. Noted for its fine bathing Ghats on the Ganges, its numerous temples of which the most noted is the Golden temple of Bisheshwar, the mosque of Aurangzeb, the Observatory of Raja Jai Singh, and the English College. It manufactures brocaded silks (*Kinkhwab*), gold filigree work and chased brass vessels. Its wealth depends chiefly on the constant influx of opulent pilgrims from all parts of India, most of whom bring rich gifts to the shrines and temples.

3. **Cawnpore**—(152)—on the right bank of the Ganges, a city of modern creation being only at first a cantonment for British troops. Noted for the massacre of Europeans by Nana Sahib in 1857. Is the largest mart for raw produce in Upper India. Has several cotton mills, and important manufactures of leather goods.

4. **Allahabad**—(151)—at the junction of the Jumna and Ganges, called *Prayag* by the Hindus, with whom it is a place of great sanctity. Noted for its fine fort built by Akbar, a subterranean temple of Siva in which is an undecaying Banian tree, and the magnificent railway bridge over the Jumna,



Agra Fort.

5. **Agra**—(138)—on the right bank of the Jumna, the finest city of Upper India, formerly the capital of the Mughal Empire. Has numerous fine buildings, the most noted of which are (1) the Taj Mahal the most exquisite piece of Mahomedan architecture in the world, and (2) the Fort containing the Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque and other magnificent

structures. Has an English College, is a large grain mart, and is noted for inlaid marble work and gold lace.

6. **Bareilly**—(103)—on the Ramganga, the chief city of Rohilkhand, noted for its manufactures of furniture and upholstery.

7. **Mirzapur**—(86)—on the south bank of the Ganges, a mart for grain and cotton, has manufactures of shell-lac, brassware, and carpets.



Taj Mahal.

8. **Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh.**—(75)—near the right bank of the Ganges, the former is the native and the latter the European city, has a gun-carriage factory, now connected with Cawnpore by a branch railway.
9. **Shahjahanpur**—(70)—has manufactures of sugar and rum, and a large grain trade.
10. **Moradabad**—(68)—on the Ramganga, noted for chased and inlaid metal work.
11. **Fyzabad**—(66)—on the left bank of the Ghograh, has the fine tomb of the Bahu Begum. Near it *Ajodhya*, the birth place of Ram, has many Hindu temples.
12. **Aligarh**—(62)—native city called *Koil*, has a fort which was captured by Lord Lake in 1803, great trade in raw cotton, noted for its pottery.

13. **Meerut**.—(61)—large military station, first outbreak of the Mutiny 10th May 1857.

14. **Saharanpur**—(59)—noted for its Botanical gardens, has great trade in grain, sugar, and country cloth.

15. **Gorakhpur**—(58)—on the Rapti—trade in grain and timber.

16. **Muttra**—(55)—on the Jumna—a sacred Hindu city—sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017, temples also destroyed by Sikandar Lodi and Aurangzeb.—In the neighbourhood are *Gobardhan*, *Gokul* (birth-place), *Mahaban*, and *Brindaban* all places sacred to worshippers of Krishna, and containing many temples.

7. *Native States*. The only native chiefs under the government of these provinces are the Nawab of *Rampur* near Moradabad, and the Raja of *Tehri Garwal*. *Rampur* is noted for the manufacture of a sort of damask cloth called *Khes*. *Tehri Garwal* is a mountainous tract in the Himalayas north of Dehra.

8. *Map Study and Review*. Name the boundaries of the North West-Provinces and Oudh. Which division is farthest north?—farthest west? Which divisions border on Bengal? Name the highest mountain. What is the longitude of Agra? Tell the latitude of Aligarh. On what river is Lucknow?—Allahabad?—Agra?—Benares? Name four sacred Hindu cities in these provinces. What city is the largest mart?

9. **Ajmere-Mhairwara** is an isolated British District in Rajputana, under a Deputy Commissioner. The Governor General's Agent for Rajputana is the Commissioner. It occupies the highest part of the plains of India; the Aravalli hills which run through the district being the watershed between the basin of the Ganges and that of the rivers which flow into the Arabian sea. The Rajputana State Railway crosses the district. *Ajmere* (27) at the foot of the strong hill fortress of Taragarh, has great trade, and contains the much venerated Dargah of Khwaja Sahib.

LESSON LXXVII.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. *Physical Aspects*. This territory occupies the northern portion of the Deccan. The total area is 113,000 square miles, 29,000 square miles of which belong to native states. The general character of the surface is mountainous.

Commencing in the lofty plateau of Amarkantak, the Satpura range runs westward across the centre of the Province. North of this lie, (1) the valley of the Nerbada, and (2) the Vindhyan table-land sloping northward to the Gangetic plain. South of it are (3) the hilly country enclosing the Tapti, and (4) the plain of the Wardha and Waingunga, tributaries of the Godaveri. East of Amarkantak are (5) the elevated plains of the upper Mahanadi.

The rivers Nerbada and Tapti running west, and the Mahanadi, Wainganga, and Wardha running east, are only navigable in parts during the rains. Like all plateau rivers, they flow in deep beds below the surface of the surrounding country.

In the valley and plain regions the soil is very fertile, but in the Hill tracts it is stony and dry. The rich black cotton soil of the Wain and Wardha valleys is especially productive.

The climate is generally hot and dry. The Hill tracts are cool owing to their elevation.

2. *People*. The total population is 11½ millions, of whom 10 millions are in British Territory. Nearly 3 millions are aboriginal tribes of the Dravidian and Kolarian races.

The *religion* of the aboriginal tribes is very varied, but is generally some form of Devil-worship. Of the rest of the pop.

ulation 96 per cent are Hindus mostly Marhattas. There are very few Mahomedans, and only a small proportion of Christians and Parsis.

The most numerous aboriginal tribes are the *Gonds*,—from whom the name *Gondwana* was formerly given to the whole province.

3. *Industries. Agriculture.* Only one-fourth of the land is cultivated. *Rice, wheat, millets*, are the chief food staples. *Cotton* of the finest quality, *oil-seeds, sugar-cane, opium*, and *indigo* are the commercial productions. The forests produce large quantities of *lac*.

The valleys of the Wardha and Waingunga are the principal cotton and oil-seed producing districts. *Hinganghat* near the Wardha is the great cotton mart.

With so large a proportion of uncultivated land, the Central Provinces has very few valuable *forests*. The greater portion of the waste land is covered with scrub jungle which produces little valuable timber. The nomadic agriculture of the aboriginal tribes has been very destructive to the forests.

The *mineral* resources include iron ore, coal, marble, building stone, and also gold and diamonds. *Warora* in the *Wardha* valley is the great coal field.

The ordinary *manufactures* are the weaving of cotton cloth and the smelting and working of iron. *Burhanpur*, on the Tapti, has manufactures of fine tissues of cotton and silk interwoven with gold and silver thread. *Nagpur* and *Bhandara* also manufacture fine embroidered cloths.

The chief *exports* are raw cotton, grain, lac, ghi, oli-seeds, and Indian cloth. The *imports* are principally manufactured goods.

The lines of railway in the provinces are (1) the G. I. P. to Jabalpur, Nagpur, and Warora and (2) the E. I. R. from Jabalpur north,

4. *Government.* The Chief Commissioner is the highest executive authority. There are 4 divisions subdivided into 19 districts, all being of the non-regulation type. Nagpur is the seat of Government. The sanitarium is Pachmarhi, south-east of Hoshungabad.

| Divisions. | Districts. |
|---------------------|---|
| I. NAGPUR, ... | { Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Wardha, Balaghat (Burha.) |
| II. JABALPUR, ... | { Jabalpur, Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Mandla. |
| III. NARBADA, ... | { Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Betul, Chhindwara, Nimar (Khandwa). |
| IV. CHHATISGARH ... | Raipur, Bilaspur, Sambalpur. |

5. *Chief Cities.* Only four towns in the province contain populations of more than 40,000 inhabitants.

1. **Nagpur**—(98)—Noted for its fine tanks and gardens constructed by the Marhatta princes. Manufactures fine cloth fabrics.

2. **Jabalpur**—(76)—Has manufactures of tents, carpets, and lac. Has large trade. Near it are the *marble-rocks* on the Narbada.

3. **Kamptee**—(51)—a Military station—large trade in grain, cattle, timber, and country-cloth.

4. **Saugor**—(44)—on a lake of the same name, is the depot of the salt trade with Rajputana—has a fine fort built by the Marhattas.

6. *Native States.* There are 15 Feudatory states subordinate to the government of the Central Provinces. The most powerful chiefs are the Rajas of *Bastar, Khairagurh, and Kawardha*, the Mahant of *Nandgaon*, and the Maharaja of *Patna*. A large proportion of the inhabitants are aboriginal tribes, principally *Gonds* and *Bhils*.

7. *Map Study.* How are the Central Provinces bounded on the north?—on the east?—on the south? on the west? What two rivers flow westward? What rivers forms part of the southern boundary?

What is the longitude of Jabalpur? Between what towns does the tropic of Cancer pass?

LESSON LXXVIII PUNJAB.

1. *Physical Aspects.* The Punjab province occupies the north-western corner of the Indian Empire. Its total extent is 219,000 square miles, of which only one-half is British Territory.

As regards *surface*, it consists of: (1) a mountainous tract on the north-east being the western portion of the Himalayas, and (2) a plain sloping gently to the south-west watered by the Indus and its tributaries.

The name Punjab (Five waters) has been given to the country because it owes its productive value to the Indus and its four chief tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej. These streams rising in the snow-clad Himalayas bring down a constant supply of water to the almost rainless plains. The country is by them divided into triangular sections called *Doabs*:—(1) the *Sind Sagar* Doab between the Indus and Jhelum, (2) the *Jetch* Doab between the Jhelum and Chenab, (3) the *Rechna* Doab between the Chenab and Ravi, (4) the *Bari* Doab between the Ravi and Beas, and (5) the *Jalandhar* Doab between the Beas and Sutlej. The strip of land between the Indus and the Suleiman mountains which form the western boundary is called (6) the *Derajat*. Lastly, east of the Sutlej is (7) the *cis-Sutlej* tract or *Sirhind*, and (8) the *Jumna* valley. Each Doab consists of a cultivated strip of land on each side along the river banks and a high sandy tract between, overgrown with scrub jungle and only fit for pasture.

The mountainous country is mostly occupied by the Feudatory state of *Kashmir*.

The united stream of the Jhelum, Chenab, and Ravi, is called the *Trimab* (three waters), and after receiving the combined waters of the Sutlej and Beas it is called the *Punjab* (five waters).

Nearly half the total area is barren land. The fertile tracts are (1) the land at the foot of the mountains in the north and west, and (2) the valleys of the rivers.

The *climate* is exceedingly dry, with great heat in summer and considerable cold in winter. The hill territory is exceptional.

2. *People.* The total population is 22½ millions, all belonging to the Aryan race except a few Mongolians in the northern mountains.

The chief local races are:—*Pathans* or *Afghans* in the north-western hills, *Rajputs*, *Jats*, *Gujars* or herdsmen, *Ghakkars* near Rawal Pindi, and *Kashmiris*.

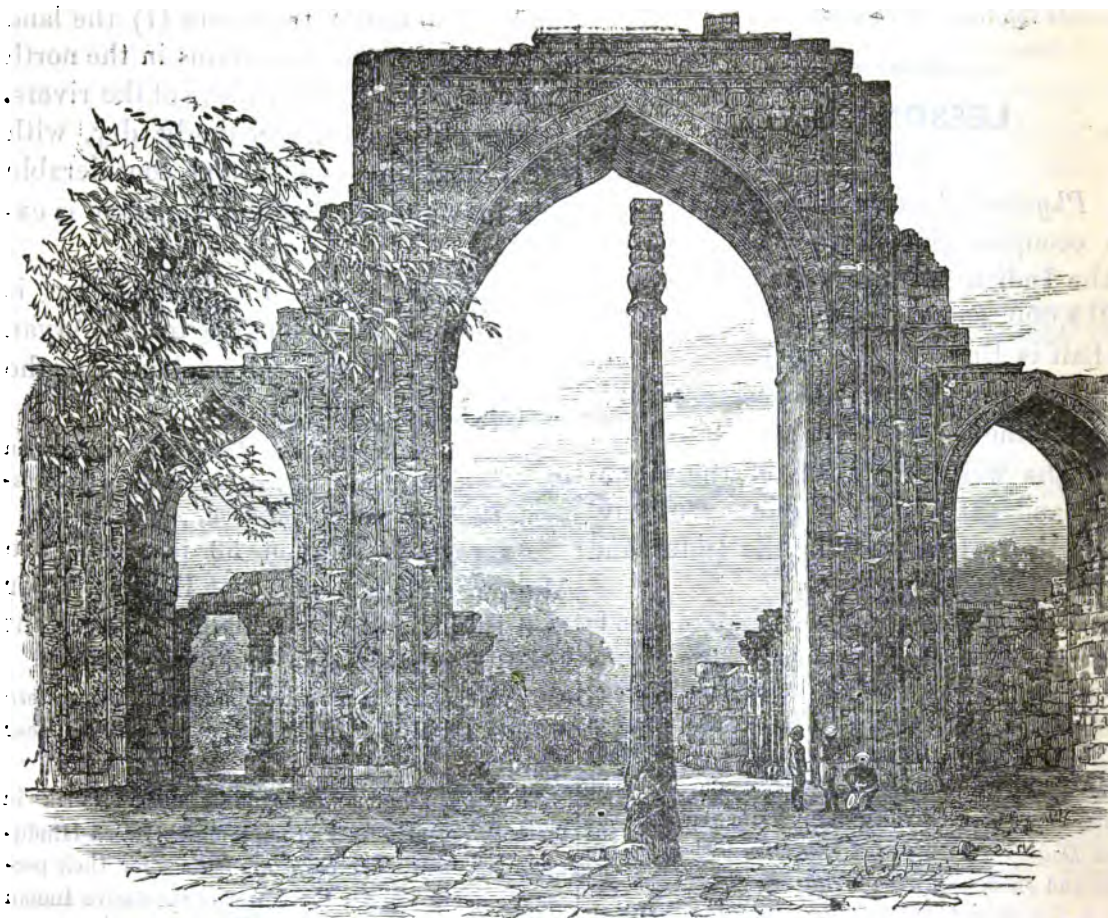
As regards religion 53 per cent are Mahomedans, 35 per cent Hindus, 7 per cent Sikhs, and the remaining 5 per cent are Buddhists, Jains, and Christians.

The Mahomedans are most abundant in the western districts, the Hindus in the east, and the Sikhs near Amritsar.

The *Sikh* religion was begun by Baba Nanak in the 16th century. It is a compromise between Hinduism and Islam. The *Sikhs* are famous for their personal bravery and are the flower of the native Indian army.

3. *Industries.* *Agriculture* is the employment of more than half the population. The chief crops are *wheat*, *barley*, *gram* in the *rabi* or spring harvest, and *rice*, *millet*s *pulses*, *cotton*, and *sugar-cane* in the *kharif* or autumn harvest. *Tea* is produced in the Kangra valley. The *Bari Doab*, *Western Jumna*, and *Sirhind* irrigation canals are great helps to agriculture.

Grazing is the occupation of a large section of the population. The uncultivated tracts in the centres of the Doabs are used as pasture-lands, and excellent



Iron Pillar and Gateway near Delhi.

camels, horses, and bullocks are raised in large numbers.

Manufactures employ 10 per cent of the population, and, though carried on without machinery, are in a flourishing condition. Cotton cloth, woodwork, iron, leather, gold and silver lace, silk, and Kashmir shawls are the principal products.

The *mineral* wealth of the Province consists mainly of the valuable mines of rock-

salt in the Salt Range of mountains extending from *Shahpur* on the Jhelum to *Kalabagh* on the Indus. *Alum* is found at *Kalabagh* and *Kankar* for road making abounds near the river beds.

The railways in the Province are the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway; the Indus Valley State Railway, and the Punjab Northern State Railway.

4. *Government.* The Lieutenant Governor is the chief authority. There are 10 Divisions and 32 districts, all on the non-regulation system. *Lahore* is the

seat of Government, *Simla* is the sanitarium both for the Punjab and supreme governments.

| <i>Divisions.</i> | <i>Districts.</i> |
|-------------------|--|
| I. DELHI, | Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal. |
| II. HISSAR, | Hissar, Rohtak, Sirsa. |
| III. UMBALLA, | Umballa, Ludhiana, Simla. |
| IV. JALANDHAR, | Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kangra. |
| V. AMRITSAR, | Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot. |
| VI. LAHORE, | Lahore, Gujranwala, Ferozpur. |
| VII. RAWAL PINDI, | { Rawal Pindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpur. |
| VIII. MULTAN, | { Multan, Jhung, Montgomery, Muzaffargarh. |
| IX. DERAJAT, | { Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bannu. |
| X. PESHAWAR, | { Peshawar, Hazara (Abbot- abad), Kohat. |

5. Chief Towns.

1. **Delhi**—(162)—on the right bank of the Jumna—the ancient capital of India—surrounded on three sides by a wall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, built by Shah Jehan. The same monarch's palace, now the Fort, contains the *Diwan-i-Khas* or Private Audience Hall, the most elegant apartment of any palace in the world. Other notable sights are the Chandni Chowk, the Juma Masjid, the Kutub Minar (238 feet high), and Humayun's tomb. From the Mahabharat to the Mutiny, the history of Delhi is almost equivalent to the history of India. It is now a great centre of trade, and the terminus of three railway lines, the E. I. R., the S. P. and D. and the Rajputana Railway. There is a fine railway bridge over the Jumna. The principal manufacture is gold and silver filigree work.

2. **Amritsar**—(140)—the religious capital of the Sikhs—built round a sacred tank of the same name, (Amritsar=Pool of Immortality) in the centre of which is the Darbar Sahib or Golden Temple the great shrine of the Sikh Faith—is the centre of trade with Central Asia—has important manufactures of Kashmir shawls and of woollen and silk fabrics. Two great religious fairs are held in November and April, at which great numbers of horses and cattle are sold.

3. **Lahore**—(130)—one mile south of the Ravi which formerly flowed under its walls—the capital of the Punjab from very ancient times. The chief sights are the Mosque of Aurangzeb, the tomb of Ranjit Singh, the Shalimar Gardens, the palace of Jehangir, and the Punjab University college. *Anarkalli* with *Donald Town* form the Civil station, and *Meean Meer* is the cantonment.

4. **Peshawar**—(80)—a city of great political importance owing to its position near the frontier. The cantonment, at some distance from the city, has a large military force. Carries on trade with Kabul and Bokhara.

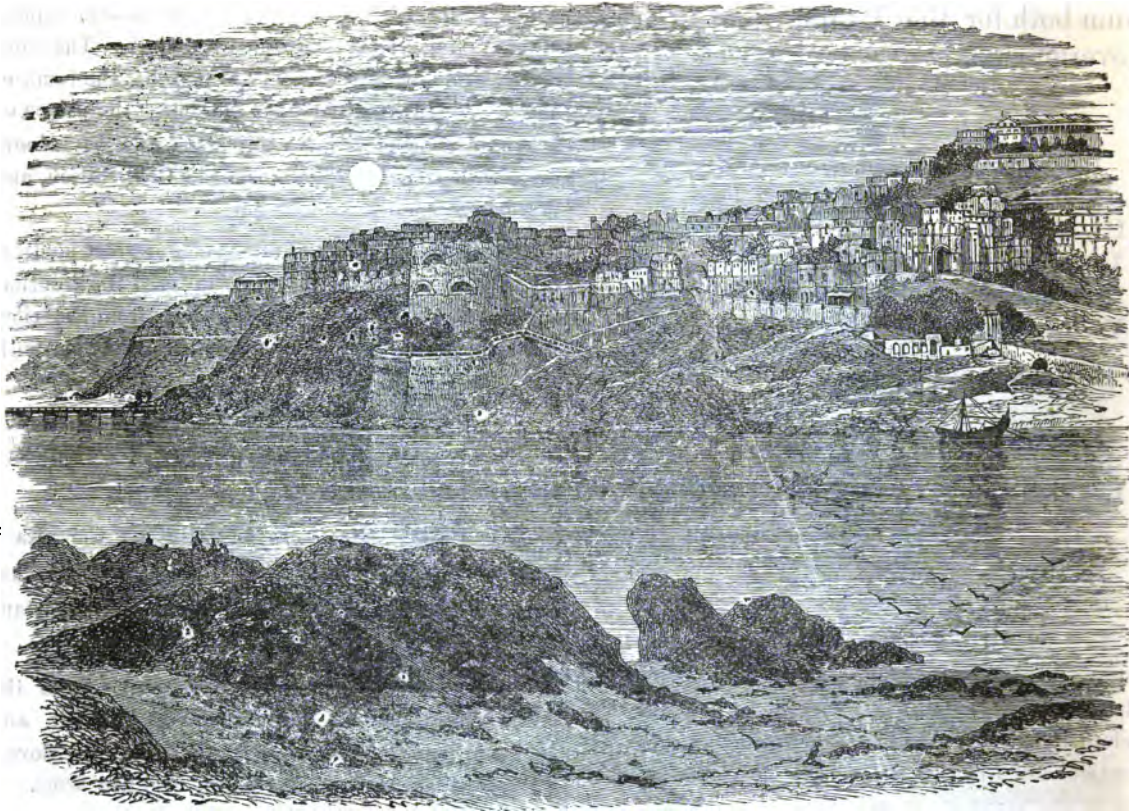
5. **Jalandhar**—(60)—has considerable trade in country produce, and manufactures of cotton cloth and gold and silver lace.

6. **Multan**—(51)—formerly on the Ravi, but now 4 miles from the Trimab—has a fine fort—has great trade both by rail and river, and important manufactures of silk and fine cotton fabrics.

7. **Ludhiana**—(44)—now 8 miles from the Sutlej—has important manufactures of Kashmir and Rampore shawls, *pashmina* cloth, stockings, gloves, cotton cloths, furniture, carriages, and fire arms.

6. *Native States.* There are altogether 33 Feudatory Chiefs under the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. Of these the most important are the Maharajas of (1) *Kashmir* and *Jamu*, and (2) *Patiala*, and the Nawab of (3) *Bahawalpur*.

1. **Kashmir and Jamu.** The territory of the Maharaja occupies the western portion of the Himalayas. The most valuable portion is the valley of Kashmir proper through which the Jhelum flows. North of this are the bleak Alpine tracts called *Ladak*, *Skardo*, and *Gilgit*. *Dapsang* (28,278 feet) and *Diarmoer* or *Nanga Parvat* (26,629) are the highest peaks. The valley of *Kashmir* has been long celebrated for its beautiful scenery, fine climate, and abundant fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The total extent is about 80,000 square miles and the population $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Mahomedans are more numerous than the Hindus, and the northern highlanders are mostly Buddhists. *Minerals* abound including



Attock.

iron, anthracite coal, lead, gold and precious stones. The manufactures comprise Kashmir shawls, *pashmina* or fine, and *pattu* or coarse woollen cloths, paper and papier maché, and beautifully chased gold and silver work. Rice and wheat are the staple food products. The chief towns are:—*Jamu*, the capital, on a tributary of the Chenab; *Srinagar*, on the Jhelum, the Maharaja's summer residence, and the chief manufacturing city; and *Leh*, on the Indus, the seat of trade with central Asia.

2. Patiala. A Sikh state consisting of a large plain tract in Sirhind, and a smaller hill territory near Simla. *Sirhind* is the plateau which forms the watershed between the basins of the Ganges and Indus. In the Hill territory there are lead mines and slate quarries. The total extent is 5500 square miles, with a population of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. *Patiala*, along with the neighbouring *Jhind*, and *Nabha* territories

are called the *Phulkian* states, their rulers being descended from a common ancestor called *Fhul* who obtained these lands from Shah Jahan.

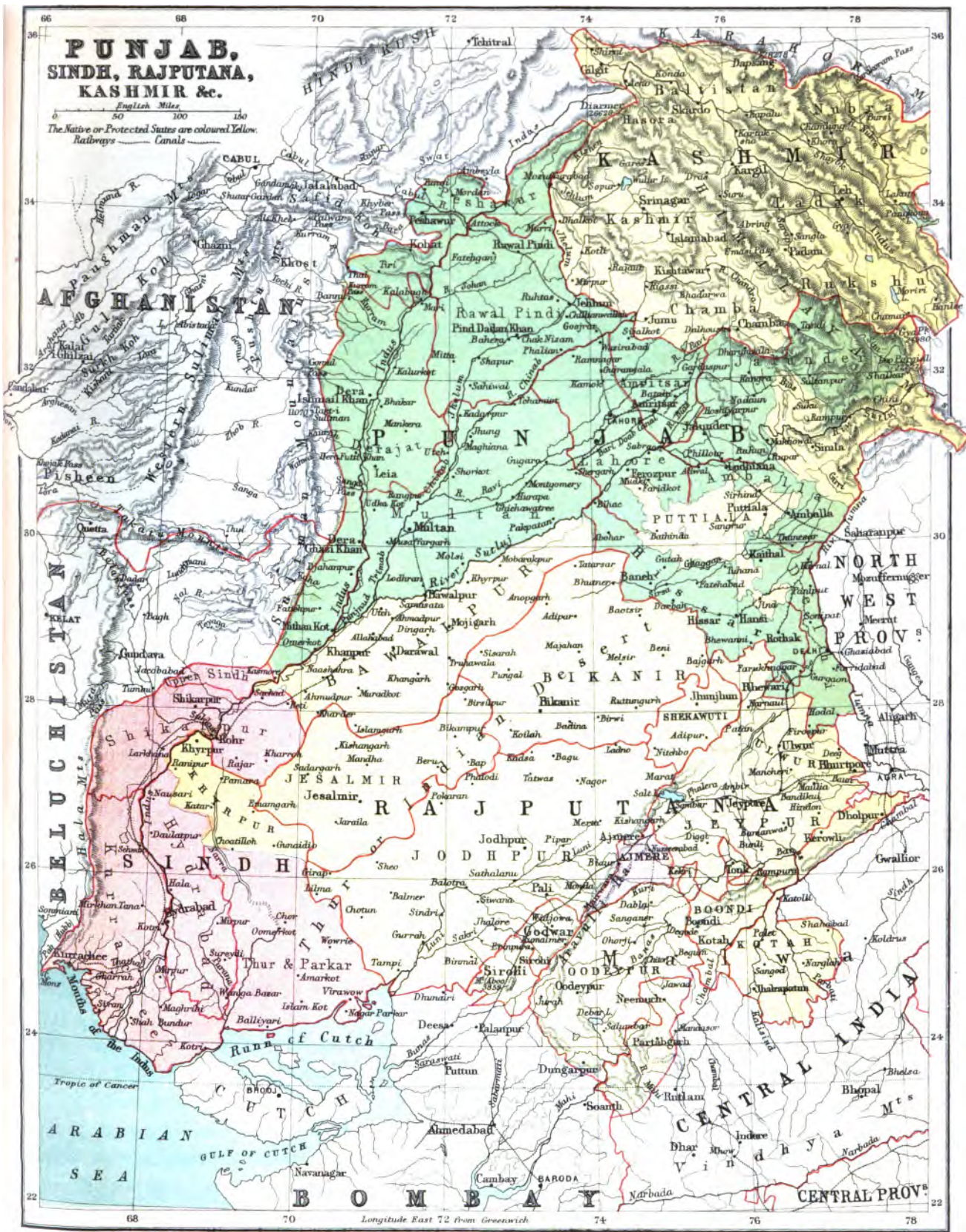
3. Bahawalpur. A state lying to the east of the Sutlej and Indus. It consists of (1) a strip of fertile soil along the river bank, (2) a belt of higher land in the centre, and (3) a portion of the desert of Rajputana. The total extent is about 22,000 square miles, and the population half a million, of whom four-fifths are Mahomedans.

The construction of a system of irrigation canals parallel to the Indus has greatly improved the agricultural produce of the state. There are important manufactures of silk fabrics at *Bahawalpur* town.

7. Map Study. Give the boundaries of the Punjab. Between what parallels of latitude does it extend? Between what meridians? Name the large native state on the north. What range of

PUNJAB, SINDH, RAJPUTANA, KASHMIR &c.

English Miles
0 50 100 150
The Native or Protected States are coloured Yellow.
Railways Canals



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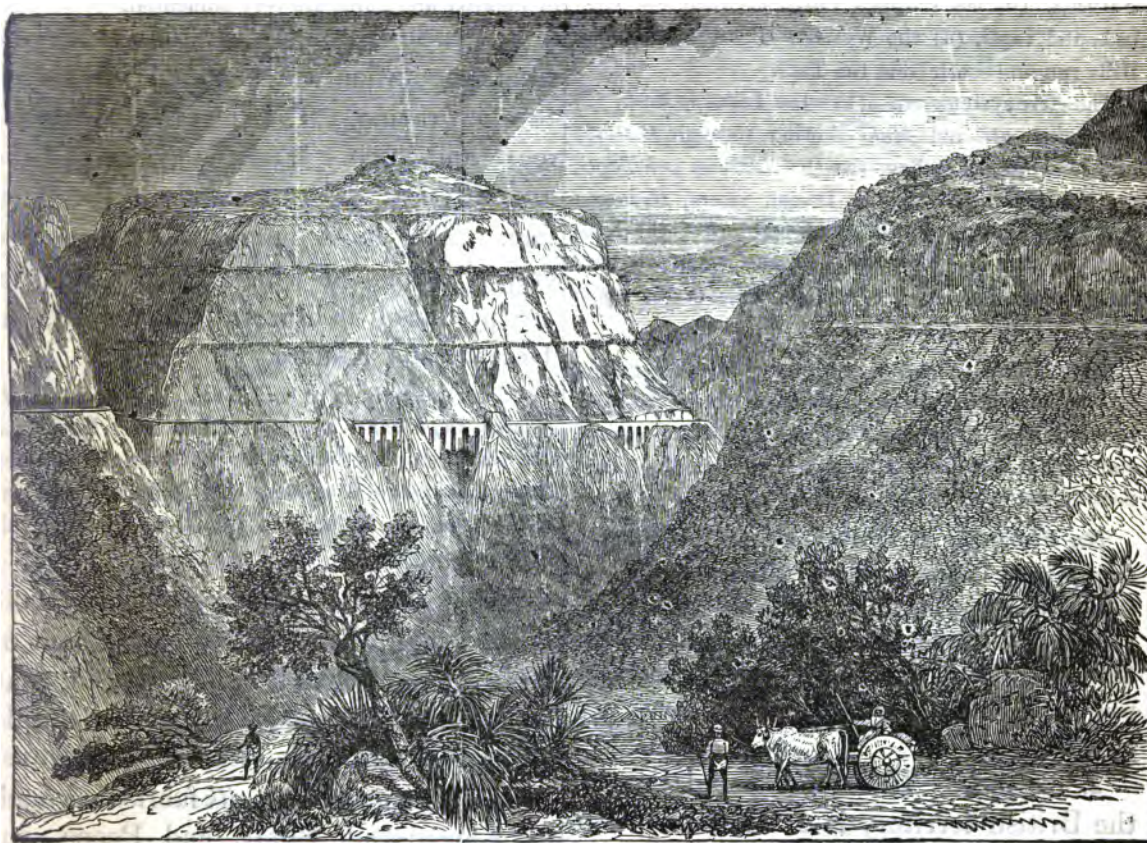
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mountains forms the northern boundary of this state? What is the latitude of Peshawar? Where does the P. N. State railway cross the Indus? Name two large cities in the Bari Doab. Where is the Derajat? Near what river is Ludhiana?—Multan—Lahore? What town is at the junction of the Indus and Punj-

nad? What lake is in the Kashmir valley? On what river is Leh?—Srinagar?—Bahawalpur? What desert is east of Bahawalpur? What branch of the Indus is near Peshawar? Where is *Mudki*?—*Sobraon*?—*Atiwal*?—*Chillianwallah*?—*Goojrat*?—*Paniput*?—*Attock*? What pass is near Peshawar?

LESSON LXXIX.

BOMBAY.



Bhore Ghat.

1. *Physical Features.* The Presidency of Bombay occupies the western portion of British India. Its total area is 196,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles belong to native states.

It naturally consists of two distinct portions separated from each other by the *Narbada*:—(1) a low plain to the north,

and (2) a hill and plateau region to the south.

Of the northern plain, *Guzerat* is fertile in the south but sandy and barren in the north; while *Sind* or the valley of the lower Indus is a wide expanse of sandy desert cultivable only along the banks of the river. The southern region consists of three distinct parts:—(1) the *Konkan*, a narrow strip of

rugged country with a great rainfall between the Western Ghats and the sea; (2) the high plateau of the Deccan and Khandesh, east of the Ghats, fertile along the river banks, but otherwise insufficiently supplied with moisture; and (3) the lower plateau of Kanara, south of the Krishna, having a rich black cotton soil.

The *mountains* consist of—(1) The *Hála* range west of Sind, (2) the *Vindhya* mountains north of the *Narbada*, (3) the *Satpura* range between the *Narbada* and *Tapti*, (4) the Western Ghats, or *Sahyadri Hills* running south from the *Tapti*.

The *river systems* are—(1)—the *Indus* in Sind, (2) the *Subarmati* and *Mahi* flowing through Guzerat into the Gulf of Cambay, (3) the *Narbada* and *Tapti*, (4) the tributaries of the Deccan rivers, *Godavari* and *Krishna*, and (5) the small streams of the Konkan, on one of which, the *Sheravati*, near *Honawar* in the Karnatic, are the famous falls of *Gersoppa* 890 feet high.

The *Ran of Kutch* is the most peculiar natural feature of the Presidency. With an area of 8,000 square miles, it is a salt marsh in the dry season, and during the rains it becomes an inland sea connecting the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch.

The Presidency of Bombay has the advantage of an extensive line of sea coast, with two inlets, the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch. There are altogether 75 ports on this coast line, but only Bombay, Karachi and Karwar have good enough harbours to protect shipping during the stormy period of the south-west monsoon.

2. *People.* The total population of the British territory is 21 millions. The languages spoken by the people are *Sindhi*, *Gujarathi*, and *Marathi* in the north and centre, and *Kanarese* in Kanara. The aboriginal tribes in northern Guzerat are *Bhils*, *Kulis*, and *Mhairs*.

The *Marhattas* are an active, energetic race, who in the last century were the ruling power in India. The people of Sindh are mostly Mahomedans. The *Kanarese* are Dravidians by race and language.

Hindus compose 76 per cent, Mahomedans 17 per cent, Aborigines 3 per cent; Christians, Parsis, Jains, and Buddhists make up the remaining 4 per cent of the population.

Of the Mahomedans the *Memon*, *Borah*, and *Khojah* sects are great traders. There is a large *Indo-Portuguese* population in Bombay city. The *Parsis* of Bombay and Surat are very influential.

3. *Industries.* More than half the total population are engaged in agriculture or grazing. The chief food crops are *joari* and *bajra*. *Wheat* is grown in Sind and Guzerat, and *rice* chiefly in the Konkan. The most important commercial crop is *cotton*, of which large quantities are produced in Guzerat, Khandesh, the Deccan, and Kanara.

Other productions of the soil are *pulses*, *oil-seeds*, *tobacco*, *sugar-cane*, *pepper*, and *spices*. Kathiawar and the Deccan are famous for the rearing of *horses*, Guzerat supplies a superior breed of *bullocks*, and in Sind the *camel* is the one animal used for agricultural purposes.

Manufactures employ more than a-fourth of the population. There are about 50 large *cotton* mills in Bombay city, Guzerat, and Khandesh, besides *jute* and *silk* mills. Of native hand work, *cotton cloth* is woven almost in every village, *silk* fabrics are made at Ahmedabad, Surat, and Poona, and *carpets*, *coarse woollen cloths*, *leather articles*, *cutlery*, *gold* and *silver work* and *wood carving*, are extensively produced. The *pottery* of Sind is the best in India.

There are extensive *forests* in Sind, the Konkan, and North Kanara. The most valuable products are (1) timber from the *babul*, *sisu*, and *teak* trees, and (2) gum, lac, *catechu*, and *myrobalans*. (The two last are used in dyeing and tanning.)

Except building stone, there is little *mineral* wealth. *Iron* and *slate* are produced in Dharwar, and the Hala range is said to abound with *copper*, *lead*, and *sulphur*.

Great quantities of *fish* are caught all round the coast, especially in the Konkan, but the methods of curing are very imperfect. In Ratnagiri district the *sardines* caught are often so plentiful that they are used as manure.

The *commerce* and trade of the Bombay Presidency is the most important in India, and employs about one-tenth of the population. The *Great Indian Peninsular* and the *Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian* railways bring to Bombay the produce of Upper, Central, and Southern India; while the *Indus Valley State Railway* carries the trade of the Punjab to Karachi. The total trade of the Presidency amounts to about 70 million pounds, of which about two-thirds is foreign. The chief exports are *raw cotton*, *oil-seeds*, *wheat*, *raw wool*, and *spices*; and the imports mostly consist of *piece goods*, *manufactured articles*, and *treasure*.

4. *Administration*. The highest executive authority is termed the Governor-in-Council, and consists of the *Governor* as President, *two* Civil members, and the *Commander-in-Chief* of the Bombay army. There is also a Legislative council of eight members which frames laws. There are 4 divisions, each under a Commissioner, and 24 districts, of which those in Sind and the Panch Mahals are Non-regulation. *Bombay* city is the seat of Government, and *Mahabaleshwar* is the sanitarium.

| <i>Divisions.</i> | <i>Districts.</i> |
|------------------------|--|
| I. SIND, | { Karachi, Haidrabad, Thar and Pakur (Umarkot), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier (Jacobabad.) |
| II. NORTHERN DIVISION, | { Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals (Godhra), Broach, Surat, Tanna, Kolaba (Alibag), Bombay city. |
| III. CENTRAL DIVISION, | { Khandesh (Dhulia), Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara. |
| IV. SOUTHERN DIVISION, | { Ratnagiri, Kaladgi, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara (Karwar). |

5. *Chief Towns.*

1. **Bombay**—(774)—on an island of the same name, the second city and finest sea-port of India. Has a large foreign trade amounting to about 50 million pounds; cotton, jute, and silk mills; ship-building trade; and all the industries required in a great city and seaport. Among its fine buildings are the Secretariat, University Hall, High Court, Town Hall, Cathedral, and Custom House. The best European residences are on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy.

2. **Poona**—(130)—on a small river called the Muta, branch of the Bhima, at an elevation of 1900 feet above sea level,—is the military capital of the Deccan,—has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and of metal and clay utensils,—noted for its jewelry, ivory carving, grass woven articles ornamented with beetle's wings, and dressed clay figures,—has two colleges and a large hospital.

3. **Ahmedabad**—(128)—on the left-bank of the Sabarmati which often causes much damage to the city by inundation,—surrounded on its land sides by a wall 20 feet high—noted for its *Kinkhwabs* or silk brocades, silk cloth embroidered with gold and silver, cotton cloth for which there are two steam factories, beautifully polished pottery, and paper—noted too for its many fine buildings of combined Saracenic and Jain architecture.

4. **Surat**—(110)—on the south bank of the Tapti 14 miles from its mouth—formerly the chief

commercial city of India,—was almost destroyed in 1837 by a devastating fire, followed by the flooding of the Tapli—has considerable trade in cotton and agricultural produce, several cotton mills and manufactures of silk brocade and embroidery.

5. **Karachi**—(74)—on the coast at the Western extremity of the Indus delta—has a fine sea-port protected by Manora point—the sea terminus of the Punjab Railways—has great foreign and inland trade.

6. **Sholapur**—(61)—is a great centre of trade with the Nizam's Dominions, has manufactures of silk and cotton cloth.

6. **Native States.** There are more than 400 Feudatory chiefs within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, of which the most important are the Gaekwar of *Baroda*, the Maharaja of *Kolhapur*, the Rao of *Cutch*, and the Mir of *Khairpur*.

Baroda has an area of about 4,500 square miles and a population of 2 millions. It consists of four detached portions in Guzerat and Kathiawar. The Gaekwar pays no tribute and is in direct political relation with the Government of India. *Baroda* (112), the capital, contains the palace of the Gaekwar, and a large number of Hindu temples.

Kolhapur with an area of 3,200 square miles and a population of 800,000, is a Marhatta state between the districts of Satara and Belgaum. The capital, *Kolhapur* (40) has fine public buildings in the modern style of Indian architecture.

Cutch, a peninsula, between the gulf of Cutch and the Indus delta, which the annual inundation of the *Ran* converts into an island. Exclusive of the *Ran*, the area is 6,500 square miles with a population of about half a million. The surface is level round the coast with two parallel ranges of hills in the centre. Earthquake shocks are frequent, and the *Ran* of Cutch is generally believed to have been produced by volcanic action either lowering the land or raising the sea bottom. Iron, coal, alum, saltpetre, and building stone are found. Herds of wild asses roam over the *Ran*. *Camels* and a superior breed of *horses* are raised. Beautiful embroidery and silver work are manufactured. *Bhuj* (24) is the capital.

Khairpur in Sind, has an area of 6,000 square miles and a population of 130,000, under the rule

of a Baluchi Mahomedan. It produces indigo, wool, cotton, and *natron*.

Kathiawar, the peninsula between the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, is subdivided into 187 separate states, the most important chiefs being the Rawul of *Bhaunagar*, the Nawab of *Junagarh*, and the Jam of *Nawanagar*. The surface is undulating, the highest point being 3500 feet high near *Girnar*. The soil is generally fertile and produces excellent cotton and food grains. Wool is exported in large quantities. There are many remains of ancient temples at *Somnath* near Verawal, *Girnar* near *Junagarh* and *Dwarka*.

7. *Map Study.* What is the latitude of the most northern point of Sind?—of the extreme south point of the Presidency? What is the length of Bombay from north to south in miles? Tell the boundaries of the Bombay Presidency? What is the general direction of the mountains? Name two mountain ranges which run from east to west. What four rivers flow into the gulf of Cambay? On what river is Ahmedabad?—Broach?—Surat?—Karachi?—Hydrabad? In what district is Karwar? Between what two rivers is the Satpura range? What rivers flow eastward? What is the longitude of Bombay city?—of Karachi? State the time at these places when it is noon at Greenwich. In what direction does a ship sail from Karachi to Bombay. What *Ghat* does the railway from Bombay to Poona pass through? Name four large rivers crossed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway. Where is Bhosawul? To what large towns does the railway branch off at Bhosawul?





**BOMBAY,
BERAR
AND PART OF
CENTRAL INDIA.**

English Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 120
The Native or Protected States
are coloured yellow.

- References to Collectorates in Bombay
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Northern Division | Southern Division |
| 1 Ahmedabad | 11 Ahmednagar |
| 2 Kaira | 12 Panch |
| 3 Panch Mahals | 13 Ratnagiri |
| 4 Broach | 14 Satara |
| 5 Surat | 15 Solapur |
| 6 Khandeish | 16 Kaladji |
| 7 Nassik | 17 Belgaon |
| 8 Thane | 18 York Cananore |
| 9 Bombay | 19 Dharwar |
| 10 Kolaba | |

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LESSON LXXX.

MADRAS.

1. *Physical Features.* The Presidency of Madras occupies the southern portion of the Indian peninsula. The total area is about 150,000 square miles, of which only 10,000 square miles belong to native states. The surface is naturally divided into:— (1) the long and broad plain on the east or Coromandel coast, (2) the short, narrow, and rugged strip of land on the west or Malabar coast, and (3) the high table-land of the interior.

These divisions are marked out by the mountain systems of the *Eastern* and *Western Ghats*, which unite in the *Nilgiris*, of which *Dodabetta* (8,640 feet) is the loftiest peak in southern India. South of the *Nilgiris* is the *Palghat* gap, 25 miles wide, a comparatively level belt of land through which the Madras railway runs to Beypore. South of this gap the *Western Ghats* under the names of the *Anamalai*, *Palni* and *Cardamum Hills* run down to the vicinity of Cape Comorin.

The three chief rivers are the *Godaveri*, *Krishna*, and *Cauvery*. These rise in the *Western Ghats*, drain the table-land of the Deccan, break through the *Eastern Ghats*, and form fertile deltas on the *Coromandel coast*. Other rivers are the *North Pennar*, *Palar*, *South Pennar*, and *Vaiga*, all flowing eastward.

The *coast-line* is very extensive. There are no less than 165 ports, but no good harbours. Those on the *Malabar coast* are unsafe during the south-west monsoon, while the ports on the east coast are mere open roadsteads.

The *lakes* are large sheets of salt-water separated by a narrow spit of sand from the sea. The largest are *Pulicat* lake north of Madras, *Kolair* lake between the deltas of the *Godaveri* and *Krishna*, and the back-water of *Cochin*. A continuous line of these back waters extends from *Cochin* to *Trivandrum*.

The south-west monsoon brings an abundant supply of moisture to the west coast districts, but the rest of the Presidency depends on the north-east monsoon in October and November for its water supply. Lying entirely within the tropics, the climate, except on the Hills, is very hot, and in the central districts very dry.

2. *People.* The total population is 31 millions, of whom 28 millions are in British territory. Nearly all belong to the *Dravidian* race.

The *Dravidian* languages spoken are *Telugu* north of the north *Pennar*, *Tamil* to the south of this river along the east coast, *Kanarese* in *Mysore* and surrounding districts, and *Malayalam* in *Travancore* and *Cochin*. *Tamil* is spoken by about half the population, and two-thirds of the remainder use *Telugu*.

Nine-tenths of the people are *Hindus*, the remaining tenth being *Mahomedans* and *Christians* in almost equal proportions.

Christians are far more numerous in Madras than in any other part of India. In the native states of *Travancore* and *Cochin* they amount to one-fourth of the population. The *Syrian Christians* of *Malabar* claim to have sprung from the direct teaching of *St. Thomas the apostle*. The mission of *St. Francis Xavier*, who is still the patron saint of the *Madras fisherman*, was very successful in making converts. Two-thirds of the native *Christians* in *British Territory* belong to the *Roman Catholic Church*.

3. *Industries.* *Agriculture* in *Madras* is attended with many difficulties owing to the deficiency of the water supply.

The high *Western Ghats* intercept most of the moisture of the south-west monsoon, and the winter rains are generally uncertain. The rivers, with their deep beds below the surface of the land, drain but do not water the soil. Four-fifths of the cultivable area is classed as "dry-land," that is, solely dependent on the local rainfall. On this sometimes three different crops are sown at once in the hope that one of them may be successful. The remaining cultivable

ble area is called "wet soil," and lies mostly near the deltas of the great rivers, where irrigation canals have been constructed.

The chief food staples are rice, *cholam*, *kambu*, *ragi*, and *varagu*. Coffee, tobacco, tea, cinchona, sugar-cane, and pepper are largely grown for commercial purposes.

Coffee is mostly grown in the *Wynad*, the highland portion of Malabar district close to the Nilgiris. Tea and Cinchona are produced on the Nilgiri hills. Tobacco is largely grown in the Madura and Trichinopoli districts, and in the delta of the Godaveri.

Owing to the failure of the rains in 1876-77 nearly the whole of the Madras Presidency suffered from a famine, which, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of Government, carried off more than 3 millions of the population. On relief measures 10 millions of pounds sterling were expended.

Manufactures are widespread though on a small scale. Cotton-cloth, working in metals, salt, and arrack or country spirit are the most important.

Masulipatam is noted for its chintzes, Trichinopoli for jewellery, Vizagapatam for ivory and horn articles, and Kanara for sandal wood carving. Salt is manufactured all along the coast by evaporating the sea water. Cigars are manufactured on a large scale at Trichinopoli and Cocanada.

The mineral wealth is as yet undeveloped. Gold exists in the Wynad and Nilgiris, iron is abundant in Salem and South Arcot districts, copper ore is found in the Eastern Ghats, and in the Northern Circars garnets and diamonds are frequently discovered.

The forests of the south western coast yield teak, ebony, blackwood, rosewood, and sandal wood. The cocoa-nut palm is widely cultivated for its nuts, oil, and toddy.

The fisheries round the coast are very productive; pomfret, Indian mackerel, mango fish, and turtle are taken in large

quantities; there are pearl fisheries in the Ganjam and Tinneveli districts; and the shank or conch shells of Tuticorin are used in all the temples of India.

The numerous ports round the coast have a very large sea-borne trade. Madras, the ports at the mouth of the Godaveri, Tuticorin, and the numerous harbours on the west coast are the chief marts for commerce. The principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, hides, oil-seed, indigo, spices, cocoa-nuts, timber, and tobacco; the imports being piece-goods, treasure, metals, and manufactured articles.

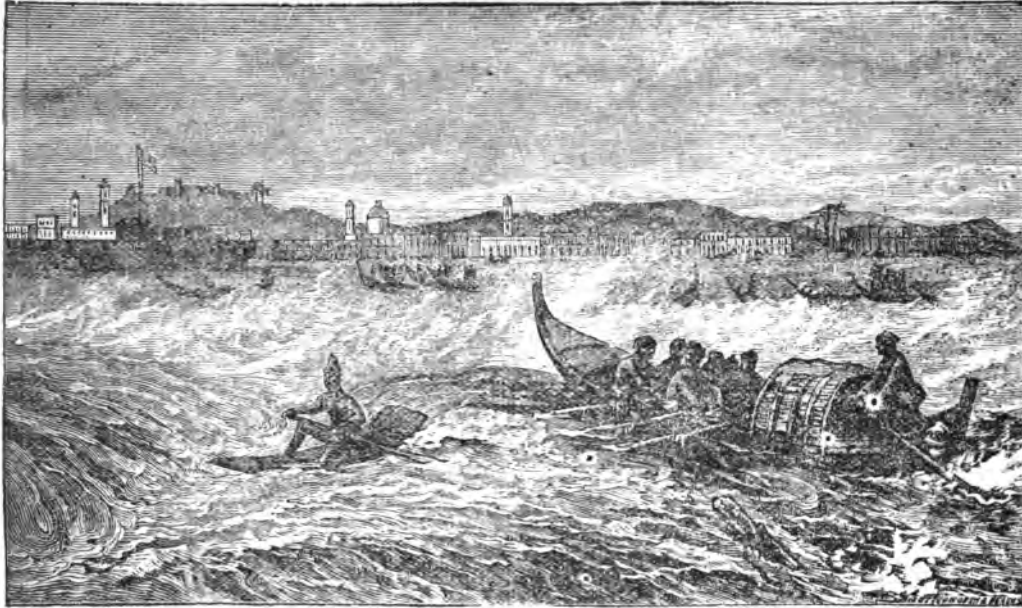
4. Administration. The Governor, aided by a council of two civilian members and the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, is the chief executive authority. Four or more additional members are added to form a Legislative Council. Madras is the seat of Government, and Utakamand the Sanitarium.

There are 21 districts including Madras city, all on the regulation system. They are not collected into Divisions for administrative purposes, but the groups are named for historical or geographical reasons.

| Groups. | Districts. |
|--------------------------|--|
| I. NORTHERN CIRCARS, ... | { Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari (Rajamundry) Kistna (Masulipatam.) |
| II. CEDED DISTRICTS | { Karnal, Bellari, Cuddapah, North Arcot (Vellore.) |
| III. EAST CENTRAL, | { Madras city, Chingalpat, South Arcot (Cuddalore.) |
| V. WEST CENTRAL, | { Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, (Utakamand.) |
| V. SOUTHERN, ... | { Tanjore, Trichinopoli, Madura Tinneveli. |
| VI. WEST COAST, ... | { Malabar (Calicut), South Kanara (Mangalore.) |

Forming parts of the districts of South Kanara and Malabar are the *Laccadive* ("100,000 islands") islands about 200 miles from the mainland. There are 14 islands in all with a population of 14,000. They are mere coral reefs elevated a few feet above the sea. The inhabitants are Mussalmans, their lan-

guage is *Malayalam* which they write in *Arabic* characters. The only product of the islands is the cocoa-nut palm. *Coir* or cocoa-nut fibre and cocoanuts are exported, rice and other food grains being received in exchange. Cyclones sometimes submerge some of the islands causing great loss of life.



Madras.

5. Chief Towns.

1. **Madras**—(400)—founded by the British in 1639—contains Fort St. George, Government House, Cathedral, University, and an Observatory whose meridian fixes the railway time for the whole of India. Ranks as the third city and seaport of India with a trade amounting to 12 million pounds sterling. The roadstead is subject to devastating cyclones. It is the terminus of both the Madras and South Indian railways.

2. **Trichinopoli**—(77)—on the right bank of the Kaveri—has a fort, a high rock crowned by a famous temple, and is noted for its manufactures of cigars and *Swami* jewellery.

3. **Tanjore**—(53)—famous for the great pyramidal pagoda or temple to Shiva, 190 feet high, has manufactures of silk carpets, jewellery, metal wares, and pith-work,

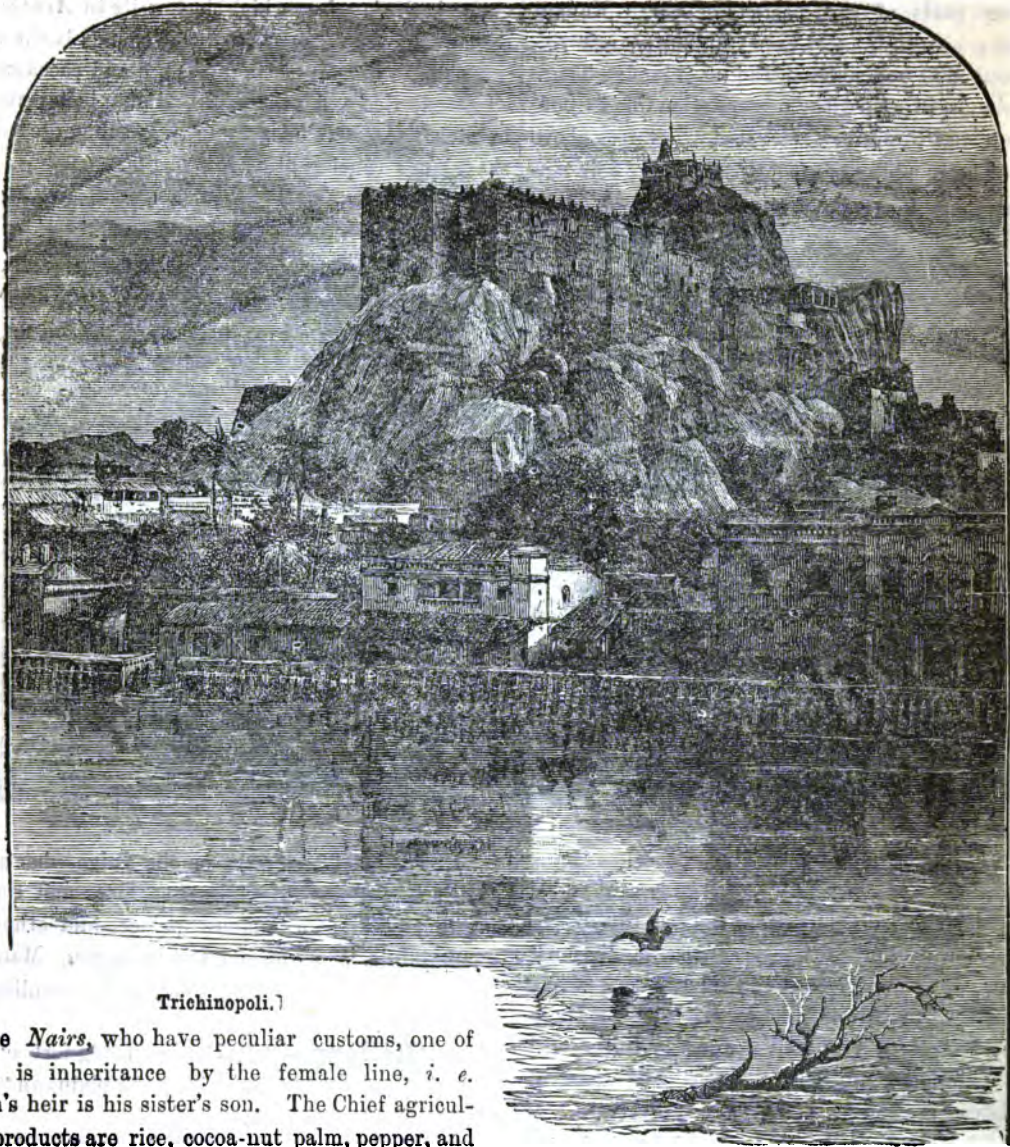
4. **Madura**—(52)—on the Vaiga—has a great pagoda containing 9 temples to Shiva, and the Hall of 1,000 pillars, an immense palace, and other notable buildings of its former Hindu rulers. Manufactures turbans fringed with gold, and a peculiar kind of red cloth.

5. **Bellary**—(52)—has a strong fort on the summit of a rock 450 feet above the plain, and considerable trade in cotton.

6. **Salem**—(51)—at the foot of the Shevaroy Hill—manufactures fine carpets and cutlery.

6. **Native States.** There are five native states under the control of the Governor of Madras, only three of which are important, viz: *Travancore*, *Cochin*, and *Pudukottai*.

Travancore has an area of 6700 square miles and a population of 2½ millions. Nearly one-fourth of the population are Christians, mostly Syrian Christians and Roman Catholics. The dominant race



Trichinopoli.]

are the *Nairs*, who have peculiar customs, one of which is inheritance by the female line, *i. e.* a man's heir is his sister's son. The Chief agricultural products are rice, cocoa-nut palm, pepper, and cardamums. The forests produce valuable timber and the fisheries are important. The chief method of communication is by boats along the lagoons or backwaters. *Malayalam* is the language of the people. *Trivandrum* (58), the capital, contains the palace of the Maharaja, the great temple of Padmanabha (Vishnu,) and an observatory. *Alleppi* (30) is the commercial centre and chief seaport.

Cochin, north of Travancore, has an area of 1400 square miles, and a population of more than half a

million, of whom one-fourth are Syrian Christians. Produces teak-timber, ginger, cocoa-nut oil and coir, and pepper. *Ernakollum* is the capital of the Raja.

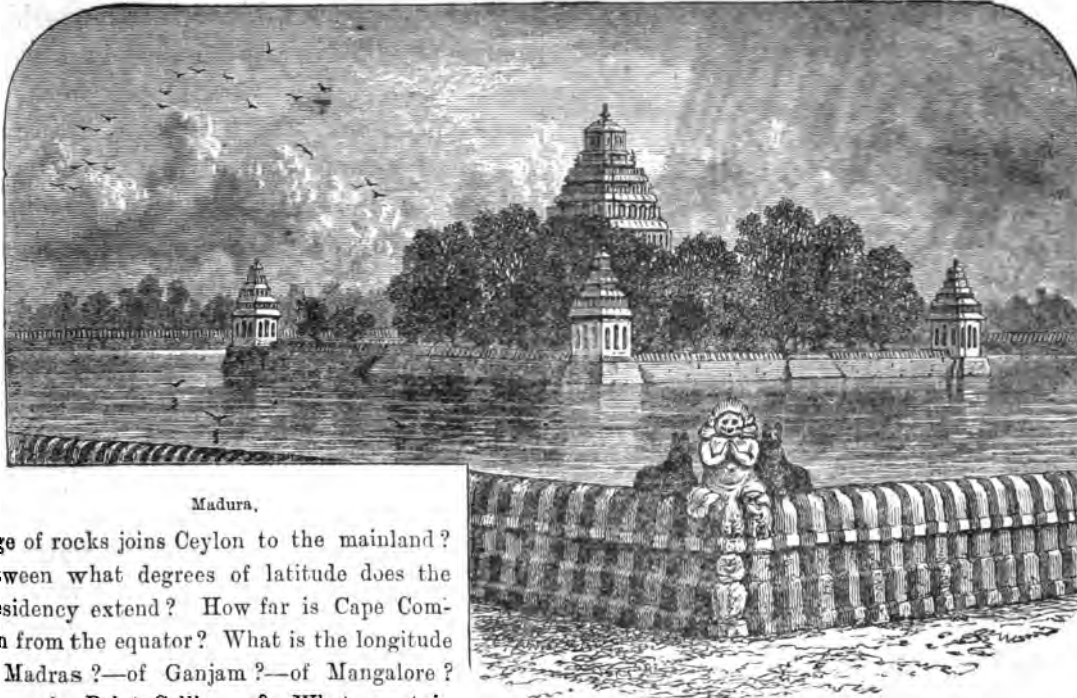
Pudukottai, the territory of the *Tondiman* is a small native state south of Tanjore. It has an area of over 1,000 square miles and a population of about one-third of a million.

7. *Map Study.* Name the boundaries of the Madras Presidency. What cape is on the south? What gulf and strait separate it from Ceylon? What



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Madura.

ridge of rocks joins Ceylon to the mainland? Between what degrees of latitude does the Presidency extend? How far is Cape Comorin from the equator? What is the longitude of Madras?—of Ganjam?—of Mangalore? Where is Point Callimere? What coast is north of this? Near what river is Rajamundry?—Nellore?—Vellore?—Karnal? Tell the latitude and longitude of Madura? Where is Rameswaram? Tranquebar?—Beypoor?

8. **Coorg** is a small Hill Province between Mysore and the districts of Malabar and South Kanara, under the direct control of the Supreme Government of India. The chief resident British officer is called *Superintendent*. The total area is 1600 square miles, and the population 178,000. The *Coorgs* or *Kodagus* are a fine hardy race of hillmen. *Coffee* and *cardamoms* are the most valuable products. The Hill forests also produce teak, ebony, and sandal wood. *Mercara* (9) is the chief town.

LESSON LXXXI.

BRITISH BURMA.

1. *Physical Features.* British Burma is the long strip of the Malay Peninsula along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. Although it extends through 11 degrees of latitude, its total area is only 87,000 square miles. Naturally as well as politically it consists of three distinct portions: (1) *Arakan*, (2) *Pegu*, and (3) *Tenasserim*.

Arakan is the narrow strip of land between the *Arakan Yoma* mountains and the sea. *Pegu* consists of (1) the lower valley and delta of the *Irrawady* between the *Arakan* and *Pegu Yoma* ranges of mountains, (2) the valley of the *Sittang* east of the *Pegu Yoma*. *Tenasserim* consists of (1) the valley of the *Salwin*, and (2) the long narrow strip of land between the *Tenasserim* mountains and the Bay of Bengal. The *Irrawady* is navigable as far as *Bhamo* in

Ava or Independent Burma, 840 miles from the sea. The sources of the Irrawady and Salwin have not yet been explored.

The *coast line* is very extensive, and there are numerous islands. The chief seaports are *Rangoon*, *Maulmain*, and *Akyab*.

The *soil* is very fertile and the water supply abundant, but, owing to the scanty population and the density of the jungle, only one-fifteenth of the surface is under cultivation.

The *climate*, though hot and moist, is cooler and healthier than that of India generally.

2. *People*. The total population is $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, the density being only 43 to the square mile. The natives belong to the *Tibeto-Burman*—a branch of the *Mongolian-race*.

There are more than 20 different languages spoken by the natives of the Province, of which *Burmese*, *Karen*, *Talaing*, and *Shan* are the widest spread. The *Burmese* constitute 70 per cent, and the *Karens* 14 per cent of the people; while 7 per cent are immigrants from India.

The majority of the *Burmese* are *Buddhists* in religion. Of the remainder one-third are *Mahomedans*, one-third are *Nat* worshippers, and the remaining third are *Christians* and *Hindus* in nearly equal numbers.

Nats are spirits supposed to dwell in natural objects. The work of spreading Christianity has been very successful among the *Karens*, more than 80,000 of whom have been converted, principally by the *American Baptist Mission*.

Education is much more advanced in *British Burma* than in *India* generally. Nearly half the males can read and write. This is mainly due to the teaching of the *Ponegyees* or *Buddhist monks*.

The *houses* are made of bamboo and covered with thatch. The floors are always raised about 6 or 8 feet above the ground. About 2 per cent of the population live in *boats*.

3. *Industries*. More than two-thirds of the population are engaged in *agriculture*. *Rice* is the main staple both for food and commerce. *Tobacco*, *sesamum (oil)*, and *cotton* are also grown. Only 13 per cent of the cultivable area is so used, but this industry is making rapid progress. *Pegu* is noted for its breed of *ponies*.

The *manufacturing* industries comprise:—steam mills for husking and cleaning rice, steam saw-mills for timber, and the preparation of *cutch* for dyeing. *Silk*, lacquered ware, jewellery, and cigars are also manufactured. *Gnapee*, a sort of cured fish, is largely exported to upper *Burma*.

The *forests* of *Burma* are very valuable. *Teak* is by far the most important product. *Iron wood* and *cutch* are also produced.

The *mining* resources of the Province have not been developed, but *tin* is worked in *Tavoy*, while *coal*, *lead*, *gold*, *iron*, and *petroleum* are found in several districts.

Commerce is increasing rapidly. The sea-borne trade of *Burma* rose from 7 millions in 1871 to 18 million pounds sterling in 1881. The chief *exports* are *rice*, *timber*, *cotton*, *cutch*, *hides*, *tobacco*, and *petroleum*; the *imports* being *piece-goods*, *gunny bags*, and *manufactured articles*.

There is a *State railway* from *Rangoon* to *Prome*, and steamers ply on the *Irrawady*, but there is a great want of good roads.

4. *Government*. The *Chief Commission* is the chief authority. There are 4 divisions and 19 districts, 2 of which—*Rangoon* and *Maulmain*--are towns. All are on the non-regulation system. *Rangoon* is the seat of *Government*.

| <i>Divisions.</i> | <i>Districts.</i> |
|---------------------|--|
| I. ARAKAN, ... | { Akyab, Northern Arakan, Kyoukpyoo, Sandoway. |
| II. PEGU, ... | { Rangoon, Hanthawaddy (Pegu), Tharrawady, Prome. |
| III. IRRAWADY, ... | { Thonegwa (Yandoon), Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo. |
| IV. TENASSERIM, ... | { Maulmain, Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Shwaygyin, Toungoo, Salwin (Papwon). |

5. *Chief Cities.* There are only two with a population over 50,000.

1. **Rangoon**—(134)—on the Hlaing river—the fourth seaport in India—contains the great *Shwe-Dagon* pagoda, has steam mills for cleaning rice and sawing timber, and great trade.

2. **Maulmain**—(53)—at the mouth of the Salwin—is the great port for the *teak* trade.

6. *Map Study.* Tell the latitude and longitude of Rangoon. What isthmus is at the south of Tenasserim? (Ans. Isthmus of Kraw). Into what gulf does the Salwin flow? What cape is at the western extremity of this gulf? Name two large islands off the coast of Arakan. What cluster of islands is on the coast of Tenasserim? Name the three chief rivers of Burma. On what river is Prome?—Toungoo?—Thayetmyo?—Maulmain? What countries bound British Burma on the east?

7. **The Andaman Islands** consist of two large and a number of small islands lying in the Bay of Bengal about 160 miles from Cape Negrais. A central range of mountains runs through the islands which are overgrown with dense and unhealthy forests. *Port Blair* is one of the finest harbours in the world. The Andamans are used as a penal settlement for Indian life convicts. The aborigines are very low down in the scale of humanity: they are ferocious, unclad, and have no religion.

The Nicobar islands lie south of the Andamans, and have nearly the same character. Cocoa-nuts, edible birds' nests, tortoise-shell, ambergris and *trepang* (the sea-slug) are the exports. They are under the administration of the superintendent of the Andamans.

LESSON LXXXII.

NATIVE STATES.

1. **Haidarabad** or *The Nizam's Dominions* is the largest and most important of the Feudatory states of India. It occupies the central portion of the table-land of the Deccan, and has an area of about 98,000 square miles with an estimated population of 11 millions.

The *surface* is very diversified, but mostly consists of an undulating plateau. It is drained by the *Godaveri* and *Krishna* and their branches. The soil is generally fertile, and where it consists of *regar* or black cotton soil it is especially productive. *Rice, wheat, joar, bajra, ragi,* and *gram,* are the principal food crops. *Cotton, indigo, oil-seeds,* and *sugar-cane* are the commercial staples. The most noted *manufactures* are the ornamental metal ware of *Bidar,* the gold embroidered cloths of *Aurangabad* and *Kulbarga,* and the paper of *Kaghazpur* near *Daulatabad.* The Great Indian Peninsula and the Madras Railways meet at *Raichur.* From the former the Nizam's State Railway branches off to *Haidarabad.*

The chief languages spoken are *Marathi* in the north, *Telugu* in the south-east, and *Kanarese* in the south-west.

The *Nizam* is the supreme authority. The Resident is the political representative of the British Government. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 37 Sircars or Districts. The total revenue is about 4 million pounds sterling.

Haidarabad—(200)—the capital, on the river *Musi,* contains the Nizam's palace, the *Jama Masjid,* the College or *Char Minar,* and the Residency. The military cantonment is at *Secundrabad,* 6 miles north-east of the city. *Golconda,* 7 miles to the west, a fortress and ruined city, was formerly celebrated for the cutting and polishing of diamonds. *Ellora,* near *Aurangabad,* is famous for its rock caves and temples of the Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist religions.

Near what river is *Aurangabad*?—*Bidar*?—*Chinnor*? Between what two rivers is the *Raichur Doab*?

What branch does the Godavari receive near Chinnoor? What two tributaries join to form this branch? Tell the boundaries of Haidarabad. Where is Assaye?

2. **Berar** or The Haidarabad Assigned Districts, is a portion of the Haidarabad state under British administration, held as payment for the subsidiary force. The total area is 17,000 square miles, and the population $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The main portion is the valley of the *Purna*, a tributary of the *Tapti*. The *Satpura* range of mountains crosses the northern, and the *Ajanta* Hills the southern, portions of Berar. The soil of the valley is the rich black cotton soil, and produces the finest cotton in India. The Nagpur branch of the Great Indian Peninsula railway runs through the valley. The population is mostly *Marhatta*, with a few *Gonds* in the hilly tracts. There are six districts: *Basim*, *Buldana*, and *Akola* in west Berar; and *Amraoti*, *Ellichpur*, and *Wun* in east Berar. The Resident at Haidarabad is Chief Commissioner of Berar, and there are two Commissioners for East and West Berar respectively. The Chief towns are:

Ellichpur (27) with some fine buildings of the *Bahmani* Kings; *Amraoti* (24), surrounded by a strong stone wall, a great cotton mart, and with manufactures of cotton cloth, and *Akola* (17) with many cotton presses.

What river forms the eastern boundary of Berar? What river the southern boundary? Where is *Ellichpur*—*Gawalgarh*?

3. **Mysore** occupies the southern angle of the table-land of the Deccan. The area is 27,000 square miles and the population $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Naturally the country consists of two distinct portions:—(1) the *Malnad* or hilly country on the west, and (2) the *Maidan* or open country with an undulating surface on the east, the latter being much the larger. It is drained by tributaries of the *Krishna* on the north, by the *Kaveri* on the south, and by the two *Pennars* and the *Palar* on the east. These

rivers are utilised for irrigation by having anicuts or dams built across them. A characteristic feature of the country are the *droags*, large isolated rocks rising above the plain to the height of several thousand feet, and mostly crowned with forts. The people are nearly all *Hindus*, and the vernacular language is *Kanarese*. The chief vegetable productions are *ragi*, rice, oil-seeds, cocoa-nut, areca-nut, coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, and tobacco. The famine of 1876-78 is estimated to have carried off 2 millions of the population. The *mineral* wealth comprises iron, gold, precious stones, and granite, limestone, and sandstone for building material. There are valuable *forests* in the Hill Tracts. The chief *manufactures* are iron, silk and carpets at Bangalore, red morocco leather at Harihar, and blankets at Chitaldrug. The chief *exports* are coffee and betel-nut. A branch of the Madras Railway runs to Bangalore and Mysore from Jollarpet junction. The administrative divisions are: I. *Nandidrug* Division containing the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur; II *Ashtagram* Division with two districts—Mysore and Hassan; and III *Nagar* Division, having three districts—Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldrug.

Bangalore (143) the capital, one of the healthiest cities in India, contains a fort, the Residency, the new Palace of the Maharaja, and has considerable trade and manufactures. *Mysore* (58) the ancient capital, with an old fort and palace. The strong fortress of *Seringapatam*, 10 miles north of Mysore on an island in the *Kaveri*, contains the ruined palace of Tipu Sultan.

4. **Rajputana**—is the name of a great territorial circle, which comprises the British District of *Ajmere-Mairwara*, and 19 native states each under its own chief. The political relations of these states with the supreme Government are maintained by the Governor General's Agent for Rajputana, whose headquarters are at *Ajmere* with a Sanitarium at mount *Abu*. The total extent is about 180,000 square miles, and the population $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The names of the states arranged in order of population are; (1) *Jeypore*, (2) *Marwar* or *Jodhpore*, (3) *Mewar* or

Oodeypore, (4) Ulwur, (5) Bhurtpore, (6) Kotah, (7) Bickaneer, (8) Jhallawur, (Jhalrapatan), (9) Tonk, (10) Boondi, (11) Dholpur, (12) Dungarpur, (13) Kerowli, (14) Banswara, (15) ~~Sirohi~~, (16) Kishengarh, (17) Jeysulmir, (18) Partabgarh, (19) Shahpura. In order of area the five largest are Jodhpore, Bickaneer, Jeysulmir, Jeypore, and Oodeypore.

Physically the country is divided into two distinct parts by the Aravalli mountains. To the west of that range is the *Thar* or Desert of Rajputana, a vast expanse of dry sand intersected by long parallel ridges of low sand hills, where the rainfall is very scanty and the wells few and deep, the only vegetable products *bajra*, *moth* and *melons*, and the main wealth consists of herds of *camels*, *horned cattle*, and *sheep*. To the east of the Aravallis the surface is diversified, containing rocky hills, well watered valleys, and fertile table lands. Here the rainfall is more abundant, the tributaries of the *Chambal* irrigate the land, and crops similar to those of the North West Provinces are produced.

Mines of copper, zine, lead, and iron are worked in the eastern states; and cobalt, nickel, alum, and blue vitriol are also found. The quarries of Jeypore and Jodhpore supply excellent *marble*, and the salt of the *Sambhar* lake is well known. Carbuncles, turquoise, and other precious stones are found in the rocky hills.

The chief *exports* are *salt*, *wool* from the western desert, *cotton* and *opium* from the south-eastern states. *Jeypore* is famous for its enamelled gold work, in *Partabgarh* a peculiar enamel of gold is worked on glass, and in *Bickaneer* there are *manufactures* of fine woollen cloth.

The ruling class of the *People* are Rajputs, the most warlike of the Hindu castes. The commercial castes are very numerous and the bankers of Jeypore and Ajmere are the wealthiest and most influential in India. The cultivators are *Jats* and *Gujars*. The aboriginal *Bhil* tribes live in the southern hill tracts.

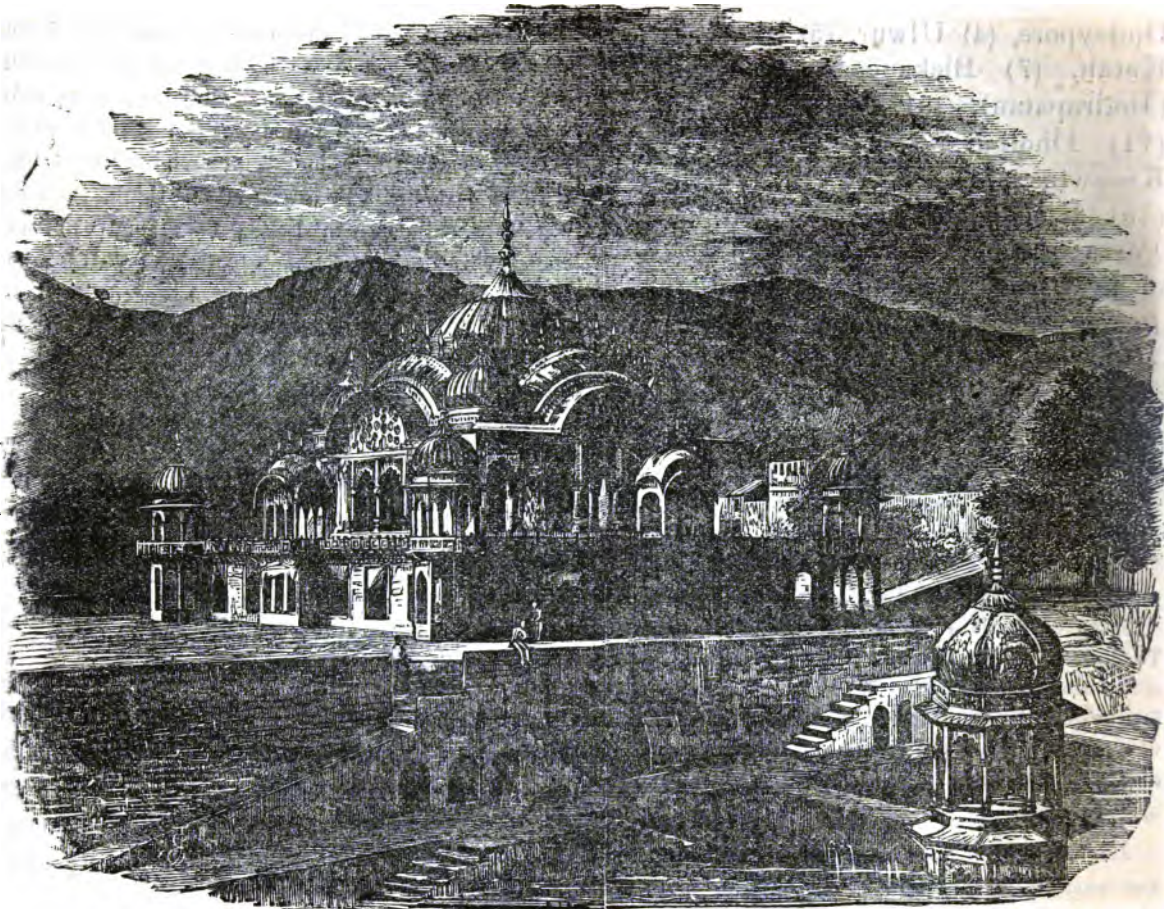
The capitals of the Rajputana States have all a strong citadel and the palace of the chief, and they usually are in a picturesque situation. Only these three have a population of 50,000 and upwards:—*Jeypur* (143) the largest town and chief commercial centre of Rajputana, surrounded by a wall 20 feet high, the most regularly built city in India; *Bhurtpur* (67) surrounded by a very thick and high mud wall 8 miles in circumference, unsuccessfully besieged by Lord Lake in 1803, but taken by Lord Combermere 24 years later; *Ulwar* (50) has the Banni Bilas palace, and a very fine fort on a hill above the town.

What river runs through Jodhpur west of the Aravallis? Name the large tributary of the Chambal? In what state is the sanitarium of Mount Abu? Between what two states is the Sambhar lake? To what state does the Shaikhawati district belong? [Ans. To Jeypur.] On what river is Dholpur?—Kotah?—Tonk? What is the latitude and longitude of Jeypur city? Tell the boundaries of Rajputana.

5. THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY comprises over 60 states under the political superintendence of the Governor-General's Agent for Central India who resides at *Indore*. The total area is 86,000 square miles, and the population about 8½ millions.

The territory consists of two portions, separated from each other by the British Division of Jhansi. The western and larger division, generally called *Malwa*, comprising 23 states, occupies the north-western slope of the Central India table-land. The eastern and smaller portion, comprising the 39 states of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, is a hilly tract rising from the Ganges basin in three successive terraces up to Amarkantak the highest point of the Central India plateau.

The southern part of Malwa consists of the fertile black cotton soil, and produces the well known Malwa *opium*, as well as *cotton*, *wheat*, *oil-seeds*, and numerous food grains. The elevated plains of the eastern portion are generally fertile, the agricultural products being food grains, and *al*, the red dye so commonly used in India. The *mineral* wealth is con-



Ulwar.

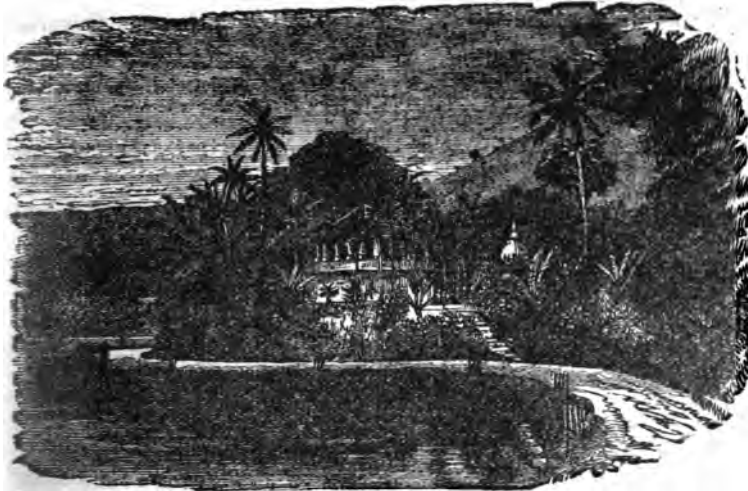
siderable, the iron of Bundelkhand and Gwalior being especially good. *Diamonds* are still found near *Panna* in Bundelkhand. There are several cotton mills in the Indore states, but *manufactures* generally are not important.

The most important states are (1) *Gwalior*, the dominion of the Maharaja Scindia; (2) *Rewah*, the state of the Maharaja, (3) *Indore*, the territory of Maharaja Holkar, and (4) *Bhopal*, the territory of the Begum.

There are no very large towns in this territory, although there are many places of historical importance. *Gwalior* has one of the strongest forts in

Indore, and rock cut Jain sculpture; *Indore* contains a fine palace, the Residency, and the Rajkumar College; *Ujjain*, in Indore, was the capital of Vikramaditya from whose accession in 57 B. C. the *Samvat* era generally used in India is reckoned. The *topes* at *Bhilsa* near Bhopal are the finest Buddhist remains in India.

What large river runs westward through Malwa? What range of hills are north of this river? What branches of the Jumna flow north through Malwa? What branch of the Ganges flows through Bundelkhand? What branch through Rewah? Tell the latitude and longitude of Gwalior? What railway passes through Bundelkhand? What railway through Indore? What is the cantonment of Gwalior? (Ans. *Morar*.) Where is Mhow? On what river is Bhilsa? In what tropic? Where is Panna?



Lake of Kandy.

Ceylon is the large island to the south of India, forming a separate colony of the British Government under a Governor. The total area is about 25,000 square miles and the population $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

The *surface* is mountainous in the centre with a broad belt of low country round the coast. The highest peak is *Pedrotallagalla* (8,326 feet). Adam's Peak, generally accounted the highest, is nearly 1,000 feet lower. Numerous streams flowing from the central mountains to the sea afford an abundant water supply. The people are called *Singhalese*.

The chief agricultural productions are coffee, cocoa-nut, and cinnamon for export, and rice for food. The *minerals* include plumbago, iron, nitre, alum, salt and many precious stones such as amethysts, rubies, sapphires, cat's-eyes, and garnets. The *forests* produce satin-wood, jack-wood, and ebony. The *fisheries* all round the coasts are very productive and the *pearls* of the gulf of Manaar were formerly the most famous in the world. The *manufacturing* industry principally consists of the preparation of *salt*, *coffee*, *cinnamon*, and *cocoa-nut* fibre. There is a railway from Colombo to Kandy.

Colombo (100) is the chief city and seat of Government with a harbour which has recently been much improved. *Galle* is the coaling station for steamers in

the Calcutta, China, and Australian trade. *Trincomalee* has a magnificent harbour and is the chief station of the British navy in Indian seas. *Kandy* was the former capital.

The Maldiv Islands are under a Sultan who is a feudatory of Ceylon. They consist of 19 *Atolls* or coral reefs enclosing about 12,000 islands, of which the largest and most important is *Mali*. The *Cocoa-nut* palm, some fruit trees, millet, and cotton are the vegetable productions. The *exports* are *bonito fish*, *tortoise-shell*, *cocoa-nuts*, *coir*, and *cowries*. The natives sail in their own boats with these goods

to Calcutta.

Portuguese Possessions. These consist of Goa, Daman, and Diu. The total area is 1070 square miles, and the population 400,000. *Goa* is a portion of the Konkan between the districts of Ratnagiri and north Kanara. Two-thirds of the population are Roman Catholic Christians, the remainder being nearly all Hindus. The chief executive authority is the Governor General of Goa who also administers Daman and Diu. The machinery of Government is very complicated, there being several hundred European officials in this small portion of territory. The *imports* exceed the *exports*, but the earnings of the Indo-Portuguese serving in British India supply the deficiency of wealth. *Goa*, or *Panjim* is the capital. Old Goa, now almost deserted, contains a magnificent *Cathedral*, the Archbishop of which is the Roman Catholic Primate of India, and many fine churches and convents. In the church of Bom Jesus is the tomb of St. Francis Xavier. *Daman* is a small district of about 80 square miles, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay. Though the population is only 41,000, it has a *Governor* of its own and a large number of officials. It formerly had a large trade in *opium*, but it is now noted chiefly for cured fish, cotton cloth, and bamboo baskets. *Diu*, a small island off the south coast of *Kathiawar*, with a population of only 10,000, was formerly of

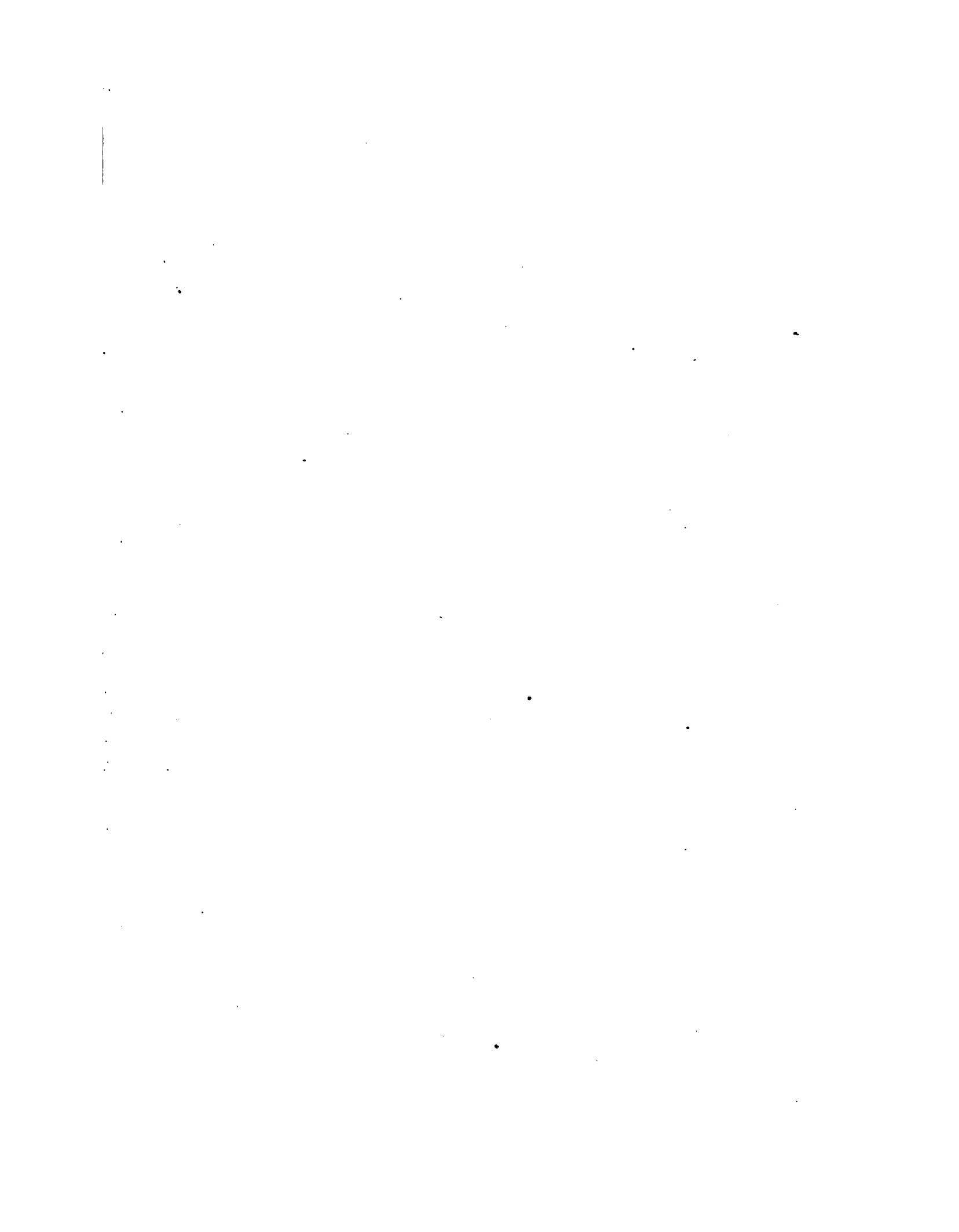
great commercial importance, but has now dwindled into insignificance. It is ruled by a Governor, and has a strong fort and a cathedral.

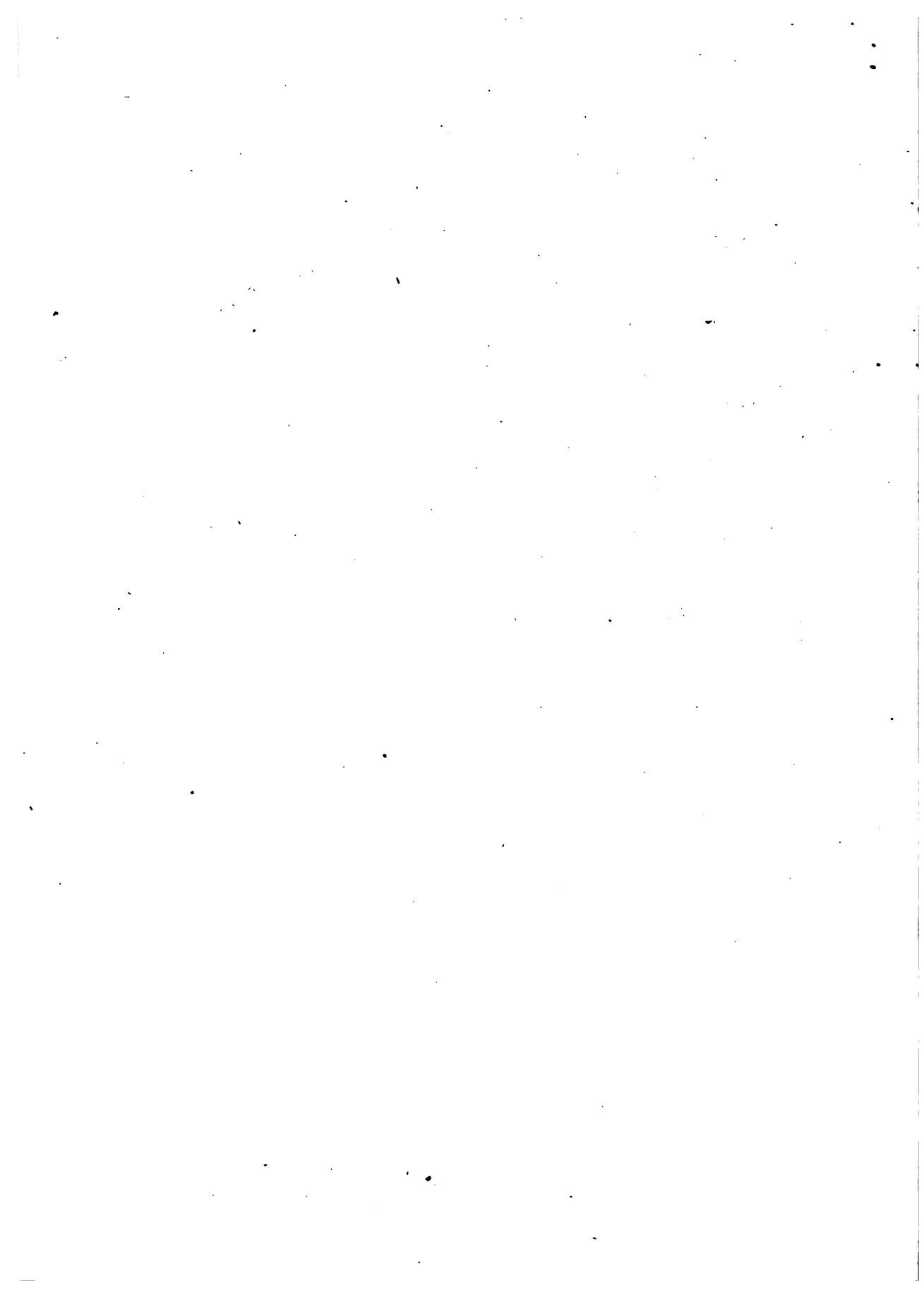
The French Possessions comprise the five settlements of *Pondicherry* and *Karikal* on the Coromandel coast, *Mahe* on the Malabar coast, *Yanaon* on the Godaveri delta, and *Chandernagore* on the Hugli. The total area is 178 square miles, and the popu-

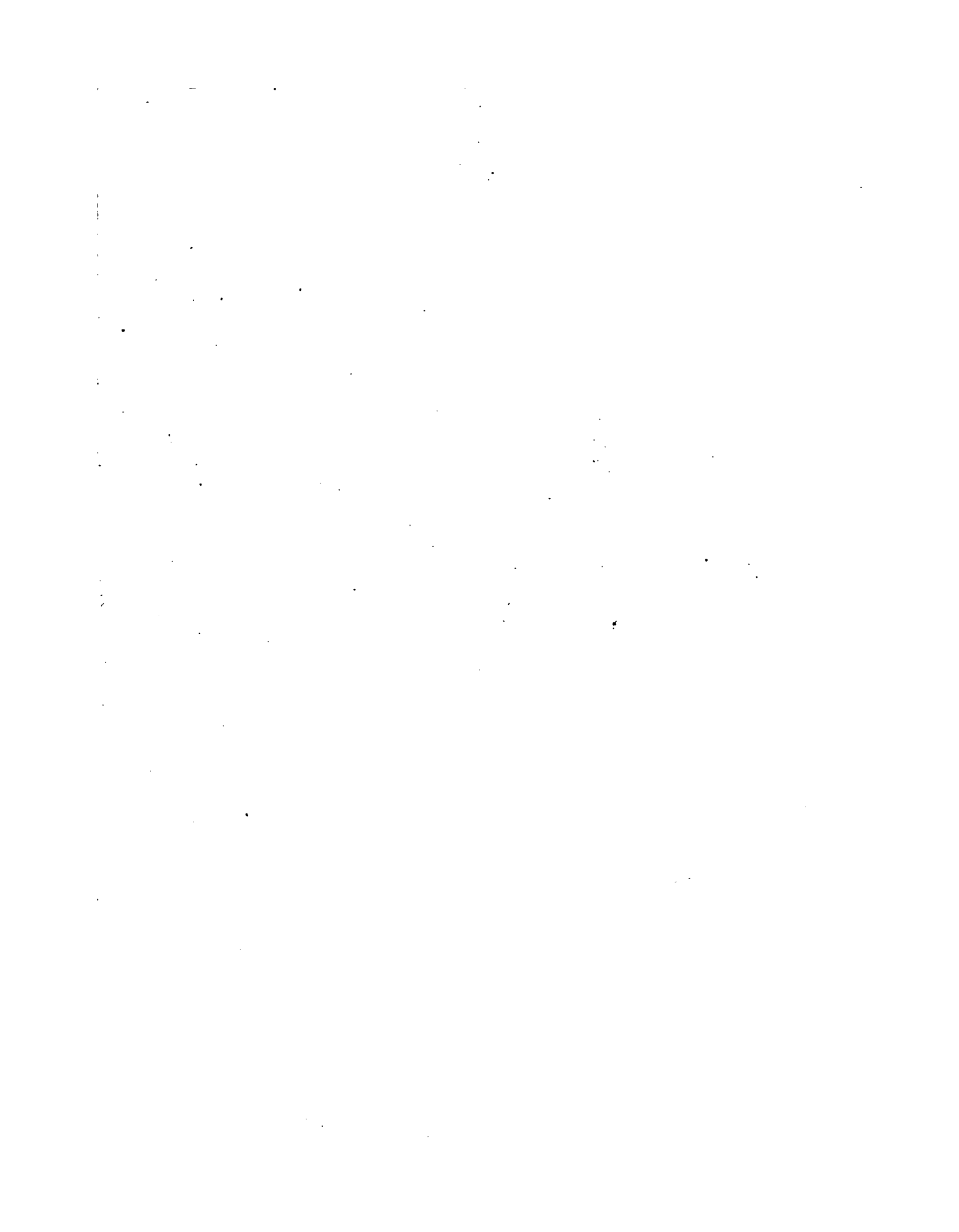
lation 280,000. The whole is under the Governor General of Pondicherry with local Governors at the other settlements. *Pondicherry* (157) a well built town, contains Government house and other fine buildings, has a neat and well constructed iron pier, and important weaving and dyeing industries. *Karikal* on one of the mouths of the Kaveri, has considerable trade in rice with Ceylon and Europe.

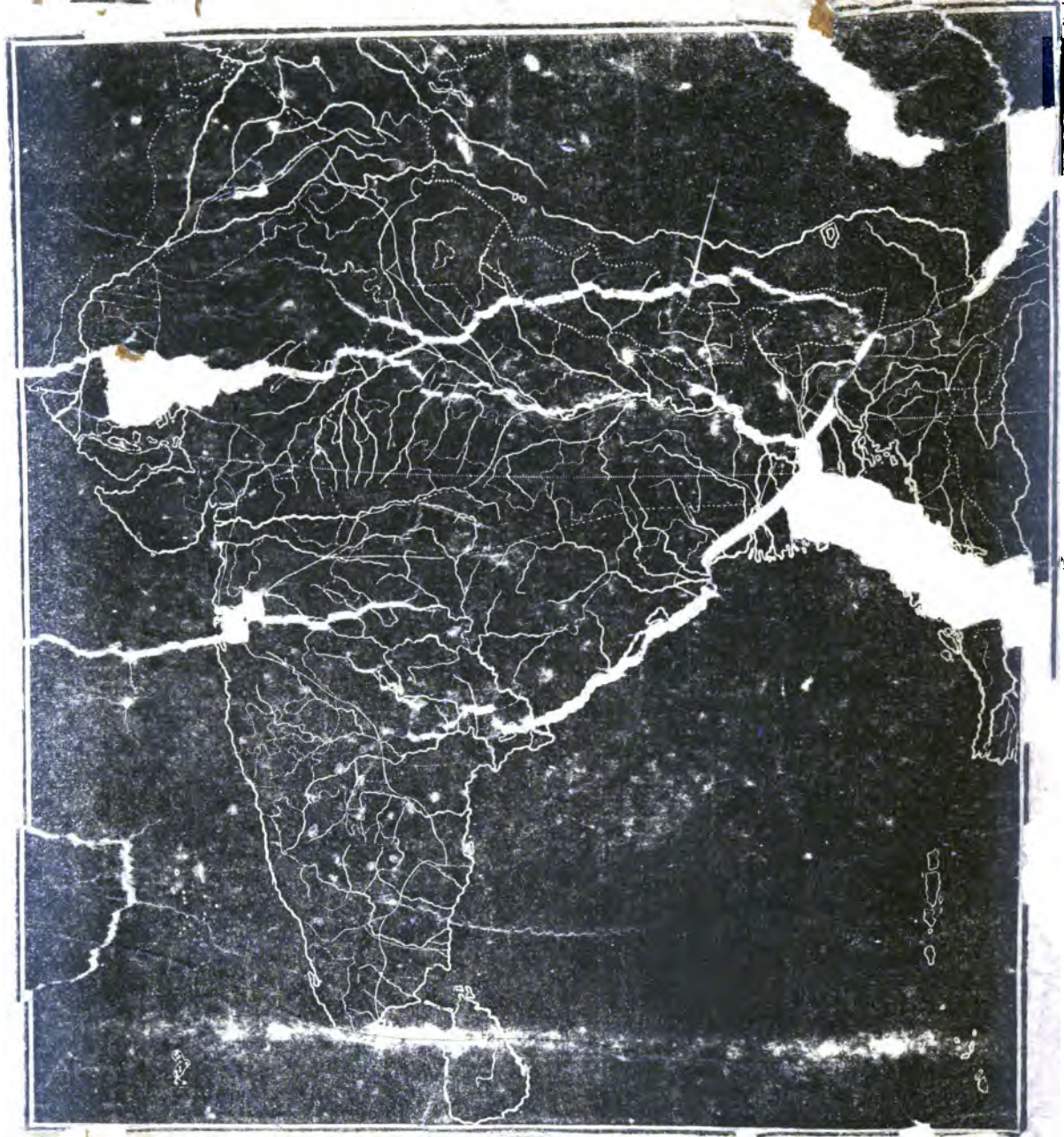


THE END.









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