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A GUIDE
TO
MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE SKETCH OF THE BOOK, ALL QUESTIONS OF
THE CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS UNIVERSI-
TIES, WITH THEIR ANSWERS, A COMPARATIVE
VIEW OF THE CLIMATE, RELIGION &c. OF
THE COUNTRIES OF EVERY CONTINENT,
AND LIST OF MINERALS, ANIMALS,
AND VEGETABLES &c. WITH THE
PLACES WHERE THEY ARE
FOUND &c., &c.

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A GUIDE TO MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY.

SHAPE, SIZE AND MOTIONS OF THE EARTH.

Geography and its divisions.—Geography is a description of the earth. It is divided into three classes :—(1) Physical Geography, which describes the natural features of the earth ; (2) Mathematical Geography, which speaks of the form, size, motions, and artificial divisions of the earth ; (3) Political Geography, which deals with the Government of the different countries of the earth, and the different pursuits of the people of those countries. (C. U. 1869.)

Shape and size of the earth.—The earth is round in its form. Its shape is that of a sphere. Its circumference (measure *round* is 24, 856 miles, and its diameter (measure through the centre) is 7912 miles. The surface of the Earth contains about 197 millions of Sq. miles.

Proofs of the roundness of the earth. (C. U. 1875, 77) (1) As a vessel at sea comes towards the shore, the top mast comes into view, then the lower masts, and at last the hull. This will never be the case, if the earth were not a *round* body, for the hull, being the larger part, would naturally be seen before the mast, which is

the smaller. (2) The shadow of the earth, which falls on the body of the moon during a lunar eclipse is always round. And only a round body can throw down a round shadow. (3) Voyagers sailing constantly in the same direction, return in proper time to the place whence they set sail. Had the earth been a *plain*, the further they sailed, the further they would go away.

Motions of the earth.—The earth has *three* motions :—

(1) It turns round its axis once in 24 hours causing day and night. This is called its *rotatory motion*.

(2) It turns round the sun once in 365 days and 6 hours, forming one year. This is called its *revolutionary motion*.

(3) It moves through space in the celestial sphere along with the sun.

Planets and the Solar System.—Planets are heavenly bodies which revolve round the sun.

They are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Vieta, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. The Sun and its attendant planets, comets &c. form the *Solar System*. Comets resemble stars with a long train of lights, at one time coming very near the sun and then going off to great distances.

DEFINITIONS.

The **Axis** of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre, on which it appears to turn. The ends of the *Axis* are called the *Poles*. (C. U. 1871.)

The **Equator** is an imaginary line, drawn round the widest part of the earth, and 90° distant from the poles. (C. U. 1866.)

Latitude is the distance of a place, North or South from the Equator. Circles drawn parallel to the Equator are called *parallels of latitude*. (C. U. 1872, 81.)

Meridians are imaginary lines drawn round the earth, from pole to pole through the Equator. (C. U. 1872-81.)

Longitude is the distance of any place East or West from some fixed meridian. English calculations are made from the meridian of Greenwich. (C. U. 1887.)

Horizon is the circle round us, where the earth and the sky appear to meet. The point in the heavens, directly over our head, is the Zenith, and its opposite point below our feet is the Nadir. (B. U. 1885-86.)

The **Ecliptic** is the path of the Sun in the heavens. The *Equinoxes* are the points wherein, the Equator is cut by the *Ecliptic*. They are called the *Vernal* and the *Autumnal Equinoxes*, according as the Sun passes to the North or South of the Equator. (C. U. 1866.)

The five Zones are the Torrid Zone, the North Temperate, the South Temperate, the North Frigid and the South Frigid Zones. Countries situated within the 1st are very hot, those within the 2nd and the 3rd are neither too hot nor too cold, and those within the last two, are very cold.

Tropic literally means *turning*. It is so called because it is a turning point of the sun in its course either towards the North or the South (C. U. 1871).

Tropic of Cancer is the northern and the *Tropic of Capricorn* is the southern limit of the Sun.

Great Circles are those, which are drawn through the centre of the earth and terminated at its circumference. (C. U. 1881.)

A **Cape** is a portion of land running pointedly to the Sea. Other names for a *Cape* are :—Promontory, point, headland, and head. (M. U. 1884-85).

An **Island** is a portion of land wholly surrounded by water, as the Ceylon. (M. U. 1884-85).

A **Continent** is a large portion and a **country** is a smaller portion of land.

An **Archipelago** is a sea studded with many islands, as the Sea between Greece and Asia Minor. (M. U. 1884-85.) (C. U. 1871.)

A **Peninsula** is a land or portion of land almost wholly surrounded by water, as the Crimea. (M. U. 1884-85.)

An **Isthmus** is a narrow neck of land joining two lands, as the Isthmus of Corinth. (C. U. 1859.)

A **Mountain** is a high elevation of land, as the Himalayas. A *Hill* is a smaller elevation of land, as the Rajmahal Hills. A burning mountain is a *Volcano* (C. U. 1872), as the Visuvius. The line above which the Snow remains unmelted throughout the year is called the *Snow-line* (C. U. 1872). *Summit*—highest part of a mountain. *Base* or *foot*—lowest part of a mountain. *Peak*—pointed mountains. *Saddle*—the lowest point between two peaks. *Range* or *chain*—long line of Moun-

tains. A number of mountains joined together form a *Group*. A number of groups form a *Mountain system*.

Low level lands are *Plains*. High plains are *Tablelands* or *Plateaus* (C. U. 1857, 1871). *Steppes*—treeless plains of Russia. The grassy plains of N. America are *Prairies* and *Savannahs*. *Selvas*—forest plains of S. America. A *desert* is a barren tract of land. An *oasis* is a fertile spot in a desert.

An **Ocean** is a very large portion of salt water. *Sun* is a small portion of salt water. A *Lake* is a body of water entirely surrounded by land. *Lagoon* is a shallow salt water lake to which the sea flows.

The bending of the sea into the land is called a *Bay* or *Bight*; and a narrow portion of water running into the land is called a *Creek* (C. U. 1866). *Road* or *Roadstead* is where ships may lie at anchor. *Shoal*—shallow water.

A **Strait** or **Sound** is a narrow passage of water joining two larger portions, as the Behring Strait.

A **River** is a stream of fresh water flowing into some sea, or some other portion of water, as the Ganges. The wide mouth of a river is called the *Estuary* or *Firth* (M. U. 1884-85). The *Bed* of a river is the channel which contains its waters. A *Cataract* is a great fall of water. The *Basin* of a river is the tract of country drained by it. (C. U. 1859, 71). A *Water-Parting* is land which divides another basin from another (C. U. 1884, 85). A *Bar* is a sand *bank* at the mouth of a river. A *Delta* is a triangular-shaped land at the mouth of a river (C. U. 1874).

A **Map** is a representation of the earth or of any particular part of it.

Eastern and Western Hemispheres are the two great portions into which the surface of the earth is divided.

The **Waters** of the earth are divided into 5 great portions, called the **Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic,** and **Antarctic Oceans.**

The **Lands** of the earth are divided into six portions, *viz.*, **Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America,** and **Oceania** including **Malaysia, Australasia** and **Polynesia.**

The **Bottom** of the water contains *mountains* and *plains*, and has *currents* in it. Its *temperature* ceases with the depth. The *salt* in the sea-water is in the proportion of 1 : 32.

Climate denotes the general character of the *weather* of a country. It refers to the *heat* and *moisture* that prevail, and their consequent effects upon moon, vegetation &c.

The causes which determine the climate of a country are *latitude, elevation, proximity* to the sea, the *nature* of the sea, the *nature* of the soil, and the *prevalent winds.* (C. U. 1859.)

The **Coldest known region** of the earth is to the north-east of Lake Baikal in Siberia ; the *hottest*, on both sides of the Red Sea.

Isothermal Lines are those which pass through places having equal mean temperature. (B. U. 1885-86.)

Winds are *constant* as the *N. Trade Winds* and the *S. Trade Winds* separated by a *Belt of Calms* ; *periodical* as the *Monsoons* and the *Land* and *Sea breezes* ; and *variable* as the *Simoon* in Arabia and *Harmattan* and *Sirocco* of Africa. *Rainfall*—greatest in the *Torrid Zone* and least in the *Frigid Zones*. *Glaciers* are rivers of ice ; the stones at their sides are called *Moraines*. *Avalanches*—Huge masses of snow falling down mountain sides. *Icebergs*—floating masses of ice.

Seasons.—The *four* portions into which the year is divided by the successive passages of the Sun through the *Equinoxes* and the *Solstices*, are called the *Seasons*. The *Solstices* are the limits of the Sun's course, North and South of the Equator.

Minerals.—*Iron* is found in every quarter of the globe. *Copper* and *Lead* come next in abundance. *Silver* is found in America, *Tin* in Europe and Asia, and *Gold* in America and Australia.

Plants.—In the *Torrid Zone*, finest spices and the largest trees are produced. In the *Temperate Zone* are produced wheat, oats, oranges, the oak, the lime &c. In the *Frigid Zone* only mosses and lichens grow.

Animals.—In the *Torrid Zone* are found the largest, fiercest and the most beautiful animals. In the *Temperate Zone* are found horses, cattle, sheep and goats &c. In the *Frigid Zone* only dogs, ducks, and reindeers are found.

The animals of a country, like the plants, depend upon its *elevation*, as well as its *latitude*.

Races of Men (C. U. 1879). The *Caucasian* or *Indo*

European, Mongolian or the yellow-race, and the *Negro* or the black-race.

The **Caucasians** were so called, for they came from the *Caucasus Mountains*. They have an oval head, and are sometimes white and sometimes brown. They are found in Europe, South-Western Asia, North of Africa, and a greater portion of America.

The **Mongolians** have a flat face, yellow or brown colour, black hair, little or no beard, and eyes oblique. They are found in some portions of Asia, and certain isolated portions, in the north and centre of Europe.

The **Negroes** are black, with short wooly hair, thick-lips and flat noses. They are to be found in Africa, Eastern parts of Australia, and the Polynasian islands.

The minor varieties are the *Malays*, the *American Indians*, the *Papuans*, and the *Maoris*.

Societies are either *savage, pastoral, half civilized, or enlightened*.

Governments are either *monarchies* or *republics*. **Monarchies** are *limited* or *absolute*, according as the powers of the king are *limited* or *unlimited*. **Republics** are Governments of the people.

Languages are (1) *Monosyllabic*, (2) *Agglutinative*, (3) *Inflectional*. *Monosyllabic* are made up of words of one syllable, as the Chinese *language*. *Agglutinative* are composed of words, the component parts of which are not joined perfectly, as the *languages* of Southern India. *Inflectional* are composed of words, the parts of which are so blended together, that they seem to be all of one piece, as the *Sanskrit*.

Religions are (1) *Buddhism* in Eastern Asia, (2) *Hinduism* in India, 3) *Mahomedanism* in Western Asia, and Northern Africa, (4) *Fetichism* or worship of any object, among the Negroes, (5) *Christianity* amongst the nations of Europe and America.

ASIA.

Boundary—*North*—Arctic Ocean, *East*—Pacific Ocean, *South*—Indian Ocean, and *West*—Ural Mountains, Ural River, Caspian Sea, Caucasus Mountains, Black Sea, Sea of Marmora. (C. U. 1886.)

General remarks.—Asia exceeds in size the united areas of Europe and Africa, and is the largest division of the globe. It is united to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez (now cut into a canal). It contains nearly one-third of the land of the globe. It is rather square in shape, with projections at the East and the South. It is noted for being the first abode of man, the seat of the first empires and religions, and as the continent where Christ lived and suffered for the salvation of men. It contains the highest and lowest known land in the globe. It contains the largest salt-water lake and also the lowest lake on the globe. It is remarkable for the number and variety of its animals. It is very rich in metals and precious stones.

Peculiarities.—The Asiatic peninsulas generally stretch southward. Most of the great mountain-chains of Asia run East and West. The rivers of Asia are not

much navigable, and are not long, because they rise from a central high-land, and not from one side of the Continent. The big rivers are mostly in pairs.

Seas.—The Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora and the Mediterranean Sea, (on the *West*) ; the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, (on the *South*) ; the Chinese and the Yellow Seas, and the Seas of Japan, Okhotask and Kamtchatka (on the *East*).

Gulfs and Bays.—The Persian Gulf, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Aden (at the Entrance of the Persian Gulf), Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Mannair, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Tonquin and Gulf of Obi.

Straits.—*Babelmandeb*, connecting the Red and the Arabian Seas, *Strait of Ormuz*, at the Entrance of the Persian Gulf, *Palk Strait*, between Ceylon and Hindustan, *Strait of Malacca*, between Malaya and Sumatra, *Strait of Corea*, between Corea and Japan, and *Behring Strait*, between Asia and America. Babelmandeb is called the *gate of tears*, for the many ship-wrecks there. (C. U. 1880.)

Islands.—The Liakov Islands or the New Siberian Group, the Aleutian and the Kurile Isles, Saghalian and the Japan Islands (Nippon, Yezo, Kiushiu and Sikoko), Formosa and Hainan, the Andamans (Br. penal settlement) the Nicobars, the Laccadives and Maldives, Ceylon, Cyprus, and Rhodes.

Capes.—Severo or Chelyuskin (northerly point), East Cape (easterly point), Cape Romanio (southerly point). Capes Lopatka Cambodia, Comorin, Negrais, Rassel-Had, and Cape Baba (westerly point).

Peninsulas.—In the *West*, Asia Minor; in the *South* Arabia, Deccan and Indo-China with Malaya ; Corea, and in the *East* Kamtchatka. (C. U. 1883.)

Natural features—Asia is a compact mass of land, with extensive mountain ranges, and elevated table-lands in the Centre, and level tracts, in the North and the South.

Mountains.—(C.U. 1874.) The *Himalaya* Mountains forming the Southern boundary of the central plateau, the *Altai* with the *Yablonoi* and the *Stanovoi* Mountains forming the Northern boundary, the *Caucasus* between the Caspian and the Black Seas, the *Ural* between Asia and Europe, the *Thianshan* and the *Kuenlon* in Tibet, the *Hindukush* in Afghanistan, the *Karakorum* north of Cashmere, the *Elburz* in Persia, and Mts. Arrarat, Taurus, and Lebanon (C. U. 1871), in Asiatic Turkey.

Tablelands.—The central plateau, the tableland of Tibet, the Pamir steppes (*the roof of the world*), the Deccan, the tablelands of Persia, Arabia, and Mongolia.

Rivers.—(1) Flowing into the Arctic Ocean (B. U. 1884-85.)—The Irtysh and the Obi, the Yenisei, and the Lena.

(2) Flowing into the Pacific—Amur, Yangtsekiang and the Hoango.

(3) Flowing into the Indian Ocean—Mekong, the Irrawadi (C. U. 1881), the Brahmaputra, the Ganges the Indus, the Nerbudda, the Krishna, the Kaveri, the Godavery, the Euphrates and the Tigris.

(4) Flowing inland (M. U. 1881-82) Syr Daria or Jaxartes, and Amu Daria or Oxus.

Lakes.—The Caspian Sea, the Sea of Aral, (east of the Caspian); Baikal, (the largest fresh water lake in Asia), south of Siberia; Balkash, Issikul, Urumiya in Persia; Van, Tuz-gol, Dead Sea (1300 ft. below sea-level) in Asiatic Turkey; Lob-nor, east of Turkistan; Tengri-nor and Palte in Tibet.

N. B. —Kul, gol, nor, loch, all mean *lake*.

Minerals.—Gold and silver in Siberia, quick-silver in China, tin in Indo-China, finest diamond in India, ruby and sapphires in Burma and Ceylon, and iron, lead, copper, coal and salt.

Vegetables.—Rice, wheat, barley, oats, tea, coffee, cotton, indigo, palms, and sugar-cane.

Animals.—Elephant, Rhinoceros, Lion, Tiger, Snakes, &c.

People—are remarkable for their adherence to ancient customs. They dress, live and act as they did many hundred years ago. They are fond of show, are polite in their manners, but often insincere. Women are kept in ignorance.

Religions.—Hinduism, Buddhism, Demonolatry (worship of demons), Mahomedanism and Christianity.

INDIA.

Boundary—N. by the Himalaya Mountains; E. by Burma and Bay of Bengal; S. by the Indian Ocean; W. by the Arabian Sea, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. (C. U. 1860.)

Natural divisions—(C. U. 1859.) (1) The Himalayan Mountain region, (2) the Basin of the Ganges, (3) the Basin of the Indus, (4) the Deccan.

General remarks.—The islands of India are covered with forests. The Eastern coast has no good harbours, but the Western coast is much broken, and possesses the excellent harbour of Bombay. The Jungles are full of tigers, and the streams, with alligators. Lakes are very few and small in size. The climate is mostly hot except in the elevated districts. Fuel is very scarce. Rocks decaying, form the soil of the country. There are big banians.

Islands.—(C. U. 1859.) Laccadives and Maldivés (*Coral-islands*), Andamans and Nicobars, Ceylon, and the Barren Island. (*Volcanic*.)

Coasts.—The coasts have few inlets. The Eastern is called the Coromandel Coast, and the Western the Malabar Coast.

Gulfs.—Gulf of Cuch, Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Manaar, Bay of Bengal.

Strait.—Palk Strait, between India and Ceylon.

Capes.—Cape Commorin, Point Calimere, Point Palmyras, Cape Monze, Diu head.

Mountains.—(C. U. 1859-60.) The *Himalaya Mountains* (loftiest in the world), with its highest peaks Mt. Everest (Gaurisankar and Deodanga) (C. U. 1874); (29,002 ft. above the Sea level), Kanchanjanga, Dwalgiri, and the Jumnotri peaks. The *Sulaiman Range* (peak Takti Sulaiman, the throne of Solomon). The *Hala Range*. The *Vindhya Mountains* (C. U. 1871).

The *Satpura Range* (C. U. 1871-74). The *Western Ghats* with the ~~Anamalai~~ and the Palaris, its spurs on the Eastern side, and the ~~Eastern Ghats~~.

Tablelands.—Deccan, Amarkantak, Chastisgurrh.

Plains.—The Plains of the Ganges and the Indus ; The Eastern and Western plains.

Hills.—The Sewalik hills, the Arravali hills, the Kaimare hills, Mahadeo hills, Panchmari hills, Nilgiris (Dodubota peak), and Rajmahal hills, Sevaroy hills, Naga Jaintia, Khasia hills.

Rivers.—The Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, the Narbadda, the Tapti, the Mahanadi, the Godaveri (Warda, Waingana and Pranhita). (M. U. 1881-82), the Krishna (N. Pennar and the Palar) and the Kaveri (Coleroon its northern mouth). The **Brahmaputra** (C. U. 1861) is called the *Sanpu* in its upper course, *Dihong* after it comes to Assam, and *Megna* when it unites with *Surma*. Its western arm is called the *Konai*.

The tributaries of the Ganges—(C. U. 1859-60, 85) are the Jumna (C. U. 1880), the Gogra, the Sone, the Ram Ganga, the Gumti, the Gondak, the Kusi, the Tons, the Kurmanasa, the Chambal, and the Betwa. Its main branches are the *Bhagirathi* and the *Padda*. The towns on its banks are :—Hardwar, Furrukhabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Ghazipore, Buxar, Dinapore, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Rajmahal, Murshidabad, Berhampore, Hooghly, Chandernagore, Serampore, Howrah, Calcutta (descending order).

The tributaries of the Indus (C. U. 1885) are the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sultej, and the Cabul River.

The union of the Indus with its first five tributaries is the *Panjinad*. The towns on its banks are :—Attock, Kalabagh, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Kotri. The *Doabs* in the Punjab are :—(1) the Sind Sagar Doab, east of the Indus; (2) the Jetch Doab, between the Jhelum and the Chenab; (3) the Rechna Doab between the Chenab and the Ravi; (4) the Bari Doab, between the Ravi and the Beas; (5) the Jalandhur Doab, between the Beas and the Sutlej.

Lakes.—Kalair (fresh water); Sambhar, Lakes Chilka, Pulicat, and Backwaters (all brackish).

Desert.—Thar.

Rain-fall.—The most rainy regions are :—(1) the valley of the Brahmaputra, (2) the Southern Slopes of the Himalayas, and (3) the Malabar Coast. Rain-fall is very scanty at the west of the Aravalli Hills. At Cherapunji, north-east of Bengal, the rain-fall is the heaviest in the world, being 523 inches annually; and at Upper Sind, about 2 inches.

Minerals.—Iron (plentiful), coal in Bengal and Central India, rocksalt from Lake Sambhar in the Punjab, saltpetre, and diamond (the famous *Kohinur*) of Golconda and Punnah.

Soil.—The Gangetic plain is generally reddish, though occasionally there is a black mould. The Coromendal Coast and the districts near the Aravalli Hills are sandy.

Vegetable productions.—Rice, wheat, sugarcane, spices, tobacco, plantains, mangoes, cotton, opium,

indigo, tea, coffee, cinchona. (The latter five being now produced under the British Government.)

Animals.—Sheep, goats, cattle, buffaloes, dogs, horses, camels, elephants, tigers, bears, monkeys, deer, rhinoceros, lion (Gujarat) and wild ass (Sind).

People.—About three-fourths of the population are Hindus, the rest are foreigners. The Hindus are peaceful and intelligent, but shrewd, vindictive, and weak.

Languages.—(C. U. 1871, 75, 77.)

Sanskritic			Dravidian		Burmese	
1	2	3	1	2	3	
Bengalee,	Uriya,	Hindi,	Tamil,	Malayalam,	Canarese,	
4	5	6	4	5		
Punjabi,	Marhati,	Gujrati,	Telegu,	Gondi,		
7	8	9	(M. U. 1883-84.)			
Urdu,	Sindi,	Assamese.				

Races.—The Santals and Kols of Western Bengal, the Dravidians of the Deccan, the Aryan colonists of Hindustan, the Indo-Chinese tribes of Assam, the Parsis of Western India, the Mahomedans, and the European descendants. (C. U. 1877), The Kolarians came from the North-East.

Religions.—Brahmanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Mahomedanism, Christianity.

Industries.—Agriculture ; manufacture of muslins ; silks and shawls ; weaving ; steam-cotton-spinning ; brass-vessel and coarse pottery making.

Commerce.—(1) *Imports* :—Cotton-goods, treasure, metals and machinery, liquors, silks, woollens, coals, oil and salt.

(2) *Exports* :—Cotton, grain, opium, seeds, jute, hides, indigo, tea, coffee, silk, wool and saltpetre.

Railways.—The principal are :—(1) The East Indian State Ry. (2) The Eastern Bengal State Ry. (3) The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. (4) The Madras Ry. (5) The North-Western Ry. (6) The Nagpur State Ry. (7) The Bengal Nagpur Ry. &c.

Political Divisions.—(C. U. 1875, 76, 86.) (1) British Dominions. (2) Native Protected States. (3) Independent States. (4) Foreign Possessions. ✓ 8.1

British Dominions.—(1) Bombay and Madras Presidencies under Governors, (2) Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab and Burmah under Lt. Governors, (3) Assam, Central Provinces, Berar, Ajmere, and Coorg, under Chief Commissioners.

N. B.—These are also called the Subordinate or Dependent or Local Govts. of India. Those under Chief Commissioners are called Local Administrations.

Revenue.—Including Railway earnings—90 crores.

Bengal.—Boundary—(C. U. 1859) N. by Nepal and Bhutan ; W. by Behar ; E. by Assam and Burma ; S. by Bay of Bengal. *Revenue* about 20 crores.

A. Places of historical note.—(1) Calcutta on the *Hugli*, is the capital of British India, and a most commercial city. It is also called the *City of palaces*, and is protected by *Fort William*. European portion of the city is called *Chowringhi*. (2) Nuddia on the *Bhagirathi*,

formerly famous for Sanskrit Schools, and the capital of Bengal, when conquered by the Mahomedans in 1203 A. D. (3) Plassey on the *Bhagirathi*, was the scene of a great victory by which Clive gained possession of Bengal in 1757. (C. U. 1878.) Murshidabad on the *Bhagirathi*, the last Mahomedan capital of Bengal and the seat of the ancient Nawabs of Bengal. (5) Dacca, on the *Burhaganga*, was a Mahomedan capital and once famous for muslins (C. U. 1875). (6) Hugli, on the *Hugli*, was an English factory before Calcutta was founded. (7) Chinsurah on the *Hugli*, formerly a Dutch Settlement. (8) Chandernagore,—a French Settlement. (9) Serampore,—formerly a Danish Settlement.

B. Manufacturing Towns.—(1) Nuddia and Cossimbazar, producing silk. (2) Santipur, Chandernagore, Baranagore, Chandrokona, Pubna, Simla, Dacca, all noted for cotton cloths. (3) Serajgunj, noted for jute.

C. Trading Towns.—(1) Calcutta (2) Backergunge (rice) (3) Chittagong (rice, timber, ship-building) (4) Culna (5) Cutwa.

D. Military Stations.—(1) Calcutta (2) Dum-Dum (3) Barackpore (4) Chinsurah (formerly).

E. Coal producing Towns.—(1) Ranigunge (2) Barakar (3) Assensole (4) Karaharwali.

Orissa.—Cuttack,—chief town. Balasore,—a straggling port. Falsepoint,—a good harbour. Puri,—noted for the temple of Jagunnath.

Behar.—(1) Monghyr, on the *Ganges*, an ancient town once noted for its fort. (2) Dinapur,—a military station. (3) Gya,—a noted place of pilgrimage (1870).

(4) Durbhanga,—chief station at East Tirhut, and the seat of a Maharaja. (5) Patna,—on the *Ganges*, the largest town in Behar. (6) Bankipur the Civil Station, of Patna.

Chota-Nagporè.—(1) Paresnath,—a place of Jaina pilgrimage. (2) Ranchi,—principal station of Lohardaga.

Assam.—(1) Gowhati,—the largest town (2) Sibsagar,—the centre of tea-plantations (3) Cherapunji has the greatest rainfall (4) Cachar,—noted for its tea plantations.

North Western Provinces.—**A. Places historically important** :—(1) Allahabad at the junction of the *Ganges* and *Jumna*,—seat of the Government after the Mutiny. (2) Chunar on the *Ganges*, an ancient fort having sandstone quarries. (3) Agra on the *Jumna*, the capital of the Mughal Empire before Delhi, also famous for the *Tajmahal*. (4) Secundra,—the tomb of Akbar. (5) Fatepur Sikri,—famous battle-field, and a favourite residence of Akbar. (6) Meerut,—a large civil and military station, and the seat of the Mutiny in 1857. (7) Buxar,—the seat of a battle (C. U. 1875). (8) Sharanpur,—Botanical Gardens.

B. Military Stations.—(1) Cawnpore, on the *Ganges*, the scene of the Mutiny of 1857. (2) Meerut (C. U. 1874) between the *Ganges* and the *Jumna*, a scene of the Mutiny of 1857. (3) Nasirabad.

C. Trading Towns.—(1) Mirzapur (2) Furrukhabad.

D. Places of Pilgrimage.—(1) Benares or Kasi. (2) Muttra,—the birth place of Krishna. (3) Brindaban, with numerous temples. (4) Hurdwar.

E. Sanitariums.—(1) Dehra, (2) Landour, (3) Musoori, (4) Nainital.

Oudh.—Lucknow, the capital, on the *Gumti*, has some splendid buildings. Fyzabad, on the *Gumti*, near it are the ruins of Ayodhya, the ancient capital.

Punjab.—**A.** *Places of historical note*—(1) Lahore, near the *Ravi*, the seat of the Punjab Government, and for sometime the capital of Akbar. (2) Govindagarh, a strong fortress, built by Ranjit Singh. (3) Kangra, has a famous hill-fort, which was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni, who called it *Nagarcote*. (4) Thanesar, south of Umballa, was plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni. (5) Panipat (C. U. 1875) mid-way between Umballa and Delhi, the seat of 3 famous battles. (6) Aliwal, Sohraon (C. U. 1876), Firozeshah and Mudki (west of Ludhiana), all scenes of bloody battles between the Sikhs and the English. (7) Delhi (C. U. 1872) on the *Jumna*, the largest city in the Punjab, the capital of an ancient Hindu Kingdom and afterwards of the Moghul Empire. (8) Attock, the principal route across the *Indus*. (9) Gujrat—here the Sikhs were finally defeated by the British. (10) Chilianwala, here a bloody battle was fought between the Sikhs and the British.

B. *Manufacturing Towns.*—(1) Amritsar, a sacred city of the Sikhs, and noted for its manufactures of shawls, silk and cotton. (2) Ludhiana, near the *Sutlej*, has manufacture of shawl. (3) Multan near the *Chenab*, has some manufactures.

C. *Military Stations.*—(1) Meerut (2) Jalandhar (3) Umballa (4) Multan (5) Peshwar.

D. *Sanitariums.*—Simla and Murri.

Central Provinces.—(1) Nagpur (C. U. 1875) the

chief town, was the capital of a Marhatta Raja. (2) Hinganghat,—a famous cotton mart. (3) Jubbulpore,—a fortified trading town, the junction of the *East Indian* and the *Peninsula Railways*. (4) Burhānpur,—a Mahomedan capital. (5) Sambalpur,—produces diamonds. (6) Ujjein (C. U. 1877) (*C. I. Agency*), the capital of Malwah, of Raja Vicramaditya.

Military Stations.—(1) Saugor, on a beautiful lake (2) Sitabaldi—ridge (3) Kampti (4) Asirgarh (5) Jaulna, near Aurangabad (6) In *C. I. Agency*—Morar, Neemuch, Mhow, Secunderabad, Bolaram.

Berar.—(1) Berar, Amraoti, Khamgam, are famous cotton marts. (2) Akola,—the chief station. (3) Ellichpur,—once a Mahomedan capital. (4) Argaun,—here Wellesly defeated the Marhattas. (5) Bedar,—a Mahomedan capital. (6) Aurangabad,—the favourite city of Aurungzeb. (7) Doulatabad or Deoghar, with a strong fort. (8) Gulburga,—numerous tombs. (9) Ellora,—cave-temples.

Bombay Presidency and Sind.—**A. Places of historical note**.—(1) Bombay, the seat of the Govt. and the 1st Commercial city in India. (2) Kirke and Koregam,—here battles were fought between the English and the Marhattas. (3) Sinhar and Purandhar,—noted hill-forts. (4) Karli,—ancient cave temples. (5) Satara (C. U. 1877), for sometime the Marhatta capital. (6) Bijapur,—formerly the capital of a Mahomedan kingdom. (7) Haidrabad (C. U. 1877)—formerly capital of the Amirs. (8) Umar-kot,—the birth-place of Akbar. (9) Bassein,—treaty between the English and the Marhattas in 1802 (C. U. 1875) (10) Somnath,—famous for its temple, which was des-

troyed by Mahmud of Ghazni (C. U. 1874) (11) Poona, a large military station and the last capital of the Peshwa (C. U. 1875). (12) Surat, on the *Tapti*,—first English factory (C. U. 1874). (13) Elephanta,—cave temples. (14) Assai,—here Sir Arthur Wellesly defeated the Marhattas in the 2nd Marhatta War in 1803 (C. U. 1876).

B. Best Harbours.—Bombay, Karachi. (C.U. 1874), Karwar.

C. Trading Towns.—Sholapur, Barsi, Hubli, Callicut (C. U. 1877). Broach (cotton), Bombay, Karachi, Shikarpore and Sukkur (marts for Bolan pass traffic.)

D. Sanitarium.—Mahabaleswar.

E. Military Station.—Belgaum.

F. Places of Pilgrimage.—Nassik, Porbandar, Girnar (*Jaina*.) Dwarka.

Madras Presidency.—**A. Places of historical note.**—

- (a) In *Madras* and *adjoining districts* (1) Madras, the capital of the Presidency, and the seat of the Government, and of *Fort St. George*. (2) Conjeveram, the capital of the ancient *Chola* kingdom. (3) Pulicat and Sadras—formerly Dutch Settlements. (b) In the *Northern Circars* (4) Masulipatam,—a sea-port, the seat of the First English Settlement in 1620. (5) Kalingapatam,—ancient capital of the Kalinga Kingdom. (c) In the *Ceded Districts* (6) Bellary,—a fortified town. (7) Bijayanagar,—capital of an ancient Hindu Kingdom. (d) In *South Ceded Districts* (8) Cuddalore,—near it are the ruins of *Fort St. David*. (9) Gingee,—a hill-fort (10) Pondicherry,—French Settlement. (11) Tranquebar,—formerly belonged to the Danes (e) In the *Inland Districts* (12) Arcot (C. U. 1875)—once

the capital of the Nawabs of the Carnatic and famous for Clive's defence. (13) Wandewash (C. U. 1875)—famous in the Carnatic Wars. (f) In *Mysore* (14) Mysore (C. U. 1876)—kingdom of Hyder Ali and Tippu-Sultan, at present under a Maharaja. (15) Colar,—the birth-place of Hyder Ali. (16) Seringapatam (C. U. 1875,78)—capital of the Hyder family.

B. Military Stations.—Poonamale, Pallaveram, St. Thomas Mount, Vizianagram, Waltair, Berhampore, Russellkonda, Bellary, Vellore, Cannanore, Bangalpore, Quilon (Travancore).

C. Towns famous for Temples.—(1) Conjeveram (2) Mohabalipuram—or the *seven* pagodas (rockcut temples) Chilamboram, Tanjore and Madura,—cave temples (C. U. 1877.)

D. Trading Towns.—(1) Madras (2) Ennore (Salt manufacture) (3) Masulipatam (4) Ellore (cotton-manufacture) (5) Madapollam (Cotton manufacture) (6) Vizagapatam (boxes of horn) (7) Aska (sugar) (8) Tuticorin (cotton) (9) Satgur (fine oranges) (10) Cochin (11) Mangalore (C. U. 1877.)

E. Anicuts.—Below Rajamandy, a large anicut, Berwada has a large anicut.

F. Places of Pilgrimage.—(1) Kumbaconam in Tanjore (2) Remeswaram (3) Tripati (4) Bhavanikadul.

G. Sanitariums.—(1) Yarcand (2) Nilgiris (chief town Otacamund) (3) French-rocks.

Protected States.—(C. U. 1872,74-86) **Under the Govt. of India.**—*Eighteen Rajput States*, viz. Kisengarh, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, (C. U. 1872,77,) Dhole-

pore, Kerowli, Tonk, Boondi, Kota, Jhālāwar, Pertabgarh, Bunswara, Dongarpore, Meywar or Oodeypore, Sirohi, Jodhpore or Marwar and Jeysulmere (M. U. 1881-82.) Of those Jodhpore, (C. U. 1877) Jeypore, (capital town, very fine) Meywar (Chittore—ancient capital) Bikaner, Jeysulmere and Bhurtore are the important. *Central India Agency*, containing 71 Protected States. The principal are, Rewah and Bundelkhand, Gwalior or Sindhias dominions, (C. U. 1874.) Bhopal, Indore or Holkar's dominions, Baroda—Gaikwar's dominions (C. U. 1875-76).

Under Local Govts.—(a) *Bengal* (1) Sikkim (2) Cooch Behar (3) Hill Tipperah (4) numerous petty ones in Chota-Nagpore. (b) *North Western Provinces* (1) Rampore (2) Garwal. (c) *Punjab* (1) Cashmere (2) Bhawalpore (3) The Sikh States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Faridkote (4) The Hill States on the Himalayas, Chamba and Busshahir. (d) *Central Provinces*—Hydrabad or the Nizam's dominions. (e) *Bombay Presidency* (1) Khairpur (2) Cutch (Bhuj—capital Mandair—a sea-port) (3) Guzerat (4) Kattiwar Peninsula (5) Pahlandur, (6) Mahillanla (7) Rewakanta (8) Kolapur, Ratnagiri, Swantwari (all in Marhatta countries). (f) *Madras Presidency* (1) Travancore (C. U. 1874) (2) Cochin (3) Pudukotta under the Todiman Raja.

Independent States.—(1) Nepaul (capital Kat-mundu), Bhutan (capital—Tass-Sudan) (C. U. 1872-74,79).

Foreign Possessions.—(C. U. 1676) *French*—

Foreign possessions.—(C. U. 1676) *French*:—Pondicherry, Mahi, Karikul. Yanum, Chandernagore (C. U. 1874). *Portuguese* (C. U. 1874):—Goa (C. U. 1876) Daman, Diu, Panjin.

CHIEF PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

Cotton Spinning.—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Broach, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Indore, and other minor places. **Coal-mining** (C. U. 1868).—Western Bengal, Central Provinces, Ranigunge, Assensole &c. **Indigo** (C. U. 1868)—Bengal, Behar, and Madras. **Opium** (C. U. 1868,74).—Behar and Malwa.

Silk.—(C. U. 1864,74) Bengal and Mysore.

Jewelry.—(C. U. 1874) Cuttack, Cutch, and Trinapoly.

Shawls.—Cashmere, Ludhiana, and Amirtsar.

Lacquered-ware.—Cashmere.

Sugar.—(C. U. 1868) Bengal, Behar and Bombay.

Tea.—(C. U. 1868,74) Assam.

Cinnamon.—(C. U. 1868,69) Ceylon.

Route from India to London.—(C. U. 1870). From Calcutta to Bombay by *rail*; from Bombay to Aden and thence to Suez by *steamer*; from Suez to Alexandria by *rail*; from Alexandria to Brindisi by *steamer*; from Brindisi to Calais by *rail*; and from Calais to London by *steamer*.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Commissioner's Divisions.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
	<i>Central.</i>	
	(Presidency. ...	CALCUTTA, Twentyfour Parganas, Jessore, Khulna, Naddia, Murshidabad.
	Rajshahi. ...	Dinagepore, Malda, Rajshahi, Rungpore, Bogra, Pubna.
LOWER BENGAL.		Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri.
	<i>Eastern.</i>	
	Dacca. ...	Dacca, Faridpore, Backerganj, Maimansing.
	Chittagong. ...	Chattagong, Noakhali, Tipperah, Chittagong, Hill Tracts.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Commissioner's Divisions.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
	<i>Central.</i>	
	<i>Western.</i>	
	Burdwan. ...	Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapur, Bankura, Beerbhoom, Howra.
LOWER BENGAL. Behar.	Patna. ...	Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Tirhut, Saran, Champarun.
	Bhagulpore. ..	Santal Parganas, Bhagulpore, Monghyr. Malda, Purnia.
ORISSA.	Balasore, Cuttuck, Puri.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Singhum, Manbhum.

N.-W. P.		
Allahabad	...	ALLAHABAD, Futtehpore, Cawnpore, Banda, Humerpore.
Jhansi	...	Jhansi, Lalitpore, Jaloum.

Benares	...	Benares, Mirzapore, Jaunpore, Azimgur, Ghazipur.
Gorukpore	...	Gorukpore.
Agra	...	Agra, Etwah, Manipuri, Furrukhabad, Etah, Muttra.
Meerut	...	Meerut, Aligarh, Blundshahr, Muzaf- farnagar, Sharanpore, Dehar-Doon.
Kumaon	...	Kumaon, Garhwal, Tarai.
Rohilkhand	...	Shajehanpur, Philibhit, Bareilly, Bud- aon, Moradabad, Bijnour.
Lahore	...	Lahore, Gujranwala, Firozepur.
Amritsar	...	Aritsar, Sealkot, Gurudaspur.
Jalandhar	...	Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kangra.
<i>Commissioner's</i>		<i>Districts.</i>
<i>Divisions.</i>		
Umbala	...	Umbala, Ludhiana, Simla.
Delhi	...	Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal.
Hisar	...	Hisar, Rohtak, Sirsa.
Multan	...	Multan, Jhang, Mont-gomery, Muzaf- fargarh.
Derajat	...	Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bannu.
Peshawar	...	Peshawar, Kohat, Hazarah.
Rawulpindi	...	Rawulpindi, Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpur.

BURMA.

Divisions.—(1) Lower Burma, (2) Upper Burma, under a Lieutenant-Governor.

Rivers.—The Irawadi, the Sittaung, and the Salwin.

Political Division of Lower Burma.—Arakan. Pegu (C. U. 1877) formerly an independent kingdom,

now under a Commissioner, the richest province in Burma. The Tenasserim Provinces.

Chief towns :—*Arakan* Akyab (C. U. 1872, 1874) near the mouth of the Kuladian river, exports large quantity of rice; Kyak-pyu, with a fine harbour, is on the island of *Ramri*.

Pegu.—Rangoon (C. U. 1870) on the *Irawadi*, the capital of Lower Burma ; has considerable trade in rice and timber. Taungoo on the Sittaung and Thayetmyo on the Irawadi both military stations.

Tenasserim.—Moulmein (C. U. 1872) near the mouth of the Salwin, with a large timber trade.

Upper Burma.—(1) Mandalay (C. U. 1876), a new city on the Irawadi, the capital of Upper Burma. (2) Amarapura and Ava—former capitals. (3) Bhamo has overland trade with China.

Provinces.	Climate.	Religion.	Languages.
Bengal and Orissa.	Hot, rainy and cold.	Hinduism.	1 Bengali, 2 Santali, 3 Urya.
Behar.	Do.	Do.	Hindi, Urdu.
N.-W. P.	Hotter and colder than Bengal.	Do.	Do. Do.
Oudh.	Dry and cold.	Hinduism & Mahomedanism.	Do. Do.
Punjab.	Excessive heat and cold.	Hinduism.	Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu.
Rajputana.	Do. Do.	Hinduism.	Hindi.
C. I. Agency.	Cold and fertile.	Hinduism.	Hindi & Urdu.
Central P.	Do.	Hinduism and Mahomedanism.	Hindi, Marhatti, Urya (coast).
Bombay.	Cold and rainy.	Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Jainism, Christianity, Parsi.	Marhatti, Gujrati, Canarese, Sindi.
Madras.	Generally hot.	Hinduism.	Telegu, Canarese, Malayalam.
Burma.	Rainy.	Buddhism.	Burmese.

Residences of Govr.
Governor-General

Winter.
Calcutta

Summer.
Simla

Lt. Governor of Bengal	Alipur	Darjeeling
—of N.-W. P.	Allahabad	Nainital
—Punjab	Lahore	Murri
Govr. of Bombay	Bombay	Mahabaleswar
Govr. of Madras	Madras	Ootakamand
C.Commissioner of Burmah	Rangoon	Not yet made.

CEYLON.—(C. U. 1875).

Adam's Bridge.—A bridge of sands, connecting Ceylon with India. Adam's peak—formerly the highest mountain in Ceylon (M. U. 1884-85). *Pedrotalagala*, the highest mountain, 8295 ft. high.

Colombo the capital, exports coffee, tea, Cinnamon. Galle (C. U. 1874). Here Indian, Chinese and Australian steamers formerly touched. Trincomali, one of the finest harbours in the world. Kandy, the last capital of the Singhalese kings. Anuradhapura, the ancient capital, with numerous rivers.

Rivers.—The Mahawili Ganga, Kalanpy Ganga, Kaluganga, Walaway Ganga.

Religion.—Buddism, prevailing religion.

Government.—Colonial Governor appointed by the Queen of England.

Further India or India beyond the Ganges.

Divisions.—(1) The Shan States and Siam (2) Tonquin (3) Annam (4) French Cochin—China (5) Malay Peninsula (6) Straits Settlements.

Siam.—Bangkok—capital. About half its population live in floating houses, built on bamboo rafts

which are moored to posts fixed in the rivers. The Meanam in the principal river.

Annam and French possessions. Chief towns.—(1) Kesho, capital of Tonquin on the Sanghoi (2) Hue—capital of Annam, and fortified in the European style (3) Saigon—capital of French Cochinchina on the Mekong. Cambodia is now a colony. The **Shan country** and Laos—*Malaya*—chief states,—Quedah, Perak, Johore.

Straits Settlements.—Divisions.—Singapur, (C. U. 1876), Penang, Wellesley Province, and Malacca. Singapur was founded in 1878 by Sir Stamford Raffles. The Straits Settlements are now made a Crown Colony under a Lieutenant Governor.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Principal Divisions.—China Proper, Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, Corea, and Eastern Turkistan. **China—General features.** China, perhaps the most remarkable country in the world, possesses every variety of surface. The western half is mountainous; the north-east is an extensive low-land plain; south of the *Yangtsekiang* the country is hilly and has a gradual slope towards the sea.

Rivers.—The Yangtsekiang—(C. U. 1882) is the longest river in Asia, and flows eastward into the *Yellow Sea*. It is also called the *Son* of the Ocean and to it owes much of the fertility and wealth of China. The towns on its banks are,—Nankin and Hankow. The Hoangho for the most part a “mighty, impracticable, turbid, stream” falls into the *Gulf of Pechili*

It is little adapted to navigation. The *Peiho* (*The white river*) and the Canton are the other rivers of note.

Islands—Formosa and Hainan.

Commerce.—*Exports*—tea, silk, sugar. *Imports*—cotton, opium, cotton goods.

Chief-towns.—(1) Peking (northern coast) near the *Peiho*, the capital of China. It is divided into two portions—the *Tartar* and the *Chinese* cities. (2) Nanking (southern coast) noted for cotton manufactures. (3) Canton—the only place open to foreigners till 1842, has trade in tea. (4) Ningpo—noted for silk trade. (5) Shanghai—the chief port. (6) Hangkow,—a large manufacturing town. (7) Swatow—has foreign trade.

Open ports.—(C. U. 1862, 1873) Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai.

Foreign possessions.—Macao (Portuguese), Hongkong (English).

Corea—Seul or Kingkitao—capital.

Manchuria—Kirinula,—capital. Moukden—former capital.

Mongolia—Chief city.—Maimatchin—on the frontier, formerly the only place of trade between Russia and China. It has the desert of Gobi in the centre.

Tibet—(Switzerland of Asia). **Lakes**.—Tengrinor, Palte, Mansarower. Lassa—the capital and residence of the Grand Lama. (C. U. 1883).

Eastern Turkistan—Kashgar and Yarkand are trading towns.

JAPAN.—(C. U. 1885).

Japan—or Nihon (kingdom of the rising sun) consists of several islands of which the chief are Nippon or Hondo, Yeso, Kiushiu, Shikoko (M. U. 1885-84).

General character.—Most of the islands are very irregular in shape ; the coasts are deeply indented and the country is traversed by lofty mountains many of which are volcanic (chief volcano—Fusiyama or Mt. Fugi) and covered with perpetual snow. Earthquakes now and then occur and are much destructive. The plains and valleys are fertile. Japan is rich in mineral productions ; copper and coal are plentiful.

Vegetable productions.—Rice (principal food) beans, wheat, barley, tea, tobacco, cotton, indigo.

People—belong to the Mongolian family. They are frank, active, industrious, clever, and are believed to be better educated than most of the nations of Asia.

Manufactures.—Cotton, silk, porcelain and lacquered ware.

Commerce.—*Imports* :—cotton, woollen goods. *Exports* :—tea, rice, raw silk, lacquered ware.

Chief towns.—Tokio (ancient Yedo)—capital Yokohama (C. U. 1883) the port of Tokio. Kioto (ancient Miyako)—capital of the Mikado. Nagasaki in Kiushiu—the only place where foreign trade was

long allowed. Hakodate—port in Yezo. **Ports** (C. U. 1873)—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobi, and Hakodate.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Chief divisions.—Siberia in the N.; Caucasian provinces in the South-West; Russian Turkistan in Central Asia.

Siberia—has a lowland plain containing unproductive *steppes*. Its eastern half is an elevated plateau, traversed by mountains, enclosing board and fertile valleys. In the South-West there are sandy plains.

Mountains.—The Altai mountains, with the Yablonoi and the Stanovoi from the great Altai chain. Bielukha (M. U. 1882-83)(white mountain)—a peak of the Altai.

Rivers.—The Obi, Yenisi, and Lena, flowing into the Arctic, are the slowest rivers in the world. They are least navigable. Amoor flows into the sea of Okhotsk and the Sir Daria into the Sea of Aral.

Capes.—Cape Severo or Tchelyskin, the most northerly point, East Cape and Cape Lopatka.

Minerals.—Siberia is one of the richest places in minerals—gold, silver, platina.

People.—The natives are wondering tribes. The Europeans are banished convicts made to work in the mines. Samoiedes and Esquimaux (C. U. 1860) on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, live by hunting and fishing. The Kirghiz and Ostiaks and the Buriats are the other tribes.

Divisions.—E. and W. Siberia. **E. Siberia**—

capital Irkutsk near Lake Baikal. Kiakhta, S. of Baikal has trade with China. Yakutsk, on the *Lena* has much trade in fur and fossil ivory. **Chief towns** **Okhotask.**—Fur trade with Kamtchatka and N. W. America. **Vladivostach.**—Naval station.

Islands.—The Aleutian Islands extending between Kamchatka and America ; Saghalien Island.

Petropaulovski.—Capital of Kamchatka.

W. Siberia.—Chief town. Tobolsk (M. U. 1882-83), at the junction of the Tobol and Irish—considerable trade. (Sk in Russian means *towns*).

Tomask, Omsk.—Other towns of note.

Trans-Caucasian provinces.—The country is fertile and well watered, though it is mountainous. The women of Georgia are famous for their external beauty.

Towns.—Tiflis on the *Kur*, capital. Erivan-chief town in Russian Armenia. Baku, on the *Caspian*, is a district which produces Kerosine oil. Batum, a seaport on the *Black Sea*.

Russian Turkistan or Central Asia. The surface of the country is generally low with vast sandy plains. It is mountainous to the south and the east. The people are cruel, ferocious and wicked slaves traders. They are Mahomedans. Khirghiz and Uzbeks are wandering Tartar tribes, called Roumiss. Commerce is carried on by caravans.

Towns.—Khokand, native country of Baber. Tskand—(C. U. 1874)—largest **city** in central Asia.

Samarkand—capital of Timur Merv, formerly a fine city and chief centre of the Turkomans.

CENTRAL TURKISTAN.

It is divided from Eastern Turkistan by the Pamir Plateau.

Towns.—Bokhara has considerable trade, Khiva once had a large slave market. Chitral, south of the Hindu Kush.

AFGHANISTAN.

General remarks.—It consists chiefly of a table-land. It is traversed by mountains Hindu Kush and Sulamien ranges in the north and the east. Sistan is a large sandy desert in the south-east.

Towns.—Kabul, on the *Cabul*, the capital and place of considerable trade. Jelalabad—noted for its defence by Sir Robert Sale. Ghazni—the capital of Mahmud, the invader of Hindustan. Herat—a fortified city, and the key to Hindustan on the north-west. Bulkh called the ‘mother of cities’ and the reputed birth place of Zoroaster, the founder of the Parsi religion.

BALUCHISTAN.

General remarks.—It consists of alternate rocks, mountains, and deserts. It is an elevated table-land in the N. E. Its ascent from India is through **Bolan Pass**.

Towns.—Kelat,—the principal town, Quetta—English garrison at the head of the Bolan Pass.

PERSIA.

General remarks.—It consists of table-lands mountains and deserts. Some tracts in the N. and

W. only are fertile. Salt lakes are numerous. There are manufactures of carpets, shawls, sword blades, silks, opium and dried fruits. Commerce is carried on by caravans.

Mountains.—Elburz range and Demavend.—*Lake Urumia*, the water of which is salt.

Towns.—Teheran—the capital, in the north. Tabriz in the N. W., a commercial city. Ispahan was the capital of the Caliphs. Yezd and Meshed—seats of caravan trade. Shiraz (C. U. 1887.) contains the tombs of two Persian poets Hafiz and Sadi. Bushire—the principal sea-port. Bundar Abbas or Gombroom a sea-port on the Persian Gulf. Gwadur is a telegraph station.

ARABIA.

Boundary.—(C. U. 1859.) N.—Asiatic Turkey ; E.—Persian Gulf ; S.—Arabian Sea ; and W.—Red Sea.

General Remarks.—The interior of the country is elevated. A low plain bounded by hills, runs around the coast, sandy deserts occupy the remaining portion of the country with only a few small oases. The famous mountains are Mt. Horeb and Mt. Sinai. There is no navigable river in the whole country. It is famous for its noble breed of horse ; but the camel is the most useful animal. Merchants generally travel in caravans. People are divided into two classes (1) The Dwellers in towns following settled occupations (2) Bedouins or dwellers in tents or deserts.

Divisions.—Hedjaz, in the N. ; Yemen in the S. ;

Oman on the S. E. ; Hadramout between Aden and Oman ; Nijd (the highland).

Chief-towns.—Mecca—the birth place of Mahomet. Jiddah—the port of Mecca. Medina—burial place of Mahomet. Yembo—port of Medina. Sana—capital of Yemen, has trade in coffee. Mocha—port for the export of coffee. Muscat—excellent harbour. Aden—(at the entrance of the Red Sea), a coaling station belonging to England.

Ports.—(C. U. 1873) Jiddah, Yembo, Hodeida, and Aden.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

General Remarks.—The country is generally mountainous, but there are many fertile plains. There are some salt lakes in the interior of the country. Commerce is in the hands of the Europeans called *Franks*.

Divisions.—(1) Asia Minor or Anatolia (2) Syria (3) Armenia (4) Kurdistan or Assyria (5) Al-Jezirah or Mesopotamia (6) Irak Arabi or Chaldea (7) Arabistan or Turkish Arabia.

Asia Minor.—Central portion (C. U. 1886).

Rivers.—Kizil Irmak (Red River), Sakaria, Meander, Hermus, and Sarabat.

Islands.—Rhodes, Samos, Scio, the ancient Chios, Mytilene or Lesbos, forming the Archipelago.

Towns (C. U. 1874).—Smyrna (C. U. 1886) largest city and place of great trade. Angora—silky hair of the *Angora* goat, Sinope and Trebizond—ports

on the Black Sea. Astrabad (C. U. 1886)—chief port on the Caspean.

Syria with Palestine—Chief towns.—Aleppo—capital, and place of inland trade. Latukia—for tobacco. Tripoli—seaport. Damascus (C. U. 1886)—noted for its roses, sword-blades and *damask* cloth. Jerusalem—the holy city of the Jews. Acre—noted for its sieges. Jaffa—port of Jerusalem. Gaza—a trading town.

Armenia—Erzeroum (C. U. 1886)—capital, and trading place.

Mesopotamia.—Mosul on the Tigris—noted for muslins.

Chaldea.—Bagdad—the capital of the ancient Caliphs. Bassora (C. U. 1886)—chief emporium for the products of the East.

Countries of Asia (India excepted).

Countries.	Capitals.	Climate.	Religion.	Governments.
Siam.	Bangkok.	Rainy and hot.	Buddhism.	Despotism.
Anam.	Hue and Kesho.	Hot and dry.	Do.	French Government.
Malaya.	Malacca	Rainy and hot.	Do.	Under a Chief.
Burma.	Mandalay.	Do. Do.	Do.	British Indian Govt.
China.	Pekin.	Hot and cold.	Confucianism and Buddhism.	Imperial Govt.
Mongolia.	Urga.	Do. Do.	Mahomedanism.	Under the Chinese.
Tibet.	Lhassa.	Dry and severe.	Buddhism.	Do. Do.
Japan.	Yeddo o Tokio.	Salubrious.	Buddhism and Shintoism.	Absolute monarchy.
Russia.	Tobolsk	Most severe.	Christianity and Buddhism.	Under European Russia.
Turkistan.	Bokhara	Severe.	Mahomedanism.	Do. Do.
Afghanistan.	Kabul.	Severe.	Do.	Govt. of the Amir.
Baluchistan.	Kelat.	Moderately healthy.	Do.	Partly under the Amir; partly under Br. Indian Govt.
Persia.	Teheran.	Varied.	Do.	Under the Shah.
Asiatic Turkey.	Smyrna	Do.	Do.	European Turkey.
Arabia.	Mecca.	Very hot and arid.	Do.	Under several chiefs.

EUROPE.

Boundary (C. U. 1860).—*North*—Arctic Ocean. *East*—Ural Mountains, Ural River and Caspian Sea. *South*—Caucasus Range, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea. *West*—Atlantic Ocean.

General Remarks.—About two-thirds of the surface of Europe consist of an immense low lying plain which occupies the centre and the north-east. Other parts are hilly, mountainous and undulating. It is the smallest of the great divisions of the globe but in proportion to its size it is the most populous. It is distinguished for the number of inland seas and gulfs by which it is intersected. Europe possessing many peculiarities, its inhabitants have great advantages for maritime traffic and commerce. It has the most varied outline.

Seas and Gulfs.—White Sea, N. of Russia, Baltic Sea (Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, Riga, and Dantzic); North Sea or German Ocean, Cattegat, Skagerrack, Irish Sea, Bay of Biscay, Mediterranean Sea (Gulfs of Lions, Genoa and Taranto); Adriatic Sea, Archipelago, or Ægin Sea, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, Sea of Azov.

Islands (C. U. 1864).—In the *Arctic Ocean*—Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, Frau Joseph Land, Waigatz and Kolgnev; in the *Atlantic*—Lofoden Isles, Faroe Isles, Great Britain, Ireland and Azores; in the *Baltic*—Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland, Oesel, Dago and Aland; in the *Mediterranean*—Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Malta, Candia, Balearic and Ionian Islands, Cyclades.

Straits (M. U. 1882-83).—The Sound—chief

entrance into the Baltic ; Dover joining the North Sea and the English Channel ; Gibraltar joining the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ; the Dardanelles or Hellespont joining the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora ; Constantinople or Bosphorus between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

Peninsulas and Isthmuses.—Scandinavia, Jutland, Spain and Portugal, Italy, Greece, Crimea, Balkan and Morea. Isthmuses of Corinth and Perekop.

Mountains (C. U. 1883).—Ural on the N. E., Caucasus and mount Elburz, on the S. E., Alps (highest peaks—Monte Blanc and Rosa) at the centre. Apennines with Monte Corno in Italy, Carpathian in Austria, Balkan with Tchar-Dagh in Turkey, Pyrenees (C. U 1859) between France and Spain, Sierra Nevada with Mulhacén **peak** and Sierra Morena in Spain, Cevennes (C. U. 1871) in France, Scandinavian Mountains with Kiolin and Doverfield, Grampians with Ben Nevis in Scotland, Cheviot Hills between England and Scotland.

Volcanoes.—Vesuvius near Naples, Etna in Sicily, Hecla in Iceland, Stromboli in one of the Lepari Isles.

Rivers (C. U. 1859).—Flowing into the *Arctic Ocean*—Petchora and Dwina ; into the *Baltic*—Duna, Vistula and Oder ; into the *North Sea* (C. U. 1874) Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Meuse and Thames ; into the *Atlantic*—Seine, Loire, Garonne, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana and Gaudalquiver ; into the *Mediterranean*—Ebro, Rhone, Po, Tiber ; into the *Black Sea*—Danube, Dnieper, Dniester ; into the *Caspean*—Ural and Volga ; into the *Azov*—Don.

Capes.—*North*—North Cape Nordkyn. *West*—Naze, Skaw, Land's End, Clear, La Hogue, Finisterre, St. Vincent, Roca. *South*—Tarifa Spartivento, and Matapan.

Lakes.—In *Russia*—Ladoga and Onega; in *Sweeden*—Wener; and Wetter; in *Switzerland*—Geneva, Constance, Neuchatel, Zurich and Lucerne; in *Italy*—Como, Maggiore and Garda; in *Hungary*—Balaton or Platten Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

General Remarks.—Its general shape is triangular. It is pleasantly diversified with mountains, rivers and plains. Its coast is much indented. The Downs afford shelter to shipping. It is one of the richest and most enlightened countries in the world.

Gulfs, Bays and Estuaries.—To the *West*—Bristol Channel with Milford Haven, Cardigan Bay, Mouth of the Mersey, Morecambe Bay, Salway Firth. To the *East*—Mouth of the Humber, the Wash, Mouth of the Thames. To the *South*—Southampton Water, Plymouth Sound, Spithend and Mount's Bay.

Capes.—On the *West*—St. David's Head, Great Orme's Head; on the *South*—South Foreland, Beachy Head, Needles, Lizard Point, Land's End; on the *East*—Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, North Foreland.

Islands.—Isle of Man, Scilly Isles, Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Channel Isles—(Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Surk).

Mountains.—Devonian Range in *Cornwall*; Dartmoor with Yes Tor, Cambrian Range (peak—Snowdon)

in *Wales* ; Cumbrian Group (peak—Scawfell, highest in England) ; Pennine Range with Cheviot Hills and Carder Idris ; Grampians (peak—Ben Nevis) ; Plynlimmon, Brecknock, North and South Downs, Mendip Hills, Malvern, Chiltern and Cotswold Hills. (Ben, Fell, Dum—all mean *hill*).

Lakes.—Windermere, Derwent Water or Keswick.

Rivers.—The Tyne, the Wear, the Tees, flow into the North Sea (C. U. 1877). The Ouse and the Trent form the Humber (C. U. 1875). The Great Ouse falls into the Wash.

The Thames rises in the Cotswold Hills at the *Seven springs* flows from west to east through the counties of Oxford, Buck, Middlesex and Essex in the North, and Berk, Surrey and Kent in the South and falls into the North Sea by an Estuary (C. U. 1876). The Medway falls into the mouth of the Thames. Avon flows into the English Channel. The Severn rises in Plynlimmon Hills, passes through Montgomery, Shropshire, Worcesterhire and Gloucestershire and falls into the Bristol Channel. The Trent passes through Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. The Mersey flows westward into the Irish Sea. The Ouse passing through Yorkshire falls into the North Sea.

Minerals (C. U. 1862).—Iron, copper, tin, lead, coal and salt.

Vegetables.—Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnip, apples, pears, plums, cherries, gooseberries, strawberries. The oak, beech, fir are the principal trees.

Manufactures (C. U. 1889).—Cotton, iron, and other metals, wool, silk, linen, leather, soap, earthenware and glass.

Commerce. *Imports.*—Grain, cotton, wool, sugar, gold, silver, timber, silks, tea, butter, coffee, flax, hemp, wine, and tobacco. *Exports.*—Cotton and woollen goods, metals, machinery, cutlery, coal, linen, leather and earthenware.

National character.—The people are sincere, honest, industrious, and fond of liberty, but proud and blunt in manners.

Chief-towns.—(1) London, on the *Thames*, capital of the British Empire, and the largest, wealthiest, most populous and the most commercial city in the world. (2) Liverpool (C. U. 1872) on the *Mersey*, second commercial city in Britain and is the great cotton port. It has also the greatest American trade. (3) Birkenhead, thriving port, united with Liverpool by a tunnel under the *Mersey*. (4) Hull, on the *Humber*, a big seaport, trading in linseed and other oil-producing seeds. It has large Baltic trade and whale fishery. (5) Bristol (C. U. 1877) on the *Lower Avon*, third seaport, has considerable Irish trade. It has also glass-works, brass-foundries, and soap-making machines. (6) Dover—seaport next to France. (7) Newcastle-upon-Tyne (C. U. 1882-83), —noted for coals and manufactures of iron and glass. (8) Southampton (C. U. 1872)—important mail steampacket station. (9) Swansea and Cardiff (C. U. 1885)—seaports in S. Wales.

Coal-stations.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne-mouth, Northshields, Sunderland, Wigan, South Staffordshire and Merthyr Tydvil.

Manufacturing towns. (C. U. 1871, 73, 89)—(1) Manchester, on the *Irwell*, greatest manufacturing town in the world, celebrated for cotton. (Other cotton producing towns are :—Oldham, Preston, Bolton and Blackburn). (2) Birmingham, (C. U. 1872) second manufacturing town, famous for its metallic works. (3) Leeds, third manufacturing town, centre of woollen manufacture. (Other wool-producing towns are :—Huddersfield, Wakefield, Halifax, Rochdale, Darlington. (4) Sheffield (C. U. 1872), famous for cutlery. (Other iron-manufacturing towns are :—Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Dudley, Merthyr, Tydvil, Darlington). (5) Spitalfields and Macclesfield, noted for silk. (6) Nottingham and Derby, famous for stockings and lace. (7) Norwich, noted for shawls and crapes. (8) Kidderminster, Kendel and Truro, famous for carpets. (9) Coventry, for ribbons. (10) Northampton, for boots and shoes. (11) Dunstable and Luton, for straw-plait manufacture. (12) Reading, for its biscuits. (12) Barrow-in-Furness, the greatest seat of steel manufacture in England.

Pottery towns.—Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, and the north of Staffordshire.

Ship-building stations.—London, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Sunderland, Barrow-in-Furness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Lynnregis, and Stockton.

Naval stations.—Portsmouth (C. U. 1886) principal station of the British navy. Plymouth, second

naval station, noted for its stone break-water ; Woolwich and Chatham, other ports for the navy.

Seats of learning.—Oxford, famous for its university, the richest in the world and noted for classical learning. Cambridge, on the *Cam*, university for the study of mathematics. Durham, famous for an ancient cathedral and a small university. Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby, noted for public schools.

Watering places.—Brighton and Scarborough, Southport, frequented for sea-bathing. Bath, Cheltenham, Buxton, Leamington, Tunbridge, for mineral waters.

Places otherwise famous.—(1) Berwick-on-the *Tweed*, famous in Border warfare. (2) Hastings (C. U. 1876) famous for the battle between William the Conqueror and Harold. (3) Winchester (C. U. 1875), capital of England under the Saxon kings. (4) Windsor (C. U. 1881), chief residence of the English sovereigns from the time of William I. (5) Stratford-on-Avon, birth place of Shakespeare. (6) Canterbury (C. U. 1886), the seat of the Archbishop. (Other places having cathedrals are :—Winchester, Carlisle, Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln with its famous bell the "*Tom of Lincoln*"). (7) Doncaster, horse-races. (8) Richmond, beautiful Royal park. (9) Grasmere (C. U. 1881) stands on a very fine lake. (10) Greenwich, famous for its Observatory. (11) Middlesborough, a great iron manufacturing town and shipping port.

Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Northumberland. Durham. York. Lincoln.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Durham. York. Lincoln.	Coal and iron. Modern institutions. Second archbishopric and a cathedral. Cathedral with the famous bell 'Tom of Lincoln.'
Norfolk. Suffolk. Essex. Kent.	Norwich. Ipswich. Chelmsford. Maidstone.	Shawls and crapes. Birth place of Cardinal Wolsey. Fishery. Hop grounds.
9. Western Sea-bordering counties.—(C. U. 1867-74).		
Cumberland. Westmoreland. Lancashire. Cheshire. Shropshire. Herefordshire. Monmouthshire. Gloucestershire. Somersetshire.	Carlisle. Appleby. Lancaster. Chester. Shrewsbury. Hereford. Monmouth. Gloucester. Taunton.	Castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned. Smallest county town in England. Fine old castle. Silk manufacture. Public School. Fine cathedral. Birth place of Henry V. A bishop's see. Silk, lace and wool.

9. Southern es C. U. 86

Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Kent. Sussex. Surrey. Berkshire. Wiltshire. Hampshire. Dorsetshire. Devonshire. Cornwall.	Maidstone. Lewes. Guildford. Reading. Salisbury. Winchester. Dorchester. Exeter. Truro.	Hep grounds. Famous battle-field. Once the residence of English kings. Trade in malt and corn. Magnificent cathedral. Capital under the Saxon kings. Remains of Roman amphitheatre. Fine cathedral. Carpets.

MIDLAND OR CENTRAL COUNTIES.

Staffordshire. Derbyshire. Nottinghamshire. Leicestershire. Warwickshire. Worcestershire.	Stafford. Derby. Nottingham. Leicester. Warwick. Worcester.	Boots and shoes. Stockings and lace. Do. Do. Woolen stuffs. Feudal fortress. Porcelain.
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Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Oxfordshire. Buckinghamshire. Middlesex.	Oxford. Buckingham. London.	Richest university in the world. Jewellery and hardware. The capital, and most commercial city in the world.
Hertfordshire. Bedfordshire. Huntingdonshire. Cambridgeshire. Northamptonshire. Rutlandshire.	Hertford. Bedford. Huntingdon. Cambridge. Northampton. Oakham.	Remains of a fine castle. Birth place of Jhon Bunyan. The birth place of Oliver Cromwell. Famous university. Battle-field in the Wars of the Roses. A small town.
WALES.—6, NORTHERN COUNTIES.		
Flintshire. Denbighshire. Caernarvonshire. Anglesea. Merionethshire. Montgomeryshire.	Mold. Denbigh. Caernarvon. Beaumaris. Dolgelly. Montgomery.	Alkali. Castle which Edward IV. besieged. Castle erected by Edward I. Favourite resort for Sea-bathing. Coarse wool. Castle of Baldwin.
6. SOUTHERN COUNTIES.		
Cardiganshire. Radnorshire. Pembrokeshire. Caermarthenshire. Brecknockshire. Glamorganshire.	Cardigan. Presteign. Pembroke. Caermarthen. Brecknock. Cardiff.	Slates. Castle. Shipbuilding yards. Coasting trade. Flannel. Seaport.

Seaports of England and Wales (C. U. 1875).

Eastern—Tynemouth, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Whitby, Scarborough, Hull, Yarmouth, Harwich, Sheerness, Gravesend, Ramsgate. *Southern*.—Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, Newhaven, Brighton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Falmouth, Devonport, Penzance. *Western*—Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bristol. (*Wales*): Merthyr Tydvil, Cardiff, Swansea and Holyhead.

British possessions.—(C. U. 1859-67). In *Europe*—Heligoland, Gibraltar and Malta. In *Asia*—British India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Cyprus, Straits Settlements, Labuan, and Hongkong. Several states in India are under British protection. In *Africa*—Sierra Leone and Guniea Settlements on the West, the islands of St. Helena and Ascension, Cape Colony, Natal, British Central Africa &c., British East Africa, Mauritius and Socotra. In *America*—Canada Dominion, Honduras, British West India Islands, British Guina and Falkland Islands.

In Oceania.—Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, North Borneo, and part of New Guinea.

SCOTLAND.

General remarks.—The country is mountainous. In its southern parts, there are extensive level districts which are very fertile. The coast line is very irregular. Its lakes are celebrated for their beautiful scenery. The summits of mountains have sloping sides which afford excellent pasturage for sheep.

Firths.—Firths of Forth, Tay and Moray on the *East*; Pentland Firth on the *North*; Loch Linnhe,

Firth of Clyde and Solway Firth (C. U. 1887) on the *West*.

Capes.—St. Abb's Head in *Berwick*; Dunnet Head, the *north* point; Cape Wrath on the *west*; Mull of Galloway (M. U. 1882-83) the *southern* point.

Islands.—Shetland and Orkney in the *north*; Hebrides or Western Islands (C. U. 1871) in the *west*; Bute (C. U. 1871) and Arran in the Firth of Clyde.

Mountains.—The Lowthers and Cheviot Hills in the *south*; the Grampians (peaks—Ben Nevis and Ben Macdhui) in the centre.

Rivers:—The Tweed, forming part of the boundary between England and Scotland; the Forth the Clyde and the Tay, falling into firths of the same name; the Spey enters the ocean near the Moray Firth; the Dee and the Don.

Chief-towns.—(1) Edinburgh, the capital and one of the most picturesque cities in Europe. (2) Leith, port of Edinburgh, shipping trade and extensive flour mills. (3) Greenock, on the *Clyde*, foreign trade, ship-building and machinery. (4) Stirling (C. U. 1858) on the *Forth*, celebrated castle and favourite residence of the Scottish kings. (5) Aberdeen (C. U. 1877), considerable trade, and an university. (6) Peterhead, the most easterly town of Scotland, famous for its whale fishery. (7) Balmoral, summer residence of the Queen. (8) Wick (C. U. 1885) chief seat of herring fishery. (9) Inverness chief city in the Northern Highlands. (10) Perth, once capital of Scotland. (12) Dumbarton, ship-building.

Manufacturing towns (C. U. 1871, 73).—(1) Glasgow (C. U. 1876) on the *Clyde*, largest and most commercial city in Scotland, centre of cotton manufacture and extensive trade in iron and ship-building. (2) Paisley (C. U. 1872) noted for its shawls, silks and muslins. (3) Dundee (C. U. 1872) on the *Firth of Tay*, third city of Scotland, famous for linen and jute manufactures.

Counties of Scotland (C. U. 1873).
10 Northern Counties.

Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Orkney & Shetland. Caithness. Sutherland. Ross. Cromarty. Inverness. Nairn. Elgin or Moray. Banff. Aberdeen.	Kirkwall. Wick. Dornoch. Dingwall. Cromarty. Inverness. Nairn. Elgin. Banff. Aberdeen.	Ancient cathedral. Herring fishery. A mere village. Mineral waters. Birth place of Hugh Miller. Capital of the Highlands. Watering place. Ancient cathedral. Fishery. University.

10 Middle Counties.

Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Kincardine. Forfar. Perth. Fife. Kinross. Clackmannan. Stirling. Dumbarton.	Stonehaven. (1) Forfar. Perth. (2) Cupar. (3) Kinross. Clackmannan. Stirling. (4) Dumbarton.	Fishery. Coarse linen manufacture. Extensive dykes. Linen manufacture. Tartan shawls. Mere village. Residence of the Scottish kings. Ship-building and iron foundry.

Counties.	County towns.	Why famous.
Argyll. Bute.	Inveray. Rothesay.	Herring fishery. Salubrious climate.
13 Southern Counties.		
Ayr. Renfrew. Lanark. Linlithgow or West Lothian. Edinburgh or Mid Lothian. Haddington or East Lothian Berwick. Roxburgh. Selkirk. Peebles. Dumfries. Kirkcudbright. Wigtown.	Ayr. (5) Renfrew. (6) Lanark. Linlithgow. Edinburgh. (7) Haddington. Greenlaw. (8) Jedburgh. (9) Selkirk. Peebles. Dumfries. Kirkcudbright. Wigtown.	Birth place of Robert Burns. Silk and muslin manufacture. Cotton factories. Birth place of Queen Mary. Beautiful situation and university. Corn market. Unimportant town. Woollen manufacture. Shoemaking. Resort for the Summer. Cattle market. Good harbour. A small seaport.

Seaports of Scotland (C. U. 1889)—Wick, Inverness, Peterhead, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, Leith, Ayr, Greenock and Dumbarton.

IRELAND (*EMERALD ISLE*).

General remarks.—The interior is a vast plain, having table-lands near the coast. The western and southern coasts are much broken by islets. The middle of the country contains immense bogs. It has manufacture of linen and exports of cotton and butter.

Chief-towns.—(1) Dublin, the capital, has a celebrated university. (2) Kingston (M. U. 1882-83), port of Dublin, a watering place. (3) Londonderry (C. U. 1881); excellent trade in provision. (4) Colerain, salmon fisheries. (5) Galway (C. U. 1881), Queen's College. (6) Armagh, seat of an Archbishop. (7) Waterford, seaport, with considerable trade. (8) Tuens-town, a sea-port. (9) Yonghal. (10) Sligo, a sea-port.

Manufacturing towns (C. U. 1873,—(1) Belfast (M. U. 1882-83) on *Belfast Lough*, second city, noted for cotton and linen manufactures, ship-building. (2) Cork (C. U. 1877) on the *Lee*, third city, has a noble harbour and manufactures of leather, iron, tweeds &c. (3) Limerik, on the *Shannon*, principal seaport, noted for lace. (4) Kilkenny, woollen manufactures.

Rivers.—The Shannon, Boyne and Liffey. The Shannon passes through Lakes Allen, Ree and Derg.

Lakes.—Neagh, Killarney.

IRELAND. Ulster—9 Counties.

Counties.	County Towns.	Why famous.
Donegal. Londonderry. Antrim. Down. Armagh. Monaghan. Tyrone. Fermanagh. Cavan.	Lifford. Londonderry. (1) Carrickfergus. Downpatrick. Armagh. Monaghan. (2) Omagh. Enniskillen. (3) Cavan.	Smallest county town. Chief port in the North. Linen and cotton manufacture. Cathedral. Episcopalian Archbishopric. Good trade. Brown linen and cotton. Adherence to William III. Linen.

Leinster—12 Counties.

Longford. West-Meath. East-Meath. Louth. Dublin. Wicklow. Kildare. King's County.	Longford. Mullingar. Trim. (4) Drogheda. Dublin. Wicklow. Naas. (5) Tullamore.	Military Station. Horse and cattle markets. Ecclesiastical remains. Linen and cotton. University and scientific establishments. Small seaport. Residence of the kings of Leinster. Linen.
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Counties.	County Towns.	Why famous.
Queen's County. Kilkenny. Carlow. Wexford.	Maryborough. Kilkenny. Carlow. Wexford.	Residence of Quakers. Marble quarries. Roman Catholic cathedral. Fishery.
Munster—6 Counties.		
Tipperary. Waterford. Cork. Kerry. Limerick. Clare.	Clonmel. (6) Waterford. (7) Cork. (8) Tralee. Limerick. Ennis.	Agricultural produce. Livestock and dairy produce. Leather, iron &c. Iron and timber. Commercial town. Seat of learning.
Connaught—5 Counties.		
Galway. Roscommon. Leitrim. Sligo. Mayo.	Galway. (9) Roscommon. Carrick-on-Shannon. Sligo. (10) Castlebar.	Seat of the Queen's College. Wool, linen, and hardware. Butter and grain. Seaport. Linen.

Seaports of Ireland (M. U. 1881-82 & C. U. 1889)—Belfast, Newry, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Londonderry.
N. B. The manufacturing towns we marked 1, 2 &c.

DENMARK.

Denmark includes Jutland, Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Bornholm, Iceland, and Faroe Islands.

General remarks.—The country is mostly plain. Its western coast is sandy and much indented by shallow, winding islets called *fjords* as the Lien Fiord in the north. The people are peaceful, industrious, and well-educated.

Iceland is rocky and barren. It contains hot springs called the "*Geysers*." It has a volcano called the *Hecla*.

Chief-towns.—(1) Copenhagen (merchant's harbour), the capital, a fine city with a celebrated university. Elsinore, here ships on passing had to pay tolls.

SCANDINAVIA.

It is also called the Scandinavian peninsula. It consists of Sweden and Norway.

SWEDEN.

General remarks.—The coasts and the south are flat. Most part of it is tableland sloping gradually to the Baltic. Waterfalls and small lakes are numerous. The soil is unproductive. Sweden iron is excellent. There are big forests covering almost $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the surface.

Rivers.—The Gotha, the Tornea.

Lakes.—Wener and Wetter.

Islands.—Gothland and Ocland in the Baltic.

Chief-towns.—Stockholm, the capital, stands partly upon *seven* rocky islands. Gothenburg, on the *Gotha*, a port. Carlsrona, principal naval station.

Upsala, ancient capital, having an university. Dannemora, containing the richest iron-mines.

Lapland belonging to Norway, Sweden, and Russia, in parts, is mostly covered with snow.

NORWAY.

General remarks.—It is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. It has low plains along the coast. It is diversified like Sweden, by vast lakes, rocks cataracts and fertile valleys. The people are frank and hospitable.

Mountains.—(1) The Hardanger Field ; (2) the Doverfield and (3) the Kiolen. The highest peak Galdhoppig. The Lofoden Islands.

Towns.—Christiana, capital and seat of a university. Bergen and Trondhjem, seaports. Hammerfest, on an island, the most northerly town in Europe.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

(Land of *foreigners* or *strangers*.)

General remarks.—It contains an immense level plain which stretches throughout its whole extent, with the exception of a piece of land on the north-west and the Crimean peninsula in the south. Extensive *steppes* or tracts of sand and unproductive soil are in the south and south-east. The northern part of the country is barren, but the middle and the south are very productive. The rivers are well-fitted for commerce.

Island.—In the Baltic (1) Oesel (2) Dago and (3) Aland. In the Arctic Ocean (1) Nova Zembla (2) Waigatz (3) Spitzbergen.

Lakes.—Ladoga and Onega.

Rivers.—Petchora falls into the *Arctic* Ocean ; N. Dwina, into the *White* Sea ; Neva between Ladoga and G. of Finland ; Duna, Niemen and Vistula, into the *Baltic* ; Dniester and Dnieper into the *Black* Sea ; Don into the Sea of *Azov* ; Volga and the Ural, into the *Caspian* Sea. The Volga is the largest river in Europe. On its banks are, Astrakhan, Kasan, Saratov, Nijninogorod, Moscow and Perm.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, gold, platinum, coal and salt.

People.—Sarmatians, Scythians, Don Cossacks, Cirdassians and the Finns.

Manufactures.—Cloth, leather, cordage, best quality of (leather).

Divisions.—(1) Great Russia or Muscovy in the north and centre. (2) Finland, north of the Gulf of Finland. (3) Baltic provinces. (4) Poland. (5) West Russia. (6) Little Russia. (7) South Russia. (8) East Russia. (9) Cis-Caucasia.

Chief-towns.—(1) St. Petersburg, on the *Neva* the capital, a splendid city founded by Peter the Great. (2) Archangel, on the *White* Sea, a port. (3) Moscow (C. U. 1876), the former capital, has fine buildings and the largest bell in the world. (4) Riga, noted for export trade. (5) Warsaw, the ancient capital of Poland. (6) Smolensk on the *Dnieper*, here the French defeated the Russians. (7) Nijninogorod on the *Volga*, the largest fair in the world. (8) Kiev (C. U. 1885), ancient capital of Russia. (9) Odessa (M. U. 1882-83) on the *Black* Sea, the greatest commercial city of the south. (10) *Helsingfors*, the capital of Finland. (11) *Revel*, a seaport

(12) Kherson, a trading city. (13) Astrakhan, noted for sturgeon fisheries. (14) Wilna, a place of trade, old capital of the Lithunians. (15) Riga, the 3rd sea-port of the empire. (16) Kharkov has a great fair. (17) Kishenau a large trading city near the S. W. Frontier.

Naval Stations.—(1) Sebastopol, in the Crimea, the principal station of the Russian navy. (2) Kronstadt, at the mouth of the *Neva*, well fortified, the principal naval station in the *Baltic*. (3) Nikolaiev, a naval station, in the *Black Sea*.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

General remarks.—The country is *mountainous* in the south-west, level *plain* in the north, and table-land in the centre and the south. The German shore of the Baltic is very low and dykes are necessary to protect it from the sea. The country is sloping towards the north. The centre of the *Rhine district* is famous for its romantic scenery, full of fertile lands, vineyards, forests, and castles on picturesque rocks. It has mineral springs which are the most noted in Europe and much frequented by visitors. Sandy plains and marshes are found in the north, but the country is generally fertile.

Mountains.—Harz Mountains, *south* of Hanover ; Riesen Gebirge, Erz Gebirge, Alps on the *south* ; Black Forest on the *east*, Vosges on the *west*, in the upper valley of the Rhine.

Rivers.—The Rhine (C. U. 1872, 74, 80) rises in the Alps and passing through Switzerland, Lake Constance, Germany, and Holland, falls into the *North Sea*. The towns on its banks are, Leyden, Utrecht, Wessel, Dussel-

dorf, Cologne, Mainz, Strasburg, Basel, Constance and Frankfurt. The Eble (C. U. 1874) rises from the west—slopes of the Riesen Gebirge and Bohemia, and passing through Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia, falls into the *Baltic* Sea. Other rivers are the Weser, the Oder and the Danube.

PRUSSIA.

Provinces.—In the *centre*: Brandenburg, Saxony and Pomerania; in the *west*: Schleswig-Holstein, Lauenburg, Hanover, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Hohenzollern, and Rhenish Prussia; in the *east*: Prussia, Posen, and Silesia.

Chief towns.—In the *centre*: Berlin, on the *Spree*, the capital and the first city in the German Empire. It has a celebrated university. Potsdam, a military station. Frankfurt-on-Oder, famous for its fairs. Wittenburg, on the *Elbe*; here Reformation began under Martin Luther in 1571. Halle has a celebrated university. In the *east*: Königsberg (*King's town*), former capital. Tilsit, on the *Niemen*, noted for a treaty between Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia in 1807. In the *west*: Hanover, the former capital, noted for trade. Gottingen has an university. Münster, chief town in Westphalia. Cologne (C. U. 1881) on the *Rhine*, greatest commercial city and famous for *Cologne water*. Aix-la-Chapelle (C. U. 1875) favourite residence of Charlemagne, and noted for hot springs and several treaties. Frankfurt-on-Main, formerly a free city, now famous for its banking. Treves, the most ancient city in Germany.

Seaports.—Danzig, Stettin, Memel, Altona, Emden, Kiel and Wilhelmshavon (naval stations).

Manufacturing places.—Magdeburg, on the *Elbe*, a well-built town. Breslau, (C. U. 1868) on the *Oder*, chief seat of linen manufacture. Cassel, a manufacturing town. Cologne, noted for *Cologne water*.

Bavaria.—consisting of (1) Territory to the west of Austria, (2) Rhenish Bavaria or the Palatinate.

Towns.—Munich, on the *Isar*, the capital, noted for painting and sculpture. Nuremberg, famous for watches and toys. Augsburg, a commercial city.

Wurtemberg.—**Towns:** Stuttgart, the capital, famous for book trade. Ulm, a fortified city, on the *Danube*.

Saxony.—(the smallest kingdom in Europe).

Towns.—Dresden, on the *Elbe*, the capital, famous for collection of paintings. Leipzig, famous for fairs and book trade. It has the largest university in Germany. Here Buonaparte was defeated in 1813. Freiburg is the centre of the Saxon mines.

Grand Duchy of Baden.—**Towns:** Carlsruhe, on the *Rhine* the capital and a fine city. Mannheim, the chief commercial city. Baden, near the *Rhine*, noted for baths. Heidelberg, an ancient university town.

Minor States.—The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, and the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar.

Towns.—Mayence, a strong fortress. Weimar, a handsome city, famous for its literary institutions.

The Free Cities.—(1) Hamburg, (2) Bremen, (3) Luluck. Alsace-Lorraine (a newly acquired territory from France).

Towns.—Metz has a strong fortress. Strasburg, famous for Cathedral.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.

General remarks.—Austria is generally mountainous though there are big plains and valleys. Its soil is generally fertile. There are some deep caverns and subterranean lakes and rivers in Illyria. It is next to France as a wine-growing country.

Mountains.—Carpathian Mts. (C. U. 1872), several ranges of the Alps (Sudetic Range, Rhætian and Noric Alps), Ortler Spitz.

Minerals.—Gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, coal, and salt.

German Provinces.—Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia in the *north*; the Polish Provinces, Galicia, Bukovina in the *north-east*; the Archduchy of Austria in the *middle*; Tyrol, Styria, Illyria and Dalmatia in the *south*.

Towns.—Vienna, on the *Danube*, the capital having a university, noted for trade, and as the seat of the Congress of 1815. Prague in Bohemia, a fine city having a university. It is the birth-place of the Martyrs John Huss and Jerome. Austerlitz (C. U. 1876) here Napoleon defeated the Austrians. Trieste, on the Adriatic, chief port of the empire. Pola—the naval station. Cracow (C. U. 1867) former capital of Poland. Gartz, the capital of Styria. Idria—mines of quick-silver.

Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol. Trent, famous for Roman catholic council (1543-1563). Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Hungarian Provinces.—Hungary Proper, Transylvania, Slavonia, Croatia.

Towns.—Pressburg, on the *Danube*, the old capital. Buda and Pesth form the modern capital. Tokay, on the *Theiss*, (C. U. 1868) famous for wines. Fuime, chief port of Hungary.

Mining towns.—(1) Schemnitz (silver) (2) Krimnitz (gold) (3) Umsohl (copper).

HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.

General remarks.—It is much below the level of the sea and protected from it by artificial *Dykes*. Its inland seas have been formed by the bursting of the sea. The Zuyder-zee runs inland from the north.

Provinces.—Friesland and Groningen in the *north*; Drenthe, Overijssel, Gelderland, N. Brabant, and Limburg in the *east*; Utrecht in the *middle*; Zealand, S. Holland, and N. Holland in the *west*; Grand Duchy of Luxemburg in the *south-east*.

Towns.—Amsterdam (C. U. 1886) on the *Amstel*, the capital, possessing much trade. Leyden, on the *Rhine* celebrated for its vigorous defence against the Spaniards. Haarlem, famous for flower gardens. Utrecht, on the *Rhine* (C. U. 1875), famous for the treaty of 1713, has a university. The Hague (C. U. 1883) a fine town, the residence of the kings. Rotterdam, on the *Maas*, second commercial city.

Dutch Colonies.—Islands of Java, Moluccas, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, New Guinea, and Dutch Guiana.

BELGIUM.

General remarks.—It is generally flat but hilly at the south. The coasts are protected by *dunes* or sand-banks. It is the most densely peopled country in Europe.

Divisions.—West Flanders, East Flanders, South Brabant, Antwerp, Liege, Namur, part of Luxemburg, Hainault, and part of Limburg.

Towns.—Brussels, the capital, a well-built city with extensive manufactures. Antwerp (C. U. 1881) with a strong fortress, the chief commercial city. Waterloo (C. U. 1880) the famous battle-field where Napoleon was defeated in 1815. Mechlin—noted for lace. Ghent, on the *Scheldt*, chief seat of cotton manufacture. Liege (C. U. 1886) on the *Maas*, noted for iron manufactures. Ostend, second seaport.

FRANCE (*Free Country*).

General remarks.—The surface is much varied. There is a broad plain, from the North-East to the Bay of Biscay and along the South-West coast. Its southern frontiers are mountainous and the other parts are hilly and undulating. It is inferior only to England regarding its manufacture. It is generally famous for its wine and works of ornament.

Rivers.—The Seine (C. U. 1880) rises in the mountains of Langress, and passing in a north-westerly

direction falls into the English Channel. The *towns on its banks* are :—Rouen, Paris, Troyes and Chalons. The Rhone (C. U. 1872,74,80) rises in Mt. St. Gothard and passing through Switzerland, Lake Geneva and France, falls into the Gulf of *Lions*. The Loire and Garonne flow into the Bay of Biscay. The Scheldt and Meuse flow into the German Ocean.

Provinces.—*Northern* : Flanders, Artois, Picardy, Normandy, and Bretagne. *Eastern* : Lyonnais, Burgundy, Franche Comte, Lorraine, Champagne. *Central* : Auvergne, Limousin, La Marche, Bourbonnais, Berri, Nivernais, Orleanais, Isle of France. *Southern* : Bearn, Foix, Rousillon, Languedoc, Provence, Dauphine, and Savoy. *Western* : Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascony.

Chief towns.—Paris, on the *Seine*, the capital, strongly fortified, having numerous scientific institutions and splendid public buildings. Versailles (C. U. 1872), a splendid palace. Rheims, the ecclesiastical capital. Sedan (C. U. 1879), here Napoleon surrendered to the King of Prussia in 1870. Amiens (C. U. 1864) on the *Somme*, has a splendid cathedral. Bayonne, famous for the *bayonet*, which was invented in 1679. Orleans, on the *Loire*, here Joan of Arc compelled the English to raise the siege in 1428. Toulouse, on the *Garonne*, here Wellington defeated the French in 1814. Montpellier, much resorted to by invalids. Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica is the birth-place of Napoleon.

Manufacturing towns.—Lyons (C. U. 1882) on the *Rhone*, second city, chief seat of the silk manufac-

ture. St. Etienne, noted for iron manufactures and ribbons. Rouen (C. U. 1868) on the *Seine*, noted for cotton trade. Lille has linen manufactures. Cambrai, famous for *Cambric*.

Seaports.—(C. U. 1867) Marseilles, on the Mediterranean, the greatest seaport. Bordeaux (C. U. 1886), second port, exporting claret wine, brandy, oil and fruits. Nantes, a commercial city. Havre, third seaport. Calais, on the Strait of Dover, long held by the English. La Rochelle, on the Bay of Biscay, besieged in 1627.

Naval stations.—Toulon, on the Mediterranean. Brest (C. U. 1877) on the Atlantic ; Cherbourg (C. U. 1874) on the English Channel.

Foreign possessions.—In *America*, St. Pierre and Maghellen, Martinique, Guadeloupe, certain West Indian Islands, French Guiana, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands, Society Islands and the Marquesas. In *Asia*, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Chandernagore and Mahe. In *Africa*, Algeria and Senegal. In the *Indian Ocean*, Bourbon and St. Marie.

SWITZERLAND.

General remarks.—The country presents an unequal variety of aspect. High snow-clad mountains contrast with fertile valleys. Its mountains are the highest in Europe and among them are many lakes of most attractive scenery.

Mountains.—The Jura Mountains (C. U. 1871), The Alps (Peaks,—Monte Blanc, Rosa, St. Bernard). The Alps are traversed by the Passes of Great Bernard, Simplon, St. Gothard.

Lakes.—Constance, Neuchatel, Zurich, Lucern, and Geneva.

Manufactures.—Watches, jewellery, cotton, silk and woollens.

Towns.—Geneva (C. U. 1873) famous for watches and jewellery. Lausanne, a very fine city, having a beautiful cathedral. Bern, on the *Aar*, the seat of the Government. Basle has a considerable trade. Zurich has cotton and silk manufactures.

IBERIAN PENINSULA (Spain & Portugal).

(THE PENINSULA.)

Spain. General remarks.—It consists of huge mountains, elevated tablelands, valleys and pastures. The Mediterranean provinces are noted for their pleasant climate.

Mountains.—(C. U. 1861). The Pyrenees bet. Spain and France. Sierra Morena bet. Castile and Andalusia, Sierra Nevada and Cantabrian Mountains.

Rivers.—(C. U. 1861). *Flowing into the Atlantic*, are the Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. *Ebro flowing into the Mediterranean.*

Chief towns.—Madrid, the capital, a modern but beautiful city. Toledo, on the *Tagus*, noted for sword manufacture. Barcelona, second city, having import, commerce and manufacture. Cadiz, a strongly fortified and commercial city. Seville, noted for tobacco manufacture. Xeres, famous for *Sherry* wine and oranges.

Historical places.—Badajos (C. U. 1864) taken by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War.

Vittoria (C. U. 1880) Albuera, Talavera (C. U. 1868) and Salamanca (C. U. 1877), all famous for victories of the English in the Peninsular War. Trafalgar,—here Nelson defeated the French and the Spanish fleets in 1805. Alicante, Malega, Corunna, Santander and Bilbao are sea ports on the Atlantic. Gibraltar (*Pillars of Hercules.*) (C. U. 1879), a very strong fortress, belonging to the English. Saragossa (C. U. 1876), on the *Ebro*, famous for its defence against the French.

Foreign possessions.—In the *West Indies*, Cuba, Porto Rico and Isle of Pines. In *Asia*, the Philippine and Ladrone Islands. In the *Atlantic*, the Canary Islands.

PORTUGAL (*Porto*—A port).

General remarks.—The country is traversed by mountain ranges, between which are extensive plains and there is a gradual slope towards the Atlantic. It is famous for its red wine, the *port*.

Chief town.—Lisbon, on the *Tagus*, the capital was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. Oporto (C. U. 1886), on the *Douro*, second city, famous for wine. These two are also seaports.

Foreign possessions.—In *Asia*, Goa, Daman and Diu in India ; Macao, in China. In *Africa*, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Madeiras, Angola, Congo Territory and Mozambique.

ITALY.

General remarks.—It is for the most part mountainous. It was celebrated in ancient times for

being the seat of the great Roman Empire. A great plain, very unhealthy for its malarious climate, extends from Tuscany to Naples. Volcanoes are the Visuvius, Naples, Etna in Sicily and Stromboli in the Lipari Islands.

Provinces.—Sardinia, Austrian Italy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, Papal States and the Neapolitan Provinces. Piedmont—N. W. Province.

Rivers.—The Po, the Adige, the Arno, Tiber and Volturno.

Lakes.—Garda, Como, Maggiore.

Chief towns (C. U. 1864).—Turin, on the *Po*, noted for silk manufacture. Milan (C. U. 1879) noted for a magnificent cathedral of white marble. Venice, built on many islands, a most famous commercial city. Bologna has a flourishing university.

Seaports (C. U. 1867).—Genoa (*The Superb*), the chief port, near the birth-place of Columbus, and famous for silk and velvet manufactures. Lombardy, *Garden of Europe* ceded to Sardinia in 1859.

Remarkable places.—Lodi, here Napoleon defeated the Austrians. Rome, on the *Tiber*, was the “mistress” of the world in ancient times, celebrated for its architectural grandeur. Florence (the beautiful) on the *Arno*, noted for its university, its literary institutions and works of art. Pisa, the birth-place of Galileo. Naples is the most populous and commercial city in Italy. Ancona, chief seaport of the Papal States. Brindisi (C. U. 1872) on the Adriatic, a seaport where Indian mail steamers usually call. Valetta, capital of

Malta, chief station of the English Mediterranean fleet. Taronta (C. U. 1867) a famous seaport in the Gulf of Taronta.

GREECE.

General remarks.—The country is mountainous but among the mountains are many valleys and river basins of great beauty. The coast is much indented, which, with its numerous islands, affords great facilities for maritime traffic. The country contains vast forests. The manufactures are small but commerce is much extensive.

Gulf.—Volo, Ægina, Nauplia, Arcadia, Patras and Lipanto or Corinth.

Divisions.—Hellas or Continental Greece ; the Morea or Peninsular Greece and the Islands.

Islands.—Negropont off the east coast, Cyclades in the Ægean. Ionian Islands comprising Corfu, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, Paxo, and Santimora.

Towns.—Athens, on the Gulf of Ægina, the capital, one of the most celebrated cities of the world, has many ancient remains and is the birth-place of the most renowned men of Arts. Corinth, near the Isthmus of Corinth, a distinguished city of antiquity. Sparta, on the Gulf of Corinth, was the most renowned city of Ancient Greece. Navarino (C. U. 1859) scene of a battle. Patras, near the Gulf of Corinth, a seaport. Nauplia, a fortified seaport. Marathon, Salamis and Plataæ, all famous for victories won by the Greeks over the Persians. Lepanto here the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Austrians.

Messolonghi (C. U. 1864,67) here Lord Byron died after the battle of Navarino. •

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

The Turkish Empire consists of Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia and Turkey in Africa.

Boundary.—*N.* Austria, Servia, and Roumania ; *E.* the Black Sea ; *S.* Greece, the Archipelago, the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora. *W.* Austria and Adriatic.

Natural features.—The country is generally mountainous. In the east are several valleys and plains.

Mountains.—The Hæmus or Balkan Mountains ; Rhodope or Despoto lying in the north of the Archipelago ; the Pindus stretching into Greece ; Olympus west of the Gulf of Saloniki, the fabled residence of the Greek gods ; the Dinaric Alps, in the north-west frontier.

Rivers.—The Danube (C. U. 1872 & M. U. 1881, 82,) issues out of the courtyard of Baden and passing through Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by several mouths. The *towns on its banks* are :—Ismael, Galatz, Silistria, Rustchak, Widin, Belgrade, Buda-Pesth, Presburg, Vienna, Linz, Ratisbon, Ulm. Insbruck on the *Inn*. Agram on the *Save* and Tokay on the *Theios*. *Affluents* :—Inn, Drave, Save (left bank) ; Theis, Pruth, Sereth.

Divisions.—(1) Roumelia including Macedonia and Thrace (2) Albania ; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia—under a Christian Prince.

Chief towns.—(1) Constantinople or Stamboul on the Bosphorus, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, con-

tains many famous public buildings, *viz.*, Seraglio, the Royal Place &c. Its *Suburbs* are (1) Pera, the abode of the foreign ambassadors. (2) Galatia, the residence of the merchants. It has the finest site in the world with respect to commerce. (3) Adrianople, on the Maritza, second city in the empire, and a commercial centre with various manufactures. (4) Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles, the chief naval station. (5) Saloniki, on the Gulf of that name, second seaport. (6) Scutari, in Albania, centre of great inland trade. (7) Shumla, a fortified city, famous for silk and hardware manufactures. (8) Silistria, on the Danube, famous for its defence against the Russians. (9) Plevna (C. U. 1879) famous for its siege by the Russians in 1877. (10) Bosphorus (C. U. 1867) a chief seaport. Belgrade (C. U. 1868) capital of Servia. Varna, chief seaport on the Baltic.

SEA-PORTS.

(1) **On the Mediterranean.**—(C. U. 1862) *In Spain* (C. U. 1867):—Gibraltar, Malaga, Carthagena, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona; *in France*:—Marseilles, Toulon, Nice; *in Italy*:—Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice; *in Austria*:—Trieste, Pola, Ragusa; *in Greece*:—Corinth, Patras, Nauplia, Syra; *in Turkey*:—Saloniki, Constantinople, Varna; *in Turkey in Asia*:—Smyrna, Tripoli, Beyrout, Acre, Jaffa; *African side*:—Port Said, Alexandria, Rossetta, Damietta, Algiers and Ceuta. (2) **On the Black Sea**—*In Asia*:—Poti, Trebizond and Synope; *in Europe*:—Odessa, Nikoliev, Kherson and Sebastopol. (3) **On the Baltic Sea.**—*In Sweden*:—Gothenburg, Carlsrona, Stockholm; *in Russia*:—Abo, Sveaborg, Helsingfors, Kronstadt, St. Petersburg, Revel and Rega (C. U. 1861, 72).

Countries.	Capitals.	Climates.	Languages.	Religions.	Governments.
England.	London.	Mild but damp and foggy.	English.	Protestant Episcopacy.	Limited monarchy.
Scotland.	Edinburgh.	Temperate but cloudy.	Gaelic & Lowland Scotch.	Presbyterianism.	Under the Queen of England.
Ireland.	Dublin.	Mild but moist.	Erse and English.	Roman Catholicism.	Do. Do.
Scandinavia.	Stockholm, Christiana.	Extreme in Sweden, mild in Norway.	Danish dialects.	Luthern.	Limited monarchy.
Denmark.	Copenhagen.	Humid & foggy.	Danish.	Do.	Do.
German Empire.	Berlin.	Healthy and bracing.	German.	Luthern Protestantism & Roman Catholicism.	Constitutional monarchy.
Austro-Hungary.	Vienna.		German, Polish, Wend &c.	Roman Catholic.	Constitutional monarchy.
Switzerland.	Berne.	Warm and cold.	German and French.	Protestantism and Roman Catholicism.	Federal Republic.
Holland.	Amsterdam.	Mild but humid.	Low German.	Do. Do.	Constitutional monarchy.

Countries.	Capitals.	Climates.	Languages.	Religions.	Governments.
Belgium.	Brussels.	Genial but foggy.	Teutonic.	Roman Catholicism.	Limited monarchy.
France.	Paris.	Temperate & healthy.	French.	Do.	Republic.
Spain.	Madrid.	Very varied.	Spanish.	Do.	Limited monarchy.
Portugal.	Lisbon.	Mild and healthy.	Portuguese.	Do.	Do.
Italy.	Rome.	Temperate & healthy.	Latin.	Roman Catholicism.	Limited monarchy till 1870.
Turkey.	Constantinople.	Do. Do.	Arabic.	Mahomedanism.	Absolute monarchy.
Russia.	St. Petersburg.	Very varied.	Slavonic.	Christianity of the Greek Church.	Do. Do.
Greece.	Athens.	Temperate & healthy.	Greek.	Do.	Constitutional monarchy.

AFRICA (*COLONY*).

Boundary.—N.—the Mediterranean ; E.—the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean ; S.—the Antarctic Ocean ; W.—the Atlantic Ocean.

General remarks.—(C. U. 1874, 89) Africa is a compact and almost unbroken peninsula. Its interior consists of a number of table-lands, low in the north and elevated in the south. There are ranges of mountains skirting along the coasts which are generally low plains. In comparison with the other continents, Africa has the most unbroken coast line, the smallest number of islands, rivers, inland seas and peninsulas, the largest deserts, the hottest climate, and the most uncivilized people. The soil is much arid in the northern parts, unhealthy for Europeans in the western coasts ; but the southern and eastern parts are much healthy and productive. Western Africa is famous for its gum trees and the big *baobab* or monkey-bread tree. Its fruit is much used as food. Eastern Africa is distinguished for its numerous palms and aromatics. There are no tigers or bears in Africa. The giraffe, hippopotamus or seahorse, and zebra are the peculiar animals of this continent.

Divisions.—In the *North*—Egypt and Nubia, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco ; in the *West*—Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea, and the Congo Territories ; in the *Centre*—Abyssinia, Sahara or the Great Desert, and Soudan ; in the *East*—Portuguese, German and Br. East Africa, Zanzibar and Italian Protectorate ; and in the *South*—Cape Colony, Natal, the

Orange River Free State, German S. W. Africa, and S. African Republic.

Capes.—C. Bon (most northerly point) and Russelkrun, N. of Tunis ; C. Spartel N. of Morocco ; C. Blanco (White Cape) W. of Sahara ; C. Verde (Green Cape) W. of Senegambia ; C. Palmas and C. Formosa S. of Upper Guinea ; C. Negro W. of Lower Guinea ; C. of Good Hope (formerly called the *Stormy Cape*) and C. Agulhas (Needles) S. of Cape Colony ; C. Delgado (pointed) N. E. of Mozambique ; C. Corrientes (currents) on the S. E. coast ; C. Guardafui N. E. of Somauli.

Mountains.—The Atlas (highest peak—Miltsin 11,400 ft.) in the *North* ; the Abyssinian Mountains, the Kong Mountains in *Upper Guinea* ; the Lupata Range W. of *Mozambique* ; Table Mountain in Cape Colony ; Nieuveld and Drakenberg (Cathkin peak) along the *East coast* ; Kilimanjaro and Kenia are the highest peaks of Africa.

Bays and Gulfs.—G. of Sidra (G. Syrtis) N. of *Tripoli* ; G. of Cabes (syrtis)—E. of *Tunis* ; G. of Guinea (with the Bights of Benin and Biafra, bet. *Upper* and *Lower Guinea*) Table Bay—S. W. of *Cape Colony* ; Delagoa Bay—S. E. of *Sofala* ; Sofala Bay—E. of *Sofala* ; Mozambique Channel (M. U. 1882,83) bet. *Mozambique* and *Madagascar*.

Rivers. (C. U. 1883.)—*Flowing into the Mediterranean*:—The Nile (C. U. 1867) the longest river in Africa, issues out of the Victoria Nyanza, close to the *Ripon Falls* and descends by the *Murchison* and the *Karuma Falls*, before it joins the Albert Nyanza,

and then receiving the tributary of Bahrel Ghazel from the west and the Sobat River on the east it passes to Nubia as the Bahrel-Abiad or the White Nile and joins with the Bahrel-Azrek or the Blue Nile. At Berber it receives the Atbara from Abyssinia and passes northward and finally falls into the Mediterranean by several mouths forming a big delta. *The towns on its banks* are:—Gondoko, Khartoum, Shendy, Berber, Dongola, Assouan, Thebes, Siout, Ghizeh, Cairo, Damietta, Rossetta and Alexandria. There are no less than six cataracts in the course of the Nile.—*Flowing into the Atlantic* (M. U. 1884,85):—The Senegal and the Gambia in Senegambia, the Niger or Joliba or Quorra in Soudan and Upper Guinea; the Congo or Livingstone in Lower Guinea; the Orange or Gariep in Cape Colony.—*Flowing into the Indian Ocean*:—The Zambesi with its magnificent ‘Victoria Falls,’ flows into the Mozambique Channel.

Lakes (C. U. 1882).—Victoria Nyanza and the Albert Nyanza near the *Equator*; Tanganyika, Nyassa and Shirwa S. of the *Equator*; Ngami N. of *Cape Colony*; Tchad (C. U. 1869) in *Soudan*.

Climate.—It is the hottest and driest region in the globe but has a well-watered belt near the Equator. The hottest regions are around the Red Sea and North Central Africa. There are two great deserts—the Shahara and the Kalahari.

Minerals.—Gold, diamond and salt.

Vegetation.—Wheat, barely, oranges, olives, date-palm, maize, rice, plantains, sugar, coffee, vine and cotton.

Animals.—The camel, ox, sheep, horse, lion, elephant, rhinoceros, crocodiles, hippopotamus, giraffe, zebra, ostrich, and locusts.

People.—(C. U. 1869).—Moors and Berbers or Kabyles in the *North* (C. U. 1869) ; Kaffirs, Bushmen, Hottentots in the *South* ; Negroes on the *West* ; Caucasians in *Abyssinia* ; Copts in *Egypt*.

COUNTRIES.

Egypt enjoys what is called the gift of the Nile. It is fertilized by the annual inundations of that river. It is famous for its wonderful *Pyramids* and the statue of the *Phoenix*. It is civilized and known from very ancient times.

Chief towns.—Cairo or Grand Cairo, on the *Nile*, capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa. Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, chief port and important station on the overland route to India. Rosetta and Damietta (C. U. 1869) small seaports at the delta of the Nile. Port said, Ismailia and Suez, all on the Suez Canal, noted for great transit trade.

Nubia and the Upper Nile.—**Provinces** :—Nubia, Sennaar, Kordafan and the Egyptian Soudan.

Chief towns.—Khartum, at the junction of the *White* and the *Blue Niles*, capital and chief seat of the slave trade. General Gordon met his death here. Massowah, on the *Red Sea*, principal seaport, held by the Italians. Suakim—Pilgrims embark for Mecca from this port.

Abyssinia.—**Divisions** :—Amhara, Tigre and Shoa.

Towns.—Gondar N. of L. *Dembra*, famous for fine arms, sword-blades and pottery. Adowa, cotton manufactures. Ankobar famous for its salubrity. *Axum*, capital of Tigre.

Barbary States.—Extent—from Egypt to the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean to the Shahara.

People.—The Moors live in the towns. The Barbers, the original inhabitants reside in the mountains and plains. The Moors are notorious for their cruelty to their captives. They regularly carry on piracy.

Divisions.—*Former Divisions* :—Libya, Africa Proper, Numidia and Mauritania. Carthage, near Tunis one of the greatest cities of ancient times, was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B. C. *Modern Divisions* (C. U. 1873) :—Tripoli (three cities) with Barca and Fezzan, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco.

Chief towns.—(U. C. 1873)—Morocco (inland)—the capital, famous for manufactures of leather, embroidery and silk. Fez—the holy city of the empire. Mequinez has a fine palace. Mogadore, on the west coast, the principal seaport. Algiers—the capital, long notorious for its piracy. It was bombarded by Lord Exmouth in 1816. Constantine, an inland city, re-built by Constantine the Great. Bona and Oran—seaports. Tunis—the capital, a large commercial city. Tripoli—the capital, a shipping port for Central Africa. Fezzan has many scattered oases. Its chief town is Murzuk.

The Shahara or the Great Desert lies to

the south of the Barbary States and extends from Egypt to the Atlantic. Its eastern part is called the Libyan Desert. It is the most parched and barren place on the surface of the globe. Hot sands move like the waves of the sea and bury down travellers. There are few depressions full of water, but many parts of it exhibit almost no signs of animal life. The only animals that are found in it are the antelope, the lion, the leopard, the ostrich and the serpent.

Soudan or Nigritia (also called Negroland or the land of the Blacks) consists of a number of different states of which the chief are :—Bambara, Timbuctoo, Gando, Sokoto, Bornu, Bagirmi and Wadway.

Chief towns.—Sego—the capital, of Bambara, here Park, the traveller, first saw the Niger. Timbuctoo—sulphur-mines and great trading centre. Sokoto—raw silk, glass-ware, leather goods and perfumery. Kuka—capital of Bornu.

Western Africa consists of Sp. Protectorate, Senegambia, Upper Guinea and Lower Guinea.

Senegambia.—St. Louis and Goree, two French Settlements. Bathurst—a British settlement.

Upper Guinea.—*Modern Divisions* :—Sierra Leone, Liberia, English Gold Coast, Colony Dahomey, Lagos, German Togoland, French Ivory Coast Colony, Br. R. Niger Co.'s Protectorate and German Cameroons.

Sierra Leone (Lion Hill)—an English settlement, called “the white man’s grave” on account of its unhealthy climate. Freetown, founded in 1787 for the suppression of the slave trade.

Liberia—an independent negro republic. Monrovia—formerly a home for free Negroes, belonging to the United States.

Gold Coast contains the British settlements of Cape Coast Castle and Elmina. Lagos is almost a British settlement on the Bight of Benin. Elmina was the first European settlement in Upper Guinea. Coomassie—capital of Ashantee. Abomey—capital of Dahomey. Abbcokuta largest town in Yoruba.

R. Niger Co's Territories—Lokaja—chief military station.

Lower Guinea comprising French Congo, the Congo Free State and the Portuguese Colony of Angola. Boma—chief station.

South Africa (C. U. 1873).—*Divisions* :—German S. W. Africa, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free state, S. African Republic and Bechuanaland.

German S. W. Africa including Damaraland and Great Namaqualand. Walfisch Bay—a port of Britain.

Native tribes.—Hottentots (inoffensive) Kaffirs and Zulus (warlike) Basatos and Bechuanas.

Cape Colony—*Divisions*—Colony Proper, Griqualand West, Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transku and Bechuanaland Colony.

Chief towns.—Cape Town, the capital, formerly much frequented for shipping. Constantia produces wine of good quality. Graham's Town—inland town of importance. Port Elizabeth—a seaport in Algoa Bay.

Griqua Land west contains diamond fields Kimberley—chief town.

Natal.—A British colony, formed in 1856. Pietersmaritzburg—the capital. Durban chief seaport.

The Orange River Free State.—Bloemfonten—the capital. Rhodisia (Matabililand and Manshona-land). Bulnwayo and Fort Salisbury chieftowns.

States under British protection.—Pondoland, Basutoland, Zulaland, Kaffraria, Transvaal, Bechuanaland.

Eastern Africa.—*Divisions* :—Sofala, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Somaui and the Lake Region.

Chieftowns.—Mozambique, on an island, the chief Portuguese settlement. Zanzibar, the capital of Zanzibar, is the largest town in E. Africa and has considerable trade. Ujiji, west of Zanzibar, an inland town.

ISLANDS OF AFRICA.

Socotra.—E of Cape Guardafui famous for its aloes. It has been lately annexed to England.

Madagascar (C. U. 1882-83)—the fifth largest island in the world. Tananarivo—the capital. Tamatave—principal seaport.

Bourbon or Reunion produces sugar. It belongs to the French.

Mauritius. (C. U. 1878) produces sugar by the coolies exported from India. It belongs the English. **Seychelles** and **Amirante** belong to the English.

St. Helena—celebrated for being the place of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Ascension—a small island about midway between Africa and Brazil.

Fernandopo—a small island in the Bight of Biafra.

Cape Verde Islands, west of cape Verde, belong to Portugal. St. Jago—the capital.

Canary Islands.—Santacruz—the capital, it contains the peak of *Teneriffe*—a volcano (C. U. 1869).

Madeira—famous for its excellent wine and mild climate. Funchal—the capital (M. U. 1884-85).

SEA-PORTS OF AFRICA.

On the Mediterranean.—Tangier, Ceuta, Oran, Algiers, Bona, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said.

On the Atlantic.—St. Louis, Bathurst, Freetown, Monrovia, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Lagos, St. Paul de Loanda.

On the Indian Ocean.—Port Natal, Sofala, Quilimane, Mozambique and Zanzibar.

On the Red Sea.—Massowah, Suakin and Suez.

Country.	Climate.	Language.	Religion.	Government.	Remarks.
Egypt.	Mild & temperate; but very hot in summer.	Arabic.	Mahomedanism and corrupt Christianity (among the Copts).	Despotism.	Fertile, so far as it is watered by the Nile, the rest scorching.
Nubia.	Dry and hot.	Do.	Mahomedanism.	Under the Mehdi and the Khedive, two Arab chiefs.	Ivory tasks exported.
Abyssinia.	Cooler than that of Nubia.	Ethiopic dialects.	Corrupt form of Christianity.	Monarchy.	High table-land, run over by mountains.
The Barbary States.	Hot in the east and temperate in other parts.	Arabic.	Strict Mahomedanism.	Despotism.	Dates and horses, excellent.
The Sahara.	Hottest.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The first desert in the world.
Soudan.	Cool.	No written language.	Mahomedanism and Fetichism.	Under Arab chiefs.	Many parts are little known.

Country.	Climate.	Language.	Religion.	Govt.	Remarks.
Western Africa.	Very hot and unhealthy.	No written language.	Mahomedanism and Fetichism.	Independent Negro States & dependencies of England, France and Portugal.	Cowries, used as money.
South Africa.	Hot in the N., temperate in the Southern.		Mahomedanism and Christianity.	Independent States and British Colony.	Healthy for consumptive patients.
Eastern Africa.	Temperate.		Fetichism.	Negro States.	Slave trade much prevalent.

America.—(named from *Amerigo Vespucci* a Florentine).

Boundary.—*North*—the Arctic Ocean ; *West*—the Pacific Ocean ; *South*—the Antarctic Ocean ; and *East*—the Atlantic Ocean, the Carribean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico.

General remarks.—(C. U. 1882). Both North and South America are *triangular-shaped* and *pointed* towards the South. Both are traversed by a grand mountain chain which extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic Oceans. In both there are rivers, very big in *size* and most rapid in *motion*. Both have a great highland region in the west, a minor highland region in the east, a vast central plain between them and narrow coast plains on the Atlantic Seaboard.

Peculiarities.—In North America, the coasts are much indented like those of Europe, and there are many inland seas of vast size. In South America the coasts are not much broken like those of Africa. North America possesses the largest lakes and the greatest water-fall (Niagara) and South America, the largest river in the world. The regions of the North are remarkable for long winter and the splendid *Aurora Borealis* ; the regions of the Andes, for the frequency of *earth-quakes* and *volcanic eruptions* and the Eastern coast, for *cyclones* and *earth-quakes*.

Climate and soil.—America is generally colder and moister than the corresponding latitudes in the Old World. The western side of the continent is warmer than the eastern, and is subject to less extremes of cold and

heat at the opposite seasons of the year. The soil is generally fertile except at the north, where for the severity of the climate, cultivation is almost impossible.

NORTH AMERICA.

Divisions.—British America, in the *North* ; the United States in the *Centre* ; Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and the West India Islands in the *South*.

Capes.—Farewell—S. of Greenland ; Race—S. of Newfoundland ; Sable—S. of Florida ; Catoche—*N. E.* of Yucaton ; Gracias a Dios—E. of Central America ; St. Lucas—South of Lower California ; Prince of Wales—at Behring Strait.

Peninsulas.—Labrador and Novascotia in the *East* ; Florida and Yucaton in the *South* ; Lower California in the *South West* and Aliaska in the *North West*.

Islands.—*In the Arctic Ocean*—Parry, Banksland, Prince Albertland, Cockburn, Cumberland, Southampton, and Melville ; Newfoundland—S. E. of Labrador ; Cape Breton and Prince Edward—in the Gulf of St. Lawrence ; West India Islands—S. E. of the United States ; Bermudas—E. of the United States ; Vancouver and Queen Charlotte—W. of British America.

Isthmuses.—Panama—joining North America and South America ; Tehuantepec—joining Campeachy Bay and the Pacific.

Mountains.—The **Rocky Mountains**, (peaks—Brown, Hooker, St. Helena and Murchism), a continuation of the Andes, on the *West coast* ; the Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains in the United States.

Volcanoes.—Mt. St. Elias (highest peak 17,860 ft.) and Mt. Fairweather on the coast of Alaska ; Mt. Popocatepetl (mountain of smoke) in Mexico.

Gulfs and Bays.—Baffin Bay—N. W. of Greenland ; Hudson Bay and Gulf of Boothia—N. of Canada ; James Bay—S. of Hudson Bay ; Gulf of St. Lawrence at the mouth of the St. Lawrence ; Fundy Bay—S. W. of Nova Scotia ; Gulf of Mexico (high temperature and the Gulf Stream)—S. of the United States ; Campeachy Bay—S. of Gulf of Mexico ; Gulf of Honduras—N. E. of Central America ; Gulf of California—on the west coast.

Straits.—Davis Str. joining the Atlantic and Baffin's Bay ; Hudson Str., joining the Atlantic and Hudson's Bay ; Belle-isle Str. (M. U. 1881-82) bet. Labrador and Newfoundland ; Behring Str. bet. America and Asia ; Queen Charlotte Sound, bet. Vancouver and Br. Columbia ; Lancaster Sound, Barrow Str. bet. the Arctic and Baffin's Bay.

Rivers.—(1) *Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean*—The Mackenzie, the Coppermine, the Great Fish or Back, the Churchill. Saskatchewan flows into *Lake Winnipeg*. (2) *Flowing into the Atlantic*—The Hudson, the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi with the Missouri, and the Rio Grande del Norte (Great River of the North) (C. U. 1859). (3) *Flowing into the Pacific*—The Rio Colorado, Columbia, Frazer and Sacramento.

Lakes are divided into 3 groups :—(1) The Great Central group (C. U. 1865).—Superior (largest fresh water lake in the world), Michigan Huron, Erie and

Ontario. (2) The Northern group—Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Lake Bear. (3) Third group—Winnipeg, Great Salt Lake, and Lake Nicaragua (neck of water). Between the Erie and the Ontario are the Falls of Niagara.

Minerals.—*Gold* in British Columbia and California ; *silver* in Mexico and Nevada ; *copper, iron, coal* and *salt*, in various parts.

People.—The American Indians, Red Indians, Esquimaux, European settlers. The Indians are believed to be of Mongolian origin and subsist by hunting and fishing.

COUNTRIES.

Greenland or Danish America.—Rocky, desolate and covered with perpetual snow and ice. Julianshaab—capital. Eppernavik—the most northerly settlement in the world.

British North America.—*Divisions.* (M. U. 1882-83.) (a) Canada Dominion—consisting of Canada Proper and Maritime Provinces. *Canada Proper* consisting of Quebec (Quebec—capital) and Ontario (Ottawa—capital). *Maritime Provinces* consisting of (1) Nova Scotia (Halifax—capital). (2) New Brunswick (Fredericton—capital). (3) Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown—capital). (4) Manitoba (Winnipeg—capital). (5) British Columbia (Victoria—capital). (6) North West Territory (Fort York—capital). (b) Newfoundland—capital—St. John. (c) The Bermudas—capital—Hamilton.

Natural features.—In the west is an elevated plateau, traversed by mountains from north to south. Between the plateau and the Atlantic the country is mostly level. The climate is very severe. The only trade is that of furs. The soil is generally fertile. A great part of the country is covered with forest. *Ontario* is mostly peopled by British settlers and *Quebec*, by French descendants.

Chief towns.—Toronto—largest town in Upper Canada, seat of a university. Kingstown—a commercial city. Ottawa, on the river Ottawa, capital of Canada. Montreal—largest town in the Dominion. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, strongly fortified, often called the Gibraltar in America. Hamilton—chief centre of the Railway system. St. John—noted for ship-building. Halifax—a noble harbour. St. John's—the nearest American town to Europe.

UNITED STATES (C. U. 1889).

Boundary.—N.—British America ; W.—the Pacific Ocean ; S.—Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico ; E.—the Atlantic.

General remarks.—The whole country is divided by mountains, plateaus, and plains into *five* great sections, viz.,—the **Atlantic slope**, the **Pacific slope**, the **Central plain**, the **Western plateau** and the **Aliaska**. The central plain is covered in the East by the forests known as the *Prairies*. There are marshy tracts in Virginia, North Carolina and Florida.

The *Rocky Mountains* are the back-bone of North America. The country is very well watered by rivers and it is said that no other country of the world equals it in this respect. The people are noted for their activity and intelligence.

Rivers.—(1) The rivers Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, and Potomac, flow into the *Atlantic*.

(2) The Colorado flows into the *Gulf of California*.

(3) The Sacramento and Columbia flow into the *Pacific*.

(4) The Mississippi (C. U. 1874) rises from a number of small lakes near Lake Winnipeg, and passing southward through the United States falls into the *Gulf of Mexico*. *Its affluents are*:—Missouri, Arkansas, Red River, on the *west*; and the Wisconsin, Illinois and the Red River, on the *east*. *The towns on its banks are*—St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. Together with Missouri, it is the largest river in the world.

Minerals.—Iron, lead and coal in great abundance; gold and silver, in California and Nevada; oil-wells in some states.

Vegetation.—Maize, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, sugar, flax, hemp and timber.

Animals.—Horse, cattle, sheep, swine, deer, bison, bear and *mocking bird*.

Commerce.—*Imports.*—Sugar, coffee, wool and cotton goods, silk, metals and hardware. *Exports.*—Cotton, grain, kerosine oil, bacon, timber, tobacco.

STATES & CHIEF TOWNS OF UNITED STATES.

i. New England or Northern States (C. U. 1873).

Maine.	Portland.	Good trade.
New Hampshire.	Portsmouth.	Naval Station.
Vermont.	Montpelier.	
Massachusetts.	Boston.	Birth place of Franklin.
Rhode Islands.	Providence.	Smallest state in the Union.
Connecticut.	Hartford.	Revolvers.

ii. Middle Atlantic States.

New York.	New York.	Largest population.
New Jersey.	Jersey City.	
Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	2d. city in the Union.
Delaware.	Dover.	
Mary land.	Baltimore.	Tobacco and flour.
Virginia.	Richmond.	Tobacco.
W. Virginia.	Wheeling.	

iii. South Eastern States.

North Carolina.	Raleigh.	Pitch and tar.
South Carolina.	Charleston.	Rice.
Georgia.	Savannah.	Cotton and tobacco.
Florida.	Tallahasee.	
Alabama.	Montgomery.	Cotton.
Mississippi.	Jackson.	Cotton.
Louisiana.	New Orleans.	Commercial city.
Tennessi.	Nashville.	
Arkansas.	Littlerock.	

iv. Western States.

Texas.	Galveston.	Largest in the Union.
Colorado.	Colorado.	Cold and silver.
Neveda.	Virginia.	Do. Do.
California.	Sanfransisco.	Do. Do.
Oregon.	Salem.	
Kansas.	Topeko.	Cattle and horses.
Dakota.	New Mexico.	
Nebraska.	Omaha.	
New Mexico.		

v. Central States.

Mechigan.	Detroit.	Copper.
Ohio.	Cincinnati.	Caves, pork-market.
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	Prairies.
Illinois.	Chicago.	
Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.	
Minnisota.	St. Paul.	
Iowa.	Iowa city.	
Missouri.	St. Louis.	Iron and coal.
Kentucky.	Louisville.	

Territories.

Aliaska.	New Archangel.	
Washington.	Olympia.	
Iadaho.	Abizone.	
Montana.	Helena.	
Utah.	G. Salt lake city.	Salt lakes & Mormons.
Wyoming.	Cheyenne.	
Arizoha.	Tueson.	
Indian Territory.	Tahlequa.	

Chief towns.—Washington, on the *Potomac*—the capital and the seat of the Congress. New York, at the mouth of the *Hudson*, called the Empire city, the commercial capital and the 2nd commercial city in the

world. Brooklyn, *Long Island*, one of the best built cities in the world. Buffalo.—E. of *Lake Erie*—a place of great trade. Philadelphia, on the *Delaware*—literary and benevolent institutions. Boston—largest trade next to New York. Baltimore—(C. U. 1885)—on *Chesapeake Bay*—large exports of flour. Charleston (M. U. 1882.)—in South Carolina—chief port in the south-east. New Orleans, on the *Mississippi*—chief commercial city in the south and the greatest cotton mart in the world. Cincinnati, on the *Ohio*—noted for its pork market. Chicago, on Lake *Michigan*—large trade for provisions. It has suffered from many destructive fires. Milwaukee (cream city) on Lake *Michigan*—grain trade. Omaha and Sioux city—great food centres. St. Louis, on the *Mississippi*—great trade. San Francisco, on the *Pacific*—grain, gold and silver.

Manufacturing towns.—Philadelphia, on the Delaware—the largest commercial city in the United States. Pittsburg, (Birmingham of America) on the Ohio—chief seat of the iron manufacture. Mobile—second cotton port. New Orleans,—greatest cotton mart in the world. Lowell, (the Manchester of America) great cotton mart. Savannah—cotton and tobacco. Nashville—Engines and machinery.

MEXICO.

Mexico.—Consists of an elevated table-land, on the west and east of which are ranges of mountains, parallel to the coasts. The silver mines of this country are among the richest in the world.

Mexcio.—Situated on a beautiful plain, contains some splendid public buildings. Puebla—2nd city in population. Guadalajara—3rd city in the republic. Vera Crux (True Cross)—principal seaport. Acapulco was celebrated for its commerce.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

General remarks.—High lands traverse the interior of the country, being broken up in several places by the plain of Nicaragua. There are many volcanoes. The country is subject to frequent earthquakes. Its inner parts are hot and unhealthy, and the elevated districts are healthy and salubrious. There are many silver mines.

Chief towns.—New Guatemala—largest town in Central America. Truxillo—on the Caribbean Sea, a seaport of Honduras. Belize—chief town of British Honduras—a seaport, exporting mahogany and log-wood.

West Indies (C. U. 1865, 70).

Distribution into *three* groups :—(1) the *Bahamas*, south-east of Florida ; (2) the *Greater Antilles*, north of the Caribbean Sea, and (3) the *Lesser Antilles*, east of the Caribbean Sea.

The Spanish Islands (C. U. 1865, 70) are :—Cuba and Porto Rico. Havana—capital of Cuba, noted for its cigars.

Hayti or St. Domingo is divided into two independent republics :—(1) The Negro Republic (*Capital*—Port-au Prince). (2) Spanish Creole Dominican Republic. (*Capital*—San Domingo).

The British Islands (C. U. 1864) are :—(1) Ja-

maica. (2) Leeward Islands. (3) the Windward Islands. (4) Trinidad. (5) The Bahamas.

Chief towns.—Spanish Town—capital of Jamaica. Kingston—principal seaport. Antigua—the seat of Government of the Leeward group.

Barbadoes.—Oldest British possession in the West Indies—seat of the Government of the Windward group.

The Principal French Islands are :—Martinique and Guadalope.

Eastern Sea-bordering States (C. U. 1871) are :—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, East Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Seaports of the United States (C. U. 1874) :—In the *East*—Port-land, Boston, New Haven, New York, Baltimore, Portsmouth, Charleston. In the *Gulf of Mexico*.—New Orleans. In the *West*—San-Francisco and Olympia.

AMERICA (NORTH AND CENTRAL.

Countries.	Capital.	Climate.	Religion.	Government.
Greenland.	Julianshaab.	Very cold.	Polytheism.	Under savage chiefs.
British America.	Ottawa.	Hot and cold.	Christianity.	Under a Br. Viceroy.
United States.	Washington.	Varied.	Do.	Republic.
Mexico.	Mexico.	Hot and unhealthy.	Roman Catholic.	Do.
Central America.	New Guatemala.	Temperate.	Mixed.	Do.
Br. Anduras.	Belize.	Do.	Do.	Under the Br. Govt.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Boundary.—N.—Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic. E.—the Atlantic. S.—Southern Ocean. W.—the Pacific Ocean.

General remarks.—The country is mountainous and has immense rivers. It consists of a great plain in the interior.

Divisions.—*North*—Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Guiana. *South*—La Plata, Uruguay, Chili, and Patagonia. *Centre*—Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay.

Islands.—Falkland isles, E. of Patagonia ; Tierra del Fuego, S. and E. of the Strait of Magellan ; Galapagos island, W. of Equador ; Juan Fernandez, W. of Chili ; Chiloe, W. of Patagonia.

Capes.—St. Roque and Blanco, E. of Brazil ; Horn, S. of Tierra del Fuego, and Cape Frio.

Mountains.—The Andes, with its volcanoes *Cotopaxi*, *Pichincha*, *Antisana*, and high peaks *Soratee* and *Aconcagua*, extends from Cape Horn to Panama along the western coast. Parime Mts. between Amazon and Orinoco and the Mts. of Brazil.

Rivers.—The Amazon or Marañon, with its tributaries *Yapura* and *Rio Negro* from the N. and *Ucayali*, *Madeira* and the *Purus* from the south, is the largest river in the world pouring out the greatest volume of water into the sea. Rio-de-La-Plata formed by the junction of Parana and Uruguay flows through the Argentine Republic and falls into the Atlantic. The Magdalena in Columbia falls into the Caribbean

Sea. The Orinoco in Venezuela falls into the Atlantic. The Essequibo in British Guiana and the San Francisco in Brazil both fall into the Atlantic. The Paraguay falls into Parana. Negro and Colorado fall into the Atlantic.

Straits.—Strait of Magellan between Chilian Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. Strait of Le Maire between Tierra del Fuego and Stuten land.

Lakes.—Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela, Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru, and Lake Pates in Brazil.

Minerals.—Gold and diamond in Brazil, silver in Peru and copper in Chili.

Vegetation.—Maize, cassava, plantains, sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, and cotton grow in plenty. Mahogany, log-wood, Brazil-wood, cow-tree, palmwood and ivory-palm, are natives of S. America.

Animals.—Llama (C. U. 1889) and Alpaca in the Andes ; tapir, sloth, ant-eater, armadillo, puma, jaguar, conuor, alligator, serpent.

People.—American Indians, Negroes, and European descendants.

Religion.—Mostly Roman Catholicism. Many of the Indians are still heathens.

Climate.—Two-thirds lie in the Torrid Zone. *Western coast* is mostly *rainless*, but rain falls abundantly in *north-western coast*. There are no large burning deserts as in Africa.

Government.—Brazil was colonised by the Portuguese, and the rest of the continent by the Spaniards. In the early part of the 19th century the Spanish

colonies revolted and set up republics and Brazil became independent of Portugal. Guiana excepted, all the States of South America are republics.

Religion.—Mostly Roman Catholicism. Many of the Indians are still heathens.

COLOMBIA.

Towns.—Bogota—the capital, a beautiful city on an elevation of 9000 ft. above the sea. Cartagena—the principal seaport. Panama and Aspinwall—seaports, famous for trade with California.

Ecuador.—Contains the volcanoes of Cotopaxi (the most terrific volcano in the world), Pichincha and the Chimborazo. Its chief export is *cocoa*.

Towns.—Quito—the capital, on a beautiful valley 9500 ft. above the Sea. Guayaquil—the principal seaport. Caraccas—the capital. Maracaibo and Cumana—ports.

Guiana.—*Divisions* :—(1) French Guiana ; (2) British Guiana ; (3) Dutch Guiana (Surinam).

General remarks.—The rainfall is greater here than in any other part of the world except Cherapungi. Sugar, rum, and pepper are its chief exports. There are many coolies from India to British Guiana. French Guiana is now used as a convict settlement.

Towns.—Georgetown, at the mouth of the Demerara—the capital of British Guiana. Paramaribo, on the Surinam—the capital of Dutch Guiana. Cayenne—the capital of French Guiana, noted for its export of red pepper (chillies).

Brazil.—(from *Braza*—red coal, the name of a

wood) consists of vast forests (silvas,—watered by the big River Amazon and its tributaries.)

Towns.—Rio de Janeiro—the capital, and one of the largest and most commercial cities in S. America. Its harbour is one of the finest. Bahia, on the Bay of All Saints,—former capital and the second city in the Empire. Pernambuco and Maranhão or Maranhão—seaports.

Peru—is famous for the cinchona-tree, whose bark yields quinine.

Towns.—Lima,—the capital, the oldest Spanish town in S. America. Its churches have many images and crosses of gold and silver. Pasco is the most elevated city in the world. Cruzco was the capital of the Incas. It contains the remains of a splendid temple of the sun.

Lake Titicaca was considered sacred by the ancient inhabitants of Peru.

Bolivia is noted for the silver mine of Potosi.

Towns.—Chuquisaca, or Sacre—the capital; La Paz—the largest city.

STATES OF LA PLATA.

The basin of the La Plata is occupied by three republics :—(1) Uruguay ; (2) Argentine Republic ; (3) Paraguay.

General remarks.—The whole country is generally level and well-watered. The vast pampas or grassy plains, in the middle and southern parts, are full of wild horses and cattle.

Towns.—Buenos Ayres—the capital of the Argentine Republic. It is famous for its extensive commerce. Buenos Ayres means *good air*. The Spaniards styled it so for its supposed salubrity. Monte Video—the capital of Uruguay, on the La Plata, noted for its considerable commerce. Asuncion—the capital of Paraguay, near the junction of the Pilcomayo and Paraguay.

Chili.—It contains the volcanic peak of Aconcagua. Rain scarcely fall in the north. Large quantities of copper and silver are produced.

Towns.—Santiago—the capital, in a fertile district. Valparaiso, the port of Santiago, is famous for its considerable commerce.

Patagonia.—It covers the southern portion of America.

Westerly winds and almost constant rain prevail. Tierra del Fuego, is a group of islands. Cape Horn on Hermit, is a precipitous dark rock, about 600 ft. high, frequently visited by storms and tempests.

Important Coast Towns of South America.

South America.—*East coast* :—Aspinwall, Carthagena, Maracaibo, Cumana George Town, Paramaribo, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte-Video, Buenos Ayres ; *West coast* :—Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama.

OCEANIA.

Oceania is divided into Malaysia, in the *west* ; Australasia, in the *south* ; Melanesia, and Polynesia, in the *east*.

Malaysia, called also the East Indian Archipelago, comprises the Sunda Islands in the *South-west* ; Borneo in the *middle* ; the Philippine Islands in the *north* ; with Celebes and the Molucca Islands in the *east*.

The Sunda Islands include Sumatra, Java and many small adjacent islands.

Chains of mountains traverse its whole length. Mount Ophir is a lofty peak near the equator.

Banca is an island S. E. of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch. It is celebrated for its rich tin mines.

Java is separated from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda. It is traversed by a chain of mountains, containing about forty volcanoes. It is the most populous island of the Archipelago, and the chief seat of the Dutch power in the east.

Productions :—Coffee, rice, sugar, pepper and cinchona.

Batavia—the residence of the Dutch Governor-General. It is noted for its extensive commerce.

Bali, Sumbawa, Sandalwood Island, Flores and Timor, are islands to the east of Java. Sumbawa is famous for the volcano called Tomboro.

Borneo—next to Australia and Greenland, the largest island in the world. Many orang-outangs are found in the forests. The climate is agreeable. Sarawak is under an English Rajah. Labuan belongs to Britain.

The Philippine Islands belong to Spain. The largest among these islands are :—Luzon, Mindanao and Palawan.

Exports—Rice, sugar, hemp and tobacco.

Manilla, the Spanish capital in Luzon, and is celebrated for its cigars or cheroots.

Celebes—a large island to the east Borneo. The Dutch possess the settlement of Macassar. The Moluccas or Spice Islands belong to the Dutch. They include Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ternate, and the Banda or Nutmeg Islands. They are famous for their nutmegs, mace, and cloves.

The Sooloo Archipelago between the Philippines and Borneo, notorious for its piracy, and famous for pearls.

Australasia includes Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, New Zealand and other small islands.

Australia—*Climate*—Tropical in the north, and temperate in the south. *Seasons*—converse of those of India.

Mountains—Australian Alps (peak—Mt. Hothan) and Blue mountains. **River**—Murray with its affluent Darling. **Lake**—Torrens (salt). **Bays and Gulfs**—Gulf of Carpentaria, Shark Bay, Australian Bight, and Botany Bay.

Minerals—Gold, silver, tin, copper and coal.

Plants—Wheat, oats, flax, tobacco, vine, rice, cotton and sugar.

Animals—(Almost all *pouched*). Kangaroo, ornithorhynchus, swan, shup, cattle, horses, rabbits, camel.

People—(Originallg, *savages*). European convict settlers and English immigrants.

Divisions—(1) New South Wales (2) Victoria (3) South Australia (4) Queensland (5) West Australia.

New South Wales. Sydney—capital. **Victoria** Melbourne (M. U. 82-83)—capital. **South Australia**—Adelaide, a leading agricultural colony, famous for its

copper mines and exports of wheat. **Queensland**—Brisbane (C. U. 1887).—capital, famous for its mineral wealth. **West Australia**—Perth—capital, pastoral and agricultural.

Tasmania—separated from Australia by the Bass Str., has the first climate in the world. Hobarttown... capital, producing timber and wool.

New Zealand—Wellington—capital. Auckland—former capital. Dunedin—famous for gold-fields.

Polynesia includes Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia.

(1) **Melanesia** including New Guinea or Papua, Admiralty Islands, New Britain, Solomon, New Hebrides, Santacruz, New Caledonia, Loyalty, and Fiji Islands. Papua produces sandalwood, sugarcane, cocoa-nuts &c. New Caledonia—French Penal settlement. Levuka—capital of Fiji Island, produces *cotton*.

(2) **Micronesia** (region of little islands) Marshall, Gillecrt, Caroline, Pelew and Marianes or Ladrone.

(3) **Polynesia** including Friendly, Samon, Cook, Society, Pitcairu, Easter, Marguesus, Hawaii and Dangerous Archipelago.

Society Islands belong to France. *Tapiti* is the largest.

Hawaii or Sandwich Island—Here Captain Cook was slain by the Natives in 1779. Honolulu (C. U. 1885) or *Oahu*—capital and the largest town in Polynesia. *Mowna Loa*—volcanic peak, with its great crater *Kelauc*.

LAKES AND INLAND SEAS. ASIA.

Fresh Water.—Victoria, Oxus, Manasaravara, and Tengrinor. Salt Water—Caspian Sea (the largest inland lake in the world);—Aral (called the *Sea of Islands*). Balkash and Dead Sea.

EUROPE.

Fresh Water—Ladoga and Mediterranean. Salt Water—Baltic and Black Sea (so called from its dangerous fogs and thunder-storms).

AFRICA.

Fresh Water—Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza and Lake Tchad. Salt Water...Assol in Eastern Africa.

AMERICA.

Fresh Water.—Lake Superior (largest fresh water lake in the world) and the Great Salt Lake in Utah Territory. Salt Water—Lake Titicaca (subject to tremendous storms).

PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH.

They are either *mineral*, *vegetable*, or *animal*.

Mineral productions.

Iron—almost everywhere. Swedish iron is the best.

Tin (C. U. 1870& M. U. 1883-84).—England, Spain Malaya, and Australia. The *Banca* tin of Malaya is the most famous.

Lead.—England (Mendip Hills, Hexam and High Peak) Spain, and United States.

Copper—Spain, Chili, Russia, Australia, South Africa, and Britain (Cornwall).

Silver—Norway and Sweden, Mexico and Peru.

Gold—(M. U. 1883-84 (C. U. 1889)—California and Australia (Principal fields) Russia, New Zealand, Brazil, Japan, Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines and Africa.

Diamond—Brazil, South Africa, India, and Indian Archipelago.

Coal—(C. U. 1870, 89) United States, Britain, China, Belgium, France, Spain, Prussia, Austria, Russia, India, and Italy.

Sulphur—Italy, and Sicily.

Kerosine oil (M. U. 1883-84)—United States, Baku, and Burma.

Quick-silver—(M. U. 1883-84) Spain, Germany, Austria, Italy and California.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Rice (C. U. 1889) India, Burma, China, Japan, South-Eastern Asia, Egypt, South Carolina, Georgia, South United States, Italy, Spain, Turkey.

Maize—United States, Mexico and Central America, south parts of Asia, Europe, and Africa.

Millet—Central India, Arabia, Africa.

Wheat (C. U. 1887) Russia, United States, Britain, India.

Potatoes—United States, Europe, India and South America (Quito).

Tobacco—Persia, Turkey, India, Philippines, America.

Tea (U. C. 1887) (M. U. 1883-84)—China, Japan, India, and some parts of America.

Coffee (C. U. 1865-87)—Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, India, Java, Brazil.

Sugar-cane—China, United States, Brazil, India, West India Islands, Mauritius and Azores.

Sugar (M. U. 1883-84)—France, Belgium and Germany.

Spices—Malaysia, Ceylon, India, West Indies.

Opium—India, Turkey, Persia, China.

Vines—Spain, Portugal, South France, Italy, Sicily, parts of Germany, United States.

Cotton (C. U. 1865-1889)—India, China, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Africa, South Europe, Brazil, United States.

Jute—India.

Hemp and flax—Russia, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, India, North America.

Indigo (C. U. 1865)—India, Central America, Egypt and Brazil.

Timber—Canada, United States, Russia, Norway and Sweden, Burma, India, England, France and Austria.

Cinchona (C. U. 1870, 89) or Peruvian bark, South America and India.

Mahogany (C. U. 1865, 89)—West Indies and South America.

Cork (C. U. 1865, 70)—North Africa, Central Asia, South Europe.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Silk (M. U. 1883-84)—India, China, Egypt, France, Italy, Turkey &c.

Wool—Australia, Germany, Cashmere, Tibet, Cape Colony and Spain.

Corals—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean.

Pearls—Ceylon, Celebes, Persian Gulf, South America.

Ivory (C. U. 1863)—India, Burma, Ceylon, Sumatra, Africa, Siberia (fossil ivory).

Ostrich-feathers—Africa and Arabia.

Sponges—Mediterranean Sea, the Archipelago, the Levant.

Hides—India, United States, Russia, South America.

Tallow—United States, Australia, South America, Russia.

Cochineal (C. U. 1865) Mexico, Georgia, South Carolina, West India Islands.

ANIMALS.

The *Elephant*, found in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, Africa and Siberia.

The *Rhinoceros*, in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, Africa and China.

The *Hippopotemus*, in Africa.

The *Wild Boar*, in India, Africa, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Germany and Belgium.

The *Giraffe*, in Africa.

The *Buffalo*, in India, France and Gangetic Peninsula, China.

The *Bison*, in North America.

The *Camel* (C. U. 1880) in Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Africa, China and Russia.

The *Horse*, in India, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Australia, England, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Russia.

The *Zebra* in Africa.

The *Kangaroo*, (C. U. 1889) in Australia.

The *Mule*, in Spain and Persia.

The *Deer*, in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, Persia, Japan, Siberia, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia and Russia.

The *Alpaca*, in South America.

The *Chamois*, in France, Spain and Italy.

The *Lion*, in India, Persia and Africa.

The *Tiger*, in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, China and Siberia,

The *Wolf*, in Japan, Siberia, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Scandinavia, Russia and North America.

The *Leopard* in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, Persia and Africa.

The *Cheeta*, in India.

The *Hyena*, in Persia.

The *Jaguar*, in America.

The *Glutton*, in Siberia and North America.

The *Bear*, in India, Malay Archipelago, Persia, Japan, China, Siberia, France, Spain, Austria, Switzerland, Scandinavia, Russia and America.

The *Fox*, in India, Siberia, England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia and North America.

The *Otter*, in India, England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Scandinavia, Russia and North America.

The *Monkey*, in India, Trans-Gangetic Peninsula, Malay Archipelago, Africa and America.

The *Ourang-outang*, in Indo-Chinese Peninsula and Malay Archipelago.

The *Baboon*, in Africa.

The *Gorilla*, in Africa.

The *Crocodile*, in India and Africa.

The *Cobra*, in India.

The *Rattlesnake*, in North America.

The *Humming-bird*, in South America.

The *Bird of Paradise*, in New Guinea.

Peculiarities.—Asia is thus seen to possess a great number and variety of animals. The elephant, rhinoceros, lion, tiger, with beautiful birds and numerous kinds of snakes are found in various parts. Europe is distinguished by the absence of elephants, rhinoceroses, lions, tigers, camels and giraffes, rather than by the presence of large animals peculiar to itself.

There are no tigers or bears in Africa. The giraffe, hippopotemus and zebra are peculiar to this continent.

Lions and tigers are not found in America, but there are smaller beasts of prey, called the puma and jaguar. Turkeys first came from America.

The native quadrupeds of Australia are almost all pouched. The largest is the kangaroo.

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Zodiac—Name given to the constellations of stars, from the Gr. word *zodion*—animal.

Steppes—Treeless plains of Russia.

Priaries—Grassy plains of Northern America.

Savannahs—Grassy plains of N. America.

Silvas—Forest plains of the centre of South America.

Pampas—Forest plains of the South of S. America.

Llanos—Forest plains of S. America.

Simoons—Hot winds occurring in Arabia.

Harmattan and Sirocco—Hot winds of the interior of Africa.

Cyclones—Furious storms, which move round.

Typhoons—Violent winds of the Chinese Seas.

Hurricanes—Great storms occurring suddenly.

Sunderbans—Numerous small islands, generally marshy at the mouth of the Ganges.

Monsoons—Periodical winds flowing over India, and greatly influencing its climate. *S. W. Monsoon* lasts from May to September and the *N. E. Monsoon* from October and March.

Mahalls—Hill districts of Orissa.

Allah Band—The mound of God, an adjacent tract of land in Cutch, submerged by the sea.

Droogs—Hills of Mysore, crowned with forts.

Mapilaks—Mahomedans of Malabar.

Shamo—Sea of sand.

Japanning—The process of obtaining varnish used in rich lacquered ware from a tree in Japan.

Golden Horn—Splendid harbour on which Constantinople stands.

Sublime Porte—The gate of the Sultan's palace (Seraglio).

Mikado—‘The venerable’, the spiritual ruler of the Japanese.

Tycoon—Temporal ruler of Japan.

Tundras—Marshy plains of Siberia, full of forests and grasses.

Shamanism—Devil worship.

Koumiss—The national beverage of the Asiatic Russians.

Illyats—(Families) wandering tribes of Persia.

Kaaba—A block of stone, found in the centre of the temple of Mecca, considered sacred by the Arabs from an early time.

Hedjaz—An Arab term meaning “land of pilgrimage.”

Eyalets or Vilayets—Provinces of A. Turkey under *Valis* or *Pashas*.

Maronites and Druses—Tribes inhabiting Mt. Lebanon.

Mandarins—Chinese officers of the Govt.

Ainos—The aborigines of Japan.

Wahabis—Strictest Mahomedans in the world.

Maelstrom—Remarkable whirlpool close to the Lofoden Isles.

Finns—The people of Finland.

Lapps—The people of Lapland.

Kremlin—An assemblage of forts and palaces in Russia.

Zollverein—Customs, League of the Germans.

Magyars—The people of Hungary.

Walloons—The foreigners of Belgium.

Flemings—The people of Flanders.

Solano—A hot wind in Spain blowing from the South.

Escorial—Immense palace built by Philip II. of (Spain).

Alhambra—Splendid palace of the Moorish kings.

Cortes—Parliament of Portugal.

Sirocco—A sultry wind of Africa.

Maremma—A swampy tract of Tuscany, which is pestilential in weather.

Lazzarone—Beggars of Naples.

Habesh—Mixed people of Abyssinia.

Beledeljerid—Land of dates.

Karroos—Tablelands of South Africa.

Kraals—Little communities of Hotentots.

Pulque—The favourite drink of the Mexicans.

Mulattoes—Descendants of whites and Negroes.

Mestizoes—Descendants of whites and Indians.

Battas—Cannibals of Sumatra.

Dyaks—Original inhabitants of Borneo.

Bugis—Principal native tribes in Malaysia.

IMPORTANT CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

1859—(1) It is required to navigate a ship from Calcutta to Alexandria—by what route would she proceed?

1860—(2) Give the names of the 16 great kingdoms of Europe, and their capital cities, together with the rivers, or seas upon which these cities stand.

(3) Enumerate the great nations occupying Asia ; and give a rough outline map shewing their relative positions.

(4) Give the names of the States in North America in which are situated the following :—New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Washington.

(9) A traveller is desirous of proceeding direct from Calcutta to Peshwar :—describe his route, mentioning all the most important cities, through which he must necessarily pass on his journey.

(11) What districts in India are famous for the following :—

Catechu, Cinnamon, Coal, Coffee, Cotton, Diamonds, Elephants, Indigo, Iron, Lace, Marble, Nutmegs, Opium, Rice, Silk, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Wheat.

1861—(2) If a line were drawn from the south-west of France to the White Sea, what portion of the map of Continental Europe would be cut off?

1864—(2) Starting from Delhi, and proceeding by water to Calcutta, mention the rivers by which you would travel and the principal places you would pass.

1865—(4) If a line be drawn east and west from the Dardanelles to Peking, through what countries, seas, &c., will it pass?

(10) What countries from the coast line of Europe from Archangel to Odessa. Mention them in their order, and name the same country twice where it is necessary.

(12) If a telegraph line were laid from Calcutta to London, crossing no part of the sea, except the Bosphorus and Straits of Dover, through what countries could it pass ?

1866—(1) If a man should travel by land from Lisbon to Athens, through what countries would he pass and what great rivers and mountains would he cross ?

(4) If a line be drawn from Mecca directly east to Hongkong, over what countries, seas and cities will it pass ?

1867—(6) Describe the course of a vessel sailing along the coast from Suez to Canton, and name all the ports lying on her route ?

1868—(10) If a line were drawn from Madrid to Peking through what countries, rivers, seas and mountains, would it pass ?

1869—(6) Describe minutely the course followed by the tea-ships from Shanghai to London.

1870—(1) In a voyage from Calcutta to London on the Suez Canal, through what seas &c. would a ship sail, and near what countries would it pass ?

1871—(2) What countries of Asia are wholly or partially within the tropics ? What parts if any are within the Frigid Zone ?

1872—(5) What countries of America lie within the Torrid Zone ? What parts of Europe, if any, are within the Frigid Zone ? Through what countries of Asia, if any, does the Equator pass ?

1873—(2) Name all the parts of the world which lie between the tropics.

1876—(2) Describe the course of a steamer from Calcutta to London through the Suez Canal.

1878—(8) If a line were drawn from Karachi to Sylhet though what districts and near what towns would it pass ?

1880—(9) Describe as fully as you can an imaginary voyage along the coast of India from Karachi to Calcutta.

1883—(4) Mention in order, the countries, and rivers that would be passed by a steamer sailing along the coast of Europe from Odessa to St. Petersburg.

1885—(2) If a ship were to sail along the coast from Amoy to Karachi, name (1) the seaports that would be passed, (2) the mouths of the principal rivers.

1885-86—1. Show as accurately as possible the position of the chief towns in the basins of the Indus and the Ganges by drawing :—

(a) A map of the Indus with its tributaries.

(b) A map of the Ganges with its tributaries.

2. If a ship were to sail along the coast from Amoy to Karachi, name in order—

(a) The chief seaports that would be passed.

(b) The mouths of the principal rivers.

3. Describe briefly the empire of Japan ; its climate, people, animals, vegetable productions, trade, and chief towns.

4. Name the principal states of the German Empire with the chief towns in each.

5. Name one river and three towns in each of the following countries ; give the general direction in which

each river flows, and mention some fact concerning as many towns as you can :—Italy, Spain, Belgium, Persia, Afghanistan, Egypt, Australia, Brazil, Canada.

6. Write explanatory notes on :—The Pilgrim Fathers ; Masris ; Gupers ; Flomingo ; Mormons ; Mahogani ; Armadillo ; Lapps ; The Khedive ; Magyars ; Hovas ; Copts.

7. In what countries are the following towns :—Lima, Cardiff, Honolulu, Kiev, the Hague, Allerv, Smyrna, Batavia, Aurungabad, San Francisco, Limerick, Belize, Algiers, Batimore ?

1889—1. A telegraphic message is sent, at 6 P. M. from Calcutta to New York ; at what time will it reach the latter place, the time required for transmission of the message being neglected ? [Longitude of New York is $73^{\circ} 58'$ west that of Calcutta $88^{\circ} 27'$ east.]

Explain the principle employed.

2. Compare the coast line of Africa with that of Europe, what truth is there in the proposition that the progress of a people depends on the nature of the coast line of the land they inhabit ? Name the chief towns on the south coast of Europe.

3. Give a full geographical account of the plateau of the Deccan and illustrate your statements by drawing a map of it.

4. Write the geography of one of the following countries :—China, Germany, Russia, France ; including a description of the climate, people, animals, vegetable productions and trade.

5. Write explanatory notes (giving precise informa-

tion as to the peculiarities of the objects described) on the following :—Susuk, Gaur, Opossum, Marsupial, Negro, Akrot, Sound, Geyser, Lianos.

6. Name the British possessions in Europe, Asia, and America. What is the relative size of Great Britain as compared with British India ?

1891—1. How is the position of any place on the earth's surface determined ? Give a particular example. How many zones of climate is the whole of earth's surface divided into ? Describe them, with diagram.

2. Name and describe the chief rivers of India that rise in the Himalaya, and draw a skeleton map to show their course. What lakes are there in India ?

3. Give an account of the chief towns of China and Japan. What is the extent of Mongolia ? Describe the natural features of its several tracts.

4. Compare the Alps and the Himalaya. What great rivers of Europe rise in the Alps ? Give an account of the Free Towns of Germany and of the eight most populous towns of Italy.

5. Describe Mauritius, Tasmania, British Columbia, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

1892—1. Explain the following terms :—Archipelago, Straits ; Isthmus, and give two examples of each.

2. Enumerate as far as possible the various British possessions and colonies (omitting the dependency of India) describe their geographical position and mention some of their chief towns and products or valuable qualities.

3. Write short notes upon the following :—Philadelphia, the Ural Mountains, Chili, the Rocky Mountains, the Falls of Niagara, Lancashire, Winchester, Portsmouth, and Copenhagen.

4. Enumerate the states composing the German Empire.

5. Draw a skeleton map of the continent of Asia, showing the position and extent of the countries with their capitals and the chief seaports.

1897—(2) Name and give the position and height of the highest peak in Africa, N. America, and S. America. In what directions do the following mountain ranges run, and of what countries do they form the boundaries?—Pyrenees, Caucasus, Himalayas.

1899—(5) Describe any six of the following :—Mosul, Anjou, Mauritius, Tokio, Constantinople, Heligoland, Spitzbergen, Tchad, St. Helena, Cape Town, Florence, Smyrna, and state where they are.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

1884-85—(1). Although Edinburgh is in the same latitude as Moscow, the intense cold of the winter of the latter place and the heat of its summer can be ill endured by a native of the former.

II. Capes are sometimes called by other names. Illustrate this by three examples one from Norway, another from England, and a third from Ireland.

When is the mouth of a river called an estuary? Mention another name by which an estuary is sometimes called.

III. What is the population of the Madras Presidency? Which of the collectorates, excluding Madras, is densest in population?

IV. Of the twenty-two districts of the Madras Presidency, name those that do not lie along the coast, and state any commercial products connected with any three of them.

V. Name—

- (1) The highest peak in Ceylon.
- (2) A group of islands midway between Madagascar and the mainland of Africa.
- (3) The capital of Madeira.
- (4) The strait between Sumatra and Java.
- (5) The Switzerland of Asia.
- (6) The largest lake in Europe.
- (7) The great cotton port of England.
- (8) The garden of Europe.
- (9) A river that flows into the Gulf of California.
- (10) A lake in the north of South America connected with the sea.

1890-91. II. Describe briefly the physical features of Java, the Nilgiris and the Newfoundland.

V. What are the chief manufactures of Sheffield, Manchester, Lombardy, Stockholm, Tanjore, Calcutta, Murshidabad, and Faizabad?

VI. Name all the ordinary ports of call for steamers following the Suez Canal route from London to Yokohama.

1891-92. III. Compare and contrast with respect

to physical features, either Asia and Europe or North America and South America.

IV. 1. Describe the Madras Presidency under the following heads:—(a) physical features (b) climate (c) vegetation (d) commerce (e) industries (f) railway (g) religion (h) government (i) language (j) inhabitants.

2. Write brief notes on Trichinopoly, Calicut, Masulipatam and Kurnool.

V. Describe the existing form of government in the United States, Japan, Switzerland and Russia.

1892-93. 2. If a straight line be drawn from Cape Roca, south of Lisbon to the Caspian Sea, south of Astrakhan and north of Alexandrovsk, state:—

(a) What countries, great towns, gulfs and seas it would pass through or very near to.

(b) What mountain ranges and rivers it would cross.

IV. Give a brief description of Ceylon under the heads of:—(1) situation, size, and physical features (2) climate (3) natural products (4) people and religion (5) language (6) commerce (7) towns (8) internal communication (9) government (10) occupations of the people.

VI. Two ships sail from London to Bombay and from Bombay to London, respectively. State the probable cargo in each case from the following list:—wheat, hardware, hides, cotton, books, glassware, indigo, oil, machinery, woolen goods, jute, coal, tobacco, leather manufactures, opium, earthenware.

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1881-82. 8. In what countries do the following people dwell :—Dyaks, Magyars, Bosques, Maoris, Bushmen, Esquimaux, Hellenes, Gaels, Filemings, Yeddahs ?

1883-84. 8. A ship sails from St. Petersburg to Lisbon. Mention in their order the principal ports, capes, mouths of rivers, islands and straits it passes on the way.

1884-85. 10. Compare Europe, Asia, Africa, and America as to physical structure and features, pointing out special similarities or differences.

1885-86. 9. Explain the terms Canon, Estuary, Moraine, Nadir, Isothermal Lines Water-shed, Zenith.

ANSWERS (*Calcutta*).

1859—(1) This ship would proceed to Diamond Harbour and thence to the mouth of the Hooghly. Crossing the Bay of Bengal, it would stop at Galle in Ceylon, and thence proceed to Aden crossing the Arabian Sea. It would then cross the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and come to Alexandria.

1860—(9) Calcutta, Raneegunge, R. Damuda, Gaya, R. Sone, R. Ganges, Guzipur, Azimgarh, R. Gogra, Bulrampur, Binke, Mynwar, R. Gumti, R. Ganges, Roorke, Hurdwar, Umbala, Sarhind, Ludhiana, R. Sutlej, Amritsar, R. Chenab, Gujerat, R. Jhelam, Rawalpindi, Kohat, Peshwar.

1861—(2) North-west France, Belgium, Holland, North-west Prussia, Denmark, Scandinavia, Lapland and Finland.

1864—(2) Delhi, R. Jumna, Muttra, Farrukhabad, Agra, Etawah, R. Sindi, Allahabad, Benares, R. Sone, Gazipur, Dinapur, Bankipur, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Rajmahal, R. Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Berhampur, Cutwa, Hooghly, Chandernagore, Serampore, Howra, Calcutta.

1865—(4) Dardanelles (Eastwards), North of Asia Minor, Black Sea, Georgia, Caspian Sea, Russian Turkestan, Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Pekin, Dardanelles (westwards) Ægian Sea, Greece, Adriatic Sea, South Italy, Mediterranean Sea, Morocco, Atlantic Ocean, United States, Yesso, Pekin.

(10) North Russia, Lapland, Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Turkey, Russia.

(12) Hindustan, Afghanistan, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, East Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Austria, Germany, Belgium and France.

1866—(1) Portugal, Spain, R. Tagus, Castilean Mt., Sardinia, Mt. Appenines in Italy, Greece, Athens.

(4) Mecca, Arabia, Muscat, G. of Oman, Arabian Sea, Kurachee, Gwalior, Benares, Assam, China, Hongkong.

1867—(6) Suez, Yembo and Jeddah in Red Sea, Aden in G. of Aden, Muscat, Bushire, Kurachee, Diu, Bombay, Goa, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Tranquebar, Madras, Masulipatam, Falsepoint, Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Malacca, Hue, Macao, Hongkong, Canton.

1868—(10) Madrid, Spain, Sicrra Nevada, Mediterranean Sea, Mt. Appenines, South Italy, Greece, Ægian Sea, Asiatic Turkey, Smyrna, R. Euphrates, Georgia,

Caucasus, Caspian, Russian Turkestan, R. Amu, E. Turkestan, Tibet, R. Hoangho, Peking.

1869—(6) Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Malacca, Acheen, Bay of Bengal, Galle, Arabian Sea, Aden, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay, Atlantic, English Channel, Thames, London.

1872—(5) *b*. The Equator passes through the Islands of Moluccas, Celebes, Borneo and Sumatra, Eastern Africa, Lake Victoria Nyanza, Lower Guinea, St. Thomas, Mouth of the Amazon, Brazil, R. Negro, Cotopaxi, Quito, Galapagos Is., Guilbert Is.

1883—(4) Odessa, R. Danube, Walachia, Bulgaria, E. Turkey, R. Danube, Greece, C. Matapan, E. Turkey, Austria, Italy, R. Po, C. Spalato, R. Tiber, France, R. Rhone, R. Ebro, R. Guadalquivir, R. Guadiana, C. St. Vincent, R. Tagus, C. Finisterre, R. Garonne, C. La Hague, R. Seine, R. Maas, R. Scheldt, R. Rhine, R. Weser, Skaw, R. Oder, R. Elbe, R. Vistula, R. Niemen, R. Dwina, R. Neva, St. Petersburg.

N. B.—Questions from 1885-86 (Calcutta) to the Madras and Bombay University Questions should be answered by the student by way of exercises.

