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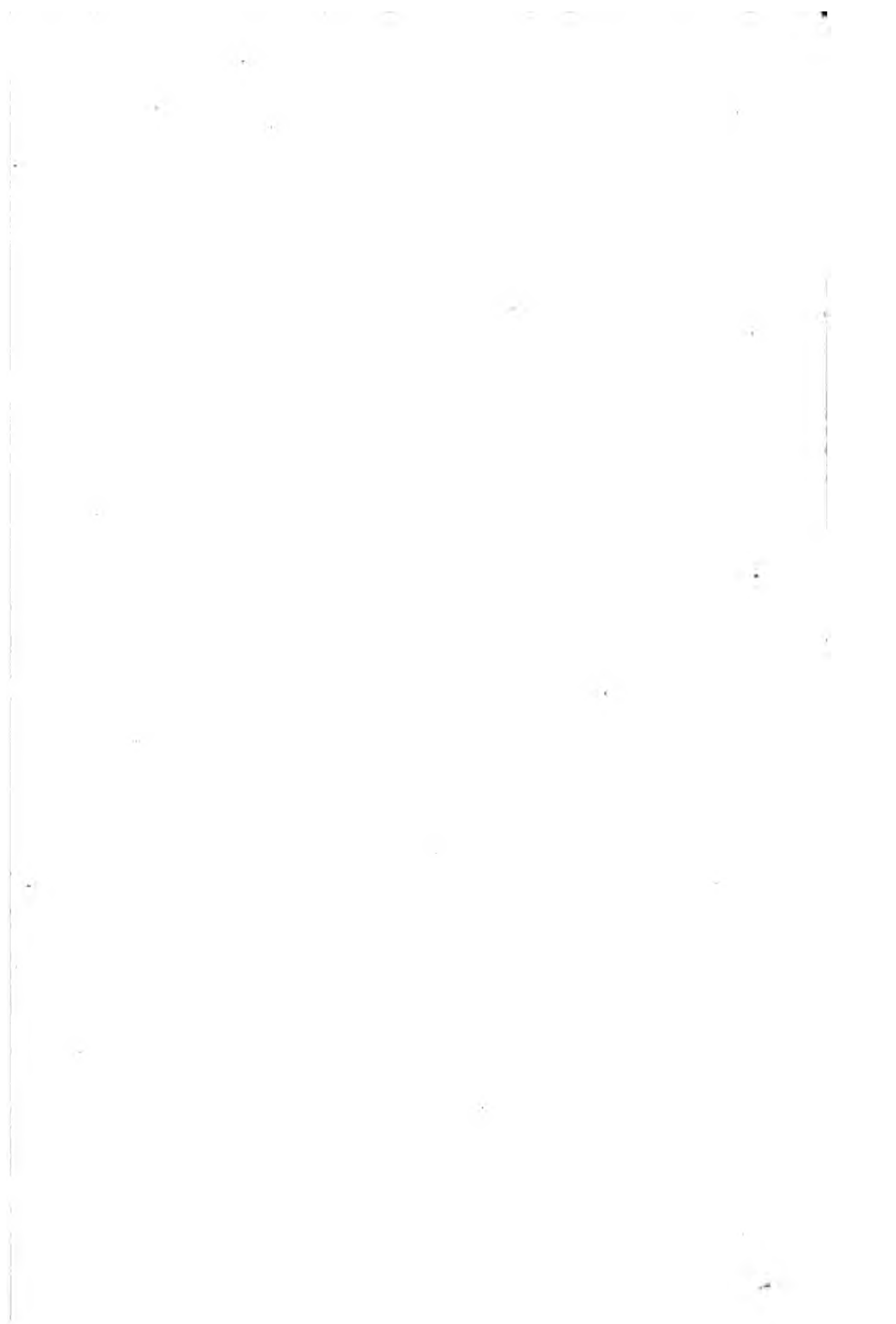
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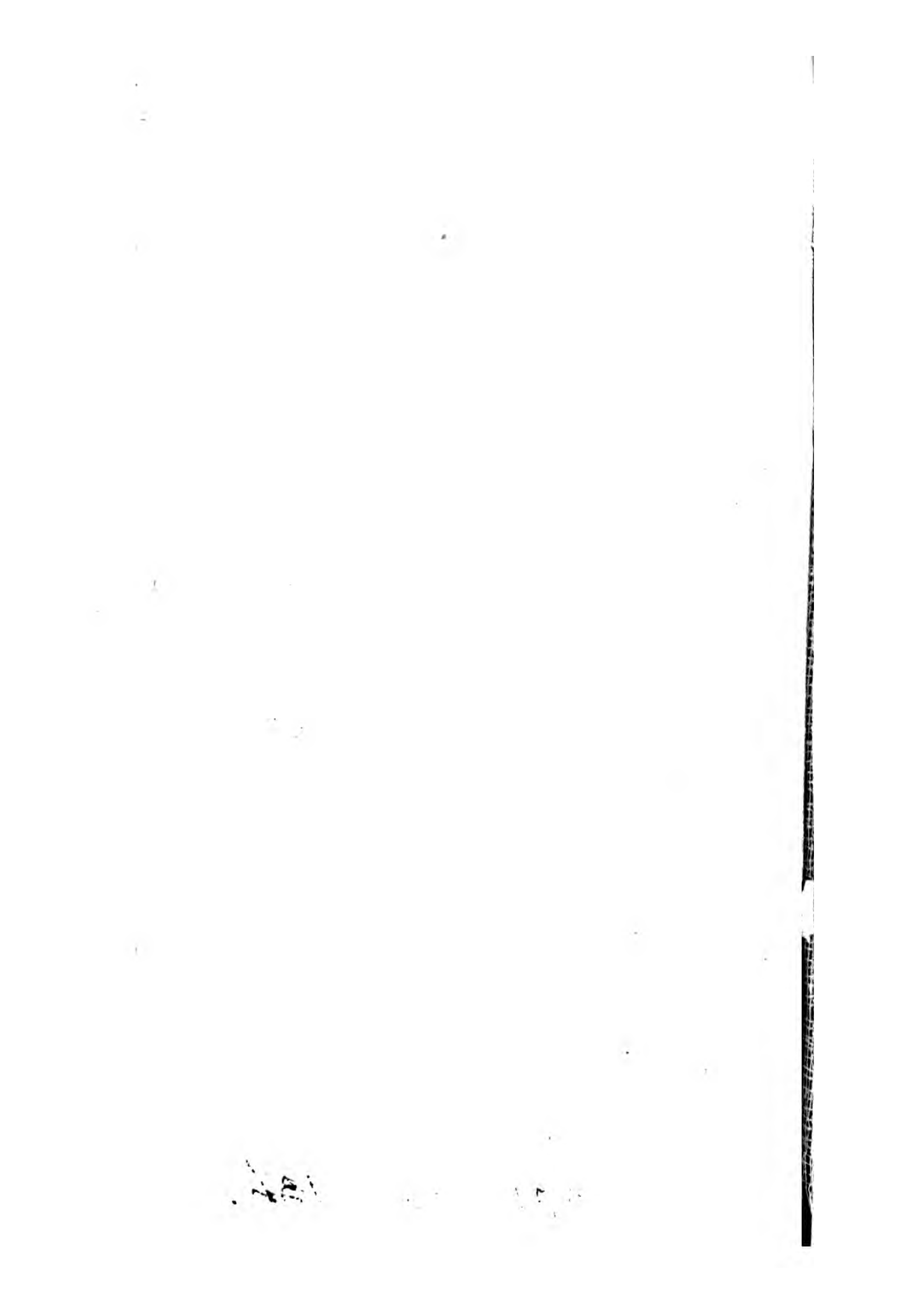


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BEING

A MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY,

GENERAL AND POLITICAL,

ARRANGED ESPECIALLY FOR

EXAMINATION CANDIDATES AND THE HIGHER FORMS OF SCHOOLS.

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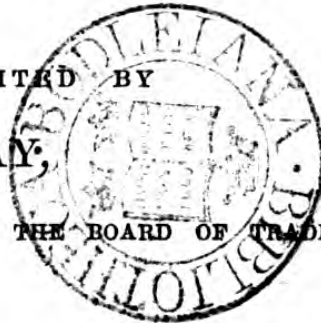
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THIS little manual, the scope and purpose of which are explained at length in the 'INTRODUCTION' that follows, was composed and concluded as early as 1862. Some time after the completion of the MS., its author died; and the care of introducing it to the class for whom it was designed was accepted by certain of his friends. It thus devolved upon the present Editor, amongst others, to superintend its production. Throughout this task, it has been his aim to complete the work as its author would have done had he lived to do it, to respect his scheme wherever the conditions of publication would permit it, and to add nothing but what seemed to be absolutely necessary to ensure its usefulness.

From a number of very varied and seldom unanimous authorities, the Editor has, therefore, selected such information as seemed to be authentic and serviceable; he has consulted the most recent works upon the subject; and among these, more especially, the time-honoured *Almanach de Gotha*, the excellent *Statesman's Year Book* of Mr. Frederick Martin, and the statistical publications of the Board of Trade.

THOMAS GRAY.

August 1867.

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

IN the second edition of 'The Civil Service Geography,' issued in 1869, considerable additions were made to the original text. Chapters upon Abyssinia, the Arctic Regions, and New Zealand were inserted; and those upon Australia, Hindostan, America, and the West Indies were greatly enlarged. In the present, as in the third edition, the statistics have been corrected to the latest date, and care has been taken to record recent territorial alterations. Both in this and the previous editions, the Editor has received the valuable and unremitting assistance of Mr. H. A. Dobson, of the Board of Trade.

THOMAS GRAY.

July 1873.

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INTRODUCTION.



IN the work now submitted to the public, the author has endeavoured to supply a want once experienced by himself, and, he believes, still felt by many about to undergo a Civil Service or other examination, where geography is one of the proposed subjects.

The difficulty with which the author had to contend when preparing for examination, was that, notwithstanding the existence of so many well-written geographies, he could not find one unencumbered with matter which, however good in itself, did not serve rather to embarrass than to help those having only limited time for the acquirement of *competent* knowledge.

The two great objects to be kept in view by the student are, to get mapped out in his mind the relative situations of places, and to acquire a knowledge of the general, political, and physical characteristics of each country. On this plan the present work is framed.

To assist the student in attaining the first object, tabular lists, geographically arranged, of the principal divisions, towns, seas, gulfs, rivers, mountain ranges, &c., are prefixed to the accounts of the various countries, &c., comprised in the great

divisions of the globe. Instructions how to use these lists are given on page 14; it is of the greatest importance that the maps mentioned on that page should repeatedly be drawn *roughly*, and referred to constantly.

Attention must then be given to the second object, viz. to acquire a knowledge of the general, political, and physical characteristics of each country. To assist the student in this, a detailed description of all the most important countries in the world is given. Their colonies and dependencies; mountains, rivers, lakes, and islands; their mode of government; manufactures, exports and imports, population, army and navy, and many other particulars, are successively shown. The learner will find that to draw a rough outline of the State which he is about to study will be of very great assistance.

Special attention has been given to the arrangement of that part of the globe called Oceania. It is a region which, with the exception of Australia, has usually been dismissed by geographers with a few passing remarks; the learner, consequently, pays little attention to it, and remains in ignorance of a considerable portion of that ocean world, that immense labyrinth of islands scattered over the wide expanse of sea which extends from the south-eastern coast of Asia to the western shores of America. Doubtless it is an irksome task to commit to memory long lists of names, but it has been endeavoured to make such a selection of names, and so to arrange the lists given, that their contents may be easily mastered if studied in connection with the accompanying map.

The physical characteristics of the globe, except in its leading features, are not described. The study of the distribution or phenomena of inorganic or organic matter would be out of

place in this work. But as many terms used in physical geography are frequently met with, and the meaning of them often asked at examinations, they are explained at the commencement of the volume.

It will have been observed that the student is recommended to draw *rough* outline maps. This recommendation is given advisedly. For the purpose of learning geography elaborate map-drawing is not required, and to attempt it is a great mistake, since besides wasting much time, it is apt to divert the attention of the pupil from that which is the main object of map-drawing—viz. to fix in the mind a clear idea of the relative situations of places—and to concentrate it upon the neat execution of the drawing on which he is engaged.

The outline maps introduced will readily be appreciated by the student. They are not intended in any way to supersede, or to indicate the size of, those which he must himself draw, but to aid him in preparing them; and from time to time, as he progresses onwards, he may easily test the exact amount of knowledge he has retained, by glancing over and *mentally* inserting names in the sketch maps of those divisions of the globe which he has already studied.

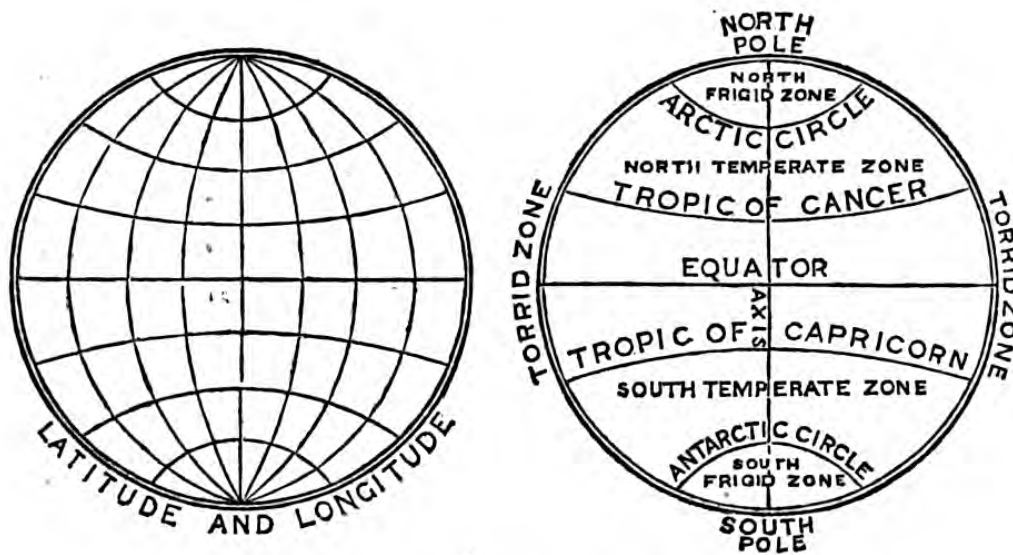
In the compilation of this work, the best and latest authorities have been consulted. The object throughout has been to produce, on an entirely new principle, a geography which will be found generally useful, whether considered as a textbook for schools, or as affording a speedy method of acquiring knowledge for examinations, or as a work for occasional reference. Its value as a book of reference may be at once ascertained by looking over the general Index, which contains upwards of three thousand names.

The author has not, except in a very few instances, considered it necessary to point out the sources from which his statements have been derived. He may, however, observe that he is specially indebted to the valuable geographical works of Malte-Brun, Humboldt, Carl Ritter, Balbi, and D'Anville; to the more recent travels of Atkinson, Barth, Livingstone, and Burton; and to the historical treatises of Irving and of Prescott—and in acknowledging the very great assistance he has received from these books, he must not omit to express the obligation he is under to his friend Mr. H. A. Dobson, of the Board of Trade, for having undertaken the execution of those maps which were required to illustrate his system.

L. M. D. S.

42 HYDE PARK SQUARE.

THE
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THE EARTH.

THE SHAPE of the earth is nearly spherical or globular: hence it is called the *globe*. Its surface consists of land and water. It is nearly 25,000 miles in circumference; moves round the sun once in the course of a year; and turns on its axis once in twenty-four hours. A knowledge of the surface of the globe is acquired by what is called Geography. This science is more or less extended by either rising to the causes and descending to the consequences of the general laws which govern the order and mutual relation of terrestrial phenomena, or by limiting the study to a simple description of the earth's surface considered with reference to its natural configuration and artificial boundaries.

With a view to acquiring, in the shortest way, a general foundation on which to work, it is recommended that the following Definitions be committed to memory. The names thus defined are the geographical terms in ordinary use.



GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Geography is the science which describes the earth. The term is derived from the Greek words $\gamma\eta$, the earth, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to describe.

Physical Geography is a description of the surface of the earth considered with reference to its natural configuration.

Political Geography is a description of the earth as divided and occupied by man.

Mathematical Geography determines scientifically the shape, size, and extent of the earth.

The **Axis** of the earth is an imaginary line passing through its centre from N. to S.

The **Poles** are the extreme points of this imaginary line.

The **Equator** is a great circle dividing the globe into two equal parts. It is equidistant from the Poles.

The **Tropics** extend $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees N. and S. of the Equator: that on the N. is called the **Tropic of Cancer**; that on the S. the **Tropic of Capricorn**.

Polar Circles are distant $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the N. and S. Poles respectively; the circle surrounding the N. Pole is called the **Arctic Circle**; the circle surrounding the S. Pole is called the **Antarctic Circle**. The tropics and polar circles divide the earth into

Zones, five in number: one **Torrid**, two **Frigid**, and two **Temperate** zones.

Latitude is the distance of a place N. or S. of the Equator.

Parallels of Latitude are circles running parallel to the Equator, from the Equator to the Poles.

Longitude is the distance of a place E. or W. from any given meridian. In English Geography the meridian is Greenwich.

A **Meridian** is a semicircle running through any place N. and S. from Pole to Pole.

Isothermal Lines are imaginary lines drawn on the earth's surface through places where the mean temperature is the same. The term is derived from the Greek words $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ equal, and $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\omicron\varsigma$ heat.

Ocean, a name for the largest bodies of salt water. *Ex.* Pacific Ocean.

Sea, a large body of salt water, smaller than an ocean. *Ex.* Mediterranean Sea.

Archipelago, a sea with numerous islands in it. *Ex.* East Indian Archipelago.

Gulf, or **Bay**, a large portion of sea running some distance into land. *Ex.* Persian Gulf; Bay of Biscay.

Firth or Estuary, the widening of a river into an arm of the sea. *Ex.* Firth of Forth.

Channel, a body of water connecting two greater bodies of water. *Ex.* English Channel.

Strait, the same as but usually narrower than a channel. *Ex.* Strait of Dover.

Sound, the same as but usually shallower than a strait. *Ex.* Plymouth Sound.

Lake, water surrounded by land. *Ex.* Lake of Geneva.

Lagoon, a salt-water lake, formed by the overflowing of the sea.

River, a body of water rising inland and flowing into the sea, into a lake, or into another river. *Ex.* Thames R.; Volga R.; Missouri R.

Cataract, a sudden fall of a large body of water from a considerable height. *Ex.* Niagara Falls.

Water-shed, a tract of elevated land in which rivers take their rise. *Ex.* The Balkan Ms., the Alps, and a large portion of the Hercynio-Carpathian system, form the water-shed of the Danube and its tributaries.

River-Basin, low land partially surrounded by a water-shed, and through which a river and its tributaries flow.

Delta, from the Greek letter Δ ; a term applied to alluvial tracts between the forked branches or mouths of a river. *Ex.* The Nile Delta.

Continent, a large portion of land containing several countries. *Ex.* Europe.

Country, a portion of a continent under a distinct form of government. *Ex.* France.

Island, land surrounded by water. *Ex.* Great Britain.

Peninsula or Chersonese, land almost surrounded by water. *Ex.* Morea.

Isthmus, a neck of land uniting two continents, or a peninsula and continent. *Ex.* Darien; Corinth.

Cape, a point of land stretching out into the water; if elevated or mountainous, it is frequently called a **Promontory**. *Ex.* Land's End.

Coast or Shore, that part of a country which borders on a sea, a lake, or a river.

Mountains and Hills, elevations on the earth's surface. *Ex.* Andes Mountains; Cheviot Hills.

Valley, a hollow between mountains or hills. *Ex.* Cœle-Syria, a great valley lying between the ranges of Libanus and Anti-Libanus.

Desert, a large tract of sterile land. *Ex.* Sahara.

Oasis, an isolated fertile spot in a desert. *Ex.* Darfûr.

Plain, a flat tract of land not much elevated above the level of the sea. *Ex.* Salisbury Plain.

Savannah, a name given in the southern portion of North America to great grassy plains. In the W. of North America they are called **Prairies**.

Pampas, vast plains stretching across La Plata to the E. side of the Andes. The plains of the Orinoco River are called **Llanos**; the plains of the Amazon River are called **Selvas**.

Steppes, names given to plains in Russia and Northern Asia.

Table Land or Plateau, level or gently inclined land at a high elevation above the sea.

Trade Winds are caused by the cool air of the Polar regions rushing in to supply the place of the heated and consequently rising air at the Equator. They extend N. and S. of the Equator for 17 degrees. On the N. side they blow from the NE.; on the S. side from the SE.

Monsoons are periodical winds which blow six months from the NE., and six months from the SE., over the East Indian Seas. The name signifies "season."

Harmattan,
Simoom,
Sirocco, } hot winds which originate in the Great African Desert.

Hurricanes, storms of excessive violence which occur chiefly in the West Indies.

Cyclones, circular hurricanes which blow between the months of October and March over the N. portion of the Indian Ocean.

Tornadoes, or rotary storms, occur in the Torrid Zones at certain periods of the year.

Typhoons, storms peculiar to the China Sea.

Whirlwind, produced by the meeting of winds blowing from different directions.

Currents, constant, periodical, or variable movements of the waters of the ocean.

Tides, periodical risings in the ocean, extending uniformly to all depths, but appearing as currents along the shore.

Gulf Stream, a current of warm water, which, issuing from the coast of Mexico, pours in a NE. direction across the Atlantic Ocean towards the shores of Britain, France, Norway, Iceland, and Spitzbergen.

Snow line, a line at certain elevations above the level of the ocean beyond which snow never melts.

Avalanches, the sudden fall of accumulated masses of snow.

Glaciers, moving masses of snow-ice.

Volcano, a mountain which casts forth flames and lava.

EUROPE.



The following Tables should be thus used:—

1. Draw a *rough* outline map of Europe, then
2. Dot out the Political Divisions (*a*).
3. Mark the situation of the Gulfs, Bays, &c. (*c*) by an arrow or spear head \rightarrow ; the Seas thus $\leftarrow \rightarrow$
4. Mark the Capes (*b*) by a sharp black point \triangleright
5. Draw the Islands (*d*).
6. Pencil in roughly the chains of Mountains (*e*).
7. Mark the course of the Rivers (*f*). For this purpose use blue ink; the map is then less likely to look confused.
8. Insert the Lakes (*g*).
9. Mark the position of the Towns (*h*) by a red dot.

NOTE.—It is not intended that any names whatever should be written on this map. It should be clearly though roughly drawn; and should be constantly referred to by the student until he is satisfied that he can insert all, or nearly all, the Political Divisions, and all the names of the Seas, Rivers, Towns, &c., specified in the following tables, without the aid of a book.

(a) Principal Political Divisions.

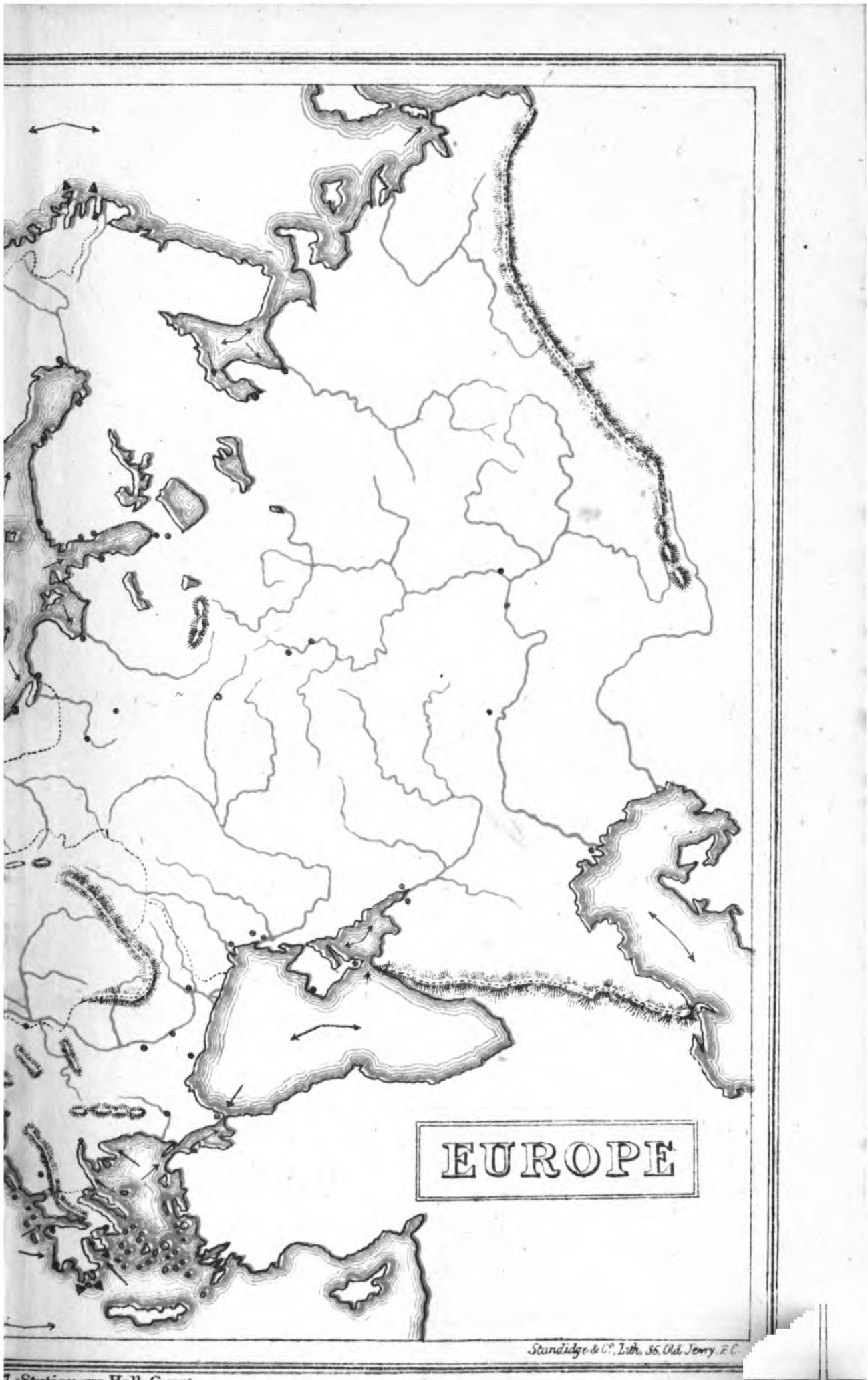
Norway } Scandinavian Sweden } Monarchy Russia Belgium Holland Austria	Prussia Smaller German States Denmark France Switzerland Spain	Portugal Italy Turkey in Europe Greece Great Britain Ireland
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(b) Principal Capes.

Nordkyn North Cape The Naze, or C. Lindesnaes The Skawe Duncansby Head Dunnet Head C. Wrath St. David's Head Land's End Lizard Point	Malin Head Mizen Head C. Clear C. de la Hogue C. Ortegal C. Finisterre C. Roca C. St. Vincent C. Trafalgar Tarifa Point	Europa Point C. St. Martin C. Corso C. Carbonara C. Spartivento C. Passaro C. di Leuca C. Matapan C. Malea C. Colonna
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EUROPE

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(c) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.

Arctic Ocean Waigatz Strait White Sea Archangel Bay Onega Bay G. of Bothnia G. of Finland Baltic Sea G. of Riga Curische Haff Frische Haff G. of Dantzic Stettiner Haff The Sound Great Belt Little Belt Cattegat Skager-Rack Gulf of Christiania Trondhjem Fiord	North Sea or German Ocean Zuyder Zee The Wash Firth of Forth Firth of Tay Moray Firth North Channel Firth of Clyde Solway Firth Irish Sea Morecambe Bay St. Geo.'s Channel Cardigan Bay Bristol Channel English Channel Strait of Dover Atlantic Ocean Donegal Bay Galway Bay Bay of Biscay	Strait of Gibraltar Mediterranean Sea G. of Lyons G. of Genoa Str. of Bonifacio G. of Gaëta Bay of Naples G. of Salerno G. of Policastro Str. of Messina Adriatic Sea G. of Manfredonia G. of Venice G. of Trieste G. of Fiume Strait of Otranto Ionian Sea G. of Taranto G. of Squillace G. of Patras	Str. of Lepanto G. of Lepanto or Corinth G. of Arcadia Archipelago or Ægean Sea G. of Argolis or Nauplia G. of Salonika G. of Contessa Dardanelles or Hellespont Sea of Marmora Strait of Constantinople or Bosphorus Black Sea Str. of Yenikale Sea of Azov Caspian Sea (part of)
--	--	---	---

(d) Principal Islands.

Nova Zembla Mageröe Loffoden Is. Zealand Funen Laaland Rügen Bornholm Æland Gothland Aland Is. Dago Æsel Heligoland Texel Walcheren Beveland	Iceland Faröe Is. Shetland Is. Orkney Is. Hebrides, or Western Is. Great Britain Man Anglesea Scilly Is. Wight Ireland Alderney } Guernsey } Jersey } Ushant	Belle-Isle Noirmoutier I. de Ré Oléron Iviza Majorca Minorca Formentera) Corsica Caprera Sardinia Elba Ischia Procida Capri Lipari Is.	Sicily Gozo Comino Malta Corfu Paxo Santa Maura Ithaca Cephalonia Zante Cerigo Candia, or Crete Cyclades Eubœa, or Negropont Lemnos
--	--	--	---

} Balearic Isles

} Channel Isles

} Ionian Isles

(e) Principal Mountains.

Hekla Grampians Cuhlen (Skye) Snowdon Macgilllicuddy Reeks Kölen Dovre-Feld	Hardanger-Feld Valdaï Hills Harz Ardennes Vosges Jura Cevennes Pyrenees	Sierra de Guadarama Sierra de Toledo Sierra de Morena Sierra de Nevada Alps Apennines Vesuvius	Etna Pindus Balkan, or Hœmus Caucasus Ural Carpathians Riesen-Gebirge Erz-Gebirge
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(f) Principal Rivers.

(Tributaries are inserted in an inner margin.)

Spey	Tana	Seine	Po
Tay	Tornea	Yonne	Ticino
Forth	Glommen	Marne	Adda
Tweed	Neva	Oise	Oglio
Tyne	South Dvina	Loire	Adige
Tees	Memel or Niemen	Allier	Maritza
Humber	Vistula	Cher	Danube
Onse (Yorkshire)	Bug (1)	Gironde	Isar
Trent	Oder	Dordogne	Inn
Thames	Wartha	Garonne	Drave
Medway	Elbe	Adour	Theiss
Severn	Moldau	Minho	Save
Wye	Havel	Douro	Morava
Dee	Weser	Mondego	Aluta
Mersey	Ems	Tagus	Sereth
Clyde	Rhine	Guadiana	Pruth
Boyne	Aar	Guadalquivir	Dniester
Liffey	Neckar	Jucar	Bug (2)
Barrow	Maine	Ebro	Dnieper
Nore	Moselle	Rhone	Don
Suir	Meuse	Saone	Volga
Blackwater	Sambre	Doubs	Oka
Shannon	Waal	Durance	Moskvà
Petchora	Scheldt	Arno	Kama
North Dvina	Somme	Tiber	Ural
Onega			

(g) Principal Lakes.

Lomond	Ladoga	Zurich
Tay	Onega	Lucerne
Ness	Bielo	Geneva
Lochy	Peipus	Maggiore
Windermere, England	Ilmen	Lugano
Bala, Wales	Wener	Como
Neagh	Wetter	Garda
Erne	Mælar	Neusiedler-See
Derg	Neufchâtel	Balaton or
Killarney	Constance	Platten-See

(h) Principal Towns.

The Towns given in these Tables are divided into (1) Towns on the sea-coast ; (2) Towns neither on the coast nor on any river ; (3) Towns on the banks of rivers ; and (4) Towns in the smaller islands.

(1) PRINCIPAL COAST TOWNS.

Inverness	Great Britain	Tana	Norway	Ostend (Belgium)	France	Gaëta	Italy
Banff		Drontheim		Calais		Naples	
Aberdeen		Bergen		Boulogne		Salerno	
Dundee		Christiansand		Dieppe		Reggio	
Perth		Christiania		Havre		Taranto	
Leith		Göteborg		Cherbourg		Otranto	
Berwick		Christianstadt	St. Malo	Ancona			
Scarborough		Carlsrona	Brest	Ravenna			
Hull		Stockholm	Quimper	Venice			
Yarmouth		Upsala	La Rochelle	Trieste			
Dover		Tornea	Bayonne	Fiume			
Brighton		Uleaborg	San Sebastian	Zara			
Portsmouth		Abo	Bilbao	Spálatro			
Southampton		Helsingfors	Santander	Cattaro			
Plymouth		Sweaborg	Corunna	Patras			
Falmouth		Cronstadt	Vigo	Navarino			
Cardiff		Revel	Oporto	Nauplia			
Pembroke		Riga	Lisbon	Athens			
Liverpool		Memel	Cadiz	Salonika			
Lancaster		Königsberg	Gibraltar	Gallipoli			
Greenock		Dantzic	Malaga	Constanti-			
Belfast		Stettin	Cartagena	nople			
Downpatrick		Lübeck	Alicante	Scutari			
Dublin		Kiel	Valencia	Varna			
Wexford		Altona	Barcelona	Odessa			
Cork	Emden	Marseilles	Kherson				
Galway	Petchora	Toulon	Sebastopol				
Sligo	Archangel	Nice	Kertch				
Londonderry	Onega	Genoa	Taganrog				
Copenhagen	Rotterdam	Leghorn	Azov				
Elsinore	Amsterdam	Civita Vecchia	Astrakhan				

(2) PRINCIPAL TOWNS which are neither on the COAST nor on a RIVER.

Forfar	Scotland	Antrim	Ireland	Borodino, Russia
Edinburgh		Armagh		Carlsruhe, Germany
Bradford		Kildare		Bruges, Belgium
Halifax		Killarney		Lille, France
Coventry	England	Roscommon		Neufchâtel, Switzerland
Chichester		Enniskillen	Janina, Turkey	
Launceston				

(3) PRINCIPAL RIVER TOWNS.

Towns	Rivers	Towns	Rivers	Towns	Rivers
Stirling . .	Forth	Berlin . .	Spree	Badajoz . .	Guadiana
Newcastle .	Tyne	Brandenburg	Havel	Cordova . .	} Guadal-
Durham . .	Wear	Prague . .	Moldau	Seville . .		quivir
Stockton . .	Tees	Bremen . .	Weser	Granada . .	Genil
York . .	Ouse	Brunswick:	Ocker	Saragossa .	Ebro
Leeds . .	Aire	Constance .	} Rhine	Sion or Sit-	} Rhone
Wakefield .	Calder	Basle . .		Geneva . .		ten . .
Sheffield .	Don	Mannheim .		Lyons . .	} Saone
Nottingham	Trent	Mayence . .		Avignon . .		Macon . .
Birmingham	Tame	Coblenz . .	} Arno	Florence . .	} Tiber
Derby . .	Derwent	Cologne . .		Pisa . . . .		Rome . . . .
Leicester . .	Soar	Strasbourg	Ill	Turin	Po
Lincoln . .	Witham	Stuttgard .	} Neckar	Piacenza . .	Olonna
Cambridge	Cam	Heidelberg		Nuremberg	Milan . . . .	} Adige
Oxford . .	} Thames	} Pegnitz (tr. of Main)	Frankfort .	Trent	} Maritza
London . .			Rochester .	Treves . . .		Berne . . . .	Verona . . .
Rochester .	Medway	Namur . . .	} Meuse	Adrianople .	} Danube
Canterbury	Stour	Liège		Nimeguen .		Ulm . . . .
Bristol . .	Avon	Nineguen .	Waal	Ratisbon . .	} Danube
Exeter . .	Exe	Antwerp . .	} Scheldt	Passau . . .	
Worcester .	} Severn	Ghent		Valenciennes	Linz
Gloucester .		Chester . .	Brussels . .	Senne	Vienna . . .
Chester . .	Dee	Amiens . . .	Somme	Presburg . .	} Danube
Manchester	Irwell	Troyes . . .	} Seine	Pesth	
Carlisle . .	Calder	Rouen		Orleans . . .	Buda
Glasgow . .	Clyde	Blois	} Loire	Belgrade . .	} Danube
Waterford .	Suir	Tours		Nantes . . . .		Rustchuk . .
Limerick . .	Shannon	Toulouse . .	} Garonne	Silistria . . .	} Danube
CONTINENTAL TOWNS.		Bordeaux . .		Pau . . . .		Galatz . . . .
St. Petersburg	Neva	Salamanca .	} Tormes(tr. of Douro)	Munich . . .	Isar
Wilna . . .	Viliua (tr. of Niemen)	Aranjuez . .		Toledo . . .	Innsprück . .	Inn
Grodno . .	Niemen	Toledo . . .	Tagus	Salzburg . .	Salza
Cracow . .	} Vistula	Santarem . .	} Tagus	Nikolaev . .	Bug
Warsaw . .		Breslau . . .		Madrid . . .	Manzanares	Smolensk . .	Dnieper
Breslau . .	Frankfort .			Nijni-Nov-	} Volga
Frankfort .	Oder			gorod	
Posen . . .	Wartha			Kazan	} Volga
Dresden . .	} Elbe			Saratov . . .	
Magdeburg .		Hamburg . .			Moscow . . .	Moskvà

(4) PRINCIPAL TOWNS in the smaller ISLANDS.

Towns	Islands	Towns	Islands	Towns	Islands	
Kirkwall . .	Orkneys	St. Pierre .	Guernsey	Ajaccio . . .	} Corsica	
Lerwick . .	Shetlands	St. Helier .	Jersey	Bastia		
Stornoway	Hebrides	Syracuse . .	} Sicily	Cagliari . . .	Sardinia	
Ramsey . .	} Man	Messina . . .		Palermo . . .	Port Ferrajo	Elba
Douglas . .		Beaumaris .		Palermo . . .	Marsala . . .	Palma . . . .	Majorca
Newport . .	} Wight			Mahon	Minorca	
Cowes . . .					Valetta . . .	Malta

SCANDINAVIAN MONARCHY.—1. NORWAY.

Between 58° and 71° N. lat., and 4° 50' and 32° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,140 m. Breadth, E. to W., 270 m. Area, 121,779 sq. m.

[The student, in this and in all similar cases, should draw a *rough* outline map of the country he is about to study. The maps should be drawn in the manner pointed out on p. 14.]

Norway is divided into five stifts or dioceses (which are again subdivided into seventeen bailiwicks), as follows:—

Divisions	Chief Towns
SOUTHERN NORWAY.	
1. Aggerhuus, or Christiania	<i>Christiania, Frederikstadt</i>
2. Christiansand	<i>Kongsberg, Drammen</i>
3. Bergenhuus	<i>Christiansand, Stavanger</i>
4. Drontheim, or Trondhjem	<i>Bergen</i>
	<i>Drontheim</i>
NORTHERN NORWAY.	
5. Tromsoë (Finmark and Nordland) .	<i>Tromsoë, Hammerfest *</i>

Mountains.—**Scandinavian Alps** run through the peninsula from N. to S., and occupy nearly the whole of Norway. The part N. of Trondhjem is styled the **Kolen Mountains**; the S. portions are called successively the **Dovrefield, Langfield, Sognefield,** and **Hardangerfield** ranges.

Rivers.—**Tana** forms N.E. boundary between Norway and Russia: flows N. to the Arctic Ocean. **Glommen**, largest river in Norway: rises in mountains S.E. of Trondhjem, flows S. through several lakes, and falls into the Skager-Rack below Frederikstadt. **Tornea** (p. 21).

Lakes.—Are very numerous. The principal is **Miosen**, which is about 80 miles long.

* In the island of Hvaløë,—the most northerly town in Europe.

Islands.—Innumerable. The most noteworthy are the **Loffoden Isles**, on the NW. coast. Between the two most southern is the Maëlstrom,* a dangerous whirlpool. **Mageroe**, the most northerly of all. In this island is the North Cape (see p. 14).

Climate.—Very favourable, considering the latitude. Cold is not much felt on the W. shores, owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream (p. 13), which strikes upon the coast.

Government.—The executive power belongs, in part, to the King of Sweden, and it is exercised by a Governor-General appointed by him, and by a Council of State. The entire legislative power rests with a Parliament of two Chambers, called the *Storthing* (Great Court). The members of the *Storthing* are elected by deputies nominated by the inhabitants of the different electoral districts into which the country is divided.

Religion.—**Lutheran.** Other sects are tolerated. The clergy exercise great influence over the people, as well by their superior learning as by the high moral standard of their conduct.

Manufactures.—No large manufactories. Most of the natives are employed in farming, fishing, mining, and preparing timber for the market. Fishing is the chief branch of industry.

Exports.—Timber, fish, bark, iron, copper, silver, skins, and oil.

Imports.—Corn, colonial produce (this term, here and hereafter, includes tea, coffee, tobacco, and spices), woollen, linen, and cotton goods, wine, spirits, &c.

Population (1871).—Estimated at 1,753,000.

Army.—About 12,000 men on the peace footing. On the war footing it cannot exceed 18,000 men without consent of the *Storthing*.

Navy (1867).—18 vessels and a flotilla of rowboats, carrying in all 663 guns.

* *Whirlpools.*—‘They [eddies and whirlpools] are produced by opposing winds and tides. The Maëlstrom, on the Norway coast, is occasioned by tidal currents round certain islands. It is a mile-and-a-half in diameter, and its roar is sometimes heard at a distance of several leagues. It varies, however, and is sometimes trifling. The celebrated and classical vortex of Charybdis, outside the harbour of Messina, consists rather of undulating water than a true whirlpool. It is often not to be recognised, but at certain seasons it is said to be powerful enough to whirl round even a seventy-four gun ship, and is formidable to small craft.’—Ansted, ‘*Physical Geography.*’

SCANDINAVIAN MONARCHY.—2. SWEDEN.

Between 55° and 69° 10' N. lat., and 11° and 24° 10' E. long.
Length, N. to S., 1,010 m. Breadth, E. to W., 280 m. Area, 168,042 sq. m.

Sweden is divided into three large provinces.

Provinces *	Chief Towns
1. Sweden Proper, or Svealand	Stockholm, Gefle, Upsala
2. Nordland (including Swedish Lapland).	Hernösand, Umeå
3. Gothland	Göteborg, Malmö, Carlskrona, Linköping, Christianstad

Mountains.—The **Scandinavian Alps** (p. 19) form a portion of the boundary between Sweden and Norway.

Rivers.—**Tornea**, rises in Nordland, flows S., and falls into northern extremity of G. of Bothnia, and gives its name to the town at the mouth. It partly separates Sweden from Russia. **Angerman, Dahl**, and numerous others of small extent.

Lakes.—**L. Wener** and **L. Wetter**, which, with the Göta Canal, connect the Baltic Sea with the Cattegat. **L. Maelar, L. Hiölm**, and several others are of less importance.

Islands.—**Gothland, Oland**, and many others, all of which are in the Baltic Sea.

Climate.—N. of Stockholm the winter is very severe; but the summer, although short, is warm and dry. S. of Stockholm the climate is much milder.

Government.—A **limited monarchy**. The King is assisted in the government by his Ministers, a Council of State, and a Diet or Parliament of two Chambers elected by the people. The Crown is hereditary in the male line.

Religion.—**Lutheran**. Although toleration is extended to other sects, they are excluded from the Diet and higher offices of State.

Manufactures.—Coarse linens are the chief manufacture. Monopolies are entirely established, and prove a complete bar to improvement.

Exports.—Iron, timber, steel, copper, tar and pitch, grain, dried fish, alum, and potash.

Imports.—Colonial produce, woollen manufactures, salt, leather, hemp, silk, cotton, and wine.

Population (1871).—4,204,177.

Army.—132,775 men (officers and musicians not included).

Volunteer Force (1871).—30,793 men.

Navy (1872).—51 vessels, carrying 337 guns, and a flotilla of row-boats.

Foreign Possessions of Sweden.

America
Island of St. Bartholomew (West Indies).

* These provinces are subdivided into 24 län, or governments.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Between 38° 50' and 70° N. lat., and 18° and 65° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,720 m. Breadth, E. to W., 1,790 m. Area, about 2,000,000 sq. m.

Russia comprehends nearly two-thirds of the entire area of Europe, and may be arranged into six great divisions, as follows:—

Divisions *	Chief Towns
1. Great Russia	Moscow, Archangel, Vologda, Toula, Nijni-Novgorod, Smolensk
2. East Russia	Astrakhan, Orenburg, Kazan, Stavropol
3. South Russia†	Odessa, Kherson, Taganrog, Sebastopol
4. West Russia‡	Warsaw, Minsk
5. Little Russia	Kiev, Poltava
6. Baltic Provinces	St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Revel, Riga

Mountains.—**Ural** run N. to S. from the Arctic Ocean to near the Aral Sea (p. 65). They partly separate Europe from Asia. **Caucasus** stretch E. to W. across the isthmus which divides the Black Sea from the Caspian Sea, forming the land boundary of Russia southwards. **Valdai Hills**, in Great Russia, run SW.

Rivers.—**Ural** rises in the Ural Ms., forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia, flows S. to the Caspian Sea. **Volga**, the longest European river, rises in Valdai Hills, and runs with a SE. course of more than 2,000 m. to Caspian Sea at Astrakhan. Tribs., **Oka** and **Kama**. **Don** rises in the government of Tula, flows first SE., then SW., to Sea of Azov at Taganrog. **Dnieper** rises near the source of the Volga, and with a generally S. direction flows into the Black Sea below Kherson. **Dniester** rises in the Austrian dominions, N. of the Carpathian Ms. (p. 27), flows SE. to Black Sea. **Vistula**—(see German States, p. 32). **Memel**, or **Niemen**, rises in the government of Minsk, flows NW. to the Baltic below Memel, in Prussia. **S. Dvina** rises in the Valdai Hills, flows NW. to G. of Riga, in the Baltic Sea. **Neva**, very broad, only 46 m. long; it forms the outlet of L. Ladoga, and flows W. into G. of Finland at St. Petersburg. **Onega** rises E. of lake of the same name, flows N. to the White Sea at Onega. **N. Dvina**, formed by the two rivers **Suchona** and **Joug**, rises near Vologda, flows NW. to White Sea below Archangel. **Petchora** rises in the Ural Ms., flows NW. to the Arctic Ocean.

* These divisions are subdivided into numerous governments.

† The Crimea, a peninsular portion of South Russia, is connected with the mainland by the *Isthmus of Perecop*.

‡ Includes Poland.

Lakes.—**Ladoga**, largest lake in Europe; **Onega**, **Peipus**, **Ilmen**, **Bieloe**, **Payama**.

Islands.—**Novaya Zemlia**, or Nova Zembla, **Waigatz**, and **Spitzbergen**, in the Arctic Ocean. **Oesel**, **Dago**, and others separate the G. of Riga from the Baltic. **Aland Is.**, large group of rocky isles at entrance of G. of Bothnia.

Climate.—The extremes of temperature at opposite seasons are very great. Winter is colder, summer warmer, than in any other European country in the same latitude.

Government.—An **absolute, hereditary monarchy**. The authority of the Emperor or *Czar* is unlimited. Public business is carried on by four boards of administration, viz.: the Council of the Empire, the Directing Senate, the Holy Synod, and the Council of Ministers.

Religion.—**Orthodox Greek Church**. Toleration to all other sects.

Manufactures.—Woollens, cottons, glass, hardware, leather, soap, sheeting, cordage, and tar.

Exports.—Wheat, tallow, hemp, flax, timber, pitch, tar, leather, wool, and furs.

Imports.—Cotton, wool, silk, cutlery, earthenware, coal, salt, wine and brandy, machinery, and colonial produce.

Population (1867).—71,195,394.

Army.—Peace footing, 521,365 men; War footing, 896,214.

Navy (1871).—261 vessels, carrying 1,585 guns.

Foreign Possessions of Russia.

Asia	
Siberia Trans-Caucasia Aleutian Is.	Kurile Is. Saghalien I.

BELGIUM.

Between 49° 30' and 51° 31' N. lat., and 2° 30' and 6° 10' E. long.
Length, from NW. to SE., 195 m. Breadth, from NE. to SW., 127 m. Area,
11,267 sq. m.

Belgium is divided into nine provinces :—

Provinces	Chief Towns
1. West Flanders	Bruges, Ostend
2. East Flanders	Ghent
3. Antwerp	Antwerp, Mechlin
4. Limburg (Belgian)	Hasselt
5. South Brabant	Brussels, Louvain
6. Hainault	Mons, Tournay
7. Liège	Liège, Verviers, Spa
8. Namur	Namur, Dinant
9. Luxemburg (Belgian)	Arlon

Mountains.—None: the four S. provinces, however, are traversed by branches of the **Ardennes** (p. 37), which render them comparatively hilly.

Rivers.—**Meuse**, or **Maas**, rises in the Department of the Haute Marne in France, flows first N. to Belgium, passes by Dinant, Namur, and Liège, in that country, enters Holland near Maestricht, and running N. then W. falls into the German Ocean below Rotterdam. Its chief tributaries are the **Sambre** and **Ourthe** in Belgium, and the **Waal** and **Leck** in Holland. **Scheldt** rises also in France to the S. of Cambrai, enters Belgium above Tournay, flows N. to Ghent, then E. and N. past Antwerp to Holland, where it divides into several branches and enters the German Ocean; its chief tributaries are the **Lys**, **Dender**, and **Rupel**. This last is formed by the junction of two smaller rivers, the **Nethe** and the **Dyle**; and upon the **Senne**, a little tributary of the Dyle, lies Brussels, the capital of the kingdom.

Lakes.—None.

Islands.—None.

Climate.—Generally temperate and healthy; in some parts it is very moist, and malaria is prevalent.

Government.—A **limited, hereditary monarchy** in the male line. The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and two Chambers elected by the people.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic**. All other sects are, however, tolerated, and their clergy supported by the State.

Manufactures.—Are very celebrated; the chief are woollen goods, lace, linens and cambrics, cotton, silk, carpets, cutlery, firearms, ironmongery, &c.

Exports.—Corn, butter, oils, coal, lace, linens and cambrics, woollen and cotton cloths, cutlery, firearms, ironmongery, &c.

Imports.—Colonial produce, wines, and wool for manufacture.

Population (1870).—5,087,105.

Army (1868).—Peace footing, 40,000 men; war footing, 100,000 men.

Civic Militia (with Reserve).—400,000 men.

Navy.—7 vessels, carrying 42 guns.

HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

Between 51° 15' and 53° 35' N. lat., and 3° 23' and 7° 10' E. long.
 Length, from NE. to SW., 190 m. Breadth, from E. to W., 123 m. Area,
 13,464 sq. m.

Holland is divided into ten provinces. It also includes the Duchies of Limburg and Luxemburg, which, although belonging to the present King of Holland, until recently formed part of Germany (p. 29). They are not now comprised in the new grouping of the German States (p. 30).

Provinces	Chief Towns
1. Friesland	Leeuwarden
2. Groningen	Groningen
3. Drenthe	Assen
4. Overijssel	Zwolle, Deventer
5. Guelderland	Arnheim, Nimeguen
6. Utrecht	Utrecht
7. North Holland	<i>Amsterdam</i> , Haarlem
8. South Holland	The Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden
9. Zealand	Middleburg, Flushing
10. North Brabant	Bois-le-Duc, Breda
<i>Duchy of Limburg</i>	Maestricht
<i>Grand Duchy of Luxemburg*</i>	Luxemburg

Mountains.—The country is generally flat, except in the province of Luxemburg, which is covered by portions of the Ardennes (p. 37).

Rivers.—**Rhine** (see p. 32); **Meuse**, or **Maas** (see p. 24); **Scheldt** (see p. 24); **Yssel** rises in Westphalia in Prussia, flows NW. to the Zuyder Zee at Kempen.

Lakes.—Numerous, but of small extent; the most important, the L. of **Haarlem**, has been successfully drained.

Islands.—**Walcheren**, **North** and **South Beveland**, **Voorn**, **Texel**, **Schouwen**, **Over-Flakkee**, and others.

Climate.—Owing to the numerous marshes, lakes, and canals, the climate is very damp and foggy. As the winter is usually very cold, it is the most healthy part of the year.

* See note, p. 26, 'Luxemburg.'

Government.—A **limited, hereditary monarchy.** The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative, in the Parliament, or States-General. The States-General consists of two Chambers:—the members of the first are elected by the Provincial Diets; the members of the second are elected by the people.

Religion.—**Calvinistic.** Full toleration to all other sects.

Manufactures.—Woollens, silks, linen, gin, leather, paper, and tobacco. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent.

Exports.—Linen, cheese, gin, butter, saltfish, and colonial produce.

Imports.—Grain, cotton, woollen and silk manufactures, wine, timber, iron, &c.

Population, including Luxemburg (1867).—3,792,374. Population of Holland in 1869, 3,579,529. Population of Luxemburg in 1871, 197,528.

Regular Army (1872).—61,814 men. **Colonial Troops** (1870).—28,748 men.

Navy (1872).—109 vessels, carrying 1,089 guns.

Foreign Possessions of Holland.

Africa	America	Oceania
<p>Elmina, on the coast of Guinea,* and some other small settlements further south.</p> <p>* By treaty of February 25, 1871, the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea were transferred to Great Britain.</p>	<p>Dutch Guiana Curaçao I. St. Eustatius I. Buen Ayre I. St. Martin I. (S. pt.) Oruba I. Saba I.</p>	<p>Madura I. Java I. The Molucca Is. Borneo I. Sumatra I. Celebes I. Banca I. Timor I.</p> <p>} parts of</p>

Luxemburg.—Dutch Luxemburg, or the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, is situated to the E. of Belgian Luxemburg, with France to the S. and Prussia to the W. of it. The present King of Holland is Grand Duke of Luxemburg, hence it is attached to the Dutch dominions, and its Governor is appointed by the King. As Grand Duchy of Luxemburg it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, and the fortress in its capital, one of the strongest in Europe, was garrisoned by Prussians.

Its position, lying as it does upon the frontiers of France and Prussia, was one of great difficulty. By the Treaty of May 1867, this was definitely settled. It remained in the possession of the King of Holland, became a neutral State (i.e. closed to belligerents in war time), the Prussian troops evacuated it, and the fortifications were razed.

AUSTRIA, OR THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Between 42° and 51° N. lat., and 9° 30' and 26° 30' E. long.

Length, E. to W., 850 m. Breadth, N. to S. (including Dalmatia), 492 m.

Area, 227,234 sq. m.

Austria (which formerly included the Lombardo-Venetian Territory, ceded to Italy in 1859-66 [p. 44]), is now arranged in two great divisions and 18 provinces, as follows:—

Divisions	Provinces	Chief Towns
AUSTRIA PROPER, OR CIS-LEITHAN AUSTRIA	1. Lower Austria . . .	Vienna
	2. Upper Austria . . .	Linz
	3. Salzburg	Salzburg
	4. Styria	Grätz
	5. Carinthia	Klagenfurt
	6. Carniola	Laybach
	7. Illyrian Coast Land .	Trieste, Pola
	8. Tyrol and Vorarlberg	Innsbruck, Trent
	9. Bohemia	Prague
	10. Moravia	Brunn, Olmutz
	11. Silesia (Austrian) .	Troppau
	12. Galicia	Lemberg, Cracow
	13. Bukovina	Tchernowitz
	14. Dalmatia	Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa
HUNGARY, OR TRANS- LEITHAN AUSTRIA	15. Hungary	Buda, Pesth, Presburg
	16. Croatia and Slavonia	Agram, Eszeck
	17. Transylvania . . .	Klausenburg, Cronstadt
	18. Military Frontier	

Mountains.—**Carpathian, Sudetic, and Moravian** chains run from E. to W. through the N. of the country. **Riesen-Gebirge** (*Giant Mountains*), **Erz-Gebirge** (*Ore Mountains*), and **Bohmer-Wald**, occupy the NW. portion, and enclose the Plain of Bohemia. All these mountains belong to the Hercynio-Carpathian system (p.32). **Rhætian, Carnic, Julian, Dinaric, and Noric** Alps occupy the SW., and belong to the Alpine system.

Rivers.—**Danube**, rises in the Black Forest (p. 31), flows E. through Wurtemberg and Bavaria, by Ulm to Passau, where it enters Austria. Passing by Linz, Vienna, and Presburg, it takes a due S. course a little above Buda, until its junction with the

Drave, when it again turns SE., and passing Belgrade (p. 46), soon after quits Austria, and running through Turkey empties itself into the Black Sea after a course of some 1,800 miles. Tributaries: **Leck, Isar, Inn** (p. 32), **Drave, Theiss, Save, Aluta**. Besides these, the country is watered by portions of the **Elbe** (p. 32), the **Oder** (p. 32), the **Vistula** (p. 32), and the **Dniester** (p. 22).

Lakes.—**Balaton** or **Platten-See** and **Neusiedler-See**, in Hungary.

Islands.—None of importance. There are numerous small islands on the coasts of Croatia and Dalmatia.

Climate.—Greatly varied. In the N. it is humid and changeable; the centre is dry and healthy; the S. very hot, except in the mountainous parts.

Government.—**A constitutional, hereditary monarchy**. The sovereign is Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. The two countries have a common parliament of 120 members, styled the Delegations; but they have also separate Governments of their own. In Austria Proper the legislative power is vested in an Upper and Lower *Reichsrath* or Council of the Empire, and fourteen Provincial Diets. In Hungary it rests with the King and a Diet or *Reichstag* of two Houses.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic**. General toleration to other sects.

Manufactures.—Woollens, glass, silk, cottons, linens, porcelain, paper, tobacco, &c.

Exports.—Corn and flour, wine, oil, silk, tobacco, quicksilver, copper, iron, lead.

Imports.—The imports, though steadily increasing, are small, owing to the natural resources of the country and the want of commercial enterprise. The chief is raw cotton.

Population (1869).—35,904,435.

Army (1872).—Peace footing, 245,090 men; war footing, 816,244 men.

Navy (1872).—68 vessels, carrying 473 guns.

PRUSSIA AND THE GERMAN STATES.

Between 6° and 23° E. long., and 56° and 47° 20' N. lat.

Area, 206,575 sq. m. (including Luxemburg and Limburg, 208,461 sq. m.)

Previously to the war of 1866, the German States composed a BUND, or League, styled the GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, which had been constituted by the Allies as early as 1815, in substitution for the Confederation of the Rhine, framed by Bonaparte in 1806. Its affairs were regulated by a permanent Diet, which assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, virtually its capital. Originally comprising 39 States, it consisted, in 1865, of the 34 following:—

1. Austria (9 Provinces)	18. Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen
2. Prussia, with Hohenzollern (7 Provinces)	19. " Saxe-Altenburg
3. Kingdom of Bavaria	20. " Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
4. " Saxony	21. " Anhalt
5. " Hanover	22. Principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen
6. " Württemberg	23. " Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt
7. Grand Duchy of Baden	24. " Lichtenstein
8. " Hesse Darmstadt *	25. " Waldeck
9. " Holstein and Lauenburg †	26. " Reuss-Greiz
10. " Luxemburg and Limburg ‡	27. " Reuss-Schleiz
11. " Mecklenburg-Schwerin	28. " Lippe-Detmold
12. " Mecklenburg-Strelitz	29. " Schaumburg-Lippe
13. " Saxe Weimar	30. Landgraviate of Hesse Homberg §
14. " Oldenburg	31. Free Town of Lübeck
15. Electoral Hesse	32. " Frankfort
16. Duchy of Brunswick	33. " Hamburg
17. " Nassau	34. " Bremen

After the termination, in 1866, of the war between Austria and Prussia, the old GERMANIC CONFEDERATION was dissolved, and a new grouping of the States took place, from which Austria (p. 27) was excluded. Prussia, augmented by additional territory (see note p. 31), constituted, with the chief divisions of Northern Germany, a NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, or NORDDEUTSCHER BUND, recognised by the Emperor of Austria. The remaining STATES OF SOUTHERN GERMANY formed a group headed by the King of Bavaria. In 1870, however, these latter States entered the Norddeutscher Bund, and the entire German States are now arranged as shown on the following page.

* Or Grand Ducal Hesse.

† Lauenburg was ceded to Prussia in 1865.

‡ Belong to the present King of Holland, who is also Grand Duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg.

§ Acquired by Grand Ducal Hesse in 1866.

The German States now constitute a BUNDESTAAT, or league of States, united under a common ruler, with the title of 'Emperor of Germany.' The league includes the following Kingdoms, Grand Duchies, Duchies, Principalities, and Free Cities. By the treaty which terminated the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71, these territories were increased by Alsace (cap. Strasburg) and part of Lorraine (including the fortresses of Metz and Thionville), ceded by France (see p. 38). The total area of the German States, not including the recent accessions, is 212,091 sq. m.

States	Chief Towns
1. Kingdom of Prussia	<i>Berlin</i> (see also detailed Table, p. 31)
2. { Kingdom of Bavaria (Eastern portion)	Munich, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Passau, Nuremberg
{ Kingdom of Bavaria (Rhenish Bavaria)	Speyer, Landau
3. Kingdom of Wurtemberg	Stuttgard, Ulm, Heilbronn
4. „ Saxony	Dresden, Leipsic, Meissen, Chemnitz, Freiburg
5. Grand Duchy of Baden	Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Heidelberg
6. „ Hesse	Darmstadt, Homburg, Mayence, Worms
7. „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Schwerin, Rostock, Wismar
8. „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Neu-Strelitz
9. „ Oldenburg	Oldenburg
10. „ Saxe Weimar	Weimar, Jena
11. Duchy of Brunswick	Brunswick
12. „ Anhalt	Dessau, Bernburg, Köthen
13. „ Saxe-Meiningen	Meiningen
14. „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Coburg-Gotha
15. „ Saxe-Altenburg	Altenburg
16. Principality of Lippe-Detmold	Detmold
17. „ Waldeck	Arolsen
18. „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Rudolstadt
19. „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Sondershausen
20. „ Reuss-Schleiz (younger Br.)	Gera
21. „ Schaumburg-Lippe	Bückeburg
22. „ Reuss-Greiz (elder Br.)	Greiz
23, 24, 25. Free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck	
26. Elsass-Lothringen (Imperial Land (Reichsland) of Alsace-Lorraine)	Strasburg, Metz

The Kingdom of PRUSSIA lies between 56° and 49° N. lat., and 6° and 23° E. long. It has a total area of 137,066 sq. m., with a total population (1867) of 24,106,847, and is divided into 11 Provinces (not including Hohenzollern and Lauenburg), as under. Its Rivers, Mountains, &c., will be found in the succeeding general description of the physical and political aspect of the existing German States, in combination with which it is more conveniently described.

Provinces and States	Chief Towns
1. Prussia Proper	Königsberg, Dantzic, Tilsit, Memel, Thorn
2. Posen	Posen
3. Brandenburg	Berlin, Potsdam, Frankfort-on-the-Oder
4. Pomerania	Stettin, Stralsund
5. Silesia	Breslau, Liegnitz
6. Saxony*	Magdeburg, Halle
7. Westphalia	Münster, Minden
8. Rhine Province	Coblentz, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle
9. Hesse-Nassau †	Cassell, Wiesbaden, Nassau, Ems
10. Hanover †	Hanover, Gottingen, Emden
11. Schleswig-Holstein †	Schleswig, Kiel, Flensburg, Dybol
Duchy of Lauenburg (acquired in 1865)	Lauenburg
Principality of Hohenzollern (united in 1849)	Hechingen, Sigmaringen
Frankfort-on-the-Maine (acquired in 1866)	

The following are the chief Mountains, Rivers, &c. of Prussia and the German States:—

Mountains.—**Vosges**, a continuation of the Cevennes (p. 37). **Riesen-Gebirge**, **Erz-Gebirge**, and **Bohmer-Wald** (p. 27), which separate Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, Saxony, and Bavaria respectively. **Thuringer-Wald**, or *Thuringian Forest*, which detaches itself from the **Erz-Gebirge**, and runs NW. through Saxony to the **Harz-Gebirge** in S. Hanover. **Fichtel-Gebirge**, or *Pine Mountains*, which unite the **Erz-Gebirge** to the **Rauhe**, or **Swabian Alps**, which last run SW., and join the **Schwarz-Wald**, or *Black Forest* range. **Oden-Wald**, which runs N. through Baden and Grand Ducal Hesse. The whole of these mountains, with the addition of the **Moravian**, **Sudetic**, and **Carpathian Mountains** (see Austria, p. 27), go by the

* Must not be confounded with the Kingdom of Saxony (p. 30).

† Formed, (1) from Electoral Hesse and the Duchy of Nassau, (2) from the Kingdom of Hanover, and (3) from Schleswig-Holstein, all acquired by Prussia in 1866 (see p. 29).

general name of the **Hercynio-Carpathian** system, which comprehends all the ranges in that tract of country which is bounded on the W. by the Rhine, on the S. by the Danube, on the E. by the Dneister, and on the N. by the Baltic Sea. The name 'Hercynian' derives from the *Hercynia Silva* of Tacitus—a vast wood which extended from the Danube to the Baltic.

Rivers.—**Memel**, or **Niemen** (p. 22). **Pregel**, formed by the union of two small rivers in Prussia Proper, flows past Königsberg into the Frische-Haff, an arm of the Baltic. **Vistula**, which rises at the foot of the Carpathians in Austrian Silesia, flows by Cracow, Warsaw, and Thorn into the Frische-Haff and the Gulf of Dantzic; chief tributary, **Bug**. **Oder**, which rises in Moravia (p. 27), and runs N. by Breslau and Frankfort-on-the-Oder into the Stettiner-Haff, an arm of the Baltic; tributary, **Wartha**. **Eider**, which rises in Holstein, and separating that province from Schleswig, flows into the North Sea. **Elbe**, which rises in the Riesen-Gebirge, flows N. by Dresden, Magdeburg, and Hamburg into the German Ocean; tributaries, **Havel**, **Spree**, **Saal**, and **Moldau**. **Weser**, formed by the junction of the **Werra** and the **Fulda**, near Minden, flows N. by Bremen into the German Ocean. **Ems** waters Westphalia and Hanover, and falls into the German Ocean. **Rhine**, which waters Western Germany, rises N.E. of Switzerland, and flows through the Lake of Constance to Basle; it then turns N., and, passing by Strasburg, Mayence, and Cologne, enters Holland. Here it divides into two branches, the **Rhine** and the **Waal**. The latter joins the **Meuse** (p. 24); the former flows N. past Arnheim, where it again divides, and one branch, called the **Old Rhine**, runs by Utrecht and Leyden to the German Ocean—the other, under the name of the **Leck**, flows into the **Meuse**. Tributaries, **Aar** (p. 39), **Neckar**, **Maine**, **Nahe**, **Lahn**, **Lippe**, and **Moselle**. Besides these rivers, the Southern States of Germany are watered by the **Altmuhl**, the **Leck**, the **Isar**, and the **Inn**, affluents of the **Danube**, which traverses them from its source to Passau.

Lakes.—**Constance**, or **Boden-See**, partly in Switzerland. The lakes of Prussia are numerous, but unimportant. The **Curische-**, **Frische-**, and **Stettiner-Haffs** hold a kind of middle rank between bays and lakes; their waters are fresh, becoming brackish only when the Baltic is stormy.

Islands.—**Rügen**, in the Baltic, lies NW. of Pomerania (p. 31). **Usedom** and **Wollin** are islands formed by the mouth of the Oder. **Alsen**, lying opposite to Dybol, and **Fehmern**, are islands off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein.

Climate.—Generally temperate and healthy. On the borders of the Baltic the winters are very cold; in the central provinces the climate is much milder.

Government.—The executive power of the new German Federation is in the hands of the Emperor; the legislative is vested in a Federal Council and a Diet of the Realm.

Prussia, now the leading power in the Germanic States, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The executive and legislative powers are vested in the King, assisted in the latter by a representative assembly composed of two Chambers—the *Herrenhaus*, or House of Lords, and the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, or House of Deputies. The former Chamber is partly, the latter wholly, elective.

Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg are constitutional monarchies; the executive power is vested in the King, the legislative in the King and Parliament. Baden, Hesse, Oldenburg, and Saxe-Weimar have constitutional governments; the executive power is vested in a Grand Duke, the legislative in a Parliament.

Religion.—**Protestant.** There are, however, many **Roman Catholics**, and both sects are equally eligible to civil offices.

*Manufactures.**—Woollens, cottons, linens, silk, iron, china, cutlery, leather, scents.

*Exports.**—Woollens, linens, corn, timber, flax, ironwork, amber.

*Imports.**—Colonial produce, raw cotton, silks, wine, &c.

Population of the German States (1871).—41,058,139.

Army.—Peace footing, 419,120 men; war footing, 1,301,397 men.

The largest number of German troops under arms during the Franco-Prussian war was 1,350,787 men.

Navy (1872).—39 steam vessels and 5 sailing vessels, carrying in all 360 guns.

* *Zollverein, or German Customs' and Commercial Union.* Owing to the numerous divisions of Germany, and to the fact that each petty State has its own customs' regulations, the commercial prosperity of the country was for a long time retarded. But, in 1828, a great Commercial League, called the Zollverein, was initiated by Prussia; and, in the countries which compose it, all import and export duties are levied along the common frontier. The duties thus collected are paid into a common treasury, and afterwards apportioned to each State according to its population. The general administration of the Union is carried on by a Parliament and a Federal Council, sitting at Berlin.

Since the events of 1866, the Zollverein has been enlarged by the admission into the Union of additional territories. With the exception of the Free Towns of Hamburg and Bremen, and two or three ports, the whole of North and South Germany now comes within its limits. Austria has never been included in it.

Hanseatic League, (Teut. Hansa, a League). Formerly a powerful confederacy of cities for the protection of their commerce. It has declined from 95 to 3—Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, which are still called *Hanse Towns*.

DENMARK.

Between 54° 30' and 57° 45' N. lat., and 8° and 13° E. long.

Area, 14,553 sq. m.

Until recently, Denmark included the whole of the peninsular region from the Skawe to the Elbe, and formed two great divisions—(1) Denmark Proper (i.e. Jütland and the Islands); and (2) the Duchies (i.e. Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg). The invasion of the kingdom, in 1864, by Austria and Prussia, resulted in the cession to those Powers of the last-named Duchies, which, after the events of 1865 and 1866, became finally incorporated with the Prussian dominions (p. 31). Denmark is, consequently, now reduced to the Danish Archipelago and Jütland (or the former Denmark Proper), and is divided as follows:—

Provinces	Chief Towns
1. Zealand, Moen, and Samsö	Copenhagen, Elsinore *
2. Bornholm	Ronne
3. Funen, Langeland, and Arroë	Odensee, Nyborg *
4. Laaland, Falster, &c.	
5. Jütland	Aalborg, Aarhus, Viborg, Fredericia

Mountains.—None. The country is almost level.

Rivers.—**Guden**, in Jütland, is the most important; it flows E. into the Cattegat.

Lakes.—There are more than 400 lakes, or fiords, the majority unimportant. The chief is **Lym Fiord**, which extends across Jütland, connecting the Cattegat with the North Sea.

Islands.—**Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laaland, Moen, Falster, Arroë, Samsö, Bornholm, &c.**, and many others of lesser importance.

Climate.—Owing to its almost insular position, the climate of Denmark is mild for such a latitude. Vapours and fogs abound,

* At these places a toll used to be exacted from all ships that passed. This toll, which was known by the name of the *Sound Dues*, is now abolished.

and winter is subject to almost incessant snow or rain; but, on the whole, it is not considered an unhealthy country.

Government.—A **limited, hereditary monarchy.** The executive power is vested in the King; the legislative, in the King and a Diet, or *Rigsdag*, which is composed of two Chambers—the *Landsting*, or Upper House, and the *Folksting*, or Lower House. Part of the members of the former are nominated by the King, a part by the towns, &c. The members of the latter are elected by the nation (one representative to each 16,000 inhabitants).

Religion.—**Lutheran.** Full toleration prevails; and the public employments and dignities are open to the followers of any sect.

Manufactures are neither important nor numerous; the chief are earthenware, brass, and copper work.

Exports.—Grain, butter, cheese, meat, skins, eider-down, salt fish, corn-brandy, and live stock.

Imports.—Colonial produce and manufactured articles, coal, timber, iron.

Population (1870).—1,784,741.

Army (1867).—War footing, 52,656.

Navy (1872).—30 steam-vessels, carrying 287 guns, besides some armed sailing vessels and a flotilla of rowboats.

Foreign Possessions of Denmark.

Europe	America
Iceland I.* Faroe Is.	Greenland (Settlements in) St. Thomas † } Santa Cruz } West Indies St. John † }

* This island contains numerous volcanic mountains, the most important of which is Hecla. It is also remarkable for its Geysers (*roaring or raging fountains*)—springs of hot water which occasionally shoot many feet into the air, and again subside into their basins.

† St. Thomas and St. John were said to have been ceded to the United States in 1867. The treaty of cession, however, does not appear to have been ratified, and they are therefore included in the Danish possessions. (See p. 103.)

FRANCE.

Between 42° 20' and 51° 5' N. lat., and 4° 50' W. and 8° 25' E. long.
Length, N. to S., 600 m. Breadth, E. to W., 560 m. Area, 201,900 sq. m.

Before the Revolution of 1789 France was divided into 34 provinces of very unequal size. It now consists of 87 Departments. (See note, p. 38.)

Old Provinces	Equivalent Departments	Chief Towns
1. Flandre . . .	Nord	Lille
2. Artois . . .	Pas de Calais	Arras
3. Picardie . . .	Somme	Amiens
4. Normandie . . .	Seine-Inférieure, Calvados, Manche, Orne, Eure	Rouen, Caen
5. Ile-de-France	Oise, Aisne, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, Seine	Paris, Versailles
6. Champagne . . .	Ardennes, Marne, Aube, Haute-Marne	Chalons, Troyes
7. Lorraine . . .	Meuse, Vosges (pt.), Meurthe and Moselle*	Nancy
8. Maine . . .	Mayenne, Sarthe	Le Mans, Laval
9. Anjou . . .	Maine and Loire	Angers
10. Bretagne . . .	Ille and Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finis- tère, Morbihan, Loire-Inférieure	Rennes, Nantes
11. Poitou . . .	Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, Vendée	Poitiers
12. Aunis . . .	Charente Inférieure	La Rochelle
13. Saintonge } . . .		
14. Angoumois . . .	Charente	Angoulême
15. Orleanais . . .	Eure and Loire, Loiret, Loire and Cher	Orleans, Blois
16. Touraine . . .	Indre and Loire	Tours
17. Berri . . .	Cher, Indre	Bourges
18. Nivernais . . .	Nièvre	Nevers
19. Bourbonnais . . .	Allier	Moulins
20. Marche . . .	Creuse	Guéret
21. Limousin . . .	Corrèze, Haute-Vienne	Limoges, Tulle
22. Auvergne . . .	Puy de Dôme, Cantal	Clermont-Ferrand
23. Fr.-Comté . . .	Haute-Saône, Doubs, Jura	Vesoul, Besançon
24. Bourgogne . . .	Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Saône and Loire, Ain	Dijon, Mâcon, Aux- erre
25. Lyonnais . . .	Rhône, Loire	Lyons
26. Dauphiné . . .	Isère, Drome, Hautes-Alpes	Grenoble, Valence
27. Provence . . .	Basses-Alpes, Bouches-du-Rhône, Var	Marseilles
28. Languedoc . . .	Haute-Loire, Lozère, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, Aude, Tarn, Haute- Garonne	Toulouse, Nismes, Montpellier
29. Foix . . .	Ariège	Foix
30. Roussillon . . .	Pyrénées-Orientales	Perpignan
31. Guienne . . .	Dordogne, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn and Garonne, Lot and Garonne, Gironde	Bordeaux, Cahors, Montauban
32. Gascogne . . .	Landes, Hautes-Pyrénées, Gers	Tarbes
33. Béarn . . .	Basses-Pyrénées	Pau
Corsica (I. of)	Corsica	Ajaccio
Avignon† . . .	Vaucluse	Avignon
Savoie‡ . . .	Savoie, Haute-Savoie	Chambéry, Annecy
Nice‡ . . .	Alpes-Maritimes	Nice

* Formed from those portions of the old Departments of Moselle and Meurthe not ceded to Germany.

† Given to France by the Papal States in 1791. ‡ Annexed in 1860 (p. 44).

Mountains.—The **Maritime, Cottian, and Graian Alps** (p. 45) divide France from the north of Italy. **Mt. Blanc**, in the **Pennine** range, is now a French mountain. **Pyrenees** divide France from Spain: they run E. to W. from the Mediterranean Sea to the Bay of Biscay. **Cevennes** commence near the E. end of the **Pyrenees**, and traverse in a NE. direction Languedoc, Lyonnais, and Burgundy. **Vosges**, a continuation of the **Cevennes**; they run N. through Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace. **Ardennes**, a branch or continuation of the **Faucilles Mts.**, the latter being a branch of the **Vosges**; they run NW. through Champagne into Belgium (p. 24). **Jura Mts.** divide France from Switzerland: they stretch SW. to NE. from the Rhone below Geneva to the Rhine near Basle.

Rivers.—**Seine** rises in the N. of Burgundy; flows NW. past Troyes, Paris, Rouen, and enters the English Channel at Havre. Its chief tributaries are the **Marne** and the **Oise**: the former rises in the N., the latter in the S. of Champagne. **Loire**, largest river in France, rises in the Cevennes, N. of Languedoc, and runs first N. then W. past Orleans, Tours, Angers, and Nantes, below which it enters the Bay of Biscay. Chief tributaries are the **Allier**, the **Cher**, and the **Vienne**. **Garonne** rises in the Pyrenees, flows with a NW. course by Toulouse and Bordeaux, below which last it receives the **Dordogne**, and taking the name of **Gironde** enters the Bay of Biscay. **Rhône** rises in Mt. St. Gothard, in Switzerland, flows W. through L. of Geneva to Lyons, where it is joined by the **Saône**, turns S., passes Avignon, and enters the Mediterranean by three mouths. **Moselle** rises in a branch of the Vosges Mountains, flows NE. past Epinal, Metz, and Thionville, N. of which town it enters Rhenish Prussia, and, passing Treves, joins the **Rhine** at Coblenz (p. 31). **Meuse** rises N. of Langres, in the S. of Champagne, flows NW. past Toul, Commercy, and Givet, where it enters Belgium (p. 24).

Lakes.—**Geneva** (p. 39), hardly a French Lake, separates Savoy from Switzerland. **Annecy** and **Bourget** are both in Savoy.

Islands.—**Ushant**, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brittany. **Belle Isle, Noirmoutier, Ré, and Oléron**, in the Bay of Biscay. The **Hyères** group and **Corsica**, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Climate.—No European country enjoys a superior climate. In the SE. the olive grows. In the centre, maize and vines are cultivated. Corn grows principally in the N.

Government.—The Empire was overthrown during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The country is now a Republic, under the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon (1873).

Religion.—**Roman Catholic.** Other religious sects are tolerated.

Manufactures.—Silk, cotton stuffs, woollens, linens, lace, carpets, porcelain, leather, jewellery, wine, brandy, cutlery, tobacco, &c.

Exports.—Wine, oil, silks, gloves, and fancy articles.

Imports.—Colonial produce, raw cotton and silk, coal, iron, copper, steel, woollens.

Population (Census of 1872).—36,102,821.

Army (commencement of 1870).—Peace footing, 404,192 men; war footing, 757,727.

Navy (1871).—401 vessels, carrying 3,045 guns.

Foreign Possessions of France.

ASIA	AFRICA	AMERICA	OCEANIA
Karikal Pondicherry Chandernagore Mahé Yanaon Lower Cochin- China	Algeria Senegal Goree I. Bourbon or Ré- union I. Ste. Marie I. Mayotta I. Nossi-Bé I.	Martinique I. Desirade I. Marie Galante I. St. Martin (N. pt.) Guadaloupe I. Guiana Miquelon I. St. Pierre I.	Marquesas Is. New Caledonia Loyalty Is. Tahiti I.* Gambier Is.*

* France has only the right of protecting these islands.

Territories ceded to Germany.—By the Treaty of Peace of March 1871, which concluded the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, (1) the *whole* of the Departments of the Haut- and Bas-Rhin (or, the old Province of *Alsace*), with the exception of Belfort and Delle, and (2) *parts* of the Departments of the Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges (which, with the Department of the Meuse, formed the old Province of *Lorraine*), including the fortresses of Metz and Thionville,—were ceded to Germany. The territory thus transferred amounted to 5,580 sq. m., with a population in 1871, of 1,549,459. France was also to pay a war indemnity of £200,000,000 within three years.

The portions of the old Departments of Meurthe and Moselle still retained by France were united, by law of September 11, 1871, into one styled provisionally Meurthe-and-Moselle. Belfort forms an *arrondissement*.

SWITZERLAND.

Between 45° 50' and 47° 49' N. lat., and 5° 59' and 10° 35' E. long.

Length, E. to W., 208 m. Breadth, N. to S., 156 m. Area, 15,540 sq. m.

Divided into 22 Cantons. The order given in the following table is that in which the Cantons joined the Federal body.

Cantons	Chief Towns	Cantons	Chief Towns
1. Schwitz . .	Schwitz	12. Soleure . .	Soleure
2. Uri . . .	Altorf	13. Friburg . .	Friburg
3. Unterwalden*	Sarnen, Stanz	14. St. Gall. . .	St. Gall
4. Berne . . .	Berne	15. Vaud . . .	Lausanne
5. Glarus . . .	Glarus	16. Grisons . .	Chur, or Coire
6. Zurich . . .	Zurich	17. Thurgau . .	Frauenfeld
7. Zug . . .	Zug	18. Tessin . . .	Bellinzona
8. Lucerne . .	Lucerne	19. Aargau . . .	Aarau
9. Basle* . . .	Basle, Liesthal	20. Geneva . . .	Geneva
10. Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	21. Neufchâtel .	Neufchâtel
11. Appenzell* .	Appenzell, Trogen	22. Valais . . .	Sion, or Sitten

Mountains.—**Pennine, Lepontine, Helvetian,** and **Rhætian Alps**, which stretch from **Mt. Blanc** to the SE. extremity of Switzerland. **Bernese Alps**, which run parallel with the **Pennine** and **Lepontine Alps**. In the valley between these great chains flows the R. Rhône (p. 37). **Jura** (see p. 37).

Rivers.—**Ticino** rises in the St. Gothard: flows SE. through L. Maggiore into the **R. Po** (p. 45) below Pavia. **Inn** rises in the Grisons: flows NE. through the Tyrol, past Innsbruck to the **Danube** (p. 27) at Passau. **Rhône** (p. 37). **Rhine** (p. 32). **Aar**, a tributary of the **Rhine**; rises in the SE. corner of the Canton of Berne; flows W. through the Lakes of Brienz and Thun; turns N. and joins the **Rhine**.

Lakes.—Very numerous and beautiful; the principal are **Geneva** (p. 37); **Constance**, partly in Germany; **Lucerne, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Zurich, Zug, Thun, Brienz, Wallenstadt**, and portions **Maggiore** and **Lugano** (p. 45).

* These three Cantons are again subdivided—Unterwalden into the Obwald and Nidwald (*Upper and Lower Woods*); Basle into Basle-stadt and Basle-land; and Appenzell into the Inner- and Ausser-Rhoden (*Inner and Outer Districts or Communes*). The respective capitals are given above.

Climate.—Switzerland is subject to almost every variety of temperature. In the South, vines are much cultivated. On the whole, the country is remarkably healthy.

Government.—Each Canton is an independent republic, but for general security they are all united into a Confederation governed by a Federal Assembly, consisting of a National Council (1 representative for each 20,000 inhabitants) and a State Council (2 representatives for each Canton). A Federal Council is elected every three years by the Federal Assembly. It consists of seven members, in whom the chief executive authority is vested.

Religion.—**Calvinistic** and **Roman Catholic**. Other sects are tolerated.

Manufactures.—Watches, musical boxes, jewellery, silks, cottons, linens.

Exports.—Cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, timber, watches, musical boxes, and jewellery.

Imports.—Corn, colonial produce and manufactured articles, especially iron and copper utensils.

Population (1870).—2,655,001.

Army (1871).—Every Swiss is a soldier, and drills at stated intervals. The Federal force is composed of a regular army of men from 20 to 32 years of age, a reserve of men from 33 to 40, and a *landwehr*, or militia, of men from 41 to 45. There is also a *landsturm*, or army of defence, including men of 46 and upwards. In 1871 the total of the three first classes was 201,257.

SPAIN.

Between 36° and 43° 47' N. lat., and 3° 20' E. and 9° 20' W. long.
 Length, N. to S., 530 m. Breadth, E. to W., 648 m. Area (exclusive of the
 Balearic and Canary Islands), 177,781 sq. m.

Originally divided into 13 large divisions, which were in 1833 sub-
 divided into 47 provinces, or 49 including the Balearic and Canary
 Islands. (See below, 'Islands.')

Divisions	Provinces	Chief Towns
1. New Castile .	{ Madrid, Cuença, Guadalaxara, Toledo, Ciudad Real . . . }	Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad Real, Talavera
2. Old Castile .	{ Santander, Segovia, Burgos, Avila, Soria, Logroño, Palencia, Valla- dolid }	Segovia, Burgos, Valladolid, San- tander
3. Leon . . .	Leon, Zamora, Salamanca	Leon, Salamanca
4. Asturias .	Oviedo	Oviedo
5. Galicia . .	Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra .	Corunna, Santiago
6. Estremadura	Caceres, Badajoz	Caceres, Badajoz
7. Murcia . .	Murcia, Albacete	Murcia, Cartagena
8. Andalusia .	{ Huelvas, Seville, Cadiz, Cordova, } { Jaen, Malaga, Granada, Almeria }	Seville, Cadiz; Granada, Xeres, Gibraltar *
9. Valencia . .	{ Valencia, Alicante, Castellon-de-la- Plana }	Valencia, Alicante
10. Aragon . .	Teruel, Saragossa, Huesca	Saragossa
11. Catalonia † .	Gerona, Lerida, Barcelona, Tarragona	Barcelona, Tarragona
12. Basque Pro- vinces . . .	{ Guipuscoa, Biscay or Bilbao, Alava } { or Vittoria }	St. Sebastian, Bil- bao, Vittoria
13. Navarre . .	Pampeluna	Pampeluna

Mountains.—Spain presents a series of parallel mountain ranges running E. and W. **Pyrenees** (p. 37) stretch from the Mediterranean to the B. of Biscay; thence they run to the Atlantic under the names of the **Cantabrian Chain** and **Mts. of the Asturias**. **Castilian Mts.**, called in some parts **Sierra de Guadarama**, † in other parts **Sierra de Gata**; separate the basins of the Douro and Tagus; run W. from the **Mts. of Burgos** (a spur of the **Cantabrian Chain**), traverse Castile and Leon, and enter Portugal, which they intersect under the names of **Serra de Estrella** and **Monte Junto**. **Sierra de Toledo** lie S. of and parallel to the **Castilian Mts.**: they separate the basins of the Tagus and Guadiana. **Sierra de Morena** are to the S. of the preceding, and separate the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir. **Sierra Nevada** traverse the province of Granada from E. to W.

Rivers.—**Minho** rises in the N. of Galicia, flows S. to the borders of Portugal, then SW. to the Atlantic Ocean, forming part of the N.

* Gibraltar belongs to England. Pop., 1871, 25,216; including 6,521 military.
 † In the NW. of Catalonia lies the little territory of Andorra, cap. *Andorra*—
 a Republic under the protection of France and the Bishop of Urgel (Spain).
 ‡ From *Sierra*, a *saw*. In Portugal the word is *Serra*.

boundary between Spain and Portugal. **Douro** rises in the Mts. of Burgos, flows W. through Old Castile, Leon, and the N. of Portugal to the Atlantic Ocean at Oporto. **Tagus** rises in the NE. of New Castile, flows W. by Toledo to Portugal, which it intersects, and enters the Atlantic Ocean by Lisbon. Trib. **Manzanares**, upon which is Madrid. **Guadiana** rises in Ciudad Real, flows W. and S. through Estremadura and Portugal to the Atlantic, passing on its course the towns of Ciudad Real and Badajoz. **Guadalquivir** rises in Murcia, flows SW. through Andalusia, past Cordova and Seville, and enters the Atlantic Ocean N. of Cadiz. **Jucar** rises in New Castile, flows SE. through Valencia into the Mediterranean. **Ebro** rises in the Cantabrian Mts., flows SE. through Old Castile, Navarre, Aragon, and Catalonia to the Mediterranean.

Lakes or Lagoons.—**Albufera**, in Valencia; **Mar Meur**, in Murcia; and others.

Islands.—The **Balearic Isles**, in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Valencia, are five in number—**Majorca**, **Minorca**, **Iviza**, **Formentera**, and **Cabrera**. The chief towns are *Palma*, in Majorca, and *Mahon*, in Minorca. The whole group forms a province of Spain, of which *Palma* is the capital. The **Canaries**, on the NW. coast of Africa (see p. 87), also form a province, with *Santa Cruz* in Teneriffe for its capital.

Climate.—The temperature on the coasts of Spain is much more equable than in the interior, which is exposed to great heat in summer and extreme cold in winter.

Government.—Until recently a constitutional, hereditary monarchy, having the executive power vested in the King; the legislative in a *Cortes* of two Houses, the *Senado* or Senate, and the *Congreso* or Congress. It is at present a Republic.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic**. The present Government favours toleration of other forms of religion.

Manufactures.—Wine, silk, cotton, cloth, swords, leather, mats, baskets.

Exports.—Wine, fruits, oil, wool, silk, olives, dyes, cork, barilla.

Imports.—Colonial produce, cattle, grain, hardware, woollen stuffs, and salt fish.

Population (exclusive of the Balearic Islands and the Canaries, in 1867).—16,090,546. Balearic Isles and Canaries (1867), 551,434.

Army (1870).—295,000 men.

Navy (1870).—123 vessels, carrying 819 guns.

Foreign Possessions of Spain.

AFRICA	AMERICA	OCEANIA
Canary Is. Annobon I. Fernando Po I. Ceuta	Cuba I. Pinos I. Puerto Rico I.	Philippine Is. Ladrones or Marianne Is.

PORTUGAL.

Between 37° and 42° 10' N. lat., and 6° 15' and 9° 30' W. long.
Length, N. to S., 350 m. Breadth, E. to W., 142 m. Area (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira), 36,510 sq. m.

Divided into six Provinces (which are sub-divided into 17 districts), as follows:—

Provinces	Chief Towns
1. Entre-Douro-e-Minho	Oporto, Braga
2. Traz-os-Montes	Braganza, Villa-Real
3. Beira	Coimbra, Viseu
4. Estremadura	Lisbon, Santarem, Setubal, Cintra
5. Alentejo	Evora, Elvas
6. Algarve	Faro, Tavira

Mountains.—All the chief mountain ranges originate in Spain, and are described under the head of that country (p. 41).

Rivers.—**Minho** (p. 41). **Douro** (p. 42). **Mondego** rises in the Sierra de Estrella, flows W. through Beira into the Atlantic.

Tagus (p. 42). **Guadiana** (p. 42).

Lakes.—None.

Islands.—**Azores**, in the Atlantic Ocean: they are nine in number. **Madeira**, off the NW. coast of Africa (see p. 87).

Climate.—Somewhat similar to that of Spain. Along the coasts the heat is intense. Snow rarely falls in the S. provinces, but it is common among the mountains in the N.

Government.—A **Constitutional hereditary monarchy**. The legislative power is vested in the *Cortès*, which consists of a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic**. No other religion tolerated.

Manufactures are very limited: the chief articles are porcelain, hats leather, woollens, cottons, wine, oil, candles.

Exports.—Wine, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, salt, wool, oil, cork.

Imports.—Wheat, butter, cheese, dried fish, cattle, iron, steel, lead, tin, brass, copper, &c.

Population (exclusive of the Azores and Madeira, in 1868).—3,995,153. Azores and Madeira (1868), 365,821.

Army (1871).—24,589 men (not including colonial troops).

Navy (1871).—45 vessels, carrying 336 guns.

Foreign Possessions of Portugal.

ASIA	AFRICA	AFRICA
Goa I. } Damaun } Hindostan Diu } Macao I., near Canton	Mozambique Angola Madeira I. Cape Verde Is.	St. Thomas Princes I. and part of Timor in <i>Oceania</i>

ITALY.

Between 36° 40' and 46° 45' N. lat., and 6° 30' and 18° 30' E. long.
Length, NW. to SE., 750 m. Breadth about 490 m. Area, 112,852 sq. m.

*Italy formerly comprised 9 States, viz:—(1) The Kingdom of Sardinia (i.e. Savoy, Nice, Genoa, Piedmont and the I. of Sardinia); (2) The Principality of Monaco; * (3) The Lombardo-Venetian territory (dependent upon Austria); The Duchies of Parma (4) and Modena (5); (6) The Grand Duchy of Tuscany; (7) The States of the Church; (8) The Republic of San Marino; † and (9) The Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, or the Two Sicilies. But considerable changes took place after the war of 1859. The greater part of the peninsula was united under the King of Sardinia, who, in 1861, became 'King of Italy.' Savoy and Nice were ceded to France, and form the Departments of Savoie and the Alpes-Maritimes (p. 36). On the other hand, Sardinia was augmented by the cession from Austria of Lombardy (i.e. Austrian Italy W. of the R. Mincio); by Parma, Modena, and Romagna, under the name of 'Æmilia;' by Tuscany; by the Marches and Umbria, which revolted from the dominion of the Pope; and by the Two Sicilies. Lombardy was annexed in 1859, the rest in 1860. To these were added, in 1866, Austrian Italy E. of the R. Mincio, or Venetia, and, in 1870, the States of the Church.*

Divisions	Chief Towns
1. Piedmont	Turin, Alessandria, Asti
2. Genoa, or Liguria	Genoa, Spezia
3. Lombardy	Milan, Como, Bergamo, Pavia, Brescia, Solferino, Cremona
4. Venetia	Venice, Padua, Villafranca, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera, Legnago ‡
5. Parma } Æmilia §	{ Parma, Piacenza
6. Modena }	{ Modena, Reggio (1), Carrara
7. Romagna }	{ Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna
8. Tuscany	Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Leghorn, Sienna
9. Umbria	Perugia
10. Marches (Ancona, Urbino, &c.)	Urbino, Ancona
11. Naples	Naples, Bari, Gaeta, Capua, Salerno, Reggio (2)
12. The Island of Sicily	Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Marsala, Trapani
13. The Island of Sardinia	Cagliari, Sassari
14. Papal States	Rome, Civita Vecchia, Tivoli

Mountains.—A great Alpine chain, commencing in W. of Genoa,

* Now, by arrangement with the Prince of Monaco, almost wholly included in the Alpes-Maritimes (France).

† Apparently not yet annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. It still appears as a Republic in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1871.

‡ These last four towns formed the famous 'Quadrilateral.'

§ From the *Via Æmilia* (Æmilian Way), which traverses the provinces.

runs round the N. of Italy to the head of the Adriatic, and bears, successively, the names of the **Maritime, Cottian, Graian, Pennine, and Lepontine Alps.** These are continued to the E. by portions of the **Rhætian and Carnic Alps** (p. 27). The **Apennines** detach themselves from the Maritime Alps, and traverse the length of the peninsula, divide into branches, which run S. to C. Spartivento and C. di Leuca respectively. The celebrated volcano of **Vesuvius** is situated to the W. of the town of Naples. That of **Etna** is in Sicily, to the N. of the town of Catania.

Rivers.—**Po** rises in Monte Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and flows by Turin, Piacenza, and Ferrara, through Northern Italy from W. to E. The **Ticino, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio**, running from the lakes **Maggiore, Como, Iseo, and Garda** respectively, fall into it from the N., and constitute its principal tributaries. **Arno** rises in the Apennines, in Tuscany, and falls into the Mediterranean. **Tiber** rises in Tuscany, flows S. through Rome to the Mediterranean. **Volturno** rises in the Apennines in Naples, and flows SE. into the G. of Gaeta. **Adige** rises in Switzerland, and falls into the Adriatic.

Lakes.—**Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Iseo, Oglio, Garda, Perugia, Bolsena, and Bracciano.**

Islands.—**Corsica** (p. 36), belongs to France; **Elba**, on the coast of Tuscany; **Sardinia; Caprera**, the retreat of Giuseppe Garibaldi, N. of Sardinia; **Sicily; Lipari Isles**, a volcanic group to the N. of Sicily; **Ischia, Procida, and Capri**, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples. **Malta** (cap. *Valetta*), **Gozo, and Comino**, which belong to Great Britain (p. 61).

Climate.—Italy is celebrated for its mild winters and hot summers. *Malaria* is prevalent in certain parts.

Government.—A **Constitutional monarchy.** The executive power is vested in the King, the legislative in the King and a Parliament composed of a *Senato*, or Upper House, and a *Camera de' Deputati*, or Lower House.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic.** Other sects are tolerated.

Manufactures.—Silks, woollens, velvets, arms, straw hats, leather.

Exports.—Silk, rice, skins, olive-oil, fruits, pumice-stone (from the Lipari Isles), essences, and perfumery.

Imports.—Colonial produce, cotton, wool, indigo, cochineal, corn, iron, steel, tobacco, &c.

Population (1871).—26,716,809.

Army (1871).—333,555 men; war footing, 750,000 men.

Navy (1872).—76 vessels, carrying 653 guns.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Between 39° and 48° 15' N. lat., and 15° 50' and 30° 15' E. long.
Length, E. to W., 700 m. Breadth, N. to S., 650 m. Area, 207,438 sq. m.

Turkey is divided as follows:—

Divisions	Chief Towns
1. Croatia	Banialuka
2. Bosnia	Bosna-Seraï, Novi Bazar, Zvornik
3. Servia (<i>tributary</i>)	Belgrade, Kragojevacz, Semendria
4. Moldavia } Roumania* (<i>tribu-</i>	Jassy, Galatz, Ismail
5. Wallachia } <i>tary</i>)	Bukarest, Ibraila
6. Bulgaria	Sophia, Varna, Shumla, Rustchuk
7. Roumelia or Thrace	Constantinople, Adrianople, Gallipoli, Salonika
8. Thessaly	Larissa, Tricala
9. Albania	Janina, Scutari
10. Monte Negro	Cettinie
11. Herzegovina	Mostar

Mountains.—**Balkan** or **Hæmus**, a continuation of the **Dinaric Alps** (p. 27), run W. to E., dividing Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria on the N. from Herzegovina, Albania, and Roumelia on the S., and branching out into all parts of the country. **Pindus** (p. 48) run N. to S.; separate Albania on the W. from Roumelia and Thessaly on the E.

Rivers.—**Danube** (p. 27). Its chief tributaries in Turkey are the **Save** from Bosnia, the **Morava** from Servia, and the **Sereth** and **Pruth** from Moldavia. **Maritza** rises in the Balkan Mts., flows S. past Adrianople, and enters the Archipelago at Enos. **Strymon** or **Strouma** rises in the Balkan Mts., flows S. through Macedonia into the G. of Contessa.

Lakes.—**Rassein**, near the mouth of the Danube. **Scutari** and **Ochrida**, in Albania.

Islands.—**Candia** or **Crete** (cap. *Candia*), in the S. of the Archipelago. In the N. of that sea, off the coast of Roumelia, are **Thaso**, **Samothraki**, **Imbro**, and **Lemno**.

* United in 1861 and called also Moldo-Wallachia, Danubian Principalities.

Climate.—In the fertile valley of the Danube are experienced, at opposite seasons, the extremes of temperature. Those portions of Turkey which decline towards the Adriatic and the Archipelago enjoy the climate of southern Europe.

Government.—Despotic, in the hands of the Sultan, or *Grand Seignior*, who is also the head of the Mahometan religion. The religious and civil administrations are conducted under the Grand Mufti or *Sheik-ul-Islam* and the Grand Vizier respectively. The Sultan is assisted in the government by a *Divan* or Council, composed of the Grand Vizier, the Grand Mufti, and the principal ministers of state. Moldavia and Wallachia have a constitutional government under a prince chosen by themselves and approved by the Sultan. Servia is also governed by an hereditary prince approved by the Sultan. Monte Negro is a little principality, under a ruler called the *Vladika*, with a senate and national assembly. It is nominally subject to Turkey.

Religion.—**Mahometan.*** A large proportion of the population are **Christians**, most of whom are followers of the Greek Church.

Manufactures.—Carpets, silks, cottons, leather, preserved meats, sword-blades.

Exports.—Wool, wine, tobacco, cattle, fruits, oil, carpets, opium, myrrh, rhubarb, horses, &c.

Imports.—Colonial produce, corn, and all kinds of manufactured articles.

Population.—About 16,000,000.

Army (1871).—93,300, besides a Reserve, and a number of irregular and auxiliary forces. Army of Roumania, 53,722 men; army of Servia, 3,500 men and a National Guard.

Navy (1871).—168 vessels, carrying 2,090 guns. Navy of Roumania, 2 steamers and 6 gunboats.

* Mahometanism, or Islamism, is a form of religion founded by Mahomet of Mecca about the year A.D. 611. His followers acknowledge the divine authority of Judaism and Christianity, but they assert that as Mahomet was the last and greatest of the prophets, his doctrine has superseded that of his predecessors. The religion is essentially unitarian; and the formula 'There is no God but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet,' well expresses the creed. The Koran is, so to speak, the Bible of the Mahometans.

GREECE AND THE IONIAN ISLES.

Between 36° 20' and 39° 20' N. lat., and 20° 20' and 26° 15' E. long.

Length, N. to S., 180 m. Breadth, E. to W., 150 m. Area (including the Ionian Islands), 19,941 sq. m.

Composed of three great natural divisions, which are arranged in 10 Nomes or Prefectures. To these must now be added the Ionian Isles, formerly under British protection, but transferred by Great Britain to Greece in 1864. The Morea is connected with Northern Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth.

Divisions	Nomes	Chief Towns
1. Northern Greece, or Livadia	1. Attica and Bœotia .	Athens, Livadia
	2. Phocis and Phthiotis	Zeïtoun, Salona
	3. Ætolia and Acarnania	Missolonghi
	4. Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia, Corinth
	5. Elis and Achaia . .	Patras
2. Morea	6. Arcadia	Tripolitza
	7. Messenia	Calamatta, Navarino
	8. Laconia	Sparta, Mistra
3. Islands	9. Eubœa or Negropont	Chalcis
	10. Cyclades	Syra
	Ionian Isles	Corfu, Zante

Mountains.—**Pindus** (p. 46), enters the NW. corner of Greece from Turkey, runs SE. through Livadia to S. of Athens at C. Colonna. On entering Greece this range throws off a branch which under the name of **Othrys M.** divides Thessaly from Livadia. **Maina Mts.**, in the N. of the Morea, stretch E. to W. **Pentadactylon** or **Taygetus**, in the S. of the Morea, sends off branches in many directions.

Rivers.—**Hellada**, runs through N. Greece from W. to E., falling into the G. of Zeïtoun. **Cephissus**, falling into Lake Topolias. **Aspro-Potamo** (*Ancient* Achelous), rises in the Pindus M. in Albania, flows S. through W. Livadia into the Ionian Sea. **Phidaris** (*An.* Evenus), rises in the Pindus M., flows SW. into the G. of Patras near Missolonghi. **Ires** or **Vasili-Potamo** (*An.* Eurotas), in the Morea, rises in the Pentadactylon M., flows SE. into the G. of Laconia. **Rouphia** (*An.* Alpheus), in the Morea, rises in the Pentadactylon M., flows NW. into the G. of Arcadia.

Lakes.—**Topolias** (Copaïs), in the E. of Livadia. **Zaraka** (Stymphalus), NW. of Argos, in the Morea.

Islands.—**Negropont** (Eubœa), off the E. coast of Livadia. The **Cyclades**, a group in the Archipelago; the largest of which is **Naxos**. The remainder are **Andro, Tino, Miconi, Syra, Delos, Antiparos, Paros, Amorgo, Nio, Zea, Thermia, Serpho, Siphanto, Milo,** and **Santorin**. Near this last several small volcanic islands have recently formed—one, which appeared in 1866, received the name of King George's Island. The **Ionian Isles**, lying off the W. and SW. coast, form a scattered and numerous group; the principal islands are **Corfu, Paxo, Sta. Maura, Cephalonia, Zante,** and **Cerigo**.

Climate.—Is naturally magnificent, but the general healthiness of the country is checked by the numerous marshes, and the want of drainage.

Government.—A **Constitutional hereditary monarchy**. The executive power is vested in the King and ministers, assisted by a Council of State; the legislative is in the hands of a single Chamber of Deputies, elected by the nation, and styled the *Boule*. The present Sovereign, George I., is a prince of the house of Denmark.

Religion.—The greater portion of the people belong to the **Greek Church**, but all sects are tolerated.

Manufactures.—Are very poor; consist principally of coarse fabrics, rough implements and furniture, wine and oil.

Exports.—Cotton, corn, tobacco, silk, currants, olives, grapes.

Imports.—Colonial produce, and manufactured articles.

Population (1870).—1,457,894. *Ionian Isles* (1865).—251,712.

Army (1869).—14,716.

Navy (1868).—9 vessels, carrying 114 guns, besides 23 smaller vessels and some rowboats.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

CONSISTING OF

England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with several smaller Islands.

Area (including smaller islands), 121,115 sq. m.

Total population.—Census of 1871, 31,817,108.

*Value of total imports for 1871, 329,855,143*l.**

*Value of total exports for 1871, 282,380,726*l.**

*Total value of imports and exports for 1871, 612,235,869*l.**

*Gross revenue for 1871, 69,945,220*l.**

Army.—Estimated force for United Kingdom in 1873–74, 128,968 men. Estimated British forces in India, 62,924 men. Total Volunteer force enrolled in Great Britain in 1872, 172,600 men.

Navy (1872).—383 steam and 20 sailing ships.

Length of railways open in 1871, 15,376 m.

(a) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.*

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND
North Sea	North Sea	North Channel
Pentland Firth	Humber	Belfast Lough
Dornoch "	The Wash	Irish Sea
Moray "	Thames Mouth	Strangford Lough
Firth of Tay	Strait of Dover	Dundrum Bay
" " Forth	English Channel	Dundalk Bay
Irish Sea	Spithead	Dublin Bay
Solway Firth	Solent	Atlantic Ocean
Luce Bay	Mount's Bay	Waterford Harbour
North Channel	St. George's Channel	Cork Harbour
Firth of Clyde	Bristol Channel	Bantry Bay
Atlantic Ocean	Cardigan Bay	Kenmare River
Sound of Islay	Irish Sea	Dingle Bay
" " Jura	Dee Mouth	Shannon Mouth
Loch Linnhe	Ribble Mouth	Galway Bay
Sound of Mull	Morecambe Firth	Clew Bay
" " Sleat	Solway Firth	Donegal Bay
Little Minch		Lough Swilly
The Minch		The Foyle

* For directions how to use these Tables, see p. 14.

(b) Principal Capes.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND
St. Abbs Head Fife Ness Buchan Ness Kinnaird's Head Tarbet Ness Duncansby Head Dunnet Head Cape Wrath Airdnamurchan Point Mull of Cantire Corsill Point Mull of Galloway Burrow Head Butt of Lewis Barra Head	Flamborough Head Spurn Head The Naze The North Foreland Dungeness Beachy Head Selsey Bill Portland Bill Start Point The Lizard The Land's End St. David's Head Great Ormes Head St. Bees Head	Malin Head Bengore Head Fair Head Howth Head Cahore Point Carnsore Point Cape Clear Mizen Head Dunmore Head Loop Head Slyne Head Achil Head Rossan Point

(c) Principal Islands.

SCOTLAND	SCOTLAND	ENGLAND & WALES	IRELAND
Bute Isle of Arran Great and Little Cumbray Islay Jura Colonsay and Oronsay Mull Coll	Tirree Muck Eig Rum Canna Skye Raasay Hebrides Orkneys Shetland Isles	Sheppey Thanet Isle of Wight Channel Isles Scilly Isles Lundy Island Anglesea Holyhead Isle of Man	Rathlin Cape Clear Island Arran Isles, South Achil Island Arran Isles, North Valentia

(d) Principal Rivers.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES		IRELAND
Tweed Forth Tay South Esk North Esk Dee Don Doveran Spey Findhorn Ness Clyde Dee Nith Annan	Tyne Wear Tees Humber Ouse Derwent Swale Wharfe Aire Don Trent Witham Welland Great and Little Ouse Yare	Thames Medway Avon (1) Exe Tamar Torridge Tawe Severn Avon, Upper (2) Avon, Lower (3) Wye Usk Dee Mersey Ribble	Bandon Lee Blackwater Suir Barrow Slaney Liffey Boyne Bann Foyle Shannon

(e) Principal Mountains.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND
Grampians Ochil Hills Sidlaw Hills Pentland Hills Lammermuir Hills Lowther Hills	Cheviot Range Pennine Chain Cumbrian Mountains Welsh Mountains Cotswold Range Dorsetshire Mountains Devon and Cornwall	Mourne Mountains Wicklow Mountains Slievh Bloom Mountains Galtee Mountains Macgillicuddy Reeks Connemara Mountains Donegal Mountains

(f) Principal Lakes.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND
Loch Lomond Loch Katrine Loch Earn Loch Leven Loch Tay Loch Awe Loch Lochy Loch Ness	Windermere Derwentwater Ulleswater Bala	Lough Neagh Lough Erne Lough Ree Lough Derg Lough Corrib Lough Mask Lough Allen The Lakes of Killarney

(g) Principal Towns.

The Towns given in this Table are divided into (1) Towns on the Sea-coast; (2) Towns on the banks of Rivers; (3) Towns neither on the Coast nor on any River; and (4) Towns in the smaller Islands.

(1) PRINCIPAL COAST TOWNS.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES		IRELAND
Berwick Leith St. Andrews Dundee Arbroath Montrose Stonehaven Aberdeen Banff Nairn Inverness Cromarty Inverary Greenock Dumbarton Port Glasgow Ayr Wigtown Kirkcudbright	Maryport Whitehaven Aberystwith Cardigan Milford Pembroke Swansea Cardiff Newport Penzance Falmouth Plymouth Weymouth Southampton Portsmouth Brighton Hastings Hythe Dover	Harwich Ipswich Yarmouth Great Grimsby Hartlepool Sunderland Shields Tynemouth	Belfast Dundalk Kingstown Wicklow Wexford Youghal Queenstown Tralee Galway Westport Sligo

(2) RIVER TOWNS.

ENGLAND AND WALES					
Newcastle on the Tyne	Buckingham	} on the	Bath on the	} Lower	
Durham " Wear	Bedford		Bristol "		Avon
Stockton " Tees	Huntingdon	} Gt. Ouse	Shrewsbury	} Severn	
Hull " Humber	Ely		Worcester "		
York " Ouse	Cambridge "	Cam	Gloucester "		
Leeds " Aire	Norwich "	Yare	Kidderminster "	Stour	
Halifax " } Calder	Oxford "	} Thames	Hereford "	} Wye	
Wakefield "	Reading "		London "		Monmouth "
Sheffield " Don	London "	} Trent	Merthyr Tydvil "	Taff	
Nottingham " } Trent	Woolwich "			Chester "	Dee
Stafford " } Trent	Gravesend "	} Medway	Liverpool "	} Mersey	
Birmingham Tame	Maidstone "				Birkenhead "
Leicester " Soar	Rochester "	} Stour	Manchester "	Irwell	
Lincoln " Witham	Canterbury "			Preston "	Ribble
Northampton } Nen	Salisbury "	Avon	Lancaster "	Lune	
Peterborough } Nen	Exeter "	Exe	Appleby "	} Eden	
			Carlisle "		

SCOTLAND			IRELAND		
Selkirk	on the	Tweed	Newry	on the	Newry
Perth	"	Tay	Cork	"	Lee
Stirling	"	Forth	Clonmel	"	} Suir
Lanark	"	} Clyde	Waterford	"	
Glasgow	"			Carlow	"	Barrow
Paisley	"	Cart	Kilkenny	"	Nore
Kilmarnock	"	Kilmarnock	Dublin	"	Liffey
Dumfries	"	Nith	Drogheda	"	Boyne
Annan	"	Annan	Lifford	"	} Foyle
			Londonderry	"	
			Carrick	"	} Shannon
			Limerick	"	

(3) TOWNS neither on the COAST nor on any RIVER.

SCOTLAND	ENGLAND AND WALES	IRELAND
Dunfermline	Bradford	Armagh
Forfar	Wolverhampton	Naas
Linlithgow	Coventry	Tullamore
Edinburgh	Chichester	Enniskillen

(4) TOWNS in the smaller ISLANDS.

SCOTLAND		ENGLAND AND WALES				
Town	Island	Town	Island	Town	Island	
Rothsay	Bute I.	Sheerness	Sheppey	St. Helier	Jersey	
Stornoway	Lewis I.	Margate	} Thanet	St. Mary	Scilly Is.	
Lerwick	Shetland I.	Ramsgate			Beaumaris	Anglesea
Kirkwall	Orkneys	Newport	} I. of Wight	Holyhead	Holyhead	
		Cowes			Douglas	} I. of Man
		Ryde			Ramsey	
		St. Pierre	Guernsey	Castletown		

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Between 50° and $55^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat., and $1^{\circ} 45'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 40'$ W. long.
Length, N. to S., 362 m. Breadth, E. to W., 300 m. Area, 58,321 sq. m.

England is divided into 40 Counties, Wales into 12 Counties. These are at present classed into six English and two Welsh Circuits for the administration of justice, as follows:—

ENGLAND.

Circuits	Counties	Chief Towns
Home . .	1. Hertfordshire	Hertford
	2. Essex	Chelmsford
	3. Kent	Maidstone, Canterbury
	4. Sussex	Lewes, Chichester
	5. Surrey	Guildford, Croydon
Oxford . .	6. Berkshire	Reading
	7. Oxfordshire	Oxford
	8. Gloucestershire	Gloucester, Bristol
	9. Monmouthshire	Monmouth, Newport
	10. Herefordshire	Hereford
Western . .	11. Shropshire	Shrewsbury
	12. Staffordshire	Stafford, Wolverhampton
	13. Worcestershire	Worcester, Kidderminster
	14. Hampshire	Winchester, Southampton
	15. Wiltshire	Salisbury
Midland . .	16. Dorsetshire	Dorchester
	17. Somersetshire	Bath, Wells
	18. Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth
	19. Cornwall	Truro, Launceston
	20. Lincolnshire	Lincoln
Norfolk . .	21. Nottinghamshire	Nottingham
	22. Derbyshire	Derby
	23. Warwickshire	Warwick, Birmingham
	24. Yorkshire	York, Leeds, Hull, Sheffield
	25. Leicestershire	Leicester
Northern . .	26. Northampton	Northampton
	27. Rutland	Oakham
	28. Buckinghamshire	Buckingham
	29. Bedfordshire	Bedford, Dunstable
	30. Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon
Northern . .	31. Cambridgeshire	Cambridge, Ely
	32. Norfolk	Norwich, Yarmouth
	33. Suffolk	Ipswich
	34. Durham	Durham, Sunderland
	35. Northumberland	Newcastle, Berwick, Shields
Northern . .	36. Cumberland	Carlisle, Whitehaven
	37. Westmoreland	Appleby, Kendal
	38. Lancashire	Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool
	39. Middlesex*	London, Brentford
	40. Cheshire*	Chester, Stockport

* Middlesex and Cheshire are not included in any Circuit. For the former there are the Monthly Sessions in the City of London; and for the latter, the Judges who go the two Welsh Circuits meet at Chester.

WALES.

Circuits	Counties	Chief Towns
N. Wales	1. Flintshire . . .	Mold, Holywell, Flint
	2. Denbighshire . . .	Denbigh
	3. Montgomeryshire . . .	Montgomery
	4. Merionethshire . . .	Dolgelly, Bala
	5. Caernarvonshire . . .	Caernarvon
	6. Anglesea . . .	Beaumaris
	7. Cardiganshire . . .	Cardigan
S. Wales	8. Pembrokeshire . . .	Pembroke, Milford
	9. Caermarthenshire . . .	Caermarthen
	10. Glamorganshire . . .	Cardiff, Swansea
	11. Brecknockshire . . .	Brecon
	12. Radnorshire . . .	Radnor

Mountains.—The principal chains are the **Pennine**, **Cumbrian**, **Cambrian**, and **Devonian** ranges. The **Pennine** range branches off from the **Cheviots** on the Scottish border; runs S. through Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, to the middle of Derbyshire. The **Cumbrian** group stretches N. and S.; occupies a large portion of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the N. of Lancashire; and comprises **Helvellyn**, **Scawfell**, **Skiddaw**, and other lofty summits. The **Cambrian Mountains** occupy nearly the whole of Wales from the Irish Sea to the Bristol Channel; the **Snowdon** range is the chief. The **Devonian** chain stretches through the SW. peninsula of England, between the Bristol and British Channels, and includes the hills of Devon and Cornwall. Also should be mentioned the **Malvern Hills** in Worcestershire, the **Cotswold Mountains** in Gloucestershire, and the **Mendip Hills** in Somersetshire.

Rivers.—**Humber**, rather an arm of the sea than a river, is formed by the junction of the **Trent** and the Yorkshire **Ouse**. **Ouse** (Yorkshire), rises in the N. of Yorkshire, flows S. to the **Humber**; tributaries, **Derwent**, **Swale**, **Wharfe**, **Aire**, **Don**. **Trent**, rises in Staffordshire, flows NE. past Nottingham, to the **Humber**. **Great Ouse**, rises in Northamptonshire, flows NE. past Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, to the Wash (p. 50); tributary, **Little Ouse**. **Thames**, rises in Gloucestershire under the name of the **Isis**, which, receiving the **Thame** some miles SE. of Oxford, is from thence called the **Thames**, and flows E. through London to the German Ocean; tributaries, **Cherwell**, **Thame**, **Brent**, **Lea**, **Medway**. **Severn**, rises in Wales, flows in a circuitous direction by Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, to the British Channel; tributaries, **Upper** and **Lower Avon**, **Wye**, and **Usk**. **Dee**, rises in Wales, flows with a tortuous course

generally NW. by Chester to the Irish Sea. **Mersey**, rises in the S. of Yorkshire, flows W. by Liverpool to the Irish Sea. **Tweed**, rises in Scotland, divides that country from England in the lower part of its course, enters the German Ocean at Berwick. **Tyne**, rises in the Cheviot Hills, flows SE. past Newcastle to the German Ocean. **Wear**, rises in Durham, flows NE. to the German Ocean at Sunderland. **Tees**, rises in the NW. corner of Yorkshire, flows E., dividing Durham from Yorkshire; enters the German Ocean near Stockton.

Lakes.—**Windermere** in Westmoreland; **Derwentwater** and **Ulleswater** in Cumberland; and **Bala** in Merionethshire.

Islands.—**Man** and **Anglesea**, in the Irish Sea; **Scilly Islands**, off Cornwall, in the Atlantic; **Isle of Wight**, S. of Hampshire; **Sheppey** and **Thanet**, on the E. of Kent.*

Climate.—From its insular position and its proximity to the continent, England is liable to great uncertainty of weather; and during the winter season damp fogs prevail. The climate cannot, however, be considered as unhealthy.

Government.—**A limited, hereditary monarchy.** The legislative power is vested in the Sovereign and two assemblies—the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The first consists of peers, whose numbers may always be increased by the Crown; the latter of representatives elected, under certain limitations, by the body of the people. The executive power is vested in the Crown, and is carried on by officers appointed by the Sovereign.

Religion.—**Protestant.** The greatest toleration is extended to all other sects.

Manufactures.—There is scarcely a manufacture in Europe which is not brought to great perfection in England. Woollen and cotton articles are manufactured principally at Leeds and Manchester. Metallic manufactures at Birmingham, Dudley, and Wolverhampton. Hardware in Staffordshire, Shropshire, Birmingham, and Sheffield. Silks in Spitalfields, Manchester, and Coventry.

Exports.—Manufactured goods, and mineral produce.

Imports.—Colonial produce, corn and other articles of food, and raw materials for the manufactures.

Population (in 1871).—22,704,108.

Railways.—Length of line open in 1871, 10,850 m.

Canals.—2,800 m.

Coast Line.—Estimated at 2,000 m.

* For Chief Towns of Islands, see p. 53, Table *g* 4.

SCOTLAND.

Between 54° 41' and 58° 41' N. lat., and 1° 43' and 6° 15' W. long.

Length, N. to S., 247 m. Breadth, E. to W., 90 m.

Area, including islands, 30,685 sq. m.

*Divided into 33 Counties,
viz. 11 Northern, 11 Central, and 11 Southern.*

11 NORTHERN		11 CENTRAL	
Counties	Chief Towns	Counties	Chief Towns
1. Orkney and Shetland Is.	Kirkwall, Lerwick	12. Forfar . . .	Forfar, Dundee
2. Caithness . . .	Wick, Thurso	13. Fife !. . .	Cupar, Dunfermline, St. Andrews
3. Sutherland . . .	Dornoch	14. Clackmannan	Clackmannan
4. Ross . . .	Tain, Dingwall	15. Kinross . . .	Kinross
5. Cromarty . . .	Cromarty	16. Perth . . .	Perth, Dunkeld
6. Inverness . . .	Inverness	17. Argyle . . .	Inverary
7. Nairn . . .	Nairn	18. Bute . . .	Rothsay
8. Elgin, or Moray	Elgin	19. Renfrew . . .	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock
9. Banff . . .	Banff	20. Dumbarton . . .	Dumbarton
10. Aberdeen . . .	Aberdeen, Peterhead	21. Stirling . . .	Stirling, Falkirk
11. Kincardine . . .	Stonehaven, Kincardine	22. Linlithgow . . .	Linlithgow
11 SOUTHERN			
Counties	Chief Towns	Counties	Chief Towns
23. Edinburgh . . .	Edinburgh, Leith	29. Lanark. . .	Lanark, Glasgow
24. Haddington	Haddington, Dunbar	30. Ayr . . .	Ayr, Kilmarnock
25. Berwick . . .	Greenlaw, Dunse	31. Wigtown . . .	Wigtown, Port Patrick
26. Roxburgh . . .	Jedburgh, Hawick	32. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright
27. Selkirk . . .	Selkirk	33. Dumfries . . .	Dumfries
28. Peebles . . .	Peebles		

Mountains.—**Grampians**, run from near Aberdeen on the E. to Loch Etive on the W. They divide the whole of Scotland into the *Highlands* and *Lowlands*; the former lying to the N., the latter S. of this range. **Pentland Hills**, run SW., through Lothian. **Lammer-Muir Hills**, rise near the E.

coast; run W., dividing Haddington from Berwick. **Cheviot Hills**, run from NE. to SW., on the borders of England (p. 55).

Rivers.—**Forth**, rises in Stirling, flows E. past Stirling into the Firth of Forth, an arm of the German Ocean. **Tay**, rises on the W. border of Perth, flows E. past Dunkeld and Perth to the German Ocean at Dundee. **Spey**, the most rapid Scotch river, rises near Loch Lochy in Inverness, runs NE. to the German Ocean near Elgin. **Tweed**, rises on the borders of Lanark, flows with a tortuous course generally NE. to the German Ocean at Berwick. **Clyde**, rises on the borders of Dumfries, flows NW. by Lanark, Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Greenock, into the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Isle of Arran.

Lakes.—Exceedingly numerous; the principal are **Loch Lomond**, **Loch Tay**, **Loch Awe**, **Loch Ness**, and **Loch Lochy**. The two latter are united by means of the Caledonian Canal, which affords a safe passage for vessels.

Islands.—**Shetland Isles**, **Orkney Islands**, **Hebrides**, **Skye**, **Mull**, **Jura**, **Islay**, **Arran**, **Bute**, **Coll**, **Tirree**, **Rum**, and smaller Islands.*

Climate.—Much colder and moister than that of England (p. 56). It is cold, cloudy, and wet; thick fogs are frequent during the spring and autumn, and are not unusual throughout the year.

Government.—Scotland has no political government distinct from that of England.

Religion.—**Calvinistic** in doctrine, and **Presbyterian** in government.

Manufactures.—Linen, cotton, woollen, silk, carpets.

Exports.—Agricultural produce, and manufactured articles.

Imports.—Raw materials for manufacture, and colonial produce.

Population (in 1871).—3,358,613.

Railways.—Length of line open in 1871, 2,538 m.

Coast Line.—Estimated at 2,500 m.

* For Chief Towns of Islands, see p. 53, Table *q* 4.

IRELAND.

Between 51° 26' and 55° 23' N. lat., and 5° 28' and 10° 28' W. long.
 Length, N. to S., 235 m. Breadth, E. to W., 182 m. Area, 31,755 sq. m.

*Divided into 4 great Provinces, which are subdivided into
 32 Counties.*

ULSTER		LEINSTER	
Counties	Chief Towns	Counties	Chief Towns
1. Antrim . .	Antrim	10. Louth . .	Dundalk
2. Down . .	Downpatrick	11. Meath . .	Trim
3. Armagh . .	Armagh	12. Dublin . .	Dublin
4. Monaghan . .	Monaghan	13. Wicklow . .	Wicklow
5. Cavan . .	Cavan	14. Wexford . .	Wexford
6. Fermanagh . .	Enniskillen	15. Kilkenny . .	Kilkenny
7. Tyrone . .	Omagh	16. Carlow . .	Carlow
8. Londonderry	Londonderry	17. Kildare . .	Naas
9. Donegal . .	Lifford	18. Queen's Co. . .	Maryborough
		19. King's Co. . .	Tullamore
		20. Westmeath . .	Mullingar
		21. Longford . .	Longford
MUNSTER		CONNAUGHT	
Counties	Chief Towns	Counties	Chief Towns
22. Tipperary . .	Clonmel	28. Leitrim . .	Carrick-on-Shan- non
23. Waterford . .	Waterford	29. Sligo . .	Sligo
24. Cork . .	Cork	30. Mayo . .	Castlebar
25. Kerry . .	Tralee	31. Roscommon . .	Roscommon
26. Limerick . .	Limerick	32. Galway . .	Galway
27. Clare . .	Ennis		

Mountains.—**Mourne**, in Down, run NE. and SW.; a rather lofty range. **Slievh-Bloom**, on the borders of King's County and Queen's County, run from E. to SW. **Wicklow Mountains** lie to the E. of **Slievh-Bloom**. **Galtee** and **Knockmele-down Mountains** in Tipperary. **Macgillicuddy Reeks** spread over the greater portion of Kerry. They contain the highest mountains in Ireland.

Rivers.—**Shannon**, rises near L. Allen in Leitrim, flows SW. through Ls. Ree and Derg, past Limerick, to the Atlantic Ocean. **Blackwater**, rises near Killarney, in Kerry, flows E. and S. through Cork Co., and enters the Atlantic at Youghal Bay. **Barrow**, rises in Queen's Co., flows S., is joined by the **Nore** and the **Suir**, and enters the sea at Waterford Haven. **Liffey**, rises in Wicklow, flows NE. through Cos. Kildare and Dublin, into the Irish Sea, at the town of Dublin. **Boyne**, rises in Kildare, flows NE. past Trim and Drogheda into the Irish Sea. **Foyle**, rises in Tyrone, flows N. past Lifford and Londonderry, into L. Foyle, an arm of the Atlantic.

Lakes.—Lough **Neagh**, in Ulster; **Erne**, in Fermanagh; **Corrib**, in Galway; **Allen**, **Ree**, and **Derg**, formed by the Shannon R.; **Killarney Lakes**, in Kerry.

Islands.—**Rathlin**, off Antrim; **Arran Islands**, North and South, off Donegal and Galway; **Achil**, off Mayo; **Valentia**, off Kerry; **Cape Clear**, off Cork Co., the most S. point of Ireland.

Climate.—Winters are warmer than in England, with more rain, owing to its exposure to the Atlantic winds. This humidity gives perpetual verdure to the land, hence the title of Green or Emerald Isle to Ireland.

Government.—The executive is vested in a Lord-Lieutenant, deputed by the Crown, who holds office during the royal pleasure. He is assisted by the Privy Council, also nominated by the sovereign, and invested with powers both judicial and ministerial, and by a Chief Secretary, who must be an M.P.

Religion.—**Protestant** and **Roman Catholic**; the latter sect is far the more numerous.

Manufactures.—Linens, woollens, leather, whisky, &c.

Exports.—Agricultural produce and linen.

Imports.—Colonial produce, coals, and manufactured goods.

Population (in 1871).—5,402,759.

Railways.—Length of line open in 1871, 1,988 m.

Canals.—300 m.

Coast Line.—Estimated at 750 m.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EUROPE.

Heligoland. A very small island situate off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser Rivers: taken from Denmark by the English in 1807. It is gradually being reduced in size by the encroachments of the sea.

Channel Islands. The chief are **Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney,** and **Sark**: there are many other little isles. They have been an appendage of the English Crown since the eleventh century. The principal towns are—St Helier, in Jersey; St. Pierre, in Guernsey; and St. Anne, in Alderney.

Gibraltar. At the S. extremity of Spain: taken by the English in 1704; and so strengthened by them, that it is now considered to be an impregnable fortress.

Malta. The Maltese group of islands comprises **Malta, Gozo,** and **Comino.** They are in the Mediterranean, S. of Sicily. The capital is in Malta, and is called Valetta. They were taken from the Knights of St. John in 1798 by the French, who in their turn surrendered them to England in 1800. St. Paul is said to have landed after his shipwreck at a haven in Malta, now termed Calle de San Paolo.

ASIA		AFRICA		OCEANIA
Three Presidencies (India)	Hong Kong	Cape Colony	Perim I.	Australia I.
Oude	Singapore	Natal	Seychelles Is.	Tasmania I.
Punjab	Penang	Cape Coast	Mauritius I.	or Van Diemen's Land
Scinde	Nicobar I.	Castle	Chagos Is.	New Zealand
Aracan	Andaman Is.	St. George	Rodriguez Is.	Norfolk I.
Tenasserim	Ceylon I.	d'Elmina	St. Helena I.	Labuan I.
Pegu	Maldive Is.	Sierra Leone	Amirante Is.	
Malacca	Laccadive Is.	Bulama	Ascension I.	
	Aden			
AMERICA				
IN NORTH AMERICA	IN CENTRAL AMERICA	WEST INDIES		
Canada	Belize, or British Honduras	Jamaica I.	Grenada I.	
Labrador		Cayman Is.	Grenadines Is.	
Newfoundland I.		Nevis I.	Barbadoes I.	
Anticosti I.		Virgin Gorda I.	Trinidad I.	
Prince Edward I.		St. Christopher I.	St. Vincent I.	
Bermuda Is.		Anegada I.	Montserrat I.	
Queen Charlotte Is.		Bahama Is.	St. Lucia I.	
	IN SOUTH AMERICA	Antigua I.	Tortola I.	
	British Guiana	Tobago I.	Anguilla I.	
	Demerara	Dominica I.	Barbuda I.	
	Essequibo			
	Berbice			
	Falkland Is.			

ASIA.

(a) Principal Political Divisions.*

Siberia Turkestan Trans-Caucasia Turkey in Asia	Arabia Persia Afghanistan Beloochistan India or Hindostan	South-Eastern peninsula or Further India Chinese Empire Japan
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(b) Principal Capes.

C. Severo or Vostoch- noI Nos East Cape or Tchukot- ski Nos C. Lopatka	Cambodia Point C. Romania C. Negrais Dundra Head } Ceylon Point de Galle }	C. Comorin Diu Head Ras-al-Had C. Baba
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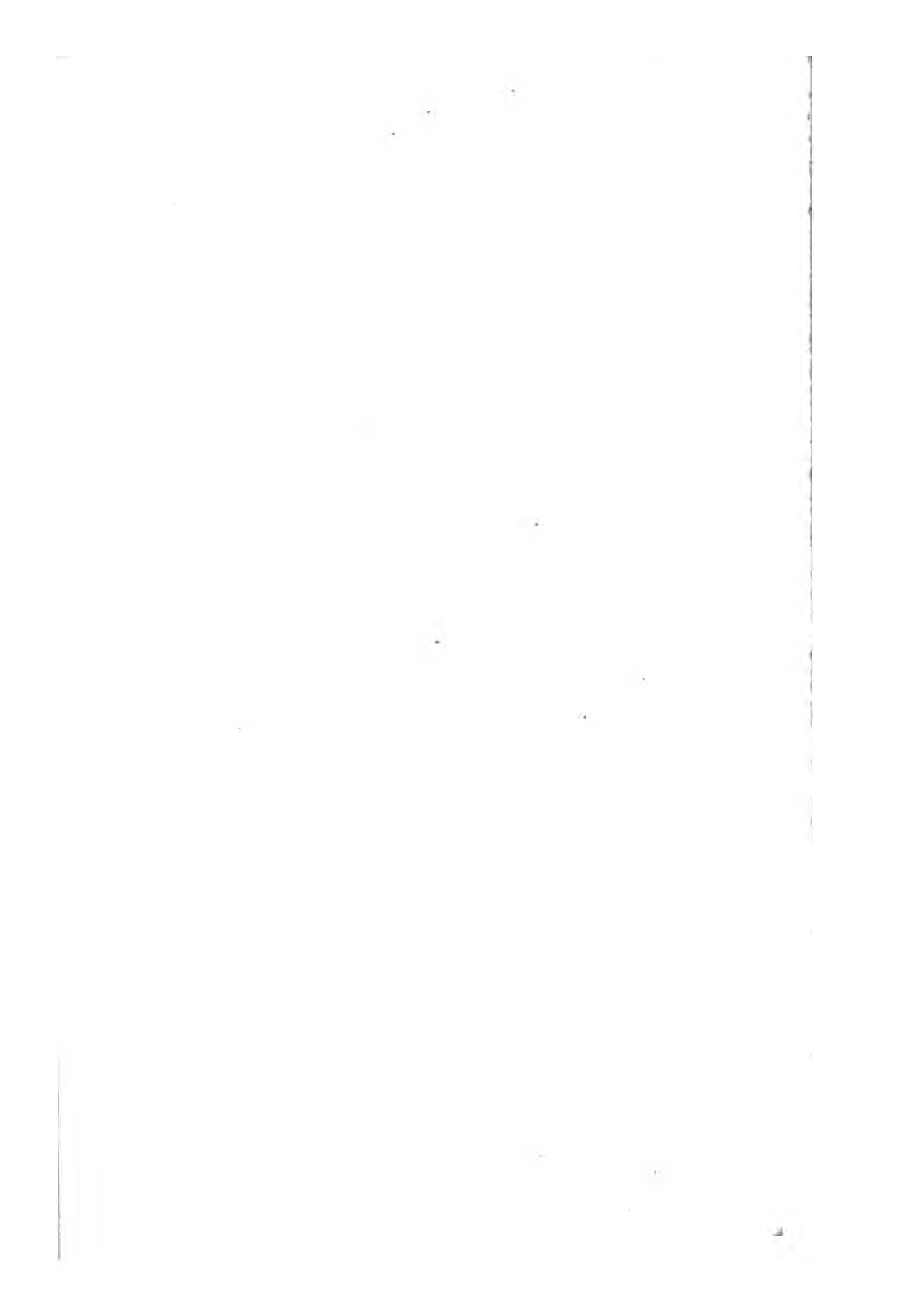
(c) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.

Arctic Ocean G. of Obi Behring Straits North Pacific Ocean Sea of Kamtschatka G. of Anadir Sea of Okhotsk Japanese Sea G. of Tartary Strait of La Perouse Strait of Sangar Strait of Corea Yellow Sea G. of Pe-che-lee	China Sea Strait of Formosa G. of Tonquin G. of Siam Strait of Malacca Indian Ocean B. of Bengal G. of Martaban Palk's Strait G. of Manaar Arabian Sea G. of Cambay G. of Cutch G. of Oman Strait of Ormuz	Persian Gulf G. of Aden Strait of Bab-el- Mandeb Red Sea G. of Akaba G. of Suez Mediterranean Sea Levant G. of Iskenderun G. of Adalia Black Sea G. of Sinope Caspian Sea
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(d) Principal Islands.

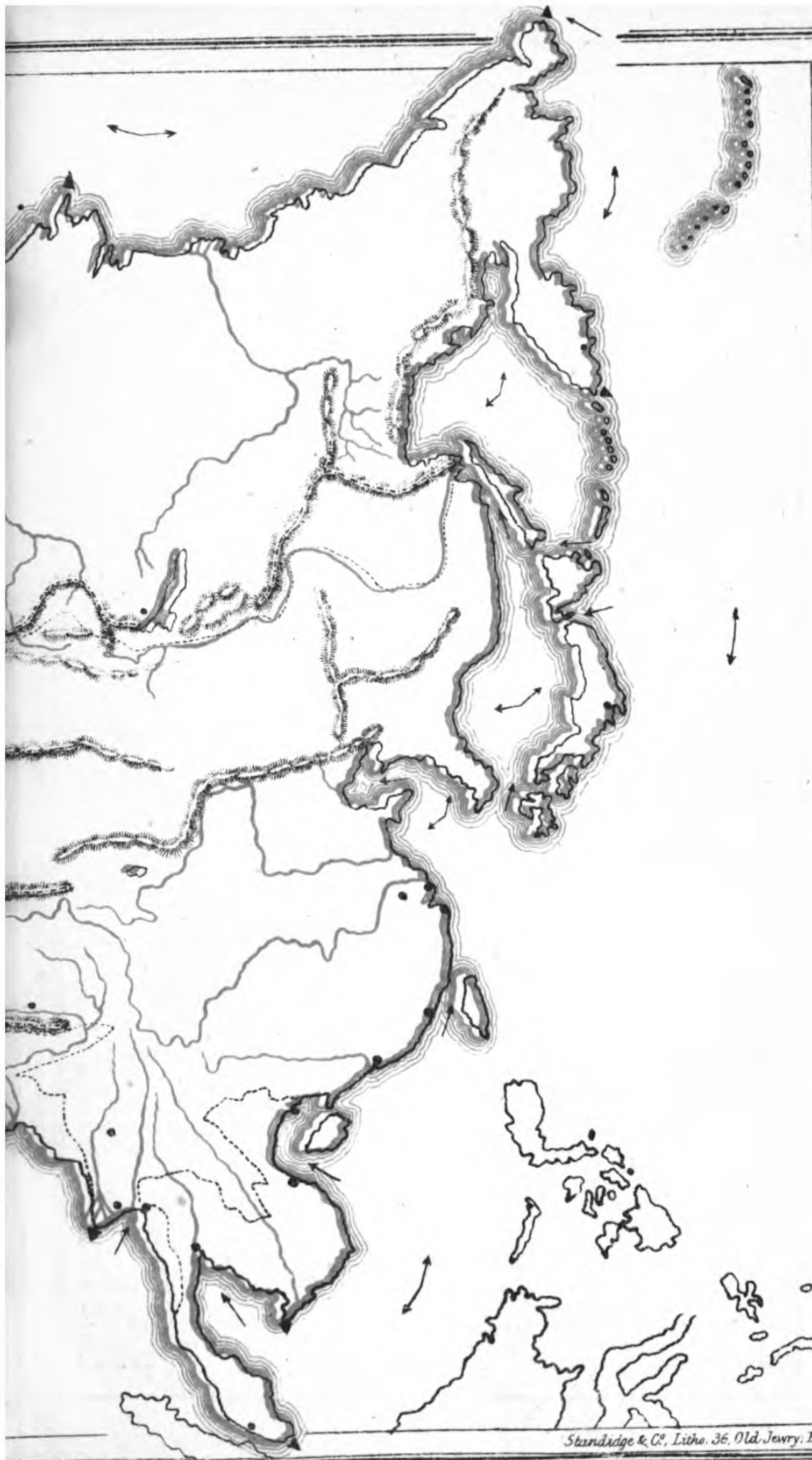
Liakhov Is. Aleutian Is. Kurile Is. Saghalien Japanese Is. Chusan Loo-choo Is.	Formosa Hong-Kong Hainan Singapore Penang Nicobar Is. Andaman Is.	Ceylon Maldive Is. Laccadive Is. Cyprus Rhodes Kos Patmos	Scio Samos Lesbos Tenedos Scarpanto Nicaria Marmara
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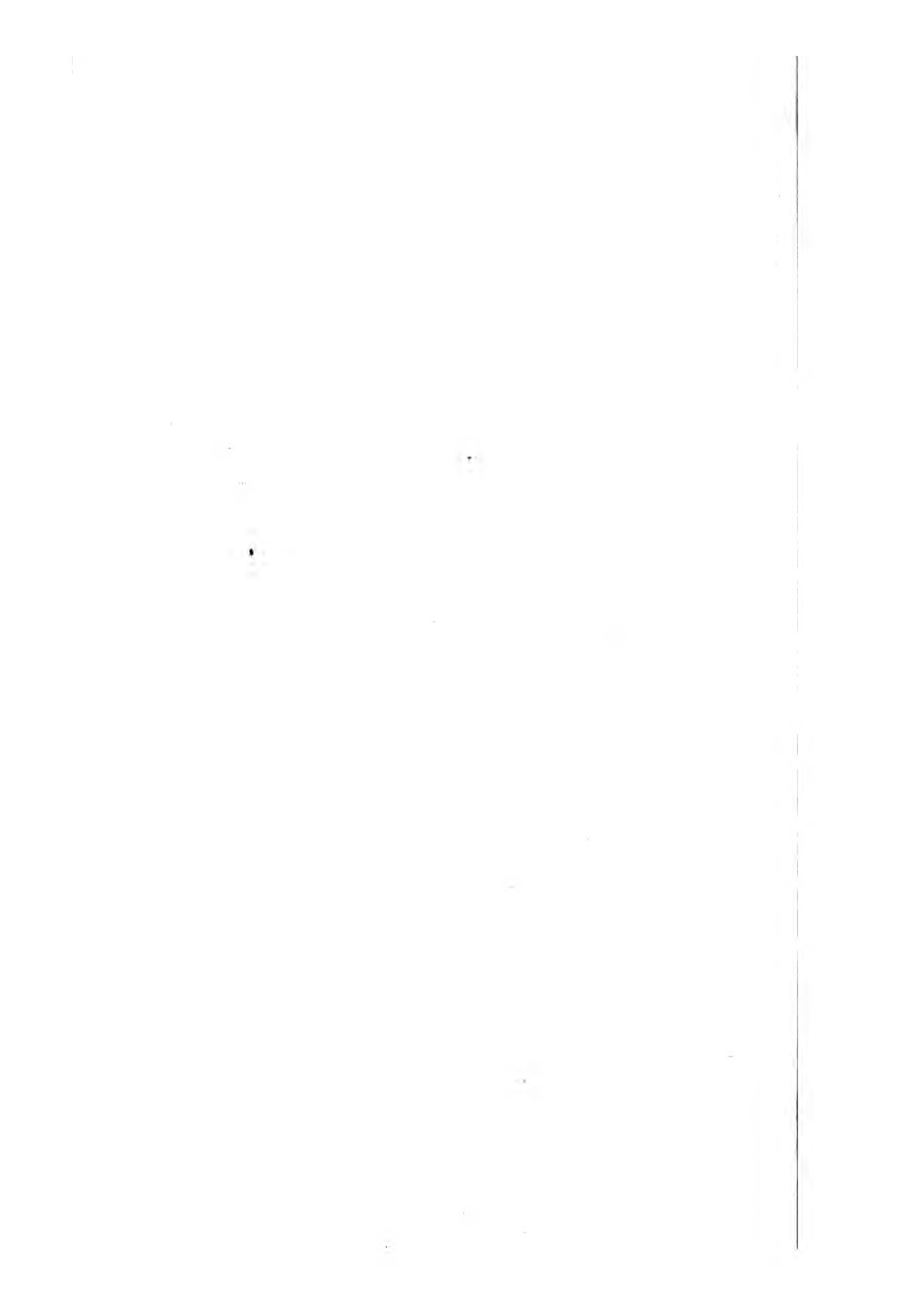
* For directions how to use these Tables, see p. 14.





ASIA





(e) Principal Mountains.

Altaï Yablonoi Thian-Shan Kuen-Lun	Hindoo-Koosh Himalaya East and West Ghauts Elburz	Mt. Sinaï Taurus Mt. Ararat Caucasus
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(f) Principal Rivers.

Obi Irtish Yeneseï Lena Amour Pei-ho Hoang-Ho Yang-tse-Kiang Choo-Kiang	Cambodia Meinam Saluen Irrawady Brahmapootra Ganges Jumna Mahanuddy Godavery	Kistnah Cauvery Taptee Nerbudda Indus Sutlej Chenab Beyas Ravee Jhilum	Tigris Euphrates Jordan Kûr Aras Amoo Syr
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(g) Principal Lakes.

Baikal Balkash Issik-Koul Aral Sea	Kuku-Nor Tengri-Nor Dead Sea Van
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(h) Principal Towns.

Tobolsk Omsk Tomsk Irkutsk Petropaulovski Pekin Nanking Shanghai Amoy Canton Lhassa Jeddo Hué Bangkok Malacca Pegu Rangoon Akyab Calcutta Patna Benares	Siberia Chinese Empire Japan Is. Further India Hindustan	Allahabad Cawnpore Agra Delhi Masulipatam Madras Goa Bombay Kurrachee Hyderabad Seringapatam Mooltan Lahore Kelat Cabool Herat Bokhara Samarcand Teheran	Hindustan Beloochistan Afghanistan Independt. Tartary Persia	Ispahan Shiraz Mecca Medina Jeddah Mocha Aden Bagdad Bussorah Mosul Jerusalem Acre Beyrout Antioch Aleppo Damascus Erzeroum Smyrna Brusa Trebizond Tiflis	Persia Arabia Turkey in Asia Trans-Caucasia
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SIBERIA, OR EASTERN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Between 41° and 78° N. lat., and 59° and 190° E. long.
Length, E. to W., 5,280 m. Breadth, N. to S., 1,860 m. Area, about 5,000,000 sq. m.

Is part of the Russian Empire (p. 22). It is divided into two great regions, which are subdivided into five governments and eight provinces, as follows:—

Divisions		Chief Towns	
WESTERN SIBERIA	<i>Governments:</i>		
	1. Tobolsk	Tobolsk, Berezov, Omsk	
	2. Tomsk	Tomsk, Kolyvane, Barnul	
	3. Russian Turkestan *		
	<i>Provinces:</i>		
	1. Semipolatinsk †		
	2. Ural †		
	3. Tourgai †		
EASTERN SIBERIA	4. Akmolinsk †		
	<i>Governments:</i>		
	4. Yeniseisk	Yeniseisk, Krasnoiarsk	
	5. Irkutsk	Irkutsk, Kiakhta	
	<i>Provinces:</i>	5. Yakutsk	Yakutsk
		6. Trans-Baikal	Tchita, Nertchinsk
		7. Amour Territory ‡	
		8. Maritime Territory, or Coast District §	Nikolaevsk, Okhotsk, Petropaulovski, Bolsheretsk

Mountains.—**Ural** Mountains divide Russia from Siberia (see p. 22).

Altai extend along the S. of Siberia, from the source of the River Irtysh, E. to Lake Baikal. Thence the range is continued under the name of the **Yablonoi** Mountains, which stretch E. to the sea of Okhotsk; and then, under the name of the **Stanovoi** Mountains, turns N. and terminates in the East Cape at Behring's Strait. **Ala-Tagh**, which branch out W. from the **Muz-Tagh** (p. 66) district.

Rivers.—**Obi**, rises in the Altai Mountains, and flows NW. into the Gulf of Obi, in the Arctic Ocean; tributary, **Irtish**. **Yenesel**, rises in the Altai Mountains, flows N. past Yeneseisk, to the Arctic Ocean; tributaries, **Angara**, **Tongouska**. **Lena**, rises N.E. of Lake Baikal, flows NE. to Yakutsk, then NW. into the

* Formed into a government in 1867. Includes the territory bordering upon the principalities of Central Asia from the Sea of Aral to Lake Issik-Koul. Its area is about 12,800 geo. sq. m.

† Part of Semipolatinsk is now included in the government of Turkestan. In 1868 the provinces of Ural, Tourgai, and Akmolinsk were formed from the territories inhabited by the Kirghiz of the Steppes and by the Cossacks of the Ural and Siberia.

‡ Extends along the Amour to the Stanovoi chain.

§ Includes Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, the district at the mouth of the Amour, and the coast-land between the Oussouri (Trib. of Amour R.) and the Sea of Japan.

Arctic Ocean. **Anadir**, flows E. into the Gulf of Anadir, near Behring's Strait. **Amour**, or **Saghallen**, rises S. of the Yablonoi Mountains, flows SE. and N. into the Gulf of Tartary, opposite the island of Saghallen. Formerly it constituted the boundary between Chinese Manchooria (p. 79) and the Russian possessions; now, with a large portion of the country S. of it, it forms part of the latter. **Sihoon**, or **Syr-deria** (ancient Jaxartes), rises in the Muz-Tagh Mountains, and flows NW. into the Sea of Aral.

Lakes.—**Aral Sea**, a great salt-water lake in the SW. of Siberia; it lies partly in Turkestan (p. 66). **Baikal**, in the SE. of Siberia, is 1,200 miles in circumference; it lies between the Government of Irkutsk and the province of Trans-Baikal. **Balkash**, or **Tenghiz**, a large lake in the E. of the Kirghiz districts. **Issik-Koul**, in the E. of Russian Turkestan.

Islands.—**Liakhov Islands**, a desert archipelago in the Arctic Ocean; the largest island is called **New Siberia**. **Aleutian Islands**, in the N. Pacific Ocean, consist of the summits of submarine volcanic mountains. **Kurile Islands** extend across the mouth of the Okhotsk Sea; part belong to Russia, part to Japan. **Saghallen**, in the sea of Okhotsk; this island was formerly shared by Japan and China—it now belongs exclusively to Russia.

Climate.—Very severe; the winter lasts for ten months of the year. The Kirghiz steppes are covered with snow in winter; in summer, however, the heat is almost insupportable.

Government.—Is conducted under two Governors-General appointed by the Emperor of Russia over East and West Siberia respectively.

Religion.—Christianity has made little progress; the bulk of the people are **Buddhists**,*—some are **Mahometans**.

Manufactures.—Iron, leather, shagreen, carpets, salt, isinglass, &c.

Exports.—Produce of mines, fish, furs, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured articles, woollen and cotton cloths, silks, tea, porcelain.

Population (in 1867).—6,068,210.

* Buddhism originated about 1,000 years before Christ. Its followers believe in a successive series of creations and destructions of the world. At different intervals, glorious and perfect spirits, called Buddhas, descend to earth, make vast changes, and reascend. Four of these spirits have, it is said, already appeared; and a fifth is to come before the next destruction of the world. His appearance is announced for the year A.D. 4457. The Sovereign Pontiff of Buddhism is the *Grand or Talé Lama* of Thibet (p. 80).

TURKESTAN, OR INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

Between 34° and 47° N. lat., and 51° and 79° E. long.

*Is in the possession of several tribes, the principal of which are the **Usbecks** and the **Turkomans**. The political divisions are many. The following are the principal States, or Khanats:—*

States, or Khanats	Principal Towns
Bokhara	Bokhara, Samarcand
Khokan	Khokan
Khiva	Khiva

Mountains.—**Bolor-Tagh**, with the **Muz-Tagh**, forms part of the E. boundary of Turkestan. **Kara-Tagh** branches out from the Bolor-Tagh towards the W., separating the rivers Syr and Amoo. **Hindoo-Koosh** (p. 72) divide Turkestan from Afghanistan. **Thian-Shan** (p. 79) divide it from the Chinese Empire.

Rivers.—**Amoo**, or **Jihoon** (ancient Oxus), rises in the little lake of Sir-i-kol, and flows N. and W. to the Sea of Aral. **Syr-deria**, or **Sihoon** (see p. 65).

Lakes.—**Aral Sea**, part of (see p. 65). There are many lakes, the waters of which are in most cases salt.

Climate.—The extremes of heat and cold are very great. Storms and whirlwinds are frequent in the plains and steppes.

Government.—There is no common Government for the whole of Turkestan. The chief kingdom is that of Bokhara, and is an absolute monarchy. The Khan of Khiva is under Russian protection.* Turkomania is an extensive desert on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, inhabited by wandering tribes.

Religion.—**Mahometan**.

Manufactures.—Cottons, silks, cutlery.

Exports.—Wool, cotton, silk, fruits, rice, &c.

Imports.—Iron, velvet, fur, brass, leather, cutlery, tea.

Population.—About 8,000,000.

* Khiva has recently been brought into notice by the success of the Russian expedition against the Khan. As a difficult military undertaking it may be compared to the English Abyssinian Expedition, while the sufferings of the troops from the vicissitudes of climate and the obstacles of the route appear to have been greater than those endured by Lord Napier's forces. In one part the march lay through burning sands; at another over sheets of ice.

TRANS-CAUCASIA, OR WESTERN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Between 38° and 45 N. lat., and 37° and 51° E. long.

Length, W. to E., 700 m. Breadth, N. to S., 180 m. Area, about 80,000 sq. m.

Is part of the Russian Empire. It comprehends the country beyond or S. of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas. It was formerly divided into provinces; it is now arranged in five governments, as follows:—*

Governments	Chief Towns
1. Tiflis	Tiflis
2. Koutais	Koutais, Akaltsik or Akiska
3. Elizabetpol †	Elizabetpol
4. Baku	Baku, Shemakha
5. Erivan	Erivan

Mountains.—**Caucasus** (p. 22). The Tauro-Caucasian system extends its branches over a large portion of the country.

Rivers.—**Kûr**, rises near Kars, in Turkey in Asia; flows first NE. to the slopes of Caucasus, then turns SE. and empties itself into the Caspian Sea; trib. **Aras**. **Aras**, tributary of but larger than the Kûr, rises near Erzeroum, flows E., then SE., then NE. into the Kûr; it forms the boundary between Trans-Caucasian Russia and Persia.

Lake.—**Erivan**, to the N. of Mt. Ararat.

Climate.—Warm in summer, but intensely cold in winter.

Governments.—The present divisions have Russian governors, the chief of whom resides at Tiflis.

Religion.—**Christian** and **Mahometan**.

Manufactures.—Cottons, silks, tobacco, arms.

Exports.—Cotton, silk, opium, rice, naphtha.

Imports.—Cloths, manufactured articles, and general merchandise.

Population (1865).—3,115,164.

* Besides these governments there are several districts.

† Formed of portions of the governments of Tiflis, Baku, and Erivan.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Between 30° and 42° N. lat., and 26° and 49° E. long.

Length, NW. to SE., 1,400 m. Breadth, NE. to S., 1,100 m. Area, 660,870 sq. m.

Divided into four great provinces, which are subdivided into Eyalets, which are again subdivided into Sandjaks and Livahs.

Anatolia or Asia Minor .	Smyrna, Brusa, Trebizond, Angora, Tarsus, Sivas, Konieh, Kutayah, Kaisarieh, Amasia, Adana, Scutari, Sinope
Armenia and Kurdistan .	Erzeroum, Kars, Diarbekir, Van
Mesopotamia or Aljezira, and Irac-Arabi	Orfa, Harran, Mosul (Nineveh), Bagdad, Hillah (Babylon), Bussorah
Syria	Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch, Jerusalem, Tripoli, Beyrout, Acre

Mountains.—**Taurus** Mountains run diagonally across Asia Minor, separating the rivers which fall into the Black Sea from those flowing into the Mediterranean and Archipelago. Spurs of this range overspread the whole country; and **Mount Ararat**, where the Ark is supposed to have rested after the Deluge, is connected with this system. **Lebanon** consists of two parallel ridges—the Western one called **Libanus**, the Eastern one called **Anti-Libanus**. They run from N. to S. through Syria. **Mount Carmel** and **Mount Hermon** are spurs of this range.

Rivers.—**Jekil Irmak** rises in and flows NW. through the Eyalet of Sivas, passes Amasia, and enters the Black Sea. **Kizil Irmak** rises on the frontiers of Sivas, flows first W. then N. to the Black Sea. **Meander**, or **Mendere**, rises in the Western branch of the Taurus Mountains, flows W. to the Archipelago. **Syhoon** rises in the Anti-Taurus Mountains, flows S. past Adana to the Mediterranean. **Jyhoon** rises to the E. of the Syhoon, flows SW. to the Gulf of Iskenderoon. **Orontes**

(**Aazi**), in Syria, rises on the E. of Anti-Libanus, flows NW. past Antioch into the Mediterranean. **Jordan** rises in a small lake in Mount Hermon, flows S. through the Sea of Galilee (L. Tabariah) into the Dead Sea. **Tigris** rises in the mountains of Armenia, near Diarbekir, flows SE. past Mosul and Bagdad; on the frontiers of Persia it joins the **Euphrates**, and the united rivers, under the name of **Shat-el-Arab**, run past Bussorah into the Persian Gulf. **Euphrates**, formed by the union of two large streams in Armenia, flows SE. past Hillah and joins the Tigris.

Lakes.—**Van**, in Armenia; **Tazia**, or **Koch-Hissar** (extremely salt), in the centre of Asia-Minor; **Dead Sea**, and **Tabariah**, or **Sea of Galilee**, in Syria.

Islands.—**Cyprus** (cap. Nicosia), **Rhodes**, **Kos**, **Patmos**, **Samos**, **Scio**, **Mitylene** (Lesbos), **Tenedos**, **Scarpanto**, **Nicaria**, and **Marmara**.

Climate.—Few countries offer so great a variety of climate; this may be seen from the scorching heat of the deserts, the mild temperature of the plains, and the intense cold of the more elevated parts of the mountainous interior.

Government.—Under the Sultan (see Turkey in Europe, p. 47).

Religion.—**Mahometan** and **Christian**.

Manufactures.—Silks, cottons, carpets, soap, cutlery, leather, wine, oil, &c.

Exports.—Silk, cotton, leather, tobacco, opium, dried fruits, wine, &c.

Imports.—Colonial produce, hardwares, watches, &c.

Population.—About 16,500,000.

ARABIA.

Between 12° and 36° N. lat., and 32° and 60° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,300 m. Breadth, E. to W., 1,250 m. Area, 834,500 sq. m.

*Was divided by the ancients into **Arabia Petræa**, **Arabia Deserta**, and **Arabia Felix**. The present divisions are the following:—*

Divisions	Chief Towns
El-toor Sinai	Akaba
El-Hedjaz or Turkish Arabia	Mecca, and its port Jeddah, Medina
El-Nedjed	Derayah, Manfoulah
El-Yemen	Sana, Mocha, Aden (belongs to England)
El-Hadramaut	Makallah
El-Oman	Rostak, Muscat, Oman
El-Ahsa or Lahsa	El-Katif

Mountains.—**Shehr**, or **Seir**, is the continuation of **Libanus** (p. 68). **Mts. Sinai** and **Horeb** are peaks of this range, which, under various names, skirts the E. shore of the Red Sea from N. to S.; it then turns E. and follows the line of coast to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. **Djebel-drad**, or **Tmarich**, stretches across Arabia, from Mecca on the W. to the Persian G. on the E.: very little is known of this range.

Rivers.—Few in number and inconsiderable in size: the largest is the **Aftan**, which rises in the centre of Arabia, and flows E. past El-Katif to the Persian G.

Lakes.—It is very doubtful whether there are any lakes in Arabia. It is, however, stated by Malte-Brun and other geographers that some lakes do exist in the centre of the country.

Islands.—**Perim**, at the entrance of the Red Sea, belongs to England; **Camaran**, in the Red Sea; **Kooria Moorla Is.**, on the S. coast, in the Arabian Sea; **Bahreïn**, the centre of the pearl fishery, in the Persian G.; and **Massera**, in the Indian Ocean.

Climate.—Excessively dry: the heat is great in the plains and sandy deserts; in the mountainous regions, in the W. and central parts, the heat is less oppressive. In Oman there is a series of well-cultivated oases, watered by subterranean canals.

Government.—Arabia is divided between Turkey, the Iman of Yemen, the Iman of Oman or Muscat, and certain independent tribes, ruled by petty chieftains called Sheikhs. The two Imans govern absolutely. The Iman of Muscat has some possessions on the S. coast of Persia and on the E. coast of Africa.

Religion.—**Mahometan.**

Manufactures.—Sugar, leather, &c.

Exports.—Coffee, pearls, dates, horses, camels, gums, myrrh, spices, &c.

Imports.—Arms, steel, iron, lead, cloth, and other European articles.

Population.—Variously estimated at from 7 to 12 millions.

PERSIA, OR IRAN.

Between 25° and 40° N. lat., and 44° and 62° E. long.

Length, NW. to SE., 1,250 m. Breadth, NE. to SW., 870 m. Area, 648,000 sq. m.

Divided into 10 Provinces.

Provinces	Chief Towns
Irak-Adjemi	Teheran, Ispahan
Tabaristan	Damavend
Mazanderan	Balfroosh, Saree
Ghilan	Resht
Azerbaïdjan	Tabriz
Kûrdistan (part of)	Kirmanschah
Khouzistan	Shuster, Dizfool
Farsistan or Fars	Shiraz, Yezd, Bushire, Lar
Kerman	Kerman
Khorassan	Mesched, Cheheristan

Mountains.—**Elburz**, in the N. of Persia, connected with **M. Ararat** (p. 68) on the W., and with the **Hindoo-Koosh Mts.** (p. 72) on the E.; **Elvund**, in the S. of Persia, stretch from W. to E. under various names, and throw out several branches over the country.

Rivers.—**Aras** (p. 67). **Kizil-Ozan**, or **Suffeid**, rises in Azerbaïdjan, flows NE. into the Caspian Sea, near Resht. **Kerah**, rises in the Elvund M., flows SW. into the **Shat-el-Arab** (p. 69). **Karoon**, rises in Irak-Adjemi, flows S. to the Persian Gulf. **Bendemyr**, flows into Lake Baktehghan. **Attruck**, in the N. of Persia, rises in Khorassan, flows W. to the Caspian not far from Astrabad.

Lakes.—**Baktehghan**, in Farsistan; **Urumia**, in Azerbaïdjan.

Islands.—**Kharak**, in the Persian Gulf opposite Bushire; **Kishme** and **Ormuz**, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Climate.—Very hot, dry, and barren in the South and centre; warm, damp, and fertile in the N.

Government.—A military despotism; the country and the people are at the disposal of the Shah or King. The Crown is hereditary. The Executive is in the hands of a Ministry.

Religion.—Chiefly **Mahometan**. The bulk of the Dissenters are Nestorians, Armenians, and Jews.

Manufactures.—Silks, cottons, carpets, swords, perfumery, shawls.

Exports.—Pearls, silk, cotton, carpets, horses, camels, tobacco, opium, turquoises, goat-skins, &c.

Imports.—Indigo, coffee, sugar, furs, tea, porcelain, and all kinds of European merchandise.

Population (1868).—Estimated at 4,400,000.

Army.—105,500. On active service, 30,000.

AFGHANISTAN, OR CABOOL.

Between 28° and 37° N. lat., and 59° and 72° E. long.
Length, E. to W., 630 m. Breadth, N. to S., 450 m. Area, 220,000 sq. m.

Is divided as follows:—

Kingdoms	Chief Towns
Cabool	Cabool, Jelalabad, Candahar, Ghizni
Seistan	Dooshak
Herat	Herat

Mountains.—**Hindoo-Koosh** form the N. boundary of the country; they join the **Elburz** range (p. 71) on the W., and the **Himalaya** (p. 75) on the E. **Solymaun** divide Afghanistan from the Punjaub (p. 75); they run N. and S. **Suffeid Koh** lie W. of, and run parallel with, the **Solymaun**.

Rivers.—**Helmund**, rises in the Hindoo-Koosh Mts., flows S.W. and W. into Lake Seistan; it has many affluents. **Furra-rud**, rises in Herat, flows S. to Lake Seistan. **Cabool**, a tributary of the Indus.

Lake.—**Seistan, Hamoon, or Zurrah**, in Seistan.

Climate.—The heat in the eastern valleys is intense; towards the W. of the country the climate is rather more temperate; and in the northern, or mountainous parts, mild in summer, and very cold in winter.

Government.—Cabool is ruled by a Shah or King, whose power is limited.

Religion.—**Mahometan.**

Manufactures.—Silks, wools, arms, shawls.

Exports.—Iron, copper, arms, sugar, saffron, assafoetida, cats, &c.

Imports.—Tea, coffee, and European manufactures generally.

Population.—About 5,000,000.

BELOOCHISTAN.

Between 25° and 31° N. lat., and 57° and 70° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,900 m. Breadth, E. to W., 1,800 m. Area, 160,000 sq. m.

Divided into 7 Provinces.

Provinces	Chief Towns
Kelat	Kelat
Sarawan	Kota
Cutch-Gundava	Gundava, Dadur
Jhalawan	
Lus	Bela
Mekran	Kedje
Kouhistan	Poorah, Sourhound

Mountains.—**Lukki** and **Hala** separate Beloochistan from Scinde; they run N. and S. **Bachkord** and **Bagous**, in the W. of the country. Numerous mountain ranges traverse the greater part of Beloochistan.

Rivers.—**Dustee**, rises in Mekran, flows S. into the G. of Oman. There are many other rivers, little known and unimportant.

Lakes.—None.

Islands.—None.

Climate.—Along the sea-coast the heat is great, but in the interior the climate is temperate and healthy.

Government.—The Khan of Kelat, himself under British supremacy, is the nominal sovereign of the whole country, but the chiefs of the different tribes inhabiting Beloochistan scarcely acknowledge his authority.

Religion.—**Mahometan.**

Manufactures.—Cottons, indigo, &c.

Exports.—Rice, dates, fruits, almonds, cotton, and indigo.

Imports.—Steel, iron, sugar, and some European manufactures.

Population.—About 500,000.

Army.—The army of the Khan of Kelat numbers 4,000 men.

HINDOSTAN, OR INDIA.

Between 5° and 30° N. lat., and 66° and 93° E. lon.

Length, N. to S., 1,900 miles. Breadth E. to W., 1,800 miles. Area, 1,557,000 sq. m.

Is politically divided into (1) **Three Presidencies** under direct British rule; (2) **Dependent, or Protected States**; and (3) **Independent States**.* The States forming these divisions may be arranged as follows; but the boundaries are not always exactly defined.

States.		Chief Towns.
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	a. Lower Provinces	
	1. Assam	Ghergong
	2. Bengal Proper	Calcutta, Moorshedabad
	3. Bahar	Patna
	4. Orissa	Cuttack
	b. North Western Provinces	
	5. Benares	Benares
	6. Allahabad	Allahabad, Cawnpore
	7. Oude	Lucknow
	8. Agra	Agra
	9. Delhi	Delhi
	10. Meerut	Meerut
	11. Kumaon	Almora
	12. Rohilcund	Bareilly
	13. Simla	Simla
14. Punjaub	Lahore, Amritsir, Mooltan	
c. Central Provinces		
15. Nagpore	Nagpore	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	1. Circars	Masulipatam
	2. Carnatic	Madras, Arcot, Tanjore, Tuticorin
	3. Canara	Mangalore
	4. Malabar	Calicut
	5. Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Ootacamund
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	1. Scinde	Hyderabad (1), Kurrachee
	2. Island of Bombay	Bombay
	3. Concan	
	4. Khandeish	Borehampore
	5. Aurungabad	Poonah
	6. Beejapore	Beejapore
DEPENDENT OR PROTECTED STATES	1. Sikkim	Sikkim
	2. Cashmere	Cashmere, or Serinugger
	3. Bhawulpore	Bhawulpore
	4. Rajpootana	Oodypore, Adjmere
	5. Gujerat or Guicowar	Ahmedabad
	6. Scindia, or Gwalior	Gwalior, Oojein
	7. Bundelcund	Jhansi
	8. Cutch	Bhooj
	9. Nizam's Dominions	Hyderabad(2), Beeder, Aurungabad
	10. Mysore	Mysore, Seringapatam
	11. Cochin	Cochin
	12. Travancore	Trivandrum
INDEPEN- DENT STATES	1. Nepaul	Katmandoo
	2. Bhotan	Tassisudon

* Besides these there are the possessions of Foreign Powers. France has Chandernagore, Karical, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanaon (see p. 38); Portugal has Damaun, Diu, and Goa Island (see p. 43).

Mountains.—**Himalaya** range, the loftiest in the world is a continuation of the **Hindoo-Koosh** (p. 66), runs E. and W., forming the N. boundary of India. The mean elevation of this range is estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000 feet, its length at 1,600 miles. **Vindhya** stretch E. and W. across the central part of India. **Western Ghauts**, run S. near the sea-coast, from the Taptee R. to the valley of Coimbatore, where they terminate in the **Neilgherry Hills**. **Neilgherry Hills**, run E. and W. and form the connecting link between the **Eastern and Western Ghauts**. **Eastern Ghauts** run N. from the **Neilgherries** through the Carnatic.

Rivers.—**Indus**, rises N. of the Himalaya M., flows SW. through the Punjaub and Scinde, into the Arabian Sea. Tributary, **Chenab**, which receives the waters of the **Jhilum**, the **Ravee**, the **Beyas**, and the **Sutlej**. These *five rivers* give the country through which they flow the name of *Punjab*.* **Nerbudda**, south of the Vindhya M., rises in the centre of India, flows W. into the G. of Cambay (Indian Ocean). **Taptee**, rises NW. of Nagpore, flows W. to the Indian Ocean. **Cauvery**, rises in the Western Ghauts, flows SE. past Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and enters the Bay of Bengal by several mouths. **Kistnah**, rises in the Western Ghauts, flows SE. into the Bay of Bengal, near Masulipatam. **Godavery**, rises in the Western Ghauts, flows SE. into the Bay of Bengal. **Mahanuddy**, rises in Berar, flows E. past Cuttack into the Bay of Bengal. **Ganges**, rises in the Himalaya M., flows SE. past Allahabad, Benares, Patna, and Calcutta, to the Bay of Bengal. About 200 miles from the sea it divides into several branches, and forms a great delta; and on the S. branch, called the **Hoogly**, is Calcutta. Tributaries: **Jumna** and its affluents, **Gogra**, and many large rivers. **Brahmapootra**, rises N. of the Himalaya, in Thibet, flows first E., then W., then S., to the Bay of Bengal, close to the mouths of the **Ganges**.

Lakes.—**Runn of Cutch**, a kind of morass. **Chilka L.**, in Orissa. **Pulicat L.**, north of Madras.

* Punjaub or Punjab signifies 'five rivers.'

Islands.—**Ceylon**, a large and productive island, S. of India. Chief towns: Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee. **Bombay, Salsette, and Goa**, on the W. Coast. **Laccadive and Maldive Is.** are merely coral reefs in the Indian Ocean. **Andaman and Nicobar Is.**, in the Bay of Bengal.

Climate.—The climate is varied, and greatly influenced by the *monsoons*, or periodic winds. There are two seasons—the wet and the dry. In the South and Middle regions the heat is excessive.

Government.—The Government of India is managed at home by a Secretary of State and Council. The Executive in India is entrusted to a Viceroy, or Governor-General, assisted by a Council. The subject States are governed by native princes under British control; the independent States are governed absolutely by their own princes. *Ceylon* is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative and Executive Council.

Religion.—**Brahminism** * is the predominant religion. Christianity has made but little progress.

Manufactures.—Silks, cottons, sugar, indigo, shawls, carpets, carved ivory, tobacco, muslins, &c.

Exports.—Indigo, wool, opium, muslins, sugar, precious stones, ivory, rice, fruits, nitre, coffee, cochineal, spices, timber, hides, dyes, &c.

Imports.—Cloth, velvet, iron, firearms, wine, fruits, tea, and many articles of European manufacture. Total value of imports of British India, by sea, in 1871, £38,858,728. Total value of exports of British India, by sea, in 1871, £57,818,022.

Population (1871, including Native States).—206,600,937. Population of Ceylon in 1871, 2,405,287.

Army.—The total number of troops employed in British India in 1871 was 191,047. Of these the Europeans numbered 61,258; the natives 129,789.

Railways.—The total length of line open for traffic in 1857 was 274 miles; in 1871 it had increased to 4,778.

* Brahminism appears to have originated about 3,100 years before Christ: it recognises a Supreme Being called Para-Brahma, who delegates his authority to three principal divinities—viz., Brahma, the *Creator*; Vishnu, the *Preserver*; and Siva, the *Destroyer*. Besides these, there are more than three million minor deities. The sacred books of the Hindoos are called the *Vedas*.

FURTHER INDIA, OR THE SOUTH-EASTERN PENINSULA.*

Between 2° and 27° N. lat., and 91° and 110° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,800 m. Breadth, E. to W., 950 m. Area, about 760,000 sq. m.

This region comprises the following States:—

States		Chief Towns
Birmah		Mandalik, Ava, Amarapoora
Anam (comprising Cochin-China, Laos, and Tonquin)		Hué, Saigong, Cachao or Ke-cho, Lanchang
Cambodia		Udong
Siam		Bangkok, Ayuthia or Siam
Malaya †		Pahang, Tringoram
British Provinces	Aracan	Akyab, Aracan
	Pegu	Pegu, Rangoon, Bassein
	Tenasserim and Martaban	Moulmein, Amherst, Tenasserim
	Penang I.	Georgetown
	Wellesley Province	Straits Settlements ‡
	Malacca	
	Singapore I.	Malacca Singapore

Mountains.—There is a great uncertainty about the mountains of Further India. Four great ranges traverse the country from N. to S. Commencing at the W. extremity of the country, the first range separates Birmah from India; the second separates Siam from Pegu, and runs through Malaya; the third separates Siam from Anam; the fourth traverses the Empire of Anam.

Rivers.—**Irrawady**, rises in Thibet, flows S. through the Birman Empire and Pegu, and enters the G. of Martaban by several mouths. **Thaleain**, or **Saluen**, rises in Thibet, flows S., separating Birmah from Siam, into the G. of Martaban. **Meinam**, rises N. of the kingdom of Siam, flows S. through that country, into the G. of Siam. **Maykiang** or **Cambodia**,

* Called also Indo-China.

† Connected with the mainland by the Isthmus of Kraw.

‡ Malacca finally became a British Possession in 1824; Penang was ceded in 1786, and Province Wellesley added to it in 1800; Singapore was taken possession of by Sir S. Raffles in 1819.

rises in Thibet, flows S. through Laos and Cambodia, into the Chinese Sea.

Lakes.—The **Tale-Sap** or **Bien-ho**, to the NW. of Saigong, is the most important.

Islands.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' I.**, **Singapore**, **Tantalem**, **Junk-ceylon**. The two last-named islands are dependencies of Siam.

Climate.—The heat around the coasts is very great; but the lofty mountain ranges make it cooler in the interior.

Government.—Most of the States of Further India are under entirely despotic governments. In Birmah, Siam, and Anam, every man above 20 years of age, except priests and public functionaries, is obliged to devote to his sovereign not less than every third year of his life. The Straits Settlements (*Penang, Wellesley Province, Singapore and Malacca*), are administered by a Governor assisted by a Legislative and Executive Council.

Religion.—**Buddhist** and **Mahometan**. The higher classes in Cochin-China are followers of Confucius.*

Manufactures.—Sugar, indigo, lackered-ware, cotton, iron.

Exports.—Cinnamon, rice, silk, fruits, iron, ivory, teakwood, precious stones.

Imports.—Cottons, silks, opium, tea, porcelain, paper, and many European and Chinese manufactures.

Population.—From 25 to 40 millions. Population of the Straits Settlements, 1871, 308,097. Of these but 1,730 are Europeans, the bulk of the inhabitants being Malays and Chinese.

* Confucius was born about 550 years before Christ: he was a learned astronomer and the founder of a system of religion which is generally professed by the literary class in China, Anam, and Japan. The religion, as originally taught by Confucius, admitted the existence of an Almighty God, but it has by degrees degenerated into what may be called a philosophic pantheism. The Emperor of China is at the head of the religion.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Between 17° and 55° N. lat., and 70° and 141° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 3,300 m. Breadth, E. to W., 1,860 m. Area, 5,000,000 sq. m.

The Chinese Empire includes China Proper, the countries of Mongolia and Manchooria, and the Tributary States of Corea and Thibet.

Countries.	Chief Towns.
China Proper } . . .	{ Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Amoy, Ning-po, Foo-choo-foo, Macao
Mongolia	Urga, Ili, Yarkand, Cashgar
Manchooria*	Mougden, Saghalien-Oula
Corea } Tributary States {	King-ki-tao
Thibet }	Lhassa, Ladakh

Mountains.—**Altai** and **Yablonoi** (see Siberia, p. 64). **Thian-shan**, a continuation of the **Muz-Tagh** (p. 66), runs from the W. extremity of the Chinese Empire, crosses the Desert of Gobi, joins the **In-shan** range, and stretches near to Peking on the E. **Kuen-lun** extends from N. of the **Hindoo-Koosh** (p. 72), through Thibet and China Proper. **Himalaya** (see India, p. 75). **Khin-gan** runs N. and S., uniting the **Yablonoi** and **In-shan** ranges.

Rivers.—**Amour**, or **Saghalien** (see Siberia, p. 64), **Pei-ho** runs E. past Peking into the G. of Pe-che-lee. **Hoang-ho**, or **Yellow R.**, rises in Thibet, flows with a very tortuous course through Mongolia and China Proper to the Yellow Sea. **Yang-tse-kiang**, or **Blue R.**, rises in Thibet, flows S. and NE. through China Proper to the North Pacific Ocean. **Choo-**, or **Si-kiang**, in the S. of China Proper, flows E. past Canton and Macao (a Portuguese settlement) to the G. of Canton.

* Large portions of N. Manchooria are now under the dominion of Russia (p. 65).

Lakes.—**Tong-ting-hou**, a large lake in the centre of China Proper; **Poyang-hou**, farther east; **Palteh**, and **Tengri-Nor**, in Thibet; and **Kuku-nor**, to the S. of the Desert of Gobi.

Islands.—**Hainan**, in the China Sea; large and sterile. **Macao**, in the G. of Canton. **Hong Kong**, in the G. of Canton, belongs to England; chief town, Victoria. **Formosa**, a fertile island in the N. Pacific Ocean; chief town, Tai-wan. **Loo-choo Is.** lie to the NE. of Formosa; chief town, Napakiang. **Chusan I.**, situate some distance to the S. of the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang R.

Climate.—The climate of China Proper is temperate in the N., and hot in the S.; but at opposite seasons of the year the extremes of heat and cold are great. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence throughout the empire.

Government.—**An absolute monarchy**: the Emperor *T'oung-chi*, styles himself the Son of Heaven. He is assisted by a State Council of six, and by various Colleges of Government, corresponding to the Ministerial Departments of European Powers. The Tributary States of Corea and Thibet are governed, the former by an hereditary king, the latter by the Grand or Talé Lama, who is believed to be an incarnation of the Deity.

Religion.—**Buddhism**, with numerous modifications, is the religion of the people. The Emperor and the upper classes follow the system of Confucius. Other sects are tolerated.

Manufactures.—Silks, cottons, woollens, porcelains, paper, glass, carved ivory, tobacco, indigo, sugar, iron, brocades, &c.

Exports.—Tea, cloth, porcelain, rhubarb, silk, ginger, shawls, mother-of-pearl, paintings, carved works.

Imports.—Woollen stuffs, furs, mats, mirrors, wine, opium, and many other articles.

Population.—446,500,000.

Army.—According to recent authorities, the army is composed of 678 companies of Manchoos, of 211 companies of Mongols, of 10,600 Chinese, all mounted, and of 500,000 indigenous infantry. There is besides an irregular militia.

JAPAN.

Between 30° and 46° N. lat., and 128° and 147° E. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,500 m. Greatest breadth, E. to W., 200 m. Area, 156,604 sq. m.

The Empire of Japan consists of a group of large and small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, to the E. of China. These islands, with their dependencies, are 3,850 in number; the principal are as follows:—

Islands	Chief Towns
Kiusiu	Nagasaki, Saga
Sikokf	Awa, Tosa
Nippon	Miako, Jeddo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Simoda, Yokohama
Yesso or Matsmaï	Matsmaï, Hakodadi

Mountains.—Lofty mountain systems spread over most of the islands. In Nippon are the ranges of **Tasagura**, **Mottojama**, and **Oraxi**. **M. Fusi-jama**, whose summit is covered with perpetual snow, is also in Nippon, near the town of Jeddo. Volcanoes are very numerous.

Rivers.—There are many rapid streams in the islands; but they have very short courses, and are rather torrents than rivers.

Lakes.—**Oïtz**, near the town of Miako, in Nippon. There are many other lakes of various sizes.

Islands.—**Kurile Islands** (see Siberia, p. 65). The southern islands of this group as far as Iterup belong to Japan; the remainder belong to Russia.

Climate.—Healthy. In the northern part of the empire it is intensely cold. In the southern half it is sufficiently warm to allow of the growth of rice, Storms and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence.

Government.—An **absolute monarchy**. The Emperor or *Mikado* is assisted in the executive by a Ministry, a Senate, and a Council of State. This form of government has only been in force since 1869, when the entire power was acquired by the Mikado. Previous to that date it was shared with the Daimios, feudal princes possessing considerable rights, but who have been now reduced to subjection by the existing ruler.

Religion.—The principal sects are those of **Sinto** and **Budso**; the latter is similar to that of **Buddha**, the former somewhat resembles the mythology of ancient Greece.

Manufactures.—Porcelain, japanned ware, sword-blades, sugar, silks, cottons, copper, indigo, glass, fans, painted paper, iron, steel, &c.

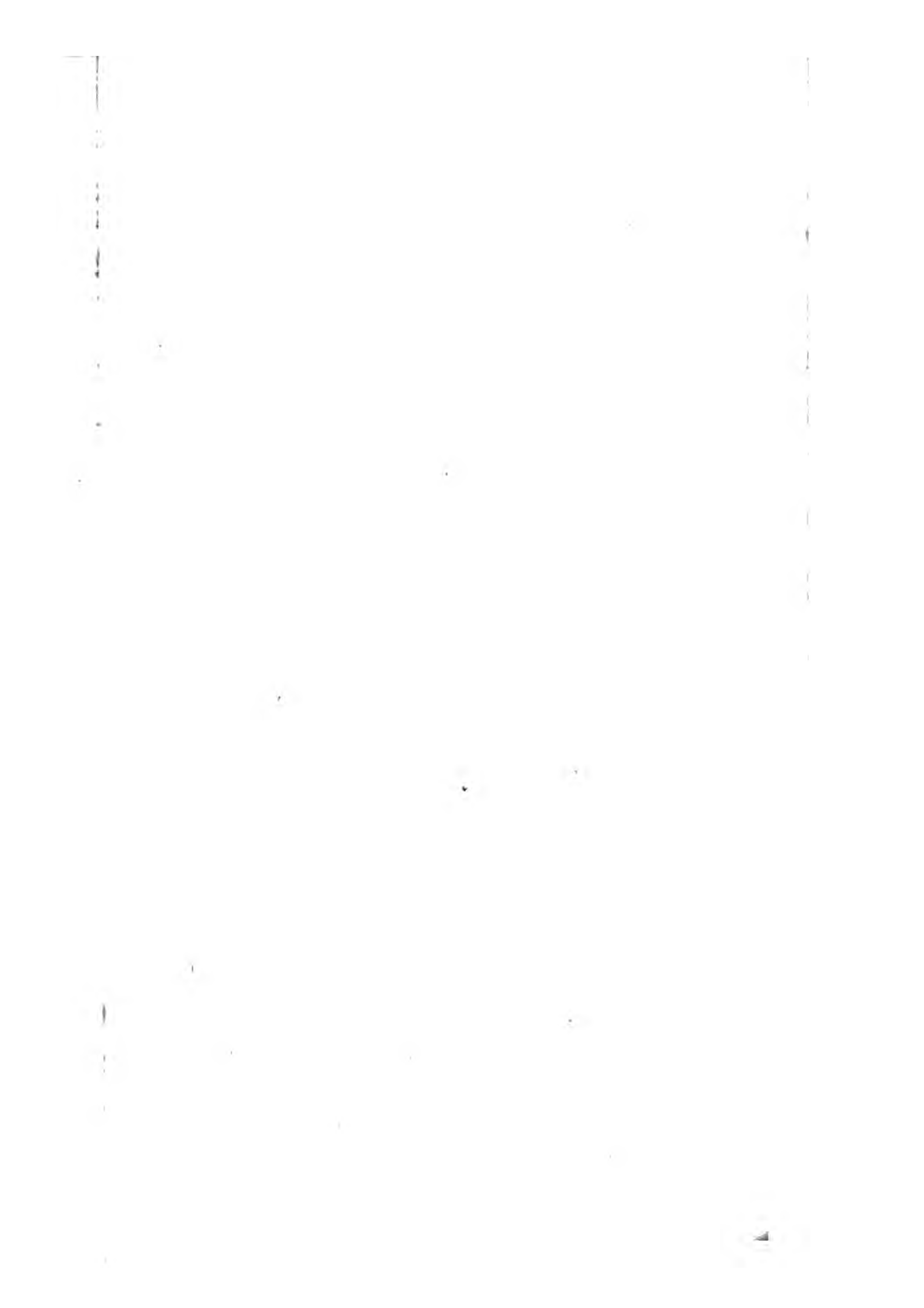
Exports.—Tea, tobacco, copper, camphor, japanned ware, silks, porcelain, &c. The export trade of Japan is carried on chiefly with this country and the United States.

Imports.—Raw silk, woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, spices, tin, iron, sugar, &c.

Population (1870).—32,866,161.

Army.—‘The Japanese army is composed of 6 regiments of foot-guards, 19 line-regiments, 4 batteries, and 2 squadrons of lancers. Each regiment consists of 30 officers, 60 subalterns, and 674 men.’—*Almanach de Gotha*, 1873. Large forces were formerly maintained by the feudal princes.

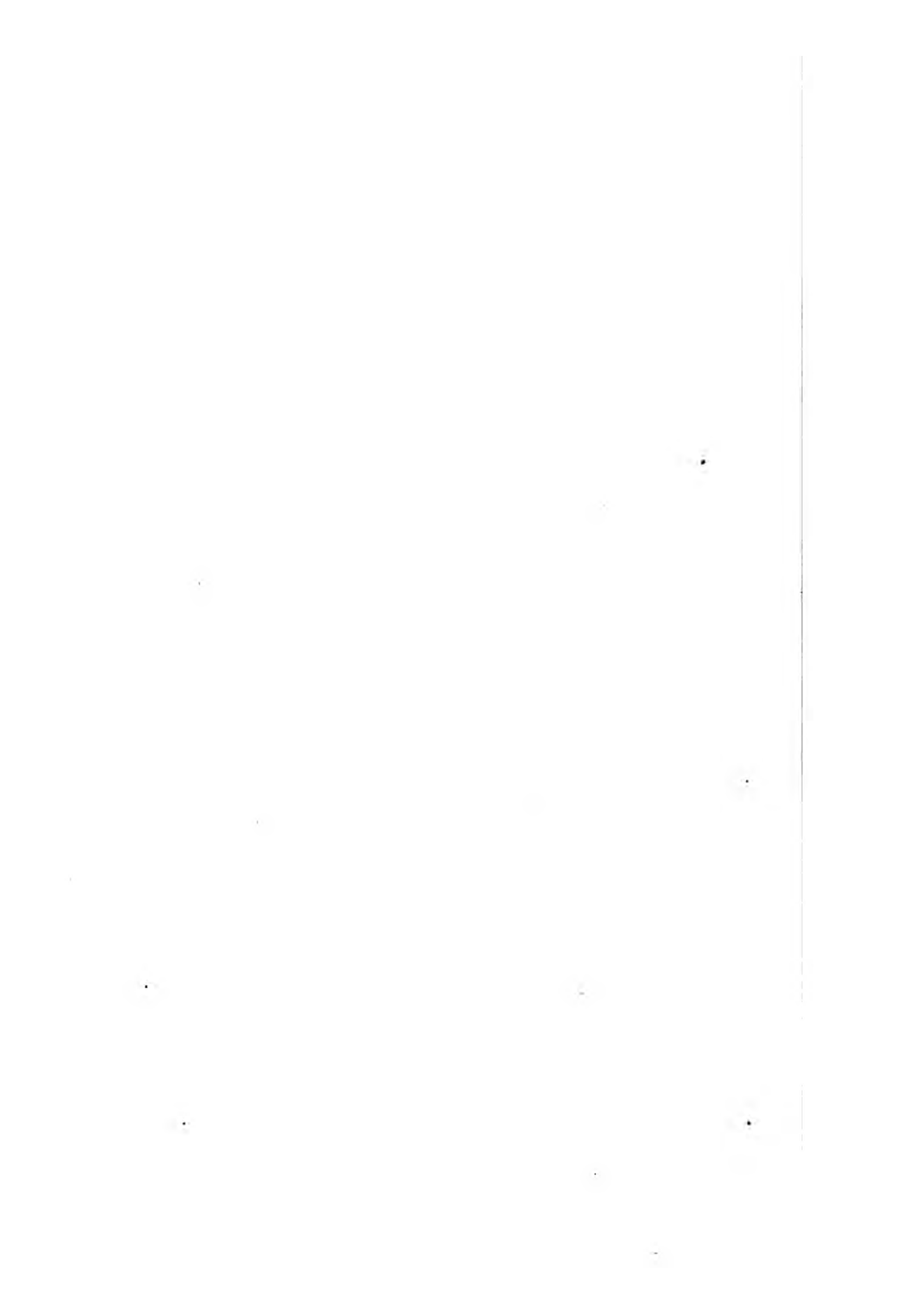
Navy.—19 vessels of different classes.







Sturridge & Co., Ltd., 36, Old Jerry E.C.



AFRICA.

(a) Principal Political Divisions.*

Morocco Algeria Tunis Tripoli Egypt Nubia	Darfür Kordofan Abyssinia Zanguebar Mozambique Sofala	Victoria Cape Colony & Natal Benguela Angola Congo Loango	Upper Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone Senegambia Soudan Sahara
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(b) Principal Capes.

C. Spartel C. Bon C. Guardafui C. Delgado C. Corrientes	C. of Good Hope C. Negro C. Lopez C. Formosa C. Palmas	C. Roxo C. Verde C. Blanco C. Bojador C. Nun
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(c) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.

Strait of Gibraltar Mediterranean Sea G. of Cabes G. of Sidra Red Sea G. of Suez	Annesley Bay Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb Indian Ocean Mozambique Channel Delagoa Bay Algoa Bay	South Atlantic Ocean Table Bay North Atlantic Ocean G. of Guinea Bight of Biafra Bight of Benin
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(d) Principal Islands.

Socotra Zanzibar Seychelles Is. Amirante Is. Comoro Is. Madagascar	Bourbon Mauritius or I. of France Rodriguez St. Helena Ascension Annobon	St. Thomas Prince's Island Fernando Po Cape Verde Is. Canary Is. Madeira I.
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* For directions how to use these Tables, see p. 14.

(e) Principal Mountains.

Atlas Mountains of Abyssinia Mountains of the Moon	Lupata Kong Peak of Teneriffe (Canary Is.)
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(f) Principal Rivers.

Nile Zambezi Orange or Gariep Zaire or Congo	Niger, Quorra, or Joliba Gambia Senegal Rio Grande
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(g) Principal Lakes.

Tchad Dembea Victoria N'yanza Albert N'yanza	Tanganyika Nyassa Shirwa Ngami
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(h) Principal Towns.

Town	Country	Town	Country	Town	Country
Morocco	Morocco	Khartoom (Nubia)		FreeTown (Sierra Leone)	
Fez		Gondar (Abyssinia)		Fort St. Louis (Senegambia)	
Mogadore		Mozambique (Mozambique)		Timbuctoo (Soudan)	
Ceuta		D'Urban	Natal	TOWNS IN ISLANDS	
Tangier		Pietermaritzburg		Tananarivo (Madagascar I.)	
Algiers	Algeria	Cape Town	Cape Colony	St. Pierre (Bourbon I.)	
Oran		Graham's Town		Port St. Louis (Mauritius I.)	
Constantine	(Tunis)	San Felipe de Benguela (Benguela)		James Town (St. Helena I.)	
Tripoli	Tripoli	S. Paul de Loanda (Angola)		Santiago (C. Verde Is.)	
Bengazi		St. Salvador (Congo)		Palma (Canary Is.)	
Gadames	Egypt	Loango (Loango)		Funchal (Madeira I.)	
Cairo		Cape Coast Castle (Upper Guinea)			
Alexandria		Monrovia (Liberia)			
Suez					
Rosetta					
Damietta					

AFRICA.

Between 38° N. and 35° S. lat., and 52° E. and 18° W. long.
 Length, N. to S., 5,000 m. Breadth, E. to W., 4,600 m. Area, about
 12,000,000 sq. m.

This continent is connected with that of Asia by the Isthmus of Suez.
 In the northern portion lies the extensive desert of the Sahara.
 (See note p. 87). The following table gives the principal countries
 and chief towns.*

Countries		Chief Towns	
1. Morocco	. . . . .	Morocco, Mequinez, Tetuan, Fez, Tangier, Mogadore, Ceuta Algiers, Constantine, Philippeville. Oran
2. Algeria †	} Barbary States .		
3. Tunis			Tunis, Kairwan, Susa, Bizerta, Cabes
4. Tripoli			Tripoli, Bengazi, Gadames, Mesurata
5. Egypt †			Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Cosseir, Rosetta, Damietta
6. Nubia	. . . . .	Khartoom, Souakin
7. Abyssinia †	. . . . .	Adoua, Gondar, Ankobar
8. Eastern Coast States (Soumali or Adel, Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozam- bique, and Sofala)	. . . . .	Berbera, Melinda, Magadoxo, Mo- zambique, Sena, Sofala, Port Natal, Quillimane
9. Cape Colony and Natal †		
10. Lower Guinea (Benguela, Angola, Congo, and Loango)	. . . . .	St. Felipe de Benguela, St. Paul de Loanda, St. Salvador, Loango
11. Guinea (Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, and Grain Coast)		
12. Senegambia, including the British Settlement of Sierra Leone	. . . . .	Free Town, Fort St. Louis
13. Soudan or Nigritia	. . . . .	Digoa, Angornou, Saccatoo, Tim- buctoo, Segou, Jenneh
14. Sahara or Great Desert		
15. Interior States	. . . . .	Mourzouk, in the Oasis of Fezzan

Mountains.—**Atlas**, an extensive range in the NW. of Africa; it runs NE. through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis. **Ms. of Abyssinia**, a lofty range, supposed to be connected at its S. extremity with the **Ms. of the Moon**. **Djebel-Koumri**, or **Ms. of the Moon**; nothing certain is known about this range—indeed, their very existence has been doubted. **Lupata**, extends under different names from the neighbourhood of Melinda in the N. to the Cape of Good Hope in the S. **Kong**, separates the low country of Guinea from the basin of the

* A canal across this Isthmus was commenced in 1859, and opened in November 1869. Vessels passed through in 1871, 761, of 761,875 tons.

† Algeria, Egypt, Abyssinia, Cape Colony, and Natal are described separately on pages 88, 89, 90, and 92 respectively.

Niger R., extends E. and W., and is but very little known. The **Peak of Teneriffe** is a lofty summit in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands.

Rivers.—**Nile** (see Egypt, p. 89). **Zambesi**, rises in the interior of S. Africa, flows SE. to the Mozambique Channel in the Indian Ocean, at the town of Quillimane. In its upper course it is called **Leeambye**. **Orange**, or **Gariep**, waters the S. part of Africa, flows W. into the South Atlantic Ocean, N. of Cape Colony. **Coanza**, and **Zaire**, or **Congo**, rise in the interior of S. Africa, and flow NW. into the South Atlantic Ocean. **Niger**, **Quorra**, or **Joliba**, rises in the Kong Ms., runs NE. and S. through Soudan and Guinea, and enters the G. of Guinea by many mouths. Trib., **Chadda**. **Gambia**, **Senegal**, and **Rio Grande** rise near the Kong Ms., and flow W. into the North Atlantic Ocean.

Lakes.—**Tchad**, in Soudan, a large lake, containing islands of considerable size. **Dembea**, in Abyssinia; traversed by the **Bahr-el-Azrek**, or **Blue Nile** (p. 89). **Victoria** and **Albert N'yanza**, are vast lakes in Equatorial Africa; the former was discovered by Captain Speke in 1858, the latter by Sir S. Baker in 1864. The **Bahr-el-Abiad**, or **White Nile** (p. 89) has been traced to these lakes. **Tanganyika**, lies S. of the N'yanza lakes and the equator. **Nyassa**, or **Maravi L.**, is situated SE. of Tanganyika L. Its limits are uncertain; it was partially explored by Dr. Livingstone. **Shirwa**, lies to the S. of Nyassa L. **Ngami**, in South Africa, is situated many miles to the S of the Shirwa L.

Islands.—*On the East Coast:* **Socotra**, E. of Cape Guardafui. **Amirante** and **Seychelles Is.**, NE. of Madagascar. **Zanzibar**, on the E. coast of Africa, NW. of Madagascar. **Comoro Is.**, in the Mozambique Channel. **Madagascar**, the largest African Isle. E. of it lie the French Island of **Bourbon**, the **Mauritius** or **I. of France**, and **Rodriguez**. The Mauritius and Rodriguez belong to England. The three last-named are sometimes called the **Mascarene Islands**, from their Portuguese discoverer.

On the West Coast: **St. Helena** and **Ascension Is.**, belonging to England, stand far out in the Atlantic Ocean. **Annobon**, **Fernando Po**, **St. Thomas**, and **Prince's I.** in the Bight

of Biafra. The two former belong to Spain; the latter to Portugal. **Bulama**, a dependency of Sierra Leone, at the entrance of the Rivers Jeba and Rio Grande. **Cape Verde Is.**, off the coast of Senegambia, belong to Portugal. **Canary Is.** belong to Spain, and lie NE. of the Cape Verde Is. **Madeira I.**, further N., belongs to Portugal.*

Climate.—The interior of Africa contains the hottest regions in the world. The climate of Sierra Leone is considered the most dangerous to Europeans, that of Cape Colony the most favourable.

Governments.—Those of Algeria, Egypt, Abyssinia, Cape Colony and Natal are given on pp. 88, 89, 90, 92. *Morocco* is governed absolutely, under an Emperor. *Tunis* is an independent State, ruled by an hereditary Bey. *Tripoli*, a dependency of the Turkish Empire, is governed by a Bey. In *Nubia*, the only recognised Government is that of the Pasha of Egypt, but a great portion is quite independent. Part of the E. coast of Africa is under the dominion of the Iman of Muscat, part is claimed by Portugal, and the interior and W. coast are divided into numerous petty States, each governed by its own chief. *Liberia* is a Republic on the model of the United States; the Government is in the hands of Africans.

Population.—Estimated at 100,000,000. Population of Mauritius, 1871, 316,042; of St. Helena, 1871, 6,444.

Sahara.—The Sahara, or Great Desert of Africa, comprises an area of more than 2,500,000 square miles. It extends over a distance of 2,500 miles, from the shores of the Atlantic on the West to the valley of the Nile on the East. Its northern and southern boundaries are imperfectly known. From the base of the Atlas Mountains, it runs south to an extent of 1,000 miles. The Sahara is divided into two portions, known as the Sahel and the Libyan Desert, by a valley tract much more fertile than the rest. This valley, which runs north and south between 13° and 16° E. long., is the kingdom of Fezzan; and Mourzouk, its principal town, contains 2,000 inhabitants. The Libyan Desert, lying to the east of Fezzan, is less sterile than the Sahel. It is also more relieved by spots of fertile land called *oases*, where perennial springs render the cultivation of the date and a species of millet successful. The largest of these—the Great Oasis—is about ninety miles in length. The principal oases of the Sahel are those of Ghat, Air or Asben, and Agades. To the north is that of Gadames. “The larger tracts of real desert,” says Professor Ansted, “are without plant or animal—not even an insect is heard, and no tree or shrub is seen during many days’ travel. In the glare of noon the air quivers with the heat reflected from the red sands; but the nights and early mornings are chilly, owing to the radiation into the cloudless sky. The traveller is frequently deceived by extraordinary refraction, or *mirage*, produced by the irregular heating of certain strata of the air above these vast plains. Water is apparently seen in large pools; and the traveller and his camel are induced to hurry on in search of supplies which do not exist within hundreds of miles.”

* For Chief Towns of Islands, see p. 84, Table h.

ALGERIA.

Between 31° and 37° N. lat., and 3° W. and 9° E. long.

Length, E. to W., 570 m. Breadth, N. to S., 460 m. Area, 96,369,000 acres.

Belongs to France. It is divided into 3 Provinces.*

Provinces	Chief Towns
Algiers	Algiers, Blidah
Constantine	Constantine, Bona, Philippeville, Setif
Oran	Oran, Mascara, Mostaganem, Tlemcen

Mountains.—**Atlas** (p. 85); this chain, and branches of it, run over a great portion of Algeria.

Rivers.—**Chelif**, rises in the Atlas Ms., flows E., N., and W. to the Mediterranean. There are many other rivers, but not of sufficient importance to mention.

Lakes.—**Salt Lake of Oran, Zharez**, and many others.

Islands.—None.

Climate.—Generally speaking, hot, but in some parts it is temperate and healthy; and in the mountainous regions cold.

Government.—Algeria was acquired by the French in 1830. Each province is under a double government, civil and military. A Governor-General resides at Algiers, who has full powers over both the civil and military administrations.

Religion.—**Mahometan** and **Roman Catholic**.

Manufactures.—Soap, leather, cotton and woollen goods, iron, steel, earthenware, essence of roses, tallow, &c.

Exports.—Fruits, coral, horses, sheep, glass ware.

Imports.—Cotton, wool, wine, grain, tobacco, &c.

Population.—About 3,000,000. 200,000 of these are Europeans.

Army.—A *corps d'armée* of 60,000 men, and native troops.

* Conquered by the French in 1830. The celebrated Arab chief Abd-el-Kader did not, however, surrender till 1847, and it was only in 1857 that the mountain region of Kabylia was finally subjugated.

EGYPT.

Between 24° and 32° N. lat., and 24° and 34° E. long.
Length, N. to S., 500 m. Its breadth is undefined. Area, 177,095 sq. m.

Divided into 3 great divisions, subdivided by the Pasha into 7 Governments or Moidirliks, which are again subdivided into 64 Maimourliks or Departments.

Divisions	Chief Towns
Lower Egypt or Bahiri . . .	Cairo, Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Suez
Central Egypt or Vostani . . .	Medinet-el-Fayoum, Ghizeh
Upper Egypt or Saïd . . .	Siout, Cosseir, Girgeh

Mountains.—**Lybian Ms.**, run NW. through Egypt, bounding the W. side of the Nile R.; above Cairo they turn round to the W. into the interior of Africa. **Gebel Ataka** bound the E. side of Nile R., and above Cairo strike out E. towards Suez.

Rivers.—**Nile**, formed in Nubia, by the junction, near Khartoom, of the **Bahr-el-Abiad**, or **White R.**, the source of which is still unexplored,* and the **Bahr-el-Azrek**, or **Blue R.**, which rises in Abyssinia; it then flows N. by Assouan and Cairo; and below the latter town it divides into two main streams (forming a celebrated delta), which enter the Mediterranean Sea at Rosetta and Damietta. Each year the Nile overflows its banks, and leaves a slimy black deposit, upon which the fertility of Egypt entirely depends. Tributary, **Atbara**, or **Tecazze**.

Lakes.—**Birket-el-Keroun**, in Upper Egypt, near the site of the ancient **Moëris**. **Birket-el-Maryout (Mareotis)**, South of Alexandria.

Islands.—None.

Climate.—From the aridity of the surrounding deserts, and from the nature of its soil, Egypt is much hotter than most other countries of the same latitude. It is one of the driest countries in the world.

Government.—The **Khédive**, or Viceroy, of Egypt pays an annual tribute to Turkey, but in other respects is independent. The government is despotic. The administration is managed by a Council of State and a Ministry.

Religion.—**Mahometan** and **Coptic** (a Christian sect).

Manufactures.—Silk, cotton and linen goods, tobacco, firearms, earthenware, amulets, &c.

Exports.—Cotton, silk, slaves, rice, tobacco, ivory, &c.

Imports.—Wood, spices, iron, lead, cloth, cochineal, &c.

Population.—About 8,000,000.

Army.—14,000 men.

Navy (1871).—12 vessels of war and 2 gunboats.

* It has been traced by the explorations of Captains Speke and Grant to the lakes of *Victoria* and *Albert Nyanza*; but its source is probably to the S. of these. The famous Doctor Livingstone is still engaged in the search.

ABYSSINIA.

Between 8° and 16° N. lat., and 35° E. long.

Is an elevated table-land. Its north-eastern edge lies towards the Red Sea, about 20 or 30 miles from its shores: the northern, western, and southern sides slope away to a lower level. The following are the chief divisions of Abyssinia. Shoa is entirely detached from Amhara and Tigré, the intervening territory being occupied by the Gallas tribes. Other pastoral tribes inhabit the south and east of the country. Of these the Shohos are the most important.

Principal Divisions.	Chief Towns.
Tigré	Adoua, Axum, Massouah, Antalo, Arkiko.
Amhara	Gondar, Magdala, Godjam, Debra-Tabor.
Shoa	Ankobar.*

Mountains.—The country is an alternation of mountain, valley, and table-land. The chief mountain group is the so-called **Mountains of Abyssinia.**

Rivers.—**Atbara**, or **Takkazyè**, a tributary of the Nile, which forms the boundary between Tigré and Amhara. **Mareb**, a tributary of the Atbara. **Bahr-el-Azrek**, or **Blue Nile** (see p. 89). **Hawash**, in the south-east.

Lakes.—**Dembea**, or **Tzana**, in Amhara. Has an area of 1,400 m. **Ashangi**, in Amhara. **Assal**, a salt lake in the south-east.

Climate.—Temperate and agreeable. Owing to the mountainous character of the country, it more resembles Southern Europe than tropical Africa.

Islands.—**Massouah**, or **Massowa**, N. of Annesley Bay. **Mas-souah** is the port of Northern Abyssinia.

* Tajurrah, at the upper extremity of the Gulf of Aden, is the Port of Shoa and Southern Abyssinia.

Government.—**A Despotic Monarchy**, the Emperor of which claimed descent from Menilek, son of Solomon. Before the time of the last Emperor, Theodoros, the ruling power fluctuated among the chieftains of the different tribes, and the authority of the Emperor had become nominal. (See note at foot.)

Religion.—A low form of Christianity. The Abûna, or Bishop of Abyssinia, is a Coptic priest, nominated by the Patriarch of Alexandria.

Manufactures.—Cotton and woollen cloths, tanned leather, cutlery, coarse pottery and hardware.

Exports.—Gold, ivory, coffee, wax, mules, (to the Mauritius) and cotton.

Imports.—Silk, carpets, velvets, muslin, cottons, sword-blades, cutlery, glass ware, sugar, &c.

Population.—About 3,000,000.

Army.—The Emperor's army in 1862 numbered from 100,000 to 150,000 fighting men.—[H. Blanc.]

The Abyssinian Expedition.—Of late years the whole of Abyssinia had become subject to a warlike and cruel ruler, Lij Kâsa, otherwise called the Emperor Theodoros. Although a man of violent and ungovernable temper, he was yet, by his talent and ambitions, far beyond his countrymen. The aim of his life, it is said, was to revive the ancient Ethiopian empire, and to establish Christianity in the whole of his dominions. He desired to obtain the aid of Great Britain against his enemies, the Turks and Egyptians. To this end he favoured our Consuls, and addressed a letter to the Queen. For a space of several months no reply was made to it. In the meantime Theodoros, irritated by the apparent neglect of his communication, and led to believe that the English were favouring the Egyptians, imprisoned Captain Cameron, H.M.'s Consul in Abyssinia, with several other Europeans. He subsequently detained Mr. Rassam, who with two companions, Lieut. Prideaux and Dr. Blanc, had been charged by Earl Russell with the mission of obtaining Consul Cameron's release. The steps taken by these gentlemen having proved fruitless, the Abyssinian expedition was organized. The forces were placed under the command of Sir Robert Napier, now Lord Napier of Magdala; and in April 1868, the campaign was terminated with entire success, by the taking of the fortress of Magdala, the death of Theodoros, and the consequent release of the whole of his European captives.

CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.

Between 16° and 32° E. long., and 28° and 35° S. lat.

Length, E. to W., about 600 m. Breadth, N. to S., 450 m.*

Area of Cape Colony, 200,610 sq. m. Area of Natal, about 16,145 sq. m.

The Cape Colony comprises that portion of South Africa which lies between the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans, the Orange River, and the region of Kaffraria Proper. The colony of Port Natal, or Natal, is situated some distance to the eastward, and is separated from the larger colony by the last-named region. On the E. frontier of the Cape, and now included in it, lies British Kaffraria, formerly a kind of border country between the independent tribes of Kaffraria Proper and the inhabitants of the Cape. To the NE. of all these stretch the independent Dutch districts, styled the Orange River Territory, and the Trans-Vaal Republic. The following are the principal towns of the Cape Colony and Natal:—

Divisions	Chief Towns
Cape Colony:	
1. Western Division . . .	Cape Town, Simon's Town, Beaufort Graham's Town, Bathurst, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, King William's Town
2. Eastern Division . . .	
Natal	D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg

Mountains.—The **Nieuvelde** Mountains traverse the Cape Colony from E. to W., taking in the western portion the name of **Sneeuberg**. A range called the **Roggevelde** lies to the N. of the **Nieuvelde** chain. **Table Mountain** is a lofty summit to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. The **Drakenberg**, or **Dragon Mountains**, are the chief mountains in Natal.

Rivers.—The Cape Colony is watered by the tributaries of the

* These figures refer to the *Cape Colony* alone.

Orange River (p. 86), which forms its N. limit. The other rivers are mostly torrents. The chief of these are the **Oliphant**, **Great Fish**, **Gauritz**, **Camtoos**, and **Breede** rivers, which flow into the Atlantic on the W. and S. coasts. The **Tugela** is the most important river in Natal.

Lakes.—None of importance.

Climate.—Generally healthy, and well suited to Europeans. There is a hot and rainy season. Violent storms prevail during the hot season. The climate of Natal is healthier than that of the Cape.

Government.—The Government of the Cape Colony is vested in a Governor, assisted by Legislative and Executive Councils. Natal, formerly under the control of the Governor of the Cape, became a distinct colony in 1856. It has a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by Councils, as in the case of the Cape.

Religion.—**Protestant.** There are numerous Mahometans in Cape Town.

Manufactures.—Are inconsiderable. The supplies of the colonies are drawn chiefly from the mother country.

Exports.—Wool, wine, ivory, hides and skins, copper ore, &c. Rich diamond-fields have recently been discovered near the northern boundaries of the Cape Colony. Value of Exports (1871), 2,585,290*l.*

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, sugar, timber, tea, hardware, earthenware. Value of exports (1871), 3,408,635*l.* The value of diamonds declared at the Customs, and exported in 1871, exceeded 400,000*l.* Large quantities, however, left the Colony without any declaration whatever, and the total value of diamonds exported in 1871 has been estimated at two millions sterling.

Population.—Cape Colony (1865), 566,158; Natal (1870), 250,532.

West Griqualand.—A new territory, lying N. of the Orange River, and called Griqualand West to distinguish it from that portion of Griqualand forming part of the Orange Free State, was annexed to the British Empire by proclamation on October 27, 1871. Its area is about 17,800 sq. m. It is not at present annexed to the Cape Colony (1873).

AMERICA.

(a) Principal Political Divisions.*

British America United States Russian America Danish America Mexico Central America Venezuela New Granada Ecuador British Guiana Dutch Guiana	} North America } South America	French Guiana Brazil Peru Bolivia La Plata, or Argentine Con- federation Paraguay Uruguay, or Banda Oriental Chili Patagonia West Indies	} South America
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(b) Principal Capes.

C. Farewell C. Chudleigh C. Charles C. Race C. Sable (Nova Scotia) C. Cod C. Hatteras	C. Tancha, or Sable (Florida) C. Catoche C. Gracias à Dios C. St. Roque C. Frio	C. Corrientes (La Plata) C. Horn C. Blanco C. Corrientes (New Granada) C. St. Lucas C. Mendocino
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(c) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.

Behring Str. Arctic Ocean Melville Sound Barrow's Str. Lancaster Sound Baffin's B. Davis Str. Greenland Sea Hudson Str. Hudson B. James' B. North Atlantic Ocean* Str. of Belle Isle G. of St. Lawrence	B. of Fundy B. of New York Delaware B. Chesapeake B. G. of Florida G. of Mexico B. of Campeachy Caribbean Sea G. of Honduras Mosquito G. G. of Darien G. of Venezuela G. of Paria	South Atlantic Ocean All Saints B. G. of San Matias G. of St. George Southern Ocean Str. of Magellan Str. of Le Maire South Pacific Ocean G. of Guayaquil North Pacific Ocean B. of Panama G. of Tehuantepec G. of California Queen Charlotte Sound
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* For directions how to use these Tables, see p. 14.







AMERICA

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(d) Principal Islands.

Melville Cumberland Newfoundland Anticosti Miquelon St. Pierre Cape Breton I. Prince Edward I.	Long Island Bermudas Bahamas Lesser Antilles Greater Antilles Falkland Is. Georgia I.	Terra del Fuego Staten South Orkney South Shetland Chiloe Juan Fernandez Galapagos Is.	Pearl Is. Revilla-Gigedo Is. Vancouver I. Queen Charlotte Prince of Wales Sitka Kodiak San Juan
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(e) Principal Mountains.

Alleghany or Appalachian Ms. Ozark Ms. Rocky Ms. Californian Range Sierra Nevada	Sierra Madre Sierra de los Mimbres Andes Parimè Ms. Brazilian Mountains
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(f) Principal Rivers.

(Tributaries are inserted in an inner margin.)

Colville Mackenzie, Peace, or Slave R. Churchill St. Lawrence Ottawa Hudson Delaware Susquehanna Potomac Mississippi Ohio Tennessee	Missouri Arkansas Red River Rio Grande del Norte St. Juan Magdalena Orinoco Amazon, Marañon, or Orellana Ucayali Purus Negro Madeira	Tapajos Rio Para Tocantins Araguay San Francisco Rio de la Plata Uruguay Parana Paraguay Rio Colorado Sacramento Columbia Frazer
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(g) Principal Lakes.

Great Bear Great Slave Athabasca Wollaston Deer	Winipeg L. of the Woods Superior Michigan Huron	Erie Ontario Champlain Great Salt Lake Chapala	Nicaragua Managua Maracaybo Titicaca Patos
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(h) Principal Towns.

The Towns are divided into—(1) Towns on the Sea-coast ; (2) Towns on the banks of Rivers ; (3) Towns neither on the Coast nor on any River ; (4) Towns in Islands.

(1) PRINCIPAL COAST TOWNS.

Fort Churchill	} North America (E. coast)	Georgetown or Demerara	} South America
Halifax (Nova Scotia)		Paramaribo	
St. John (New Brunswick)		Cayenne	
Boston		Pernambuco	
New York		San Salvador or Bahia	
Baltimore		Rio Janeiro	
Charleston		Monte Video	
Mobile		Valdivia	
New Orleans		Concepcion	
Vera Cruz		Valparaiso	
Balize		Coquimbo		} North America (W. coast)
Blewfields	Callao		
Nicaragua	Truxillo	} Central America	
Cartagena	Guayaquil		
Maracaybo	Acapulco	} South America	
Caraccas	San Francisco		

(2) PRINCIPAL RIVER TOWNS.

Town	River	Town	River
Montreal . . .	} St. Lawrence	Jefferson . . .	Missouri
Quebec . . .		Indianapolis . . .	White R.
Ottawa or Bytown	Ottawa	Cincinnati . . .	Ohio
Fredericton . . .	St. John R.	Frankfort . . .	Kentucky
Albany . . .	Hudson	Santa Fé . . .	Rio Grande
Philadelphia . . .	Delaware	St. Luis de Potosi . . .	Santander
Washington . . .	Potomac	Santa Fé de Bogota	Bogota
Richmond . . .	James R.	Assunçion . . .	Paraguay
Raleigh . . .	Cape Fear R.	Buenos Ayres . . .	La Plata
Columbia . . .	Santee	Mendoza . . .	Mendoza
Montgomery . . .	Alabama	Potosi . . .	Potosi
St. Louis . . .	Mississippi	Lima . . .	Rimac
Iowa City . . .	Iowa	Quito . . .	Manchangora

(3) PRINCIPAL TOWNS which are neither on the COAST nor on a RIVER.

Toronto . . .	} Canada	Guatemala . . .	Central America
Kingston . . .		San Paulo . . .	Brazil
Detroit . . .	Michigan	La Paz . . .	Bolivia
Salt Lake City . . .	Utah	Chuquisaca . . .	Bolivia
Mexico . . .	Mexico	Cuzco . . .	Peru

(4) PRINCIPAL TOWNS in ISLANDS.

Towns	Islands	Towns	Islands
New Archangel .	Sitka	Havannah . . .	Cuba
St. John . . .	Newfoundland	Kingston . . .	Jamaica
Sydney . . .	Cape Breton I.	Port au Prince .	} Hayti, or San Domingo
Charlottetown .	Prince Edward I.	St. Domingo . .	
Hamilton . . .	Bermudas	San Juan . . .	Puerto Rico
Nassau . . .	Bahamas	Port of Spain .	Trinidad

ARCTIC REGIONS.

Comprise those portions of the globe which lie round about the North Pole. They are nearly all included within the Arctic Circle (see p. 11). The name Arctic is derived from a Greek word, signifying "near the bear;" and these regions are so called because they lie under the constellation of the Bear. The following are the names given to the lands and islands by their several discoverers:—

1. Greenland	14. North Somerset
2. Cumberland Island	15. Prince of Wales Land
3. Fox Land	16. Boothia
4. Southampton Island	17. King William Land
5. Melville Peninsula	18. Victoria Land
6. Cockburn Island	19. Wollaston Land
7. North Devon	20. Prince Albert Land
8. North Lincoln	21. Banks' Land
9. Ellesmere Island	22. Melville Island
10. Prudhoe Island	23. Liakhov Islands or New Siberia*
11. Washington Land	24. Nova Zembla*
12. Grinnell Land	25. Waigatz Island*
13. Cornwallis Island	26. Loffoden Islands*

Islands.—(See foregoing table).

Climate.—Cold and inhospitable. The Arctic summer commences in July and ends in August. During the remainder of the year, the ground is covered with snow, and, for the greater portion of the time, darkness prevails.

Population.—Esquimaux and Greenlanders.

Arctic Explorations.—The first attempt to discover a way of communication by sea between the North Atlantic and the North Pacific Oceans, dates as early as 1500 when Gaspar de Corta Real, a Portuguese, set out in search of a North West Passage. He reached Labrador, but perished in the ice. After several unsuccessful endeavours on the part of the English and Dutch, to reach the Pacific by a North East Passage,—i.e. along the northern shores of Asia, the search for a North West passage was again revived. Various expeditions were undertaken, notably those of Martin Frobisher, in 1576-7-8; of Davis, 1585-6-7; of Hudson in 1610, when Hudson's Bay was discovered, and of Baffin in 1616, when Baffin's Bay was discovered. Other voyages succeeded these; but it was not until 1818, that the expedition of Captain Ross and Lieutenant Parry, in the "Isabella and Alexander," attracted public attention to the subject. In the following year Parry made another voyage in the "Hecla and

* These Islands also appear under *Europe* and *Asia*.

Griper," visiting Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait; Cornwallis, Cockburn, Bathurst, and Melville Islands; Banks' Land, and Prince Regent's Inlet. He made three other voyages and additional discoveries without attaining the desired object. In 1829, Captain Ross fitted out the "Victory" for Sir Felix Booth, and, after four years' absence returned to Hull, in 1833. In 1845 Sir John Franklin was sent out by the British Government, in the "Erebus and Terror," and never returned. Then began the memorable search for him, which ceased only when 18 expeditions, equipped by his wife, and by the British Government, had been despatched to learn his fate. In one of these—the expedition of the "Enterprise" and "Investigator," in 1850—the NORTH WEST PASSAGE was discovered by Captain McClure. The fate of Franklin was decided in 1859, when Captain McClintock and Lieutenant Hobson, in the "Fox," found records and remains, near Cape Victoria, which proved conclusively that he had died on the 11th June, 1847. It is probable that the whole of his crew (136 persons) perished in the Arctic snows, although faint hopes were for a long time entertained that Captain Crozier and some of the party still survived. Thus ended this long series of explorations. Many important additions to geographical science were made, and more than one way of communication between the two oceans was discovered. "But," says Sir Roderick Murchison in his address to the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in 1868, "though the honour of effecting a transit by sea and ice was first accomplished by Franklin, who sealed his success with his life, and shortly after by McClure, and though many of their brave associates, from the days of Parry to those of McClintock, have explored and laid down the forms of large islands constituting a large archipelago in these frozen climes, all hope of ever establishing a practical sea-passage has vanished."

Notwithstanding the above, we have still (1873) to chronicle new explorations. In 1871, the American gun-boat "Polaris" sailed, under the command of Captain Hall, on an expedition to the North Pole. Sailing through Smith Sound and beyond Kane Basin and Kennedy Channel, Captain Hall reached a latitude of $82^{\circ} 16'$, that being the highest that had been before attained by any ship, within 30 miles of the most northern point reached by civilized man, and about 500 miles from the North Pole itself. The strait into which Captain Hall penetrated he named after Mr. Robeson, the American Secretary to the Navy, and the bay which he also discovered is now known as the "Polaris" Bay. Cape Lupton and Newman Bay are also names which mark discoveries by the "Polaris." The ship wintered in latitude $81^{\circ} 38' N.$, and found the climate here to be milder than it is several degrees farther south. On the 8th of November Captain Hall, having been seized with partial paralysis, died, and the command of the expedition devolved upon Captain Buddington, a whaling captain of long experience, who had accompanied Captain Hall as sailing master. In the October of the next year the "Polaris" became nipped by the ice, and 18 of her crew left her for a floe, on which, not being able to regain the vessel when released, they floated down from lat. $77^{\circ} 35' N.$ to lat. $53^{\circ} 35' N.$, where, on the 29th of April, 1873, they were picked up by a sealing steamer. From these fugitives we have the somewhat uncertain account of the voyage of the "Polaris," which they last saw steaming into a bay to the north-east of Northumberland Island in evident search of winter quarters. On the expected return of the "Polaris" next autumn public curiosity will, doubtless, be gratified by a more lengthened account of the undertaking.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Between 42° and 75° N. lat., and 54° and 141° W. long.

Length, E. to W., 3,200 m. Breadth, N. to S., 1,800 m. (about). Area, about
3,600,000 sq. m. Area of Dominion of Canada, 3,481,779 sq. m.

Comprises the divisions in the following table. By the "British North America Act, 1867," provision was made for the federal union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, under the name of Canada. The union was proclaimed from the 1st July 1867. The Dominion of Canada is divided now into the six provinces specified below. The seat of Government is Ottawa, in Quebec.

Divisions	Chief Towns
DOMINION OF CANADA :	
1. <i>Ontario (Upper Canada)</i>	Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton
2. <i>Quebec (Lower Canada)</i>	Ottawa or Bytown, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers
3. <i>New Brunswick</i>	Fredericton, St. John
4. <i>Nova Scotia</i>	Halifax, Sydney
5. <i>Manitoba (Rupert's Land*)</i>	Fort York, Fort Churchill
6. <i>British Columbia†</i> (including <i>Vancouver Island</i>)	New Westminster Victoria
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Newfoundland	St. John's, Harbour Grace, Carbonear
Labrador	Nain

Mountains.—**Rocky Ms.** traverse the W. part of the country from N. to S. This range, under different names, extends from the Arctic Ocean on the N. to the most S. part of South America.

Rivers.—**Mackenzie** rises on the E. side of the Rocky Ms.; is first called **Peace R.**, then the **Slave R.**; passes through the Great Slave Lake, where it takes its name of Mackenzie, and flows N. into the Arctic Ocean. **St. Lawrence** rises in the centre of N. America, flows through the Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, into the G. of St. Lawrence; it passes by the towns of Montreal and Quebec; chief tributary, the **Ottawa**. **Frazer** rises in the Rocky Ms., flows SW. into Vancouver's Sound, in the Pacific Ocean.

Lakes.—**Great Bear L., Great Slave L., Athabasca, Winnipeg, Wollaston, and Deer Lake.** The following lakes mark part of the boundary between British N. America and the United States:—**L. of the Woods, L. Superior, L. Michigan, L. Huron, L. Erie, L. Ontario.**

* Transferred to the Dominion of Canada in 1870 by the Hudson's Bay Company, and formed into the Province of Manitoba. It has a population of 17,000.

† Admitted into union with the Dominion of Canada, July 20, 1871.

Islands.—In the Pacific Ocean: **Vancouver's I., Queen Charlotte's I.** In the Atlantic Ocean: **Newfoundland, Prince Edward I., Cape Breton I.,* Anticosti I.,** and the **Bermuda Is.** (cap. *Hamilton*); the latter are situate E. of the United States. To the S. of Newfoundland lie the small isles of **Miquelon** and **St. Pierre**, which belong to France.†

Climate.—In Canada the winters are very cold, the summers very hot. In Newfoundland it is foggy and cold. The vast district called **Rupert's Land** (Manitoba) is barren, desolate, and intensely cold. British Columbia enjoys a temperate and healthy climate.

Government.—The government of Canada is vested in a Governor-General, called the 'Governor-General of British North America,' who is appointed by the Queen and assisted by a Parliament of two Houses. Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, &c., have their own Governors. Provision is made in the "British North America Act" for their admission into the Union if desired.‡

Religion.—**Protestant** and **Roman Catholic.** The Indian population are idolaters.

Manufactures.—Pearlash, turpentine, flour, ship-building, cloth, flannel, linen.

Exports.—Timber, ashes, furs, candles, soap, codfish, wheat, flour.

Imports.—Coal, metals, East India produce, sugar, rum, coffee, rice, tobacco.

Railways.—Length of line open, over 3,000 miles.

Population.—About 4,250,000. Population of Canada, exclusive of British Columbia and Manitoba, 3,484,924 (1871); Manitoba (1871), 111,963; British Columbia (1871), 50,000; Prince Edward Island, 94,021 (1871); Newfoundland, 146,536 (1869); Bermuda Is. 12,121 (1871).

* Forms part of Nova Scotia province.

† For Chief Towns of Islands, see p. 97, Table h (4).

‡ In 1866, when the project of Confederation was submitted to the several legislatures, Prince Edward Island declined the Union; and although there is a party in Newfoundland favourable to Confederation, there is no immediate prospect of its accomplishment (1871).

The San Juan Boundary.—San Juan Island is one of a group (Orcas and Lopez being the next in size) lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland of North America. By the Treaty of June 15, 1846, the boundary line between the respective dominions of Great Britain and the United States was, at this point, to pass 'through the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island,' and thence through Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean. Whether the channel indicated was one to the left of the archipelago (in which case San Juan would fall to the United States), or whether it was one to the right (in which case it would fall to Great Britain), became questions of dispute. Under the Treaty of Washington, 1871, the absolute and final definition of the boundary was referred to the German Emperor, by whom it was ruled that the line should run through the Canal (or Channel) of Haro. By this decision the San Juan Archipelago passed to the United States.

UNITED STATES.

Between 25° and 49° N. lat., and 67° and 124° W. long.
 Length, E. to W., 2,500 m. Breadth, N. to S., 1,400 m. Area, 2,819,811 sq. m.
 Comprises 37 States, 10 Territories, and 1 District, as follow:—

Divisions	Chief Towns
<i>North-Eastern States (12).</i>	
1. Maine*	Augusta (1), Bangor, Portland (1)
2. New Hampshire*	Concord, Portsmouth, Dover (1)
3. Vermont*	Montpelier, Burlington (1)
4. Massachusetts*	Boston, Cambridge, Plymouth, Salem (1)
5. Rhode Island*	Providence, Newport
6. Connecticut*	Hartford, Newhaven
7. New York	Albany, New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo
8. New Jersey	Trenton, Newark, Paterson
9. Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Philadelphia
10. Delaware	Dover (2), Wilmington (1)
11. Maryland	Annapolis, Baltimore
12. Western Virginia, or Kanewha	Wheeling
<i>District of Columbia</i>	Washington
<i>Southern States (11).†</i>	
13. Eastern Virginia	Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Lynch- burg, Manassas
14. North Carolina	Raleigh, Wilmington (2)
15. South Carolina	Columbia, Charleston
16. Georgia	Milledgeville, Augusta (2), Savannah, Atlanta
17. Florida	Tallahassee, St. Augustine, Pensacola
18. Alabama	Montgomery, Mobile
19. Mississippi	Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez
20. Louisiana	Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Port Hudson
21. Texas	Austin, Galveston
22. Tennessee	Nashville, Knoxville, Memphis
23. Arkansas	Little Rock
<i>Western States (14).</i>	
24. Kentucky	Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington
25. Ohio	Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Sandusky
26. Michigan	Lansing, Detroit
27. Indiana	Indianapolis, New Albany, Vincennes
28. Illinois	Springfield, Chicago
29. Wisconsin	Madison, Milwaukee
30. Missouri	Jefferson City, Independence, St. Louis
31. Iowa	Iowa City, Burlington (2)
32. Minnesota	St. Paul's
33. Kansas	Lecompton, Laurence
34. Nevada	Carson City
35. California	Benicia, San Francisco, Sacramento City
36. Oregon	Salem (2), Portland (2)
37. Nebraska	
<i>Territories (10).</i>	
1. Washington	Olympia
2. New Mexico	Santa Fé
3. Arizona	
4. Colorado	
5. Utah	Salt Lake City
6. Dacotah	
7. Idaho	
8. Montana	
9. Wyoming	
10. Alaska (p. 104)	New Archangel

* These States collectively are called New England.

† These were the eleven Confederate or Separatist States, which seceded in 1861.

Mountains.—**Sierra Nevada, Coast Range, and Cascade Range** run parallel with the Pacific Ocean, from the S. of California into British N. America. **Rocky Ms** (p. 100) traverse the W. of the country from N. to S.; they are called in some parts the **Sierra Verde**. **White Ms.** in New Hampshire. **Green Ms.** in Vermont. **Alleghany** or **Appalachian Ms.** extend from the mouth of the St. Lawrence R. in the NE. to Alabama in the SW. **Ozark Ms.**, between the Rocky and Alleghany Ms., extend along the middle of the valley of the Mississippi R.

Rivers.—**Connecticut** traverses State of same name, and falls into Long Island Sound. **Hudson** rises in L. Champlain, flows S. into New York Bay. **Delaware** rises in New York State, flows S. into Delaware Bay, below Philadelphia. **Susquehanna** rises in New York State, flows SE. through Pennsylvania State to Chesapeake Bay. **Potomac** rises in the N. of Virginia, flows SE. into Chesapeake Bay. **Mississippi** rises in L. Itasca, to the W. of L. Superior, and flows S. to the G. of Mexico. Its length is 3,200 m. Chief trib. **Missouri**. Other tributaries are the **Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Des Moines, Arkansas, and Red River**. **Missouri** rises in the Rocky Ms., and flows NE., then SE. into the Mississippi R. at St. Louis, after a course of 2,500 m. **Ohio** is formed by the junction at Pittsburg of the **Alleghany** and **Monongahela**. **Rio Grande del Norte** rises in the Rocky Ms., forms the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico, and falls into the G. of Mexico. **Rio Colorado** rises in the Rocky Ms., and flows SW. into the G. of California. Trib., **Gila**. **Sacramento** and **San Joaquin**, in California, flow into the Bay of San Francisco. **Columbia, or Oregon**, rises in the Rocky Ms., flows SW. into the Pacific Ocean. **Yukon** rises on the western side of the Rocky Ms., traverses Alaska Territory, and falls into the North Pacific Ocean, S. of Behring's Straits.

Lakes.—**L. Champlain**, NE. of New York State, flows SW. into the Pacific Ocean. **Great Salt L.** in Utah. **Michigan** and the part of the Canadian Lakes of **Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario** (p. 100).

Island.—**Long I.**, in New York Bay; **San Juan** (*see* Note, p. 101).

Climate.—In the Northern States it is very cold; in the Southern States, very hot; and in the Central States, temperate.

Government.—A **Federal Republic**, composed of States. The executive power is vested in a President chosen for four years; the legislative in a Congress composed of a Senate and House

of Representatives; the judicial in a Supreme Court and other Federal tribunals. The Senate (Upper House) is composed of 74 members (two for each State), who are deputed by the States' Legislature; the House of Representatives, of members chosen every second year by the inhabitants of the States. Each State has, however, its separate and independent Governor and Government, for all local matters.*

Religion.—No established religion, and complete toleration to all sects, of which there is a great variety.

Manufactures.—Cotton, woollen goods, linens, hardware, leather, glass, paper, firearms, &c.

Exports.—Cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, fish, timber, naval stores, &c.

Imports.—All kinds of manufactured articles, sugar, coffee, spices, tea, wine, spirits, &c.

Population (1872).—38,877,000.

Standing Army.—32,512. There is also a large militia force.

Navy (1872).—176 vessels, carrying 1,390 guns.

Russian America, or Alaska Territory, which, by a treaty of June 20, 1867, was ceded by the Czar to the United States for 7,200,000 dollars, consists of a large tract of barren country in the NW. of N. America. It has a population of about 75,000, and an area of about 400,000 sq. m. Skins and furs are the principal produce. Snow and rain are almost incessant. The chief town is New Archangel, in Sitka Island; the chief river, the Yukon. By recent accounts it appears that both coal and gold have been discovered in this region, and fish and game are said to abound in it. The population of Sitka, since the cession, has increased from that of a small village to 2,000 souls.

Danish America, or Greenland, is supposed to be a cluster of islands united by ice, situated NE. of North America, towards the North Pole. Its northern boundary and the interior are unexplored. Its population is about 22,000. Some of the natives have been converted to Christianity by Moravian missionaries. The chief towns or villages are Julianshaab, Frederickshaab, Godshaab, and Uppernavik.

* *Slavery.*—Slavery no longer exists in the United States. It was entirely abolished by an amendment of the Constitution, dated December, 1865, which provides, that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." In 1860 there were more than 4,000,000 slaves in the country.

MEXICO.

Between 15° and 33° N. lat., and 87° and 117° W. long.

Length, N. to S., 1,100 m. Greatest breadth, E. to W., 700 m.

Area, 846,615 sq. m.

Mexico was divided, in 1865, into 50 departments. It is now (1871) divided into the following States:—

States	Chief Towns
<i>States on the Pacific (9):</i>	
1. Lower California	La Paz
2. Sonora	Ures
3. Cinaloa	Culiacan, Mazatlan
4. Xalisco	Guadalaxara, San Blas
5. Colima	Colima
6. Michoacan	Morelia
7. Guerrero	Chilpacingo, Acapulco
8. Oaxaca	Oaxaca, Minatitlan
9. Chiapas	San Cristobal
<i>Central States (14):</i>	
10. Cohahuila	Saltillo
11. Chihuahua	Chihuahua
12. Nuevo Leon	Monterey
13. Durango	Durango
14. Zacatecas	Zacatecas
15. Aguas Calientes	Aguas Calientes
16. San Luis de Potosi	San Luis de Potosi
17. Guanaxuato	Guanaxuato
18. Queretaro	Queretaro
19. Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala
20. Hidalgo	Pachuca
21. Mexico	<i>Mexico</i> , Toluca
22. La Puebla	La Puebla
23. Morelos	Cuernavaca
<i>States on the Gulf of Mexico (5):</i>	
24. Tamaulipas	Ciudad Vittoria, Tampico
25. Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz, Xalapa
26. Tabasco	San Juan Bautista
27. Yucatan	Merida
28. Campeachy	Campeachy

Mountains.—The colossal range of the **Cordillera** of the **Andes**, after traversing South America and the Isthmus of Darien, spreads out, as it enters Mexico, into a vast sheet of table-land, which maintains an elevation of more than six thousand feet for the distance of nearly two hundred leagues, until it gradually

declines in the higher latitudes of the North. The principal ranges, rising above this table-land, are called the **Sierra Madre**, and **Sierra de los Mimbres**. The highest points are **Popocatepetl** and **Orizaba**.

Rivers.—**Rio Grande del Norte** (see p. 103). **Usumasinta** rises in Central America (p. 107), flows NW. into the Bay of Campechy. **Culiacan** rises in the Sierra Madre in Durango, flows W. into the G. of California.

Lakes.—**Chapala, Tezcuco, San Cristobal, Timpanogos, Cayman, Terminos.**

Islands.—**Angel de la Guarda, Carmen, and Santa Cruz**, in the G. of California; **Revilla-Gigedo Is.**, in the Pacific, W. of Xalisco.

Climate.—Along the Atlantic the country is bordered by a broad tract called the *Tierra Caliente*, or hot region, where the fatal malaria or vomito is engendered; but in the interior the climate is temperate and healthy, notwithstanding its latitude.

Government.—Previously to 1864, Mexico was a Federal Republic, nearly similar in constitution to that of the United States. From that time until 1867 it was a limited hereditary monarchy under an Austrian prince (Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico),* who was assisted by ministers and a Council of State. It is now a republic under the Presidency of Lerdo de Tejada.† The executive power is in the hands of the President; the legislative in a Congress of two Houses.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic.**

Manufactures.—Silks, cottons, woollens, gold and silver articles, soap, iron and steel goods, earthenware, sugar, &c.

Exports.—Silver, cochineal, hides, maize, jalap, vanilla, sarsaparilla.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, spices, tea, coffee, wine, &c.

Population (1869).—8,567,000.

Army (1867).—30,000 to 35,000 men. It will probably be greatly reduced.

Navy.—9 ships, fitted with 35 guns. Some accounts make it less.

* Put to death, June 19, 1867.

† During the last 50 years there have been no less than 34 changes of government. The country has been ruled once by a Generalissimo, twice by Emperors, five times by Dictators, and twenty-six times by Presidents. The last President was Benito Juarez, died July 18, 1872.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Between 8° and 18° N. lat., and 83° and 94° W. long.

Length, E. to W., 1,000 miles. Greatest breadth, N. to S., 250 m.

Area, 196,000 sq. m.

Forms (with Southern Mexico) a vast isthmus joining N. and S. America. Its principal sub-isthmuses are those of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, and Panama or Darien. It is composed of 5 independent Republics, of the British possession called Balize or British Honduras, and of the district (under British protection) called the Mosquito Coast.

States	Chief Towns
1. Guatemala	New Guatemala, Coban, or Vera Paz
2. San Salvador	San Salvador
3. Honduras	Comayagua, Truxillo
4. Nicaragua	Managua, Leon, Granada, Nicaragua
5. Costa Rica	San José, Cartago, Punta Arenas
Balize, or British Honduras	Balize
Mosquito Coast Territory	Blewfields

Mountains.—Central America is traversed by the great mountain range which intersects the whole continent of America.

Rivers.—**Usumasinta** (p. 106). **Motagua** rises in Guatemala, flows NE. into the G. of Honduras. **Segovia** rises in Nicaragua, flows NE. into the Caribbean Sea. **San Juan** issues from L. Nicaragua, flows E. into the Mosquito Gulf.

Lakes.—**Nicaragua**, nearly 350 miles in circumference; **Managua**; **Dulce**.

Islands.—None of importance.

Climate.—Very hot in the plains and valleys, temperate in the high lands. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are of frequent occurrence.

Government.—Each of the five States is a separate and independent **Republic**. **Balize** is administered by a Lieut.-Governor (under the Governor of Jamaica), assisted by a Legislative Council.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic**.

Manufactures.—Inconsiderable.

Exports.—Indigo, cochineal, coffee, hides, mahogany, logwood, balsam, sarsaparilla, &c.

Imports.—Chiefly manufactured articles.

Population.—Republics, 2,700,000. Balize (1871) 24,710.

Army.—Guatemala, 3,200 men; San Salvador, 1,000 men; Honduras, 600 men; Costa Rica, 1,000 men (militia not included).

SOUTH AMERICA.

Between 56° S. and 13° N. lat., and 34° and 82° W. long.

Length, N. to S., 4,550 m. Breadth, E. to W., 3,200 m.

Area, about 6,000,000 sq. m. Area of British S. A., 76,000 sq. m.

Is a vast peninsula occupying the southern half of the western hemisphere; and connected with the northern division by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien. It was formerly almost entirely under the dominion of Spain and Portugal, but has now thrown off the yoke of those countries.

States	Chief Towns
1. Venezuela*	Caraccas, Valencia, Maracaybo, La Guayra, Varinas
2. New Granada,* or United States of Columbia	Santa Fé de Bogota, Cartagena, Popayan, Panama, Aspinwall
3. Ecuador*	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca
4. British Guiana†	Georgetown or Demerara, New Amsterdam
5. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam	Paramaribo
6. French Guiana	Cayenne
7. Brazil	Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, San Salvador or Bahia, Para, Maranh, San Paulo, Villa Rica
8. Peru	Lima, Callao, Cuzco, Arequipa, Truxillo
9. Bolivia	Chuquisaca, La Paz, Potosi, Santa Cruz
10. La Plata, or the Argentine Confederation	Buenos Ayres, Parana, Corrientes, Santa Fé, Cordova, Mendoza
11. Paraguay	Assunçion, Villa Rica
12. Uruguay, or Banda Oriental	Monte Video
13. Chili	Santiago, Valparaiso, Valdivia, Coquimbo, Concepcion
14. Patagonia	Punta Arenas, Port St. Julian

Mountains.—**Andes**, or **Cordilleras de los Andes**, stretch from N. to S. along the W. side of South America, from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn. The highest points are **Aconcagua** (23,900 ft.), in Chili; **Cotopaxi** (18,800 ft.), and **Chimborazo** (21,400 ft.) in Equator, and **Soratá**, in Bolivia. Nearly the whole of this range is highly volcanic, and consequently subject to earthquakes. **Parimè Ms.**, in the S. of Venezuela, and in Guiana. **Brazilian Ms.** extend over a space of 2,000 miles, from the Rio de la Plata to within a short distance of the Amazon.

Rivers.—**Magdalena**, rises in the S. of New Granada, and flows N. into the Caribbean Sea, to the E. of Cartagena; tributary,

* These three States formerly constituted the Republic of Columbia.

† Is divided into the three counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice.

Cauca. **Orinoco**, rises in the S. of Venezuela, flows with a winding course NE. into the N. Atlantic, S. of the Isle of Trinidad. Tributaries, **Apurè**, **Cassaquiari**. The basin of the Orinoco is occupied by vast grassy plains, called *Llanos*. **Essequibo**, rises in the Parimè Ms., and, watering British Guiana, flows N. into the N. Atlantic. **Amazon**, **Maranon**, **Solomoens**, or **Orellana**, nearly 4,000 miles long, rises in the Andes, in the N. of Peru; flows E. through Brazil into the N. Atlantic. Chief tributaries, **Rio Negro**, **Ucayali**, **Purus**, **Madeira** and **Tapajos**. The lower basin of the Amazon is occupied by the *Selvas*, or *Forest Plains*—regions of continuous, and nearly impenetrable, forest and underwood. **Rio Para** runs through Brazil from S. to N.; is composed of several rivers, the chief of which are the **Tocantins** and **Araguay**. **Rio de San Francisco**, rises in the Brazilian Ms., flows NE. into the S. Atlantic. **Rio de la Plata**, an estuary of the S. Atlantic, formed by the two rivers **Parana** and **Uruguay**; the former receives the **Paraguay**. In the plain of the Rio de la Plata come the *Pampas* districts, covered for miles with reeds, huge thistles, and the coarser kinds of grass. **Negro** and **Colorado**, in La Plata, flow into the S. Atlantic.

Lakes.—**Maracaybo**, in Venezuela; **Titicaca**, in Bolivia and Peru; **Patos**, in Brazil; **Mirim**, in Uruguay and Brazil.

Islands.—**Margarita** and **Tortuga**, two of the West Indian Islands (p. 111). **Falkland Is.**, in the S. Atlantic, E. of Patagonia. These islands were taken possession of by Britain in 1833, for the protection of the whale fishery, and have remained a British Settlement up to the present time. **Terra del Fuego I.**, forms the southern extremity of **S. America**. **Staten I.**, E. of Terra del Fuego. **Georgia I.**, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, S.E. of the Falkland Is. **Chiloe**, in the S. Pacific, W. of Chili. **Juan Fernandez**, W. of Chili, in the S. Pacific, some times called **Robinson Crusoe I.**, from the residence there of Alexander Selkirk. **Galapagos Is.**, situated in the Pacific in the line of the Equator, W. of Ecuador. **Pearl Is.**, a group belonging to New Granada in the Bay of Panama.

Climate.—Owing to the trade winds and other physical causes, the climate of S. America is not nearly so hot as its geographical position would seem to indicate. It is greatly influenced, both as regards heat and moisture, by the range of the Andes. As has been said above, it is subject to terrible earthquakes. These are, however, mostly confined to the volcanic region of the Andes, and seldom occur on the eastern coast.

Government.—*Venezuela*, *New Granada*, *Ecuador*, *Peru*, *Bolivia*, *La Plata*, or the *Argentine Confederation*, *Paraguay*, *Uruguay*,

and *Chili* are **separate independent Republics**. *Guiana* is occupied by the *British, French, and Dutch* Powers. The government of *British Guiana* is in the hands of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and a Combined Court. *Brazil* once belonged to, but is now independent of, Portugal. The government is a **limited hereditary empire**. The Emperor is a scion of the Royal house of Portugal. *Patagonia*, a bleak, miserable district, is inhabited only by Indians. The *Falkland Islands* are administered by a Governor, assisted by an executive and legislative Council.

Religion.—**Roman Catholic** is the prevailing religion of each state.

Manufactures.—Cotton, tobacco, indigo, cabinet woods, rum, molasses, sugar, &c.

Exports.—Coffee, sugar, hides, Peruvian bark, silver, gold, diamonds, copper, lead, quicksilver, grain, tobacco, sulphur, fruits, &c.

Imports.—Manufactured articles of every description.

Population.—The details are defective.* *Venezuela* (1865), 1,565,000; *Equator* (1866), about 1,100,000; *British Guiana* (1861), 148,026; *French Guiana* (1868), 25,151; *Dutch Guiana* (1870), 50,210; *Brazil* (1867), 11,780,000; *Peru* (1859), 2,500,000; *Bolivia* (1858), 1,987,352; *Argentine Republic* (1869), 1,877,490; *Uruguay* (1860), 240,965; *Chili* (1870), 1,972,438. The *Falkland Isles* had 812 residents in 1871.

Army.—Information defective. *Equator* has about 1,500 men. *Brazil* had, in 1867, 611,241 m.; *Peru* (1870), 9,000 m.; *Bolivia* has 3,064 m.; the *Argentine Confederation*, 7,416 m.; *Uruguay*, 3,000 m. and a National Guard of 20,000 m.; and *Chili*, 4,456 m. and a National Guard of about 55,000 men.

Navy.—Information defective. *Equator* has no permanent navy; *Brazil*, in 1872, had 93 vessels, carrying 316 guns; *Peru*, in 1870, 23 vessels, carrying 162 guns; the *Argentine Republic*, 7 vessels, carrying 12 guns; and *Chili* has 10 vessels.

* The disturbed state of a large portion of South America, arising from the recently concluded struggle (1865-70) between the Republic of Paraguay and the allied forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and La Plata, accounts in a great measure for the lack of information. As regards Paraguay, in particular, no reliable data can be obtained.

WEST INDIES.

Between 10° and 27° N. lat., and 59° and 85° W. long.

Area, about 95,000 sq. m. Area of British W. I. Islands 12,683 sq. m.

The name of West Indies is given to all those islands which lie between the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico. They are sometimes styled the Columbian Archipelago, from their discovery by Columbus. The first land of the western hemisphere reached by him was the island of Guanahani or San Salvador (Cat Island), one of the Bahamas group. Here he landed on the 12th of October, 1492. He discovered in the same voyage the islands of Cuba and Hayti. In the latter, which was named by him Hispaniola, he left a colony. On his subsequent voyages (1493 and 1498), he discovered Jamaica, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and other islands of the Lesser Antilles.*

The West Indies are geographically divided into (1) the Bahamas, or Lucayos; (2) the Greater Antilles; and (3) the Lesser Antilles. These latter are divided into the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the authorities differ as to the arrangement of the groups. In the following tables the West Indian Islands are (a) geographically considered; and (b) politically considered:—

(a) Geographical Division.

1. <i>Bahamas, or Lucayos</i>	3. <i>Lesser Antilles</i>	3. <i>Lesser Antilles</i>
Great Bahama	Santa Cruz	Guadaloupe
Great Abaco	St. Thomas	Marie Galante
Andros	St. John	Les Saintes
New Providence	Tortola	Dominica
Eleuthera	Anegada	Martinique
San Salvador	Virgin Gorda	St. Lucia
Mariguana	Anguilla	St. Vincent
Great Inagua	St. Martin	Barbadoes
Caicos	St. Bartholomew	Grenadines
(and others)	Saba	Grenada
2. <i>Greater Antilles</i>	Barbuda	Tobago
Cuba	St. Eustatius	Trinidad
Pinos	St. Christopher	Margarita
Jamaica	Nevis	Tortuga
Hayti	Antigua	Buen Ayre
Puerto Rico	Montserrat	Curaçao
	Desirade	Oruba

* Columbus thought that by sailing westward he should come to India, hence the name 'West Indies.' He died in the belief that he had only reached the Eastern coast of Asia.

(b) Political Division.

Islands	Chief Towns	Islands	Chief Towns	
1. British Isles :		3. French Isles :		
Bahamas .	Nassau	St. Martin (N. pt.)	Basse-terre, Pointe-à-Pître	
Jamaica .	Spanish Town Kingston	Desirade		
Caymans .	Roadtown	Guadaloupe	Fort Royal, Saint Pierre	
Virgin Is.* .		Marie Galante		
Anguilla .	Basse-terre Charlestown St. John Plymouth Roseau Castries Kingstown Bridgetown St. George Scarborough Port of Spain	Les Saintes	Willemstad, or Curaçao	
Barbuda .		Martinique .		
St. Christopher		4. Dutch Isles :		
Nevis .		St. Martin (S. pt.)		St. John
Antigua .		Saba		
Montserrat .		St. Eustatius		St. Thomas
Dominica .		Buen Ayre		Christianstad
St. Lucia .		Curaçao . . .		Gustavia
St. Vincent .		Oruba		
Barbadoes .		5. Danish Isles :		
Grenadines .		St. John . . .		Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo
Grenada .		St. Thomas . . .		
Tobago .	Santa Cruz . . .			
Trinidad .	6. Swedish Isle :			
2. Spanish Isles :		St. Bartholomew		
Cuba .	Havannah	7. Venezuelan Is. :		
Pinos .	Trinidad	Margarita		
Puerto Rico .	Cuba, Matanzas	Tortuga		
	San Juan de P.R.	8. Independent :		
		Hayti, or St. Do- mingo		

Mountains.—**Blue Mountains** in Jamaica; **Sierra del Cobre** in the south-east of Cuba; **Sierra del Cibao** in Hayti. Some of the smaller islands contain active volcanoes.

Rivers.—Jamaica, Cuba, and Hayti are well-watered, but very few of the rivers are navigable for ships. The **Black River** is the chief in Jamaica.

Lakes.—**Laguna de Henriquillo** in Hayti. There is a celebrated **Pitch lake** in Trinidad, which affords some revenue to the island. Part of it is leased by the Government to the Earl of Dundonald.

Climate, generally speaking, hot and unhealthy. The whole Archipelago, with the exception of the more northerly Bahamas, lies within the tropics. The climate is, however, greatly modified by the circumjacent seas, and by the influence of the trade-winds.† In most of the islands there are two wet and two dry seasons. They are all subject to hurricanes and to earthquakes.

* i.e. The British Virgin Isles—Tortola, Anegada, and Virgin Gorda.

† See note, p. 113.

In October, 1867, the Virgin Isles were visited by a fearful hurricane. Many lives were lost, and more than fifty vessels went ashore.

Government.—All the West India Islands (Hayti, Margarita, Tortuga, St. Thomas, and St. John excepted) belong to European Powers. *Cuba* is governed by a Captain-General. *Hayti*, formerly shared by France and Spain, now consists of two Republics—the *Republic of Hayti* and the *Dominican Republic*; it is chiefly populated by negroes. In *Hayti* the executive power is in the hands of a President, named for four years; the legislative power is exercised by a National Assembly, composed of a Senate and House of Commons. The *Dominican Republic* is also under a President.

Since the disturbances among the black population in 1865, and the removal of Governor Eyre, the constitution of *Jamaica* has been re-modelled. By an Imperial Act of 1866, it is now in the hands of a Governor, Legislative Council, and Privy Council; but the entire control and authority is practically vested in the Governor.

The other islands belonging to Great Britain are, in most cases, administered by Governors, assisted by Legislative and Executive bodies. *Anguilla* and *Nevis* are attached to the Lieut.-Government of *St. Christopher*. The Governor of *Barbados* is Governor-in-Chief of *St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia*.

Religion.—**Protestant and Roman Catholic.**

Manufactures.—Sugar, rum, molasses, tobacco, indigo, naphtha.

Exports.—Coffee, sugar, rum, ginger, spice, rice, tobacco, fruits, indigo, cotton, woods, fish, maize.

Imports.—Corn, grain, dried fish, salt provisions, hardware, manufactured articles, and objects of luxury.

Population, 3,000,000. Population of British West India Islands in 1861, 934,197.

* *Trade Winds* (see also p. 13.)—These winds are more fully explained in the following extract:—"The air expands and becomes lighter with heat, contracts and becomes heavier with cold, and, as there are 82 degrees of difference between the equatorial and polar temperature, the light warm air at the equator is constantly ascending to the upper regions of the atmosphere, and flowing north and south to the poles, from whence the cold heavy air rushes along the surface of the earth to supply its place between the tropics."
"These two superficial currents, which have no rotatory motion when they reach and leave the poles, are deflected from their meridional paths by friction from the continually increasing velocity of the earth's rotation [*i.e. from West to East*] as they approach the tropics; and, as they revolve slower than the corresponding parts of the earth at which they arrive, the bodies on its surface strike against them with the excess of their velocity, so that the wind appears to a person who thinks himself at rest to blow in a direction contrary to that of the earth's rotation. For that reason the current from the North Pole becomes a north-east wind before arriving at the tropic of Cancer, and that from the South Pole becomes a south-east wind before it comes to the tropic of Capricorn, their limit being about the 28th parallel of latitude on each side of the equator."—"*Physical Geography*," by Mrs. Somerville.

OCEANIA.

*This division of the globe comprises the vast multitude of islands which are scattered over the Pacific Ocean. It may be divided into three distinct portions—viz. (1) **Malaysia**, comprising the north-western groups; (2) **Australasia**, comprising the south-western groups; and (3) **Polynesia**, comprising the eastern groups.*

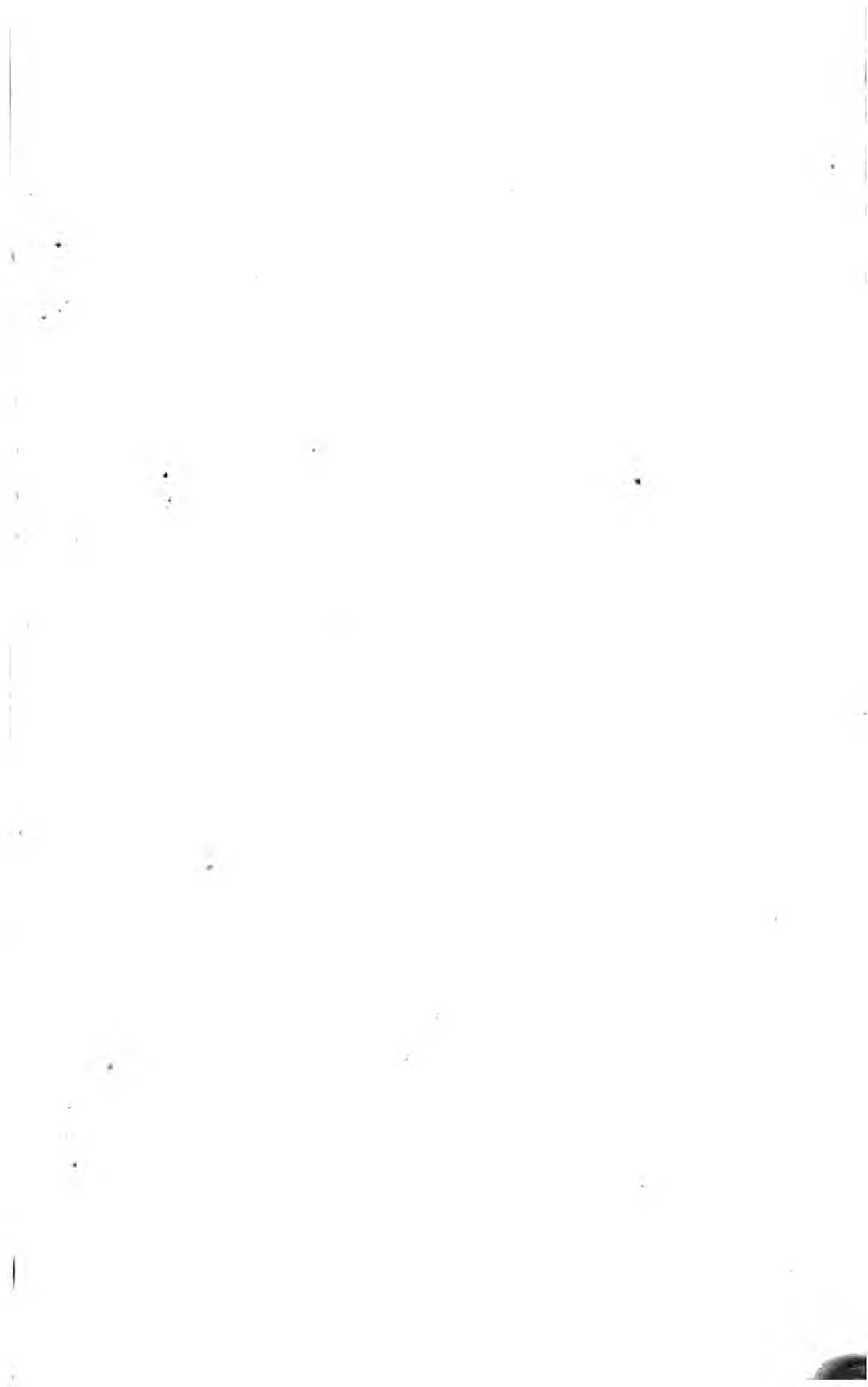
(a) Principal Islands.*

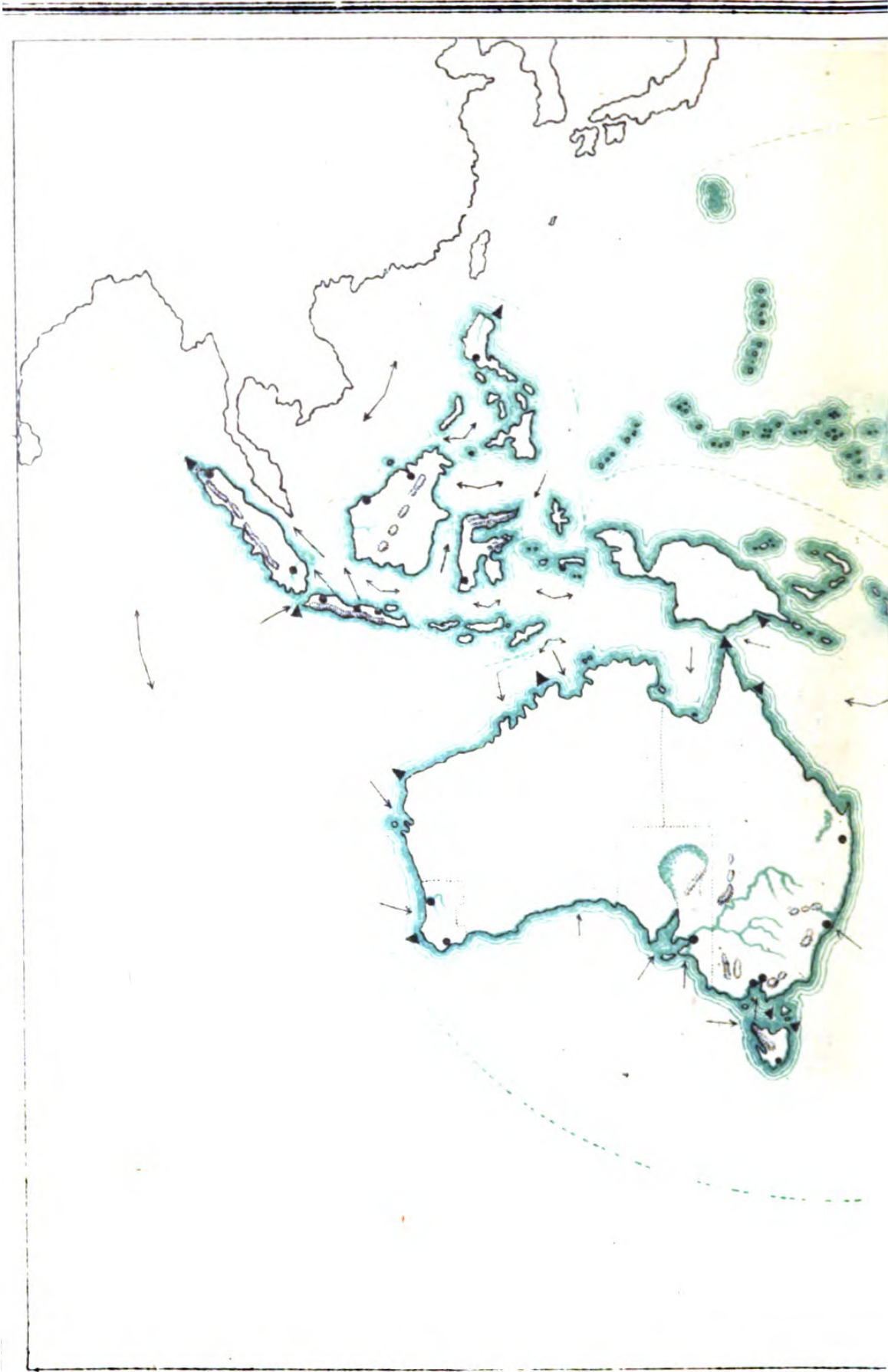
MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA	POLYNESIA
Sumatra Banca Java Madura Sumbawa Florès Sandalwood or Sumba Solor Timor Celebes Borneo Labuan Banda Is. Ceram Amboyna Bouro Ternate Tidore Gilolo Sooloo Archipelago Mindanao Palawan Negros Samar Mindoro Luzon	Australia Melville Bathurst Groote Eylandt Wellesley Papua or New Guinea Admiralty Is. New Hanover New Ireland New Britain Solomon Is. Louisiade Archipelago Queen Charlotte or Santa Cruz Is. New Hebrides New Caledonia Norfolk I. New Ulster New Munster New Leinster Tasmania or Van Die- men's Land Furneaux Is. King's I. Kangaroo Dirk Hartog	Bonin Is. Ladrone or Marianne Is. Pelew Is. Caroline Is. Ralick Is. Marshall Is. Radack Is. Gilbert Is. Sandwich or Owhyhee Is. Fiji or Viti Is Kermadec Is. Friendly or Tonga Is. Navigator or Samoa Is. Cook's or Hervey Is. Austral Is. Society or Tahiti Is. Low Is. Pitcairn I. Marquesas Is.
} Sunda Isles } Molucca or Spice Isles } Philippine Isles	} New Zealand	

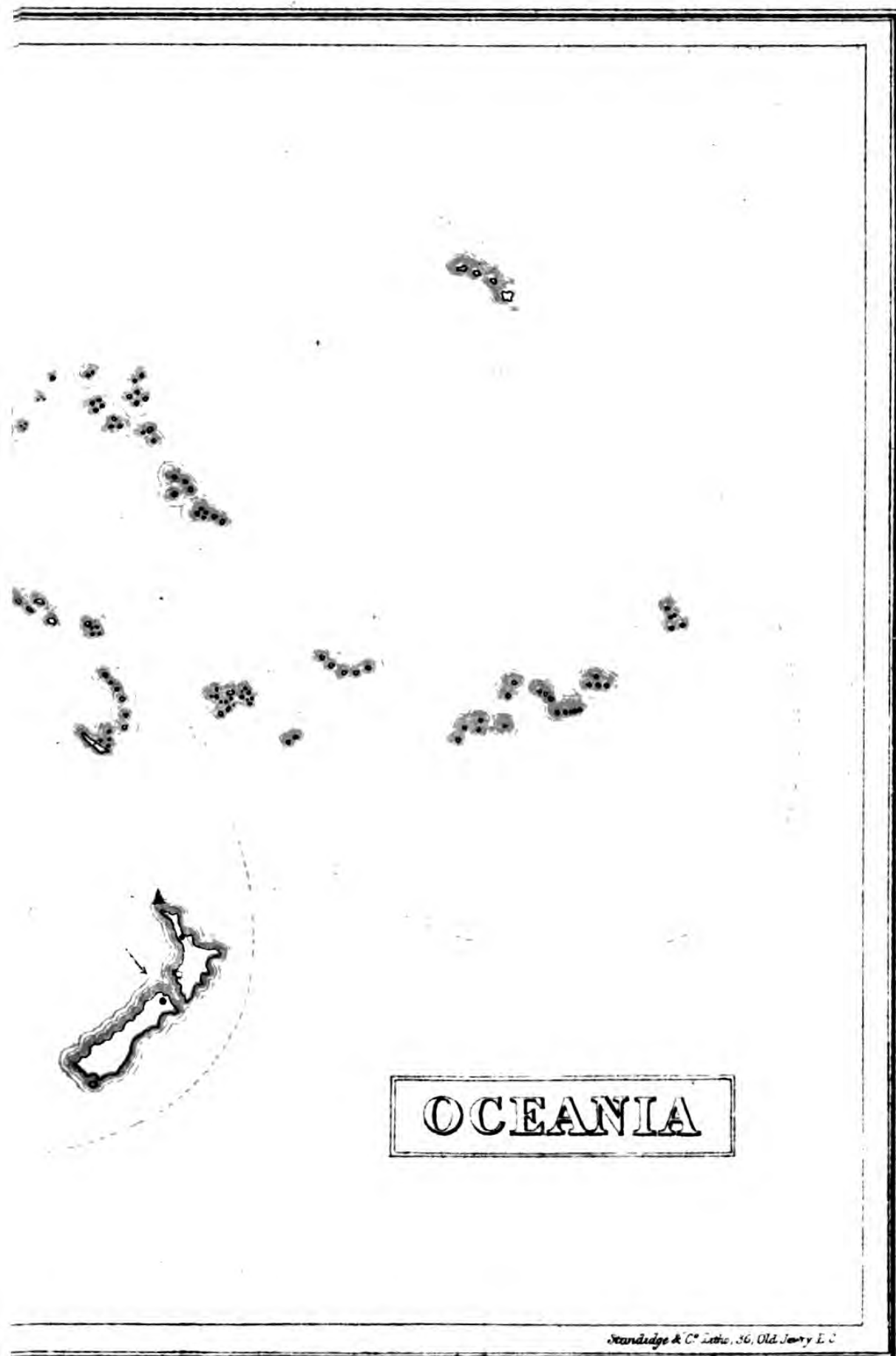
(b) Principal Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c.

Indian Ocean Geographe B. Shark B. King's Sound Cambridge G. Str. of Malacca Str. of Sunda Banca Str. Caramata Passage China Sea	Sooloo Sea Celebes Sea Macassar Str. Java Sea Florès Sea Molucca Passage Banda Sea Arafura or Timor Sea, G. of Carpentaria Torres Str.	Pacific Ocean Coral Sea Botany B. Cook Str. (New Zea- land) Bass Str. Port Philip St. Vincent G. Spencer G. Great Australian Bight
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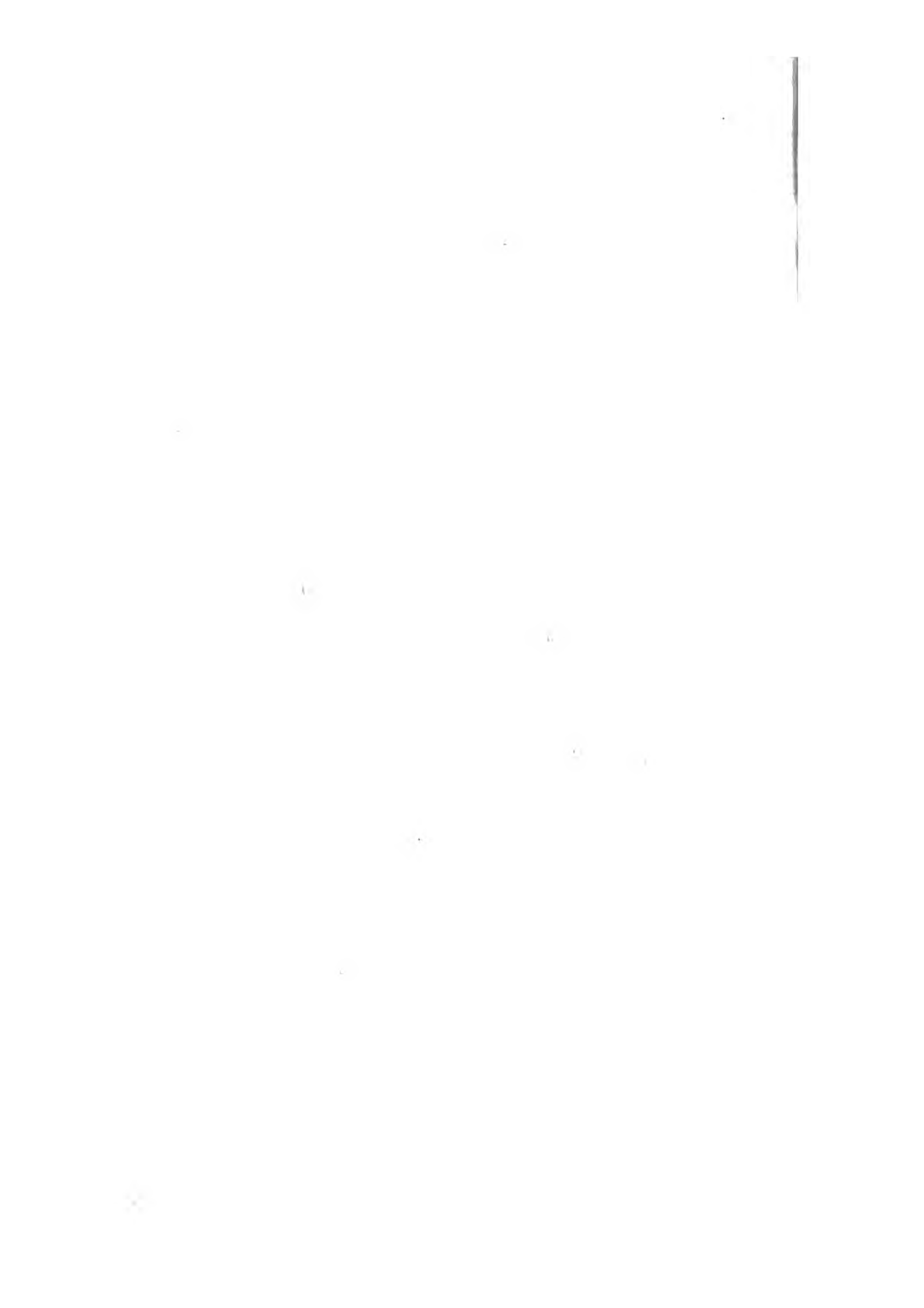
* For directions how to use these Tables, see p. 14.







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(c) Principal Capes.

MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA	
Acheen Head Sumatra	C. Rodney . Papua or	C. Wilson
Java Head . Java	New Guinea	C. Leeuwin.
C. Engano . Luzon	C. London-	North-West
	derry .	Cape
	C. York .	C. Portland Tasmania
	C. Melville .	C. Otou . New Ulster
	C. Howe .	

(d) Principal Mountains.

MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA	
Kossumbra . . . Sumatra	Liverpool Range .	} Australia
Java Range . . . Java	Blue Ms. . . .	
Lampo-Batam . . Celebes	Australian Alps .	
Kini-Balû . . . Borneo	Australian Pyrenees	
	Australian Gram-	
	pians . . .	
	Darling Range .	} Tasmania
	Flinders Range .	
	Arthur Range. .	
	Egmont M. . .	
		New Ulster

(e) Principal Rivers.

MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA	
Palembang . . . Sumatra	Murray . . .	} Australia
Kediri or Sourabaya	Darling . . .	
Pontianak . . . Borneo	Murrumbidgee .	
Passig . . . Luzon	Lachlan . . .	
	Swan . . .	} Tasmania
	Fitzroy . . .	
	Hunter . . .	
	Derwent . . .	} New Ulster
	Tamar . . .	
	Wai-Hou . . .	
	Hokianga . . .	

(f) Principal Lakes.

MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA
L. Tabah . . . Sumatra	Torrens . . . } Australia
L. Tapura-Karaja . Celebes	Alexandrina . . . } Australia
L. Kini-Balû . . . } Borneo	Clarence or Great L. } Tasmania
L. Danao-Malayou . }	L. St. Clair . . . }
L. Mindanao . . . Mindanao	Taupo L. . . . New Ulster
L. Bay . . . Luzon	Wanaka L. . . . New Munster

(g) Principal Towns.

MALAYSIA	AUSTRALASIA	POLYNESIA
Acheen . . . } Sumatra	Brisbane . . . }	Honolulu . Oahu (Sand-
Palembang . . . }	Sydney . . . }	wich Is.)
Batavia . . . }	Melbourne . . . } Australia	Papeiti . Tahiti
Samarang . . . } Java	Geelong . . . }	
Sourabaya . . . }	Adelaide . . . }	
Fort Rotterdam	Perth . . . }	
(Macassar) Celebes	Hobart	
Borneo . . . } Borneo	Town . Tasmania	
Sarawak . . . }	Nelson . New Munster	
Amboyna . Amboyna	Auckland . New Ulster	
Selangan . Mindanao		
Manilla . Luzon		

MALAYSIA, OR THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Between 11° S. and 20° N. lat., and 95° and 134° E. long.
Area, about 800,000 sq. m.

*Malaysia includes the numerous islands immediately adjoining the continent of Asia. It is divided into four groups—(1) The **Sunda Is.**; (2) The **Molucca or Spice Is.**; (3) The **Sooloo Archipelago**; (4) The **Philippine Is.** The chief islands in these groups have already been mentioned (p. 114).*

***Mountains.**—In Sumatra: A chain of mountains traverses the whole length of the island; the chief peaks are **Ophir**, **Benko**, and **Kossumbra**. In Java: The **Java Range**, in some parts called **Pangerangon**, runs through the island from E. to W. In Celebes: **Lampo-Batam**, **Klobat**, and **Lokong**, are the principal mountains. In Borneo: The **Crystal Ms.** traverse Borneo from N. to S. The chief peak is **Kini-Balû**.*

***Rivers.**—In Sumatra: **Palembang** rises in the SW. of the island, flows NE. past Palembang. In Java: **Kediri**, or **Sourabaya**, rises in the great Java range of mountains, flows with a circuitous course NE. into the Java Sea, opposite Madura I. In Borneo: **Pontianak** rises in the centre of the island, flows SW. into the Caramata Passage; **Koti** rises in the centre of the island, flows SE. into the Macassar Strait. In Luzon: **Passig** rises in the SE. of the island, flows NW. through L. Bay, and enters the B. of Manilla in the China Sea.*

***Lakes.**—(See p. 116.)*

***Climate.**—Malaysia possesses the usual characteristics of other tropical countries—heat, moisture, and luxuriant vegetation.*

***Government.**—Every form of government is to be found in Malaysia. Sumatra, Celebes, and Borneo are in part ruled by elective kings. Mindanao is governed by absolute sultans and rajahs. The Sooloo Archipelago is ruled by an hereditary sultan, whose power is somewhat limited by two elective assemblies. Parts of Sumatra, Java, the Moluccas, and many other islands, are Dutch possessions. Luzon and several other portions of the Philippine group belong to the Spaniards. A part of Timor belongs to the Portuguese. Labuan, a very small island on the W. coast of Borneo, is a British possession. It is a great coaling station for steamers.*

***Religion.**—Among the natives, **Mahometanism** is chiefly professed. **Buddhism** is professed by the Chinese, who are very numerous in Java and other parts of Malaysia. **Brahminism** is to be found in some portions of Java, in Madura, and in a few other islands.*

***Manufactures.**—Cotton, metal wares, filigree work, tobacco, ship-building.*

***Exports.**—Tin, spices, rice, sago, camphor, pepper, tobacco, coffee, gold, diamonds, pearls, coal, woods, &c.*

***Imports.**—Opium, salt, cloths, silk, porcelain, firearms, oil, gunpowder, wine, and a great variety of European articles.*

***Population.**—About 24,000,000.*

AUSTRALASIA.

Between 1° and 48° S. lat., and 112° and 178° E. long.

*This division of Oceania comprehends the large islands of (1) **Australia**, (2) **Papua or New Guinea**, (3) **New Zealand**, (4) **New Caledonia**, (5) **Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land**, and several other groups mentioned on p. 114.*

Australia (see p. 119).

Papua or New Guinea is a large unexplored island, situated N. of Australia. The natives are said to be the ugliest race of oriental negroes. Chief productions, tortoiseshell, nutmegs, and edible birds' nests. The Dutch have settlements in this island.

New Zealand (see p. 120).

New Caledonia is a large island situated E. of Australia, taken possession of by the French in 1853. Towns, Port de France and Napoleon. Productions: cocoa-nuts, fruits, sandalwood.

Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, is a British possession, separated from the SE. extremity of Australia by Bass Str. It was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch Navigator Tasman, who named it after a governor of the Dutch East Indies. It was first colonised in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales, and was used as a penal settlement. Criminals ceased to be transported to it in 1853. Its chief towns are Hobart Town and Launceston. Its chief rivers, the Derwent and Tamar. Chief lakes, Clarence, or Gt. Lake, and L. St. Clair. The government is vested in a Governor and Parliament, composed of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Chief productions: wool, oil, hides, tallow, bark, and ornamental woods.* Estimated area, 26,215 sq. m. Est. Pop. in 1871, 101,785.

Norfolk Island is a well-wooded and fertile islet situate in the Pacific Ocean, 900 m. to the E. of Tasmania, in latitude 29° 3' S. and long. 167° 58' E. It was for many years a convict settlement, but is now the residence of the Pitcairn islanders (descendants of the 'Bounty' mutineers), who colonised it in 1855 (see p. 122). It is under the superintendence of the Governor of New South Wales.

* Gold-mining is making progress in Tasmania. The yield in 1871 was 1,985 ozs., valued at £7,699.

AUSTRALIA.

Between 112° and 154° E. long., and 10° and 38° S. lat.

Greatest length, E. to W., 2,400 m. Greatest breadth, N. to S., 1,970 m.

Area, about 3,000,000 sq. m.

*Australia is the largest island in the world ; and may be considered as a fifth and smaller continent. The Dutch and Portuguese had reached it as early as 1606 ; but it was not until some years after Cook's first visit, in 1770, that an English settlement was established. This was in New South Wales, where on the 26th January 1788, the city of Sydney was founded by Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., the first Governor. Australia is divided into the following Colonies or Provinces, which are here arranged according to seniority.**

Colonies or Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. NEW SOUTH WALES (Area 323,437 sq. m.)	Sydney, Paramatta Bathurst, Liverpool Maitland, Goulburn Newcastle, Wollongong Grenfell
2. WESTERN AUSTRALIA † . . . (Area 978,000 sq. m.)	Perth, Freemantle Guildford, Albany Augusta, Peel-Town, York
3. SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Area 383,328 sq. m.)	Adelaide, Gawler-Town Kapunda, Koozinga
4. VICTORIA (Area 86,831 sq. m.)	Melbourne, Geelong Ballaarat, Sandhurst, (Bendigo) Castlemaine, Portland Belfast
5. QUEENSLAND (Area 678,600 sq. m.)	Brisbane, Ipswich Toowoomba, Drayton

Mountains.—**Australian Alps**, or **Warragong Ms.**, extend along the E. part of Victoria and New South Wales. N. of these, in the E. of New South Wales, are the **Blue Ms.** and the **Liverpool Range**. **Mt. Lindsay**, in Queensland, is 6,000 feet high. **Australian Gramplians** extend N. from Portland Bay, S.W. of Victoria, and join the **Australian Pyrenees**. **Flinders Range** in the S.E. of South Australia.

* Western Australia was made a province in 1829, and South Australia in 1836. Victoria (*Port Phillip District*) and Queensland (*Moreton Bay District*) at first formed part of New South Wales. The former became a province in 1851 ; the latter in 1859. Northern Australia was colonised at Port Essington in 1838, but the settlement was afterwards abandoned on account of the unhealthy climate.

† Western Australia “ is now the only colony to which the convicts from Great Britain are transported ; but the transportation of British convicts is, by an order in council, to cease from this time.” —*Australian Almanac*, 1869.

Rivers.—**Murray**, rises in the Australian Alps, flows W. and S. into the Southern Ocean, S. of Adelaide; tribs., **Darling**, **Lachlan**, and **Murrumbidgee**. Many small rivers flow eastward into the sea from the great mountain ranges. Among these, the **Hawkesbury** is notable. **Swan R.**, in Western Australia. The river-system of this continent is in nowise commensurate with its vast area.

Lakes.—**Torrens**, **Gairdner**, **Frome**, **Gregory**, and **Eyre**, in South Australia; in summer these are little more than marshes. **Alexandrina**, formed at the mouth of the Murray.

Climate, &c.—In the S.E. it is pleasant and healthy; in the N. tropical. It is subject to long droughts, succeeded by excessive falls of rain. The Australian summer corresponds to our winter; and its spring to our autumn. Little is known of the interior, although various explorers have visited it. In 1861, the Continent was traversed from S. to N. by Burke, Wills, and others. Burke and Wills perished in attempting to return. Their bodies were recovered in 1863, and honoured with a public funeral. In 1861–2 it was again crossed by Landsborough, M'Kinlay, and Stuart.

Government.—In *New South Wales*, *South Australia*, *Victoria*, and *Queensland*, the government is vested in a Governor and two Houses of Parliament. In *Western Australia*, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative and Executive Council.

Religion.—The colonists profess **Christianity**. The natives are an unintelligent and degraded race.

Manufactures.—Wine, tobacco, tallow, iron.

Exports.—Gold,* hides, copper, corn, tallow, wool, whale oil, fruits, cocoa-nuts, flax, woods, &c. The value of total exports seawards, in 1869, was £26,351,757.

Imports.—Articles of European manufacture. The value of total imports seawards, in 1869, was £26,352,544.

Population (1871), 1,569,026, *i.e.*—*New South Wales*, 503,981; *Western Australia*, 24,785; *South Australia*, 185,626; *Victoria*, 731,528; *Queensland*, 123,106. The aborigines of Australia are estimated at 200,000, but the race is dying out.

Army.—In 1871 the imperial troops in *New South Wales* amounted to 237, the volunteers to 4,050. The volunteers in *South Australia* amounted in 1871 to 207.

Navy (1871).—*New South Wales* had a naval brigade of 250 men.

Railways (1871).—Miles opened, 1,024—*i.e.* 344 in *New South Wales*, 133 in *South Australia*, 329 in *Victoria*, and 218 in *Queensland*.

* **Gold.** The Australian Gold region lies about the mountain ranges which occupy the south-east of the continent. A similarity between the rocks of these districts and those of California induced Mr. Edward Hargraves, in 1851, to examine the soil. His exertions were rewarded by the discovery of gold; and from this date, the gold-fields have yielded a regular supply. In 1871, the quantity found in *New South Wales* amounted to 296,928 ozs., value £1,143,781; and in *Victoria* to 1,355,477 ozs., value £5,423,687. Gold has also been discovered in *Queensland*, and is believed to exist there to a considerable extent. It amounted in 1871 to 171,937 ozs., value £616,907.

NEW ZEALAND.

Between 34° 20' and 47° 20' S. lat., and 166° 20' and 178° 40' S. lat.
Area about 100,000 sq. m.

New Zealand became a British Colony in 1840. It consists of three Islands, the two first of which are divided into the Provinces shown below. A few whalers and natives constitute the inhabitants of the third.

Islands.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
1. North Island or New Ulster	Auckland Taranaki * Wellington Hawke Bay	Auckland New Plymouth Wellington Napier
2. Middle Island or New Munster	Nelson Marlborough Canterbury Otago	Nelson Picton Christchurch, Lyttleton Dunedin
3. South Island or New Leinster †	Southland	Invercargill

Mountains.—Numerous ranges traverse the islands, which are of volcanic formation. **Mounts Egmont, Ruapehu, and Tongariro** in North Island, and **Mount Cook** in Canterbury, are the principal summits.

Rivers are very numerous, but not navigable for ships. The principal river in North Island is the **Waikato**. In South Island, **Wairau, Waitaki, and Clutha**.

Lakes.—**L. Taupo**, in North Island, from which the **Waikato** R. flows N.; **Wanaka, Wakatipu**, and others in South Island. There are some volcanic lakes in North Island.

Climate.—Resembles that of England, with a larger quantity of rain.

Government.—The executive authority is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown; the legislative in a Parliament of two Chambers—the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

Religion.—The colonists are **Christians**, and a large majority of the native Maories also profess Christianity. The latter are a people of great natural energy, and of a generous, but fierce disposition.

Manufactures.—The colony is agricultural. There is, however, some ship-building.

Exports.—Gold, wool, timber, Kauri gum.

Imports.—Articles of European manufacture.

Population (1871), 256,393 Europeans. There was, in 1868, a population of 38,540 aborigines.

Army (1868), 6,500.

* Or New Plymouth.

† Also known as Stewart Island.

POLYNESIA.

Between 30° N. and 32° S. lat., and 130° E. and 230° E. (or 130° W.) long.

Polynesia embraces the innumerable islands lying in the Pacific Ocean to the E. of Malaysia and Australasia. The names of the principal islands are given on p. 114. The following is a description of the chief groups :—

Bonin Is., situated SE. of Japan, are in part colonised by the Japanese. Productions: wood, turtle.

Ladrone or Marianne Is. belong to Spain. Chief town and seat of government, Agagna. Productions: cotton, indigo, maize, sugar, cocoa.

Caroline Is., including the **Pelew, Ralick, Marshall, Radack,** and **Gilbert Is.**, lie to the N. of Papua (p. 118). The natives are fond of a seafaring and commercial life, and are renowned for their skill in navigation.

Sandwich or Hawaiian Is. lie in the north of Polynesia. They are governed by a King who resides at Honolulu, a town which has been recently erected into an English bishopric. Most of the natives have been converted to Christianity; and civilisation has made great progress among them. The largest island is Owhyhee, or Hawaii. Productions, sugar-cane, bread-fruit, sweet potatoes, ginger, cotton, sandal-wood, &c.

Fiji or Viti Is., situated E. of the New Hebrides (p. 114). The group consists of more than 200 islands, the largest and most populated of which are *Viti Levu* and *Vanua Levu*. The next in importance are *Ovalau, Kandavu, Taviuni, Rambi, Koro,* and *Ngau*. They were first discovered by Tasman. In 1858 Thakombau, 'King of Fiji,' offered to sell them to Great Britain, but the offer was not accepted. The islands are, nevertheless, being rapidly settled from the adjacent colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and in 1871 the white residents were estimated at 2,040. The principal white settlement is Levuka, in Ovalau. The climate of the Fiji Islands is tropical, but not unhealthy. The chief exports are cotton (the value of which in 1869 amounted to 45,000*l.*), sandal-wood, *bêche-de-mer*, tortoise-shell, cocoa-nut oil, &c.

Tonga or Friendly Is., so called by Capt. Cook from the kind behaviour he experienced from the natives. The largest island of the group is Tonga-Taboo. The inhabitants have made some progress in civilisation. The soil is rich and well cultivated.

Navigator or Samoa Is., situated NE. of the Friendly Is. The natives are finely formed, industrious, and ferocious.

Society or Tahiti Is., a well-known group, situate E. of the preceding, under the protection of France. The largest island is Tahiti, or Otaheite. Since 1815 the natives have embraced Christianity, and are far advanced towards civilisation.

Low Is., or Dangerous Archipelago, E. of the Society Is., are an intricate group of coral reefs and islands, under the protection of France. The natives are utterly uncivilised.

Pitcairn I., a small island SE. of the Low Is., was colonised, in 1789, by the mutineers of the ship 'Bounty.' Their descendants emigrated in 1855 to Norfolk I. (p. 114.)

Marquesas Is., N. of the Low Is., are under the protection of France. The natives are very finely formed, and but little civilised. The principal island is Nouka Hiva. The soil is fertile.

Government.—The government is, in most of the groups, in the hands of a King, or hereditary chief: and under him the natives are ruled by minor chieftains. The people are divided into three classes—the chiefs, the free proprietors, and the serfs.

Religion.—In those islands where Christianity has not yet been introduced, the religion is **Polytheistic.**

Population.—Estimated at 1,200,000.

The Polynesian Labour Traffic.—The growing demand for Polynesian labour in Fiji and elsewhere has, during the last few years, given rise to a veritable South Sea Slave Trade. The details of this, as related in the Blue-book published this year (1873), present features of great atrocity, numbers of natives having, in many cases, been carried off by force and cruelly maltreated by the so-called 'labour hunters.' As one of the results of the strong hostility to the whites engendered in the islanders by these proceedings may be mentioned the murder of an excellent man, Bishop Patteson of the Melanesian Mission, who, with two coadjutors, was killed by the natives of Nukapu on the 28th of September, 1871. In Queensland a 'Polynesian Labour Act' was passed in 1868, to regulate the introduction of South Sea Islanders into the colony; but it has been urged that the total suppression of the labour traffic is the only sure remedy for the evil. The conversion of Fiji into a British colony, as proposed in 1858, is also advocated. Meanwhile Thakombau has a ministry (mainly white), a Legislature, and a Chief Justice of his own.

ANTARCTICA.

Between the S. Pole and 60° S. lat.

For a long period it has been supposed that there exists a vast continent in the Antarctic Ocean. This supposition, the object of so much controversy, is not yet either confirmed or dispelled; but the partial discoveries of enterprising navigators incline us to believe that a large tract of land, although not of the extent at first presumed, surrounds the South Pole.

This land has proved, for the most part, inaccessible, owing to the lofty barriers of ice, which present almost insurmountable obstacles to the advance of geographical discovery in these latitudes. Of those portions which have been reached, little is known beyond the mere fact of their existence. Perpetual winter, dense mists, and darkness prevailing for months without intermission, are the chief characteristics of these barren and inhospitable regions.

The following are the names given to these lands and the adjacent islands by their several discoverers:—

Graham Land	Sandwich Land
Palmer Land	Auckland Is. (formerly Enderby Land)
Trinity Land	Kemp Land
Louis Philippe Land	Sabrina Land
Joinville I.	Claria Land
Biscoe Is.	Adelia Land
Adelaide I.	Balleny Is.
South Shetland Is.	Victoria Land
South Orkney Is.	

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