

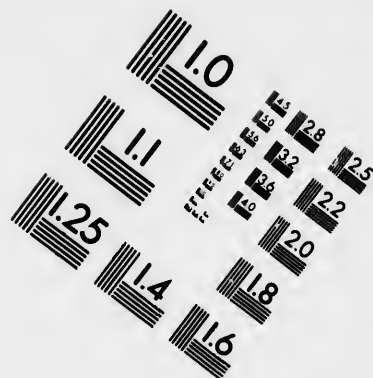
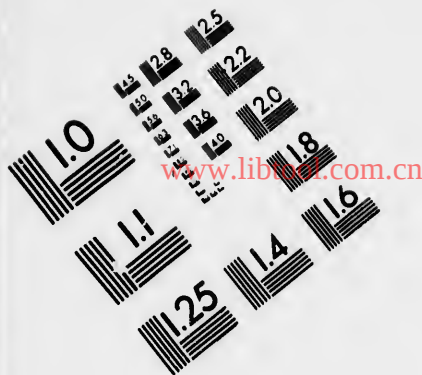
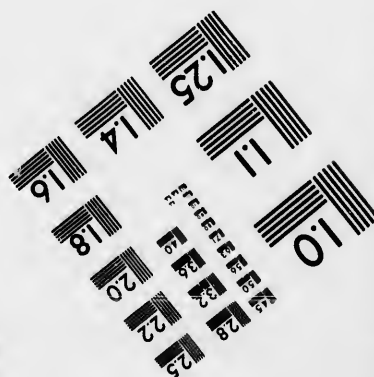
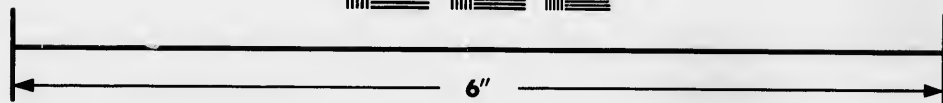
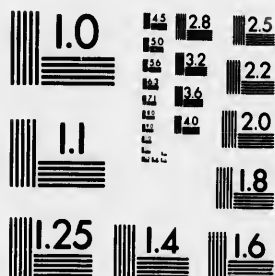


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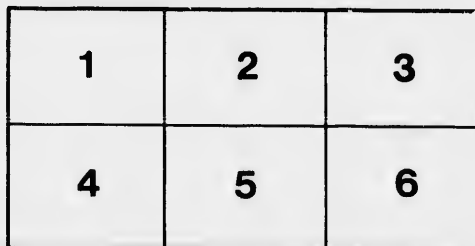
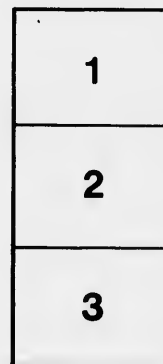
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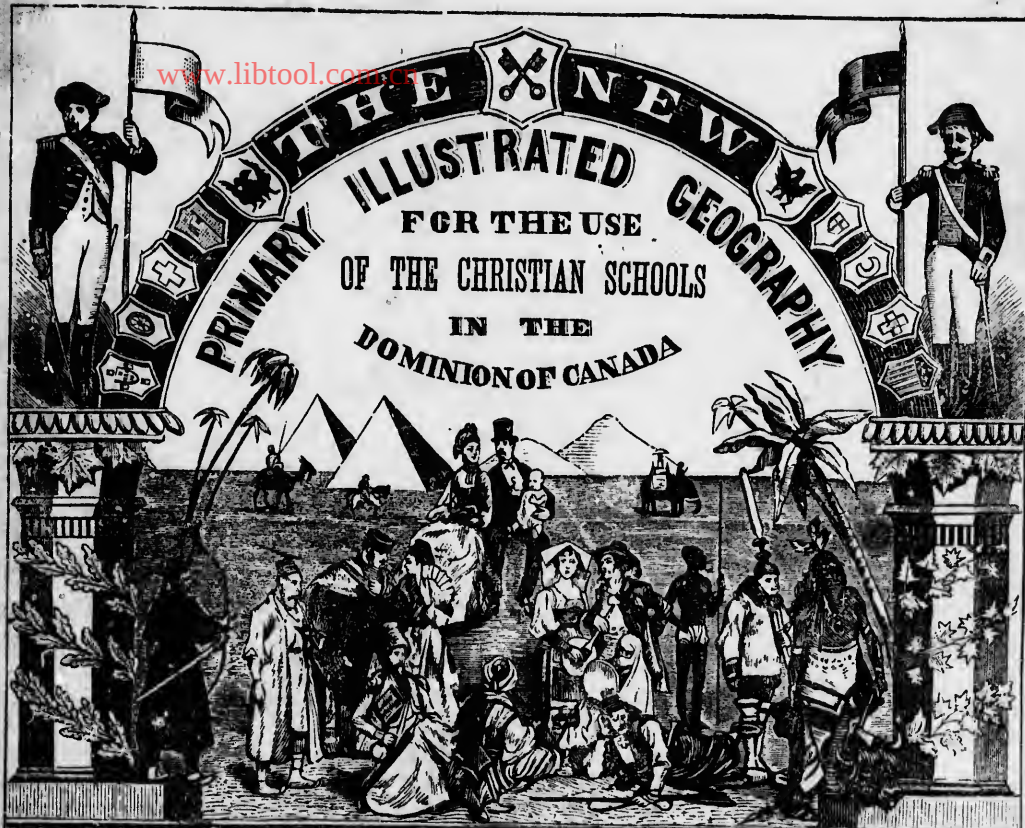
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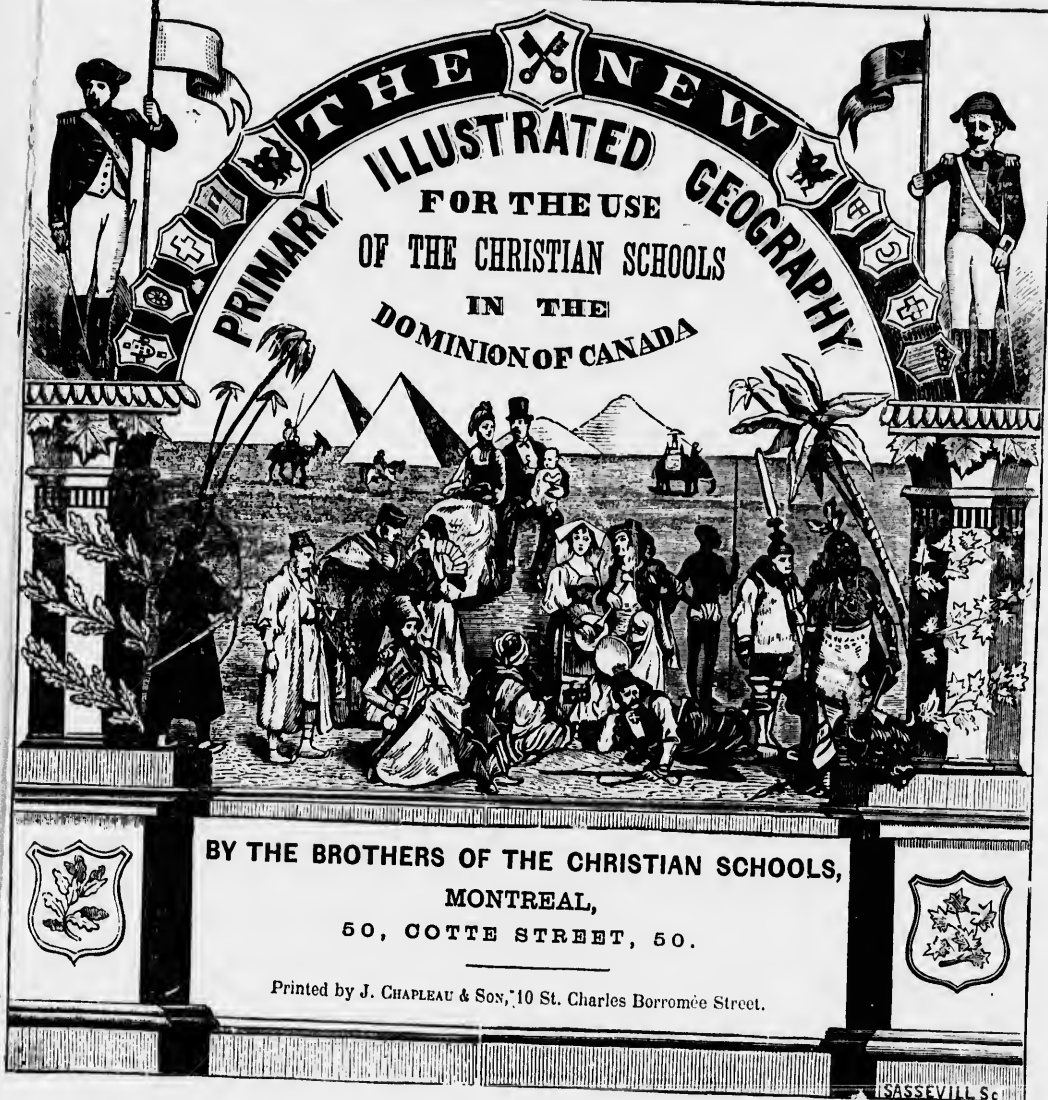
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PREFACE.

The favorable reception which our preceding geographical publications have obtained, together with the desire, which the heads of several educational establishments have manifested, to see our course completed, have induced us to undertake the compilation of the present work, which is chiefly designed to supply the want of an elementary treatise, for the pupils of the middle course. This volume is necessarily less complete than that of our *Illustrated Geography*, but it is sufficiently developed, however, to satisfy the exigencies of the course for which it is intended. In this, as in other works of the same nature, we follow, throughout, a rational and systematical method, so that the pupil having thoroughly mastered one lesson, will experience but little embarrassment in the subsequent ones.

In order not to augment too much the size of the volume, and consequently the price of the book, we have decided to dispense with the system which is now generally adopted in all didactic works of annexing questions to each lesson of the text: to supply, however, the deficiency arising from the want of enough of catechetical matter to render the lessons sufficiently lucid, and in order to enjoy the advantages of the method without at the same time assuming its defects, we give, as an instance, the questions in connection with the 17th lesson only. The first sixteen lessons, containing the preliminaries and definitions, have questions inserted also. In the other lessons, as the matter is presented in the same order, it will be easy to adapt the questions to suit, since, for the most part, a change of a few words is all that will be required.

This work comprises two distinct parts, each of which has its own particular importance: the *text*, or the part which the pupils require to commit to memory, and the *exercises*, which refer to the demonstrations on the maps.

The *text*, although occupying but a comparatively small space, nevertheless embraces a complete *whole*, and about as much as the pupils of this section absolutely require to know, as: situation of countries, population, religion, government, &c.

The *exercises* afford an easy and agreeable means to impress upon the mind of the learner the contents of the maps, without fatiguing the memory with nomenclatures as tedious to learn as they are easy to forget. Every day experience proves the excellence of these *exercises* both on account of the great attraction which pupils find in studies of this nature, and the progress which is the result of them, for success almost invariably accompanies a study which pleases; and, in effect, ought not the chief aim of all educational works be to furnish a pleasing and easy means of acquiring knowledge.

The volume concludes with a few tables showing the districts, counties, towns, villages, &c., of the different provinces of Canada. These tables contain information which could otherwise be found only after long research: with a few explanations from the teacher, they can be referred to by the pupil when necessary.

The maps need no commendation; a single glance at them suffices to prove their excellence. The maps of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada were engraved expressly for this work.

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NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, ILLUSTRATED.



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PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

LESSON I.—PRELIMINARIES.

1. *What is Geography?*—**Geography** is a description of the earth and the people who inhabit it.

2. *Is the Surface of the Earth level?*—The **Surface of the Earth** is not level, it presents a large number of **Physical Features**.

3. *What do you mean by Physical Features?*—**Physical Features** are portions of various forms which bear different names; as, mountains, seas, rivers, &c.

4. *How are the physical features divided?*—The physical features are divided into **Land** and **Water**.

LESSON II.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF LAND.

5. *What are the natural divisions of Land?*—The natural **Divisions** of land are continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, hills, mountains, volcanoes, &c.

6. *What is a Continent?*—A **Continent** is a vast division of land which can be traversed without crossing seas. Ex.: America. (a)

7. *What is an Island?*—An **Island** is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water. Ex.: The Island of Orleans, near Quebec.

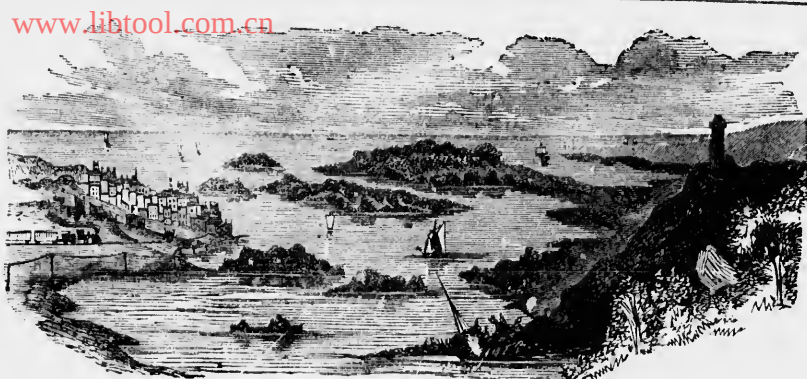
8. *What is an Archipelago?*—An **Archipelago** is a group of islands.

9. *What is a Peninsula?*—A **Peninsula** is a portion of land almost surrounded by water: Ex.: Nova Scotia.

10. *What is an Isthmus?*—An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land which connects two larger portions. Ex.: The Isthmus of Panama.

11. *What is a Cape?*—A **Cape** is a point of land which extends into the water. Ex.: Cape Sable, of Nova Scotia.

(a) If any of the physical features are in the vicinity and well known by the pupils, they should be cited in preference to those given as examples.



CITY, PENINSULA, ISLAND, MOUNTAIN, &c.

LESSON III.—CONTINENTAL FEATURES.

12. *What is a Mountain?*—A **Mountain** is a great elevation of land. Ex.: Mount Royal.
13. *What is meant by the altitude of a mountain?*—The **Altitude** of a mountain is its height above the sea or a river.
14. *What is meant by a Mountain Chain, or Range?*—A **Mountain Chain** or **Range** is many mountains joined together. Ex.: Notre Dame Mountains, in Rimouski County, P. Q.
15. *What is a Hill?*—A **Hill** is a small mountain. Ex.: The western part of Mount Royal.
16. *What is a Volcano?*—A **Volcano** is a mountain which emits burning matter. Ex.: Mount Vesuvius, in Italy.
17. *What is a Plain?*—A **Plain** is a flat tract of country, or apparently of the same level. Ex.: The Plain of Chamblý.
18. *What is a Plateau Table-Land?*—A **Plateau** or **Table-Land** is an elevated plain. Ex.: the Plains of Abraham, at Quebec, are a plateau.
19. *What is a Valley?*—A **Valley** is a plain between mountains or hills, ordinarily crossed by a river. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Maurice.
20. *What is a Desert?*—A **Desert** is an uninhabited and barren tract of country. Ex.: the northern part of the North West Territory.

LESSON IV.—NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WATER.

21. *What are the Natural Divisions of water?*—The **Natural Divisions** of water are oceans, seas, gulfs, straits, havens, streams, rivers, lakes, etc.
22. *What is an Ocean?*—An **Ocean** is the largest body of salt water separating continents. Ex.: the Atlantic Ocean, east of America.
23. *What is a Sea?*—A **Sea** is part of an ocean. Ex.: the Mediterranean Sea.
24. *What is a Gulf?*—A **Gulf** or **Bay** is a part of the sea which stretches inland. Ex.: the Gulf of St-Lawrence; the Bay of Fundy.
25. *What is a Strait?*—A **Strait** is a narrow passage of water which unites two larger portions. Ex.: the Strait of Belle Isle, between Labrador and Newfoundland.
26. *What is a Haven?*—A **Haven** is a portion of water which extends inland and affords security for ships.
27. *What is a Reef?*—A **Reef** is a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water on which ships are sometimes wrecked.
28. *What is a Current?*—A **Current** is a part of the sea in which the water flows as in a river.

LESSON V.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.

29. *What is a Lake?*—A **Lake** is a portion of water almost surrounded by land; if very small it is called a pond.

30. *What is the Valley or Basin of a river?*—The **Valley** or **Basin** of a River is the tract of country drained by the river and its affluents. Ex.: the Valley of the St-Lawrence which extends from its two banks to the sources of its tributaries.

31. *What is a slope?*—A **Slope** is part of a basin.: Ex.: the River St-Lawrence has a north and a south slope.

32. *What is a Water-Shed?*—A **Water-Shed** is the separation of two slopes. Ex.: the Mountains of Gaspé are the water-shed between the St-Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs.

33. *What is a River?*—A **River** is a large stream of water which flows into a larger portion. Ex.: the St-Lawrence.

34. *What is a Stream?*—A **Stream** is a smaller body of water than a river.

LESSON VI.—CONTINENTAL WATERS.—
(Continued).

35. *What is an Affluent or Tributary?*—An **Affluent** or **Tributary** is a river that flows into an other river; the place where two courses of water unite is called **Confluence**. Ex.: the City of Sorel is situated at the confluence of the River Richelieu with the St-Lawrence, and the Richelieu is an affluent or tributary of the St-Lawrence.

36. *What is the Source and the Mouth of a river?*—The **Source** of a river is the place in which it takes its rise or commences; the **Mouth** is the place where it empties, or flows.

37. *What is meant by Up a River and Down a River?*—**Up a River** is towards its source, and **Down a River** is towards its Mouth.

38. *Where is the Right Bank and the Left Bank of a River?*—The **Right Bank of a River** is

the bank on the right hand of a person turned towards its mouth, or going down the stream, and the **Left Bank** is the one on his left hand.

39. *What is a Cataract or Falls?*—A **Cataract** or **Falls** is the falling of water over a precipice. It is also called a **Cascade**. Ex.: the Falls of Niagara.

40. *What is a Canal?*—A **Canal** is an artificial river or channel filled with water for the passage of vessels. Ex.: Rideau Canal.

41. *What is a Torrent?*—A **Torrent** is a rapid current of water occasioned by rain or the melting of snow.

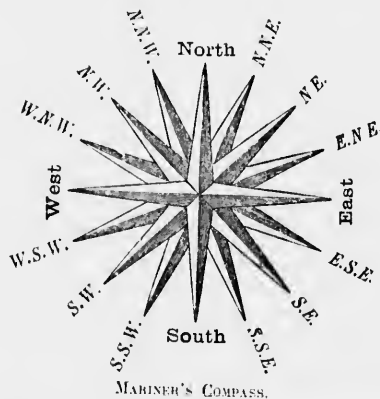
LESSON VII.

42. *How may the Position of the different points on the surface of the earth be determined?*—The **Position** of different places is found by means of the **Mariner's Compass** and the **Circles**.

43. *Which are the Cardinal Points?*—The **Cardinal Points** are North, South, East, and West.

45. *What side is the East?*—The **East** is the side towards which the sun rises.

46. *What side is the West?*—The **West** is the side towards which the sun sets.



47. *Where is the South?*—The **South** is the side on which the sun is at noon.

48 *Where is the North?*—The **North** is the point opposite the South.

49 *How may the Cardinal Points be found out?*—The **Cardinal Points** may be found out by a person turning to the sun at noon, he will face the south, his back to the north, his right hand to the west and his left to the east

50 *How are the intermediate Points named?*—The intermediate **Points** take their name from the two points between which they are. (See the Illustration, page 3).

51 *Where are the Cardinal Points on maps?*—On maps, the N, is at the top, the S., at the bottom; the E., at the right; and the W., at the left.

LESSON VIII.—MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

52 *Of what shape is the earth?*—The earth is **Round**, nearly like an orange

53 *How is it known that the earth is round?*—The earth is known to be round: 1st, because it was several times circumnavigated, 2nd, because the shadow of the moon during an eclipse is always round; &c.

54 *What is the length of the Circumference of the earth?*—The Circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles.

55 *What is the length of the Diameter of the earth?*—The **Diameter** of the earth is nearly 8,000 miles.

56 *What is the Diameter called around which the earth seems to revolve?*—The **Diameter** around which the earth appears to revolve is called the **Axis**.

57 *How many principal Motions has the earth?*—The earth has two principal **Motions**: one, on its axis; the other, around the sun

58 *In what direction does the earth revolve on its axis?*—The earth turns on its axis from West to East.

59 *How long does the earth take to revolve on its axis?*—The earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours

60 *How long does the earth take to describe its revolution around the sun?*—The earth revolves around the sun once in about $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

61 *What effect is produced by the diurnal, or daily revolution?*—The **Diurnal** revolution of the earth produces day and night.

62 *What effect is produced by the revolution of the earth around the sun?*—The **Revolution** of the earth around the sun produces the seasons, which are Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

LESSON IX.—CIRCLES.

63 *What are Circles in Geography?*—**Circles** in Geography are imaginary lines passing around the earth on its surface

64 *How are Circles in Geography divided?*—The Circles of the earth are divided into two kinds; **Great** and **Small Circles**.

65 *Into how many parts is each circle of the Sphere divided?*—Each circle of the Sphere is divided into 360 degrees, each degree is divided into 60 minutes, and each minute, into 60 seconds.

66 *Which are the Great Circles?*—The **Great Circles** are the Horizon, the Meridians, the Equator, and the Ecliptic

67 *What is the Horizon?*—The **Horizon** is a great circle which divides the earth into two equal parts.

68 *What is the Sensible Horizon?*—The **Sensible Horizon** is the circle which bounds our view and where the earth appears to touch the sky.

Each part of the Globe has its particular Horizon.

69 *What is the Equator?*—The **Equator** is a great circle which runs from east to west at an equal distance from the Poles

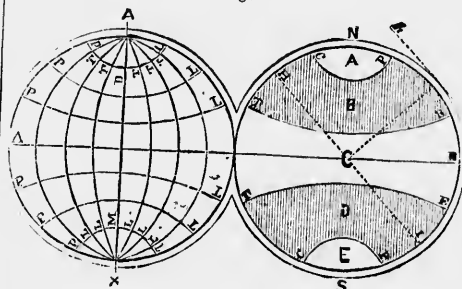
70 *What are the Poles?*—The **Poles** are the two extremities of the earth's axis (No. 56).

71 *How many Poles are there?*—There are two

Poles: the North, or Arctic Pole (*a*) and the South, or Antarctic (*b*) Pole

72. *How does the equator divide the earth?*—The equator divides the earth into two equal parts: one called the **Northern Hemisphere** (*c*); and the other, the **Southern Hemisphere**.

Fig. 3



Circles and Zones.

III.	Rational Horizon.	CP.	Polar Circles.
hi.	Sensible Horizon.	PL.	Parallels.
AB.	Equator.	AP, PP.	Latitude.
N.	North Pole.	ML, LL.	Longitude.
S.	South Pole.	C.	Torrid Zone.
AX.	Axis of the Earth.	B.	N. temperate Zone.
MD, LT.	Meridians.	D.	S. temperate Zone.
TR.	Tropic of Cancer.	A, E.	Frigid Zone.
TE.	Tropic of Capricorn.		

LESSON X.—CIRCLES.—(Continued).

73. *What is a Meridian?*—A **Meridian** is a great circle which extends north and south around the earth passing through the poles, and divides the earth into two hemispheres; the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.

74. *Why is this circle called Meridian?*—It is called Meridian, because when the sun reaches

(*a*) *Arctic*, because of the constellation called Great Bear (*Aretos*) which is in the north of the heavens.

(*b*) *Opposite the Arctic*.

(*c*) *Sphere* means *globe*, or *ball*; *Hemisphere* means *half a sphere*.

this line, it is noon, mid-day for the people who live on the illuminated portion.

75. *What is a First Meridian?*—A **First Meridian** is a particular meridian, varying with different countries, from which longitude is reckoned. Ex.: In England the First Meridian passes through Greenwich; in the United States, through Washington; and in France, through Paris, &c.

76. *Which are the Small Circles?*—The **Small Circles** are the Tropics, the Polar Circles, and the Parallels of Latitude.

77. *What are the Tropics?*—The **Tropics** are two circles parallel to the equator, at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from it.

78. *How are the Tropics distinguished?*—The one north of the equator is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; and that south, the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

79. *What are the Polar Circles?*—The **Polar Circles** are two smaller circles parallel to the equator, and $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ from the poles; the one at the north called the **Arctic Circle**, and that at the south, called the **Antarctic Circle**.

LESSON XI.—LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

80. *What is Latitude?*—Latitude is the distance of any place, north or south from the equator

81. *How are the Degrees of latitude counted?*—The **Degrees** of latitude are counted on the meridian, beginning at the equator.

82. *How can north or south latitude be distinguished on maps?*—Latitude is *north* when the degrees are counted in going upwards, looking towards the top of the map, and *south* when they count in looking towards the bottom of the map

83. *What is Longitude?*—**Longitude** is the distance of a place east or west from the first meridian.

84. *How can east or west longitude be distinguished on a map?*—Longitude is *east* when the

degrees count towards the right, and west when they count towards the left.

LESSON XII.—ZONES AND CLIMATES.

85. *What are Zones?*—**Zones** or **Belts** are divisions made on the terrestrial globe by the tropics and polar circles.

86. *How many zones are there?*—There are five zones: one, Torrid; two Temperate; and two Frigid.

87. *Where is the Torrid Zone?*—The **Torrid Zone** is between the two tropics.

88. *Where are the Temperate Zones?*—The **Temperate Zones** are comprised between the tropics and the polar circles.

89. *Where are the Frigid Zones?*—The **Frigid Zones** lie between the polar circles and the poles.

90. *What is meant by Climate?*—By **Climate** is meant the different degrees of heat or cold at the surface of the earth. (a)

91. *Which Zone is the hottest?*—The **Torrid Zone** is the hottest. (Torrid means burning).

92. *What is said of the Climate of the Frigid Zones?*—The coldest **Climate** is in the **Frigid Zones**.

93.—*What is said of the Climate of the Temperate Zones?*—The **Climate** of the **Temperate Zones** is milder and more agreeable than that of the other zones. However, the climate of these zones varies more or less according to the proximity of distance from the others.

LESSON XIII.—THE PRODUCTIONS OF EACH ZONE.

94. *What effect has the climate of the Torrid Zone on the human race?*—The climate of the **Torrid Zone** renders man weak, languid, and indolent.

(a) This definition only refers to heat and cold, the **Climate** may also be considered as healthy or unhealthy, dry or damp. When places known by the pupils possess any of these conditions, they may be advantageously cited as examples.

95. *What sorts of animals does this Zone produce?*—The animals of this Zone are numerous and generally very ferocious; the serpents and other reptiles are generally very venomous. The birds are very beautiful.

96. *What are the vegetable productions?*—The vegetables in the **Torrid Zone** grow with great luxuriance. The fruits are delicious and refreshing, the flowers beautiful.

97. *What is the effect of the climate of the Temperate Zones on man?*—In the **Temperate Zones** man enjoys better health, is more active, happier, and more civilized.

98. *What effect does this climate produce on animals?*—The animals of these Zones are less ferocious and more useful.

99. *What is said of vegetables in the Temperate Zones?*—The vegetables of these Zones are more useful, the fruit more substantial, and grain for the use of man and other animals more abundant.

100. *What effect has the climate of the Frigid Zones on mankind?*—The climate of the **Frigid Zones** renders man, stupid and inactive, and generally impedes the growth of his body and the development of his mind.

101. *What is said of the productions of the Frigid Zones?*—These Zones produce a large quantity of furry animals; but there is little vegetation.

LESSON XIV.—THE THREE PHYSICAL, OR NATURAL KINGDOMS.

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

102. *Of what does the Animal Kingdom consist?*—The **Animal Kingdom** comprises all living creatures on the earth and in the waters.

103. *What are Carnivorous Animals?*—**Carnivorous Animals** are those that feed upon flesh; as, the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox, &c.

104. *What is meant by Domestic Animals?*—**Domestic Animals** are those that live with

man; as, the horse, the ox, the ass, the sheep, the dog, the cat, &c

105 *What are Birds?*—**Birds** are animals which have wings and feathers.

106. *What are Birds of Prey?*—**Birds of Prey** are birds that live on flesh or fish; as, the condor, the vulture, the eagle, the owl, &c.

107 *Which is the largest bird?*—The ostrich. This bird is a native of Africa, it does not fly, but runs very quickly

108 *What are Fishes?*—**Fishes** are animals that live in the water; as, the whale which is the largest of fishes, the dolphin, the shark, the cod, the salmon, the porpoise, the wolf-fish, the hering, &c Some of them are very voracious.

109. *What are Reptiles?*—**Reptiles** are creeping animals; as, crocodiles, alligators, serpents, worms, lizards, &c

110 *What are Amphibious Animals?*—**Amphibious Animals** are those that live on land and in water; as, the crocodile, the tortoise, the frog, &c

111 *What are the Insects?*—**Insects** are small animals without bones, having the body jointed.

LESSON XV.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

112 *What is the Vegetable Kingdom?*—By the **Vegetable Kingdom** is meant all trees and plants.

113. *Do all Trees and Plants grow equally in every country?*—**Trees** and **Plants** do not grow equally in all countries, each country has its own peculiar trees and plants.

114 *What does the most part of Trees and Plants produce?*—The most part of **Trees** and **Plants** produce flowers and fruit.

115 *Where do the most beautiful Flowers and richest Fruits grow?*—The most beautiful

Flowers and richest **Fruits** grow in the Torrid Zone.

116. *Which are the principal Fruits of hot, or tropical countries?*—The principal **Fruits** of hot countries are the oranges, pine-apples, bananas, nutmegs, figs, olives, &c.

117. *What are the principal Fruits of the Temperate Zones?*—The principal **Fruits** of the Temperate Zones are grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, melons, cucumbers, &c.

118 *What are the principal Grains of these regions?*—The principal **Grains** of the Temperate Zones are wheat, oats, barley, corn, rice, &c.

119. *Where are Coffee and Tea produced?*—**Coffee** is produced in Arabia and the tropical regions of America, and **Tea** principally in China and India.

120 *Where are Sugar and Cotton produced?*—**Sugar** and **Cotton** are produced principally in tropical countries and in the southern portion of the United States. Beet-root sugar is produced in temperate regions

LESSON XVI.—THE MINERAL KINGDOM.

121 *What is meant by the Mineral Kingdom?*—By the **Mineral Kingdom** is meant the various kinds of stones, metals, and ores which are drawn from the earth.

122. *What are the principal metals?*—The principal **Metals** are gold (the most precious of all), iron (the most useful), silver, platinum, mercury, copper, tin, lead, &c.

123. *What are Precious Stones?*—**Precious Stones** are stones which are very scarce and brilliant, as, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, amethysts, &c.

124 *What is Coal?*—**Coal** is a very useful mineral, and is used for fuel; from it gas is made to light our streets and houses

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AMERICA.



THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS AT SAN SALVADOR.

LESSON XVII.

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

COMPRISING NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

1. The **American Continent** was discovered by Christopher Columbus. He set sail from Palos on the 3rd of August, 1492, and on the 12th of the following October, arrived at one of the Bahama islands to which he gave the name of San Salvador.

2. *America* was so named after Americus Vesputius, it is often called the **New World**, on account of its recent discovery and to distinguish it from the Eastern Continent, or Old World, which was known long before the discovery of America.

3. The aborigines, or original inhabitants are called *Indians*. They inhabit the woods and subsist chiefly on fishing and hunting; their number is rapidly decreasing.

4. The arts and sciences are making rapid progress in the New World, particularly in North America where they are reaching nearly as high a degree of perfection as in the Old World.

LESSON XVIII.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. The Eastern Hemisphere comprises Europe, Asia, Africa, and part of Oceania.

2. *Europe*, although the smallest, is the most enlightened, most industrious, and comparatively, the most populous of the great divisions of the Globe. It was peopled by the descendants of Japhet, the third son of Noe.

3. *Asia* is noted for having been the cradle of the human race, and that of the Christian religion. It was peopled by the descendants of Sem, the eldest son of Noe.

4. *Africa* is the residence of the Black Race. It was peopled by the children of Cham, the second son of Noe. It is especially remarkable for the intense heat of its climate, and the barbarism of the greater number of its inhabitants.

5. *Oceania* comprises numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, the principal of which are the largest of the globe. (Australia, the largest, is now generally known as the Australian Continent, on account of its size.)



ANIMALS OF NORTH AMERICA

LESSON XIX.

NORTH AMERICA.

Area . 14,712,000 sq m.—*Pop* 82,956,000

1. **North America** occupies the northern part of the Western Continent; it extends from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Regions. It is divided into several countries: Greenland, Dominion of Canada, United States, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

2. A vast *plain* extends through the central portion of North America from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alleghany Mountains, on the east, to the Rocky Mountains, on the west

3. It is watered by a great number of beautiful *rivers*, the principal of which are: the Mackenzie, in the North; the St. Lawrence, in the east, and the Mississippi, in the south. Its *lakes* are the finest on the globe

4. **Greenland** and **Iceland** belong to Denmark. These countries are extremely cold and barren, they are, nevertheless important fishing-stations. Iceland is noted for its fine breed of sheep.—*Area*, 790,000 square miles.—*Population*,

about 74,000, of which 65,000 belong to Iceland.

5 **Alaska** Territory belongs to the United States, they purchased it from Russia. This country is watered by the Kwichpack or Yucon, the cold is excessive. *Area*, 567,000 square miles.—*Population*, 54,000.

LESSON XX.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(*British America*.)

Area, 3,400,000 sq m.—*Population*, 3,459,000.

1. The **Dominion of Canada** is that part of North America which lies between the Arctic Ocean and the United States; the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean.

2. It comprises seven provinces, viz.; Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and one Territory, the North-West.

3. The *inhabitants* of the Dominion may be classified as follows, French Canadians inhabiting principally the Province of Quebec, English, Irish, and a few thousand Negroes and Indians.

4. The French language is spoken by the French-Canadians and the Acadians, the English language is spoken by the others.

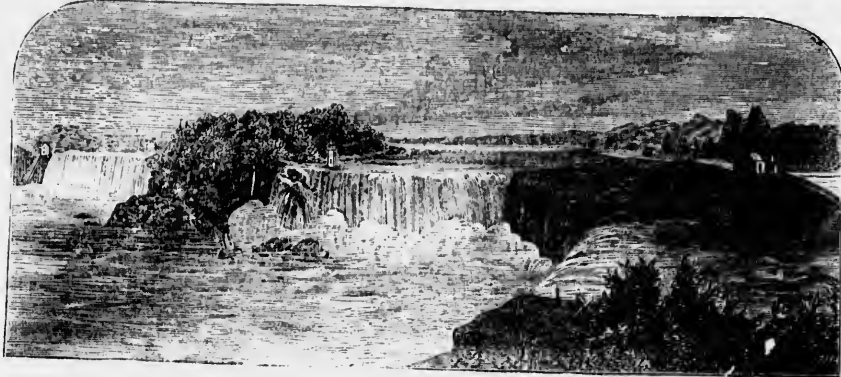
5. The *government* of Canada is a *federal constitution*. The Federal Parliament is composed of the *Governor-General*, a *Privy Council*, of a *Senate* and a *House of Commons*.

6. Each Province has a Local Government, composed of a *Lieutenant-Governor*, an *Executive Council*, and a *Legislative Assembly*.

7. About a million and a half of the inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic religion, the others belong to different Protestant sects.

8. *Education* is not inferior to that of any other country in the world; a great number of educational establishments, both religious and secular, work with a zeal worthy of praise.

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FALLS OF NIAGARA.

9. The *surface* of the Dominion is very picturesque and interesting. Two chains of mountains of moderate elevation extend along the valley of the St. Lawrence. The Province of Ontario contains the finest *lakes* in the world; they discharge their waters into the Atlantic through the majestic St. Lawrence.

10. Most of its *rivers* are rendered interesting by their falls, among which may be particularly remarked the Falls of Niagara, one of the greatest marvels of nature.

11. The *products* of the Dominion in most part arise from agriculture and the fisheries, which are the most productive in the world. Mines of gold, copper, coal, petroleum springs, etc., also abound.

12. *Industry and Commerce* are very prosperous, principally of late years. After the United States, it is the most commercial country of America. Numerous railroads and canals which run through various parts of the country, are favorable to its commerce. *Telegraph lines* connect the different Provinces of the Dominion (and messages are sent to foreign places.)

13. *Ottawa*, capital of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River; it is making rapid progress since it was

chosen as the seat of Parliament. The Chaudière Falls, near the city, are very remarkable, and attract many tourists.

LESSON XXI.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Area : 193,355 sq. m.—*Population* ; 1,191,600.

1. The Province of Quebec is situated on both sides of the St. Lawrence from the Province of Ontario to the Atlantic. Its scenery is very picturesque.

2. The Laurentides, in the north, and the Alleghanies, in the south, are the principal mountain ranges.

3. The *climate* is severe in winter; but in summer and autumn, very agreeable, and salubrious at all times.

4. The principal *river* is the St. Lawrence, one of the finest in the world; it traverses the Province in all its length; its principal affluents on the north are: the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay which forms Lake St. John, the largest lake in the Province; those on the south are, the Richelieu, St. Francis, the Chaudière, and several others.

5. Five-sixths of the *inhabitants* are French-Can-



MONTREAL

nadians, the remainder are Irish, English, Scotch, and a few thousand Indians.

6. The great majority of the population profess the Catholic religion.

7 The soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats, barley, etc. Pears, apples, plums, and cherries are produced in great abundance in the district of Montreal. The forests are filled with maple-trees from which sugar is made in large quantities.

8 Industry and commerce are developed with great activity, particularly, in Montreal which rivals some of the large cities of the United States.

9. Quebec, population 59,000, is the capital. It is built on Cape Diamond and overlooks the river and surrounding country.—Montreal, population 120,000, is the largest city in the Dominion and the emporium of commerce.—Three Rivers, pop 7,570—Levis, pop 6,691.—Sorel, pop 5,636—St John, and Sherbrooke are flourishing towns

forms a triangular peninsula, partly bounded by the Great Lakes; its surface is undulating

2. Being farther south than Quebec, its climate is milder

3. The principal rivers are, the St Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Grand, and the Thames.

4 Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, with the St Lawrence, form the largest body of fresh water on the globe. These lakes are especially remarkable for the limpidness of their waters and for the tempests to which they are subject. Between Lakes Erie and Ontario are the famous Falls of Niagara

5. Its population is composed of Irish, Scotch, French Canadians and a few thousand Indians.

6. The Protestant religion prevails; one-sixth of the population are Catholics, the English language is generally spoken

7 The soil is generally fertile and produces nearly the same staple as the Province of Quebec. Copper, petroleum and lumber are abundant.

8. The articles of commerce are, lumber, grain, flour, potash, and petroleum. These are exported in great quantities to England and the United States.

9 Toronto, population, 56,092, is the capital of the province. It is a very flourishing city

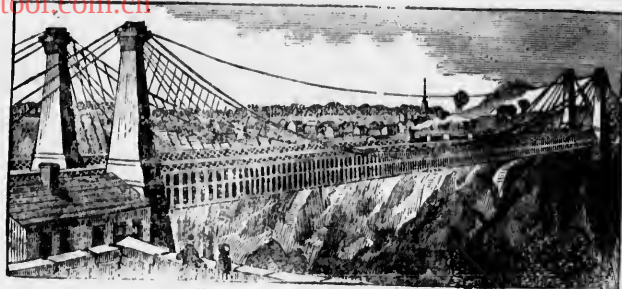
LESSON XXII.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Area 177,780 sq. m.—Population 1,620,900

1 The Province of Ontario is situated west of Quebec and north of the United States. It

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NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

situated on a beautiful bay of Lake Ontario, its harbor is safe and capable of containing a large number of vessels. Besides the capital there are many prosperous towns; the principal are: *Hamilton*, pop. 26,716; *Ottawa*, pop. 21,545; *London*, pop. 15,826; *Kingston*, pop. 12,407.

LESSON XXIII

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area · 21,730 sq. m.—*Population* · 387,800

1 **Nova Scotia**, formerly called Acadia, is a peninsula situated south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is divided into 18 counties, including 4 of Cape Breton Island, it is connected with New Brunswick by the Chignecto Isthmus.

2 The coast of this Province is indented with many harbors which are very favorable to navigation. It has no considerable rivers.

3 The *climate* is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4 The *population* is composed of Irish, Scotch, English, Acadians, (descendants of the first French settlers). The Protestant religion is professed by the three-fourths of the population and the Catholic religion by the remainder.

5 The principal products are those arising from the gold and the coal mines. The most productive of the latter are those of Pictou, and Sydney in Cape Breton. In the north-west, great attention is paid to the cultivation of fruit-

trees, and on account of the fine orchards, this portion is called "The Garden of Nova Scotia."

6 The chief products are those of agriculture, the fisheries, gold and coal mines, and ship-building, &c. The exports are fish, coal, gold, gypsum, and potatoes, &c. The imports are flour, liquors, silk, wool, cotton, and other wares.

7 *Halifax*, population 29,582, is the capital, its harbor is one of the finest in the world. It is the chief naval station of Great Britain in America, and the terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad. Yarmouth and Pictou are the most important towns.

LESSON XXIV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

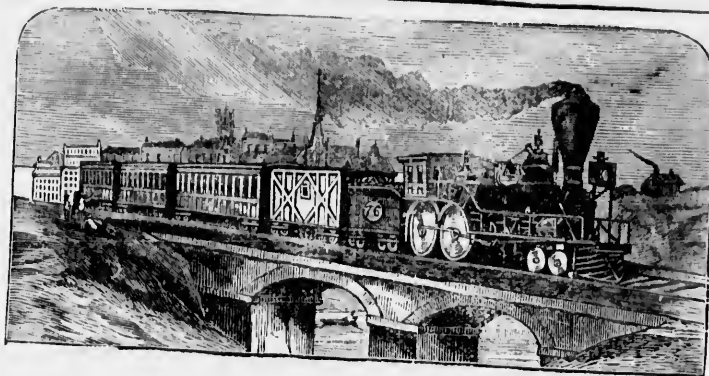
Area, 27,322 sq. m.—*Population*, 285,594.

1 **New Brunswick** lies south-east of the Province of Quebec and is connected with Nova Scotia by the Chignecto Isthmus; it forms a rectangle about 230 miles long and 190 miles wide. It is divided into fifteen counties.

2 The *Surface* is generally undulating. The loftiest mountain are scarcely 2,000 feet high; they are situated in the north-east.

3 Its *climate* is not so cold as that of the Province of Quebec.

4 The St. John is its principal river, it crosses the Province from north to south, and is navigable as far as Fredericton. At the distance of 225 miles from its mouth, it forms a beautiful



perpendicular fall of 80 feet high. It flows into the Bay of Fundy, near the city of St. John.

5 The population is composed nearly like that of Nova Scotia. The Irish are the most numerous. One-third of the population are Roman Catholics.

6 The products are those arising from agriculture, and from the forests. Potatoes are extensively cultivated.

7 Industry is little developed, but domestic and foreign commerce is actively carried on.

8 *Fredericton*, population 6,000; is the capital, it is agreeably situated on the right bank of the River St. John—*St. John*, population including Portland, 41,000, is the most important city of the Province—*Moncton* and *Chatham*, are flourishing towns.

LESSON XXV

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area : 2,134 sq. m.—Population, 94,021

1. **Prince Edward Island** is the smallest Province in the Dominion, but proportionally the most populous. It is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Northumberland.

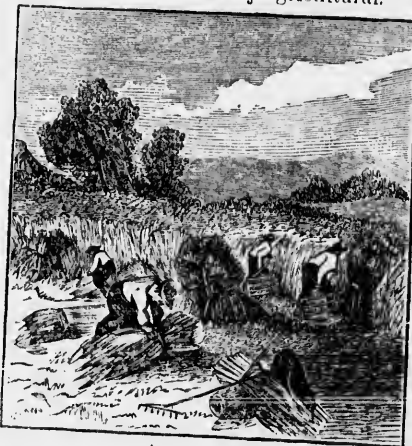
2 The coast is indented with numerous bays, the principal of which are Hillsborough and

Richmond. These penetrate the Island from opposite directions and divide it into three peninsulas.

3 The climate is milder than the adjoining Provinces; the atmosphere is exempt from fogs, and is very healthy.

4. The inhabitants consist of Scotch, Irish, Acadians, and English settlers. Roman Catholics constitute half the population, Protestants the other half.

5. The products are chiefly agricultural.



AGRICULTURE.

6 Its industry consists in farming, fishing, and ship building. The commerce consists in the exportation of the products of the Island, and the importation of merchandise and other articles of domestic use.

7. Charlottetown, population 7,500, is the capital; it is built on a slight elevation near Hillsborough River

LESSON XXVI.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Area : 13,340 sq. m.—Population, 12,000.

1. **Manitoba**, is so called from the lake of the same name which is partly in this Province. It is situated on the Red River, whence it was called Red River Settlement which name it bore until 1870, when it became a Province of the Dominion

2 The surface is level, and covered with

prairie land which is diversified with some groups of trees.

3. The climate is very severe in winter, and the temperature very changeable.

4 It is drained by the Red River, the Assiniboine, and the Saskatchewan. In the north it is watered by the southern extremities of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

5. The population is composed of Metis, generally speaking the French language. The majority profess the Catholic religion.

6 The agricultural capabilities of the soil cannot be surpassed for several productions.

7. **Winnipeg**, population 5,000, is the capital. It is situated at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red River. It is the commercial metropolis of commerce of the North West.—St. Boniface, on the opposite bank of the Red River, is the Archbishop's See.



ST. BONIFACE.

LESSON XXVII

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area : 350,000 sq. m.—Population, about 60,000.

1 **British Columbia**, formerly called New Caledonia, is situated at the western extremity of the Dominion, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. Vancouver Island at the south-west, forms part of the Province

2 This Province is very mountainous; the principal ranges are the Rocky in the east, and the Cascade in the west.

3 The climate is generally agreeable and salubrious. The cold is not so intense as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Winter is comparatively shorter than that of any other country in the same latitude.

4. The Columbia, the Fraser and its chief branche, the Thompson, are the principal *rivers*.

5. The *population* consists of about 8,000 Whites, 1,600 Chinese, 500 Negroes, and 50,000 Indians. The Catholic *religion* prevails.

6. The Gold Mines of this region are very productive. Agricultural pursuits and lumbering are the principal resources of the Province.

7. *Victoria*, population 4,540, is the capital. It is situated at the southern part of Vancouver Island. Its environs are remarkably beautiful.—*New Westminster* is the next in importance, it is situated on the north shore of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria; its site is magnificent and its *climate* incomparable.

LESSON XXVIII.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Area: 2,450,000 sq. m.—*Pop.*: about 80,000.

1. The **North-West Territory** is a vast tract of country lying in the north of the Dominion of Canada, and extending to the Arctic Regions.

2. This country has no remarkable mountains; but it contains many fine lakes, the chief of which are: Great Slave, Great Bear, Athabaska, Winnipeg, and Manitoba.

3. The *climate* is extremely cold and is opposed to all cultivation, except the western part called the *Prairies*, which, being milder, can be easily cultivated. The other parts are useful only for fishing and hunting.

4. The principal rivers are the Mackenzie and its tributaries; the Nelson, the Saskatchewan, and many others.

5. The *population* is composed of the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and a large number of Indians, the most remarkable of whom are the Esquimaux.

6. This Territory belongs to the Dominion since 1870. It is governed by the authorities of Manitoba.

7. Furry animals are very numerous, and the rivers and lakes abound with excellent fish.

LESSON XXIX.

THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Area: 42,000 sq. m.—*Population*: 130,000.

1. The **Island of Newfoundland** is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its coast is indented with a great deal of bays.

2. The *climate* is not so subject to changes as that of the continental provinces; it is a little moist, but salubrious.

3. The *lakes* are estimated to cover one-third of the island; the *rivers* are not considerable.

4. The *population* is composed, in great part, of Irish.—Its government is similar to that of Canada. *Catholics* constitute five-sixths of the population.

5. The quality of the *soil* in the interior, is but little known; potatoes are of an excellent kind.

Coal, gypsum, copper, silver, lead, iron, and other minerals are abundant.

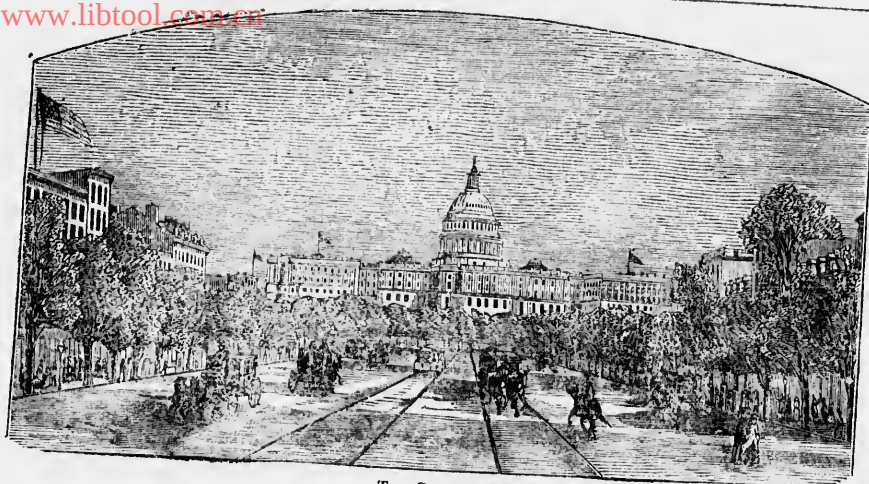
6. The *Banks* of Newfoundland are very remarkable, and cannot be surpassed for fishing, especially for cod.

7. Newfoundland is the only British colony in North America that has refused to enter into the Dominion of Canada.

7. *Heart's Content*, at the east, is the *terminus* of the Trans-atlantic Cable.

9. *St. John's*, population 22,000, is the capital it is situated at the east, on Avalon Peninsula. Its harbor is sheltered by two mountains, and has a very difficult entry.

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THE CAPITOL.

LESSON XXX.

UNITED STATES.

Area : 3,010,000 sq. m.—Pop. • 38,549,500.

1. The **United States** comprise that part of North America bounded by Dominion of Canada on the north, and Mexico on the south, the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west.
2. At the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, the number of States was thirteen ; they now number thirty-seven, eleven Territories, and one Federal District.
3. The *climate* is variable. In the north it is very warm in summer and very cold in winter ; in the middle, temperate.
4. Between the Alleghany and the Sierra Madre Ranges flow the Mississippi and Missouri rivers from north to south. The former has many branches, the principal of which are : the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Kansas, and the Yellow Stone.
5. Four of the great Canadian lakes form part of the boundary between the States and Canada. Lake Michigan lies entirely in the States.
6. The *population* of the United States is composed of different races, each having its character, its aptitudes, its language, and its religion.
7. The Protestant *religion*, divided into several sects, is the most numerous.
8. The English *language* is generally spoken.
9. The *government* of the United States is a Federal Republic of which the chief officer is called the *President*. Each State has its own local government.
10. *Industry* is exercised in all branches of trades and arts.
11. *Commerce* is as considerable as that of any of the commercial countries of Europe, except England. The numerous railroads and canals which are spread over the Union afford great facilities to commerce.
12. The *products* are numerous and valuable. The chief minerals are, gold, silver, quicksilver, iron, coal, copper, lead, lime, gypsum, and salt. All kinds of fruits and cereals are raised : Oranges, pine-apples, bananas, apples, pears etc. ; wheat, corn, cotton, sugar, etc.
13. *Washington*, population 109,200, is the capi-

tal. It is a well built city situated on the Potomac; its principal ornament is the capitol.

14. *New York*, population 943,000, is the largest city in America, and one of the most commercial cities in the world.—*Philadelphia*, 674,000. There are about twelve other cities whose population is more than 100,000.

LESSON XXXI

MEXICO.

Area: 668,000 sq. m.—Pop.: 8,744,000.

1. **Mexico** lies south of the United States, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

2. Mexico is traversed by the Sierra Madre (Mother Range), which forms a plateau so level and extensive that a wheel-carriage can be driven along it without obstacle, for 1400 miles.

3. Between Puebla and the City of Mexico are the volcanoes Popocatepetl and Istaccihualt. The former is more than 17,000 feet high.

4. Its climate is hot and unhealthy on the coast and temperate in the elevated regions.

5. Its population is composed of the descendants of Spaniards (called *creoles*), of Negroes, Indians, and Mestizos.

6. Its government is Republican. The religion, Roman Catholic. This country formerly belonged to Spain; but became independent in 1821. It is in an unsettled condition ever since.

7. Its products are wheat, barley, oats, in the temperate regions; tropical fruits are produced in the hot regions.

8. Industry and Commerce are paralyzed by anarchy, brigandage, and also by want of facilities of communication.

9. *Mexico*, population 205,000, the capital, is situated near Lake Tezcuco, on an elevation of 8,000 ft.

LESSON XXXII.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Area: 213,000 sq. m.—Population: 2,891,500

1. **Central America** connects the two American Continents. It is situated between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other.



SUGAR CANE

2. The States comprised in this country are five viz: *Guatemala*, *San Salvador*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, and *Costa Rica*. They form independent republics having a military form of government. *British Honduras*, or *Belize*, belongs to Great Britain.

3. The Sierra Madre traverses it from one extremity to the other. It has a variety of climates.

4. The Riv. San Juan, north of Costa Rica, connects Lake Nicaragua with the Caribbean Sea.

5. Two-thirds of the population are Indians and Metis; the rest are Whites and Negroes. The religion is Roman Catholic.

6. The products are the same as those of Mexico. Mahogany and logwood are largely exported. The Isthmus of Panama is crossed by a railroad, from Aspinwall to Panama. This is the great thoroughfare for American commerce, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

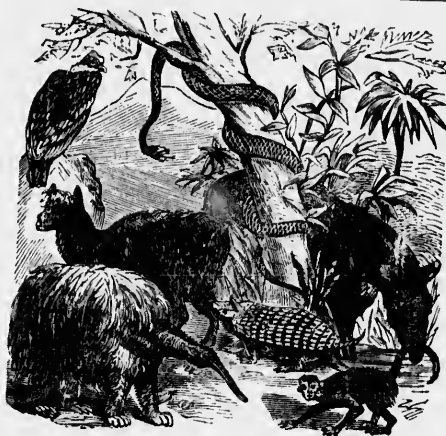
7. *New Guatemala*, population 40,000, near the Pacific coast, is the capital and the most important city of Guatemala. It was frequently destroyed by earthquakes.—The other cities are: *San José*, capital of Costa Rica, population 30,000; *San Salvador*, population 18,000; *Nicaragua*, capital of Nicaragua, population 35,000.

LESSON XXXIII.

WEST INDIES.

Area . 95,000 sq. m.—Population: 4,202,400

1. The **West Indies** include all the Islands in the environs of the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into Greater and Lesser Antilles.
2. The Greater Antilles are *Cuba* and *Porto Rico*, belonging to Spain; *Jamaica* to England, and *Hayti*, which forms two republics. They are mountainous in the interior, and sloping towards the coast.
3. Their *climate* is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but very agreeable in the interior. Hurricanes, or violent storms, sometimes sweep over the land and sea, blowing down trees, destroying houses, and wrecking ships.
4. The *inhabitants* include Europeans and their descendants, Negroes, and mixed races.
5. Their *soil*, generally fertile, produces sugar, coffee, cotton, pine-apples, bananas, and other tropical fruits.
6. The Lesser Antilles are divided into Windward and Leeward Islands; those of the north are called the Windward, those of the south, from Martinique Island, the Leeward. They belong to different nations: England, France, Holland, Denmark and Venezuela.
7. *Havana*, population 206,000, is the capital of Cuba.—*Spanishtown*, population 6,000, capital of Jamaica.—*Port au Prince*, population 21,000, capital of Hayti.—*St. John*, population 18,000, capital of Porto Rico.



ANIMALS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXXIV

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area: 6,552,000 sq. m.—Population: 25,880,000.

1. **South America** is that great division of the Western Continent, which is united to North America by the Isthmus of Panama. It is remarkable for its long and beautiful rivers, high mountains, and vast plains; for the variety of its vegetable products, minerals &c.
2. On the western coast are the Andes which extend from north to south. They contain many high peaks and some active volcanoes.
3. The most remarkable among the many valleys of this part of the world are the region of the *Llanos* or Savannahs (level grassy tracts), which occupies most of the basin of the Orinoco; the *Silvas*, or forest plains, in the lower part of the basin of the Amazon; and *Pampas*, or prairies of the Argentine Confederation.
4. The *population* of South America includes the original Indian tribes, Whites and Negroes. The Whites, who are mostly Spaniards and Portuguese, are the ruling people. The Indians form more than one-half the population.

5. All the *States* of the country are republics except Brazil, which is an empire.

6 The native productions of South America are the potato, vanilla, Indian corn, the cocoa, or chocolate-tree, the Peruvian Bark, and the caoutchouc, or Indian-rubber-tree. South America also produces sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, bananas, and, in general, all the tropical fruits. The chief mineral productions are gold, silver, platina, mercury, copper, iron, lead, tin, coal, salt, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones.

7 The most remarkable animals are the jaguar, a species of tiger; the puma, or American lion; the ant-eater, the lama, the alpaca, &c. Large serpents, called *boa-constrictors* infest the forests. There are also many birds of beautiful plumage.

LESSON XXXV

UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA.

Area 457,000 sq.m.—*Population*: 2,795,000.

1. The *United States of Columbia* (*New Granada*) are situated in the north-west of South America. They are bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

2. The western part is very mountainous; the principal chain is the Andes which traverses it from north to south.

3. On account of the numerous ravines and mountains defiles, traveling is greatly impeded, the only means of conveyance in the mountain region is a kind of basket-chair, carried by the Indians.

4. The *climate* is hot and unhealthy, except on the elevated table-land.

5. This country is *watered* by the *Magdalena*, the *Cauca*, its affluent, and by several branches of the Orinoco and Amazon rivers.

6 The *soil* of the low lands produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and tropical fruits, the elevated regions, grains and fruits of temperate climates.

7 *Bogota*, population 45,000, the capital, is situated near the centre about 8,500 ft. above the

level of the sea. *Carthagena* is the chief seaport and the naval arsenal of the republic.

1° VENEZUELA.

Area: 410,000 sq. m.—*Population*. 1,565,000.

1 *Venezuela* is situated at the east of the United States of Columbia; it consists of vast plains, watered by the *Orinoco* and its branches.

2. Nearly one-third of the country is covered with mountains, the principal of which are the *Parime*, or Eastern Andes, which extend along the south.

3 Its *soil* and *climate* are nearly the same as those of Columbia. All the tropical fruits grow here luxuriantly.

4. The cocoa of Venezuela is the best in the world.

5 *Caracas*, population 47,000, the capital, is situated on an elevated plain. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, but has since been rebuilt. *La Guayra* is the chief seaport.

2° ECUADOR.

Area: 208,000 sq. m.—*Population* 1,040,000.

1. *Ecuador* is situated south of Columbia and north of Peru.

2. It contains some of the most elevated peaks in the Andes, many of which are volcanoes; *Catopaxi* and *Chimborazo* are the most remarkable.

3. Its *climate*, *soil*, and *products* are similar to those of Columbia. The celebrated *Peruvian Bark* from which *Quinine* is made, is found here plentiful.

4. *Quito*, population 76,000, the capital, lies nearly under the Equator, on the slope of the volcano of *Pichincha*, at an elevation of 9,000 ft. above the sea. *Guayaquil* is the chief seaport.

3° GUIANA.

1. *Guiana* is situated south-east of Venezuela, and north of Brazil. Along the coast the land is low, flat, unhealthy, and subject to inundations.

In the south the surface is mountainous, and the climate more healthy. The interior is inhabited by Indians.

2. Guiana is divided into three parts, viz : Dutch Guiana, capital *Paramaribo*, population 22,000 ; British Guiana, capital *Georgetown*, pop 30,000 ; and French Guiana, capital *Cayenne*, population 5,000

3. The soil is exceedingly fertile ; it produces coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, Indian corn, indigo, and tropical fruits.

LESSON XXXVI.

BRAZIL.

Area : 2,724,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 10,045,000.

1. **Brazil** is a large empire in the centre and eastern part of South America.

2. It is noted particularly for its vast plains called *Silvas*, covered with dense forests. The eastern part is traversed by the Brazilian Mountains.

3. Its climate is mild and generally healthy.

4. The Amazon, called the "King of Rivers," and its numerous tributaries fertilize the country.

5. Two-thirds of the population are *Whites* of Portuguese origin ; the remainder includes negroes, mulattoes, and about half a million of uncivilized Indians.

6. The language is a mixture of Portuguese and French. The Roman Catholic religion prevails

7. Its soil, remarkable for its fertility, produces coffee, sugar, manioc, wheat, Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and fruits. Brazil produces more coffee than any other country.

8. On the grassy plains immense herds of horses and horned cattle roam about ; they form one of the principal sources of wealth for the country.

9. There are many mines of gold and silver. Diamonds and rubies are found in greater abundance than in any other part of the world.

10. Manufactories are yet in their infancy, but commerce is very extensive.

11. *Rio Janeiro*, population 420,000, the capital, is the largest city in South America and the

principal seat of foreign trade in the empire.—*Bahia*, the second city in extent, has a fine harbor.



CULTURE OF COFFEE.

LESSON XXXVII.

PERU.

Area : 540,000 sq m.—*Population*, 3,500,000.

1. **Peru** is situated south of Ecuador and west of Brazil and Bolivia.

2. The central region is an elevated table land about 12,000 feet above the level of the sea ; its climate is mild and agreeable.

3. On the coast, which is very sandy, it is uniformly hot, and no rain ever falls, though the dews are very dense and of frequent occurrence ; east of the mountains the rainy season lasts one-half of the year.

4. Peru was the most civilized country of South America, when it was discovered by the Spaniards under Pizarro. In order to extort gold from the Inca (*king*) and his people, Pizarro and his adventurers had recourse to the most unheard of cruelties.

5. Its chief products are cotton, sugar, Indian corn, tobacco, Peruvian bark, and fruits.

Lima, population 121,000, the capital, and largest city, is built on a small river, flowing into the Pacific and about six miles from its mouth. It was destroyed several times by earthquakes. —*Callao*, is the chief seaport.

LESSON XXXVIII.

BOLIVIA.

Area . 480,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,987,000.

1 **Bolivia**, (1) formerly called Upper Peru, is situated between Brazil and Peru.

2 It is mountainous in the west ; in the east are extensive plains ; the centre is a vast and elevated plain, cold, but in certain places very fertile

3 It is watered by the Madeira and its affluents, tributaries of the Amazon

4. The people inhabit the valley of the Andes which is fertile and salubrious.

5. All the grains and fruits of the temperate zone are produced. There were formerly very rich mines of silver, in Bolivia, but little of that precious metal is now found.

Chuquisaca, or *Sucre*, population 24,000, the capital, is built on a *table-land* about 9,500 feet above the level of the sea.—*La Paz*, population 76,000, is the chief city.

LESSON XXXIX.

CHILI.

Area . 260,000 sq m.—*Population*, 2,146,000

1 **Chili** is a long narrow tract of country lying between the Pacific coast and the Andes

2. The *Andes* contain many volcanoes which cause frequent and violent earthquakes that often destroy whole cities.

3 Its *climate* is salubrious and temperate the *soil* is very fertile, except in the north where rain seldom falls.

(1) The name Bolivia was given to this vast country in honor of Bolivar, its deliverer.

4. Its products are hemp, wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, barley, fruits, wine, and oil. Its minerals are gold, silver, iron, copper, tin and mercury

5. Off the coast of Chili are situated the *Juan Fernandez* Islands, on one of which Alexander Selkirk lived for many years, and gave rise to the story of *Robinson Crusoe*

6. *Santiago*, 115,000, the capital, is situated on a very high plain.—*Valparaiso* (vale of Paradise), population 70,000, is the chief seaport on that side of the Pacific.

LESSON XL.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, OR LA PLATA.

Area . 880,000 sq m.—*Population*, 1,737,000.

1. **The Argentine Confederation**, known formerly under the name of *La Plata*, lies south of Bolivia and east of Chili. It is almost entirely covered with plains called *pampas*, which afford pasturage to a multitude of wild horses and cattle. In the north lies the desert of Gran Chaco.

2. Its *climate* is generally healthy and temperate.

3. This country is watered by the *Parana*, the *Paraguay*, and their affluents, and by many other rivers which flow, for the most part, into lakes without outlets.

4 The western part is fertile and produces sugar, cotton, grapes, tobacco, wheat and other grains, but raising cattle is the principal source of wealth.

5. The *commerce* with Chili is very active ; merchandize is carried across the Andes, by means of mules.

6. *Buenos Ayres*, population 200,000, situated on the south-west side of the Rio de la Plata, is the most flourishing city.—*Rosario*, population 20,000, on the Parana, is the capital.

LESSON XLI.

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1° PARAGUAY.

Area : 74,000 sq. m.—Population, 1,337,000.

1 **Paraguay** is a small country situated south of Brazil, its surface rises gradually towards the centre.

5 Its *climate* is mild and healthy, and its *soil* fertile; its chief products are grain, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and *Yerba Mate*, or Paraguay tea. The raising of cattle is the chief pursuit.

Asuncion or *Assumption*, population, 15,000, the capital, lies on the left bank of the Paraguay

2° URUGUAY.

Area : 70,000 sq. m.—Population, 387,000

1 **Uruguay** is the smallest state of South America; it is situated between the Argentine Confederation and the Atlantic Ocean.

2 Its *climate* is temperate and its *soil* fertile. There are several mountain chains in the north

3. It is watered by the Uruguay river and its affluents.

4. The cattle and horses which roam over the plains, form the chief wealth of the inhabitants

5 *Montevideo*, population, 126,000 on the Rio de la Plata, is the capital—*Maldonado*, is the chief seaport.

3° PATAGONIA.

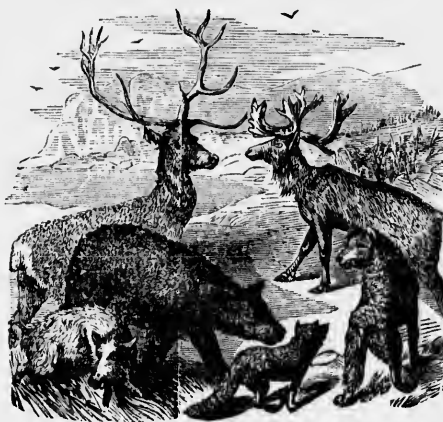
Area : 280,000 sq. m.—Population, 120,000.

1. **Patagonia** is a cold barren region in the southern part of South America; it is inhabited by Indians who live by hunting and fishing

2. South of Patagonia is situated the island of Tierra del Fuego, (*Land of Fire*) so called from its volcanoes, it is separated from the mainland by the strait of *Magellan* (discovered in 1520).

3 South of Tierra del Fuego is Cape Horn, the passage of which is very difficult on account of the winds and currents.

4. East of Patagonia are the Falkland Islands, which belong to England



ANIMALS OF EUROPE.

LESSON XLII.

EUROPE.

Area : 3,764,388 sq. m.—Population, 296,043,000.

1 **Europe**, one of the five great divisions of the Globe, forms a part of the Old World; although it is the smallest of the five great divisions it is comparatively the most populous

2. It is traversed by many mountain chains, the principal of which are the Alps; Mount Blanc, 16,000 feet high, is the culminating point.

3 Its *climate* varies considerably; in the north and east it is cold and severe; in the west and centre, mild and agreeable; below the 45° of latitude, perpetual summer generally prevails

4. Among the many *rivers* which water this part of the world, may be mentioned the *Volga*, the longest river in Europe, the *Rhine*, and the *Danube*

5. *Christianity* prevails throughout Europe, except in Turkey where Mahometanism still exists. The religion of Russia and Greece is the schismatic Greek Catholic. In the north Protestantism prevails, in the south, Catholicity

6. The European governments are principally monarchies ; the most part are mild, but some are very oppressive.

7. Europe possesses a great number of institutions which disseminate education among the people; the arts and sciences are much attended to.

8. In the south the vine is cultivated to a high degree of perfection, and the lemon, orange, olive, fig, and other tropical fruits are produced

All sorts of grain and fruits, for the use of man and beast, are raised in abundance

9. Europe is remarkable for its civilization, commerce, industry, and its magnificent cities which contain numberless works of art and science.

10. The principal cities are London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, etc. They are magnificently built and ornamented



LONDON.

LESSON XLIII.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Area . 122,550 sq. m.—Population, 31,817,000.

This great division including England, Scotland, and Wales, together with Ireland forms what is called "*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*" They are also known as the *British Isles*. Its colonial possessions are found in every quarter of the globe.

1. ENGLAND.

Area . 53,320 sq. m.—Population, 21,487,688.

1 **England** is the most important division of Great Britain ; it is separated from France by the *English Channel*, and from Ireland by *St. George's Channel* and the Irish Sea.

2 In the north and west, the surface is undulating.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid. The principal rivers are the Thames in the east, and the Severn in the west.

4. The Anglican is the established religion, about one-third of the inhabitants are Catholics.

5. Its *soil* is fertile, and agriculture is carried to the highest degree of perfection ; the chief products are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. It is also remarkable for its abundance of useful minerals.

6. England is eminently industrious and commercial ; it is noted for its *commerce*, the number and variety of its manufactures, and for the number of its ships which cover the seas and fill every port.

7. There are few countries, that contain in

proportion as many railroads as England.

8. *London*, on the Thames, population 3,883,000, is the capital and the most densely peopled city of the globe; it contains many superb buildings, the most celebrated are St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

9. The other principal cities are *Liverpool*, population 500,000, the second most commercial city of the world; *Manchester*, population 356,000; *Birmingham*, population 344,000; *Leeds*, population 259,000; *Sheffield*, population 340,000, all manufacturing cities; *Bristol*, population 183,000, is the chief seaport.

2. SCOTLAND.

Area, (comprising the adjacent islands): 31,324 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,358,613.

1 *Scotland*, formerly called *Caledonia*, is situated north of England from which it is separated by the Cheviot Hills; it is divided into two parts, the Highlands in the north, and the Lowlands in the south.

2. The Highlands are cold and mountainous, but they contain many picturesque sites, the Lowlands are level and well cultivated.

3. The principal products are those arising from agriculture; there are several coal and iron mines. Its fisheries are very important.

4. *Edinburgh*, population 197,000, the capital, is remarkable for its castle and ancient royal palace (Holyrood).—*Glasgow*, population 477,000, is the city most important for population and manufactures.—*Dundee*, population 119,000.

3. IRELAND.

Area, about 33,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,402,759.

1 *Ireland*, is an island situated west of England; from its constant verdure it is called the Emerald Isle.

2. Except a few mountains near the coast, Ireland consists of a vast plain covered with prairies and peat-bogs.

3. Its *climate* is very humid, its *soil* is fertile and produces wheat, oats, barley, flax, and the

best of "Potatoes," which last constitute the principal food of the peasantry.

4. A great number of Irish emigrate every year to America. The greater part of the inhabitants are Catholics.

5. *Dublin*, population 246,000, the capital, is built on the *Liffey*, its many magnificent edifices rank among the first of Europe.—*Belfast*, population 174,000, and *Cork*, population 79,000, are the chief seaports.

LESSON XLIV.

DENMARK.

Area: 15,900 sq. m.—*Population*, 1,900,000.

1. *Denmark* consists of the Danish Archipelago and the peninsula of Jutland; it is situated south of Norway and Sweden from which it is separated by a part of the Baltic Sea, which bears the names Skager Rack and Cattagat.

2. Its surface is flat and low and in some places below the level of the sea.

3. Its *climate* is mild and humid, but very healthy. Its *soil* is, in general, very fertile; grain is produced in abundance. Cattle and horses are raised in great numbers.

4. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The Lutheran religion prevails.

5. Its fisheries are very extensive; herring, salmon, mackerel and cod are abundant.

6. Its foreign *commerce* is very active.

7. *Copenhagen*, population 180,000, the capital, is a fine city situated on Zealand Island.

LESSON XLV.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Area of Sweden 170,000 sq. m.—*Pop.* 4,159,000.

—*Area* of Norway 123,000 sq. m.—*Pop.* 1,712,000.

1: *Norway* and *Sweden*, together with Denmark constitute Scandinavia. They form but one kingdom, and occupy a peninsula in the north-west of Europe; they are separated by the Kiolen Mounts.

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2. The *surface* of Norway is mountainous, that of Sweden is level, except in the north. The scenery of the sea coast is grand and imposing.

3. Their *climate* is cold but salubrious. In the north vegetation is very rapid in summer, which lasts only three months.

4. Their *government* is a constitutional monarchy; each country has its own legislature and laws. Protestantism prevails.

5 South of the *Lofoden* Islands is a very dangerous whirlpool much dreaded by mariners.

6. Sweden is remarkable for its iron mines which are said to be the best in the world. The other products are agricultural.

7. *Stockholm*, population 135,000, is the capital, of Sweden.—*Christiania*, population 70,000, capital of Norway.

LESSON XLVI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Area : 2,095,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 68,390,000.

1. **Russia in Europe** occupies the eastern part of Europe and includes almost half the continent.

2. Its *surface* consists of low plains. The principal rivers are the *Volga*, the largest river of Europe, the *Don*, and the *Dnieper*.

3. Russia is separated from Asia by the Ural mountains; in the south the *Caucasus* and the Black Sea separate it from Turkey in Asia.

4. Its *climate*, in the north-east is very rigorous, but in the south it is more temperate. The central part produces wheat, barley, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco. There are several mines of iron, copper and platina. The platina mines of the Ural Mts. are the richest in the world.

5. The *government* is an absolute monarchy. The *religion*, of which the Czar is the head, is the schismatic Greek.

6. *St. Petersburg*, population 667,000, the capital, is a magnificent city; it was founded by Peter the Great.—*Moscow*, population 368,000, the ancient capital, is the most remarkable city; it

was burnt by the inhabitants in 1812 at the approach of Napoleon I.—*Warsaw*, population 255,000, on the *Vistula*, is the capital of Poland.

LESSON XLVII.

FRANCE.

Area : 198,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 36,592,000.

1. **France** is separated from England by the English Channel, from Spain by the Pyrenees, and from Italy by the Alps. In the south and east it is mountainous; the rest forms a part of the great northern plains.



NOTRE-DAME, OF PARIS.

2. The four principal *rivers* of France are the Seine, the Rhone, the Gironde, and the Loire.

3. France, before 1790, was a kingdom but since that time it has successively been a republic, an empire, a kingdom, and is, at the present time (1876) a republic. The French are for the most part Roman Catholics.

4. The *climate* of France is mild and healthy; the *soil* is very fertile; it yields, in abundance, all the fruits and products of the temperate zone; in the south, wine, oil and silk; in the north

wheat and all other grains. There is also a great quantity of *beet-sugar* made.

5. **Paris**, population 1,825,000, the capital, built on the Seine, is one of the finest cities of Europe; it contains many superb churches, magnificent monuments, splendid galleries of art, and libraries, not surpassed by any others in the world. The National Library contains over 700,000 volumes & 80,000 manuscripts.

6. **Lyons**, population 824,000, on the Rhone, is noted for its silk manufactures.—**Marseilles**, pop. 300,000 is the oldest city of France: it was built by the Greeks 600 years before Christ.—**Bordeaux**, pop. 194,000, is famous for its wines.

LESSON XLVIII

BELGIUM.

Area: 11,313 sq. m.—*Population*, 500,000

1. **Belgium** is a small kingdom situated N. E. of France; it is the most densely populated country of Europe in proportion to its size. The coast is very low, the centre undulating and the south mountainous.

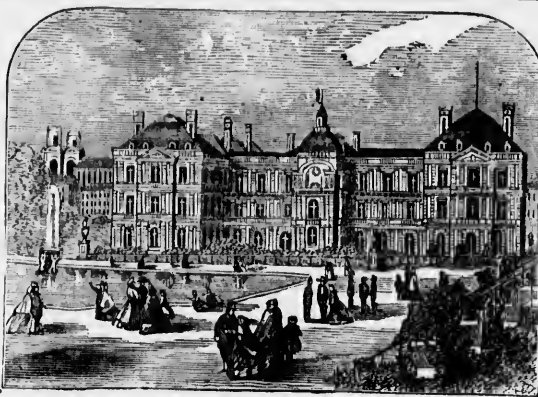
2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. *Catholicity* prevails.

3. Its *climate* is cool and moist. Agriculture is carried to a high degree of perfection; grain, hemp, flax, hops, chicory, clover and tobacco, are raised in abundance. Iron and coal are also found.

4. Among the manufactures, the principal are its lace and carpets, which are known all over the world under the names of Brussels lace and Brussels carpet.

5. Belgium was the theatre of many bloody battles; the most famous is that of *Waterloo*, in 1815, which decided the fate of Napoleon I.

6. **Brussels**, pop. 314,000, is the capital.—**Antwerp**, pop. 127,000.—**Ghent**, pop. 121,000, and **Liege**, pop. 106,000, are the other principal cities.



AMSTERDAM.

LESSON XLIX

HOLLAND.

Area: 13,890 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,700,000.

1. **Holland** is a small kingdom N. of Belgium. The sea-coast is so low that dikes are necessary to prevent a total inundation.

2. The country is watered by the Rhine, and the Meuse, which form a great number of islands at their mouths.

3. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The *Presbyterian religion* prevails, but there is a great number of Catholics and Jews.

4. Its *climate* is humid and disagreeable, its *soil*, naturally sterile, has been rendered fertile by the industry of the inhabitants, the products are the same as those of Belgium.

5. *Foreign commerce*, especially with the East Indies, is very active.

6. **Hague**, pop. 93,000 is the capital.—**Amsterdam**, pop. 282,000, the ancient capital, is the principal city.—**Rotterdam**, pop. 123,000, and **Utrecht**, pop. 61,000, are also fine cities.

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LESSON LI.

GERMANY.

Area: (Prussia included). 210,785 sq m.—
Population, 40,110,000

1 **The German Empire** is a vast country of Central Europe extending from Belgium and the North Sea to Austria. In the north the surface is level, but in the south it is mountainous. About one-third of the surface is covered with forests.

2. This empire is divided into several small states, the principal of which are *Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Saxony*, the king of Prussia is emperor of Germany since 1870.

3 Germany is the birthplace of the protestant religion which predominates in the N of the empire while Catholicity prevails in the south.

4 The principal rivers which water Germany are the Rhine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula,

5. Its climate is generally cold, becoming gradually colder and more humid towards the north. Its soil is fertile and well cultivated, it produces all sorts of grain in abundance. The vine is cultivated in the south, there are also mines of gold, silver, and other metals.

6. Foreign commerce is limited, but internal trade is carried on actively. The highways are good, and railroads are numerous. Instruction is more spread in Germany than in any other country of the globe.

7. The principal cities are, *Hamburg*, pop 225,000, a free city; *Munch*, pop. 171,000, capital of Bavaria; *Dresden*, pop 156,000 capital of Saxony.

LESSON LII

PRUSSIA.

Area: 136,000 sq m.—Population, 24,040,000

1. **Prussia** occupies the central part of Europe, it extends from Russia on the east, to Holland on the west, and from the Baltic on the north, to Austria on the south.

2. It is watered by the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula.

3 Its government is a limited monarchy. The majority of the population are Protestants; but there is a great number of Catholics.

4 Its climate is very agreeable. Its fertile soil produces grain, flax, hemp, tobacco, and beet, which last is cultivated for the manufacture of sugar. Prussia is also noted for its iron and copper mines.

5 *Berlin*, pop. 702,000, the capital, is a magnificent city. The other great cities are *Breslau*, pop 172,000.—*Cologne*, pop. 125,000, possesses the finest ogvale cathedral that exists, and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, pop. 68,000, ancient capital of the empire of Charlemagne.



LESSON LIII.

AUSTRIA.

Area: 240,000 sq m.—Population, 36,000,000

1 **Austria** is an empire of central Europe. it comprises the kingdom of Hungary, the provinces of Bohemia, Galicia, Dalmatia and others. Its surface is mountainous except in Hungary and Bohemia.

2 It is watered by the Danube, and several of its affluents. www.libtool.com.cn

3 The government of Austria is a constitutional monarchy; that of Hungary is administered separately from the rest of the state. The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

4 Its climate is cool and clear in the north, but moist and warm in the plains. Its soil is generally fertile and produces grain, in abundance, wine, silk, and oil are also important articles of commerce. The mines of gold, silver, mercury, iron, and copper are very rich.

5 Vienna, pop 825,000, the capital, is situated on the Danube.—Pesth, pop 202,000, capital of Hungary.—Trieste, pop. 120,000 on the Adriatic Sea is the chief seaport.

LESSON LII

SWITZERLAND.

Area : 15,250 sq. m.—Population, 2,510,000

1 **Switzerland** is situated between Austria and France; it is very mountainous and presents some very sublime and picturesque scenes.

2. The mountains are covered with large fields of ice called *glaciers*; from time to time enormous masses detach themselves, and precipitously fall to the bottom of the valleys, bringing everything with them in their passage, destroying entire villages.

3. The largest expanse of water is Lake Geneva, which is traversed by the Rhone. The north and north-eastern part of the country is watered by the Rhine and its affluent the Aar.

4. Switzerland is a federal republic and divided into a number of free states called *cantons*, the people are industrious and attached to their country.

5. Its climate varies with the elevation. The country, though mountainous, is fertile in many places; it produces the fruits and grains of ordinary temperate climates. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the raising of cattle.

6. Geneva, pop. 49,000, situated on Lake Geneva, is the most remarkable city in the history of the country.—Basle, pop 38,000—Berne, pop. 29,000, is the capital since 1848.

LESSON LIII.

SPAIN.

Area . 177,000 sq. m.—Population, 16,732,000.

1 **Spain**, the most southern part of Europe, is situated south-west of France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. The surface is irregular; the interior consists of vast table-lands and mountains.

2 Its principal rivers are the Ebro, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Tago and the Douro.

3 At the present time (1876), there is no government permanently established. The Spaniards profess the Catholic religion, which was for a long time the only one tolerated in the kingdom; but, at present, all denominations are permitted.

4 Its climate, temperate on the coast, is subject to excessive heat and cold on the table-lands. Its soil is good and fruitful, but agriculture and commerce are much neglected.

5. Madrid pop. 317,000, situated on one of the branches of the Tago, is the most elevated capital of Europe.—Barcelona, pop. 250,000, is the principal commercial port.—Seville, pop. 152,000—Valencia, pop. 146,000, surnamed the Beautiful, are fine cities.—Granada and Cordova are remarkable for their ruins of Moorish art.

LESSON LIV.

PORTUGAL.

Area : 34,500 sq. m.—Population, 3,830,000.

1 **Portugal** is situated west of Spain. The natural features of this country greatly resemble those of Spain.

2 Its government is a constitutional monarchy. The Catholic religion prevails.

3 Its climate is healthful, and its soil fertile.

The productions are similar to those of Spain. The wine of Oporto is one of the chief exports.

4. Portugal was formerly much renowned for its discoveries and trade with India ; but of late years it has greatly fallen.

5. *Lisbon*, pop. 225,000, the capital, is built on the river Tagus, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755.—*Oporto*, pop. 89,000, is the chief commercial port.



CATHEDRAL OF MILAN.

LESSON LVI.

ITALY.

Area : 116,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 26,254,000.

1. **Italy** is situated south of Austria and Switzerland. It consists of a peninsula in the shape of a boot, and lies between the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas.

2. Its surface is greatly diversified ; the Alps occupy the north, and the Apennines traverse it in all its length.

3. The majority of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient Romans, and profess the Catholic religion.

4. Its climate is very fine, but excessively warm. Its soil is generally very productive.

The Plains of Lombardy are the most fertile of Europe. The products of Italy are grains, rice, sugar, olives, grapes, oranges, figs, &c.

5. Italy is remarkable for its fine arts ; music, painting and sculpture have flourished here more than in any other country

6. **Rome**, pop. 240,000, is the capital of the Christian world and the residence of its head, Our Holy-Father the Pope.

7. *Naples*, pop. 419,000, capital of the kingdom of Naples.—*Milan*, pop. 196,000, capital of Lombardy, it has a magnificent cathedral.—*Venice*, pop. 114,000, capital of Venetia, is built on seventy-two small islands ; communications between the different parts of the city is carried on by means of light boats called *gondolas*.

LESSON LVII.

TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE.

1. TURKEY

Area : 203,500 sq m.—*Population*, 16,437,000.

1. **Turkey** is a country south of Europe. It is an undulating region of hills and valleys, traversed by mountain ranges of considerable height.

2. It is watered by the Danube and its affluents.

3. Its government is despotic, the ruler is styled Grand-Seignior or Sultan ; he is also head of the religion which is the Mahomedan.

4. Its climate is very severe in the north ; the south is milder but very variable. Its soil is fertile, particularly in the valley of the Danube, but badly cultivated ; the products are maize and other grains, silk, cotton, rice, grapes, olives, &c.

5. *Constantinople*, pop. 1,075,000, the capital is built on the Bosphorus, or strait which unites the sea of Marmora with the Black Sea.

2^d GREECE.

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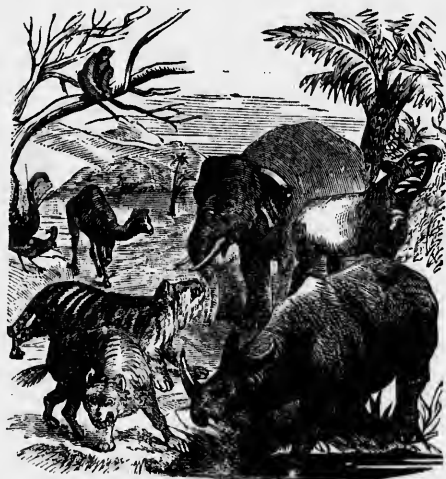
Area : 19,250 sq. m.—Population, 1,349,000.

1. **Greece**, is situated south of Europe ; it consists of two peninsulas separated by the gulf of Lepanto.

2. Its *government* is a constitutional monarchy. The *religion* is the schismatic Greek.

3. Its *climate* is temperate but changeable. Its *soil* is fertile ; it produces grain, fruits, the vine, and olives. Marble of an excellent quality is abundant.

4. *Athens*, pop. 48,000, the capital, is situated near the gulf of Egina ; it is famous for its ruins and in ancient times for its fine arts and literature.



ANIMALS OF ASIA.

LESSON LVII.

ASIA.

Area : 15,196,000 sq. m. — Population, 629,329,000.

1. **Asia**, is the largest of the five divisions of the globe, it is noted for its mountains, its great rivers, its extensive table-lands, plains, and deserts.

2. It is particularly remarkable, as having been the cradle of the human race, and of the Christian Religion.

3. Its *population*, which exceeds half the population of the world, is composed of three classes, viz : The Caucasian, which occupies the west ; the Mongolian and the Malay, which occupy the centre and the east.

4. The people are oppressed by their *governments* which are, for the most part, despotic. Asia is the seat of all religions ; the greater part of the population are idolaters ; many profess Mahometanism. The Catholics are not numerous.

5. Some of the principal animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, camel, and jackal. Among the birds may be mentioned the peacock, pheasant, and crane.

6. Asia, on account of its large extent, possesses almost every sort of climate and a great variety of minerals and vegetable productions ; gold and diamonds are abundant, and on the coast the pearl fisheries are carried on by persons called pearl-divers.

LESSON LVIII.

SIBERIA.

Area : 5,249,000 sq. m.—Population, 8,329,000.

1. **Siberia** occupies all the north of Asia. It consists of a vast dreary plain, and belongs to Russia.

2. In the north the *climate* is extremely cold and the ground freezes to a very great depth ; the valleys, near the south are fertile, but badly cultivated.

3. Gold, silver, and platinum are found in the Altai and the Ural mountains ; but the chief articles of commercial are furs, principally those of the sable and ermine.

4. Siberia is used by Russia, as a place of banishment, for political offences ; it is regarded as a great punishment to be transported thither.

5. *Irkutsk*, population 28,000, in the south, is an agreeable place of residence.—*Tobolsk*, popula-

tion, 17,000, in the west, is the chief commercial emporium

LESSON LIX

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Area : 4,088,000 sq. m.—Pop. 369,000,000

1. **The Chinese Empire** comprises China, Mongolia, Mantchooria, Thibet, and Tartary ; these provinces are little known.

2. The principal mountain chains are the Altai and the Himalaya, containing Mount Everest, the highest point on the globe. The Hoang-Ho and Yang-tse-Kiang are the principal rivers.

3. The government of China is absolute, but possesses a patriarchal character. Buddhism is the dominating religion, while the doctrine of Confucius is followed by the emperor and the learned.

4. Its climate, in the north, is colder than that of Europe in the same latitude ; in the centre it is temperate, and in the south pretty warm. Its soil is well watered, fertile, and highly cultivated.

5. Tea is the chief products. Rice and other grains, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are also raised.

6. Among the curiosities of China, may be mentioned the *Great Wall*, which is 1,500 miles long ; it was built to protect the country from the Tartars

7. *Pekin*, population 1,800,000, the capital, is one of the largest cities of the world.—*Canton*, population 1,000,000 and *Shanghai*, population 200,000 are the chief seaports.

LESSON LX.

JAPAN.

Area : 260,000 sq. m.—Population, 35,000,000.

1. **Japan**, situated east of China, is composed of many islands, the principal of which are Nippon and Yesso.

2. The mountains are elevated and contain many active volcanoes. The rivers are numerous but inconsiderable.



WATER SPOUT.

3. Its government is an absolute monarchy ; the emperor is called *Mikado*. The prevailing religion is Buddhism.

4. Its climate is changeable, and in the north very cold. Its soil is sterile but carefully cultivated ; it produces rice, wheat, barley, tea, cotton, and silk. The camphor and varnish trees are native of Japan

5. The Japanese had no commerce with foreigners previous to the year 1854, but since that time their ports have been free and they have adopted many American and European inventions.

6. *Yedo*, population 2,000,000, the capital, situated on Nippon island, is one of the most populous cities in the world.—*Yokohama* is a new city and depot for the Europeans.

LESSON LXI

INDIA.

Area : of Hindoostan, 1,250,000 sq. m.—Population, 130,000,000.

Area : of Farther India, 920,000 sq. m.—Population, 42,000,000.

1. **India** comprises two large peninsulas south of Asia; Hindoostan and Farther India also called Indo-China and India beyond the Ganges.

2. The principal mountain chains are the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Himalayas. The Ganges, Indus, and Cambodia are the largest rivers.

3. The greater part of India belongs to England. The other petty states are governed by despots. Nearly all the inhabitants are idolaters.

4. Its *climate* is excessively warm, except in the mountain regions, which are temperate. The chief products are rice, cotton, indigo, sugar, silk, &c. Diamonds are found in the mountain defiles.

5. India is noted for the Banyan tree, whose branches grow downwards and take root again, so that one tree may produce a whole forest.

6. *Calcutta*, pop. 616,000, capital of Hindoostan. —*Hue*, pop. 100,000, capital of Cochin China. —*Mandelej*, capital of Birman, and *Bangkok* capital of Cambodia are the chief cities

LESSON LXII.

TURKESTAN, AFGHANISTAN, AND BELOOCHISTAN.

Area: 1,200,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 12,000,000

1. **Turkestan**, or Independent Tartary, is situated W. of China. Most of the inhabitants are hunters or shepherds and lead a wandering life, however, a good number live in the cities. —*Bokhara*, pop. 150,000, and *Samarkand* are the principal cities. The chief manufacture is silk. Commerce is carried on by means of caravans.

2. **Afghanistan** and **Beloochistan** belonged formerly to Persia. The surface of Afghanistan is a succession of mountains, valleys, and high table-lands; while that of Beloochistan consists of rocky and sandy deserts.

3. The raising of cattle constitutes the wealth of the country

4. The *government* of both is despotic. The *religion* is Mohammedanism

Cabul, pop. 60,000, is the capital of Afghanistan and *Kelat*, pop. 15,000, that of Beloochistan.

LESSON LXIII.

PERSIA.

Area: 470,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 9,000,000

1. **Persia** is situated east of Turkey; it is diversified by clusters of hills and chains of mountains, with extensive salt and sandy deserts.

2. A great part of the inhabitants lead wandering lives and live in tents.

3. Its *government* is despotic, the sovereign is styled the *Shah*. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism.

4. In the north, its *climate* is cool and moist; in the centre it is subject to extremes; and in the south hot and unhealthy. Its *soil* is fertile, produces wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, and different sorts of fruits.

5. *Teheran*, pop. 81,000, is the present capital. —*Ispahan* was the ancient capital.

LESSON LXIV.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Area: 663,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 16,400,000.

1. **Turkey in Asia**, formerly *Asia Minor*, is a part of the Ottoman Empire and the most western country in Asia

2. Its *population* is composed of Jews, Greeks, Turks and Arabs

3. Its *government* and *religion* are the same as in Turkey in Europe.

4. This country presents a variety of *climates*. Its *soil* is fertile, but cultivation is neglected, the products are the fruits and grains of temperate climes, cotton, tobacco, and the poppy, or opium plants.

5. *Palestine*, or the Holy-Land, is the country which was the scene of nearly all the events, recorded in the Holy Scripture; *Bethlehem*, where Jesus Christ was born; *Nazareth*, where He lived, and *Jerusalem*, where He was put to death

are found here. The Dead Sea is situated in this country. It is supposed to cover the sites of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

6. *Smyrna*, is the principal port. The ruins of *Babylon* and *Ninive* are of great interest; *Tyre* and *Sidon*, formerly renowned for their commerce, are, at present, only small villages.

LESSON LXV.

ARABIA.

Area: 1,200,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 8,000,000.

1. *Arabia* is a peninsula in south-western Asia; it is noted for its great deserts and its want of permanent rivers. Mount *Sinai* is situated at the head of the Red Sea.

2. The Arabs, descendants of Ishmael, are divided into families, or tribes. The inhabitants of the desert, called Bedouins, lead a roving life and live in tents. The Arabian horses are fine animals, they are treated by their masters as members of the family. Camels are used as beasts of burden.

3. Its *climate* is hot and dry; rain is rarely seen except on the mountains. Its *soil* is fertile on the coast of the Red Sea, but the rest of the country is sterile. The products of Arabia are coffee, dates, indigo, spices, gum arabic, etc.

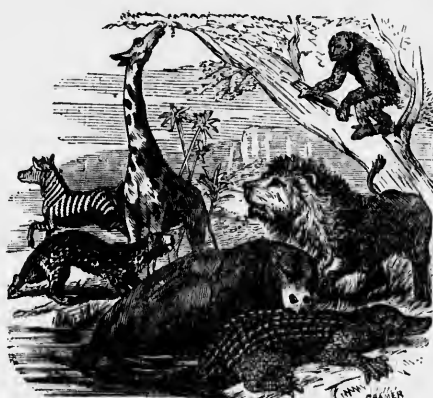
4. *Muscat* is a flourishing city.—*Mecca* is remarkable as having been the birth-place of Mahomet, it is the *holy city* and place of pilgrimage for the Mahommedans.

LESSON LXVI.

AFRICA.

Area: 10,936,000, sq. m.—*Pop.* 75,000,000.

1. *Africa*, is one of the five great divisions of the globe and forms a part of the Old World. It is situated south of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean, and south-west of Asia to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Suez. In the north is the Sahara desert, the largest of the globe.



ANIMALS OF AFRICA.

2. The states of Africa are generally of small extent; the *governments* are despotic. The *religion*, in the north is Mahommetanism, in the other parts idolatry.

3. Owing to its burning *climate*, and its want of bays and navigable rivers, this country has never been wholly explored, and much of the interior is entirely unknown.

4. The north only is inhabited by whites, the other parts are peopled principally by the negroes.

5. Its *soil* is little cultivated, but the natural products are various and luxurious. The principal are ivory, gold dust, found in the rivers, and ostrich feathers.

6. The vegetable productions are the gigantic baobab, teak, acacia, mangrove, ebony, coconut, date, and oil palm.

7. The most remarkable animals are, the lion, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, and elephant. More than sixty species of the antelopes have been discovered in Africa. Serpents are numerous in the forests and crocodiles in the rivers. Insects are exceedingly numerous, many of them, as the ant and locust, are very destructive.

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LESSON LXVIII.
BARBARY.

Area: 532,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 16,221,000.

1. **Barbary** is situated north of Africa bordering on the Atlantic and Mediterranean; it derives its name from the *Berbers*, the original inhabitants of the country, whose descendants still inhabit the Atlas Mounts, which traverse the whole country. The States are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

2. The *Mocrs* inhabit the towns and villages, the Arabs lead a wandering life. Those tribes were, for a long time, the terror of mariners, by their piracies.

3. In the north its *climate* is excellent and the *soil* productive; all the grains and fruits of Europe are cultivated. The leather of Morocco, called *morocco*, is the principal article of trade.

4. The capital of each state bears the same name as the state. *Barca* and *Fizzan* belong to Tripoli. Algeria is a French colony since 1830

LESSON LXVIII.

EGYPT.

Area 180,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 5,214,000.

1. **Egypt** is situated on the Mediterranean in the north of Africa. Its primitive history is given in the Bible.

2. The country is rendered fertile by the annual overflow of the waters of the Nile.

3. Most of the inhabitants are of Arabic descent; the remainder are Copts, Turks, Greeks, Jews, etc.

4. This country subject to Turkey, is governed by a *Pasha*. The prevailing *religion* is Mohammedanism.

5. Its *climate* is extremely warm. Its soil produces rice, gram, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and the mulberry-tree.

6. Egypt is famous for its antiquities, the ruins of which are found at the present day, the principal of which are the pyramids, obelisks,

colossal statues of men and animals, and magnificent temples.

7. *Cairo*, pop. 282,000, the capital, is built on the Nile.—*Alexandria*, pop. 181,000, is the principal commercial town.—*Thebes*, contains many famous ruins.

LESSON LXIX.

NUBIA AND ABYSSINIA.

Area: of Nubia, 320,000 sq. m. — *Population*, 500,000; of Abyssinia 280,000 sq. m.—*Population*, 3,000,000.

1. These two countries are situated south of Egypt and are washed by the Red Sea, and by the Nile and its affluents.

2. Abyssinia is mountainous, but very fertile. Nubia consists of sandy deserts inhabited by Arabs, who rear great number of cattle, including sheep and goats.

3. Their *governments* are despotic.

4. The *climate* of Nubia is hot and dry, but healthy; that of Abyssinia is mild and agreeable. These countries produce barley, cotton, indigo, tobacco, coffee, &c., &c.

6. *Khartoum* is the capital of Nubia.—*Gondar*, that of Abyssinia.

LESSON LXX.

EASTERN AFRICA.

1. This division comprises a strip of country extending about 3,000 miles along the east coast of Africa. Very little is known of the interior of this region; the coast is generally flat, and in some places marshy.

2. The *climate* is hot and unhealthful; the *soil*, fertile.

3. *Berbera*, or the country of the *Somolis*, is S-E of Abyssinia. The capital is *Berbera*.

4. *Zanguebar*, is south of *Berbera*; a great commerce of gold, ivory, and slaves, is carried on; capital *Zanzibar*.

5. *Mozambique*, belongs to Portugal; capital *Mozambique*.

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6. *Caffraria* is inhabited by savage tribes.—*Natal* and parts of *Caffraria* are English colonies.

7. *Madagascar* is a large island S-E. of Africa, separated from *terra firma* or the main-land, by the Mozambique Channel. *Tananarivo*, is the capital. The islanders are called *Malagachers*, or *Malgachers*.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

LESSON LXXI.

1. **Southern Africa** extends to the south of Ethiopia and comprises Cape Colony and many other districts; it is diversified with lofty mountains, elevated plains, and arid tracts of desert.

2. The inhabitants are composed of British settlers, Dutch farmers, Hottentots, and Caffres.

3. *Orange river* bounds it on the N. and the *Snow mountains* traverse it.

4. Its *climate* is temperate and agreeable, its *soil* fertile; the products are cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, etc.

5. Cape Colony belongs to England; it is an important place for the ships in the East India trade.

6. *Cape-Town*, is the capital, the inhabitants are nearly all English or Dutch.

LESSON LXXIII.

WESTERN AFRICA.

1. This region embraces many states, principally Guinea and Senegambia.

2. These countries are remarkable for great fertility and luxuriant vegetation. The greater part of the surface is undulating and mountainous. In Upper Guinea and Senegambia, it is low and swampy, to a considerable distance inland.

3. *Senegambia*, situated east of Scudan, derives its name from its great rivers Senegal and Gambia.

4. The inhabitants are principally Negroes who live in a savage condition under despotic governments. The Europeans are established along the coast.

5. Its *climate* on the coast is hot and unhealthy, especially to strangers; in the interior it is more salubrious.

6. *Guinea* extends from Senegambia to the river Nourse, and is divided into two parts Upper and Lower Guinea. The principal states of Upper Guinea are Ashantee and Dahomey. In lower Guinea are the Portuguese colonies of Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

LESSON LXXIV.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

1. **Soudan** is divided into a vast number of petty states only partially known, but differing widely in magnitude, population, and character. It is a highly fertile region with a diversified surface and a hot *climate*.

2. The inhabitants are principally Negroes, said to be more civilized than those of the West.

3. The *Sahara*, or Great Desert, is a vast table-land, covered with rocks, sand, and salt. Its sterility is due to the almost total absence of rain.

4. In some places the springs form sorts of little isles called *Oasis*; they are cultivated carefully and produce dates and a few other products.

5. Gum-arabic is obtained from the acacia tree; salt, from the mines, and ostrich feathers, are the chief articles of exportation.

6. The southern part has been visited by Dr. Livingstone who represents it to be a fertile plain.

7. The sources of the Nile have been recently discovered on the great *plateau* of Central Africa.

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Lesson LXXV

OCEANICA or OCEANIA.

Oceanica comprises all the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and is generally divided into three parts: *Malaysia*, *Australasia*, *Polynesia*.—

Area: 4,500,000 sq. m.—Population, 25,924,000.



ANIMALS OF OCEANIA.

LESSON LXXVI.

MALAYSIA.

Area: 760,000 sq. m.—Population, 23,000,000.

1. **Malaysia** lies wholly in the Torrid zone and comprises many islands, the principal of which are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, the Philippine Islands, the Moluccas, or Spice Islands.

2. This division was called *Malaysia*, from the fact that the greater number of the inhabitants are Malays.

3. Its *climate* is hot but healthful except on the low coasts. The principal productions are sugar, camphor, pepper, nutmegs, &c.

4. The Banda Islands are given almost exclusively to the cultivation of nutmegs. The chief minerals are diamond, gold, and iron. When

under the influence of opium, the people are very cruel, they sometimes remain in the public ways and kill all they meet.

5. *Batavia*, on the Isle of Java, is the capital of the Dutch possessions.—*Manilla*, in the Philippine, is an important city.

6. The greater part of the inhabitants profess the Catholic religion; a considerable number are still pagans.

LESSON LXXVII.

AUSTRALASIA.

Area: 3,590,000 sq. m.—Population, 2,470,000.

1. **Australasia** comprises Australia, Papua, or New Guinea, New Zealand, and many of the adjacent islands.

2. Australia, on account of its immense size, is often called a continent. A few mountain ranges, of little elevation, line the coast; the interior is not much known and appears to be nothing but a vast sterile plain.

3. The natives belong to the tribes of Oriental negroes; they are very ignorant.

4. Its *climate*, in general, is salubrious, there are very fertile plains on the south and east, but gold mining occupies the traders more than agriculture.

5. The remarkable animals are the orang outang, kangaroo, black swan, lyre-bird, &c.

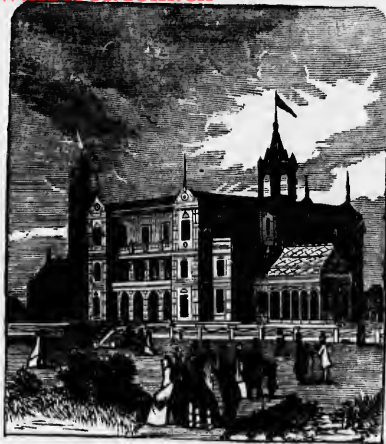
6. *Sydney*, is the capital. *Melbourne*, is the gold region and capital of Victoria district.

7. *Tasmania*, or *Van Diemen's Land*, is an island south of Australia, the inhabitants rear a great number of sheep and other flocks.

8. *New Zealand*, consists of three islands, its surface is mountainous, its *climate*, agreeable, and *soil* fertile. The forests abound in ship-timber.

9. Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand belong to England.

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MELBOURNE.

LESSON LXXVII.

POLYNESIA.

Area : -50,000 sq. m.—Population, 452,000.

1. **Polynesia**, "the region of many islands," comprises all the islands of the Pacific not included in the other two divisions; it is the largest part of Oceania.

2. Many of those islands are the work of little insects that form calcareous lodgings for themselves these are afterwards covered with sand and marine herbs, and in this manner become habitable.

3. The inhabitants of these islands are Malays, and European colonists.

4. The Sandwich Islands form the principal group and are the best known; they are in the line of commerce between North America and China, and are often visited by English and American vessels.

5. The *Society* Islands are remarkable for their beauty and fertility.

6. The *Caroline* Islands are an immense group of which we know very little, it is said their inhabitants are able navigators.

7. The inhabitants of the *Friendly* Islands are mild and affable although ferocious in appearance.

8. The *Marquesas* Islands, belong to France; their natives are said to be more finely formed than any other Polynesians; they are, however, very ferocious.

CLIMATE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The climate of Canada is nearly the same as that of Norway, Sweden and St. Petersburg. Both the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe. The climate of Nova Scotia is extremely temperate, considering its western latitude. In Halifax and the eastern countries the mercury seldom rises in summer above 86° in the shade, and in winter it is not often down to zero. In the interior the winter is about the same, but the summer is considerably warmer. The climate of New Brunswick is subject to great extremes of heat and cold: the thermometer sometimes rising to 100° during the day and falling in the forest during the night of the same day to 50°. Still the climate is exceedingly healthy and favorable to agricultural operations. The climate of Prince Edward Island is much

milder than that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, and is remarkably salubrious. The winter is long and cold, but the summer is eminently fitted for the growth of ordinary cereals. Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country have the same summer temperature as the most favored parts of the St. Lawrence valley. The winter isothermal is that of Quebec. The climate of British Columbia varies according to the locality, owing principally to four causes; viz: greater or less distances from the vicinity of the mountain regions, difference in the nature and the quantity of the vegetable growth, and difference of level. The low portions near the sea and on Vancouver Island have a moderate climate with a general range of from 20° in winter, to 80° in summer.

COMMERCE. (1)

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COMMERCE is the exchange of certain colonial commodities or merchandize. There are two sorts of commerce : *foreign* commerce, which is carried on between countries ; *inland* commerce which is carried on in the same country. (Transit commerce is passage of goods through a state for which they are not destined.)

By *exportation* is meant the natural of manufactured productions that a country furnishes a foreign one, and *importations* is to bring from foreign countries those productions which we have not in our own.

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

COMMERCE BETWEEN CONTINENTS.

Principal objects of exchange between the five continents of the World.

Relative Importance.—EUROPE, notwithstanding its small extent, but including the most active and intelligent population of the globe, produces a quantity of merchandise superior to any other continent, and it is a great source of commercial movement between all the parts of the world.

AMERICA, by its white population of European origin and rich natural productions, holds the second rank.

ASIA, is the third in order, on account of its Chinese and Indian population who are very laborious.

OCEANIA, is the fourth in rank, by its Dutch and English colonies

AFRICA, on account of its unfavorable physical features and its thinly scattered population, barbarous and savage, holds the last rank.

Exchange takes place particularly between

(1) Among the powers of the world, says Mr. Walsh, an honorable place should be given to *commerce* ; and when carried on with fidelity, it is, after religion, one of the best means of civilization. (*Recollections and impressions of voyages.*)

England (*for more than two-thirds*), France, Germany, Belgium, Holland on the one part, and the United States, Canada, China, the Indies and Australia on the other

EXPORTATION. — **Europe** exports to foreign countries :

1° Its *manufactured productions* : cotton, wool, silk textures, ready made clothing, fancy wares, linen, furniture, &c , articles of jewelry : clocks works, musical and drawing instruments, objects of art and science and library requisites.

2° *Alimentary substances* : wines and spirits, refined sugar, flour, preserves, &c., &c.

America exports :

1° Furs, potash, pearlashes, fish, lumber and petroleum oil, from Canada.

2° *Cotton*, corn, *flour*, Indian corn, (1), *tobacco*, corned meat, *gold*, and *petroleum* (2) from the United States.

3° *Silver* from Mexico.

4° Colonial commodities (3), *Sugar* coffee, *cocoa*-nut (4), *India-rubber* (5), *dye-wood* and *cabinet wood* from the Antilles and Brazil.

5° *Wool*, *hides*, dried meats from the Argentine pampas.

6° *Gold*, *copper*, *guano* (6) from Peru and Chili.

1. *Indian corn* is a gramineous plant of America, having large ears, and which forms the principal food in many countries.

2. *Petroleum*, or stone oil, is a substance resembling tar or bitumen , it is extracted particularly from coal bogs.

3. By *colonial commodities* is generally meant the vegetable productions coming from colonies.

4. *Cocoa*, from which chocolate is made, is the bean or grain of the *cocoa-nut* tree.

5. *India-rubber* or *caoutchouc* and *gutta-percha* are substances produced by the dessication of a milky juice extracted from several trees.

6. *Guano* is the excrement of sea birds which is found in considerable quantity on the coast of certain warm countries. It is an excellent manure.

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Asia furnishes :

- 1° Gold, silver, platina (1), diamonds, precious stones (2), and the furs of Siberia (3).
- 2° Tea (4), silk (5), silk-worms' eggs and the silk-goods from China and Japan.
- 3° Cotton (6), dyeing drugs (7), rice (8), spices (9), opium (10), ivory, carved wood, paper and porcelain from China, Japan and India.
- 4° Brass from Japan, pearls (11) from Ceylon, cashmere shawls (12), goats hair and musk (13), from Thibet.
- 5° Coffee (14), gum (15), incense (16), coral (17), from Arabia and Persia.

1. *Platina* is a metal of a dull white, it is rare and precious.

2. The *precious stones* employed in jewelry are : the diamond, topaz, emerald, &c.

3. *Fur bearing animals* live in cold countries, the principal are : the ermine, zibellina, martin, white fox, beaver, &c.

4. The *tea-tree*, is a shrub always green, whose leaves, when infused, give a stimulating beverage, much used in China, England and America.

5. *Silk* is a textile production of the silk-worm, which is a caterpillar of a species of butterfly : this caterpillar feeds on the leaves of the mulberry-tree.

6. *Cotton* is a flaky down which envelopes the seed of the cotton-tree, a herbaceous and arborescent plant found in warm countries.

7. *Dye drugs* or coloring substances, are particularly taken from plants ; indigo leaves, sandal-wood, log-wood, Brazilian-wood and the root of the madder. Cochineal is produced by an insect.

8. *Rice* is the grain of a gramineous plant cultivated in damp soil and in warm countries ; it forms the principal food in China and India.

9. The *spices* are *pepper*, the seed of the pepper-tree ; *nutmegs*, the seed of the nutmeg-tree, *cloves*, the dried buds of the clove-tree ; *cinnamon*, the bark of the cinnamon-tree ; *vanilla*, the cod of the vanilla-tree.

10. *Opium* is a juice extracted from the head of the poppy, it is narcotic.

11. *Pearl* is a substance produced in certain sea shells.

12. *Cashmere shawls*, like the French shawls which rival them, are made with the goats hair of Thibet.

13. *Musk* is an aromatic production furnished by the musk-stag in India.

14. *Coffee* is the stone of the coffee-tree fruit, a shrub cultivated particularly in Brazil and the Indies.

15. *Gum* is the viscous substance which comes from the bark of certain trees.

16. *Incense* is a species of resinous and odoriferous gum.

17. *Red coral* is a calcareous substance produced by small marine animals called polypes. In the warm seas of Oceania a multitude of reefs, sub-marine coral island and islets are likewise formed by polypus.

6° Figs, raisins, carpets from Smyrna, Damascus sword blades, tobacco, olives (18), leeches from Turkey in Asia, sponges (19) from the coast of Syria.

Africa furnishes :

1° Marble, iron, and the early fruits of Algeria.

2° Cocoa-nuts (20) and Madeira wines.

3° Palm-oil (21), earth-nuts (22) from Senegal

4° Ostrich feathers, ivory (23), and dates (24), from Sahara and Soudan.

5° Cotton, corn and gum from Egypt.

6° Wool and hides from Cape Colony.

7° Sugar (25), coffee, and vanilla from the Bourbon and Mauritius Islands

Oceania furnishes :

1° Gold, copper, cattle, wool, and flour from Australia and other English colonies.

2° Colonial commodities : coffee, sugar, indigo, and spices from Java and the Moluccas (*Dutch possessions*) ; pewter from Branca, and cigars from Manilla.

18. The *olive-tree* is a small tree the fruit of which is pulpy, it contains a stone, and gives olive-oil.

19. *Spunge* is a very porous substance, it is produced by small marine animals.

20. *Cocoa-nuts* are large fruits with shells, milky, produced by the palm-cocoa-tree.

21. The *palm* is a tree with a simple straight trunk terminated by a cluster of long leaves, it produces wine, palm-oil, fruits : dates and cocoas.

22. The *earth-nut* is a creeping plant the seeds of which are oily.

23. *Ivory* is the substance of the elephant's tusks

24. *Dates* are the juicy fruit of a kind of palm-tree

25. The *sugar-cane*, a tall kind of reed, is a gramineous plant cultivated in warm countries and in damp soil. It produces a sweet liquor, from which sugar, syrup and rum are made. In Europe sugar is obtained from the beet.

REMARKS.

1. Comparative statistics of the commerce of several American states, taking Canada as the basis, and supposing it to be of \$1,000; we shall have: the United States, 4,500; Mexico 250; Central America, 90; Antilles 1,000; Ecuador, 35; Peru, 250; Bolivia, 50; Chili, 220; La Plata, 250; Paraguay, 20; Uruguay, 80.

2. The production of coffee on the globe is about 5,000,000 bags of 200 pounds each, the half of which is furnished by Brazil; the other countries which produce it, are Java, Ceylon, Hayti, and other Antilles, Mauritius, Bourbon, Arabia, Abyssinia, &c.

3. Production of sugar in 1866.—Cane-sugar: Cuba, 1,000 millions of pounds; English Antilles, 360 m.; French Antilles and Bourbon, 260 m.; Java, 260 m.; Brazil, 240 m.; United States and others, 400 m.—Beet sugar: France, 360 m.; Germany, 360 m.; Austria, 120 m.; Belgium, 50

m.; others, 200 m.—Total, about 4,000,000 pounds of which Cuba alone produces one-fourth. Canada produces 18,000,000 of pounds of maple sugar.

4. Tea.—China exports 160,000,000 pounds of tea, which it sells about 10 cents per pound, and which is sold at London 40 cents. The English consume one-half of it, the Americans one-fourth, and the other fourth by the rest of Europe.

5. Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco is supposed to be four billions of pounds produced by five millions of acres of land; the United States, Manilla, Havana, Turkey and Persia give the best. More than \$800,000,000 are expended in narcotic, in the word tobacco, opium, betel, &c.

6. Annual production of gold.—California furnishes 100 millions dollars, Australia, 60 m., the Ural and Altai mountains, 16 m., Mexico, 4 m.; Andes, 4 m.; British Columbia, 4 m., Africa, 2½ m.—Total about 200 millions of dollars.

POPULATION of the principal CITIES of the DOMINION OF CANADA, in 1871

Montreal, Qc.....	107,225	Peterborough, Ont.....	4,611
Quebec, Qc.....	59,699	Cobourg, Ont.....	4,442
Toronto, Ont.....	56,092	Darmouth, N-E.....	4,400
Halifax, N-E.....	29,582	Stratford, Ont.....	4,313
St-Jean, N-B.....	28,805	Lindsay, Ont.....	4,049
Hamilton, Ont.....	26,716	Ingersoll, Ont.....	4,022
Ottawa, Ont.....	21,545	St-Hyacinthe, Qc.....	4,000
London, Ont.....	15,826	Woodstock, Ont.....	4,000
Kingston, Ont.....	12,407	Goderich, Ont.....	4,000
Brantford, Ont.....	8,107	Barrie, Ont.....	3,398
Ste-Catherine, Ont.....	7,864	Owen Sound, Ont.....	3,369
Three Rivers, Qc.....	7,570	Yarmouth, N-E.....	3,300
Belleville, Ont.....	7,305	Pictou, N-E.....	3,200
Guelph, Ont.....	6,878	Oshawa, Ont.....	3,185
Lévis, Qc.....	6,691	Dundas, Ont.....	3,135
Fredericton, N-B.....	6,006	St-Mary's, Ont.....	3,120
Chatham, Ont.....	5,873	Bowmanville, Ont.....	3,034
Sorel, Qc.....	5,636	St-Jean Dorchester, Qc.....	3,022
Port Hope, Ont.....	5,114	Joliette, Qc.....	3,000
Brookville, Ont.....	5,102	Sidney, N-E.....	3,000
Hull, Qc.....	5,000	Liverpool, N-E.....	3,000
Moncton, Ont.....	4,900	Chatham, N-B.....	3,000
Sherbrooke, Qc.....	4,500		

GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS USED IN THIS WORK.

Ah represents the sound of a in far; ay, of a in fate; à, that of a in fat; è, of e in met; i, of i in pine; l, of l in pin, ò, of o in mode; ù, of u in pure; ù, of u in tun.

A.

Abyssinia (ah-is-sin'e-ah).
Adriatic (ad-re-at'ik).
Afghanistan (af-f-gahn-is-tahn').
Africa (af-re-kah).
Alabama (àl-à-bah'mah).
Albany (awl'bà-ne).
Alexandria (àl-ex-an'dre-ah).
Algeria (àl-jè-re-ah).
Algiers (ahl-jèerz).
Alleghany (àl-le-gay'ne).
Alps (àlps).
Altai (ahl-ti').
Alton (awl'tùn).
Amazon (am'ah-zùn).
America (à-mèr'e-kah).
Americus Vesputius (ah-mèr'e-kus ves-poo she-usl).
Am'ster-dam.

Andes (an'diz).
Anglosea (ang'g'l-se).
Angola (ang-go'lah).
Annapolis.
Antarctic.
Antilles (ahn-teel').
Antwerp.
Apennines (ap'en-ninze).
Arabia (à-ray'be-ah).
Archipelago (ar-ke-pel'à-go).
Arctic.
Argentine (ar'jen-teen) Confederation.
Arizona (àr-e-zo'nah).
Arkansas.
Ashantee (ahsh-ahn-tè').
Asia (ay'she-ah).
Aspinwall.
Athens (ath'enze).
Atlanta (at-lan tah).
Atlantic.
Atlas.
Augusta (aw-gus'tah).
Austin (aws'tin).
Australasia (aws-tral-ay'she-ah).
Australia (aws-tray'le-ah).
Austria (aws'tre-ah).

B.

Babylon (bah'e-lùn).
Bahama (bah-hay'mah).
Belize (bà-leer').
Baldmore (bawl'te.more).
Bangor (bang gor).
Barbary (bar ber-e).
Barca (bar'kah).
Batavia (bà-tay've-ah).

Baton Rouge (bat un-roozh').
Bavaria (bà-vay're-ah).
Behring (ber'ing).
Beled-el-Jerid (ba-led'el-jè-reed').
Bel-fast'.
Belgium (bel'je-um).
Beloochistan (bel-oo'chis-tahn').
Benguela (ben-gay'lah).
Berbera.
Berbers.
Berlin.
Bern (bern).
Bethlehem.
Birmingham (bir'ming-àm).
Bohemia (bo-hè-me-ah).
Bokhara (bo-kah rah).
Bolivar (bo-le var).
Bolivia (bo-liv'e-ah).
Bordeaux (bor-dò').
Borneo.
Bornou (bor-noo').
Boston.
Bràzil'.
Bridgeport.
Bristol.
Brownsville (brownz'vil).
Brussels (brus aelz').
Buddhism (bood izm).
Buenos Ayres (bo'nos ay'riz).
Burlington.

C.

Cabul (kah-bool').
Caffraria (kaf-fray're-ah).
Cagliari (kahl'yah-re).
Cairo (ki'ro).
Calcutta (kàl-kut tah).
Caledonia (kàl-e-dò-ne-ah).
California (kàl-e-for-ne-ah).
Callao (kahl-yah-o).
Cambridge (kame'brij).
Canada (kan'à-dah).
Cancer.
Candia (kan'de-ah).
Canton.
Cape Breton (kape brit'tm).
Cape Horn.
Cape May.
Capri-corn.
Caribbean (kàr-rib-be'an).
Cascade.
Cattagat (kat'te-gat').
Caucasian (kaw-kay'she am).
Celebes (sel'e-bes).
Ceylon (se'lon, or se-lòwn).
Champlain (sham-plane').

Charlotte (shar'lot) Town.
Chesapeake (ches'à-peck).
Chicago (she-kaw'go).
Chili (chil'le).
China (chi'nah).
Cincinnati (sin-sin-nat te).
Cleveland (kleev'land).
Columbia (ko-lum be-ah).
Concord (kong kùrd).
Congo (kong go).
Connecticut (kon-nect'e-kut).
Constantinople (kon-stan-te-no'pl').
Copenhagen (ko-pen-hay'ghen).
Cordova (kor'do-vah).
Cork.
Corsica (kor'se-kah).
Cotopaxi (ko-to-pax'e).
Crimea (krime-ah).
Cuba (ku'bah).
Cumberland.
Czar (zar).

D.

Dahomey (dah-ho'may).
Dakota (da-ko'tah).
Dalmatia (dàl-may'she-ah).
Danube (dan'yoo'b).
Darfur (dar-foor').
Delaware (del'à-wire).
Denmark.
De-troit'.
Dnieper (ne'per).
Dominica (dom-e-ne'kah).
Don.
Dublin.
Dundee'.

E.

Ecuador (ek-wah-dore').
Edinburgh (ed'in-bùr-rùh).
Egina (e-j'i nah).
Egypt (e'jipt).
Elba (el'bah).
England (ing'gland).
Equator (e-kway'tor).
Erie (e're).
Erin.
Esquimaux (es'ke-mo, or es'ke-moze).
Ethiopia (e-the-o'pe-ah).
Etna (et'nah).
Europe (yoo'rùp).

F.

Falkland (faw'kland).

Fezzan (fex-sahn'),
Flores.
Frankfort (frank'fört).
Friendly (frend'le) Islands.
Frigid (frid'id) Zone.

G.

Galicja (gal-ish'e-ah).
Galveston (gal'ves-tün).
Geneva (jen-e'vah).
Genoa (jen-o-ah).
Georgia (jor'je-ah).
Germany (jer mah-ne).
Gibraltar (je-braw'l'ter).
Glasgow (glas'go).
Gondar.
Grampian (gram'pe-an).
Granada (grah-nah'dah).
Great Britain (brit'tün).
Greece (grees).
Greenwich (grin'ij).
Guatemala (gaw-to-mah'lah, or gwash-tay-mah'lah).
Guayaquil (gwi-ah-keel').

H.

Hague (haig).
Halifax (hal'e-fax).
Han'over.
Hartford.
Havana (hà-van'ah).
Hayti (hay'te).
Himalaya (him-aw'le-ah or him-ah'li-ah).
Hindoostan (hrn-doo-stan').
Honduras (hon-doo'-rahs).
Honolulu (hon-o-loo'loo).
Hot'ten-tots.
Hungary (hung'gà-re).
Huron (hu'rün).

I.

Ice'land.
Idaho (i'dà-ho).
Illinois (il-lin-oyz', or il-lin-oy').
Indiana (in-de-an'ah).
In'di-an-ap'o-lis.
Ionian (i-o-ne-an).
Iowa (i'o-wah).
Ireland.
Irkoutsik (ir-kootsk').
Ish'ma-el.
Ispahan (is-pà-hahn').
Italy (it'à-lo).

J.

Jaguar (jag-yoo-ar').
Jamaica (jà-may'kah).
Japan (jah-pan').

Java (jah'vah).
Jerusalem (je-roo'sà-lem).
Josso (yes'so).
Ju'an Fer-nan'dez.

K.

Kamtschatka (kahn-chah't'kah).
Kansas (kan'zas).
Kelat (ke-lah't').
Ken-ne-bee'.
Kentucky (ken-tuk'e).
Khan (kawn, or kan).
Kartoom (kar-toom').
Kings'ton.
Kiolen (ke-o'len).
Kurile (koo'r'il).

L.

Labrador (lab-rà-dore').
Lama (lay'mah).
Lap'land.
La Plata (lah plah'tah).
Lawrence (law'rens).
Le-pan'to.
Lew Chew (loo-choo').
Liberia (li-be're-ah).
Liffey (lif'fe).
Lima (le'mah).
Lipari (lip'ah-re).
Lisbon (liz'bün).
Liv'er-pool.
Lo-f'o-den.
London (lun'dün).
Louisville (loo'is-vil).
Lyons (li'ünz).

M.

Madagascar (mad'à-gas'kar.).
Madison (mad'e-sün).
Madrid (mah-drid').
Magellan (mah-jel'ian).
Maine (mane).
Majorca (mah-jor'kah).
Malay (mà-lay').
Malaysia (mah-lay'she-ah).
Malta (mawl'tah).
Man'ches-ter.
Manilla (mà-nil'lah).
Marmora (mar'mo-rah).
Marquesas (mar-kay'sahs).
Massachusetts (mas-sà-choo'sets).
Mecca (mek'kah).
Medina (me-de-nah).
Mediterranean (med-e-ter-ray'ne-an).
Melbourne (mel'burn).
Memphis (mem'fis).
Mexico (mex'e-ko).
Michigan (mish'e-gan).
Mil'an.
Milwaukee (milwaw'ke).
Minnesota (min'ne-so'tah).

Minorea (min-or'kah).
Mississippi (mis-sis-sip'pe).
Missouri (mis-soo're).
Modena (mod'en-ah).
Mo-ham'med-an.
Mongolia (mon-go'le-ah).
Mont Blanc (müng-blöng').
Montevideo (mon-te-vid'e-o).
Montpelier (mont-peel'yer).
Montreal (mon-tro-awl').
Morocco (mo-rok'ko).
Moscow (mos'ko).
Mount Hope.
Mozambique (mo-zam-beek').

N.

Nankin (nahn-kin').
Naples (nay'plz).
Neth'er-lands.
Neuse (nuce).
New Brunswick (nü-brunz'wik).
Newfoundland (nü-fund-land).
New Guinea (nü-ghin'ne).
New Hampshire (nü-hamp'shir).
New Ha'ven.
New Jersey (nü-jer'ze).
New Loudon (nü-lun'dün).
New Mexico (nü-mex'e-ko).
New Orleans (nü-or'le-ünz).
New York.
New Zealand (nü-ze'land).
Niagara (ni-ag'à-rah).
Nin'e-veh.
Nippon (nif-on').
Norfolk (nor'fok).
North'ampt'on.
Nor'way.
Norwich (nor'rij, or nor'witch).
Nova Scotia (no'vah sko'sh-ah).
Nubia (noo'be-ah).

O.

Oases (o'à-sez, or o-ay'seez).
Oceanica (o-she-an'e-kah).
Ontario (on-tay're-o).
O-por'to.
Oregon (ör'e-gün).
Ottawa (ot'tà-way).

P.

Pacific (pà-sif'ik).
Pagan (pay'gan).
Palestine (pà'es-tine).
Pampas (pahm'pahs).
Panama (pahm-ah-mah').
Paraguay (pah-rah-gwi').
Parana (pah-rah-nah').
Paris (pà'ris).
Parma (par'mah).
Patagonia (patà-go'ne-ah).
Pe'kin'.

Pembina (pem'be-nal).
Persia (per'she-ah).
Peru (pe-roo').
Pesth (pest).
Philippine (fil'ip-pin).
Po.
Polynesia (pol-e-ne'she).
Popocatepetl (po-po-ketl).
Port au Prince (pört-ä-ün).
Pört'land.
Porto Rico (por'to re').
Portsmouth (pörs'tm).
Portugal (pört'ü-gal).
Po-to'mac.
Prague (praig).
Prince Edward.
Prov'l-dence.
Prussia. (prüsh'yah).
Puebla (pweb'lah).
Pyrenees (plr'en-eez).

Q.

Quebec (kwe-bek').
Quito (ke'to).

R.

Racine (rahs-seen').
Rhine (rine).
Rhode Island (rode i'la).
Rio de la Plata (re'o d'la).
Rio Janeiro (ri'o jà-ne-ri).
Rome.
Rot'ter-dam.
Russia (rüş'yah).

S.

Sacramento (sak-rà-men).
Sahara (sah-bah'rah, or sah'rah).
St. Anthony (sent an'to).
St. Domingo (sent do-ming).
St. John (sent-jon').
St. Lawrence (sent law'rens).
St. Louis (sent loo'is).
St. Paul (sent paw'l').
St. Petersburg (sent pe'ters-burg).
Salem (say'lem).
San Fran-cis'co.
San Salvador (sahn sah-lav'or).

Pembina (pem'be-nah).
Persia (per'she-ah).
Peru (pe-roo').
Pesth (pest).
Philippine (fil'ip-pin).
Po.
Polynesia (pol-e-ne'she-ah).
Popocatepetl (po-po-kah-tay-pet'l').
Port au Prince (pört-o-prinss').
Pört'land.
Porto Rico (por'to re'ko).
Portsmouth (pörs'müth).
Portugal (pör'tû-gal).
Po-to'mac.
Prague (praig).
Prince Ed'ward.
Prov'l-dence.
Prussia. (prüsh'yah).
Puebla (pweb'läh).
Pyrenees (pir'en-eez).

Q.

Quebec (kwe-bek').
Quito (ke'to).

R.

Racine (rahs-seen').
Rhine (rine).
Rhode Island (rode i'land).
Rio de la Plata (re'o day lah plah'tah).
Rio Janeiro (ri'o jä-ne-ro).
Rome.
Rot'ter-dam.
Russia (rüş'yah).

S.

Sacramento (sak-rä-men'to).
Sahara (sah-hah'rah, or sah'hah-rah).
St. Anthony (sent an'to-ne).
St. Domingo (sent do-ming'go).
St. John (sent-jon').
St. Lawrence (sent law'renss).
St. Louis (sent loo'is).
St. Paul (sent-pawl').
St. Petersourg (sent pe'terz-burg).
Salem (say'lem).
San Fran-cis'co.
San Salvador (sahn sahl-vah-dore).

Sand'wich Is'lands.
Santa Fe (sahn'tah fay).
Santiago (sahn-te-ah'go).
Sardinia (sar-din'e-ah).
Saxony (sax'un-e).
Scandinavia (skan-do-nay've-ah).
Scotland (skot'land).
Seb-as-to'pol.
Seine (sayn).
Senegal (sen-e-gawl').
Senegambia (sen-e-gam'be-ah).
Shanghai (shang-hi').
Siberia (si-be're-ah).
Sicily (sis'il-e).
Si'don.
Sierra Leone (se-ër'rah le-o'ne).
Sierra Madre (se-ër'rah mah'dray).
Sierra Nevada (se-ër'rah nay-vah'dah).
Sinai (sinay, or si'nay-i).
Skager Rack (skah-gher-rahk').
Smyrna (smir'nah).
Society (so-si'o-te) Islands.
Sod'om.
Somaules (so-maw'leez).
Soudan (soo-dahn').
Spain.
Span'ish-town.
Spice Isl'ands.
Spree (spray).
Spridgheld (spring'feeld).
Stock'holm.
Suez (soo'ez).
Sumatra (soo-mah'trah).
Swe'den.
Swit'zer-land.
Sydney (sid'ne).

T.

Tagus (tay'gus).
Taillahassee (täl-lä-hass'e).
Tanarivou (tah-nah-nah-re-voo').
Tartary (tar'tah-re).
Tasmania (taz-may'ne-ah).
Tchad (chahd).
Teheran (tèh-her-ahn).
Torra del Fuego (tèr'rah del foo-e'go).
Tox-as.
Thames (temz).
Thibet (tib'et).
Tobolsk (to-bolsk').

To-le'do.
To-ron'to.
Tor'rid Zone.
Trinidad (trin-e-lad').
Tripoli (trip'o-le).
Tunis (too'niss).
Turin (too'rin).
Turkestan (toor-kes-tahn').
Turkey (tur'ke).
Tuscany (tus'kah-ne).
Tyre (tiro).

U.

U-n'ited States.
Ural (yoo'ral).
Uruguay (oo-roo-gwi').
Utah (yoo'taw).

V.

Valparaiso (vahl-pah-ri'so).
Venice (ven'iss).
Ver-mont'.
Vesuvius (ve-soo've-us).
Victoria (vik-to're-ah).
Vienna (ve-en'nah).
Vincennes (vin-senz').
Volga (vol'gah).

W.

Wales (wailz).
Wash'ing-ton.
Waterloo (waw-ter-loo').
West Indies (west in'deez).
Windsor (win'zor).
Wis-con'sin.
Worcester (wöö's'ter).
Wurtemberg (wur'tem-berg).

Y.

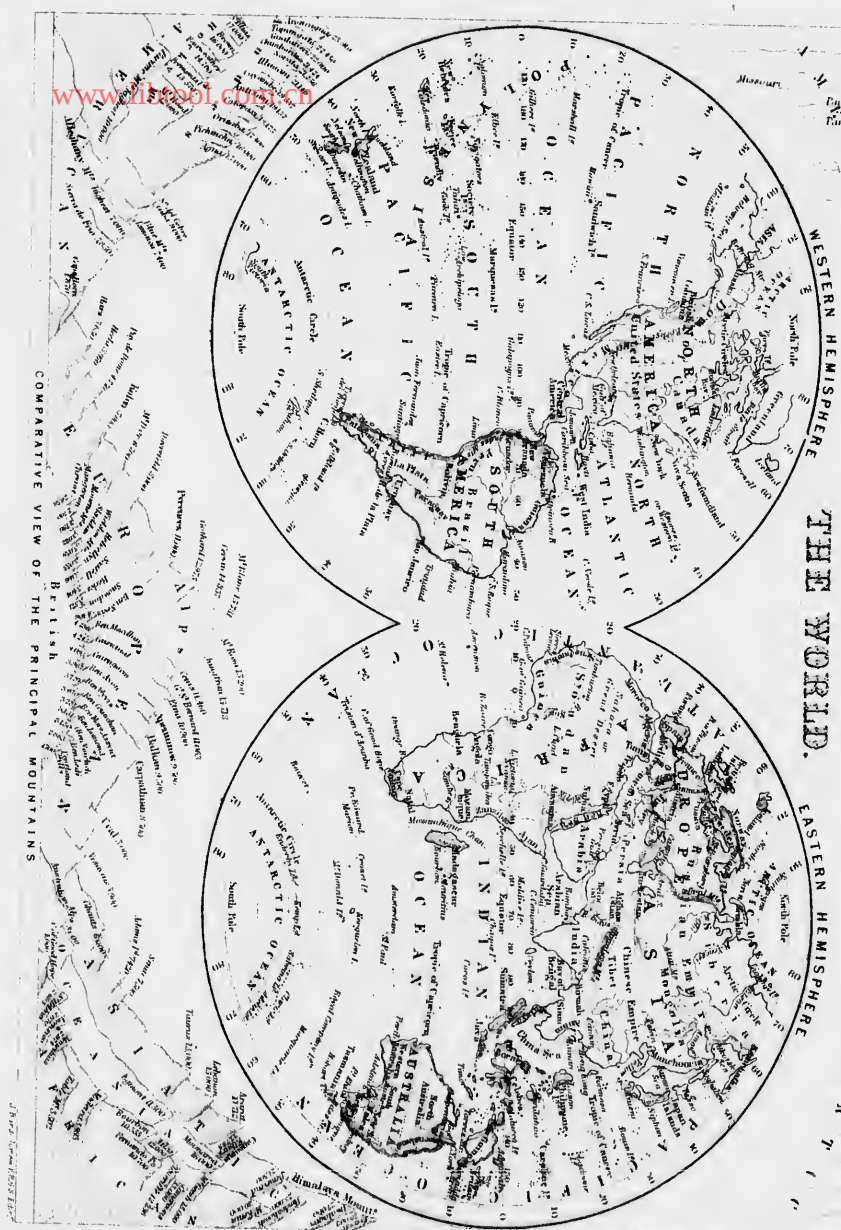
Yed'o.
Yucatan (yoo-kah-tahn').

Z.

Zanguebar (zang-gay-bar')
Zanzibar (zahn-ze-bar').
Zealand (ze'land).
Zoolu (zoo'loo).

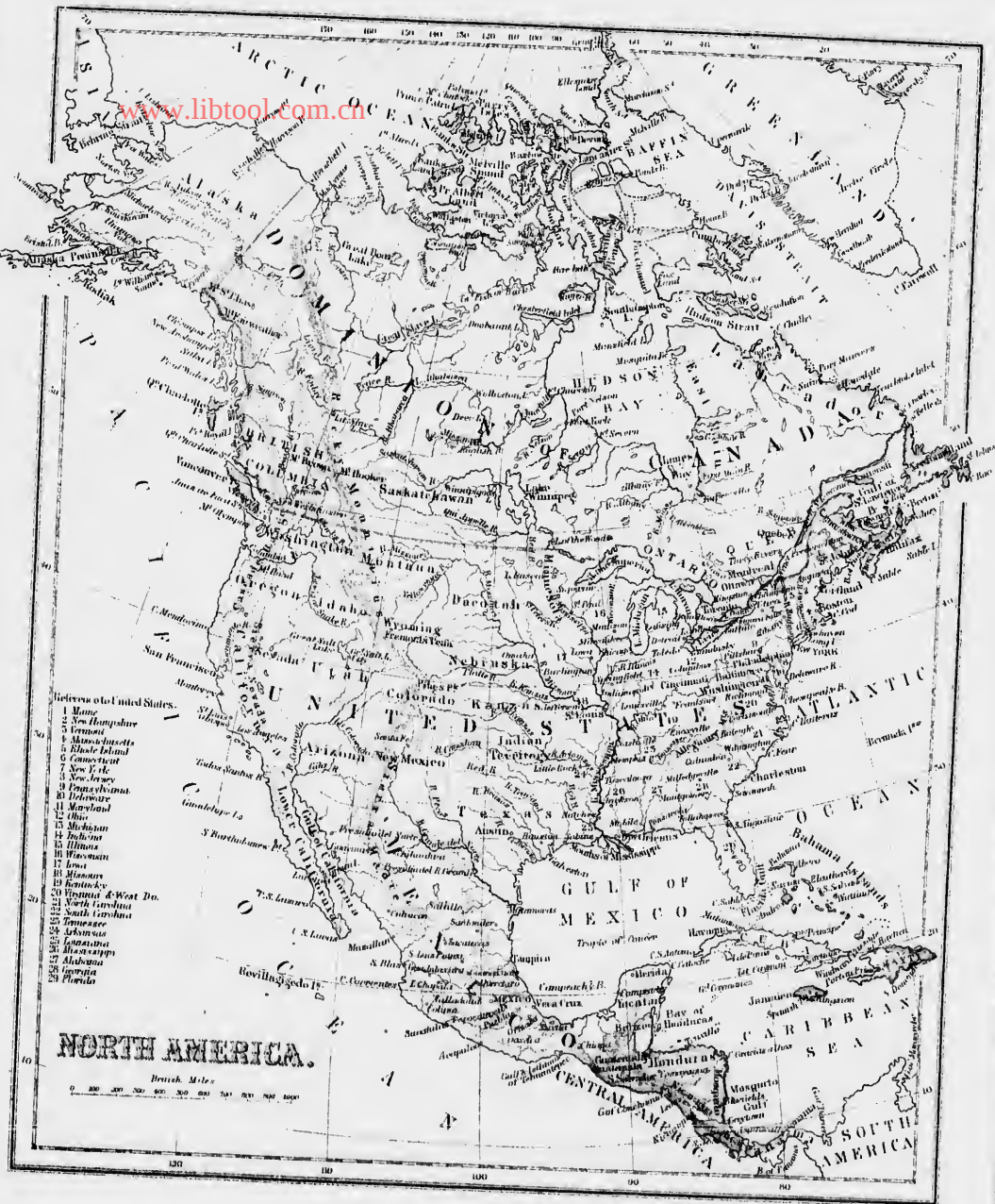
EXERCISES ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.—(Map No. 1.)

1. What does this map represent ?
2. Point out the Eastern Hemisphere.
3. Point out the Western Hemisphere.
4. —The North Pole.—South Pole.
5. Point out the Tropic of Cancer.—That of Capricorn.
6. Point out the Torrid Zone.—Temperate Zone.
7. —The Frigid Zone.
8. Point out the meridians or circles of longitude.
9. Point out the parallels of latitude.
10. Point out the Equator.—The first meridian.
11. Point out islands.—Peninsulas
12. Point out the Old World.—The New World.
13. Where is the North on the map ?—The South ?—The West ?
14. Point out North America.—South America.
15. Point out Europe.—Asia.—Africa.—Oceania.
16. Which of these countries extends farthest North ? *As.*
17. —Farthest South ? *Ar.*—Farthest East ? *As.*
18. What division south of Europe ? *As.*
19. What division south ? *Ar.*
20. Point out Australia.
21. Point out British America.
22. Point out the United States.—Mexico.
23. What ocean lies between America and Europe ? *At.*
24. —Between America and Asia ? *Pc.*
25. What ocean north of Europe and Asia ? *Ar.*
26. —South of South America ? *An.*
27. What ocean south of Asia ? *Ind.*
28. Point out the principal bay in North America. *Hu.*
29. Point out the principal gulf of North America. *Mo.*
30. What sea between Europe and Africa ? *Md.*
31. What sea between Russia and Sweden ? *Bc.*
32. What two seas in the south-eastern part of Europe ? *Rh., Cn.*
33. What seas east of Asia ? *Ind., Yo.*
34. —South-east of Asia ? *Ca.*
35. What sea between Asia and Africa ? *Rd.*
36. What sea and gulf south of Asia ? *An., Bl.*
37. What gulf south-west of Africa ? *Ca.*
38. What strait between Asia and America ? *Bg.*
39. What channel between Africa and Madagascar Island ? *Mc.*
40. What large island in the eastern part of North America ? *Nd.*
41. Which are the two largest islands of the West Indies ? *Ca., Hi.*
42. What cluster of islands west of Europe ? *B-I.*
43. —East of Asia ? *Ind.*
44. Which are the three largest islands south-east of Asia ? *Sa., Bo., N.G.*
45. Point out New Zealand. (40).
46. Point out Friendly Islands. (20).
47. Point out New Caledonia.—New Hebrides.
48. —Solomon Islands (10).—Navigators.—Society.
49. Marquesas (10).—Sandwich (20n).
50. What isthmus unites North with South America ? *Pa.*
51. What cape on the south-western part of North America ? *S-L.*
52. What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland ? *R.*
53. What cape on the western coast of South America ? *Bo.*—Eastern coast ? *S-R.*
54. What capes west of Africa ? *Ye., Ps.*
55. —East ? *Gi.*—South ? *G-H.*
56. What cape north of Europe ? *Md.*
57. —South of Asia ? *Cn.*
58. What mountains in the western part of North America ? *Ry.*—Of South America ? *As.*
59. What mountains between Europe and Asia ? *Ul.*
60. Point out the Himalaya mountains, in Asia.

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS

of the world. The world is a big place.



EXERCISES ON NORTH AMERICA.—(Map No. 2).

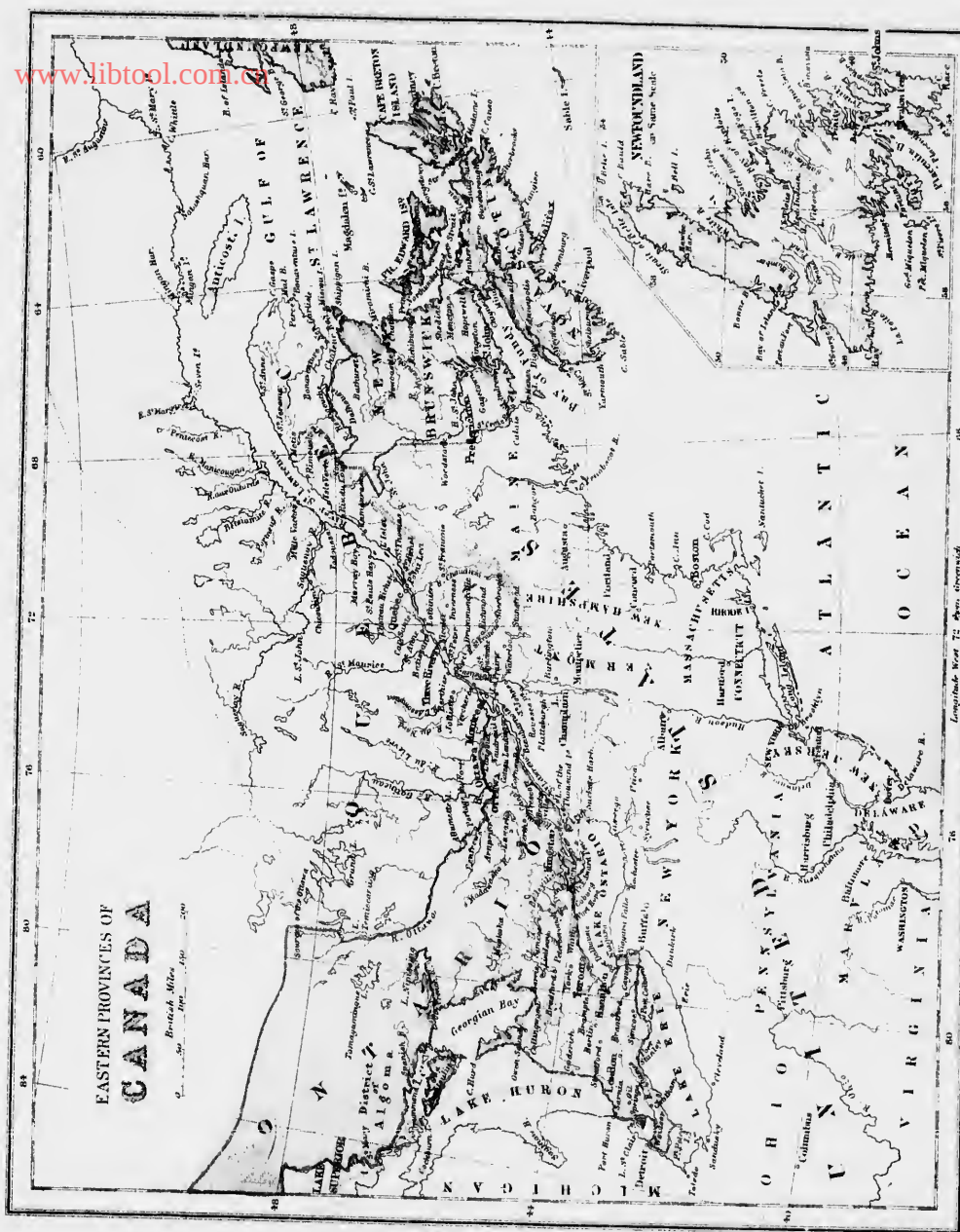
1. What ocean north of America ? *Ar.*
2. What ocean west ? *At.*
3. What large bay in the north ? *Hn.*
4. What gulf south ? *Mo.*
5. What country in the north ? *B-A.* (*Dominion of Canada*).
6. What country occupies the central part ? *U-S.*
7. What two countries in the south ? *Mo., C-A.*
8. What is the capital of the Dominion of Canada ? *Oa.*—Of the United States ? *Wn.*
9. Name and point out the capital of Mexico. *Mo.*—Of Guatemala. *Ga.*
10. Point out four of the principal islands in the Arctic Ocean. *Bs., At., Me., N-D.*
11. What large island east of the Dominion of Canada ? *Nd.*
12. What two large islands west ? *Q-C., Vr.*
13. Name the three principal islands south-east of the United States. *Ca., Hi., Ja.*
14. What peninsula east of Canada ? *Lr.*—South-east ? *N-S.*
15. What two peninsulas bordering on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., Yn.*—That situated on the north-west of Mexico ? *Ca.*
16. What peninsula north-west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Aa.*
17. What archipelago south-east of the United States ? *B-I.*
18. What isthmus between Mexico and Central America ? *Tc.*—Between Central America and South America ? *Pa.*
19. Point out Greenland. (70).
20. What cape south of Greenland ? *Fl.*
21. What cape south-west of Nova Scotia ? *Se.*
22. Point out Cape Sable south of Florida.
23. Point out the three capes east of the United States ? *Cl., Hs., Fr.*
24. What cape south of Lower California ? *S-L.*—West of the United States ? *Mo.*
25. What mountains in the west of the Dominion of Canada ? *Ry.*
26. What mountain ranges between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean ? *Ce., S-N.*
27. What are the Rocky Mountains called in Mexico ? *S-M.*
28. What mountains in the east of the United States ? *Ay.*
29. What bay west of Greenland ? *Bn.*—What gulf east of Canada ? *S-L.*
30. What sea south-east of the Gulf of Mexico ? *Ch.*
31. Point out Campeachy Bay (20).—Honduras (22).
32. What gulf west of Mexico ? *Ca.*
33. Point out Hudson strait.—(62).
34. What strait connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean ? *Ds.*
35. Point out Banks Strait.—Lancaster Sound.—Gulf of Boothia.—Fox Channel.
36. What four lakes between the United States and Canada ? *Sr., Hn., Ee., Oo.*
37. Which of the great lakes lies entirely in the United States ? *Mn.*
38. Point out Great Bear Lake.—Great Slave.—Winnipeg.
39. Point out Lake Athabaska (60)—that of Wolaston.—Of the Woods. (50).
40. What river flows north and empties into the Arctic Ocean ? *Me.*
41. What two large rivers flows from the west into Hudson Bay ? *Cl., Nn.*
42. What is the superior part of River Nelson called ? *Sn.*
43. What river flows towards the east and empties into the Atlantic ? *S-L.*
44. What river flows south into the Gulf of Mexico ? *Mi.*
45. What river in the north-west of the United States flows into the Pacific Ocean ? *Ca.*
46. Which is the principal affluent of the Mississippi ? *Mi.*

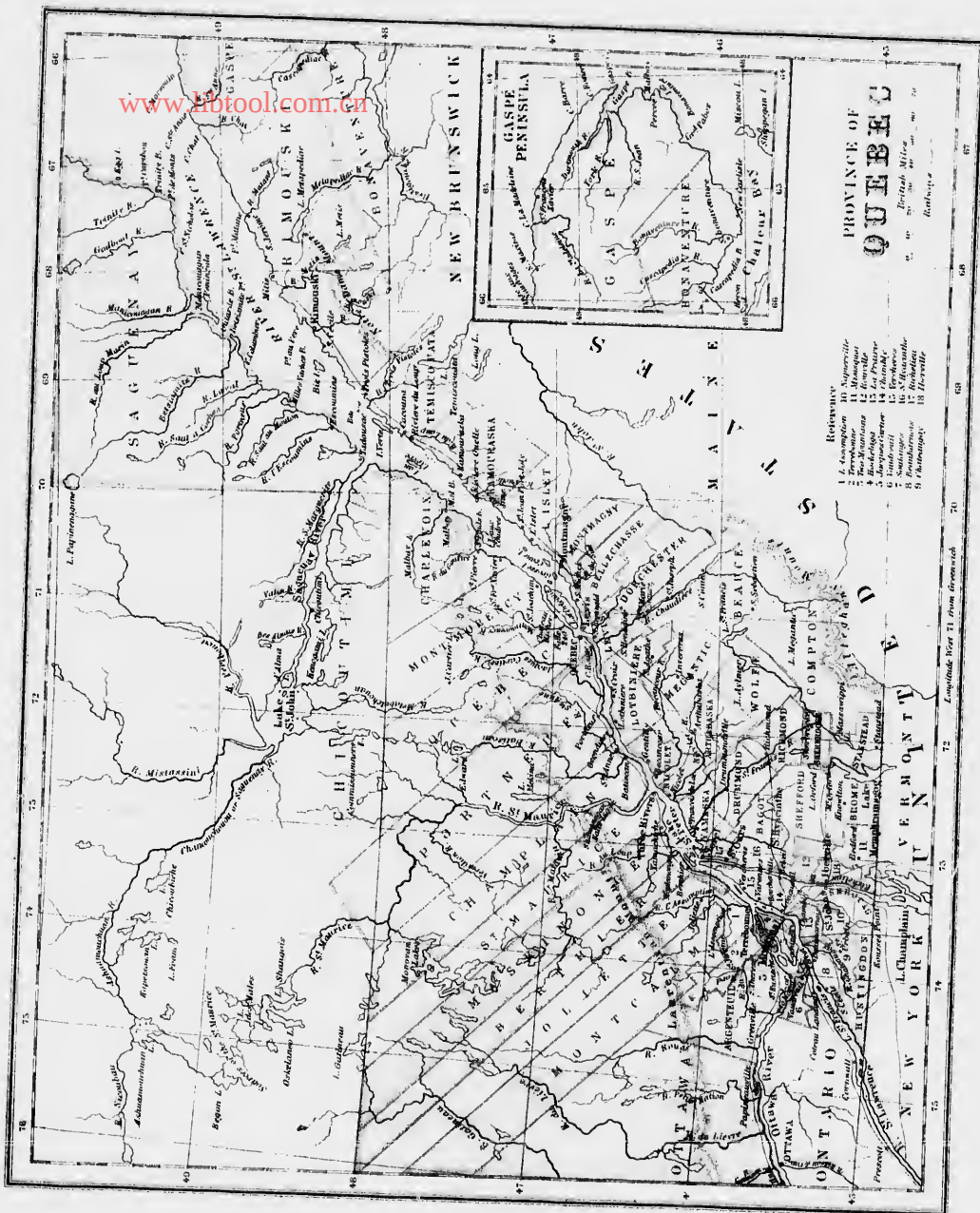
DOMINION OF CANADA.—(Map No. 3.)

1. How is the Dominion of Canada bounded on the north ? 26. What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Fy.*
2. How is it bounded on the east ? *G-S-L.*
3. How is it bounded on the south ? *U-S.*—On the west ? *U-S.*
4. How many provinces does the Dominion include ?
5. How many provinces does this map represent ? *Oo., Qc., N-B., N-S., P-E-I., Nd.*
6. Which of these provinces does not form part of the Dominion ? *Nd.*—Which is the most eastern ? *N-S.*
7. The most southern ? *Oo.*—The most northern ? *Qc.*
8. What is the capital of Ontario ? *To.*—Of Quebec ? *Qc.*
9. —Of New Brunswick ? *Fb.*—Of Nova Scotia ? *Hz.*—Of Prince Edward Island ? *Ca.*
10. Point out the Gulf of St. Lawrence. (48-60)
11. What island in the north of it ? *At.*
12. In the east ? *Nd.*
13. What two in the South ? *P-L-I., C-B.*
14. What group in the middle ? *Mh.*
15. What group in the Canadian Channel, north of the Island of Anticosti ? *Mh.*
16. Point out Lake Huron.
17. What large island in this lake ? *Mh.*
18. Point out the St. Lawrence River.—The Bay of Chaleurs.
19. What peninsula formed by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs ? (*Gaspé*).
20. What peninsula south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *N-S.*
21. Point out the peninsula formed by a part of the Province of Ontario (44-80).
22. Point out the Isthmus of Chignecto. (*Between N-B., and N-S.*)
23. Name and point out the four capes projecting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Wz., Ry., St-L., Ge.*
24. Which are the three principal capes in Nova Scotia ? *C-B., Co., Se.*
25. What two principal bays formed by the western part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence ? *Cr., Mi.*
26. What bay between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Fy.*
27. What bay formed by lake Huron ? *On.*
28. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia ? *Nd.*
29. What strait separates Cape Breton Island from Nova Scotia ? *Co.*
30. By what strait is Newfoundland separated from Canada ? *B-I.*
31. What large river flows into the St. Lawrence above the 48° latitude ? *Sy.*
32. What large lake formed by the Saguenay ? *St-L.*
33. What six rivers flow into the St. Lawrence east of the Saguenay ? *Pf., Bc., R-O., Mh., Pt., S-M.*
34. Point out the St. Maurice River.
35. What river separates Quebec from Ontario ? *Oa.*
36. What two principal lakes at the source of the Ottawa ? *Od., Tg.*
37. What four large lakes form part of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario ? *St., Hn., Ee., Oo.*
38. Point out in the north of Ontario, lake Tamagamingue.
39. What river drains part of New Brunswick ? *St-J.*
40. What two Provinces of the Dominion not shown on this map ? *Ma., Ca.* (*See the map of N. Am.*)
41. Point out the Province of Manitoba. (50-97).
42. What two lakes north of this Province ? *Ma., Wg*
43. By what rivers is it drained ? *Rd., Ae.*
44. Point out British Columbia. (55-125).
45. What mountains in the east of it ? *Ry.*—What ocean west ? *Pc.*
46. By what river is it drained ? *Fr.*
47. What island south-west ? *Vr.*
48. What is the capital of British Columbia ? *Va.*—Of Manitoba ? *Wg.*
49. Point out the North-West Territory

the principal bays formed by the western part of 49. Point out the North-West Territory

the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Cr., Mi.



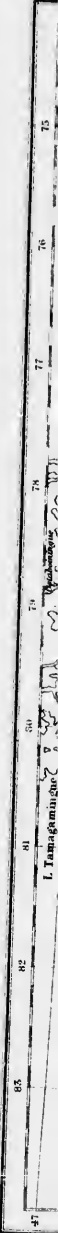


EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—(Map. No. 4.)

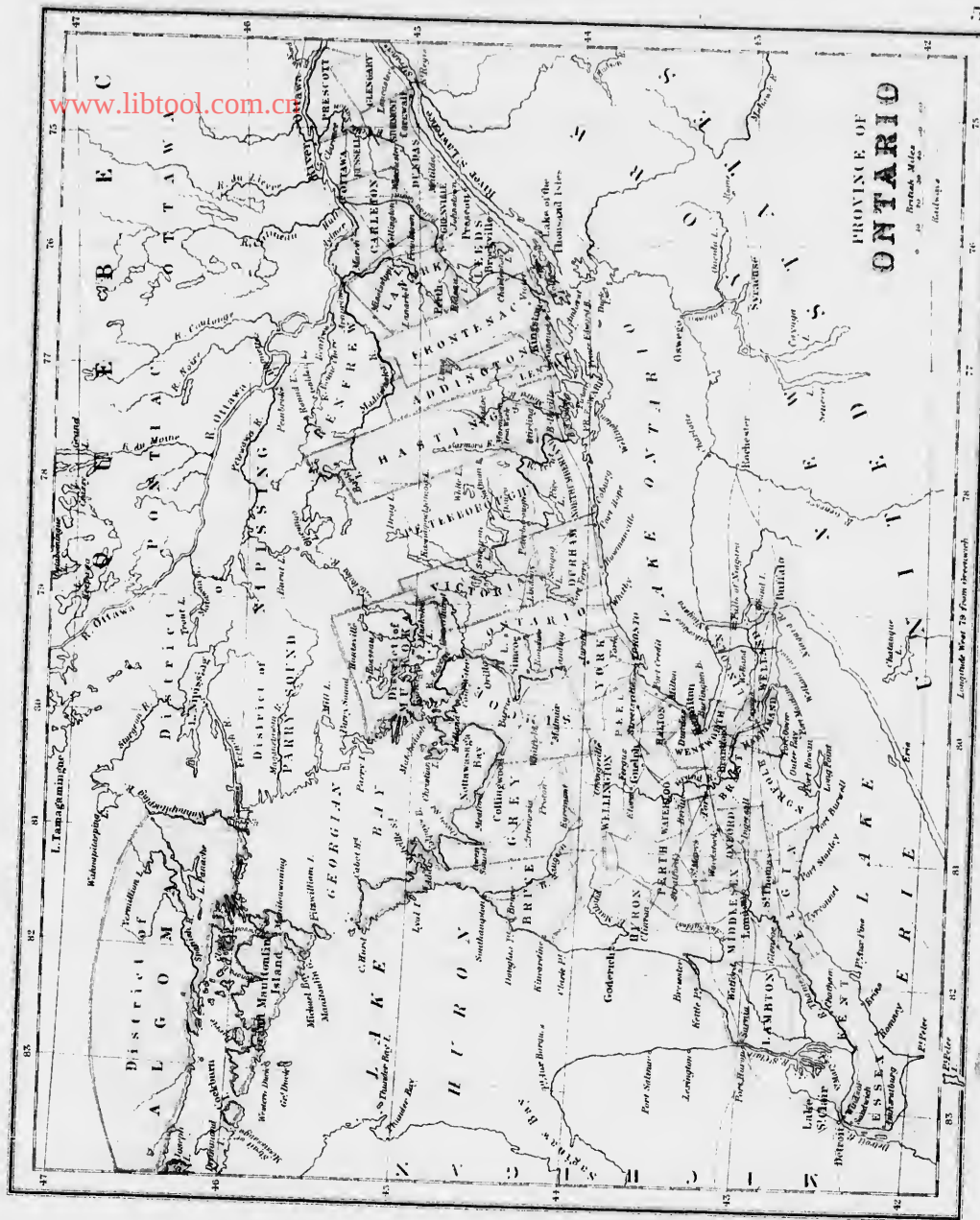
1. How is this Province bounded on the south-east ? *N.B., Me.*
2. What states south ? *Vt., N.Y.*
3. What large river crosses the Province from south-east to north-east ? *S.L.*
4. Into how many counties is the Province of Quebec divided ?—(61)—Point the Richelieu river ? (73 *l*)
5. Point out the counties bordering on the left bank of the Richelieu. *Ru., Vs., Cy., St.-J.*
6. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between the state of New York and the Richelieu River. *Ita., Its., L.P., Cy., Vs., Ru.*
7. Which counties in the same section, neither border on the St. Lawrence nor on the Richelieu ? *Cy., Me.*
8. Point out the St. Francis River. (72 *l*)—Which counties are drained by this river ? *Be., We., Ch., Se., Rd., Dd., Ya.*
9. What counties border on the right bank of the Richelieu ? *Ru., S.-It., Re., Je., Mi.*
10. Point out the counties lying between the St. Francis and the Richelieu, but bordering on neither of these rivers. *It., St.*
11. Point out the Chaudiere River (71).—Which counties are drained by this river ? *Ch., Be., Dr., Ls.*
12. Point out the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence between Yamaska and Lewis. *Ma., Le.*—Those which were not yet named, between the St. Francis and Chaudiere ? *Aa., Mc.*
13. Name the remaining counties bordering on the St. Lawrence from the Chaudiere to the gulf. *Be., My., Lt., Ka., Ta., Re., Be., Ge.*
14. Which county on the north bank of the St. Lawrence is opposite Rimouski ? *Sy.*
15. Point out the rivers Saguenay and St. Maurice.—Which counties lie between those two rivers ? *Cx., Cr., My., Je., Pf., Ch.*
16. Name the first four counties lying west of the St. Maurice. *St.-M., Me., Br., Je.*—Poir' out the Ottawa River.
17. Which counties border on the St. Lawrence, from Joliette to the mouth of the Ottawa River ? *Man., L.-A., & Te., T.M.*
18. Name those which are situated on the Ottawa River. *Al., Ot., Pe.*—The two lying between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. *It., Ss.*
19. Point out the Islands of Montreal and Jesus.—Which counties on these two islands ? *Ita., J.C., Lt.*
20. What is the capital of the Province of Quebec ? *Qc.*
21. Point out the following cities : Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel.
22. Point out the county in which your school is situated.—Which is chief city in this county ?
23. Which counties lie North ?—East ?—South ?.....
24. By what river is it drained ?
25. What rivers lie between the St. Francis and the Chaudiere ? *Ma., Br.*
26. Which lie between the Saguenay and the St. Maurice ? *My., Ge., My., J.C., S.-A., Br.*
27. Point out the Island of Orleans.—Which are the principal islands in the St. Lawrence, below the Island of Orleans ? *Ge., Ce., Cs., Ita., Ye., Be.*
28. Name the capes around the Gaspe peninsula. *Ce., Rr., Be., Me., Mn., Ci.*
29. What remarkable point on the coast of Rimouski ? *Pe.*
30. Point out Lake St. John.—Name the three rivers which flow into it. *Ch., Mi., Pa.*
31. What lake is formed by the St. Lawrence below three Rivers ? *St. P.*
32. What lake at the junction of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence ? *T.-M.*
33. Point out Lake Champlain.—Lake Memphremagog.—Lake Temiscouata.

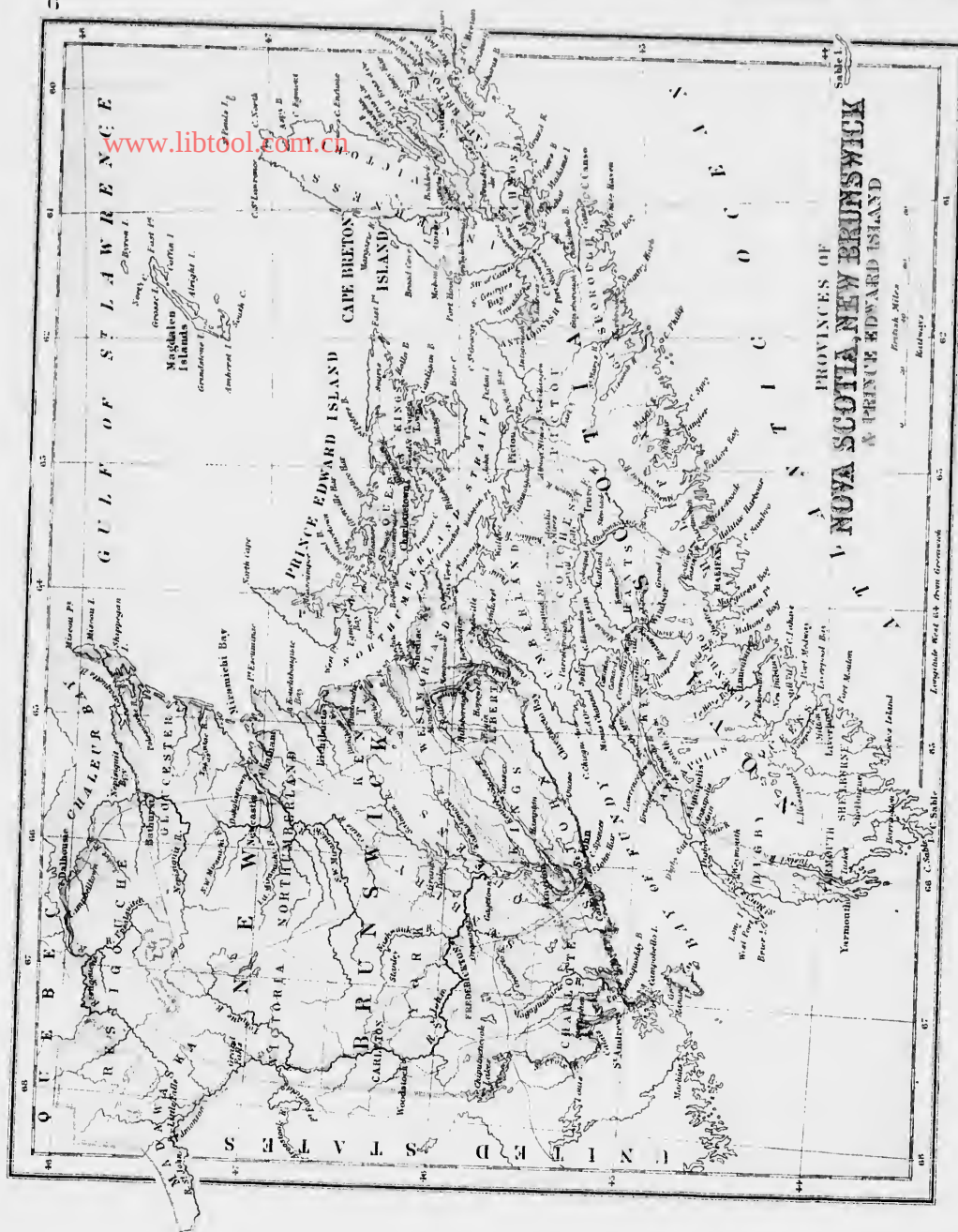
EXERCISES ON THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—(Map No. 5)

1. What country bounds this Province on the north-east? *Qc.*
2. South-east and south? *N.Y.—West? Mn.*
3. What river separates this Province from Quebec? *Oa.*
4. What river separates it from New York? *St.L.*
5. What lakes in the south? *Oo., Ec.*
6. What river connects Lakes Erie and Ontario? *Na.*
7. What remarkable falls in this river? *Na.*
8. What island above the Niagara Falls? *Gd.*
9. By what lake is this Province bounded on the west?
Hn.
10. What river connects this lake with lake Erie? *St.C.*
11. What large bay in the east of Lake Huron? *Gn.*
12. What other bay in the west? *Stc.*
13. Which is the largest island in this lake? *Mn.*
14. Name four of the principal islands in the environs of Manitoulin Island? *St.J., Gn., Ce., Fm.*
15. Point out French River.—What lake does this river connect with Lake Huron? *Ng.*
16. What lakes south east of Georgian Bay? *Ru., Ma.*
17. Point out Rideau Canal.—What two cities does this canal connect? *Oa., Kn.*
18. Name the counties bordering on the St. Lawrence.
St., Ds., Ce., Ls.
19. Name those bordering on the Ottawa. *Pt., Rl., Cn., Lt., Ru.*
20. Point out the city of Toronto.
21. What counties bordering on Lake Ontario between Kingston and Toronto? *Fc., An., Lx., P.E., Md., Dm., Oo., Yk.*
22. Which three counties of the same section not bordering on the Lake? *Hs., Ph., Va.*
23. Which are those that border on Lake Ontario from Toronto to Niagara River? *Pl., Hn., Wh., Ln., Wd.*
24. Which are those on Lake Erie? *Wd., Hd., Nk., En., Kl., Ex.*
25. What counties border on Lake Huron? *Ln., Hn., Be., Gyl., Sc.*
26. Which of the Peninsula border on no lake? *Mt., Ph., Od., Wo., Wn., Bt.*
27. Point out the District of Algoma.—That of Nipissing.—That of Perry Sound.—That of Muskoka.
28. Point out lake Simcoe.—What river connects it with lake Huron? *Sn.*
29. What large river flows into lake St. Clair? *Ts.*
30. What river flowing from north to south empties into lake Erie? *Gd.*
31. Point out Quinte Bay. (44).—What two rivers flow into this bay? *Tt., Ma.*
32. What peninsula formed by Quinte Bay? *P.E.* What river drains the District of Algoma? *Lk.*
33. What lake between the District of Nipissing and that of Perry Sound? *Ng.*
34. What five rivers in the Province of Quebec empty into the Ottawa? *Le., Gu., Ce., Ne., Mc.*
35. Which six in the Province of Ontario flow into the same river? *P.N., Mi., Ma., B.C., Pa., Mn.*
36. What large island formed by the river Ottawa? *Ac., (77 l.)*
37. Point out the lake of a Thousand Islands. (76 l.)
38. Name three of the principal islands in this lake. *We., Hc., Il.*
39. What is the capital of Ontario? *To.*
40. Point out the principal cities and tell their population: Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Catharines. *St. (For population, see at the end of volume.)*
41. What two cities of the United States situated at both extremities of lake Erie? *Bo., Dt.*
42. What island south of Kingston? *We.—South-west? At.*



24. Which are those on Lake Erie? *Wd., Hd., Nr., En., Kl., Ex.*





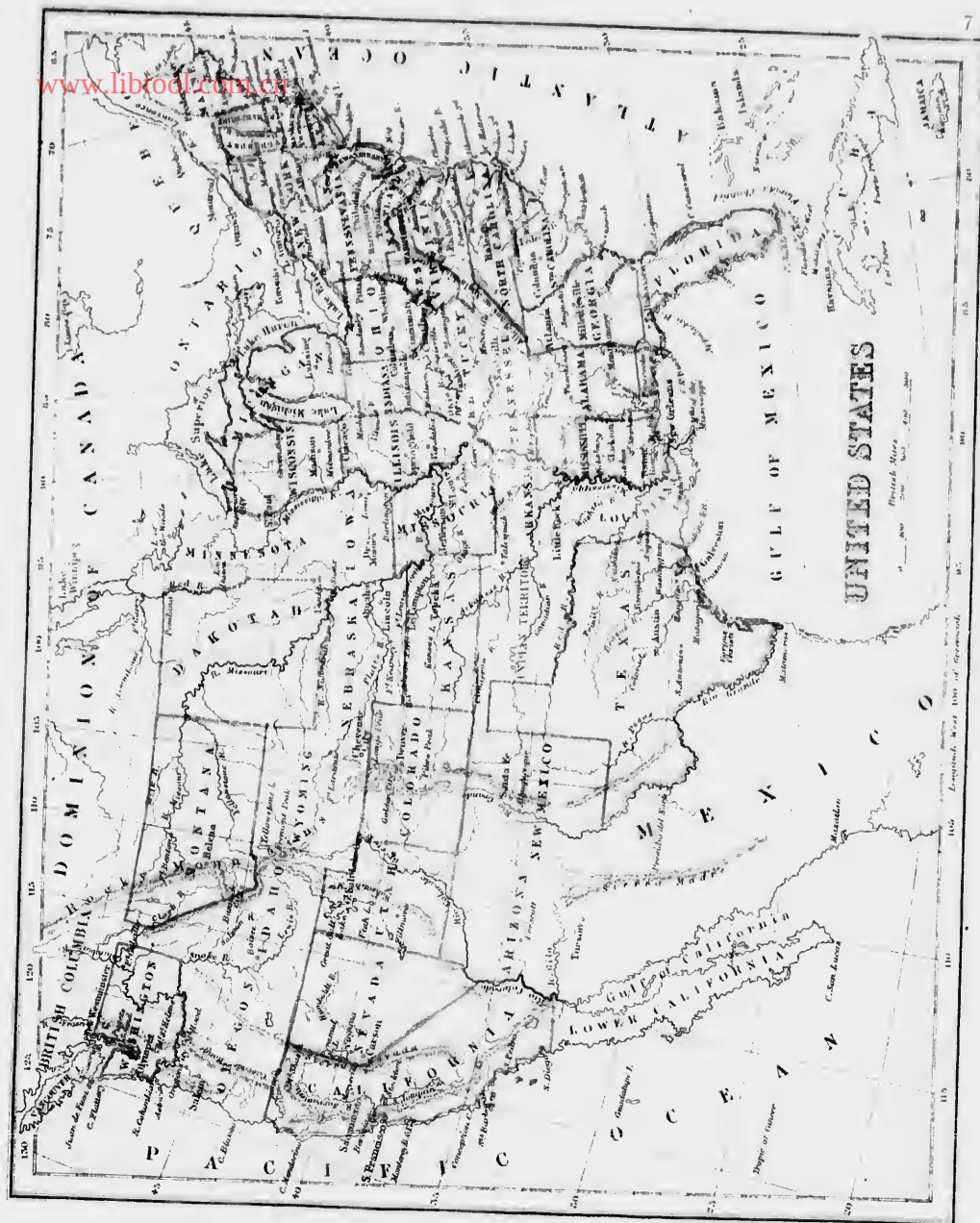
EXERCISES on the PROVINCES of NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(Map No. 6)

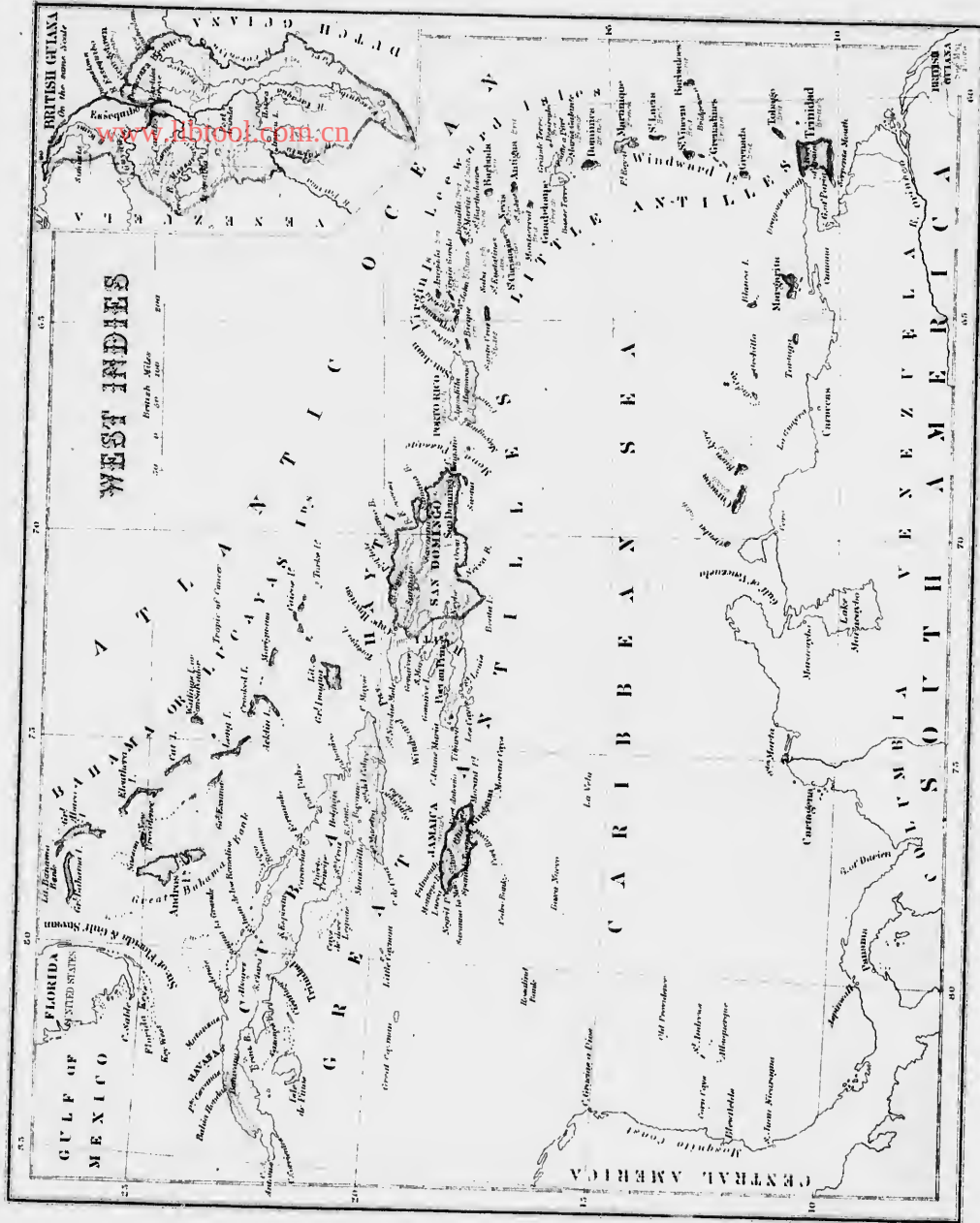
1. How is New Brunswick bounded on the north ? *Qc, C-B.*
2. —On the east ? *C-S-L, Md-S.*
3. What bay between this Province and Nova Scotia ? *Fy*
4. What isthmus unites these two provinces ? *Co.*
5. What ocean bounds Nova Scotia on the south ? *At.*
6. What strait separates Prince Edward Island from these two Provinces ? *Nd.*
7. What large island lies north-east of Nova Scotia ? *C-B.*
8. Into how many counties is New Brunswick divided ? (15)
9. Which two counties are most northern ? *Re, Cr*
10. The two most eastern ? *Gr, Wd.*
11. —Two most southern ? *Ce, St-J.*
12. Name the three counties bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Gr, Md, Kt.*—The three bordering on the Bay of Fundy. *Ce, St-J, At*
13. Point out the River St. John.
14. Which counties are drained by this river ? *St-J, As, Qs,*
Sy, Yk, Ch, Va, Ma.
15. What is the capital of New Brunswick ? *Fa*
16. —In what county is it ? *Yk*
17. Which are the two principal bays situated in the north-east ? *Cr, Mi.*
18. What rivers flow into Chaleur Bay ? *Re, Nt*
19. What river drains Northumberland county ? *Mt.*
20. What lake in Queen's county ? *Gd*
21. What lakes lie in the south west between New Brunswick and the United States ? *Ck*
22. In what direction is Nova Scotia with regard to New Brunswick ?
23. Into how many counties is Nova Scotia divided ? (18)
24. What large island forms part of this Province ? *C-B.*
25. How many counties in Cape Breton ? 4.
26. Name those counties and tell their position ? *Is, Va, C-B, Rd.*
27. Which county in the peninsula is the most northern ? *Cl.*
28. —The three most eastern ? *Pu, Ah, Ch*
29. —The most western ? *Dy, Yh, Se.*
30. What two counties border on the Bay of Fundy ? *As, Ks*
—What three border on the Atlantic, besides those already named ? *Qs, Lq, Hr.*
31. Point out Minas Basin.
32. What two counties surround in part Minas Basin ? *Cr, Ms.*
33. What is the capital of Nova Scotia ? *Hr.*
34. Which are the principal capes on Cape Breton ? *St-L, Nh,*
Et, Ec, Bu.
35. Name the principal capes of the Peninsula, on the Atlantic ? *Co, Pp, Sy, So, Le, Se.*
36. Name those bordering on the Bay of Fundy ? *Co, Dr, St.*
37. What mountains north of Minas Basin ? *Cl.*
38. Name the principal bays in the Peninsula formed by the Atlantic. *Co, Tr, Jc, Ms, M, Ll*
S-P.—Six principal ones in the Peninsula formed by the Atlantic. *Co, Tr, Jc, Ms, M, Ll*
39. What strait separates Cape Breton from the Peninsula ? *Co*
40. Which are the two principal lakes on Cape Breton Island ?
Ac, B, d'O.
41. Which is the principal lake in Nova Scotia ? *Rt*
42. Point out Annapolis Basin.
43. What river flows into this basin ? *As.*
44. Point out St. Mary's Bay.—(44)—Halifax Harbor.
45. Name the principal rivers in Nova Scotia. *S-M, M, L-II,*
Ll, Sc.
46. What three counties in Prince Edward Island ? *Ps, Qs,*
Ks.—What is its capital ? *Cu*
47. Which are the principal cities in New Brunswick ? *St-J,*
Mt., Cmi.—In Nova Scotia ? *Dh, Yh, Pu.*

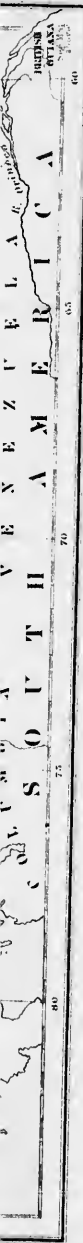
EXERCISES ON THE UNITED STATES.—(Map No. 7)

1. How are the United States bounded on the north ? *D-C.* 25 What chain east of the Cascades ? *S-N B-A.*
2. How on the east ? *At.* 26 What other chain farther east ? *Ity.*
3. On the south ? *Mo., G-Mo.*—On the west ? *Pc.* 27 What chain east of the United States ? *Ay.*
4. Point out Lake Champlain and the Hudson River (40-70). 28 What peak in the Rocky Mountains ? *Fl.*
5. What states are situated east of these two bodies of water ? 29 What is the latitude of Fremont peak ? (See *Map of the Me., Vt., N-H., Ms., Ct.*—*Those are known as the New England States*).
6. What states border on the Atlantic ? *N-Y., N-J., De., Md., Va., N-C., S-C., Ga., Fla.* 30 What large lake in Utah Territory ? *G-S-L.*
7. Which border on the Gulf of Mexico ? *Fa., Aa., Mi., La., Tx.* 31 What two principal bays in the east ? *De., Ce*
8. Name the states and territory which border on the Pacific ? 32 What large gulf in the south ? *Mo.*
9. Which territories border on the Dominion of Canada ? 33. Which of the five great lakes lies entirely in the United States ? *Mo.*
10. Point out the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. 34. Point out the principal affluent on the left bank of the Mississippi ? *Mo.*
11. What states border on the left bank of the Mississippi ? 35. —The two principal besides the Missouri on the right bank ? *As., Ind.*
12. On the right bank ? *La., As., Mi., Ia., Mo.* 36. What city at the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi ? *Co.*
13. What states are watered by the Missouri ? *Mi., Ks., Na., Ia.* 37 Which are the two largest cities on the Mississippi ? *N-O., St-L.*
14. What territories on the Pacific slope ? *Wn., Io., Uh., Aa.* 38. What river forms part of the boundary between Mexico and the United States ? *R-G.*
15. What Lakes between Canada and the United States ? *St., Ill., Et., On.* 39. What other large river flows into the Gulf of California ? *Co.*
16. What is the capital of the State of New York ? *Ay*—Of Pennsylvania ? *Pa.* 40 What states and territories are watered by the Colorado ? *Ca., Na., Aa., Uh., Wg., Io.*
17. —Of Maine ? *Aa.*—Of New Hampshire ? *Ct.* 41 By what river is Washington Territory watered ? *Ca.*
18. Of what state is Annapolis the capital ? *Md.* 42. In what country does the Columl rise ? *B-C.*
19. —Richmond ? *W-V.*—Raleigh ? *N-C.*—Columbia ? *S-C.*
20. What peninsula south-east of the United States ? *Fa.* 43. Name the two principal affluents on the left bank of the Ohio ? *Oh., Tc.*
21. What cape east of Massachusetts ? *Ct.* 44 What bay is formed by Lake Michigan ? *G-B.*
22. What cape south of Florida ? *Se.* 45. What large city south of this lake ? *Co.*
23. Which are the principal capes between Capes Cod and Sable ? *My., Cs., Ills., Lt., Fr.* 46. In what direction from St. Louis is New York ?
24. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Ce.* 47. —New Orleans ?—Chicago ?
48. —Montreal ?—San Francisco ?—Austin ?

23. What chain of mountains near the Pacific coast ? *Cc.*
24. What are the principal capes between Capes Cod and Sable ? *My, Cs, IIs, Lt, Fr.*
25. In what direction from St. Louis is New York ?
26. —New Orleans ? —Chicago ?
27. —Montreal ? —San Francisco ? —Austin ?







WEST INDIES.—(Map No. 8.)

1. What archipelago lies between North and South America ? *W. I.*
2. Into how many groups is it divided ? 4.
3. What group is more in the north ? *Ba.* or *La.*
4. Name the five largest islands situated north of the Tropic of Cancer. *Ba., G-A., Ea., As., Ca.*
5. On what island did Columbus land at his first voyage to America ? *S.S.* or *Gi.*
6. What channel lies between the Bahama Islands and Florida ? *Fa.*
7. What remarkable current in the same region ? *G-S.*
8. Which of the Bahama Islands is the most important ? *N-P.*
9. Point out the Great Antilles.
10. Which are the most important islands in this group ? *Ca., Ja., Hi., P-R.*
11. Which is the largest island of the Antilles ? *Ca.*
12. What is the capital of Cuba ? *Ha.*
13. What capes on the western coast of this islands ? *S-A., Cs.*
14. What cape on the east ? *Me.*
15. What other cape on the north-west ? *Cs.*
16. What cape on the south ? *Cz.*
17. What bays south of Cuba ? *Ba., Cs.*
18. What mountains east ? *S-D-C.*
19. What large island south-east of Cuba ? *Hi.*
20. What strait separates these two islands ? *Wa.*
21. What are the two divisions of this island ? *Hi., S-D.*
22. What cape at the eastern extremity of Hayti ? *Ea.*
—At the western ? *D-J.*
23. What two bays in the north-east ? *Ea., Sa.*
24. What bay south ? *Na.*
25. What is the capital of Hayti ? *P-an-P.*
26. What is the capital of San Domingo ? *S-D.*
27. What island south of Cuba ? *Ja.*
28. What is the capital of Jamaica ? *S-T.*
29. What sand bank south-west of Jamaica ? *Pa.*
30. What island east of Hayti ? *P-R.*
31. Point out the Lesser Antilles.
32. How are the Lesser Antilles generally divided ? *La., Wa.*
33. Which of the Leeward Islands belong to France ? *Ca., M-G.*
34. Which of the Windward Islands belong to the same country ? *Me.*
35. Which are the principal islands that belong to England ? *Aa., (18), S-C., Ba., Aa., Da., S-L., S-V., Bs., Ga., To., Ta., Ma.*
36. What sea is surrounded by those islands ? *Ca.*
37. What ocean at the north-east ? *At.*
38. What strait between Hayti and Porto-Rico ? *Ma.*
39. What two countries of South America south of the Caribbean Sea ? *Ca., Va.*
40. What division of North America in the south-west ? *C-A.*
41. What large sable bank between Cuba and the Bahama Islands ? *G-B.*
42. What groups of islands east of Porto-Rico ? *Pa.*
43. In what direction from San Domingo is Cuba ?
44. —Jamaica ? —Porto Rico ? —Bahama Islands ?
45. —The Lesser Antilles ? —Trinidad ?
46. In what direction from Jamaica is Cuba ?
47. —San-Domingo from Cuba ? —Jamaica from San Domingo ?
- 48 —Porto Rico from Jamaica ?
49. What island is crossed by the 20° latitude ? *Ca.*
50. —By the 65° longitude ? *S-T.* —By the 70° ? *S-D.*

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

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The form of questions are left to the judgment of the teacher.

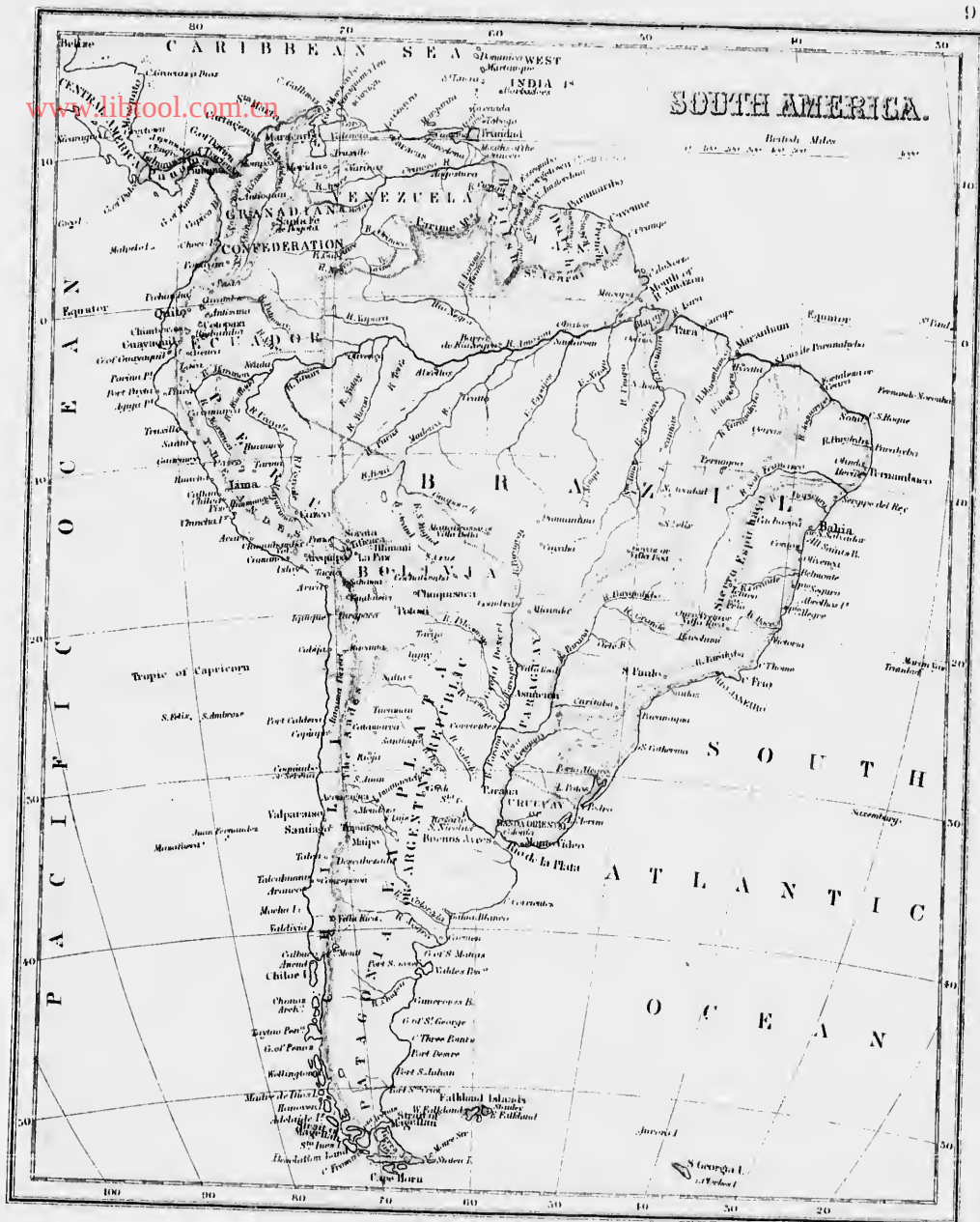
HEMISPHERES. Western.—Eastern. Northern.—Southern. CONTINENTS. Western.—Eastern. Australian. GRAND DIVISIONS. N. & S. America.—Europe. Asia.—Africa.—Oceania. NORTH AMERICA. Greenland. Dominion of Canada. United States.—Mexico. Central America. SOUTH AMERICA. U. S. of Columbia. Venezuela. British Guiana. Dutch Guiana. French Guiana.—Brazil. Ecuador.—Peru. Bolivia.—Argentine Confed. Paraguay.—Chili. Uruguay.—Patagonia. EUROPE. England.—Ireland. Scotland.—Norway. Sweden.—Russia. Poland.—Lapland. Germany.—Prussia. Denmark. Austria. Greece.—Italy. States of the Church. Switzerland. Belgium.—Holland. France.—Spain. Portugal. ASIA. Siberia.—China.—Japan. Thibet.—India.—Hindoostan. Farther India.—Anam. Siam.—Malacca.	Beloochistan.—Afghanistan. Turkestan.—Persia.—Turkey. Arabia.—Minor Asia. AFRICA. Moroco.—Algiers. Tunis.—Tripoli. Barca.—Sahara. Egypt.—Nubia. Abyssinia.—Zanguebar. Mozambique.—Natal. Cape Colony. Lower Guinea. Upper Guinea. Senegambia. Soudan. CITIES AND TOWNS. DOMINION OF CANADA. Ottawa.—Montreal. Quebec.—Toronto. Fredericton.—Halifax. Charlottetown.—Winnipeg. Victoria.—St. John N. B. Hamilton.—London. Kingston.—Brantford. St. Catharines. Three Rivers.—Belleville. Guelph.—Levis. Chatham, N. B.—Sorel. Port Hope, Ont. Brockville, " Hull.—Sherbrooke. St. Hyacinthe. St. John's Dorchester. UNITED STATES. Portland.—Concord. Montpelier.—Boston. Providence.—Albany. New York.—Brooklyn. Buffalo.—Oswego. Philadelphia.—Baltimore. Washington.—Richmond. Raleigh.—Tallahassee. Montgomery. New Orleans.—Austin. Galveston.—Cincinnati. Cleveland.—Chicago. Memphis.—Detroit. Milwaukee.—St. Louis. Sacramento.—San Francisco.	Salt Lake City. Santa Fe.—Mexico. Puebla.—Vera Cruz. Havana.—New Guatemala. Port au Prince. St. Domingo. SOUTH AMERICA. Bogota.—Panama. Cartagena.—Aspinwall. Caracas.—Georgetown. Paramaribo.—Cayenne. Rio Janeiro.—Bahia. Pernambuco.—Quito. Guyaquil.—Lima. Chuquisaca.—Parana. Buenos Ayres.—Asuncion. Santiago.—Valparaiso. Montevideo. EUROPE. London.—Liverpool. Manchester.—Birmingham. Edinburgh.—Glasgow. Dublin.—Belfast.—Cork. Limerick.—Stockholm. Christiania.—St. Petersburg. Moscow.—Archangel. Berlin.—Frankfort. Copenhagen.—Vienna. Constantinople.—Rome. Naples.—Milan.—Turin. Genoa.—Venice.—Berne. Brussels.—Paris.—Lyons. Marseilles.—Bordeaux. Rouen.—Madrid.—Barcelona. Cadiz.—Lisbon.—Oporto. ASIA. Irkoutsk.—Tobolsk.—Pekin. Canton.—Nankin. Shanghai.—Lassa.—Yedo. Calcutta.—Madras. Bombay.—Delhi. Bangkok.—Hue.—Saigon. Kelat.—Cabul.—Bokhara. Teheran.—Damascus. Jerusalem.—Mecca. Medina.—Muscat. AFRICA. Tunis.—Morocco.—Algiers.	Alexandria.—Khartoom. Gondar.—Zanzibar. Mozambique.—Cape Town. OCEANIA. Melbourne.—Sydney. Manilla.—Borneo.—Honolulu. ISLANDS. NORTH AMERICA. Prince Albert Land. Iceland.—Greenland. Newfoundland. Anticosti.—Prince Edward. Cape Breton. Bahama.—Greater Antilles. Cuba.—Hayti. Jamaica.—Porto-Rico. Lesser Antilles.—Vancouver. SOUTH AMERICA. Joannis.—Falkland. Terra del Fuego. Chiloe. Juan Fernandez. EUROPE. Iceland. (<i>of America</i>). Great Britain.—Ireland. Shetland.—Orkney. Hebrides.—Faroe.—Lofoden. Corsica.—Sardinia.—Sicily. Malta.—Candia.—Iontan. ASIA. Nova Zembla.—Kurile. Saghalien.—Japan. Nippon.—Jesso. Kiusiu.—Formosa. Hainan.—Ceylon. AFRICA. Azore.—Madeira. Canary.—Cape Verd. St. Helena. Madagascar. Mauritius. Bourbon. Socotra.
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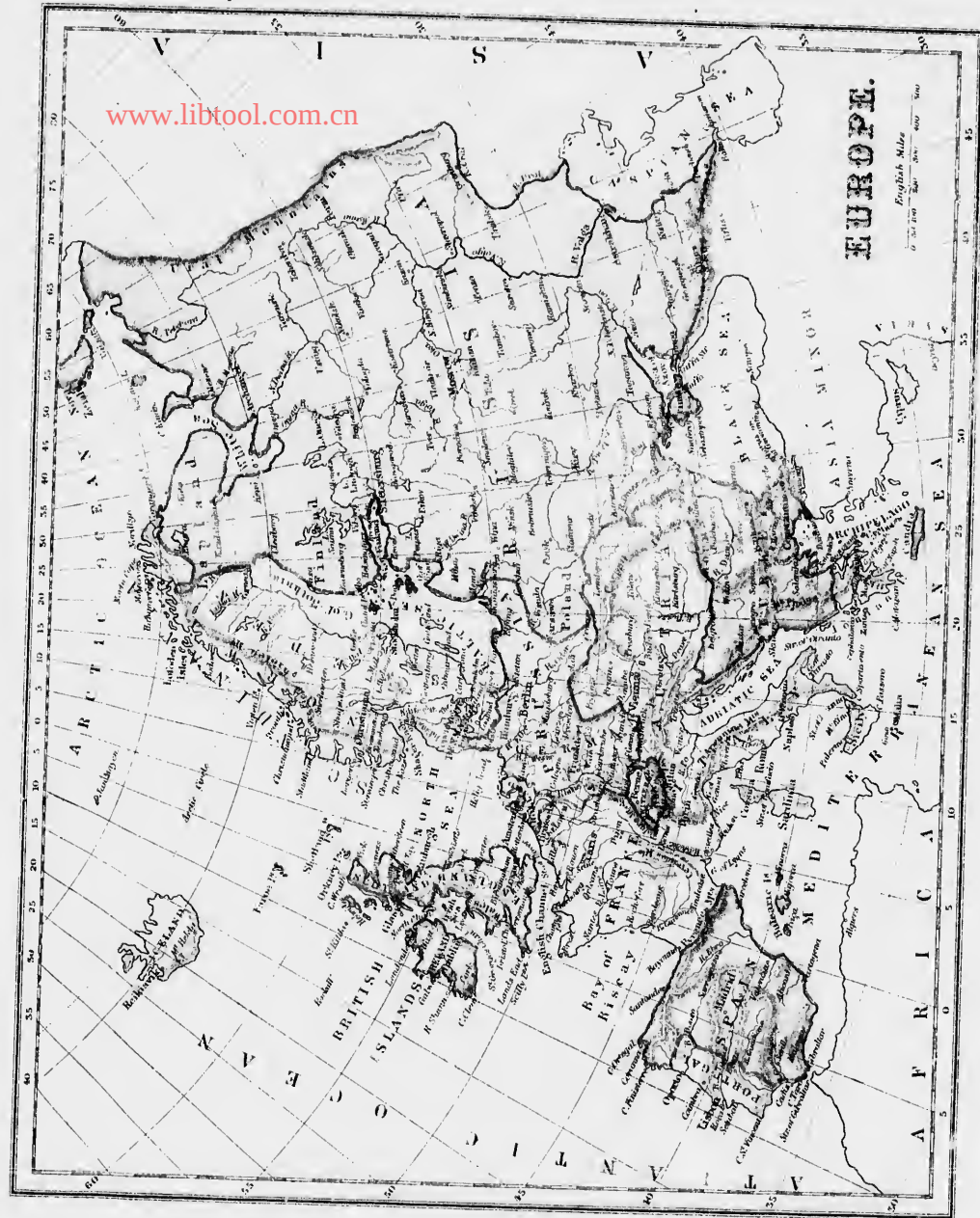
GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

OCEANIA.	ASIA.	EUROPE.	AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA. Australia.—Tasmania. <i>New Zeland.</i> —Norfolk. New Caledonia. New Hebrides. Papua.	Severo.—East. Romania.—Comorin	White.—Caspian. Black. Mediterranean. Adriatic.—Biscay Irish.—North Baltic.—Bothnia Finland.	Bab-el-Mandeb. Mazambique.
MALAYSIA. Sumatra.—Java.—Borneo. Celebes.— <i>Philippine.</i> Luzon.—Mindanao.	AFRICA. Bona.—Guardafui. Good Hope. Agulhas.—Verd.	ASIA. Kamtchatka.—Ochotsk. Japan.—Yellow. China.—Bengal. Arabian.—Persian. Red.—Aral.	RIVERS. NORTH AMERICA. Kwichpak or Yucon. Mackenzie.—Churchill. Nelson.—St. Lawrence. Ottawa. St. Maurice. Saguenay. Chaudiere. St. Francis. Richelieu. Hudson.—Delaware. Mississippi.—Missouri. Ohio.—Kentucky. Tennessee. Illinois.—Missouri. Arkansas. Rio Grande. Colorado. Sacramento. Columbia.—Fraser.
POLYNESIA. Caroline Islands. Ladrone Islands. <i>Sandwich.</i> —Hawaii.—Oahu. Marquisas.—Friendly Islands. Society Islands.	MOUNTAINS. NORTH AMERICA. <i>Rocky</i> —St. Elias Fairweather.—Brown. Hooker.—Fremont, U. S. White.— <i>Cascades.</i> Sierra Nevada.	LAKES. AMERICA. Great Bear.—Great Slave. Athahaska.—Winnipeg. Manitoba.—Superior. Michigan.—Huron. Erie.—Ontario. Champlain.—Of the Woods. Great Salt Lake. Maracaybo.—Titicaca.	SOUTH AMERICA. Magdalena.—Orinoco. Amazon.—Rio Negro. Madeira.—Tocantins San Francisco.—La Plata. Parana.—Paraguay.
PENINSULAS. NORTH AMERICA. Alaska.—Nova Scotia. Florida.—Yucatan. Lower California.	SOUTH AMERICA. <i>Andes.</i> —Aconcagua. Chimborazo.—Cotopaxi.	EUROPE. Kiolen.—Ural.—Caucasus. Balkan.—Carpathian. Apennine.—Pyrenees.—Alps.	
EUROPE. Norway and Sweden. Denmark. Spain and Portugal. Italy.—Crimea.	EUROPE. Kiolen.—Ural.—Caucasus. Balkan.—Carpathian. Apennine.—Pyrenees.—Alps.	EUROPE. Onega.—Ladoga. Geneva.—Constance.	
ASIA. Kamtchatka.—Corea. Malacca.—Arabia.	ASIA. Taurus.—Ararat. Hindou-Kouch.—Altai. Himalaya.—Everest.	ASIA. Baikal.—Tengri.	EUROPE. Thames.—Shannon. Volga.—Don. Danube.—Po. Rhone.—Guadiana. Tagus.—Douro. Seine.—Rhine. Elbe.—Oder. Vistula.—Dwina.
ISTHMUS. Panama.—Suez.	AFRICA. Atlas.—Kong. Snow.—Of the Moon.	AFRICA. Tchad.—Victoria.—Nyanza. Albert Nyanza. Tanganyika.—Nyassi.	EUROPE. Obi.—Yeneisi. Lena.—Amoor. Hoang-Ho. (<i>Yellow</i>). Yang-tse-Kiang. (<i>Blue</i>). Cambodia or Mekon. Irrawaddy.—Brahmapootra. Ganges.—Indus. Euphrates.—Sihon.
CAPIES. NORTH AMERICA. Farewell.—Race. Sable.—Cod.—Hatteras. Sable, U.S.—Mindocino.	DESERTS. Sahara, or Great Desert. Kalahari.—Cobi.	STRAITS AND CHANNELS. NORTH AMERICA. Davis.—Hudson. Belle-Isle. Canso.—Florida. Mackinaw. Magellan, S. A.	ASIA. Obo.—Yeneisi. Lena.—Amoor. Hoang-Ho. (<i>Yellow</i>). Yang-tse-Kiang. (<i>Blue</i>). Cambodia or Mekon. Irrawaddy.—Brahmapootra. Ganges.—Indus. Euphrates.—Sihon.
SOUTH AMERICA. Gallinos.—St. Rocque. Horn.—Blanco. (<i>west</i>).	OCEANS. Atlantic.—Pacific. Indian.—Arctic. Antarctic.	EUROPE. English.—Bristol. St. George's.—North Dover. Gibraltar.	AFRICA. Nilo.—White Nilo. Blue Nilo.—Zambezi. Orange.—Congo.—Niger.
EUROPE. Nord.—Matapan. Clear.—Wrath.	SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, &c. NORTH AMERICA. Baffin.—Hudson. St. Lawrence.—Fundy. Delaware.—Chesapeake. Campeachy.—Honduras. All Saints.—Panama.	ASIA. Behring.—Malacca. Sunda.	

www.libt... EXERCISES ON SOUTH AMERICA.—(Map. No. 9.)

1. What sea at the north ? *On.*
2. What ocean east ? *Ac.*
3. What ocean west ? *Pe.*
4. Which two states are most northern ? *G-C., Va.*
5. Point out Central America. (10 *n.*)
6. What isthmus connects Central America with Columbia ? *Pa.*
7. What is the capital of Columbia ? *S-F*
8. Name the capital of Venezuela. *Cs.*
9. What gulf north of the Isthmus of Panama ? *Dn.*
10. What bay south of the same Isthmus ? *Pa.*
11. What large river traverses Venezuela from west to east ? *Oo.*
12. What river flows through Columbia, from south to north ? *Ma.*
13. What island north-east of Venezuela ? *Td.*
14. What gulf north-west of Venezuela ? *Mo.*
15. Point out Lake Maracaybo. (10).
16. What cape north of Columbia ? *Gs.*
17. Point out the Equator (0).—Brazil.—Guiana.
18. What is the capital of Ecuador ? *Qe.*
19. —That of Brazil ? *R-J.*
20. What mountains between Venezuela and Brazil ? *Pa.*
21. —Those between Guiana and Brazil ? *Al.*
22. What chain in east of Brazil ? *EO.*
23. What two countries west of Brazil ? *Pu., U.*
24. What is the capital of Peru ? *La.*—Of Bolivia ? *Ca*
25. What large river traverses Brazil from west to east ? *An.*
26. What tributary of the Amazon takes its rise in the Villa Bella Mountains ? *Ja.*
27. What one in the west of Peru ? *Ue.*
28. What affluent of the Amazon waters Bolivia by many of its branches ? *Ma.*
29. Which are the two principal affluents of the Amazon below the Madeiro ? *Ts., Xu.*
30. What one connects the Orinoco with the Amazon ? *No.*
31. Point Marajo Island.—The River Para.
32. What river flows into the Para ? *Ts.*
33. What five states south of Bolivia and Brazil ? *La., Ci., Pa., Py., Uy.*
34. Point Rio de la Plata.
35. What is the principal tributary of the Rio de la Plata ? *Pa.*
36. What countries are watered by the Parana ? *B-A., L-Pa., Py., Bl.*
37. Which is the principal affluent of the Parana ? *Py.*
38. What river forms, with the Parana, the Rio de la Plata ? *Uy.*
39. What countries are watered by the Uruguay ? *L-Pa., Uy., Bl.*
40. Point out Salado and Pilcomayo, tributaries of the Parana.
41. What mountains traverse Peru ? *As.*
42. Point out the five principal peaks in the environs of Quito ? *Pa., Ge., Aa., Ci., Co.*
43. Tell the height of Mounts Coyambe.—Cotopaxi.—Chimborazo. (*See the Map of the World, Map No. 1.*)
44. Point out the peak Aconcagua, the highest in America. (32).
45. What is the capital of La Plata ? *Ro.*—Of Paraguay ? *An.*
46. —Of Buenos-Ayres ? *B-A.* — Of Uruguay ? *M-V.*
47. Which country is the most southern ? *Pa.*
48. Point out Terra del Fuego.
49. What strait separates this island from Patagonia ? *Mn.*
50. What group of islands east of Magellan Strait ? *Fd.*
51. What cape south of South America ? *Hn.*







EXERCISES ON EUROPE.—(Map No. 10).

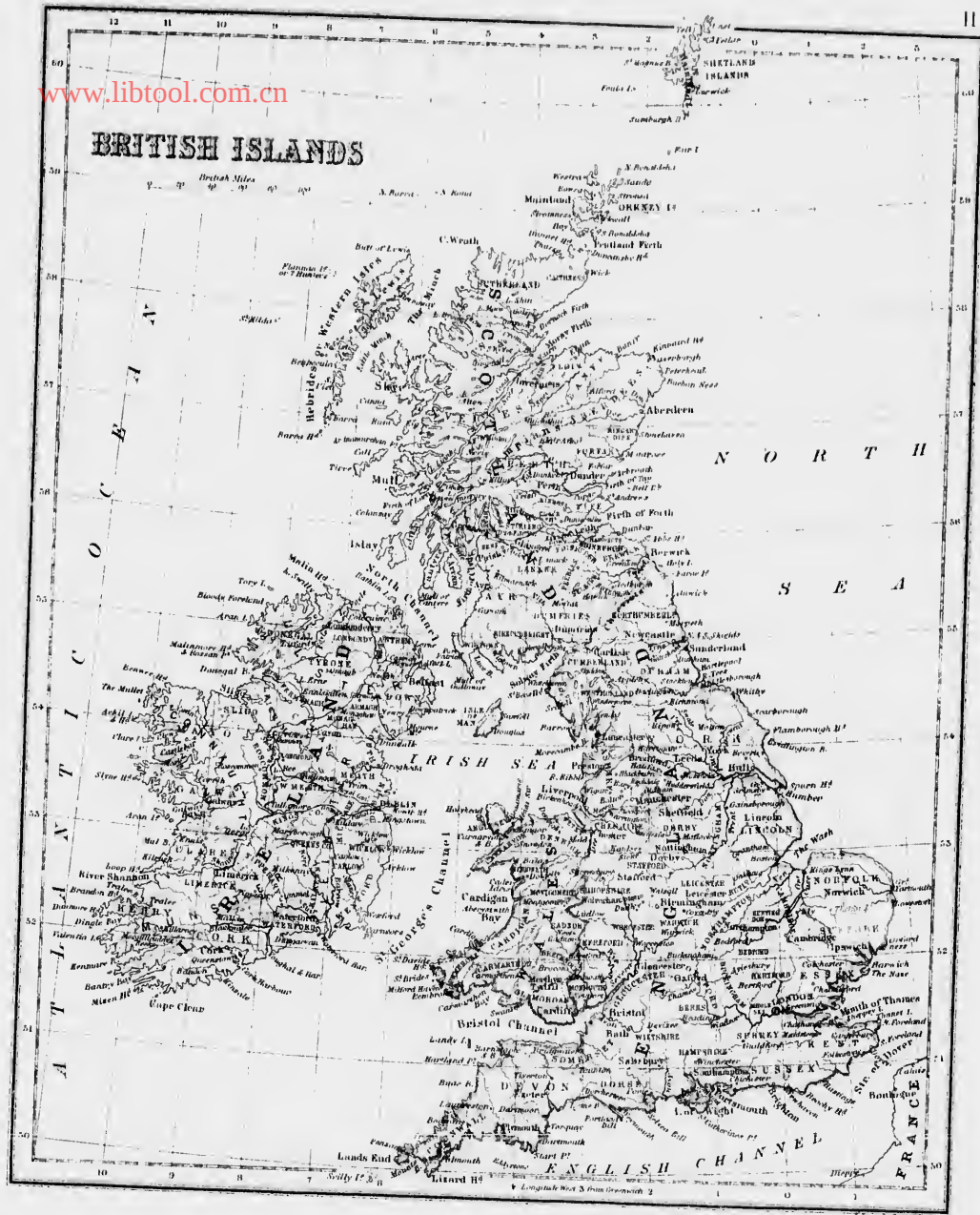
1. What ocean north of Europe ? *Ac.*
2. What seas in the south-east ? *Ca., Bk.*
3. What sea separates Europe from Africa ? *Mn.*
4. What seas are formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ac., Ao.*
5. By what ocean is Europe bounded on the west ? *At.*
6. Point out the White Sea. (40 *L.*)
7. Which three countries are more northern ? *Ny., Sn., Ra.*
8. What sea lies between Russia and Sweden ? *Bc.*
9. Point out the British Isles. (55).
10. What countries do the British Isles comprise ? *Ed., Il., Sd.*
11. What sea east of the British Isles ? *Nh.*
12. Name and point out the sea lying north of the Black Sea. *Ap.*
13. What three countries, besides the British Isles, are more in the west ? *Fe., Su., Pl.*
14. What bay lies between France and Spain ? *By.*
15. What is the capital of Russia ? *St-P.*
16. —Of Sweden ? *Sm.*—Of Norway ? *Ca.*—Of England ? *Ln.*
17. What is the capital of France ? *Ps.*
18. —Of Spain ? *Md.*—Of Portugal ? *Ln.*—
19. What country lies between France and Russia ? *Pa.*
20. What two small countries west of Prussia ? *Bm., Ill.*
21. What small state in the north ? *Dk.*—In the South ? *Sd.*
22. What is the Capital of Prussia ? *Bn.*—Of Belgium ? *Bs.*
23. —Of Holland ? *Am.*—Of Denmark ? *Ch.*
24. What country between the Adriatic and Black Sea ? *Ty.*
—What is its capital ? *Ce.*
25. Which are the principal islands in the west ? *B-I.*
26. Point out Iceland. (70).—New Zembla (53 *L.*)
27. Name and point out the principal islands in the Mediterranean. *Ca., Sa., Sy., Ca., Cs.*
28. What group of islands east of Spain ? *Bc.*
29. What large peninsula in the north-west of Europe ? *Sa.*
30. —In the south-west ? *Sn., and Pl.*
31. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and the Adriatic ? *Iy.*—What is its capital ? *Re.*
32. What peninsula in the south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
33. What peninsula north of the Black Sea ? *Ca.*
34. What strait unites the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
35. What sea and strait lie between France and England ? *E-C., S-Dr.*
36. What channel between Ireland and Scotland ? *Nh.*—Between Ireland and England ? *S-G*
37. What straits lie between Scandinavia and Denmark ? *S-R., Kt*
38. What mountains between Norway and Sweden ? *Ka.*
39. What mountains separate Europe from Asia ? *Ul.*
40. What mountains between the Black and the Caspian Seas ? *Cs.*—In Austria ? *Ca.*
41. What mountain system south of Switzerland ? *As.*—In Italy ? *As.*
42. What two principal rivers flow into the White Sea ? *Oa., Da.*
43. Which is the largest river in Europe ? *Va.*
44. What is its length (See the Map of the World) ?
45. Name the three largest rivers flowing into the Black Sea *De., Dr., Dn.*
46. Name the three largest lakes in Russia. *Sa., La., Oa.*
47. Which is the largest country in Europe ? *Ita.*
48. What is the position of Sweden with regard to Russia ? —England with regard to Sweden ?
49. —That of Portugal with regard to France ? —Italy with regard to Portugal ? Prussia with regard to Italy ?

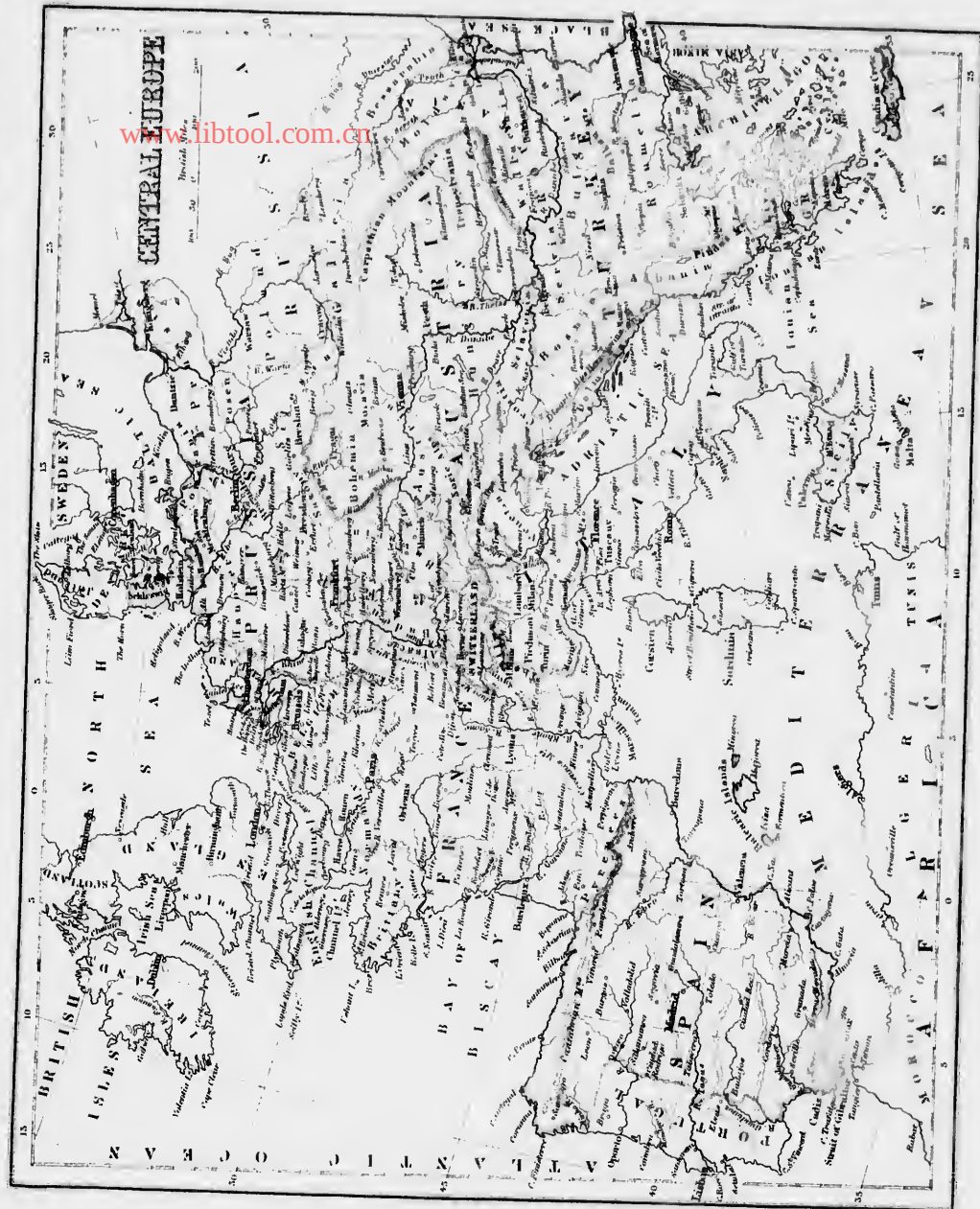
BRITISH ISLES.—(Map. No. 11.)

1. Point out England.—Scotland.
2. Point out Ireland.—Wales.
3. What ocean west of the British Isles ? *At.*
4. What sea east ? *Nh.*
5. What sea between England and Ireland ? *Ih.*
6. What channel south of England ? *E-C.*
7. What islands north-west of Scotland ? *Is.*
8. —North ? *Oy.*—North-east of the Orkney Islands ? *Sd.*
9. What large island lies on the coast of England, in the English Channel ? *Wt.*
10. What island in the Irish Sea ? *Mn.*—Point out Anglesey Island (53-4).—Point out Holyhead.
11. What straits between the Hebrides and Scotland ? *Mh., L-M.*
12. What channel between Ireland and England ? *S-G.*
13. What channel south of Wales ? *Bl.*
14. What strait separates France from England ? *Dr.*
15. What cape north of Scotland ? *Wh.*—South-west of England ? *L-E.*
16. What large island west of Scotland ? *Se.*
17. What islands south-west ? *Iy., An.*
18. Which is the largest island of the Hebrides ? *Is.*
19. What mountains between Scotland and England ? *Cs.*
20. Point out the chief Firths (bays) of Scotland. *My., Fh., Sy., Ce., Ln.*
21. Point out the chief bays or estuaries of England. *Wh., Ts., Le., Bl., Cn.*
22. Point out the bays on the western coast of Ireland. *Ke., De., Te., Ml., Gy., Dl.*
23. What large canal crosses Scotland, from Moray Bay to Lorn Bay ? *Cn.*
24. What lake does the Caledonian Canal traverse ? *Ns.*
25. Point out the following rivers in Scotland. *Sprey (3l.), Dee, Tay, Tweed.*
26. Point out the River Humber. (0 *l.*)
27. Which are the chief tributaries of this river ? *Dt., Oe., Dn., Tt.*
28. Name the principal river flowing into the Wash ? *G-O.*
29. Point out the Thames. (0 *l.*)
30. What is the capital of England ? *Ln.*
31. On what river is London built ? *Ts.*
32. What is the capital of Scotland ? *Eh.*
33. Near what bay is it built ? *Fh.*
34. What is the capital of Ireland ? *Dn.*
35. Which two large canals have their terminus at Dublin ? *G-C., R-C.*
36. Which is the largest river in Ireland ? *Sn.*
37. Name two of the largest rivers in the south of Ireland. *Bw., Br.*
38. What lake in the north-east ? *Nh.*
39. Which are the three largest counties in Ireland ? *Ur., Lr., Mr., Ct.*
40. Point out in England : Liverpool, (3 *l.*) ; Manchester, (2 *l.*) ; Birmingham. (2 *l.*)
41. —In Scotland : Glasgow, (4 *l.*) ; Dundee, (3 *l.*)
42. —In Ireland : Belfast, (6 *l.*) ; Cork, (52).
43. In what direction from the Irish Sea is London ?
44. —Edinburgh ?—Dublin ?—Liverpool ?
45. What is the width of England, comprising Wales, under the 50th degree of latitude ?
46. What is its length, under the 2nd degree west longitude ?
47. What is the position of England with regard to the Irish Sea ?
48. —That of Wales with regard to the same sea ?—Ireland ?—Scotland ?

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BRITISH ISLANDS



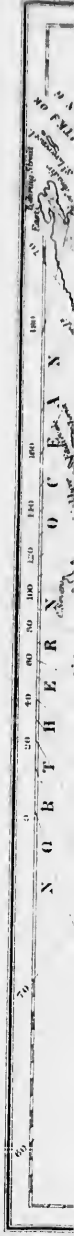


EXERCISES ON CENTRAL EUROPE.—(Map No. 12.)

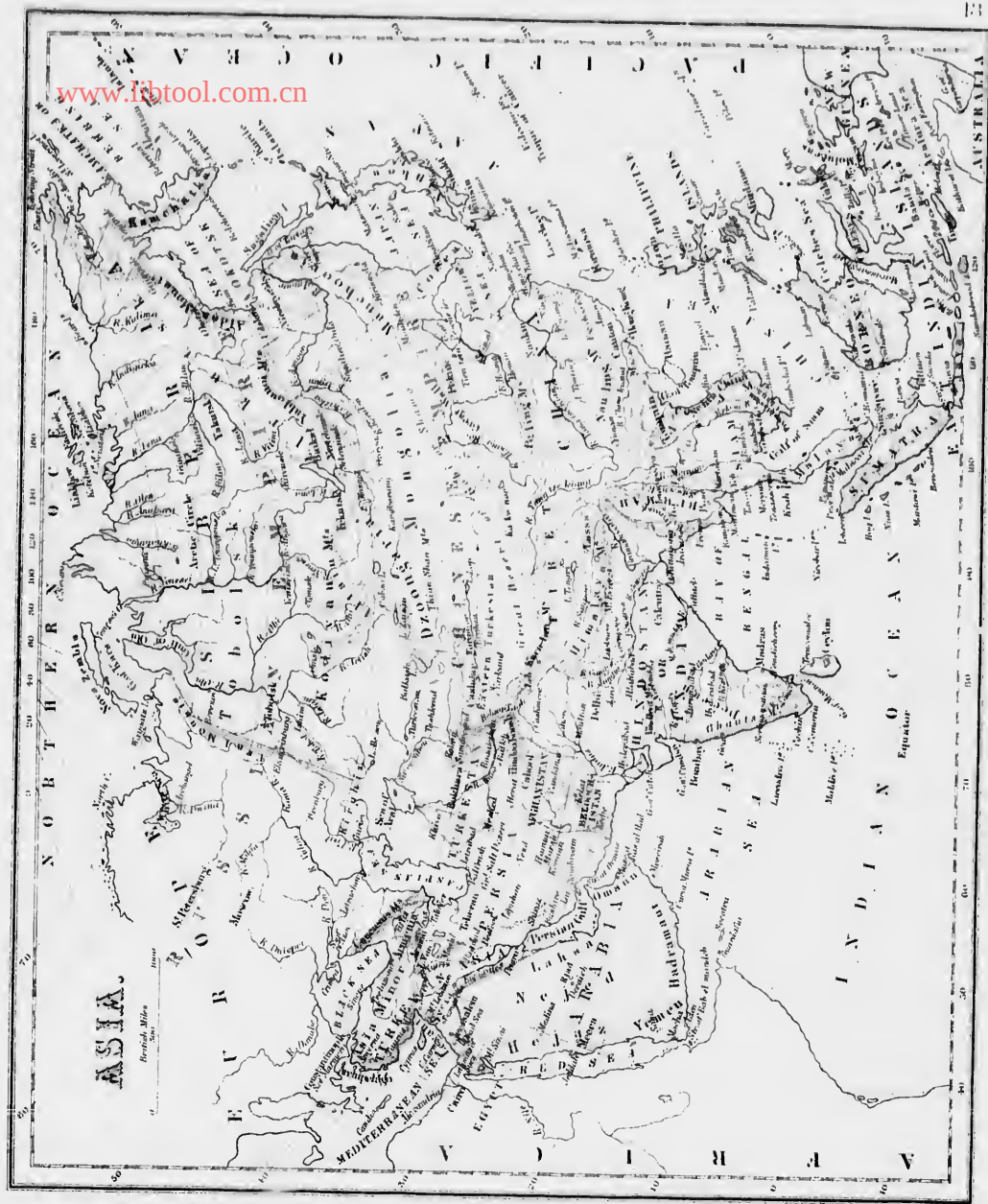
1. By what seas is Central Europe bounded on the north ? *Nh., Bc.*
2. What country on the north-east ? *Ra.*
3. What sea bounds it on the east ? *Bk.*
4. What sea south-east ? *Ao.*
5. What seas in the south ? *Mn., Ac.*
6. By what ocean is it bounded on the west ? *Ac.*
7. Which are the most northern countries ? *D., Pa.*
8. What is the capital of Denmark ? *Cu.*—Of Prussia ? *Bn.*
9. What two countries in the east ? *Aa., Ty.*
10. What is the capital of Austria ? *Va.*—Of Turkey ? *Ce.*
11. What country south of Turkey ? *Ge.*
12. What two countries in the south-west ? *Sh., Pl.*
13. What is the capital of Spain ? *Md.*—Of Portugal ? *Ln.*
14. Point out France.—England.
15. What country projects into the Mediterranean ? *Iy.*
16. What four small countries border on Prussia ? *St., Bm., Hd., Dk.*
17. What is the capital of Switzerland ? *Bc.*
18. —Of Belgium ? *Bs.*—Of Holland ? *Am.*
19. Name the principal islands forming a part of Denmark.
Zd., Fh., Bm
20. What large island east of Greece ? *Nl.*
21. What archipelago south-east ? *Cx.*
22. Name the four principal islands west. *Cx., S.M., Ca., Ze.*
23. Point out the Island of Candia (35).—Sicily.—Sardinia.
24. What island in the Mediterranean belongs to France ? *Ca.*
25. What group belongs to Spain ? *Be.*
26. Name four principal islands in this group. *Ma., Ma., Ia.*
27. What peninsula in the south-west ? (*Spain and Portugal*).
28. What peninsula in the north ? *Dk.*
29. —South of Greece ? *Ma.*
30. —South-east of France ? *Iy.*
31. What mountains between France and Spain ? *Ps.*
32. What mountains in the north of Spain ? *Ca.*—In the south of France ? *Cs.*
33. Point out in the east of France, Mounts Jura.—Mt. Blanc.—Vosges.
34. Point out the Alps (46-7).—The Apennines, (84).
35. —The Carpathian (48).
36. What bay north of Spain ? *By.*
37. What channel between France and England ? *B-C.*
38. What strait connects the English Channel with the North Sea ? *Dr.*
39. Point out the sea of Marmora. (41).
40. What strait connects it with the Mediterranean ? *Ds.*
41. What sea between Italy and Greece ? *In.*
42. What strait between Sicily and Italy ? *Ma.*
43. What strait between Corsica and Sardinia ? *Bo.*
44. What strait connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ? *Gr.*
45. What large river in the east ? *De.*
46. Into what sea does it flow ? *Bk.*
47. What two large rivers in Germany flow into the North Sea ? *Re., Ec.*
48. What large river in the north of Italy ? *Po.*
49. Name four principal rivers in France. *Se., Le., Ge., Re.*
50. —The four in Spain that flow into the Atlantic. *Do., Ts., Ga., Gr.*
51. —One that flows into the Mediterranean. *Eu.*
52. What direction from Prussia is Austria ? —Turkey from Austria ? —Italy from Turkey ?
53. With regard to France how is Spain situated ?
54. —France with regard to Italy ? —Sardinia with regard to Spain ?
55. What is the width of Spain measured on the 40° of latitude ?

EXERCISES ON ASIA.—(Map. No. 13.)

1. How is Asia bounded on the north ? *N.O.*
2. —On the east ? *Pe.*—On the south ? *I.O.*—On the west ? *Mn., Af.*
3. Which is the most northern country ? *Sa.*
4. The most southern ? *Hi.*—The two most western ? *Ty., Ae.*
5. Point out China, and name its capital. *Ph.*
6. —The kingdom of Anam. *He.*—Japan. *Yo.*
7. Name the countries of Farther India. *Bh., Sm., Am.*
8. Point out Hindoostan and name its capital. *Ca.*
9. Name the three states on the north-west of Hindoostan. *Tn., An., Bn.*
10. What group of islands east of China ? *Jn.*
11. Which are the principal islands in this group ? *Yo., Mn., Sf., Kn.*
12. What group south-east of China ? *Pe.*
13. Which are, the two principal islands in this group ? *La., Mo.*
14. What other group at the south-eastern extremity ? *I.I.*
15. Name the four principal islands in this group *Se., Be., Cs., N-G.*
16. What island south of Hindoostan ? *Ch.*
17. Point out Kamtschatka peninsula.
18. —Corea.—Malacca.
19. That of Decan. (*South of Hindoostan.*)
20. Point out the Red Sea.—The Persian Gulf.
21. What large peninsula is formed by the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf ? *Aa.*
22. Point out the Mediterranean Sea.—The Black Sea.
23. What peninsula is formed by the Mediterranean and Black Seas *A-M.*
24. What isthmus connects Asia and Africa ? *Sz.*
25. What two capes south, in about the same latitude ? *Ca., Cu.*
26. What cape south of Malacca ? *Ra.*
27. What mountains between Siberia and China ? *An., Yi.*
28. —South-east of China ? *Ng.*—South-west ? *Ila.*
29. Point out in the Himalaya Mounts.—Mount Everest.
30. What is its height ? (*See Map of the World.*)
31. What mountains between Europe and Asia ? *Cs., Ul.*
32. Show, in Asia Minor, Mounts Taurus and Ararat.
33. What is the height of these mountains ? (*See Map of the World.*)
34. Point out the Sea of Kamtschatka, (60).—That of Okotsk.
35. What sea between China and Japan ? *Jn.*
36. —What sea south of Corea ? *Yc.*
37. What sea between the mainland and the East Indies ? *Ca.*
38. What sea between Arabia and Hindoostan ? *An.*
39. What gulfs are formed by the Sea of Japan ? *Ty.*
40. —By the Yellow Sea ? *Pe.*—By the China Sea ? *Tu., Sm.*
41. —By the Indian Ocean ? *Bl.*—By the Arabian Sea ? *Cy., Ch.*
42. Point out the Caspian Sea.—The Sea of Aral.
43. What strait between Sumatra and Malacca ? *Ma.*
44. —That between Sumatra and Java ? *Sa.*
45. What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
46. —That which connects the Persian Gulf with the Arabian Sea ? *Os.*
47. What three large rivers in Siberia flow into the Arctic Ocean ? *Oi., Yi., Ia.*
48. What large lake at the source of the Yenisei ? *Bl.*
49. Which is the largest river in China ? *Y-K.*
50. Which is the next in size ? *H-H.*
51. Into what sea do these two rivers flow ? *Yc.*
52. What two large rivers unite before they empty into the Bay of Bengal ? *Ba., and Cs.*
53. What large river flows through the west of Hindoostan ? *Is.*
54. What remarkable rivers flow into the Persian Gulf ? *Ts., Es.*
55. What mountains and river between Europe and Asia ? *Ul.*
56. In what direction from Pekin is Turkestan ?—Hindoostan ? —Siam ?—Japan ?



27. What mountains between Siberia and China? *Alt., H.*
 28. —South-east of China? *Ng.*—South-west? *Ila.*
 —Siam?—Japan?



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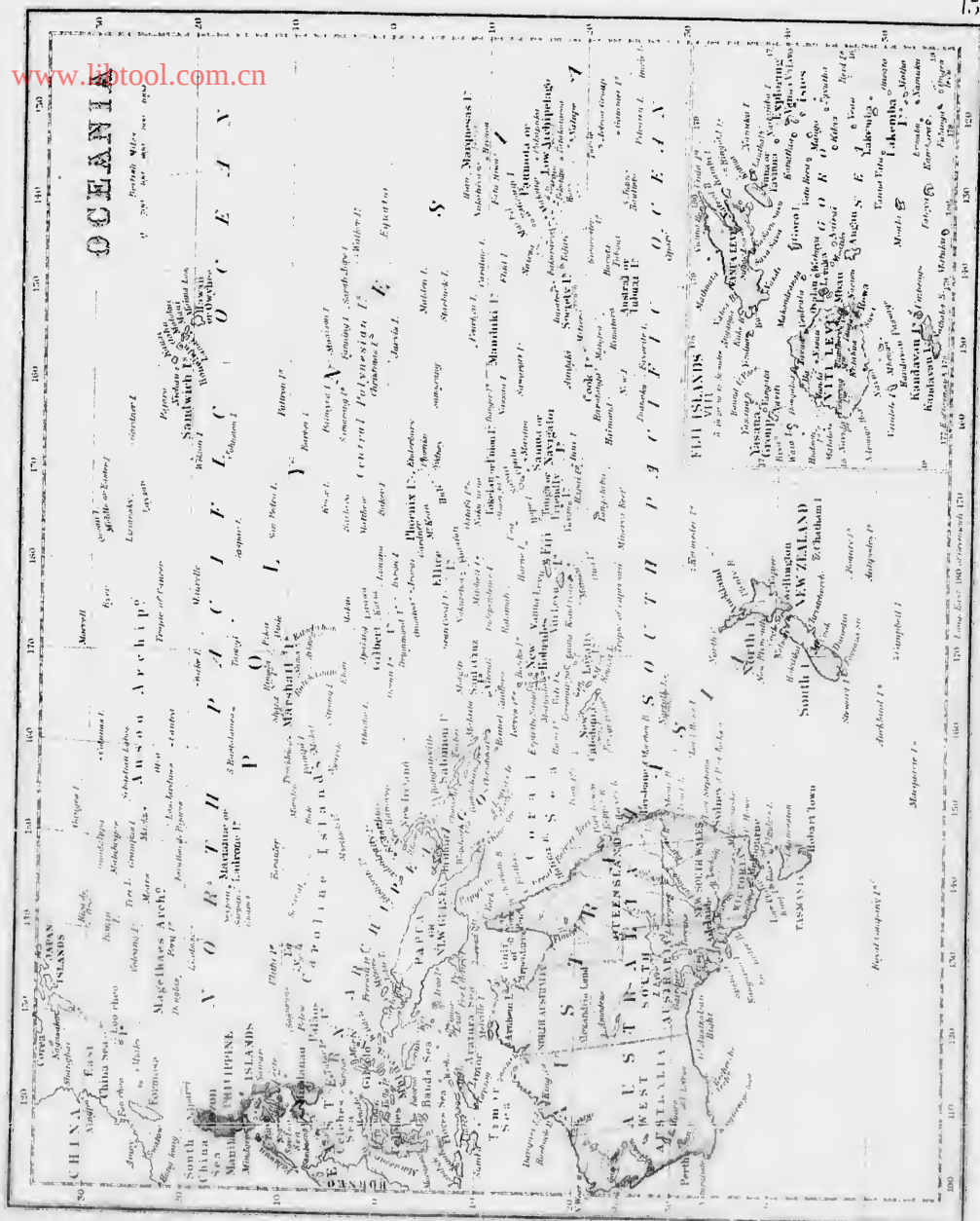
1. What sea north of Africa ? *Mn.*
2. North-east ? *Rd.*—What ocean south-east ? *In.*
3. What ocean south-west ? *Ac.*
4. Name the states bordering on the Mediterranean ? *Mo., Aa., Ti., Et.*
5. What are their capitals ? *Mo., As., Ti., Co.*
6. What states border on the Red Sea ? *Et., Na., Aa.*
7. What are the capitals of these states ? *Co., Km., Gr.*
8. Name the states on the south-east coast as far as the Tropic ? *Si., An., Zr., Me., Sa.*
9. What is the capital of Zanzibar ? *Zr.*—Of Mozambique ? *Me.*
10. Point out Cape Colony and name its capital ? *C-Town.*
11. Point out Natal and name its capital ? *P-N.*
12. Point out Lower Guinea. (10 s).
13. Point out Upper Guinea and name the states which compose it. *La., Ac., Dy., Ya., Bn., Cr.*
14. Name the states of Lower Guinea ? *Ba., Aa., Co., Lo.*
15. Point out Senegambia.—Sahara or Great Desert.
16. What large island south-east ? *Mr.*
17. What channel between it and the mainland ? *Me.*
18. What group of islands north-west ? *Cy.*
19. What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas ? *Sz.*
20. What capes on the four cardinal points ? *Bn., Gi., G-II., Ve.*
21. What capes between Capes Gardafui and Good Hope ? *Do., S-Sn., Cs.*
22. —Between Capes of Good Hope and Verde ? *Fo., No., Lz., Fa., C-C., T-P., Ps.*
23. —Between Capes Verde and Bon ? *Bo., Br., Sl., Tr.*
24. Point out Barbary. (31-0).
25. What chain of mountains crosses Barbary ? *As.*
26. What peak in Morocco ? *Mn.*
27. What chain west of Zanzibar ? (*Mts. of the Moon*).
28. What two peaks in this chain ? *Ka., Ko.*
29. What peak between the two Guineas ? *Cn.*
30. What mountains north of Upper Guinea ? *Kg.*
31. What gulf south-east of the Red Sea ? *An.*
32. What strait unites that gulf to the Red Sea ? *B-M.*
33. What two gulfs, in Barbary, formed by the Mediterranean ? *Ks., Sa.*
34. Point out the Gulf of Guinea. (0).
35. What strait separates Europe from Africa ? *Gr.*
36. Point out Lake Tchad in Soudan ?
37. What rivers flow into this lake *Yu., Si.*
38. Point out the largest river in Africa. *Ne.*
39. What are the three lakes near its source ? *At., Va., Ta.*
40. Point the river Zambezi. (15 s).
41. What is its affluent on the left bank near its mouth ? *Se.*
42. From what lakes do these rivers issue ? *Na., Sa.*
43. What large river rising in Soudan flows through Upper Guinea ? *Nr.*
44. Point out the republic of Transvaal. (23).
45. What river separates this country from So-fola ? *Lo.*
46. What river forms the northern boundary of Cape Colony ? *Oe.*
47. What river in Lower Guinea separates Loango from Congo ? *Co.*
48. Into what body of water does the Niger flow ? *G Ga.*
49. What river forms part of the northern and eastern boundaries of Senegambia ? *SL.*
50. In what direction from Algeria is Morocco ?
51. — Tripoli from Egypt ?—Egypt from Nubia ?
52. In what direction from Nubia is Abyssinia ?
53. What country east of the Red Sea ? *Aa.*
54. What canal connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean ? *Sz.*

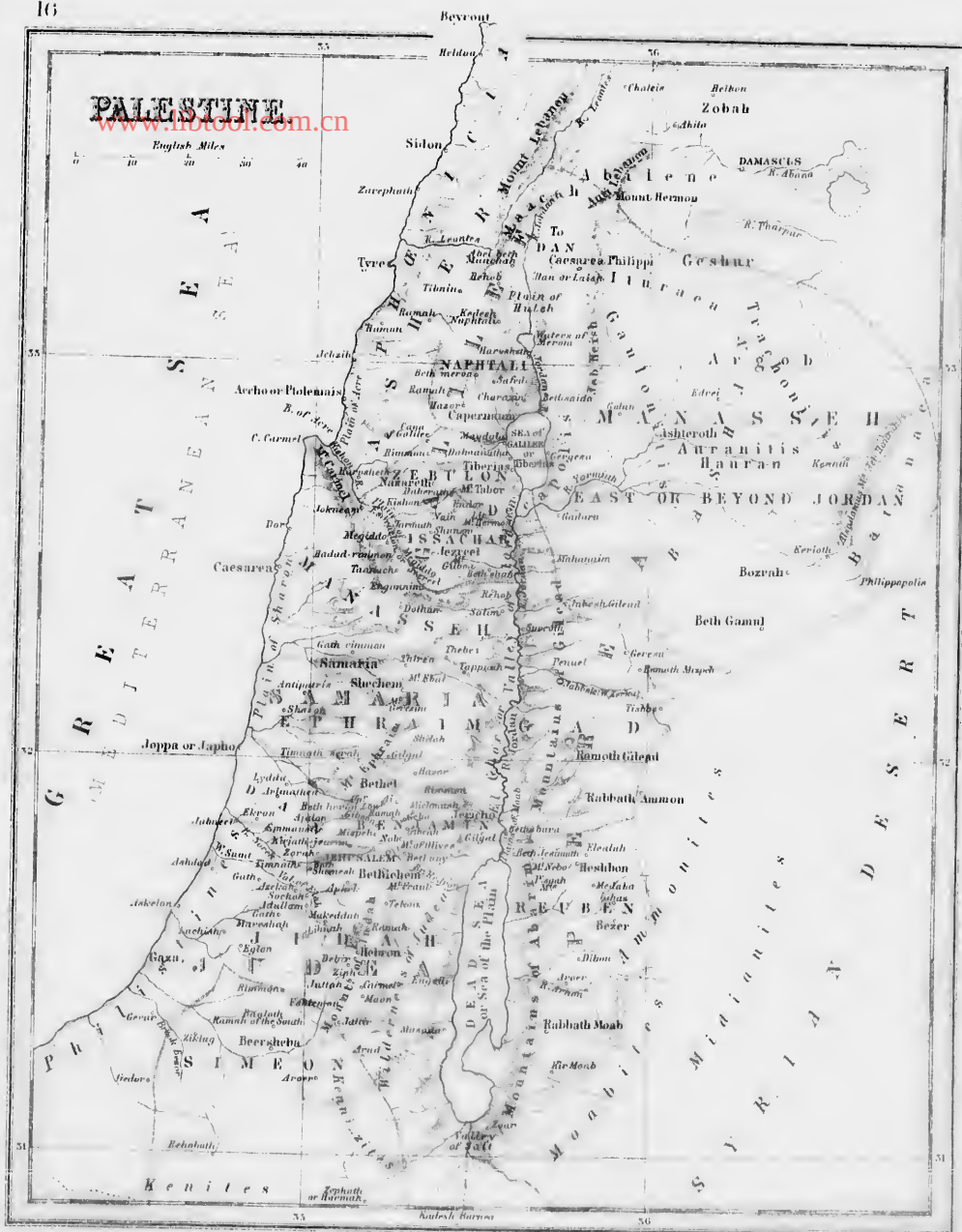
EXERCISES ON OCEANIA.—(Map No. 15).

1. Which is the largest island of Oceania ? *Aa.*
2. By what seas is Australia bounded on the north ? *Tr., Aa.*
3. What sea north-east ? *Ct.*
4. What reefs between the coast and the Coral Sea ? *G-B-R.*
5. What division in the north ? *N-A.*
6. —In the west ? *Q-M.*—In the south-east ? *N-S-W., Va.*
7. What large city in Victoria ? *Me.*
8. What great division in the south ? *S-A.*
9. What other province in the south-west ? *W-A.*
10. Which is the largest river in this island ? *Mj.*
11. Which are its two chief affluents ? *Dq., Ln.*
12. Point out Cape York. (10).—Cape Howe (150 *l.*)
13. What cape on the western extremity ? *N-W.*
14. Which are the three principal bays or gulfs ? *Ca., Sr., G-A.*
15. What island south-east ? *Ta.*
16. What strait separates it from the mainland ? *Bs.*
17. What group of islands at a great distance to south-east ? *N-Z.*
18. Which are the two largest islands of this group ? *Nh., Sh.*
19. By what strait are these two islands separated ? *Ck.*
20. What archipelago north of Australia ? *En.*
21. Which are the three largest islands in this group ? *Bo., Cs., N-G.*
22. What group of islands between Celebes and New Guinea ? *Ma.*
23. Which are the three largest of Molucca Islands ? *Go., Ca., Bo.*
24. Name the four islands south of Celebes. *Sa., Fs., Sa., Tr.*
25. What group north of Celebes ? *Pe.*
26. What sea between Celebes and the Philippines ? *Cs.*
27. Which are the largest islands in this group ? *Ln., Ph., Mo.*
28. What two islands east of Papua ? *N-I., N-B.*
29. What other group little farther east ? *Sn.*
30. Point out the Caroline Islands. (150 *l.*)
31. What group north of Caroline Islands ? *Me.*
32. What three archipelagoes lie near the Tropic of Cancer ? *Ms., An., Sh.*
33. Which are the two largest islands in the Sandwich group ? *Hu., Ii.*
34. Point out the Central Polynesian Islands. (On).
35. What two groups west of this archipelago ? *ML., Gl.*
36. What three groups between the Equator and the 10° south latitude ? *Ec., Pr., Ms.*
37. Which are those between the 10° and the 20° south latitude ? *N-II., Fi., Ta., Sa., Mi., Sy., Pa., L-A.*
38. Which are the two principal islands in the Fiji group ? *V-L., Va-L.*
39. By what strait is Borneo separated from Celebes ? *Mr.*
40. What strait separates Papua from Australia ? *Ts.*
41. What sea north of Australia ? *Aa.*
42. What sea north-east ? *Tr.*
43. What sea north-west of the Philippines ? *Ca.*
44. In what direction from Australia is Papua ?
—Borneo ? —New Caledonia ? —New Zealand ? —
45. In what direction from the New Hebrides is Papua ? —
Australia ? New Zealand ?
46. In what direction from New Zealand is Australia ? —The
Moluccas from Australia ?
47. What groups are crossed by the 170° east longitude ?
ML., Gl., Ly., N-Z.
48. —By the 140° ? *Ms., Pa.*
49. What is the length of Australia measured on the Tropic
of Capricorn ?
50. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne ?

28. What two islands east of Papua ? N-I, N-B.

51. What is its width from Cape York to Melbourne ?





www.libtool.com.cn EXERCISES on PALESTINE (Map No. 16.)

1. By what sea is Palestine bounded on the north? *Mn.*
2. Into how many provinces is it divided? 4.
3. Which province occupies the northern part? *Ge.*
4. —The centre? *Sa.*
5. —The South? *Ia.*
6. What river runs through Palestine, from north to south? *In.*
7. Into what sea does it flow? *D-S.*
8. What province east of the Jordan? *Pe.*
9. What divisions or tribes does Galilee comprise? *Ar., Ni., Zn., Ir.*
10. What country north-west of Galilee? *Pa.*
11. What tribes east of the Jordan opposite Galilee? *Dn., Mh.*
12. Name the river whose tributaries drain Manasseh. *Yh.*
13. What sea between Zebulon and Manasseh? *Ge.*
14. What tribes does Samaria comprise? *Mh., Em.*
15. What tribe is east of the Jordan, opposite Samaria? *Gd.*
16. Name tribes contained in Judah? *Dn., Bn., Ja., Sn.*
17. What tribe east of the Dead Sea? *Rn.*
18. What desert occupies the south-eastern part of the map? *Sn.*
19. What people inhabited the tract of country lying between Palestine and the Syrian Desert? *As., Ma., Mo.*
20. What people inhabited the south-western part of Palestine? *Ps.*
21. What is the capital of Palestine? *Jm.*
22. What large city in the north-east? *De.*
23. What remarkable mountain in the northern part? *Ln.*
24. Which other mountain is situated east of Mount Lebanon? *A-L.*
25. What mountains south of Anti-Lebanon? *J-H.*
26. Point out Mount Carmel. (33 L.)
27. Which other mountain is situated nearly in the same latitude as Mount Carmel? *Tr.*
28. What mountain south of Mount Thabor? *Hn.*
29. Point out the mountains of Judah.
30. What mountains east of the Dead Sea? *Am.*
31. What mountains east of the Jordan in the Perea? *Gd.*
32. Point out the mountain on which Moses died. *No.* (31-35).
33. Point out the mountain of Olives.
34. Which two remarkable cities stood on the coast of Phœnicia? *Tc., Sn.*
35. Point out the Plain of Acre.—That of Maggeddo, (east of Issachar).—That of Charôn.
36. Point out the wilderness of Judah.
37. Point out Nazareth.—Siberias.—Samaria.—Shechem.—Bethel.
38. Point out Jericho.—Bethlehem.—Hebron.
39. Point out, on the Mediterranean, Cæsarea.—Joppa.—Ascalon.—Majuma.
40. What cape is formed by Mount Carmel? *Cl.*
41. Point out Capernaum.—Cæsarea Philippi.
42. Point out the Decapolis (near the Sea of Galilee).
43. Point out the river which, flowing near Mount Lebanon empties into the Mediterranean? *Ls.*
44. Point out the river in which St. John the Baptist baptized. *In.*
45. What tribe of Judah has a division in Galilee? *Dn.*
46. Which tribe is partly east and partly west of the Jordan? *Mh.*
47. What valley south of the Dead Sea? *St.*
48. What is the position of the country of the Philistines with regard to Judah?
49. —The country of Amou with regard to the Dead Sea?
50. What wilderness south-east of the tribe of Simeon? *Zn.*

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

No.s.	COUNTIES.	Population.	No.s.	COUNTIES.	Population.	No.s.	COUNTIES.	Population.
1	Addington	21312	19	Kent.....	26836	37	Russell	18344
2	Bothwell.....	20701	20	Lambton	31994	38	Simcoe	57389
3	Brant	32259	21	Lanark	33620	39	Stormont	11873
4	Bruce	38515	22	Leeds	20716	40	Victoria	30200
5	Cardwell.....	16500	23	Lennox	16396	41	Waterloo.....	40251
6	Carleton	21739	24	Lincoln.....	20672	42	Welland	24265
7	Dundas	18777	25	Middlesex	66769	43	Wellington	63289
8	Durham	37380	26	Monk.....	15130	44	Wentworth.....	30883
9	Elgin.....	33666	27	Northfolk.....	30760	45	York.....	59882
10	Essex.....	32697	28	Northumberland.....	39086			
11	Frontenac	16310	29	Ontario.....	45890		DISTRICTS.	
12	Glenagarry	20524	30	Oxford	48237	46	Agoma	5007
13	Grenville.....	26727	31	Peell.....	16369	47	Manitoulin	2011
14	Grey	59395	32	Perth.....	46536	48	Muskoka	5400
15	Haldimand	20091	33	Peterborough.....	30173	49	Nipissing	1791
16	Halton	22606	34	Prescott	20336	50	Perry Sound	1519
17	Hastings.....	48364	35	Prince Edward	27977			
18	Huron.....	34207	36	Renfrew				

TABLE II.—CITIES, TOWNS, AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Acton West.....	16	700	Belleville, C.	17	7305	C		
Ailsa Craig.....	25	750	Bell Ewart.....	38	600	Cainsville.....	3	300
Albion.....	5	1000	Berlin, C.	41	2743	Caledonia.....	5	300
Alexandria.....	12	800	Blairton.....	33	350	Camden East.....	15	1246
Alma.....	43	350	Bluevale.....	18	300	Cannfield.....	1	500
Almonta.....	21	2080	Blyth.....	18	700	Campbellford.....	28	1000
Alton.....	5	400	Bobcaygeon.....	40	1000	Canfield.....	15	400
<i>Amherstburg.</i>	10	1936	Bolton.....	5	1000	Cannifton.....	17	600
Ancaster.....	44	600	Bond Head.....	38	500	Cannington.....	29	800
Angus.....	38	400	Bothwell, C	2	995	<i>Carleton Place.</i>	21	1205
Appleton.....	21	300	<i>Bowmanville</i>	8	3000	Carronbrook.....	32	1000
Arkona.....	20	500	Bracebridge.....	40	700	Castleton.....	28	400
Arnprior.....	36	1714	Bradford.....	38	1130	Cayuga, C.	15	803
Arthur.....	43	900	Brampton, C	31	2900	Centreville.....	1	300
<i>Ashburnham</i>	33	1197	Bramtford, C.	3	8107	Charleston.....	5	300
Atherley.....	20	400	Bridgeport.....	41	700	Charlesville.....	39	300
Aultsville.....	39	300	Bridewater.....	17	450	Chatham, C	19	5873
Aurora.....	45	1132	Bright.....	30	500	Chatsworth.....	14	450
Aylmer West.....	9	1400	Brighton.....	28	1357	Chippawa.....	42	922
Ayr.....	41	1300	Brockville, C	13	5102	Claremont.....	29	500
B			Bronte.....	16	550	Clarksburg.....	14	300
Baltimore.....	28	500	Brooklin.....	29	650	Clifford.....	43	650
Barrie, C	38	3398	Brougham.....	29	300	Clifton.....	42	1610
Bath.....	1	600	Bruce Mines.....	46	1298	Clinton.....	18	2016
Battersea.....	11	350	Brussels.....	18	1000	Cobourg, C.	28	4442
Bayham.....	9	350	Burford.....	3	600	Colborne.....	28	823
Beamsville.....	24	1000	Burrits.....	13	400	Colbrook.....	1	300
Beaverton.....	29	700	Byng Inlet.....	46	307	<i>Coltingwood</i>	38	2829
						Colombus.....	29	400

(a) Those figures relate to the numbers added to the Counties contained in the Table 1.

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

45

Popula- tion.
18344
57389
11873
30200
40251
24265
63289
30883
59882

Popula-
tion.

300
300
1246
500
1000
400
600
800
1205
1000
400
803
300
300
5873
450
922
500
300
650
1610
2016
4442
823
300
2829
400

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Conestogo	41	450	Crafton	28	600	M		
Connaught	7	500	Granton	25	350	McGillivray	25	300
Consecon	35	500	Gravenhurst	40	300	Madoc	17	800
Cookstown	38	600	Greenwood	29	500	Mallorytown	22	300
Cookville	31	400	Grimsby	24	800	Malone	17	300
Copenhagen	9	300	Guelph, C.	43	6878	Manchester	29	300
Cornwall, C.	39	2033	H			Manilla	40	500
Craig Sholm	43	300	Hamilton, C.	44	26716	Markham	45	1000
Creemore	38	300	Hampton	8	400	Martintown	12	400
D			Hanover	14	700	Meaford	14	1200
Delaware	25	400	Harrison	43	1000	Merrickville	13	923
Delhi	27	300	Harrowsmith	11	300	Merritton	24	1000
Delta	22	300	Harwood	28	400	Milford	35	400
Denorestville	35	300	Hastings	33	900	Millbank	31	300
Dickinson's Landing	39	300	Hawkesbury	34	1671	Mill Brook	8	1200
Dingle or Dutton	18	1000	Hawkesville	41	500	Mill Point	17	500
Drayton	43	500	Haysville	41	300	Milton West, C.	16	891
Dresden	2	1000	Hespeler	41	797	Mitchell	32	1802
Drumbo	30	600	Hillsburg	43	400	Mohawk	3	400
Drummondville	42	1000	Holland Landing	45	700	Mono Mills	5	500
Dundas, C.	44	3135	Hollin	43	400	Morefield	43	400
Dunville	26	1452	Humberstone	42	400	Moretown	20	400
Durham	14	1200	I			Morpeth	19	600
E			Ingersoll	30	4022	Morrisburg	7	1156
Eganville	36	400	Iona	9	500	Morrisson	43	400
Edmondville	18	500	Irish Creek	13	750	Mount Brydges	25	550
Elmira	41	800	Iroquois	7	781	Mount Forest	43	1370
Elora	43	1498	J			N		
Embro	30	484	Jarvis	15	400	Napanee, C.	23	2967
Erin	43	600	K			Neustadt	14	650
Exeter	18	1000	Keen	33	400	Newboro.	22	500
F			Kemptville	13	872	Newburg	1	828
Farran's Point	39	300	Kincardine	4	1907	Newcastle	25	1000
Fenelon Falls	40	750	King	45	300	New Dundee	8	1109
Fergus	43	1666	Kingston, C.	11	12704	New Edinburg	41	300
Fingal	9	500	Kingsville	10	800	New Hamburg	29	596
Fitzroy Harbor	6	300	Klineburg	45	400	New Market	41	1003
Flesherton	14	350	Komora	25	500	Niagara	45	1760
Florence	20	350	L			Normanton	29	1600
Fonthill	26	500	Lakefield	33	300	North August	29	750
Forest	20	500	Lefroy	38	300	North Douro	13	400
Fort Erie	42	835	Lindsay, C.	40	4049	O		
Frankford	17	900	Lestowell	31	976	Oakville	16	1684
G			Little Britain	40	330	Odessa	23	750
Galt, C.	29	3827	Lloydton	45	400	Oil Springs	20	350
Gananoque	22	2020	London, C.	25	15826	Omenee	40	600
Garden Island	11	762	L Orignal, C.	34	800	Onondaga	3	400
Garden River	46	400	Loughboro.	1	450	Orillia	38	2832
Georgetown	16	1282	Lucan	25	1000	Orono	8	1000
Glenallan	43	400	Lucknow	4	800	Osgoode	37	350
Glencoe	25	700	Lyn	22	750	Oshawa	29	3185
Glen William	16	300	Lynden	44	400	OTTAWA, C.	22	545
Goderich, C.	18	3454				Otterville	30	750
Gorrie or Hewick	18	400				Owen Sounds, C.	14	3639

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
P			S			V		
Paisley	4	1000	St. Catharines, C.....	24	7864	Vankleef Hill.....	34	700
Pakenham	21	600	St. Mary's	31	3120	Vienna	9	593
Paris	3	2640	St. Thomas West, C., ..	9	700	Vittoria.....	27	600
Port Hill	25	1500	Salem	43	800			
Patterson	45	500	Sandwich, C	10	1160	W		
Pembroke, C.....	36	1508	Sarnia, C	20	2029			
Penetanguishene.....	38	10 0	Saugeen	4	2579			
Perth, C.....	21	2375	Sault Ste. Marie, C.....	46	400			
Peterborough, C.....	33	4611	Seaforth.....	18	1800	Walkerton, C.....	4	1200
Petrolia.....	20	2051	Sebringville.	31	500	Wallaceburg	19	600
Pickering	29	500	Selkirk	15	300	Wallacetown.....	9	400
Picton, C.....	35	2361	Seneca	15	2000	Wardsville.....	25	539
Plattsville.....	30	900	Shakespeare.....	32	400	Warkworth	28	800
Point Abino	42	600	Shannenville.....	17	700	Warwick	20	300
Point Edward	20	1000	Simcoe.....	27	1856	Waterdoron.....	44	1000
Port Burwell	9	1300	Smith Falls	21	1500	Waterford	27	900
Port Colborne	42	1500	Smithville.....	24	350	Waterloo	41	1594
Port Credit	31	375	Sparta	9	400	Welland, C.....	42	1100
Port Dalhousie	24	1000	Stayner.....	38	1000	Welland Port.....	26	300
Port Dover	27	1100	Stirling	17	1300	Wellesley.....	41	500
Port Hope.....	8	5114	Stouffville	45	800	Wellington	35	517
Port Perry	06	1500	Stratfordville	9	400	Wellington Square.....	16	700
Port Robinson.....	42	600	Stratford, C.....	32	4313	West Flamborough.....	44	300
Port Rowan	27	900	Strathroy.....	25	3232	West Port	22	400
Port Ryerse.....	27	300	Streetsville.....	31	617	Whitby, C.....	29	2732
Portsmouth	11	1702				Widder Station.....	20	500
Port Hanley	9	900	T			Wilmar	1	300
Prescott, C.....	43	2617	Tamworth	1	500	Winchester	7	400
Princeton	41	1408	Tara	4	450	Winsor.....	10	4253
	30	600	Tavistock	32	500	Wingham.....	18	700
Q			Teeswater	4	450	Woodbridge.....	45	1000
Queenston.....	42	350	Thamesford	30	500	Woodstock, C.....	30	5000
Queensville	45	300	Thamesville	2	500	Woodville	40	400
			Thornhill	45	600	Wroxeter	18	700
R			Thorold.....	42	1635	Wyoming.....	20	700
Roma	29	500	Tilsbury	30	1700			
Renfrew	36	865	Toledo.....	22	300	Y		
Richmond Hill.....	45	784	Toronto, C.....	45	56092	York	15	400
Richmond West	6	487	Trenton.....	17	2000	York Mills	45	350
Ridgetown	2	500	Tweed.....	17	600	Yorkville.....	45	2203
Riviere Raisin	12	350	Tyrone	8	300			
Rockwood.....	43	600	U					
Rondeau	19	850	Union	9	350	Z		
			Uxbridge	28	1500	Zephir	29	300

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TABLE III.—COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	Nos.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
NEW BRUNSWICK.			14	Westmoreland.....	29335	26	Colchester.....	23331
1	St. John.....	23315	15	Albert.....	10672	27	Pictou.....	32114
2	Charlotte.....	25882	NOVA SCOTIA.			28	Antigonish.....	16512
3	King's.....	24593	16	Halifax.....	21301	29	Guysborough.....	16555
4	Queen's.....	13847	17	Kings.....	21510	30	Inverness.....	23415
5	Sunbury.....	6824	18	Annapolis.....	18121	31	Victoria.....	11346
6	York.....	27140	19	Digby.....	17037	32	Cape Breton.....	26454
7	Carleton.....	19938	20	Yarmouth.....	18550	33	Richmond.....	14268
8	Victoria.....	4407	21	Shelburne.....	12417	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
9	Madawaska.....	7234	22	Queen's.....	10354	34	King's.....	27200
10	Restigouche.....	5575	23	Lunenburg.....	23834	35	Queen's.....	50000
11	Gloucester.....	18810	24	Halifax.....	27381	36	Prince.....	16821
12	Northumberland.....	20216	25	Cumberland.....	23518			
13	Kent.....	19101						

TABLE IV.—CITIES, TOWNS AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popula- tion.
Acadia Mines.....	26	500	C			E		
Advocate Harbor.....	25	600	Campbellton.....	10	600	Edmondston.....	8	400
Albert Mines.....	25	200	Canning.....	17	600	Ellershausen.....	16	300
Alberton.....	36	700	Canso.....	29	1136	Englishtown.....	31	524
Amherst, C.....	25	2000	Cape John.....	27	300	F		
Andover.....	8	400	Cape Negro.....	21	350	Fairville.....	1	1500
Annapolis, C.....	18	800	Caraquette.....	11	1000	Falmouth.....	16	400
Antigonish, C.....	28	1000	Carleton.....	21	1044	Fisher's Grant.....	27	300
Acadia.....	20	500	Carleton Place.....	1		Five Islands.....	26	600
Arichat, C.....	23	1058	Chapman.....	14	400	Folly Village.....	26	400
Aroostook.....	8	400	Charlottetown, C.....	35	7000	FRDEERICTON, C... ..	6	6006
B			Cheggogin.....	26	300	G		
Baddeck, C.....	31	400	Chester.....	23	900	Gagetown, C.....	4	1282
Baie Verte.....	14	200	Chigonaise.....	26	450	Georgetown, C.....	34	1100
Barnaby River.....	12	500	Clark's Harbor.....	21	400	Goldenville.....	29	900
Barrington.....	21	800	Clements Port.....	18	300	Grand Falls, C.....	8	700
Bathurst, C.....	11	600	Clyde River.....	21	300	Grand Pré.....	17	600
Bear River.....	19	900	Cocaigne.....	13	900	Granville Ferry.....	18	300
Bear River Corner.....	2	400	Coquerail.....	23	300	Great Village.....	26	600
Bedeque.....	36	300	County Harbor.....	29	300	Guegen.....	13	320
Belliveau.....	19	200	Cow Bay.....	32	1986	Guysborough, C.....	29	1887
Benton.....	7	200	D			H		
Berwick.....	17	500	Dalhousie, C.....	10	600	HALIFAX, C.....	24	29582
Blissville.....	5	300	Darmouth.....	24	29582	Hantsport.....	16	700
Boieston.....	12	250	Digby, C.....	19	1951			
Boisdale.....	32	500	Dorchester, C.....	14	800			
Bridgewater.....	23	1000	Douglastown.....	12	400			
Briggs Corners.....	4	500						
Brooklyn.....	4	300						
Buctouche.....	13	500						

DIVISIONS AND POPULATIONS.

NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popu- lation.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popu- lation.	NAMES OF THE VILLAGES.	a	Popu- lation.
Havilock.....	19	500	Montague.....	31	350	St. Mary.....	19	300
Head of St. Mary.....	19	350	Montague Gold Mines.....	24	400	St. Paul's.....	13	500
Hebron.....	20	500	Murray River.....	34	300	St. Peter's.....	11	600
Hillshorough.....	15	900	Musquodoboit Harbor.....	24	1151	St. Stephen.....	2	3000
Hopewell, C.....	15	500				Salisbury.....	14	300
Hampton, C.....	3	200				Shag Harbor.....	21	300
I			N			Shediac.....	14	500
Indiantown.....	1	2500	Newcastle, C.....	12	1500	Shelburne, C.....	21	1000
Isaac Harbor.....	29	400	Newdy Quoddy.....	24	350	Sherbrooke.....	29	500
J			New Germany.....	23	500	Shippegan.....	11	500
Jacksonville.....	7	300	New Glasgow, C.....	27	2498	Simbenaccadie.....	26	350
K			New Port.....	16	400	Souris.....	34	500
Kempton.....	26	300	New Port Landing.....	16	500	Springville.....	27	350
Kennetcook.....	16	350	Nine Mile Creek.....	33	300	Spurr's Cove.....	1	300
Kenville, C.....	17	1779	North Sidney.....	32	1000	Stellarton.....	27	2500
Kingston.....	3	500				Summerside, C.....	36	2000
Kingston.....	13	600	O			Sydney, C.....	32	3006
Kouchibouguac.....	13	600	Oromocto, C.....	5	400	Sydney Mines.....	32	2000
L			P			T		
Lawrencetown.....	24	504	Parrsborough.....	25	800	Tangier (New).....	24	600
Lawrencetown.....	18	600	Passage.....	21	500	Tangier (Old).....	24	300
Ledge.....	2	300	Petitcodiac.....	14	400	Tatamagouche.....	26	500
Little Glace Bay.....	32	400	Petite de Grat.....	33	350	Tête à Gauche.....	11	300
Liverpool, C.....	22	3000	Pictou, C.....	27	3200	Torbrook.....	18	300
Locke Port.....	21	400	Plainster Cove.....	30	400	Tracadie.....	11	1200
Londonderry.....	26	600	Port Hawkesbury.....	30	450	Tracadie.....	18	1700
Long Island.....	19	700	Port Hood, C.....	30	700	Truro, C.....	26	2500
Louisbourg.....	32		Portland.....	1	12520	Tusket.....	20	450
Lunenburg, C.....	23	1500	Port Medway.....	22	600	U		
M			Port Mulgrave.....	29	400	Upper Economy.....	26	425
Mabou.....	30	600	Princetown.....	36	1500	Upper Woodstock.....	7	400
McAdam Junction.....	20	400	Prospect.....	24	700	W		
Madisco.....	11	300	Pugwash.....	25	700	Wallace.....	25	400
Mahone Bay.....	23	800	Q			Walton.....	16	600
Maitland.....	16	600	Quaco.....	1	1000	Waverley.....	24	600
Manchester.....	29	500	R			Webbers.....	18	350
Margaretsville.....	19	300	Red Island.....	33	776	West Arrichat.....	33	350
Marshall's Town.....	19	300	Richibucto, C.....	13	800	West Northfield.....	23	1300
Marysville.....	6	300	River Bourgeois.....	33	964	Westville.....	27	1000
Matal's Lake.....	26	400	River Dennis.....	30	300	Weymouth.....	19	400
Maugerville.....	5	300	River Dennis Road.....	30	500	White Head.....	29	350
Memramcook.....	14		River Hebert.....	25	400	Whycocomah.....	30	400
Merigomish.....	27	400	River John.....	27	500	Wilson's Beach.....	2	500
Middleboro'.....	25	475	S			Windsor, C.....	16	3000
Mill's Village.....	22	400	Sackville.....	14	1500	Wine Harbor.....	29	380
Milton.....	22	1100	St. Andrews, C.....	2	1800	Wolfville.....	17	900
Miltown, C.....	2	2000	St. Eleonords.....	36	400	Woodstock, C.....		2000
Moncton, C.....	14	4810	St. John.....	1	28805	Y		
						Yarmouth, C.....	20	3500

TABLE V.—EXTENT and POPULATION of the DIFFERENT PARTS of the GLOBE.

I.—GRAND DIVISIONS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	Area in square miles.	Population.
North America	7,582,000	58,193,000
South America.....	6,470,000	26,959,000
Europe	3,763,250	298,829,000
Asia	15,158,000	634,329,000
Africa.....	11,000,000	75,000,000
Oceania.....	2,031,762	31,095,000
Total.....	46,005,012	1,121,405,000

II.—North America.

COUNTRIES.	Area.	Population.
Dominion of Canada.	3,039,000	3,732,000
Danish America.....	557,000	75,000
United States.....	3,010,000	38,549,000
Mexico.....	668,000	8,744,000
Central America.....	213,000	2,891,000
Antilles.....	95,000	4,202,000
Total.....	7,582,000	58,193,000

III.—South America.

Guiana.....	141,000	233,000
Brazil.....	2,724,000	10,045,000
Venezuela.....	410,000	1,565,000
Columbia.....	457,000	2,795,000
Ecuador.....	208,000	1,040,000
Peru.....	510,000	3,500,000
Bolivia.....	480,000	2,000,000
Chili.....	200,000	2,200,000
Lapland or the Argentine	880,000	1,737,000
Paraguay.....	74,000	1,337,000
Uruguay.....	70,000	387,000
Patagonia.....	280,000	120,000
Falkland Is.....	6,000	600
Total.....	6,470,000	26,959,000

IV.—Europe.

COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Russia.....	2,100,000	68,000,000
Norway and Sweden.....	290,000	7,870,000
Austria.....	210,000	36,000,000
France.....	198,000	36,500,000
Turkey.....	204,000	16,000,000
Spain.....	177,500	16,400,000
Italy.....	116,000	26,612,000
British Empire:		
England.....	53,320	22,704,000
Ireland.....	33,000	5,403,000

IV.—Europe.—(Continued.)

COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Scotland.....	31,000	3,357,000
Isle of Manche.....	1,230	144,430
Matelots, &c.....	—	208,570
German Empire:		
Germany.....	75,000	16,100,000
Prussia.....	136,000	24,000,000
Portugal.....	34,500	4,900,000
Denmark.....	16,000	1,900,000
Greece.....	19,250	1,400,000
Switzerland.....	13,250	2,600,000
Holland.....	13,890	3,700,000
Belgium.....	11,310	5,000,000
Total.....	3,763,250	298,829,000

V.—Asia.

Chinese Empire.....	4,088,000	370,000,000
Caucasia.....	2,000	4,000,000
Siberia.....	5,249,000	8,329,000
Hindustan.....	1,250,000	130,000,000
Arabia.....	1,200,000	8,000,000
India.....	920,000	42,000,000
Turkestan.....	610,000	6,500,000
Turkey.....	669,000	16,000,000
Persia.....	470,000	9,000,000
Japan.....	260,000	35,000,000
Afghanistan.....	300,000	4,000,000
Beloochistan.....	110,000	1,500,000
Total.....	15,158,000	634,329,000

VI.—Africa.

Sahara.....	2,200,000	2,000,000
Morocco.....	222,000	8,000,000
Algeria.....	190,000	3,000,000
Tripoli.....	331,000	500,000
Tunis.....	49,000	3,300,000
Egypt.....	192,000	5,000,000
Sudan.....	320,000	500,000
Abyssinia.....	280,000	4,000,000
Liberia.....	40,000	8,000
Zanguebar.....	260,000	4,000,000
Mozambique.....	382,000	300,000
Sierra-Leone.....	44,000	50,000
Kordofan, Sennaar, &c.....	100,000	1,000,000
Cape Colony.....	230,000	1,000,000

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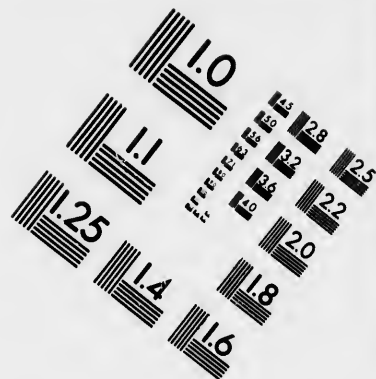
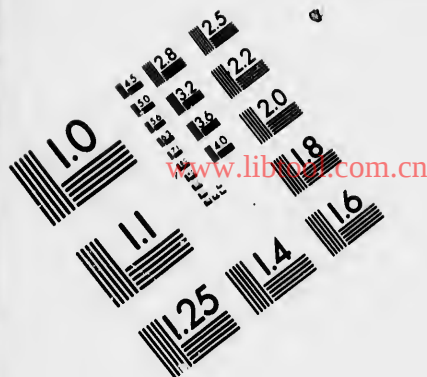
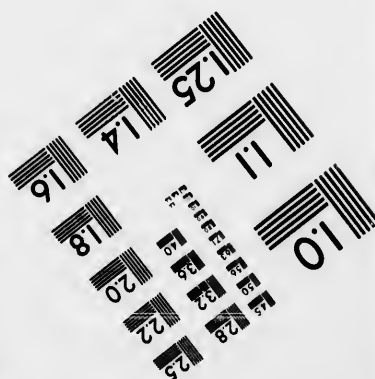
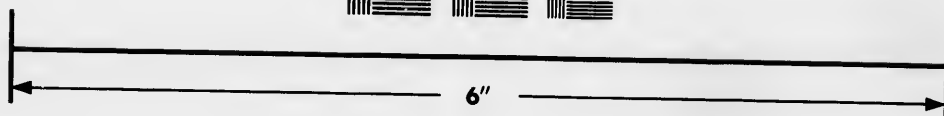
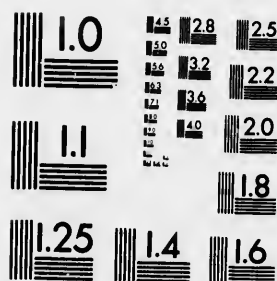


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TABLE V.—(Continued).—CONTENT AND POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

VI.—Africa.—(Continued.)			VII.—Oceania.		
COUNTRIES.	Area in square miles.	Population.			
Hottentots Country	350,000	1,000,000	Sumatra	140,000	3,500,000
Lower Guinea	370,000	7,000,000	Borneo	4,340	50,000
Upper Guinea	250,000	5,000,000	Java	49,730	12,000,000
Senegambia	380,000	8,800,000	Solo	2,000	700,000
Soudan or Negrotia	1,400,000	20,000,000	Borneo	300,000	4,000,000
Australian Africa	2,564,000	12,200,000	Celebes	71,791	2,000,000
Madagascar	194,000	4,000,000	Moluccas	33,300	2,000,000
Other Islands	312,000	5,000,000	Philippines	120,000	4,000,000
Total	11,000,000	75,000,000	Polynesia	462,000	1,000,000
			Australia	2,973,127	905,000
			Tasmania	26,215	120,000
			New Zealand	106,200	220,000
			New Guinea	270,000	200,000
			Other Islands	148,000	400,000
			Total	2,031,762	31,095,000

FERENT

0	3,500,000
0	50,000
0	13,000,000
0	700,000
0	4,000,000
1	2,000,000
0	2,000,000
0	4,000,000
0	1,000,000
7	905,000
5	120,000
0	220,000
0	200,000
0	400,000
2	31,095,000

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