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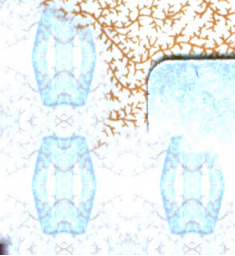


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ANNEX



ANNEX

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A NEW
GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

A NEW
GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

AUTHOR OF

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," "TALES AND SKETCHES OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE," ETC.

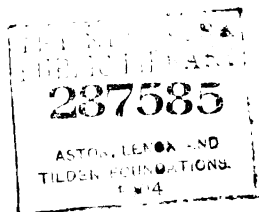
REVISED BY AN ENGLISH LADY,

BY DIRECTION OF THE AUTHOR.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS little book having been prepared for the use of children in America, there were many details of that country unnecessary for very young children in England to be made acquainted with; while, on the other hand, there was much needful for them to know connected with their own land, not included in the American edition. The Editor, in compiling the lessons on the British Isles, has endeavoured to follow out, as nearly as possible, the original plan of the work.

In adding one to the large number of school books already in use, a few words in explanation will naturally be expected from the author. She would observe that this geography is on an original plan, and offers the following advantages:—

It avoids the great mass of *disconnected details* in geography which too often are crowded into the mind of childhood; the larger portion to be soon forgotten, while the portions retained are likely to be the least, rather than the most, important.

It is formed on the principle that the memory acquires and retains most firmly that which *awakens interest* and is *clearly* comprehended.

It is written on the principle that geographical knowledge can be so generalised and systematised, as to afford immense aid to a child both in acquiring and in retaining its details.

Much use is made of the principle of *association* in connecting new ideas with those which have been made interesting.

In conformity to these principles, it will be seen that the child is first made to have a clear idea of *distances* and of the *map-making* process. It is believed that no other small geography has, as yet, attempted what in this is so prominent, to make children clearly understand the *relative size* of countries by means of *lines of latitude*.

In the next place, the child is made to commence at home, and gradually to enlarge the ideas of extension, till town, county, kingdom, continent, and finally the whole world, are presented on maps. Meantime, as each country is introduced, a few interesting facts are connected with it, around which, by the laws of association, all other facts are gradually to be arranged. Thus the child first goes to every country in the world, learns its size, boundaries, and one or two interesting facts, and *no more*. Then it repeatedly returns to add new items.

Next, after all these countries are united in maps of the whole world, *general views* are introduced. The oceans, the mountains, the rivers, the zones, the climates and productions, the races of men, the religions and governments, are all explained and made interesting before the details are introduced.

After these general views, the child acquires additional details under each general head. For example: the chapter on the ocean is reviewed, and then all the branches of the ocean in all countries, and the islands it contains, are to be studied on the maps. Then all the mountains in the world pass in review, then all the rivers, and so on.

During each of these general reviews, the child is taken again and again to each country, to recal the interesting facts already learned, and to add to them one or more stores of knowledge.

Finally, each country is taken separately, and all the information found in these general views is selected, combined, and made to form a complete picture of that country.

It is believed that a child who follows out this plan will secure in a few months more *permanent* geographical knowledge than ordinarily is attained by years of study.

A judicious use of the *topic exercise* here indicated will greatly increase the interest and extent of geographical acquisition.

LONDON, March, 1855

NOTE TO TEACHERS.

THE following lessons should be accompanied by "topic exercises." For this purpose, as many books of reference should be collected for the children as possible, such as large geographies, gazetteers, books of travel, &c. Each child should have at least one book from which to seek further information.

At each lesson the teacher should stimulate the children to bring as much additional information as possible, aiding by giving out "topics" suitable to the lesson. The children should also be told to seek information from their friends. A teacher who understands how to stimulate the minds of children can make this a most interesting and animating exercise.

When there is a want of time for a long repetition a certain part of the class might be made "examiners," and be required to put five or six questions of the lesson to each of their classmates, and then to examine each other by a regular arrangement, the teacher superintending. In this way the repetition from the book could be speedily finished, and thus give time for the topic exercises.

GEOGRAPHY

FOR

MY CHILDREN.



LESSON I:

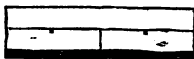
MEASUREMENT.

DEAR CHILDREN :—I have taught a little flock of children of my own, and this has led me to think a great deal about young folks like you. And when I have seen how much pleasure can be made for children by my way of teaching geography, I have wished that you, too, could share it. And so I have made this little book for you.

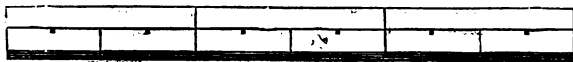
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The first thing to be learned in geography is, *what a map is, and how to make one*. To do this, you must begin by practising some exercises in *measurement*. These exercises will be of great use to you in many ways beside in the study of geography.

The first thing to be done is, to learn to measure *inches*. Here is a measure, an inch long; and it is divided into half inches by the middle line, and into quarter inches by the dots.



Now you must get some friend to make you a *three-inch measure* of white paper, of this size, and marked as this is.



When this is done, you must look at your measure, and then at a book, and *guess* how many inches long the book is; and then measure it, to see how nearly right you were. This is *measuring with your eye*. Then you must measure the *width* of the book with your eye, and then use your three-inch measure and see how nearly you measured right.

[Here let the teacher exercise the class in measuring with the eye by inches.]

Next you must get a wider piece of paper, and make it twelve inches long, and mark it in half and quarter inches, like the three-inch measure.

Twelve inches are one foot.

This foot measure you must use in measuring feet with your eye. You must measure tables, boxes, benches, and other things, to see how many feet and inches they are in length, doing it first with your eye, and then with the foot measure. Do it *often*, at home as well as at school, and soon you will be able to measure feet and inches very accurately with your eye.

Next you must get a piece of paper, or a stick, three feet long, and divide it into feet and inches on one side, and into halves and quarters on the other side.

Three feet are one yard.

Then you must measure the length and breadth of the room, play-ground, and garden, and various other things and places, measuring first with your eye, and then with the yard measure.

Next you must get two sticks, two feet long and about an inch thick, and have them both sharp at one end. Then tie to these sticks a bit of twine, so that they will, when pushed into the ground, be five yards and a half apart. Your friends must help you make this, which is a *rod measure*.

Five and a half yards are one pole or rod.

With this rod measure you must try how correctly you can measure *rods* with your eye. Do it in this way: Let all *guess* how many rods there are from school, or your own house, to a particular place. Then one take a stick of the rod measure and push it into the ground. Then another take the other stick and carry it till the string is tight, and push it

into the ground, and say, "One rod." Then the first child pull up the stick and go forward and measure another rod, and say, "Two rods," and so go on until you have measured what you wish. Then notice who guessed the nearest right.

[Of course this out-door measurement with sticks and string can only be done by children living in the country. I should not like to see little girls and boys doing this in a city or town—they must be content with measuring in the house.]

Next measure forty poles.

Forty poles are one furlong.

Next measure two furlongs.

Two furlongs are a quarter of a mile.

When you have measured a quarter of a mile, you must get some friend, who has a watch, to help you. You must then find how long it takes you to walk a quarter of a mile about as fast as you usually walk. Then you can find how long it takes you to walk a mile by multiplying by four.

You can also count *how many steps* you take in walking a quarter of a mile; and thus you can sometimes measure distances by counting your steps.

All this is to prepare you to understand distances, and the size of the countries about which you are to study.

After you have learned to measure *length* in this way, you must learn to measure *height* with your eye. This is more difficult. You must begin with the heights of boxes, tables, chairs, windows, and the room, using your foot and inch measures to see how nearly you measure right with your eye. Then you must measure the height of fences, houses, steeples,

and hills, with your eye, and then inquire of those who know, to see how nearly you measured right.

This is needful, to enable you to understand many things you will study in geography,

Now, look at the picture at the beginning of this lesson, and you will see some children measuring with a rod measure. They are doing it right, except they are so earnest, that they are on their knees; and this will soil their dresses. They could do it better on their feet.

See that sweet-looking lady with a book! She is the teacher, and that little girl close to her is a timid, little blue-eyed girl. She is afraid to do any thing now, but she will learn by and by. Then there are three girls standing farther off. They are measuring, with their eye, the distance to the houses they live in. After school they are going to use the rod measure, to find exactly how far they walk to school, and how long it takes them to walk a mile. Then they will count their steps, too, and see how many they take in walking a rod, a furlong, and a mile.

See what a pretty school-house that is! There is a beautiful grove close by it, and the children go there to play in the cool shade in their leisure hours. And they have planted flowers around the school. I wish all children had such a pretty school-house and such fine trees near it. And I wish all school-houses were as neat and convenient as this, with its window blinds and comfortable seats. O, what good times that pleasant teacher and those obedient little children are having!

Questions on the Lesson.—What is the first thing to be learned in geography? What exercises must you begin by practising? Will these exercises help you in other things besides geography? What do you first learn to measure? How is the one-inch measure divided? How is the three-inch measure divided? How many inches are one foot? How do you make a foot measure? How many feet are one yard? How do you make a yard measure? How many yards are one rod? How do you make a rod measure? How do you use a rod measure? How many rods are one furlong? How many furlongs are a quarter of a mile? What will all this prepare you to understand? How must you learn to measure height with your eye? What are the children doing in the picture?

Questions to be learned at Home.—How many inches long and broad are the panes in the windows of your home? How nearly right did you measure them with your eye? How many inches long and broad is the largest book you can find at home? and how nearly did you measure it right with your eye? How long are the knives, forks, and spoons that you use at home? and how nearly did you measure them right with your eye?

Note to the Teacher.—The best way is to read each lesson aloud to the class, at the same time showing them how to perform the exercises. The measuring exercise should be practised a great deal.



LESSON II.

MAP DRAWING.

If you should travel by sea *west* and then *north* a great many days, you would come to a place that looks like this picture. These cliffs, that run up so high, are mountains of ice and

snow which are floating in the water. The greater part of them is below the surface of the water. They are *icebergs*.

That ship you see is trying to sail among them. It is in great danger; for sometimes the icebergs will float around a ship, and then press together and crush it all to pieces.

Those men in the boat are rowing about to see if they can find a place for the ship to sail out. A great white bear sits and growls at them; and if he could get one of them, he would make a good meal of him. One of the men has put up his gun to shoot him.

These two black-looking animals, with tusks coming out of their mouths, are *walruses*. It is night, and yet it is almost as light as day. The light is made by the *aurora borealis*, which you see pictured in the sky. It shoots up in brilliant blazes, and looks gloriously, while the stars can be seen sprinkled in among the fiery lines.

When you turn your face to the north-west, you are looking towards the place represented by this picture.

The first thing to be done in making a map is to learn the points of the compass. To do this, you must turn your faces towards the north.

Then on your right hand it is *east*, behind you it is *south*, and on your left hand it is *west*.

Half-way between north and east is *north-east*. Half-way between east and south is *south-east*. Half-way between south and west is *south-west*. Half-way between west and north is *north-west*. These are called the *points of the compass*.

In a clear evening, you must get some friend to show you the *north star*. This star is always exactly north, and by the aid of this star we can find the points of the compass in any place.

When you have learned the points of the compass so as to tell them very readily, both in the house and out of doors, you may take your slate and begin to draw a map.

First draw a *two-inch square*; that is, a square that is two inches long every side. This square *represents* the room you are in.

Next turn your faces to the north side or corner of the room, and the top of your square is *north*, the right hand *east*, the bottom *south*, and the left hand *west*. Write these points of the compass on every side of your square.

Next make crosses on your map, to show the places where the large things in the room stand; and dots, to show where the small ones stand; and place them *according to the points of the compass* as they stand in the room. Your teacher or some friend must aid you in this.

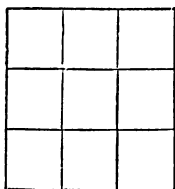
Whatever surrounds a thing are its boundaries. We *bound* a thing on a map when we tell its boundaries in the right order.

Now, you must *bound* the map of the room thus: It is bounded *north* by the garden, *south* by the street, *east* by the entrance, and *west* by the garden.

Always, in bounding, begin north, then south, then east, and then west. This is the right order.

Now, you may make a map of the play-ground. First draw a two-inch square ; then turn your faces *north*, and put down crosses and dots, to show where the school and other large and small things are placed, according to the points of the compass. Then *bound* the map you have drawn, by mentioning in the right order the things that are north, south, east, and west of the play-ground. Thus: It is bounded north by Mr. Smith's house, south by Mr. Brown's house, east by the street, and west by Mr. Jones's yard.

Next you may draw a square figure on your slate, and divide this square into nine smaller ones, then turn your face



to the north, and in the middle square write the name of the town where you live. Then write in the square above it the name of the place north of you ; in the south square the place south of you ; in the east square the town east of you ; and in the west square write the name of the place west of you. If there are places north-east or south-east, north-west or south-west, write them in the corner squares.

Then *bound* the town where you live.

Towns are not usually laid out in exact squares.

A county consists of several cities and towns.

Now draw on your slate a square for the county, and divide it into smaller squares as you did before. Then write the names of the counties that bound the county where you live according to the points of the compass. Your teacher or other friends must help you do this.

A kingdom or country is several counties or other divisions united.

In drawing these maps, you do not show the exact shape or size of the towns and counties; you only show *how they are placed according to the compass, and what their boundaries are.*

Questions.—Which way from you is the place represented by the picture? What are those cliffs that surround the ship? What are those animals? What makes the light in the sky? When your face is to the north, which way is east? Which way is south? Which way is west? Which way is north-east? south-east? north-west? south-west? What are the points of the compass? How can you find the north in a clear evening? What are the boundaries of a thing or place? How do you bound a thing on a map? What is the right order in bounding? What are the boundaries of the room you are in? What are the boundaries of the play-ground? What are the boundaries of the town you live in? What is a county? What is the name of the county you live in? and how do you bound it? In drawing maps, do you show the exact size and shape of the towns and counties? What do you show?

Exercises in Measurement.—How many feet long and broad is the door of the room you are in? How nearly did you measure right by your eye? How wide is the window? How long are the desks? How many feet long and broad is the room? How many feet in a yard? How

many yards long and broad is the room? How many feet long and broad is the school-room? How many yards? How many yards wide is the street? In all these questions, tell how nearly right you measured by your eye?

Note.—It is better for the teacher to make these exercises a part of school employ when it can be done conveniently. The children will be so interested as to practise measuring in their play-hours. If this cannot be secured, they must do the measuring at home. The measuring exercise by inches and feet should be *reviewed* often at recitations in after lessons.



LESSON III.

MAP DRAWING.

HERE is a picture of a scene in Switzerland. In the lower part of the picture you see a large body of water and a little

boy and girl in a boat; on the right hand a little island, which is entirely surrounded by water, so that the children could sail all around it. They are looking for berries; and now they are going to the *peninsula* opposite to them, which, you see, is almost surrounded by water, but not quite. There is a narrow neck of land, called an *isthmus*, that joins it to the other land where the houses stand.

At the back of the houses you see a high hill, on which is a *castle*. At the foot of the hill is a very large church. It is called a *cathedral*. It is on a point of land running out into the water, which is called a *cape*. Between the peninsula and the cape is some water running up between land. This is a small *bay*. Beyond the church you see a part of a very high mountain; and beyond that mountain is another, that runs high up into the sky. These mountains are a part of the Alps. The tops are always covered with snow, and they are so high in the air that the clouds sometimes sail below them.

There are numerous springs on these mountains, which run down their sides, and form the river which you see winding around the points of land, till it comes to the lake where the children are rowing in the boat.

This picture is drawn to show you the difference between things as they are drawn in pictures and as they are drawn in maps.

An *island* is a piece of land entirely surrounded by water.

You have seen how it is drawn in the picture ; on the map it is drawn in this way :—



You see there are double lines around it, which show that it is surrounded by water.

At the back of the castle is a small lake, about the size of the island, and shaped very much like it.

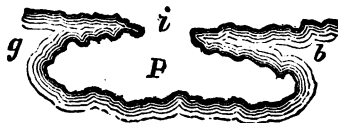
A *lake* is a body of water entirely surrounded by land. This is the way they draw a lake on a map :—



The double lines inside show that it is water. You see the difference between the island and the lake on a map is, that the island has the water lines put outside, and the lake inside.

A *peninsula* is a piece of land nearly surrounded by water. An *isthmus* is a neck of land that joins a peninsula to the other land.

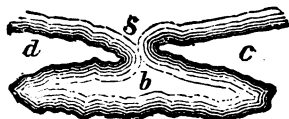
You have seen how they are drawn in the picture, and this is the way they are drawn on a map :—



P is the peninsula ; *i* is the isthmus ; *b* is a bay, or gulf ; and *g* is another bay, or gulf. .

A *bay* is a piece of water that runs up into the land. A *gulf* is the same thing as a bay.

You may now take your slate and draw on it an island, a lake, and a peninsula. You may then draw a bay that is shaped like this peninsula, and put the lines inside instead of outside, thus :—



b is the bay ; *s* is the strait ; *c* is a cape ; and *d* is another cape.

You now see that it is the water marks that show the difference between the peninsula and the bay.

A *strait* is a narrow strip of water that connects two other bodies of water.

A *cape* is a piece of land that stretches out into the water. Look again on the picture, and see the cathedral stands on a point of land that stretches out into the water. Between that cape and the peninsula you see the small bay that runs up into the land. This is the way that capes and bays are drawn in a picture ; and here you see how they are drawn on maps.

You see how hills and mountains are drawn in the picture. Here are two ways of drawing them on a map :—



Sometimes there are springs of water coming out of the earth in valleys, or low places, and they meet together and fill up the place with water. This makes a lake, or pond (*a*). Then the lake overflows and makes a small brook, that winds along wherever it can find a place (*b*). The lake and the brook you may draw thus :—



Sometimes there are springs on mountains, and they run together till they make a brook ; and this runs along till it meets other brooks, and they unite and form a *river*. You have seen how a river is drawn on the picture. You may draw some mountains, some brooks, and a river, as we draw them on maps, thus :—



Now you may learn these *definitions*.

An *island* is land entirely surrounded by water.

A *lake* is water entirely surrounded by land.

c

A *peninsula* is land almost surrounded by water.

An *isthmus* is a narrow strip of land that joins a peninsula to other land.

A *cape* is land running out into the water.

A *promontory* is *high* land running out into water.

A *bay*, or *gulf*, is water running up into the land.

A *strait* is a narrow strip of water that unites two other pieces of water, just as an isthmus unites two pieces of land.

A *hill* is high land. A *mountain* is a very large and high hill.

Valleys are land between hills or mountains.

Rivers are large streams of water made by springs and brooks. They run into the sea, and the place where they enter is called the *mouth* of the river.

A *sea* is a large body of water.

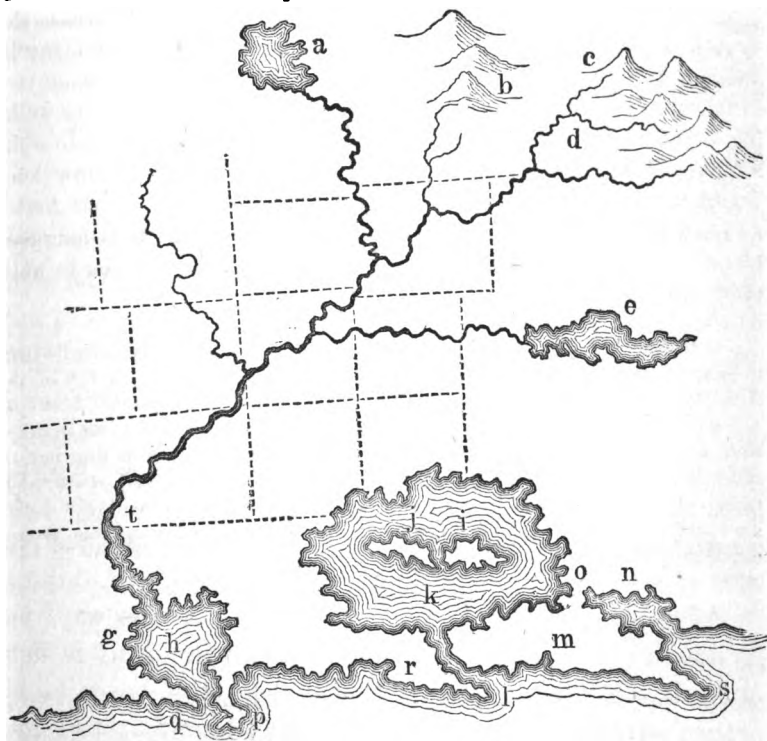
An *ocean* is the largest body of water there is.

A *continent* is the largest body of land there is.

Questions for Lesson third.—What is the picture at the beginning of the lesson? Which is the island which is surrounded by water? Which is the peninsula that is almost surrounded by water? Where is the isthmus? Where is the castle? Where is the cathedral? What is that point of land called on which it stands? What is the water called that is between the peninsula and the cape? Which are the mountains? What do the springs on these mountains form? Which is the river? What is an island? What is a lake? What is the difference between an island and a lake as they are drawn on the map? What is a peninsula? What is an isthmus? What is a bay? What is a gulf? When you have drawn a peninsula and a bay of the same shape, what shows the difference between them? What is a strait? What is a cape? What is a promontory?

How is a lake, or pond, made by springs? How is a brook made? What is a hill? What is a mountain? What are rivers? Into what do they run? What is the mouth of a river? What is a sea? What is an ocean? What is a continent?

Here is a map where all these things are united. Learn the answers to these questions that follow on this map.



Questions.—What is there at *a*? at *b*? at *c*? at *d*? What are *a* and *e*? How are they formed? How many *branches* has this river? How

many branches rise in mountains, and how many rise in lakes? At what letter is the mouth of this river? How many bays, or gulfs, are there? At what letters are there some capes? At what letters are there islands? Where are there some straits? Where is an isthmus?

Exercise in Measurement.—How many feet are there in a yard? How many yards long and broad is the house you live in? How many yards long and broad is the school-room? How many rods is it across the street? How many steps do you take in walking a rod? How many in walking a furlong? How many minutes does it take you to walk two furlongs, or a quarter of a mile? How many steps do you take in walking a quarter of a mile? How many minutes would it take you to walk a mile? How many miles long is the town you live in? How long would it take you to walk that distance? How broad is your town? and how long would it take you to walk that distance? How long and broad is the county you live in? and how long would it take you to walk these distances?

Note to Teachers.—The maps that follow are *outline* maps, and are intended simply to point out the comparative size and situation of the counties; only a few of the rivers, lakes, mountains, &c., are introduced. The *shape* of each *county* should be pointed out, and the children required to imitate it on a slate, or cut it out in paper with scissors. The best plan would be to have the children repeat from large outline maps, accustoming them to trace the course of the rivers, following the several tributaries. This will be found highly interesting as well as instructive. Other details are reserved till some interesting associations have been connected with these several countries by the narrative.

LESSON IV.

LATITUDE LINES.

[*Note.*—The teacher must explain this before the child reads it.]

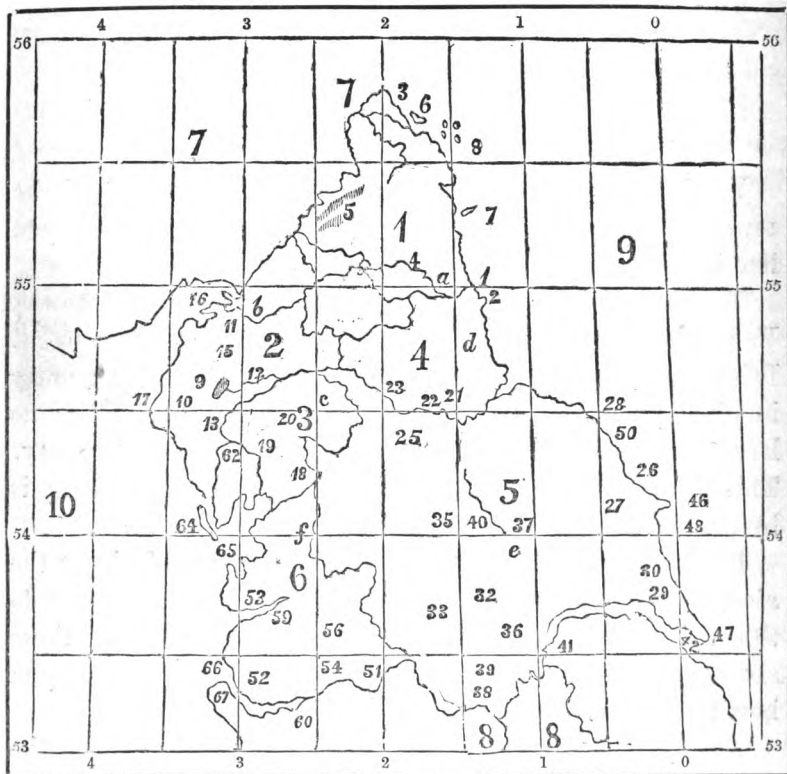
You have drawn maps of the town you live in and of the towns around it. And then you drew a map of the county you live in and of the counties around it.

You have learned that a *county* comprises several towns. Your next lesson is on a map that has *six counties* on it. It is a map of the six northern counties of England, the country in which you live. The map that represents them all is no larger than the map you drew of your own town and county. This shows you that we do not know how *large* any country is by the *size* of the map that represents it.

But I am now going to show you how we can find out the *sizes* of the countries represented on maps. But I cannot do this till you have learned the questions for the map of these six counties that follow the *key*. Your friends must show you how to do this by the aid of the key.

Now, you must take notice of those lines that run across the map from east to west, for it is by these lines that we learn the *size* of counties and countries on the map. Those lines are called lines of *latitude*. I will tell you what *latitude* means farther on. At present I will only tell you how we use these lines to find out the size of the countries on the map.

MAP OF THE SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.



Longitude West from Greenwich—East.

Questions on the Map.—What is the county marked 1? 2? 4? 6? 3? 5? What is the city marked *e*? Of what county is it the capital? Of what county is the town marked *f* the capital? *b*? *a*? *c*? What river is north of Northumberland? What sea east and what country west?

Note to the Teacher.—These questions may be multiplied at pleasure, and adapted to suit the capacity of the children.

KEY TO THE MAP OF THE SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

Boundaries of Northern Counties.

7. Scotland.
8. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

9. North Sea.
10. Irish Sea.

Six Northern Counties.

1. Northumberland.
2. Cumberland.
3. Westmoreland.
4. Durham.
5. Yorkshire.
6. Lancashire.

Capitals.

- a. Newcastle.
- b. Carlisle.
- c. Appleby.
- d. Durham.
- e. York.
- f. Lancaster.

Cities and Large Towns.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Northumberland . . . | { | Newcastle.
1. Tynemouth.
2. North Shields.
3. Berwick. |
| Cumberland | { | Carlisle.
9. Cockermouth.
10. Whitehaven. |
| Westmoreland . . . | { | Appleby.
18. Kendal.
Durham. |
| Durham | { | 21. Stockton.
22. Darlington.
York. |
| Yorkshire | { | 25. Richmond.
26. Scarborough.
27. Malton.
28. Whitby.
29. Hull.
30. Beverley.
32. Leeds.
33. Halifax.
35. Ripon.
36. Pontefract.
37. Boroughbrida.
38. Sheffield.
39. Doncaster.
Lancaster. |
| Lancashire | { | 51. Manchester.
52. Liverpool.
53. Preston.
54. Bolton.
56. Rochdale. |

Rivers, Hills, Lakes, Islands, Bays, and Capes.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Northumberland | { | 4. River Tyne.
5. Cheviot Hills.
6. Holy Isle.
7. Coquet Island.
8. Fern Islands.
11. River Eden.
12. River Derwent.
13. Scafell, Mountain. |
| Cumberland | { | 14. Helvellyn, Mountain.
15. Skiddaw, Mountain.
16. Solway Firth.
17. St. Bee's Head. |
| Westmoreland . . . | { | 19. Windermere, Lake.
20. Ullswater, Lake. |
| Durham | { | 23. River Tees.
Holy Islands, off Northumberland,
40. River Ouse.
41. River Trent.
42. Humber. |
| Yorkshire | { | 46. Flamborough Head,
47. Sperrn Head.
48. Bridlington, Bay.
50. Robinhood's Bay.
59. River Ribble.
60. River Mersey.
62. Windermere, Lake. |
| Lancashire | { | 64. Walney, Island.
65. Morecombe, Bay.
66. Liverpool, Bay.
67. Birkenhead. |

Now look at the county that has the figure 4 in it. You see it has a line of latitude running across the top, and a line across the bottom of it: these lines run from east to west. There are *thirty miles* from north to south between these lines; so by looking at them you can tell me the length of the county.

You have now learned how far thirty miles extends on this map. You can now take a measure of it on a piece of paper, and measure the length and breadth of any of the counties. You cannot do it very exactly, but it will give you some idea of the different sizes.

Now, take the county of Yorkshire, and tell me the size by measuring with your paper. Remember, this is the largest of all the counties in England.

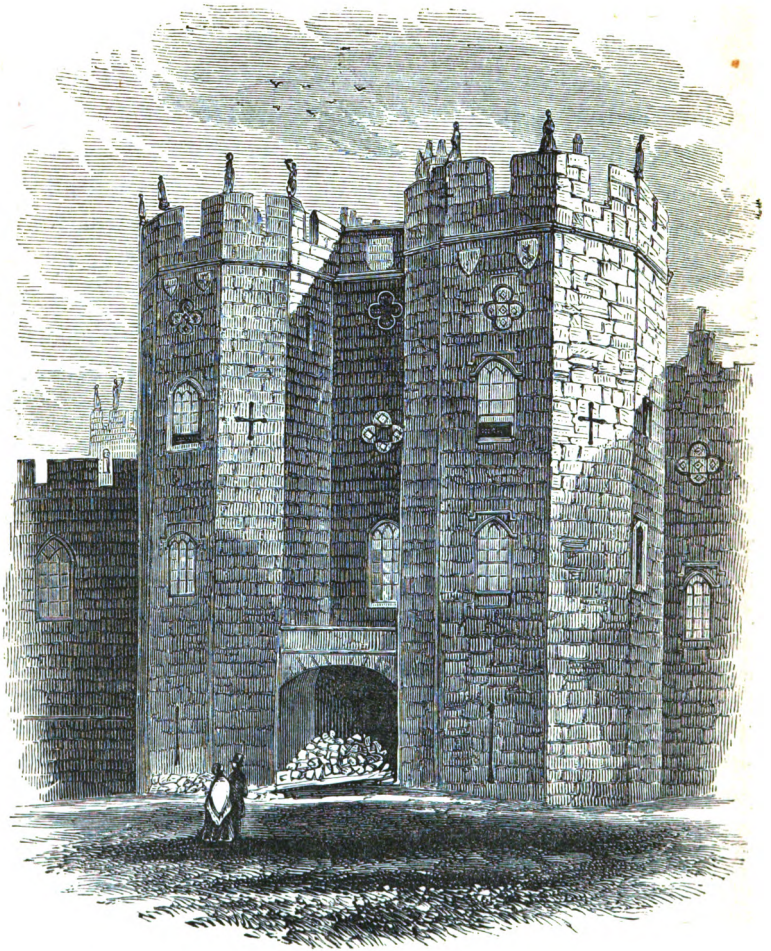
You must now find the map on which your own county is drawn. Then you must answer all the questions about that map, which follow the key. Then some of your friends must tell you how far it is between the lines of latitude on that map. Then you must take a measure of that distance, and measure the length and breadth of your county. The longest way is the *length* of a thing, and the *breadth* is the shortest way.

Then you must find out how long it would take you, at the rate of twenty miles a day, to walk the length of the county you live in, and then find out how long it would take you to walk the breadth of it. Then you must learn to *bound* the county you live in.

England is part of the island of Great Britain; the other

two parts are Wales and Scotland, which, together with the island of Ireland, forms the kingdom of Britain. You will first learn about England, because it is the country in which you live. England is divided into forty counties—six in the north, four bordering on Wales, twelve midland, eight eastern, six south, and four south-west. It is the map of the six northern counties that you are going to learn about first; but before we begin, I must tell you that England was divided into these parts by our good and wise king, “Alfred the Great.” The divisions were called *counties*, from having been governed by *Ealdermen* or *Counts*; and *shires*, from the Saxon word *schyra*, to divide.

Questions.—What is a county? How many counties are there on the first map? Can you tell by the size of a map how large the countries are on it? By what lines do we learn the sizes of the countries on the map? How many miles are there between the lines of latitude on this map? What is the extent of Yorkshire from north to south? What is the length and breadth of the other counties, as near as you can find out by your measure? What is the name of your own county? How many miles are there between the lines of latitude on the map where your county is? Which way is the length of a thing, and which way the breadth? Measure the length and breadth of your county, and tell what it is. How long would it take you to walk the length and breadth of your county, if you could walk twenty miles a day? How do you bound your own county? Are there any hills in your county? Are there any rivers? Are there any lakes, seas, or bays? Is there any ocean near it? What is the name of the country you live in? What island is it part of? What are the other two parts called? What is the name of the island near them? What kingdom do they make together? Why do we begin with England? Who divided England into counties? Why were these divisions called counties? Is there not another name for them?



ALNWICK CASTLE.

LESSON V.

NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Northumberland.

THIS is the most northerly of all the counties, and borders on Scotland, from which it is separated by the river Tweed and the Cheviot Hills. This is one of the border counties. In ancient days people who lived in the border counties were constantly quarrelling with their neighbours the Scots, and for their protection the great lords or barons used to build themselves castles to live in, and always kept a great many soldiers ready to fight their troublesome neighbours whenever they might come. Northumberland is famous for coals and for salmon. If you were to go to Newcastle, you would see the people all along the banks of the river Tyne very busy packing large quantities of pickled salmon, which is sent to many parts of the world. You would see also numbers of men employed in shipping coals, and a great many others building ships: so you would find Newcastle a very busy place. The fresh salmon for the London market is packed in boxes with ice and sent by railway. Glass bottles are manufactured in Northumberland. There are a great many old castles here, as I have before told you. The principal are, Tynemouth Castle, at the mouth of the Tyne; Norham Castle; and Warkworth Castle,

overlooking the Tweed ; Bamborough Castle, one of the oldest, is built on a rock overlooking the sea. Dunstanborough, too, is on the seacoast. Alnwick Castle is in the interior. At the beginning of this chapter is a picture of Alnwick Castle. You see what dark, grim-looking old places these castles were. There are a great many others which I cannot tell you the names of. On this coast is a cluster of islands called the Fern Islands, very dangerous in foggy weather ; ships are often wrecked on the rocks. On one of these islands there is a lighthouse, and life-boats always ready to send off to sinking vessels. Ask some one to tell you about Grace Darling, a brave girl, who saved several poor sailors from drowning. Now you can remember Northumberland by its castles, rocky islands, its coals, and its salmon.

Cumberland.

This county, too, borders on Scotland, from which it is divided by the Solway Firth. It is a very cold county, and the land little cultivated, but it is much admired for its lovely scenery. You would here find some of the most beautiful lakes and highest mountains we have in England. The Picts wall, called also the Roman wall, built by the Romans many hundred years ago, to keep the Scots out of England, crossed this county from Newcastle in Northumberland to the Solway Firth. Some ruins of it are still to be seen. There is an old castle at Carlisle famous for having been the prison of poor Mary Queen of Scotland. You must read about her in the history of England. There is a village

here called Borrowdale, famous for its mine of plumbago, or black lead, which is thought much of because it is the only one in our country. Near to Borrowdale is a town called Keswick, where the black lead is made into pencils. You can remember Cumberland by its lakes, Roman wall, and black lead.

Westmoreland.

South-east of Cumberland lies Westmoreland. It has the finest lakes in England, and there is a great deal of beautiful scenery. Every autumn many people come from other counties to enjoy the fine prospects and refreshing breezes. Many sportsmen also come here to enjoy the shooting on the moors, where there are a great many grouse and other birds. There are a few old castles, and the old mansions here, as well as in the border counties, are surrounded with court-yards and stone walls, built in the time of the wars to keep out the Scots. Westmoreland may, perhaps, have been so called from the moors on its western side. A great quantity of good slate is found here. So you must remember Westmoreland by its moors, its lakes, and slate quarries.

Durham.

South of Northumberland lies Durham, where the finest mustard grows. The country is very mountainous, and a great many sheep are fed in the pastures. In Durham one of the earliest railways was opened for conveying coals from the collieries to the sea-side. The neighbourhood of Sunderland

is famous for coals. Durham is a city, having a cathedral and bishop's see. This is the difference between a city and a town in England. There is also an university at Durham. An university is a school for gentlemen, where they are taught all the higher branches of education. This university was founded in 1831. You can remember Durham by its mustard and coals, and its university.

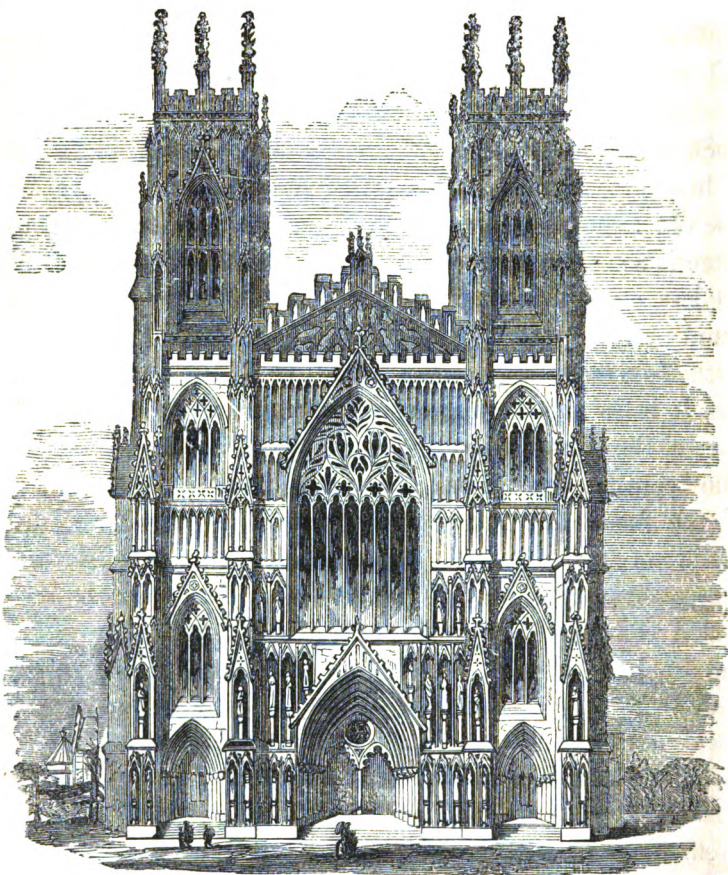
Questions—Which is the most northerly of all the counties in England? What country does it border on? What river is between England and Scotland? What hills? What is Northumberland called? Why? What did the great lords or barons build to live in many hundred years ago? Are any of them still remaining? Were the Scots and English good neighbours in those days? What useful article and what fine fish come from Northumberland? What would you find the people of Newcastle busy about? In what way is the salmon packed to be sent to London? Are there any old castles in Northumberland? Tell me the names of them. What cluster of islands is very dangerous in foggy weather to ships? What is there on one of them? What shall you remember Northumberland by? Does Cumberland border on Scotland? What is this county admired for? What wall is there here, and why was it built? What is Borrowdale famous for? What will you remember Cumberland by? What is there to admire in Westmoreland? What do a great many people come here for? What are the old castles and houses surrounded with? What useful article is found here? What shall you remember Westmoreland by? What county lies south of Northumberland? What grows here? What was one of the first railway lines opened for? What is the capital of Durham? What is the difference between a city and a town? What university is there in Durham? What is an university?

LESSON VI.

NORTHERN COUNTIES, *continued.**Yorkshire.*

SOUTH of Durham is Yorkshire, the largest county in England. It has three large divisions, called *Ridings*. There are some fine old abbeys and castles in Yorkshire. In the west part there is some beautiful scenery; and the eastern coast, which borders on the North Sea, is rocky. In the middle of the county a great deal of corn grows. The large river Humber is in Yorkshire. This may almost be called an arm of the sea, it is so broad: a great many other rivers flow into it. Part of the old walls of the city of York are still remaining. The beautiful Minster or Cathedral of York is considered one of the finest in England: on the next page you will see a picture of York Minster. Besides this, there are a number of very ancient churches. If you were to go to Hull you would find a considerable quantity of shipping, and you would see the people all very busy in lading and unlading the ships, as is the case in most maritime towns. (A maritime town is one that borders on the sea.) At Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield, there are a great number of cloth manufactories, and iron works. Knives, scissors, and all sorts of cutlery are made at Sheffield; and Doncaster is famous for its horse races. So you see altogether Yorkshire is a very famous county; but

you can remember it particularly by its size, its Minster, its cloth, cutlery, and horse races.



YORK MINSTER.

Lancashire.

West of Yorkshire is Lancashire. There are some very important towns in Lancashire. Amongst others, where a very considerable trade is carried on, are Liverpool and Manchester. It was between these two towns that the first railway in England was opened. All sorts of cotton goods are manufactured at Manchester, which are then sent to Liverpool for exportation to other countries; the cotton having been previously brought from America to Liverpool in its raw state, and then sent to Manchester to be manufactured. So you see what a very useful railroad this is between Liverpool and Manchester. You would, I am sure, be very much astonished, if you could see one of these cotton factories. Some of them are eight stories high, and such rows and rows of windows. Look at the picture on the next page. See how the black smoke is coming out of that tall chimney. If you could see the inside of these cotton factories, you would be astonished too, such numbers of people at work—men, women, and children—all so busy, and they cannot stop to look about them, for the great heavy machinery goes on work, work, work, turning the wheels round so quickly, and the little children are obliged to keep on work, work, work too. I think, if you were there, you would soon be very glad to get away again. You must ask some one who has been there to tell you all about it, or else get some nice account to read. Manchester is a very ancient town,

D



A COTTON FACTORY AT MANCHESTER.

but it is only during the last sixty years that it has become so famous. It is now, I believe, the most extensive manufacturing city in the world. Liverpool is situated at the mouth of the river Mersey, and is as much celebrated for its trade, as Manchester is for its manufactures. Such a number of docks for lading and unlading ships: you would see bales of cotton goods from Manchester, packages of goods from London and other places, piles of linen from Ireland, and such a variety of other things, that I have not room to tell you of. There are some very handsome streets and fine buildings in Liverpool. You will remember Lancashire by its cotton factories, shipping, and commerce.

Questions.—What county is Yorkshire south of? What of the size of Yorkshire? How is it divided? Are there any old abbeys and castles? What is there on the western side of Yorkshire? On the eastern? In the middle? What large river or arm of the sea is here? What anciently surrounded York? Is York a city or town? What is the cathedral of York called? What is said of it? What sort of place is Hull? What is a maritime town? What manufactures are there at Leeds, Halifax, and Wakefield? At Sheffield? What is Doncaster noted for? What shall you remember Yorkshire by? What county is west of Yorkshire? What is said of the railway between Manchester and Liverpool? What is manufactured at Manchester? Where is cotton in its raw state brought from? What can you tell me about the cotton factories? On what river is Liverpool situated? What shall you remember Lancashire by?

LESSON VII.

COUNTIES BORDERING ON WALES.

THE next map is that of the counties which border on Wales. There are four of these. You must now learn the answers to the questions that follow this key. There are thirty miles between the lines of latitude on this map. So you must make a paper measure of that distance, and measure each county with it. You cannot do this very accurately, but you will thus better understand the size of each. You must calculate how long they are in the longest place, and how wide they are in the widest; then you must calculate how long it would take you to walk those distances at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The four counties which border on Wales are bound—north, by Lancashire; south, by the Bristol Channel; east, by Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire; and west, by Wales.

Cheshire.

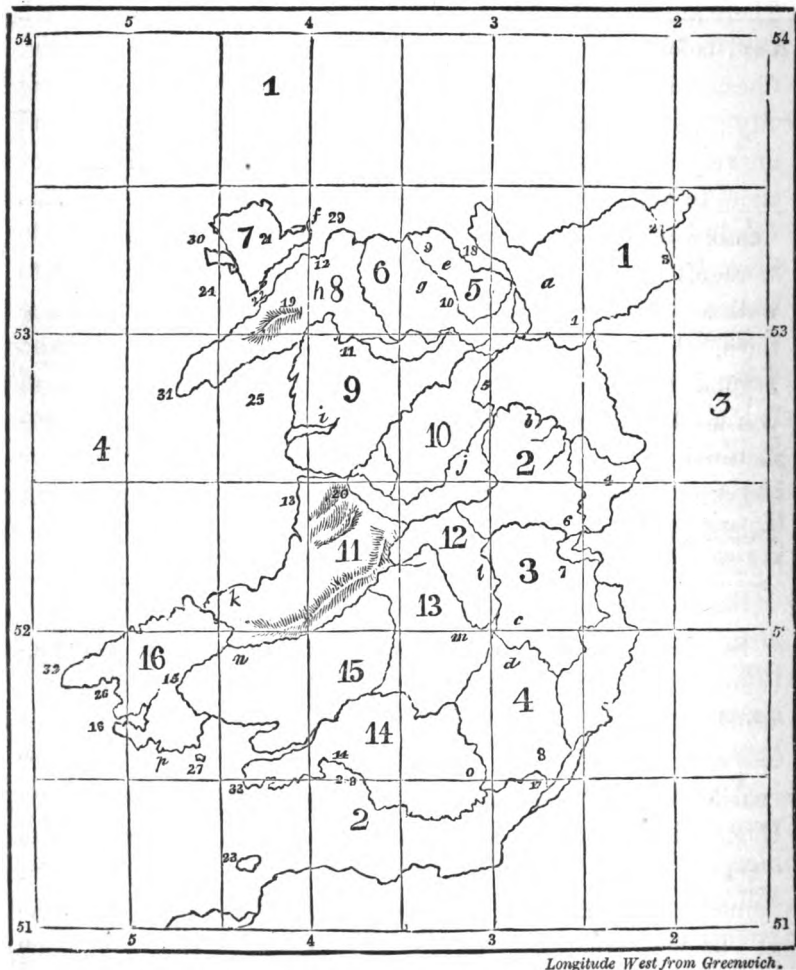
South of Lancashire is Cheshire, where we get great quantities of cheese. The greater part of the land in this county is used as pasture-land. The dairies in this county are thought much of. If you were to go into Cheshire, you would be sure to see some of them. Near Northwich there is a salt-mine. Nantwich and Middlewich also are famous for salt.

You must ask some one to tell you about the salt-mines. There are a great many canals in this county, which were much used before the time of railroads. A canal is an artificial river. Chester, the capital of Cheshire, is a very old and interesting city; the ancient walls have been kept in perfect repair, and are very pleasant to walk on. These walls were built in ancient times to keep the Welsh people from attacking the city. This was before Wales was united to England, when the Welsh people were often very troublesome. You would be much amused to walk along the *rows* in Chester; this is in the old part of the town, where the second-floor of the houses projects some way beyond the first, and there is a foot-way for passengers, so that you would walk above the streets. A great deal of silk is manufactured at Macclesfield and Congleton. You must remember Cheshire by its cheese and salt, and the capital, Chester, with its old walls and rows.

Shropshire.

South of Cheshire is Shropshire, or Salop, as it is sometimes called. There are some rugged and steep hills here, which cannot be cultivated. A considerable quantity of coals is procured from Coalbrook Dale. There are several other coal-fields in this county, which give employment to many thousand persons. A great quantity of iron is also found. There are several china and earthenware manufactories, flannel is made at Shrewsbury and Oswestry, carpets at Bridgenorth, and gloves at Ludlow. There are the

MAP OF THE COUNTIES BORDERING ON WALES AND WELSH
COUNTIES.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE COUNTIES BORDERING ON WALES AND WELSH COUNTIES.

Boundaries.

1. Irish Sea.
2. Bristol Channel.

3. Staffordshire. Worcestershire.
4. St. George's Channel.

Counties bordering on
Wales, and
Welsh Counties.

1. Cheshire.
2. Shropshire.
3. Herefordshire.
4. Monmouthshire.
5. Flintshire.
6. Denbighshire.
7. Isle of Anglesea.
8. Carnarvonshire.
9. Merionethshire.
10. Montgomeryshire.
11. Cardiganshire.
12. Radnorshire.
13. Brecknockshire.
14. Glamorganshire.
15. Carmarthenshire.
16. Pembrokeshire.

Capitals.

- a. Chester.
- b. Shrewsbury.
- c. Hereford.
- d. Monmouth.
- e. Flint.
- g. Denbigh.
- f. Beaumaris.
- h. Carnarvon.
- i. Harlech.
- j. Montgomery.
- k. Cardigan.
- l. Radnor.
- m. Brecon.
- o. Cardiff.
- n. Carmarthen.
- p. Pembroke.

Rivers, Hills, Lakes,
Islands, Bays, and Capes.

18. River Dee.
17. River Severn.
19. Snowdon, Mountain.
20. Plinlimmon, Mountain.
21. Isle of Anglesea.
22. Menai Straits.
23. Lundy Island.
24. Carnarvon Bay.
25. Cardigan Bay.
26. St. Bride's Bay.
27. Carmarthen Bay.
28. Swansea Bay.
29. Great Orme's Head.
30. Holyhead.
31. Braichy Pwll Head.
32. St. David's Head.
33. Worm's Head.

Cities and large Towns.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Cheshire</i> . . . | { | 1. Nantwich. | <i>Herefordshire</i> . . . | 7. Leominster. | <i>Glamorganshire</i> . . . | 14. Swansea. |
| | | 2. Stockport. | <i>Monmouthshire</i> . . . | 8. Chepstow. | | 15. Haverford- |
| | | 3. Macclesfield. | <i>Flintshire</i> . . . | 9. St. Asaph. | | west. |
| | | 4. Bridgenorth. | <i>Denbighshire</i> . . . | 10. Ruthin. | <i>Pembrokeshire</i> . . . | 16. Milford |
| <i>Shropshire</i> . . . | { | 5. Oswestry. | <i>Carnarvonshire</i> . . . | 12. Bangor. | | Haven. |
| | | 6. Ludlow. | <i>Cardiganshire</i> . . . | 13. Aberystwith. | | |

Questions on the Map.—What is the county marked 1? 2? 3? 4? What are the names of the twelve Welsh counties and the capitals? What is the city marked b? c? d? f? g? Of what county is the town marked f? d? g? h? What counties are east of these? What ocean lies west of Wales? What north? South? What river rises in Wales and empties itself into the Bristol Channel south of Gloucestershire? What mountains are in Wales? The principal bays?

remains of several old castles along the western boundaries of Shropshire. You can remember Shropshire by its coals, flannel, and iron.

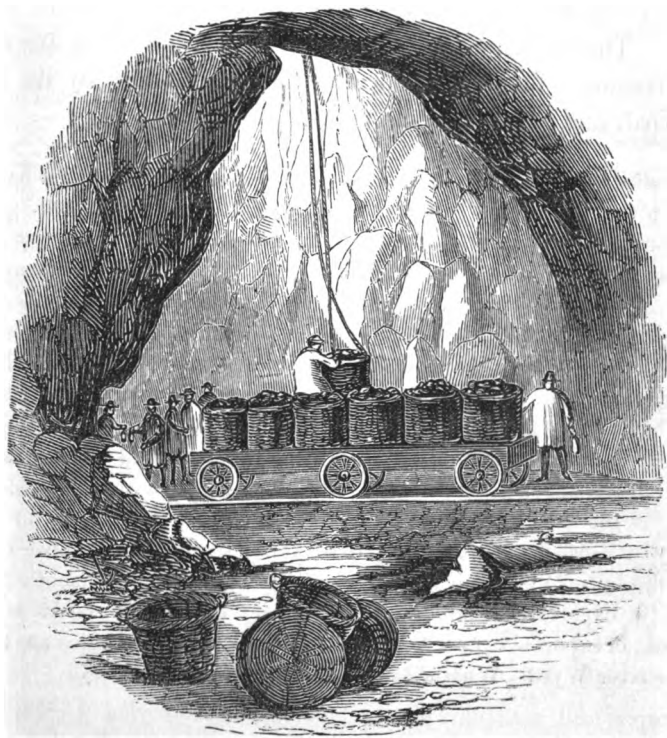
Herefordshire.

South of Shropshire is Herefordshire. There are many fine oak and apple trees growing in this county. Oak trees are very valuable, and are the finest of all trees. You may often see an oak several hundred years old. England is famous for these fine old trees, and English people are very proud of them. In some counties people cut down the oaks and make them into large logs, which are sold to ship-builders. So you see the reason that we have such fine ships is, that the oak grows so well in our country, and no timber is so good for ships. The oak is often called the monarch of the forest. The apple trees furnish a considerable quantity of cider, for which this county is noted. In early times Hereford was an important city, having a garrison, which was very useful in restraining the Welsh, who were constantly making inroads into England. That part which borders on Wales in this and other counties is called the Marches. There is a cathedral at Hereford, but not many remains of old castles or abbeys in this county. Herefordshire you must remember by its cider, and oak trees.

Monmouthshire.

South of Herefordshire is Monmouthshire, which was formerly reckoned in Wales. The northern part is mountainous.

The ruins of Chepstow Castle are well worth seeing. Monmouth is a considerable trading town; near to it are some large iron foundries. Newport is at the entrance of the Bristol Channel, from which place coal and iron are exported in large quantities; there is a great deal of ship-building carried on here. The coal mines and iron works in this



county give employment to large numbers of people ; these substances are found under ground ; a deep hole is made in the earth, and then the coal is dug out, put into baskets, and drawn up by ropes, as you see in the picture. The iron is also dug out of the earth, and the people of this county send iron and coal to other counties, and thus obtain a great deal of money. You would see here the remains of several old castles, and an old abbey, called Tintern Abbey, on the river Wye. The situation, as well as the ruins themselves, are very picturesque. You may remember Monmouthshire by its iron and coal, and also by its old ruins.

Questions.—What are the counties that border on Wales? What do we get from Cheshire? What would you see if you were to go to Cheshire? What mine is there? What of Chester? Is it a city or a town? Where is there a fine walk? Has Wales always been united under the same sovereign as England? What will you remember Cheshire by? What county is south of Cheshire? What do we get from Coalbrook Dale? What manufactures are there in Shropshire? Are there any old castles, and where? What shall you remember Shropshire by? What county is south of Shropshire? What fine trees grow in Herefordshire and in many other parts of England? What is the timber from this tree useful for? Why has England such fine ships? What is the oak sometimes called? What fruit-tree grows in this county? What is made from apples? What shall you remember Herefordshire by? What ruins are thought much of in Monmouthshire? What is exported in large quantities from Newport? What is the meaning of exported? *Sent to other countries.* What fine ruins are there on the river Wye? What shall you remember Shropshire by?

LESSON VIII.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.

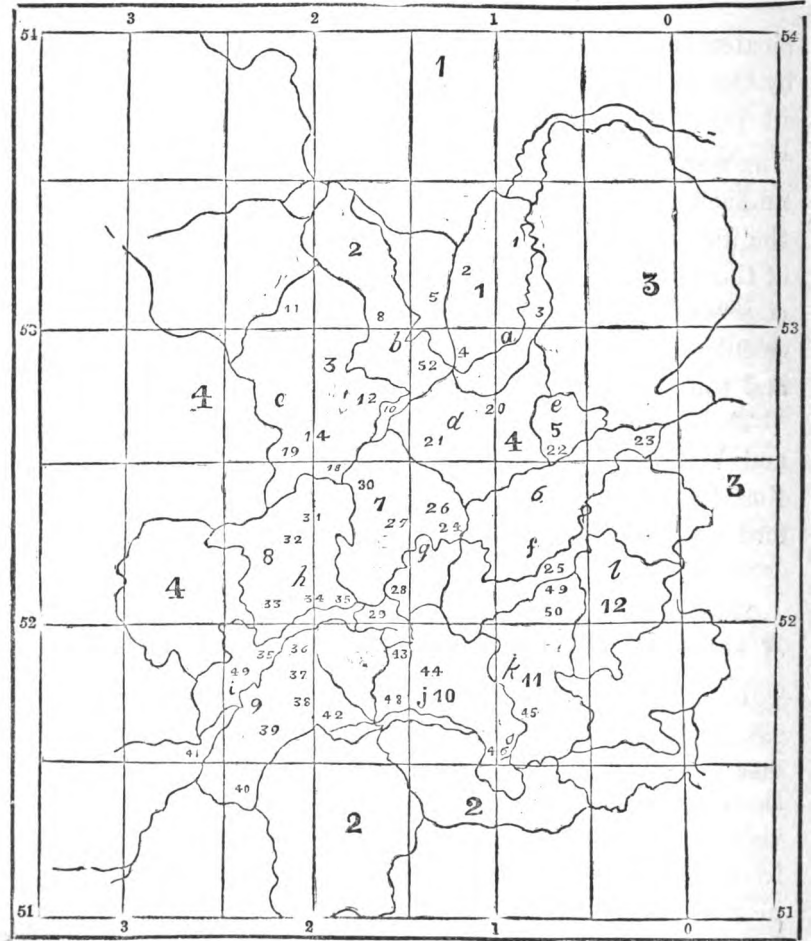
THE map which you have in this lesson is a map of the twelve midland counties. On this map there are thirty miles between the lines of latitude. You must now make a measure on paper of thirty miles, and measure the largest, and then the smallest, county with it, to find the length and breadth of them; then calculate how long it would take you to walk these distances, and you will have some idea of the size of these counties.

The midland counties are bounded on the north by Cheshire and Yorkshire; south by Berkshire and Wiltshire; east by Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; west by Shropshire and Herefordshire.

Nottinghamshire.

South of Yorkshire is Nottinghamshire. A large quantity of hops is grown in this county. Many people are busily employed in making lace. Silk and cotton stockings also are made in this county. There are very few ancient buildings here. If you have ever heard of the famous robber Robin Hood and his man Little John, you would like to pay a visit to Sherwood Forest, the place where he and his men lived, which is in this county. I dare say the people who live near to this place would tell you many stories of him, but I should think they are very glad there is no Robin Hood and Little John now. You may remember Nottinghamshire

MAP OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.



Longitude West from Greenwich.

KEY TO THE MAP OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Boundaries.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Yorkshire. | 3. Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. |
| 2. Wiltshire and Berkshire. | 4. Shropshire and Herefordshire. |

Midland Counties.

1. Nottinghamshire.
2. Derbyshire.
3. Staffordshire.
4. Leicestershire.
5. Rutland.
6. Northamptonshire.
7. Warwickshire.
8. Worcestershire.
9. Gloucestershire.
10. Oxfordshire.
11. Buckinghamshire.
12. Bedfordshire.

Capitals.

- a. Nottingham.
- b. Derby.
- c. Stafford.
- d. Leicester.
- e. Oakham.
- f. Northampton.
- g. Warwick.
- h. Worcester.
- i. Gloucester.
- j. Oxford.
- k. Aylesbury.
- l. Bedford.

Rivers, Hills, Lakes, Islands.

4. River Trent.
35. River Avon.
41. River Severn.
42. River Isis.
48. River Thames.
52. The Peak, Mountain.

Cities and Large Towns.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| <i>Nottinghamshire</i> | { 1. East Retford.
2. Worksop.
3. Newark. | <i>Warwickshire</i> | { 24. Rugby.
26. Coventry.
27. Kenilworth.
28. Stratford.
30. Birmingham. |
| <i>Derbyshire</i> | : { 5. Chesterfield.
8. Ashbourne. | <i>Worcestershire</i> | { 21. Kidderminster.
32. Droitwich.
33. Upton.
34. Evesham.
36. Tewkesbury.
37. Cheltenham. |
| <i>Staffordshire</i> | . { 11. Newcastle-under-Lyne.
12. Burton-on-Trent.
14. Lichfield.
18. Walsall.
19. Wolverhampton. | <i>Gloucestershire</i> | { 38. Stroud.
42. Cirencester.
39. Berkeley.
40. Bristol. |
| <i>Leicestershire</i> | . { 20. Loughborough.
21. Bosworth. | <i>Oxfordshire</i> | . { 43. Chipping Norton.
44. Woodstock.
46. Henley. |
| <i>Rutland</i> | 22. Uppingham. | <i>Buckinghamshire</i> | { 45. High Wycombe.
49. Newport Pagnal.
50. Stony Stratford. |
| <i>Northamptonshire</i> | { 23. Peterborough.
25. Olney. | | |

Questions on the Map.—What is the county marked 1? 2? 12? 3? &c. &c. What is the town marked b? c? a? d? e? f? &c. &c. Of what county is it the capital? Of what county is the town marked g the capital? f? d? &c. What counties are north of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire? south? east? and west? What rivers join at Oxford? What hills in Derbyshire?

as the place where Robin Hood lived, and by its stockings and lace.

Derbyshire.

West of Nottinghamshire is Derbyshire. This is another county abounding in coal. Large quantities of stone for building is found here, and iron and lead are procured to a very considerable extent. There are a great many mineral springs : those at Buxton and Matlock are very famous, and sick people come from all parts to drink these waters, which are considered very strengthening, and good for many complaints. For my part, I should be sorry to have to drink much, for the taste is very disagreeable. There is a famous mountain here called the Peak, full of caverns, which extend a long distance under ground. Many curious things are found in these caves. The scenery in this county is most lovely. The high hills, deep valleys, and thickly-wooded landscape, afford much delight to travellers. The Duke of Devonshire has a splendid mansion and grounds in this county. I dare say you have often heard people speak of Chatsworth. The grounds are visited by most travellers in England, and though a great deal has been written and said about them, I believe no one is disappointed when they go to judge for themselves. Haddon Hall and Hardwick Hall are places of great interest ; but you will hear more of all these places when you get older. You will remember Derbyshire by its curious caverns, its mineral waters, and by the beautiful grounds belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.

Staffordshire.

West of Derbyshire is Staffordshire, another coal county, and where coal is found iron generally is too: here it is in great abundance. There are several canals, which, although much used, are not of so much importance now there are so many railroads, this mode of conveying coals being much more used. All kinds of manufactures in iron are extensively carried on in this county. Lichfield is a fine old city, and the cathedral contains some handsome monuments. There are very extensive potteries here, where earthenware is manufactured. A visit to these potteries would very much please you: in one place you would see people employed in grinding stones to a powder, which is mixed with clay, water, and other ingredients till it is of the required thickness; then you would see a man turning a wheel, and forming the clay into different shapes; he is called the potter. This has to be painted, baked, and glazed, and you would see a great many people busily employed in all these various parts. Ask some friend to give you an account of these potteries. You will remember Staffordshire by its manufactures of porcelain and earthenware, called Potteries.

Leicestershire.

East of Staffordshire is Leicestershire. There are several places in this county where stockings are manufactured.

There are some few remains of old castles. At Bosworth a famous battle was fought more than three hundred years ago between Richard the Third and the Earl of Richmond. Stilton cheese, which is liked so much by some persons, is made in this county. So you may remember Leicestershire, when you hear of the battle of Bosworth-field, and when you eat the cheese called Stilton.

Rutland.

East of Leicestershire is Rutland, the smallest county in England. If you look at the map, you will see how small it is. You will remember Rutland by this.

Northamptonshire.

South of Rutland is Northamptonshire. There is a large trade carried on in the town of Northampton in boot and shoe-making, a considerable number of persons being employed in this business. There is a very beautiful cathedral in the city of Peterborough. The land in Northamptonshire is for the most part pasture, and a considerable number of cattle are fed here. You must remember Northamptonshire by its boots and shoes.

Warwickshire.

West of Northamptonshire is Warwickshire. This is the centre county of England. Birmingham, famous for its manufactures of iron and steel, is in this county: just as you would

find nearly all the people in Manchester engaged in the cotton factories, so you would here find the greater part of them employed in the hardware manufactories, as the making articles of iron is called. There are some extensive ruins of a famous old castle at Kenilworth. This was in former times the residence of the great Earl of Leicester, who you will read about in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. There are some mineral waters at Leamington. At Coventry and its neighbourhood the people are chiefly engaged in the manufacture of ribbons. At Stratford-upon-Avon you would be shown a curious old house, which has been restored, to look as it did in the days of Queen Elizabeth, when the great poet Shakespere lived there. There is an old castle of some note at Warwick, which is considered one of the finest specimens of the ancient residences of the nobility in our country. Remember Warwickshire by Stratford-upon-Avon, where Shakespere was born, and by its iron and ribbons.

Questions.—How are the midland counties bounded? What county is south of Yorkshire? What are many employed about here? What forest would you find? Who used to live there? What will you remember Nottinghamshire by? What county is west of Nottinghamshire? What is found here? What are Buxton and Matlock famous for? What do people drink the mineral waters for? What is the Peak famous for? What is the name of the Duke of Devonshire's house? What can you tell me of it? What will you remember Derbyshire by? What is west of Derbyshire? What is generally found where coal is? How are coals generally brought to London? Is Lichfield a town or city? What is manufactured in Staffordshire? What will you re-

member Staffordshire by? What county is east of Staffordshire? What is made in Leicestershire? What cheese is made here? What famous battle was fought here? What shall you remember Leicestershire by? What of Rutland? What county is south of Rutland? What is the principal trade of the town of Northampton? What county is west of Northamptonshire? What of this county? What are the manufactures? What is the manufacture of articles from iron and steel called? What is there at Kenilworth? At Leamington? At Coventry? Who was born at Stratford-upon-Avon? What shall you remember Warwickshire by?

LESSON IX.

MIDLAND COUNTIES, *continued.*

Worcestershire.

WEST of Warwickshire is Worcestershire. The Malvern Hills are in this county. These hills form a beautiful object in many surrounding views. This is another coal county, but we do not get so much here as in some other counties. It is mild and healthy, and the soil is very rich. There are several salt springs near Droitwich, so that there is here a large trade in salt. There are also many iron works. At Kidderminster the people are principally employed in making carpets of a strong and useful kind. Malvern Wells, where there are some medicinal springs, is a favourite watering place. Porcelain is manufactured at Worcester, and a great trade is done in gloves. There are some remains of an old castle at Dudley.

There is also a fine cathedral at Worcester. You must remember Worcestershire by its salt, porcelain, carpets, and gloves.

Gloucestershire.

South of Worcestershire is Gloucestershire. It is here that our great river Thames rises. If you were up on the hills about four miles from Cheltenham, you would see several springs of beautiful clear water rippling and gurgling over the stones, looking so cool and refreshing on a hot summer's day. Here, under the shade of some of the wide-spreading trees, parties of pleasure may often be seen, who come to enjoy the lovely scenery. These springs, after running a short distance, unite, and the stream thus formed soon widens, and the current so rapidly increases, that at less than a mile's distance it is sufficient to work a mill. The river thus formed is called the Churn; about twenty miles south-east from its source it joins the Isis, which rises about ten miles from this spot, after one or two bends, and uniting with several smaller rivers, which would confuse you were I to tell you the names of, this river flows south to Oxford, where it receives the Cherwell; sixteen miles south-east of Oxford it unites with the Thame, which rises in Buckinghamshire. It is here, I believe, that our great river is first called the Thames, but people do not all agree on this subject. Well, after uniting with the Thames, it flows on in a very winding channel to Windsor; then, by Richmond, to London, where you may judge of its importance if you pay a visit to any of the docks, and see the

number of vessels laden with merchandize it brings up to our great city, adding so materially to its grandeur and its riches ; but we shall have to speak of that by and bye, when we come to talk of London. You must ask your teacher to point out to you on a large map the course of the Thames, and of the rivers which unite with it, noticing the towns situated on it. Do this with all the other rivers. Forty-eight miles east of London the Thames flows into the German Ocean at the Nore. The whole course of the Thames from its source to its mouth is two hundred and twelve miles. At Tewkesbury and other places around, large numbers of people are employed in making stockings ; and at Gloucester and Bristol there are several pin manufactories. Gloucestershire has always been noted for its butter and cheese. Cheltenham is famous for medicinal springs, which are much recommended to invalids. Many persons who have resided some time in India go there, as the climate and waters are considered favourable for them. You would be surprised to go to the place where the waters are supplied early in the morning, to see the number of fashionable people who would be there before you walking about, lounging and drinking these waters, which have a salt, bitter taste. A band of music generally plays at this time, so that altogether it is a very gay scene. There are several fine old castles, abbeys, and mansions in Gloucestershire. So you will remember Gloucestershire as the county where the river Thames rises, for its butter and cheese, and for its medicinal springs.

Oxfordshire.

East of Gloucestershire is Oxfordshire. At Oxford is one of our great universities. An university is a number of colleges together, and I think I told you before that a college is a school where gentlemen go to finish their education and be made fit for clergymen, (as far as learning can fit them,) doctors, lawyers, &c. Oxford has twenty-three of these colleges. There are two very large libraries, the Bodleyan and the Radcliffe, and several other public buildings of great interest. The cathedral of Christchurch is a fine old building. I dare say you have heard of Witney blankets: they are made at Witney, in this county, and are a source of great trade and profit. Gloves are made at Woodstock. There are some remains of old abbeys, and a great many traces of Roman encampments and roads. The principal thing to remember Oxfordshire for is its university, and manufacture of gloves at Woodstock.

Buckinghamshire.

East of Oxfordshire is Buckinghamshire, famous for lace. You would find very many of the poor women and children in the cottages employed making lace, in the sale of which there is a considerable trade carried on in the towns. A large quantity of butter is made in this county and sent to London in the long rolls which you may often see in the shops. You may remember Buckinghamshire by its lace and butter.

Bedfordshire.

North-east of Buckinghamshire is Bedfordshire, one of the smallest counties in England. A great many of the poor women here too are employed in making lace. At Dunstable you would find the people busy in plaiting straw for bonnets: this forms a great part of the trade of Bedfordshire. So you will remember Bedfordshire by its lace and straw plaits.

Questions.—What county is west of Warwickshire? What hills are there in this county? What trade is carried on here? At what place are carpets made? What is manufactured at Worcester? What shall you remember Worcestershire by? What county is south of Worcestershire? Where does the river Thames rise? Is it called the Thames here? Where does it first receive that name? What is Gloucestershire noted for? What is Cheltenham famous for? What will you remember Gloucestershire by? What county is east of Gloucestershire? What is Oxford famous for? What is an university? What are the names of the two large libraries at Oxford? What is made at Witney? What is manufactured at Woodstock? What shall you remember Oxfordshire by? What county is east of Oxfordshire? How are the poor women much employed here? Tell me something we get from this county? What will you remember Buckinghamshire by? What of Bedfordshire? Tell me something we get from this county.

LESSON X.

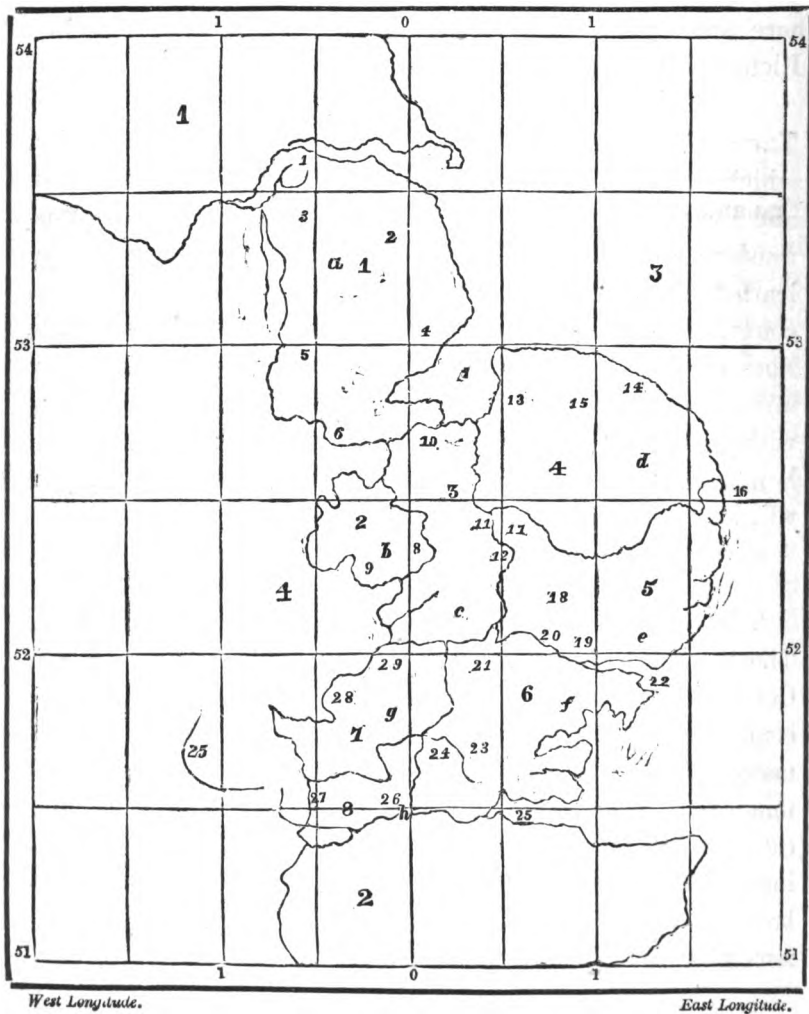
EASTERN COUNTIES.

THE next map we have is that of the eight eastern counties, which are bounded north, by Yorkshire; south, by Surrey and Kent; east, by the North Sea; and west, by Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire. Now you may learn the answers to the questions on the Key of these eastern counties. On this map there are thirty miles between the lines of latitude. Now make a measure on paper of thirty miles, and measure the largest, and then the smallest, county with it, to find the length and breadth of them; then calculate how long it would take you to walk these distances, and you will have some idea of the size of these counties.

Lincolnshire.

The river Humber is between this county and Yorkshire. The Wash, an estuary, or arm of the sea, runs up from the German Ocean far into the south of Lincolnshire. Part of this county is very marshy, and the great fen district extends for many miles. In some parts there are very considerable numbers of sheep, oxen, and horses fed. There is a fine old cathedral at Lincoln, besides many remains of ancient buildings. The large, strong-looking horses which are used in the brewers' carts, come principally from this county. So you may remember Lincolnshire by its fine horses.

MAP OF THE EIGHT EASTERN COUNTIES.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE EIGHT EASTERN COUNTIES.

Boundaries.

1. Yorkshire.
2. Surrey and Kent.
3. North Sea.

4. Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire.

The Eight Eastern Counties.

1. Lincolnshire.
2. Huntingdonshire.
3. Cambridgeshire.
4. Norfolk.
5. Suffolk.
6. Essex.
7. Hertfordshire.
8. Middlesex.

Capitals.

- a Lincoln.
- b Huntingdon
- c Cambridge.
- d Norwich.
- e Ipswich.
- f Colchester.
- g Hertford.
- h London.

Rivers, Mountains, Bays, &c. &c.

7. The Wash.
25. River Thames.

Large Cities and Towns.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Lincolnshire</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burton. 2. Louth. 3. Gainsborough. 4. Boston. 5. Grantham. 6. Stamford. |
| <i>Huntingdonshire</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. St. Ives. 9. Kimbolton. |
| <i>Cambridgeshire</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Wisbeach. 11. Ely. 12. Newmarket. |
| <i>Norfolk</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Lynn Regis. 14. Cromer. 15. Swaffham. |

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| <i>Suffolk</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Lowestoff. 17. Thetford. 18. Bury St. Edmund's. 19. Hadleigh. 20. Sudbury. |
| <i>Essex</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Saffron Walden. 22. Harwich. 23. Chelmsford. 24. Epping. |
| <i>Middlesex</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Brentford. 27. Uxbridge. |
| <i>Hertfordshire</i> | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Hitchin. 29. Baldock. |

Questions on the Map.—What is the name of the county marked 1? 5? 6? 3? 2? 4? What are the boundaries of these counties? How is each county bounded? What is the city marked a? c? d? e? f? g? h? What are the towns marked 1? 2? 3? 4? &c., &c. What bay is between Lincolnshire and Norfolk? What river flows into the German Ocean south of Essex?

Huntingdonshire.

South of Lincolnshire is Huntingdonshire, one of the smallest counties, for which you must remember it.

Cambridgeshire.

East of Huntingdonshire is Cambridgeshire, the seat of another of our universities: there are seventeen colleges here. Large tracts of land in this county belong to the fen district, which is very unhealthy, and people who live there are frequently liable to fevers and agues; when the land is well drained, the air becomes more healthy, so you would find the people often busily employed in making places to drain off the water. There is a cathedral at Ely, which is a fine building. Newmarket is famous for its horse races. There are some good cheeses made at Cottenham; but the principal thing for you to remember Cambridgeshire by is the university.

Norfolk.

East of Cambridgeshire is Norfolk. The sea often makes great inroads into the land here. The Wash, which is between this county and Lincolnshire, is an estuary of the German Ocean. There are no hills here, and some part of the county is included in the fen district, which I have told you of before. Norwich has a fine cathedral, and is a busy trading city, great trade being carried on in the manufacture of crape and woollen goods. Yarmouth is also a place of great trade, especially for its herrings, or fine Yarmouth

bloaters, as you generally hear them called; they are caught by the fishermen off the coast, and then pickled and sent to all parts of the world. There are a great many remains of old castles and abbeys. You must remember Norfolk by its Yarmouth bloaters.

Suffolk.

South of Norfolk is Suffolk. This is an agricultural county: the land is well cultivated, great quantity of corn is grown, and, some of the market-towns being conveniently situated on the sea, considerable trade is carried on in the exportation of corn and other agricultural produce. There are some remains of old castles, abbeys, and churches. You must remember Suffolk as a county where a great deal of corn is grown.

Questions.—What large river is between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire? What may the river Humber be called? Is the land good in Lincolnshire? What do you mean by its being marshy? Are any particularly fine horses brought from this county? What will you remember Lincolnshire by? What of Huntingdonshire? How is Cambridgeshire situated with respect to Huntingdonshire? What can you tell me of Cambridge? Is this a healthy county? At what place is there a fine cathedral? What will you remember Cambridgeshire by? What county is east of Cambridgeshire? Tell me something about the sea here. What manufactures are there at Norwich? What do we get from Yarmouth? What will you remember Norfolk by? What county is south of Suffolk? Tell me something about this county. Why is it conveniently situated for carrying on trade? What shall you remember Suffolk by?

LESSON XI.

EASTERN COUNTIES, *continued.**Essex.*

SOUTH-WEST of Suffolk is Essex. There are a number of little islands off the coast, formed by the ocean running in creeks into the land, and thus surrounding it in some parts. In this county, at a place called Dunmow, there was an old custom to present a fitch of bacon to any man and woman who for a whole year after their marriage had never once seen reason to repent of being married. This custom formed the subject for a very famous picture, called the procession of the fitch of bacon, which, I dare say, you have seen. There is a famous forest in this county, called Epping Forest, where large parties of pleasure frequently go for pic-nics. So you may remember Essex by its little islands, and the story of the fitch of bacon.

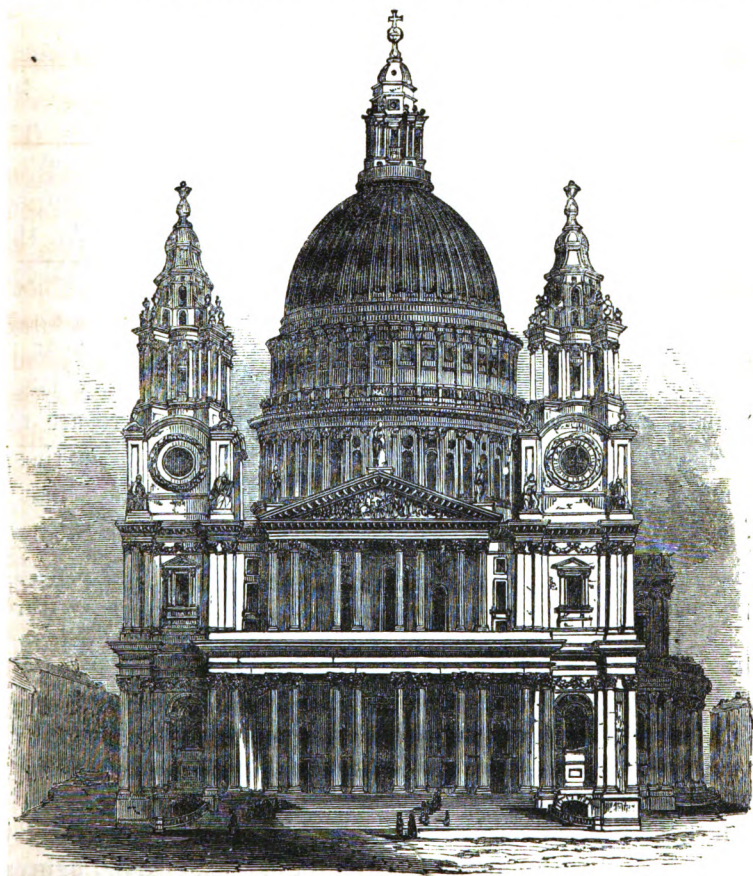
Hertfordshire.

West of Essex is Hertfordshire. There is nothing for which this county is particularly famous, except a college for young men going out to India, a short distance from Hertford, called Haileybury College. There is a school here also for the education of the younger boys from Christ's Hospital in London. You may remember Hertfordshire by this.

Middlesex.

South of Hertfordshire is Middlesex, in which county London, the capital city of England, is situated. It is a

very flat county, though there are some high spots around London. The city itself, the largest in the world, is situated on the river Thames, over which there are some fine bridges.



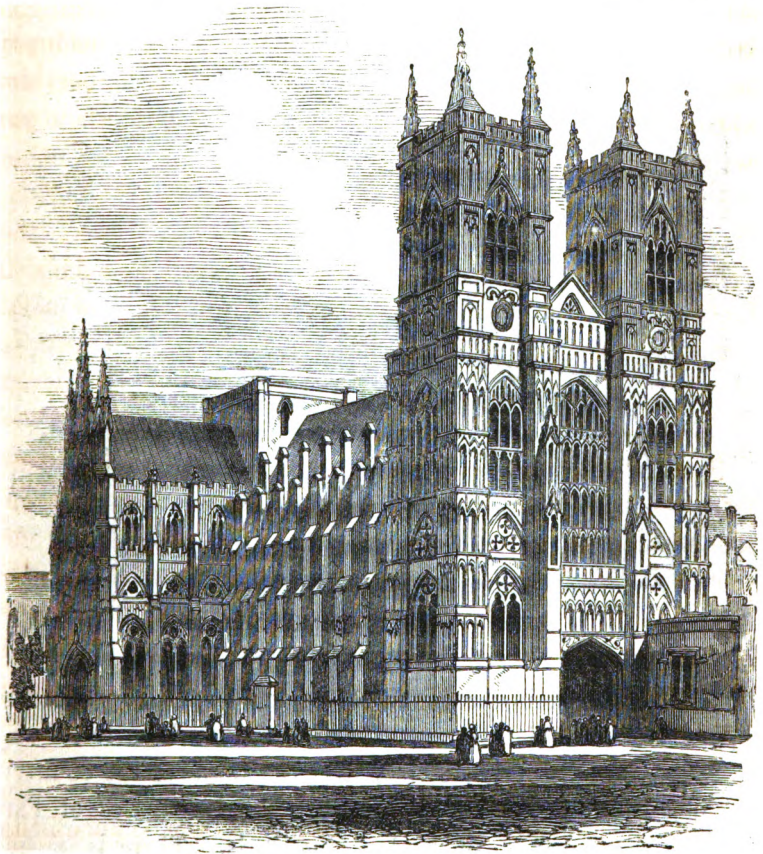
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Tower is always considered an object of great interest to all visitors. It is a grim, dark-looking old place, and no good view can be had of its exterior but from the river. The Queen's crown is kept here. The Royal Exchange, where merchants meet to transact their business, the Bank, the Mansion House, and Guildhall, are close together. The Post Office is not far from St. Paul's, our fine old cathedral, where Nelson, Wellington, and many other warriors, statesmen, and great public characters, are buried. There is a picture of St. Paul's on the other side. At the other end of the great city of London is Westminster Abbey, of which you see a picture on the opposite page.

If you compare the size of the people that stand near it with the size of the building, you will see how very large it must be. In a large portion of this cathedral there are no pews, or seats, but it is paved with stones. Under these stones are buried the kings and queens of England, and many of our nobles and learned men. Over their bodies are reared splendid monuments. On some of these monuments are the figures of the kings and queens, as large as life, carved in stone, lying with crowns on their heads, and their hands folded.

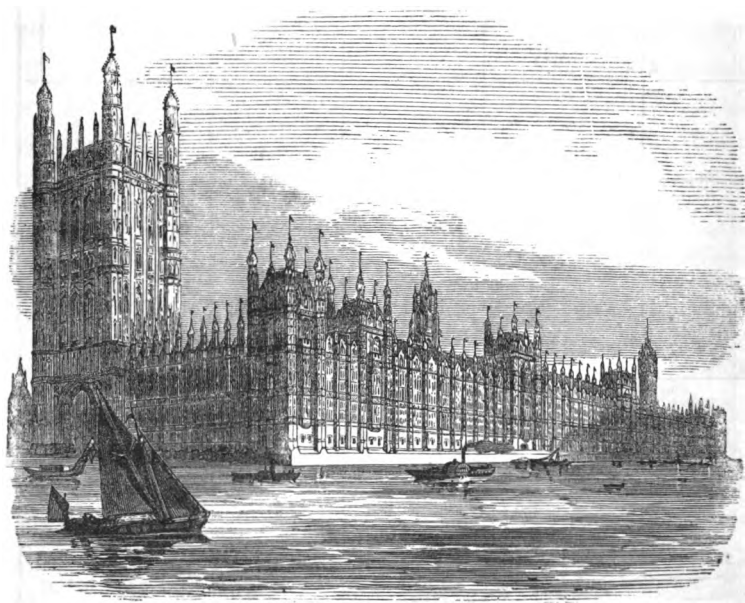
If you should go into this abbey you would look up and see the wall far above, all made of carved stone, or carved oak, the floor of stone, the sides of stone, carved with figures of men and women. Then you would see the sides of the building filled with monuments, tombstones, and carved figures.

They use this place both for a church and a burial-place. It is also used when a king or queen of Great Britain is to be crowned. Here, in the midst of the tombs and monuments of



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

the dead, all the great, and noble, and wise in the nation assemble to see a sovereign crowned with all earthly splendour in the very place where all such glories end in a grave.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

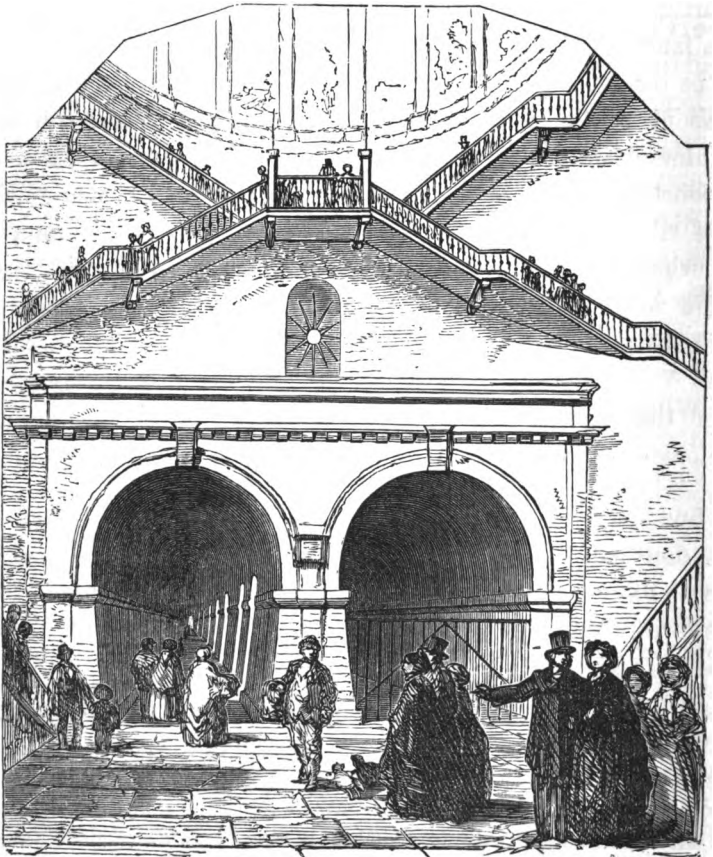
Opposite Westminster Abbey is Westminster Hall, where the judges sit, and the Houses of Parliament, where lords and gentlemen meet together to talk over the affairs of the country, and make laws. Look at this picture of the Houses of Parliament—see what a noble building it is. There is a fine terrace in front of it on the banks of the Thames. Not far

from the Houses of Parliament are the Parks, where there are beautiful broad walks and carriage drives. Buckingham Palace, situated in St. James's Park, is the Queen's London residence; she holds her court at St. James's. It was in Hyde Park that the Crystal Palace was built. No traces of that wonderful building now remain, the grass again grows, and all is as it was before. The other principal buildings in London are the British Museum, the London University, Somerset House, the East India House, and various other noble buildings. The river Thames flows on from London, getting broader and broader in its onward progress, till it loses itself in the German Ocean, carrying the commerce and riches of London to all parts of the world. The Thames Tunnel, of which you have a picture on the next page, was a work of considerable difficulty, and was built as a way under the Thames, because there being many large ships passing to the docks, no bridge could be built over high enough to let them pass through. Very little use is at present made of the Tunnel, as the only means of getting to it is down a long winding staircase, which you see in the picture. The Tunnel is at all times lighted by gas, and there are shops between the arches.

There are many manufactures carried on in London, and railways from thence to all parts of England and Scotland. You will remember the county of Middlesex by its capital city, London.

Questions.—What county is south-west of Suffolk? How are so many little islands formed on this coast? What custom is there at Dunmow? What forest is in this county? West of Essex is what county? What

college is there? What county is south of Hertfordshire? What city is in this county? On what river is it situated? Tell me some of the principal buildings. What of Westminster Abbey? The Houses of Parliament? The Parks? What will you remember Middlesex by?



THE THAMES TUNNEL.

LESSON XII.

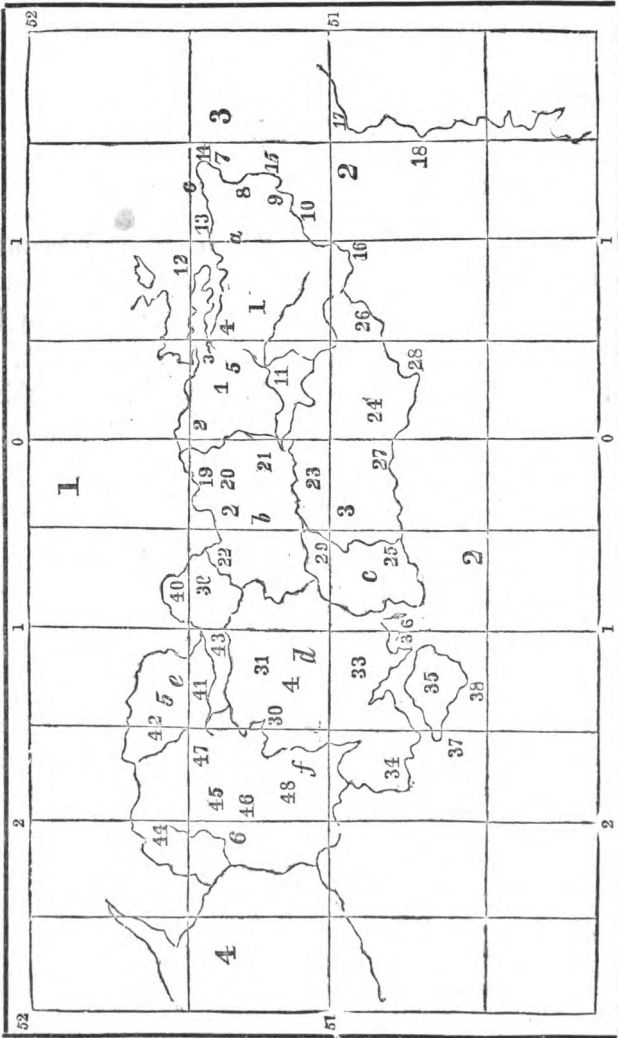
SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

THE next map you have to study is a map of the six counties in the south-east, bounded on the north by the counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, and Middlesex; south, by the English Channel; east, by the North Sea; and west, by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire. On this map there are thirty miles between the lines of latitude. You may now make a measure with paper and measure the size of each county, and reckon how long it would take you to walk from Surrey to Wiltshire at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Surrey.

Surrey is situated south of Middlesex. Those parts of London south of the Thames are in Surrey. There are some very pleasant hilly spots in Surrey. Richmond Hill is a favourite place. From this spot there are some fine views of the river Thames and the surrounding country. The village of Richmond is situated on the banks of the Thames. There are here a great many pleasant houses belonging to men of fortune. This has always been a favourite place with our poets and painters. There are many other lovely spots in Surrey which you would like to visit. At Dulwich there is a choice collec-

MAP OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.



East Longitude.

West Longitude.

Questions on the Map.—What is the county marked 1? 6? 5? 4? 3? 2? What town marked b? a? c? d? e? f? What are the boundaries of these counties? How do you bound each county? What are the towns marked 1? 2? 3? 4? &c., &c. What river marked 12? What bay marked 13? What is the cape marked 14? What towns in France, marked 17 and 18, are opposite Dover and Folkestone? What is the island off the coast of Hampshire? What river marked 43?

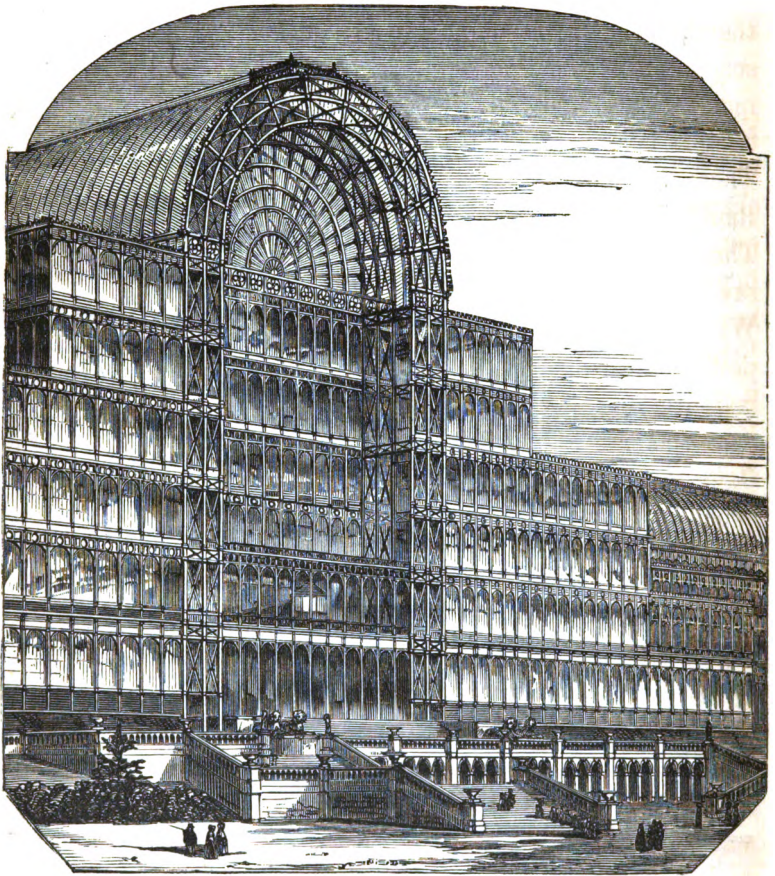
KEY TO THE MAP OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

Boundaries.		
1. Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Middlesex, and Essex.	2. English Channel and Straits of Dover. 3. North Sea.	4. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire.
South Eastern Counties.	Capitals.	Rivers, Hills, Bays, &c., &c.
1. Kent. 2. Surrey. 3. Sussex. 4. Hampshire. 5. Berkshire. 6. Wiltshire.	a. Canterbury. b. Guilford. c. Chichester. d. Winchester. e. Reading. f. Salisbury.	12. River Thames. 13. Herne Bay. 14. North Foreland. 15. South Foreland. 16. Dungeness Point. 28. Beachey Head. 29. River Arun. 35. Isle of Wight. 38. St. Catherine's Point. 37. The Needles. 43. River Kennett. 17. Calais. } In France. 18. Boulogna. }

Chief Cities and Large Towns.

Kent	1. Rochester.	Sussex	23. Horsham.	
	2. Greenwich.		24. Lewes.	
	3. Gravesend.		25. Arundel.	
	4. Chatham.		26. Hastings.	
	5. Maidstone.		27. Brighton.	
	6. Margate.		Hampshire	30. Andover.
	7. Ramsgate.			31. Whitchurch.
	8. Sandwich.			33. Southampton.
	9. Dover.			34. Christchurch.
	10. Folkstone.			36. Portsmouth.
	11. Tonbridge.		Berkshire	39. Windsor.
Surrey	20. Croydon.	40. Maidenhead.		
	21. Reigate.	41. Newbury.		
	22. Chertsey.	42. Wallingford.		
Wiltshire	44. Malmesbury.			
	45. Devizes.			
	46. Trowbridge.			
	47. Marlborough.			
	48. Wilton.			

tion of pictures, which every one should see, if they have an opportunity. At Kew there are extensive Botanical Gardens



THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

with specimens of every variety of known plants. The walks here are very pleasant. So you may remember Surrey by Richmond Hill and Kew Gardens.

Kent.

East of Surrey is Kent, sometimes called the Garden of England, on account of the number of orchards it contains, in which considerable quantities of apples, pears, plums, and cherries are raised and sent to the London market. Great quantities of filberts, too, are grown in this county; and hops are cultivated to a great extent. These hops are trained round long poles, and when you see field after field of this little white flower, I think you will agree with me it is a very pretty sight; and then, when the flowers are ready for gathering, you would see such numbers of poor men, women, and children busily employed in picking them. At Sydenham, a few miles from London, just on the borders of Surrey, is situated the Crystal Palace, built with the glass used for the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park; the appearance is something like the other, but it is larger, and the grounds are very beautiful. There is a picture of this palace on the opposite page. There are several very famous sea-bathing places in this county, where Londoners can very conveniently go, taking their families by steam-boat or railway. Ramsgate, Margate, Herne Bay, and Broadstairs are favourite places on this account. At Dover is a fortified castle, situated on a very high cliff overhanging the sea. The town of Dover, which is

another sea-bathing place, is situated between two very lofty cliffs. These cliffs, as well as nearly all the others along the seacoast, are principally chalk, and when you are out at sea they appear perfectly white; you may often hear people speak of the white cliffs of "Old England." Dover is just opposite to Calais, in France. Take your paper measure and find out how far it is across the Straits of Dover. Not very far from Dover are some dangerous sands called the Goodwin Sands, where many sad shipwrecks have happened. There is now a lighthouse erected here, to warn sailors of their danger. The Downs, a famous and safe place for vessels to lie at anchor, is between the shore and these sands: there is always a considerable number at anchor here. Canterbury is a fine old city, with a magnificent cathedral. At Chatham and Woolwich are famous dockyards, arsenals, and storehouses. You must ask some friend who has visited these places to tell you all about them. There is at Woolwich a foundry for cannon; also a military school. At Greenwich is the fine old Hospital for disabled sailors, which every one should see. Here, too, is a naval school, and the Observatory, from which place so many calculations and observations respecting the sun, moon, and stars are made, is in Greenwich Park. So you see Kent is altogether a very interesting place. But I have not told you one half for which it is famous; you will, however, remember it by its sea-bathing places, dockyards, orchards, white cliffs, and Hospital for poor old sailors, also by the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Sussex.

South-west of Kent is Sussex. A considerable quantity of hops is cultivated in this county. The sheep fed here are esteemed very highly. There are several favourite sea-bathing places. The one most frequented is Brighton, where the sea is considered very fine, and the beach well adapted for bathing. It is a busy, bustling place. A large supply of fish is sent to the London market from Brighton. Hastings is a smaller but equally favourite place, but being further from London is not so easy of access. There are several remains of castles in this county as well as abbeys. You may remember Sussex by its sea-bathing places.

Questions.—How is Surrey situated with respect to Middlesex? Is any part of London in Surrey? What can you tell me of Richmond? Is there anything particular at Dulwich? What is there at Kew? What county is east of Surrey? What is Kent often called, and why? What plant grows in Kent? What are some of the favourite sea-bathing places in Kent? Tell me some town opposite to Calais, in France. What Channel is between France and England? What dangerous sands are near Dover? Is there any safe place near Dover for vessels to anchor in? Where is there a very fine cathedral? What would you see at Chatham and Woolwich? And at Greenwich? Where is the Observatory, from which place all our astronomical observations are made? What will you remember Kent by? What else is there to remember Kent by? What favourite sea-bathing places are there in Sussex? What else is Sussex famous for?

LESSON XIII.

SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES, *continued.**Hampshire.*

WEST of Sussex is Hampshire. The Isle of Wight is off the southern coast of Hampshire, in the English Channel. The scenery here is of a most lovely description, and cannot be surpassed in any part of England. This spot is considered particularly healthy, and invalids are frequently sent here for the recovery of their health. The Queen has a residence near Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, where she spends some time every year with the Royal Family. The island is within a short trip of Portsmouth or Southampton. At Portsmouth there are extensive dockyards and a fine harbour. The dockyard is the largest in the kingdom, containing everything necessary for building or repairing vessels of the largest size. The trade here is very considerable, especially in time of war. Wine is imported direct from the Continent, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber from the Baltic, and eggs from France. Ship-building is carried on extensively at Southampton, where there is a good harbour and very extensive dockyards. So you may remember Hampshire by the Isle of Wight and by its dockyards and harbours.

Berkshire.

North of Hampshire is Berkshire, one of the most healthy of all the English counties. Large quantities of wheat is grown, which, after being ground into flour, is sent in considerable quantities to the London market. There cannot, I think, be a finer sight than these rich corn-fields in the time of harvest—the beautiful golden colour of the fields yet uncut, the busy reapers scattered about, some of the corn in sheaves, some lying ready to be bound in bundles. In almost every part of England we find these corn-fields, and that is one reason our island is so rich and prosperous.

Windsor Castle, which for many hundred years has been a royal residence, is in this county. It has a commanding situation, and may be seen for many miles. The walks and terraces around the Castle are very pleasant, and the view of the surrounding country is extensive. There is a fine collection of pictures in the Castle, and the royal apartments are magnificently furnished. You may remember Berkshire as a county where there is a great deal of corn grown, and by Windsor Castle, where the Queen lives.

Wiltshire.

West of Berkshire is Wiltshire. At Salisbury there is a very fine old cathedral, which is said to have the highest spire in England. On Salisbury Plain, which is a large uncultivated

tract of country, there is a very remarkable spot, called Stonehenge. It is supposed to have been used by the ancient Britons a thousand years ago as a place of worship, where they sacrificed to their idols. Oh! what tales these old stones would tell us could they speak! Some of them are so large, that it seems impossible they could ever be got there. Some look as if they must fall, but so they have stood beyond the memory of the oldest person there. You will remember Wiltshire by its cathedral at Salisbury and by Stonehenge.

Questions.—What county is west of Sussex? What island is off the southern coast of Hampshire? Tell me something about this island. What is there at Portsmouth and Southampton? What county is north of Hampshire? Tell me something about it. What royal castle is there here? What county is west of Berkshire? Tell me something of Salisbury. What of Stonehenge?

LESSON XIV.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

THE next lesson is on the map of the four South-Western Counties, bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, south by the English Channel, east by Wiltshire, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. First learn the answers on the Key. There are thirty miles between the lines of latitude; now make a measure of thirty miles, and calculate the size of each county, and how long it would take you to walk from Somersetshire to Cornwall at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Somersetshire.

There is some very grand and magnificent scenery in this county. The Cheddar cliffs are of a very wild, rugged character. There are some coal-pits. Great quantities of slate is procured here also. Bath is a fine city, beautifully situated on rather a steep hill. Here there are mineral springs, which are much recommended for some complaints. Bristol, partly in this county and partly in Gloucestershire, is a busy trading city, with a very fine old cathedral. The scenery along the banks of the Avon is very picturesque; the rocks rising on each side have a very grand effect. A large

quantity of wheat is grown, and the pasture is excellent. A great deal of butter and cheese is made, which forms the principal trade of the county. There are some very large dairies. The Cheddar cheese made in this county has long

KEY TO THE MAP OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Boundaries.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Britol Channel. | | 3. Wiltshire. |
| 2. English Channel. | | 4. Atlantic Ocean. |

South-Western Counties.

1. Somersetshire.
2. Dorsetshire.
3. Devonshire.
4. Cornwall.

Capitals.

- a. Wells.
- b. Dorchester.
- c. Exeter.
- d. Launceston.

Rivers, Hills, Bays, Capes, &c.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 29. Land's End. | | 27. Eddystone Lighthouse. |
| 21. Barnstaple Bay. | | 28. Start Point. |
| 22. Lundy Island. | | 19. Tor Bay. |
| 23. Trevoze Head. | | 30. Portland Island. |
| 24. St. Ives's Point. | | 31. Scilly Islands. |
| 26. Lizard's Point | | |

Large Cities and Towns.

- Somersetshire* . {
1. Bath.
 2. Frome.
 3. Taunton.
 4. Bridgewater.
 5. Ilchester.

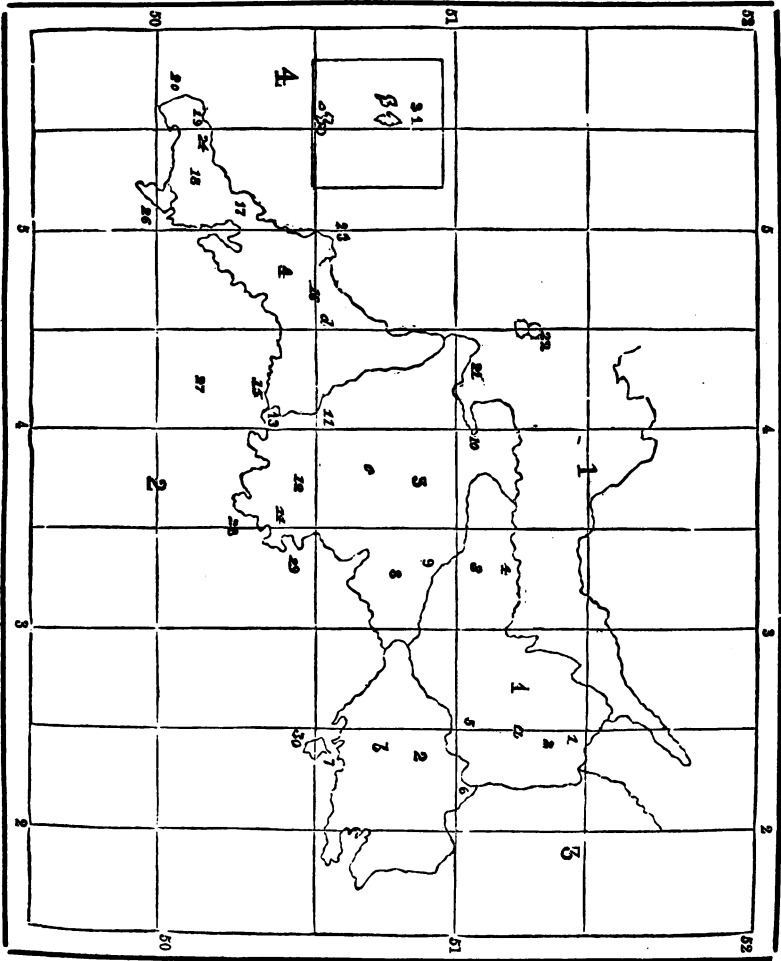
- Dorsetshire* . . {
6. Shaftesbury.
 7. Weymouth.

- Devonshire* . . {
8. Honiton.
 9. Tiverton.
 10. Barnstaple.
 11. Tavistock.
 12. Totness.
 13. Plymouth.
 14. Dartmouth.
 15. Devonport.

- Cornwall* . . {
16. Bodmin.
 17. Truro.
 18. Penryn.
 19. Penzance.
 20. Land's End.

Questions on the Map.—What is the name of the county marked 1? 4? 2? 3? What are the cities marked a? b? c? d?

MAP OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.



Level Townships

been famous. You may remember Somersetshire by its beautiful city Bath, its magnificent cliffs, and its butter and cheese.

Dorsetshire.

South of Somersetshire is Dorsetshire. A large quantity of butter is made here, which is sent to London and Portsmouth, for ship use, as it keeps well. The coast of Dorsetshire is very rocky. A number of coves or bays are formed, and one or two good harbours. Weymouth is a favourite sea-bathing place. You may remember Dorsetshire by its butter.

Devonshire.

West of Dorsetshire is Devonshire, a very hilly and beautiful country; the air on the coast is so mild, that invalids are sent here from other parts of England to spend the winter. Tin, copper, iron, and lead are found in this county; in some parts silver is mixed with the lead. Large quantities of apples grow here, and the cider made in this county is better than any other. At Axminster some of our finest carpets are made. At Honiton the poor people are chiefly employed in making lace, which is very much admired. Teignmouth is a favourite sea-bathing place: it is also a place of considerable trade. Great quantities of granite, timber, bark, and cider are exported to other countries. The people, too, are much engaged in the cod fishery off Newfoundland, in America.

Great quantities of fish are caught off the coast. Exeter is a considerable trading city, and Plymouth one of the most important places in the kingdom, on account of its situation and dockyard.



EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.

About fourteen miles south of Plymouth is the Eddystone Lighthouse, built on rocks in the sea. On page 81 you may see a picture of it. How useful that light is to warn sailors when their ships are getting too near the rocks. See how the angry waves are breaking against it, but there it stands, where it has stood for nearly one hundred years, though the storms and waves beat against it, for it has a good foundation on the rocks.

All along the coast are beautiful and romantic bathing places. There are several remains of castles and old mansions in the county. You may remember Devonshire by its mild air, its beautiful scenery, its lace, and carpets.

Cornwall.

South-west of Devonshire is Cornwall, the county which extends farthest to the west and south of any in England. It is surrounded on all sides but one by the sea, and the coast is full of bays, capes, and promontories. There are extensive mines of copper and tin. Great wealth is secured by digging these mines. Lead, silver, iron, and zinc is also found, but not in such large quantities as the tin and copper. The chief business of many of the large towns in Cornwall is in connexion with the mines, or in the fishery along the coast. The produce of these mines is shipped principally at Falmouth. There are remains of several old castles and ancient buildings here. The Prince of Wales is called also Duke of Cornwall. You will remember Cornwall by this, also by its tin and copper.

Questions.—What county is west of Wiltshire? How is the city of Bath situated? What sort of place is Bristol? What do we get from this county? What of Cheddar cliffs? What county is south of Somersetshire? Is much butter made in this county? What of the coast of Dorsetshire? How is Devonshire situated? What of the air? What metals are found here? What is made at Axminster? What at Honiton? What is exported largely from this county? What fishery are the people engaged in? What of Exeter and Plymouth? What can you remember Devonshire by? How is Cornwall situated? What of the coast? What is found in this county? Are there any old castles in this county?

LESSON XV.

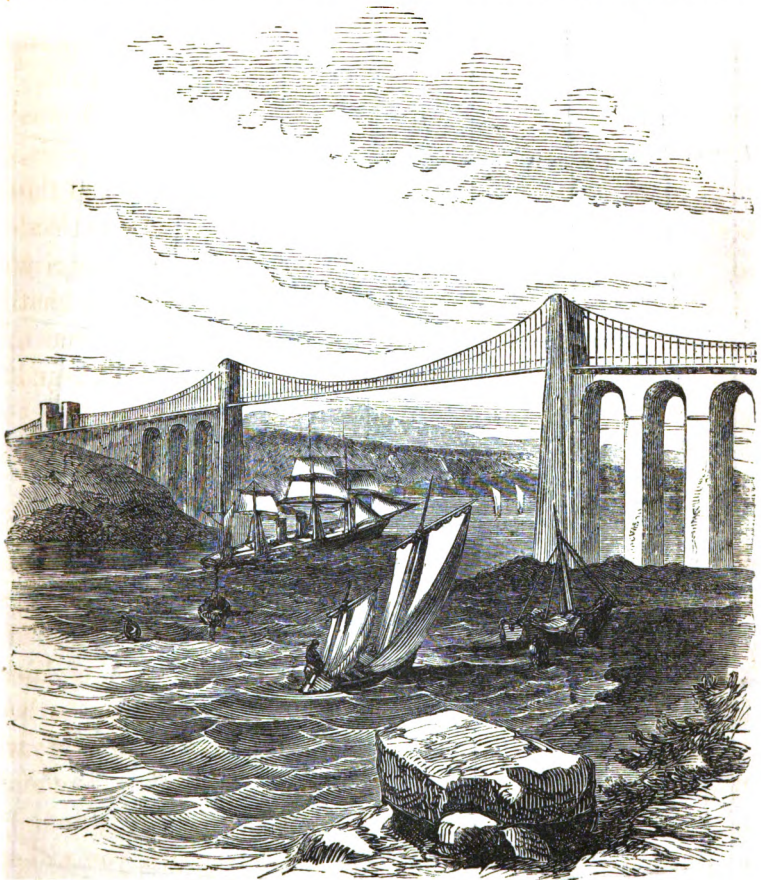
THE BRITISH ISLES.

Wales.

BESIDES all these counties in England, which you have just been learning about, there are twelve counties in Wales, to the west of England. The names of these counties and of the principal towns in them, you will find at page 38. There are thirty miles between each line of latitude on this map. You may now learn the answers on the Key at page 39. Then make a paper measure, and calculate how long you would be walking the length of Wales at the rate of twenty miles a day.

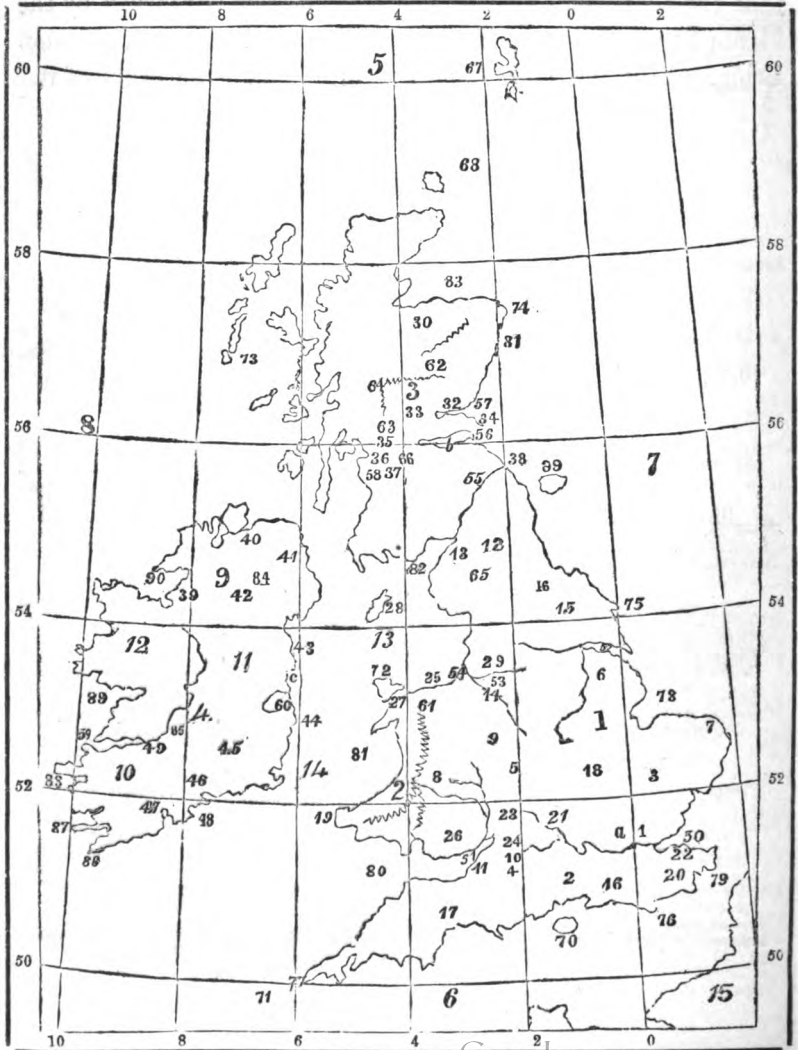
Wales carries on a large trade in coals. There are, too, several large iron and copper works. At Wrexham and several other places the flannel manufactories are of the best kind. Welsh flannel is everywhere considered superior to any other. At Carnarvon Castle the first English Prince of Wales was born, nearly six hundred years ago. There is a fine harbour for ships at Milford, and at Pembroke an extensive dockyard. Wales is a very mountainous country. The highest mountain is Snowdon. The scenery in North Wales is very grand. If you look again at the map of the Welsh counties, you will see

that the island of Anglesea is separated from Carnarvon by the Menai Straits ; over these straits is the far-famed Suspension Bridge, about two miles from Bangor. This is a picture of it.



THE MENAI SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

FIRST GEOGRAPHY.
 MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

<p>The British Isles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. England. 2. Wales. 3. Scotland. 4. Ireland. 	<p>Capitals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. London, of England. b. Edinburgh, of Scotland. c. Dublin, of Ireland. 	<p>Rivers, Mountains, Islands, Lakes, Capes, Bays, &c.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50. River Thames. 51. River Severn. 52. River Humber, receiving the Trent and Ouse. 53. River Dee. 54. River Mersey. 55. River Tweed. 56. River Forth. 57. River Tay. 58. River Clyde. 59. River Shannon. 60. River Liffey. 61. Snowdon, Mountain. 62. Grampian Mountains. 63. Ben Lomond, Mountain. 64. Ben Nevis, Mountain. 65. Lake Windermere. 66. Loch Lomond. Loch Katterine. Loch Ness. Loch Tay. 67. Shetland Isles. 68. Orkney Isles. 69. Holy Isle. 70. Isle of Wight. 71. Scilly Isles. 72. Isle of Anglesea. 28. Isle of Man. 73. Western Isles. 74. Peterhead. 75. Flamborough Head. 76. Beachey Head. 77. Land's End. 78. The Wash. 79. Straits of Dover. 80. Bristol Channel. 81. Cardigan Bay. 82. Solway Firth. 83. Murray Firth. 84. Lough Neagh. 85. Lough Derg. 86. Cape Clear. 87. Bantry Bay. 88. Dingle Bay. 89. Galway Bay. 90. Donegal Bay.
<p>Boundaries.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Northern Ocean. 6. English Channel. 7. North Sea. 8. Atlantic Ocean. 	<p>Cities and Towns in Scotland.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 30. Inverness. 31. Aberdeen. 32. Dundee. 33. Perth. 34. St. Andrew's. 35. Stirling. 36. Dumbarton. 37. Glasgow. 38. Berwick. 	
<p>Cities in England.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. London. 2. Winchester. 3. Ely. 4. Salisbury. 5. Worcester. 6. Lincoln. 7. Norwich. 8. Hereford. 9. Lichfield and Coventry. 10. Bath. 11. Wells. 12. Durham. 13. Carlisle. 14. Chester. 15. York. 16. Ripon. 16. Chichester. 17. Exeter. 18. Peterborough. 19. St. David's. 20. Rochester. 21. Oxford. 22. Canterbury. 23. Gloucester. 24. Bristol. 25. St. Asaph. 26. Llandaff. 27. Bangor. 28. Sodor and Man. 29. Manchester. 	<p>Ireland.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 39. Enniskillen. 40. Derry. 41. Antrim. 42. Armagh. 43. Drogheda. 44. Wicklow. 45. Kilkenny. 46. Waterford. 47. Cork. 48. Youghal. 49. Limerick. 	
<p>Provinces or large Divisions of Ireland.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Ulster. 10. Munster. 11. Leinster. 12. Connaught. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Irish Sea. 14. St. George's Channel. 15. France. 	

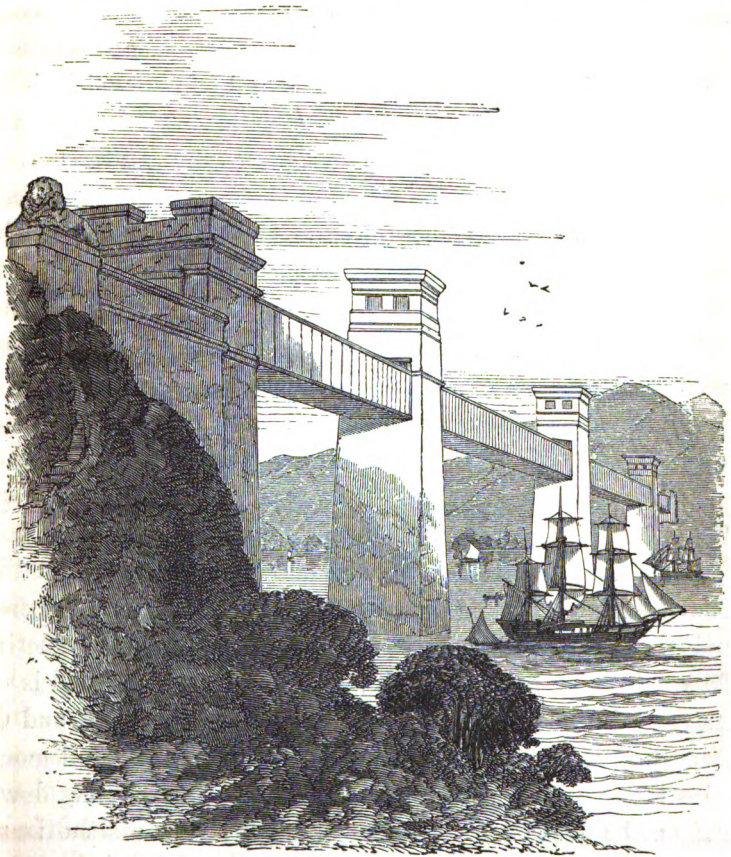
Questions on the Map.—What are the boundaries of the British Isles? What river and hills are between England and Scotland? What sea is between England and Ireland? What are the names of the cities in England? What is the difference between a city and a town in England? What is the city marked 12? 13? 4? 1? 3? &c., &c. What is the capital of England? On what river is it? What is the capital of Ireland? On what river is it situated? What is the capital of Scotland? On what river is it? What are the highest mountains in Scotland? What are the four provinces into which Ireland is divided?

You see what a light and elegant bridge it is. Before this was built, there was no other way of getting to the island but by means of ferry-boats; this occasioned great delay, and was often attended by much danger. The bridge is suspended by chains from the towers you see on each side of the straits. The length is more than half a mile. This bridge was opened in January, 1826, when the London and Holyhead mail-coach was driven across. Holyhead is the nearest port to Ireland, so that it was of the greatest importance that we should have some direct means of getting to it. Besides the suspension bridge, within the last few years another bridge has been built about a mile nearer to Carnarvon. This railway bridge, or, as it is commonly called, the Britannia Tubular Bridge, has opened a much easier and quicker means of communication. You must ask your friends to tell you more about these two bridges. There is a picture of the Tubular Bridge on the next page. It is not so pretty, but, perhaps, more useful than the Suspension Bridge. It was opened in 1850.

The Welsh people are industrious and very healthy. Some of them cannot speak English, but talk what would appear to you and to those who do not understand them, a strange kind of jargon. Many of the women wear tall hats, which, with a full, stiff, white border to their caps, has a very picturesque effect.

Now look to the map of the British Isles, by which is meant England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The lines of latitude on this map are one hundred and twenty miles apart. Now you

can make a paper measure, and find the length of England, and calculate how long you would be walking from Northumberland to Cornwall, supposing you were to walk twenty



THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

miles a day. Then measure Scotland and Ireland in the same way, and find out how long it would take you to walk through these countries.

Scotland.

Scotland is situated north of England, from which it is separated by the river Tweed and the Cheviot Hills. If you were to go to Scotland, you would go by railroad right through England, or you might go by the steamer, starting from London, and sailing all along the eastern coast of England. This way is much longer, but some people like travelling by sea better than by land. Scotland is divided into the Highlands and the Lowlands. The river Tay is between them. There are a great number of Islands in Scotland. The principal of these are the Orkney, the Shetland, and the Western Isles. Off the coast of Caithness a very large number of herrings are caught; indeed, more than anywhere else in Europe. There are also a very considerable quantity taken in Loch Fine, in Argyleshire: these are of a very superior quality. The coasts all around Scotland abound with all kinds of fish; and the salmon fisheries in the rivers are very productive. There are some beautiful lochs, or lakes. Loch Lomond is the largest. There are several little islands in this lake, and the scenery is very romantic all along the shores: the tall mountains rising on one side, with the wild torrents rushing down; and on the other side pleasantly-situated houses and cultivated fields. Loch Katterine, though a smaller lake, is equal in

beauty of scenery ; but here the mountains rise on all sides, presenting a wilder and more rugged appearance. The scenery along Loch Tay is very fine also ; indeed, it would be difficult to find any part of Scotland where you would not be ready to exclaim—How grand ! The mountains, the glens, the lochs, the islands, the rivers, the thickly-wooded scenery, and bare rugged rocks, are all so pleasant to the eye, and so continually met with, that you seem to expect them and look for them, and you are never disappointed.

There are some fine cities in Scotland. Edinburgh is the capital. The old castle, situated on a rocky height, does, indeed, make a grand appearance : it looks down on the city, and has an extensive and fine view. Some of the houses are of an enormous height, ten and eleven stories high : in some of these the poorest people live at the top. Here the Scotch have built a very fine monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. There are a great many handsome buildings. It is altogether a very fine city.

There are four universities in Scotland : at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's. It was on the river Clyde that the first steam vessel ever seen in Britain floated. At Dundee, as well as several other places, large quantities of linen are manufactured ; and kid gloves of the best kind are also made here. Great quantities of whiskey is made, which the Scotch are very fond of.

Glasgow is a port of great trade : its shipping business is considerable. Large numbers of iron steam vessels are made

here. Its manufactories of cotton and muslin are the most extensive and the best in Great Britain:

The greater part of the people speak the same language as we do; but in the Highlands the poor people speak Gaelic, which is much the same as that spoken by the common Irish. The islands of Scotland contain many remains of antiquity and some curious caves, particularly Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa.

Questions.—Besides the forty counties in England, how many are there in Wales? Which side of England is Wales? What trade does it carry on? What manufactures? Who was born at Carnarvon Castle? Where is there a dockyard? Do all the Welsh speak English? How is Scotland situated with respect to England? What is between Scotland and England? How is Scotland divided? Are there many islands belonging to Scotland? What fish is caught off the coast and in the lochs? Which is the largest loch or lake in Scotland? What of Loch Katterine? Is the country very beautiful in Scotland? Tell me something of Edinburgh, the capital. Where did the first steamer ever seen in Britain float? What manufactures are there at Dundee? What of Glasgow? What language is spoken in the Highlands? What do the islands of Scotland contain?

LESSON XVI.

IRELAND.

IRELAND is quite separate from Great Britain; the Irish Sea is between them. The principal towns in Ireland you will find mentioned in the Key to the British Isles, page 87. Look for the places on the map. The lines of latitude on this map are one hundred and twenty miles apart: learn the answers on the Key, and then make your paper measure, and find the length and breadth of Ireland, and calculate how long it would take you to walk from one end to the other, at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Ireland has a very rich soil, and the grass being so very green, it is frequently called the Emerald Isle, because it reminds us of the emerald, a precious stone, that is green. It has few mountains, but many lakes, or loughs, as they are here called: here the scenery is very wild and beautiful, especially at Killarney. Great part of the country seems, at some time, to have been covered with trees, scarcely a vestige of which now remains, except the black wood which is often dug out of the bogs which abound all over the country; this is called the bog oak, and various kinds of ornaments are made from it. There are a great many large fisheries along the coast; a considerable number of

poor families depend on this as a source of subsistence. About 100,000 men and boys are engaged in these fisheries. At Belfast, large quantities of linen is made from the flax grown in this country; its principal trade consists in the manufacture of linen. Cotton has lately been grown in Ireland, but not to any great extent. Dublin is the capital of Ireland; it has an University and many beautiful buildings. There are a great number of wealthy people here, who have built splendid houses, so that it is called the city of palaces. The common people of Ireland are generally very poor, and this has led multitudes of them to emigrate to America. The county of Kerry and the county of Wicklow are much admired for the beauty and variety of the scenery. At the north-west coast of Antrim is what is called the Giant's Causeway; it is a large collection of pillars formed of rock of the same description as Fingal's Cave in Scotland. Limerick is famous for beautiful gloves and lace, which are manufactured there. A large quantity of butter is made in Ireland: we get excellent pork and bacon there also. If you were to go to Ireland, you would find greater difficulty in travelling than anywhere else in Britain; the roads are bad, and conveyances often very difficult to be met with; however, the scenery will often compensate for many difficulties and want of comfort, and so you will think when you begin to travel.

Although Great Britain is so small, it has conquered many other countries, and has the largest possessions of any nation

in the world except Russia. One reason of its great strength is, that being an island, no other nation can invade it except by coming in ships. To prevent this, Great Britain has always kept more ships and braver sailors than any other nation. For this reason Great Britain is often called the *Queen of the Ocean*.

Besides the islands you have already found belonging to England, there are some others in the English Channel, but nearer to the coast of France than they are to us; these islands, commonly called the Channel Islands, consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark.

Questions—Is Ireland joined to England? What is between? What is Ireland sometimes called? Why? Has Ireland many mountains? Many lakes? What are lakes called in Ireland? What is made from the bog oak? What is it? What do a large number of the poor depend on for support? What is manufactured at Belfast? What is the linen made in this country called?—*Ans.* Irish, or Irish linen. What is it made from? What is the capital of Ireland? Tell me something of this city. To what place do large numbers of poor Irish emigrate? What counties are admired for the beauty of the scenery? In what part are these counties?—See map, page 86. What is Limerick famous for? Why is there a difficulty in travelling in Ireland? Are there any other islands belonging to England? What are the names of them? What are they commonly called? Has Great Britain possessions in many other countries? What country has the largest possessions? Why is it that any foreign country would find it so difficult to invade Great Britain? What is Great Britain sometimes called?

Now answer the following questions on the different maps you have been studying.

How many counties is England divided into? How many in the north, and what are the names? How many bordering on Wales, and the names? The Midland? Eastern? South-eastern? and South-western? Which are the maritime counties? You remember maritime means bordering on the sea. Which are the Inland counties? How many Welch counties, and what are the names? What is the metropolis of England? Which county is it in? Tell me the boundaries of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, of Wales. What sea is between England and Ireland? What sea between England and France? Which is the middle county of England? Which the farthest north? Which the most to the south? Which is the largest county? Which the smallest? Which do you live in? Tell me the cities of England. (Page 87.) What is the coast of England surrounded with? What is the principal city of Ireland? Of Scotland?

[NOTE.—These questions on the foregoing maps to be enlarged upon at the discretion of the teacher.]

LESSON XVII.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

YOU now know something of the island on which you live, which, though so small in itself, you will see, as we go on, has colonies in every part of the world. By this I mean that people have gone out from our country to other countries and settled there, and have thus colonized or peopled other lands. So, if you were to go to many far-distant countries you would find people speaking the same language, worshipping the same God, and having the same laws, and subjects of the same queen, as ourselves. Our next lesson is on the map of Europe. You may first learn on the Key the names of the countries marked with figures. On this map and those that follow, this mark :ö: designates a capital or town where Government meets, and this mark • other towns. There are three hundred miles between the lines of latitude on the map of Europe. You may make a measure of that distance, and measure the length and breadth of Great Britain, France, and Russia, and then the whole distance from east to west, and from north to south; then get your friends to help you to calculate how long it would take you to walk these distances at the rate of twenty miles a day.

Iceland.

North-west from Great Britain is the island of Iceland. It

MAP OF EUROPE.



West Long. East from Greenwich.

Boundaries of Europe.

32. Arctic Ocean, north.
33, 22. Asia, east.

Mediterranean Sea, south.
34. Atlantic Ocean, west.

KEY TO THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Countries.	Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
1. Denmark.	Copenhagen.	11. Spain.	Madrid.
2. Holland.	Hague.	12. Portugal.	Lisbon.
3. Hanover.	Hanover.	13. Turkey.	Constantinople.
4. Belgium.	Brussels.	14. Greece.	Athens.
5. Germany.	Each state has a capital.	15. Russia.	St. Petersburg.
6. Switzerland.	Berne.	16. Sweden.	Stockholm.
7. Italy.	Rome.	17. Norway.	Bergen, the chief town.
8. Austria.	Vienna.	18. England.	London.
9. Prussia.	Berlin.	19. Scotland.	Edinburgh.
10. France.	Paris.	20. Ireland.	Dublin.

Mountains.

U. M. Ural Mountains,	} in Russia	A. M. Alps in Switzerland.
C. M. Caucasus Mountains,		Apennine Mountains, running through Italy
D. M. Dofrafield Mountains, in Sweden.		P. M. Pyrenees Mountains, between France and Spain.
C. M. Carpathian Mountains, in Austria.		Mt. Hecla, in Iceland.
B. M. Balkan Mountains, in Turkey.		Mt. Ætna, in Sicily.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, Capes, and Islands.

K. S. Karshoe Sea.	C. C. Cape Clear.
W. S. White Sea.	30. Bay of Biscay.
N. C. North Cape.	C. St. V. Cape St. Vincent.
L. I. Loffoden Islands.	S. of G. Straits of Gibraltar.
M. Maelstrom.	I. M. Island of Majorca.
G. of B. Gulf of Bothnia.	C. Island of Corsica.
G. of F. Gulf of Finland.	S. Island of Sardinia, south of Corsica.
28. Baltic Sea.	S. Island of Sicily, south of Italy.
29. North Sea.	32. Gulf of Venice.
F. I. Faroe Islands.	31. Archipelago.
O. I. Orkney Islands.	25. Black Sea.
S. I. Shetland Islands.	26. Sea of Azof.
21. Iceland.	
I. S. Irish Sea.	

Rivers and Lakes.

In Russia.	
P. R. Petehora R.	D. R. Don R.
D. R. Dwina R.	V. R. Volga R.
O. R. Onega R.	U. R. Ural R.
D. R. Duna R.	L. O. Lake Onega.
D. R. Dnieper R.	L. L. Lake Ladoga.
E. R. Elbe R., (in Prussia.)	
R. R. Rhine R., (in Germany.)	
L. R. Loire R.,	} France.
G. R. Garonne R.,	
R. R. Rhone R.,	} Spain and Portugal.
T. R. Tagus R.,	
D. R. Douro R.,	
D. R. Danube R., (in Turkey.)	

Cities of Europe.

B. Bergen, (chief town of Norway.)	D. Dublin, } in Ireland.	C. Cologne, (in Prussia.)	S. Saragossa,
G. Gottenburg, (in Sweden.)	C. Cork,	B. Bremen, (in Hanover.)	V. Valladolid,
K. Kazan,	L. Liverpool, (in England.)	M. Munich, } in Germany.	L. Leon,
S. Saratoo,	A. Amsterdam, (in Holland.)	F. Frankfurt, } in Germany.	S. Segovia,
A. Astrachan, in the south.	H. Havre,	S. Stutgard,	G. Gibraltar,
K. Kiev, in the south.	R. Rheims,	T. Turin,	S. Seville, in the south,
A. Archangel, in the north.	S. Strasburg,	V. Venice,	M. Malaca,
T. Toul.	N. Nantes,	L. Leghorn,	V. Valencia, on the sea coast,
E. Edinburgh, (in Scotland.)	O. Orleans,	G. Geneva,	O. Oporto, (in Portugal.)
	L. Lyons,	N. Naples,	T. Trieste, } in Austria.
	B. Bayonne,		P. Prague. } in Austria.
	M. Marseilles,		

Questions.—What are the countries of Northern Europe marked 16? 17? 15? and 1? What are the countries of Middle-Europe marked 3? 4? 5? 6? 8? 9? 10? What are the countries of Southern Europe marked 7? 11? 21? 13? and 14? How is Europe bounded?

is celebrated for its volcano, Mount Hecla, which can be seen many miles off at sea, sending up its torrents of fire, while fiery streams run down its sides. Near the mountain are the celebrated Geysers. They are springs, that send up hot water in large columns. They are so hot that the people can cook their food in them. This is a very cold country. The people spend their long winter evenings in teaching their children to read. Thus, though they have few schools, they are a well-educated people.

Russia.

The countries of Northern Europe are Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The most remarkable of these is Russia. You see it is much the largest country in Europe. It extends also across the whole of Asia.

In the picture opposite you see the Emperor of Russia, called also the Czar. He is riding in a sleigh a servant driving, and his attendants are following in the sleigh behind. In all this vast country it is the will of this one man that regulates everything. All his people are trained to look up to him as a father, and to submit to all that he decrees.

The western part of Russia, bordering on Prussia and Austria, is a part of Poland. This was once a noble kingdom, and had its own laws and its own king. But the three sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia agreed to take possession of it and divide it among themselves.

This was many years ago, and ever since then it has been added to those three countries, and Russia took the largest part.

The Cossacks are fierce and warlike tribes that live in the southern part of Russia. They fight on horseback with long lances, and form a very powerful part of the Russian army.

The most northern part of Russia, in Europe, is called Lapland. In these regions the winter is long and dark. In that season the sun does not shine for several months. The



inhabitants dress in furs and live in miserable huts, and are an ugly-looking race of men. They travel in sledges drawn by the reindeer. This animal is a great treasure to

these people, as it furnishes them milk like the cow and draws them about like the horse.

The noblemen of Russia possess great wealth. They have palaces almost as large as some small towns, and they live in great splendour ; but the lower classes are poor and ignorant.

The present capital of Russia is St. Petersburg, which was named after Peter the Great, a former Emperor of Russia, who founded it. This city is full of rich dwellings, and the emperor holds his court here, and has several fine palaces. One of the resorts for amusement in the winter in this city is vast hills, made of planks and covered with ice, so that people can go to the top and slide down and then be drawn up again. It is the grandest sliding-place in the world, and what you children would enjoy very much.

Sweden and Norway.

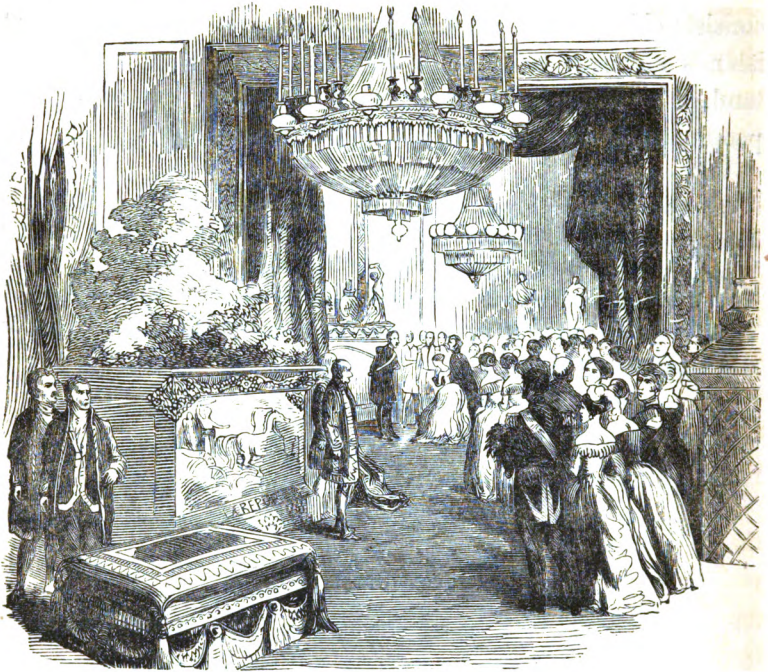
Sweden and Norway have sometimes been separate kingdoms, and sometimes united as one, as they are at the present time. These countries are inhabited by hardy, industrious, and brave people. They make their wealth by mines of copper and iron, by their forests of timber, by fishing and commerce. They take pains to educate their children to be intelligent and industrious, and so they are a prosperous people.

Denmark.

South of Norway is the little kingdom of Denmark. It

consists chiefly of a large peninsula, called Jutland, and the islands adjacent to it. On the largest island, which is Zealand, is the capital, Copenhagen, a large and fine city. The people are much like those of Sweden and Norway.

Questions.—How do you bound Europe? What are the countries of Northern Europe? What is said of the Czar? What is said of Poland? What is said of the Cossacks? Where is Lapland, and what is said of it? What is said of the noblemen and the poorer classes of Russia? What of its capital? What is said of Sweden and Norway? What is said of Denmark?



LESSON XVIII.

MIDDLE EUROPE.

France.

THE countries of Middle Europe are France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, and Austria. This is the most thickly-settled portion of Europe. The countries occupied by the French and German people are the largest. The French are a lively, active, and brave people: they are very fond of amusements, especially of dancing.

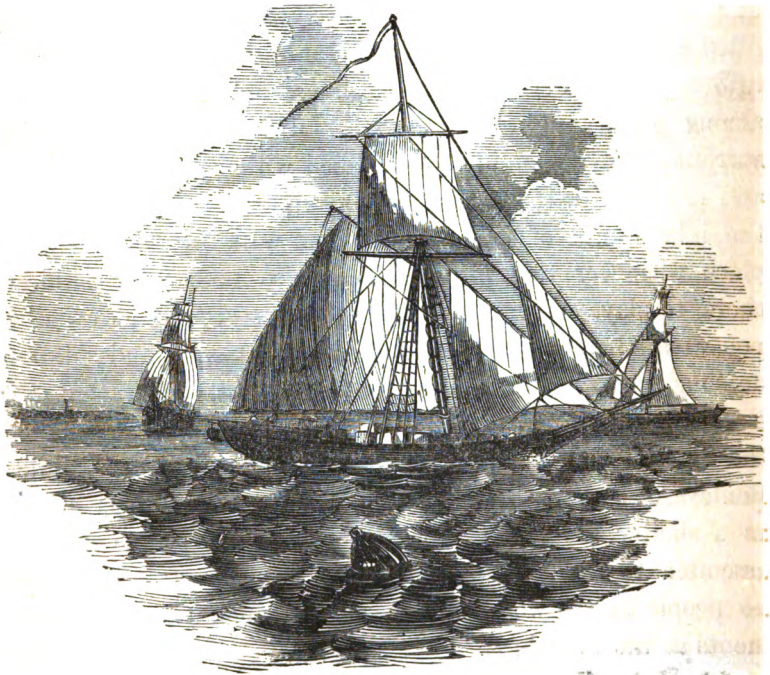
The French have many learned men among them, but they are very ambitious of the honours gained by war. At one time, under Bonaparte, they conquered a large part of Europe.

Paris is a very large city, and the French are very proud of it. If you should go there you would find in the middle of it a very large enclosure, several miles in circumference, filled with splendid trees, and fountains throwing up water into the air, and statues of men, lions, and horses, and walks among green grass and flowers. This beautiful place is surrounded by splendid palaces, filled with beautiful paintings and rich furniture, where the kings and emperors reside. All the inhabitants of Paris can go and walk in this beautiful place whenever they please. They also take their children there to play. Every hour of the day, especially at evening, you would see hundreds of well-dressed people and children dancing, chatting, or roving about under the trees. One part is called the Garden of the Tuileries, the other part is called the Elysian Fields. Then there are very wide streets, called Boulevards, where there are shady trees or awnings spread as a shelter from the sun. Here also the people of Paris assemble to walk, talk, and amuse themselves. There are no people in the world who spend so much time in amusements as the French.

Holland and Belgium.

The next country north of France is the small kingdom of Belgium. It has a very industrious population, who make

their wealth chiefly by manufactures. North of Belgium is Holland. This country is remarkable for being so low that the only way to keep the water from overflowing the whole country is to build up high banks all along the shore of the ocean. Then it is crossed in all directions by canals, which



are used as roads. The people of Holland are called the Low Dutch, and the Germans the High Dutch. The Hollanders are

celebrated for their neatness. In some towns they keep the streets as clean as most people keep their parlours.

The Dutch are famous for cultivating beautiful flowers; and if you were to sail through these canals you would see their windows and gardens filled with these flowers. The Dutch have had to fight hard to keep the water out of their land. They have built a great many ships, and have made a great deal of wealth by trade and commerce on the sea. Here is a picture of their ships going out and coming in.

The inhabitants of Holland are a very industrious, and therefore a very prosperous, people.

Switzerland.

This country is between France and Germany. It is a very small country when compared with the others, but it is a most beautiful one. You can see here the Alps, that seem to stretch their white heads above the clouds. Sometimes the ice on the top of them shoots up into sharp peaks; sometimes the mountains rise like immense walls of ice. At sunrise you will sometimes see these mountains sparkling with the light and looking as if they were capped with fire. Between these lofty mountains are most lovely villages, with calm, blue lakes, and trees, and flowers, and pretty cottages. Sometimes the wild roses and rock flowers will blossom on the very edges of the perpetual snow. Between these mountains are vast fields of ice, which are made by the melting of the snow of the mountains. These are called *glaciers*.

The people here are very fond of their own country. The soldiers from Switzerland used to be employed in the French armies. There was a tune that they used to sing, the words of which were about Switzerland; and this tune used to put them in mind of their home, and make them long for it so much that many of them grew sick and died. The emperor at last forbade them to play that tune at all.

The people are very brave. Many times they have been obliged to fight long and hard for their freedom; but they defend themselves in their rocky mountains, so that it is difficult to conquer them.

Germany.

Germany consists of a great number of independent states and kingdoms. In the northern part are Hanover and Mecklenburg. In the middle part are Hesse, Saxe, and Saxony. The southern part has Bavaria on the east, Baden on the west, and Wurtemberg between them.

The German people are remarkable for their industry, honesty, and intelligence. They have good schools and many colleges and universities. An university is a number of colleges united together in one place. The art of printing was first invented in Germany, and there is no country where learned men are so numerous. A great many books are made in this country, and they have great fairs every year where books are sold or exchanged. The Germans also are very fond of music; and in the schools all the children are taught to sing,

so that they can take new music that they have never seen and sing it as easily as they can read books. They are also taught to play on various musical instruments in their common schools.

Prussia.

Prussia is north of Germany. A large piece of the western part of Germany, called Westphalia and the Rhine country, belongs to Prussia.

Prussia formerly was a small kingdom; but many years ago its celebrated king, Frederick the Great, succeeded in greatly enlarging its boundaries. Several states that were a part of Germany, and a large portion of Poland, have been joined to Prussia. This country is celebrated for its excellent schools. All the children in the kingdom are required by law to go to school a certain number of years; and, if their parents do not send them, the king's officers attend to it. They have institutions called normal schools for training the best kind of teachers; and there is no country in the world where the whole people are better educated than in Prussia.

Austria.

East of Germany and south of Prussia is Austria. This is made up of several different nations united under one emperor. The largest of these is Hungary, which for many hundred years was independent and had kings of its own. But finally the Hungarians agreed that the Emperor of Austria

might be their king if he would promise that all their laws should be preserved and obeyed. Not long ago the Emperor of Austria broke this promise, and destroyed the good laws of Hungary, and oppressed the people. This caused a war, in which Kossuth was the general of the Hungarians. They were conquered, and Kossuth was obliged to flee. He went to America to seek help in order to restore to Hungary its good laws and its prosperity. But he did not succeed; and Hungary remains a part of the Austrian empire, without those laws that made it once so prosperous and happy.

Questions.—Which are the countries of Middle Europe? Which are the largest? What is said of the French? What is said of Paris? What is said of Belgium? What is said of Holland? What is said of the Hollanders? What is said of Switzerland? Of what does Germany consist? What states are in the north of Germany? What in the middle? What in the south? What is said of the German people? Where is Prussia? What belongs to Prussia in the west of Germany? What is said of Prussia? Where is Austria? What is said of Austria and Hungary? How do you bound the countries of Northern and Middle Europe?

LESSON XIX.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

SOUTHERN EUROPE consists of Spain, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. This part of Europe has the finest climate, and its soil produces the most delightful fruits. There is but very little winter weather except in mountain districts, and the people can pass most of their time out of doors both by day and by night. Groves of lemons, oranges, and figs abound, while the air is loaded with perfumes from beautiful flowering shrubs and trees.

Spain and Portugal.

You see these two countries make a large peninsula, while the isthmus has a chain of high mountains stretching across it to shut it out from the rest of Europe.

Spain at one time was the richest and most powerful kingdom of Europe. During that period its good and wise Queen Isabella sent out her ships under the command of Christopher Columbus and discovered America. Before that time all this vast continent was never heard of in the old world, and was inhabited only by Indians. Then it was that the Spaniards took possession of Mexico and Peru, and treated the poor

Indians so cruelly. But the vast wealth which they obtained so wickedly became a curse to the nation; and from that time Spain has decreased very rapidly, till now it is one of the weakest and basest kingdoms of Europe. It has no schools for the common people; the Bible is not allowed to be read by them; and their rulers are oppressive and unjust.



Portugal.

This is one of the smallest kingdoms of Europe. Its character and history are very much like those of Spain. Its capital is Lisbon; and a great many years ago this whole city was destroyed by an earthquake. The picture opposite represents the scene. The ground is shaking and gaping open in different places; the walls of the houses of the city are falling down; and the people are flying away to escape from being crushed to death. This poor woman and little child, with her husband and brother, were running away, when the earth gaped open and her husband fell down into the dark chasm and perished. You see the hands and arms of her brother who is trying to escape from the pit. In such an earthquake as this the sky is dark and stormy; the air is full of dust; there are dreadful noises coming out of the earth, mingling with the shrieks and cries of the distracted people.

Italy.

You see that Italy is a long and narrow peninsula; while, like Spain, it has a chain of mountains on the north to shut it out from the rest of Europe.

Where you see the sign of a capital city there is a small river, called the Tiber. On that river is the city of Rome, which was once the mistress of the whole known world;

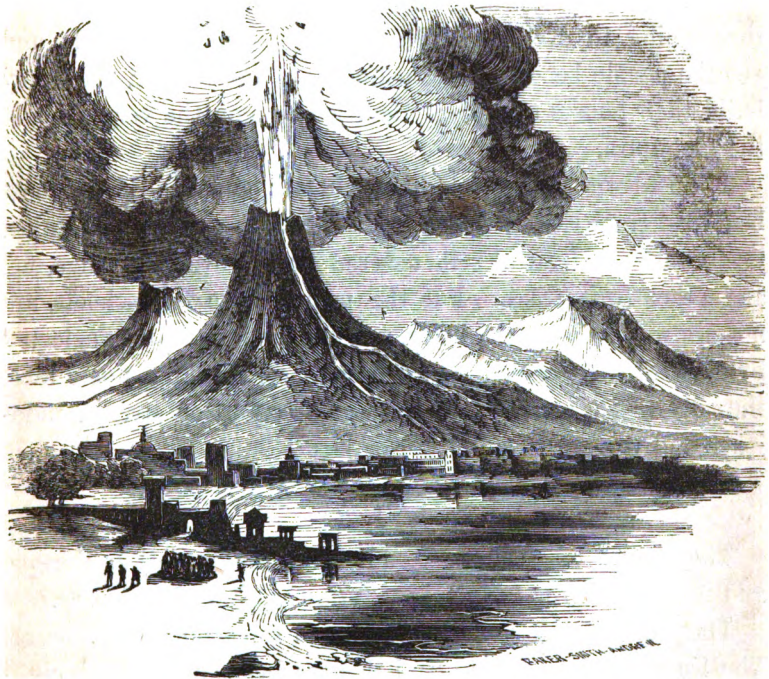
and after the great empire of Rome was destroyed it became the residence of the Pope, who is the head of the Roman Catholic church. At one time the Pope of Rome had more power than any king or emperor.

This city is much smaller than it used to be, and is full of the ruins of temples and palaces. Here is the Cathedral of St. Peter's, the largest and most splendid church in the world. Here also is the Vatican, where the Pope resides, which contains one of the largest libraries in the world, and is filled with beautiful paintings.

Italy, like Germany, is made up of several distinct states and kingdoms. The south part is the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, of which the island of Sicily is a part. Next north of that are the States of the Church, which belong to the Pope of Rome. North of these is the kingdom of Tuscany. In the north-west part of Italy, next to France, is the kingdom of Sardinia, which includes in it the island of the same name south of it. The north-east part of Italy is the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, and south of that are the little states of Parma and Modena. The capital of the kingdom of Naples is a city of the same name, and near it is the volcano of Vesuvius; while on the island of Sicily is the volcano of *Ætna*.

On the next page is a picture of a volcano. It is a mountain which, at certain periods, begins to shake and rumble, and after a while shoots out great columns of fire into the sky.

You see that light streak running down the mountain. That is the redhot lava which is pouring out of the mountain and running down to the town. You see some of the people running away, for fear the town will be burned up by it.



A VOLCANO.

Some cities have been entirely covered up by the lava that ran out of volcanoes. This happened some hundreds of years

ago ; and now people can go and dig^g down and find the houses with the furniture and every thing just as they were when they were covered over with lava so many years ago, and they can find also the ashes and bones of the people that perished at that time.

It is such a burning mountain as this that is always threatening to overflow Naples and the country around ; and yet the people become so accustomed to the danger, that they build their houses and plant their gardens on the very sides of the mountain.

The Italians have a delightful climate, and one of the most beautiful countries in the world. There are noble mountains, lovely lakes, a fruitful soil, covered with groves of orange, fig, and other fruit trees. But the people have few schools, are not allowed to have the Bible, and are oppressed and neglected by most of their rulers. In consequence, though a noble race, they are much degraded, and the greater portion live in indolence and vice.

Turkey.

The empire of Turkey extends into Asia as well as Europe, and its sovereign is called the *Sultan* or *Grand Seignior*.

The Turks are serious, indolent, and sometimes very honest. The Koran is their Bible ; and this teaches them to be honest, and not to drink wine ; and many of them obey its precepts. The Sultan, and the rich men among the Turks, have a great many wives. They shut them up in fine houses, called

seraglios, and never let them go abroad, or show their faces to any other men than their husbands and relations.

The Turkish men dress with loose dresses and great turbans on their heads, and smoke a great deal, which makes them indolent. They also believe in *fatalism*; that is, they believe that God has so fixed every thing, that it makes no difference what they do; so, if a fire breaks out in a city, they leave it to burn or go out as it may happen, because they say it is all fixed beforehand by God, and they cannot alter it. These things combine to make the Turks a very inactive people. Their lands lie uncultivated, and almost all the trades and commerce are carried on by other people whom they have subjected to their rule.

Greece.

South of Turkey, and west of the Archipelago, is the small but very celebrated country of Greece. The Greeks were formerly remarkable for their bravery, their learning, and their beauty. At that time one of their kings, called Alexander the Great, conquered almost the whole world that was then known. A great deal is written in history about the Greeks. But after they were conquered by the Turks, they became ignorant and debased. Their special vice is deceitfulness. The Turks, though Mahometans, are, as a people, more honest than the Greeks, who *profess* to be Christians. But *true* Christians are always truthful and honest.

Questions.—Which are the countries of Southern Europe? What is said of the climate and soil? What do Spain and Portugal form? What is said of Spain? of its schools? of its rulers? What is said of Portugal? What calamity happened to Lisbon? What is the form of Italy? What is said of Rome? of its ruins? of St. Peter's? What states compose Italy? What city is near Vesuvius? What happened to some Italian cities near Vesuvius? What is said of the climate of Italy? of the character of the people? Where does Turkey extend? What is its sovereign called? What is said of the Turks? Where is Greece situated? For what were the Greeks remarkable? What is their present condition and character? How do you bound the countries of Southern Europe?

LESSON XX.

NORTH AMERICA.

You have now learned something of all the countries in the quarter of the world where you live. There are many other large countries which you are to study about.

The next lesson that we have is on the map of North America. In order to reach America we must cross a vast ocean, where we should sail many days without seeing land. I wish you now to take the map on which is your own county, and get one of your friends to show you the place where your own town is, and then to draw a line of the journey you must take to reach Liverpool; and let them calculate the distance and time it would take you to walk that distance at the rate of twenty miles a day. At Liverpool you would find a large vessel, which goes by steam instead of sails; you would go on board this vessel, and sail towards the west and a little towards the south for ten days, at the rate of about three hundred miles a day, and all this time you would see no land. The first land you would come in sight of would be the coast

Newfoundland, but you would not stop till you got to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where the vessel would first leave the mails, and in about two days you would reach Boston or New

York, and then you would land in the New World, as America is often called, because it has only been known to the inhabitants of the Old World about four hundred years. Before that time we did not know there was such a place as America. Christopher Columbus sailed there in 1492, and discovered

KEY TO THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries of North America.

9. Arctic Ocean, *north*.
13. Atlantic Ocean, *east*.

14. Gulf of Mexico, *south*.
15. Pacific Ocean, *west and south*.

Countries of North America.

1. Russian America.
2. British America.
3. United States.
4. Mexico.
5. Central America.
8. Greenland.

Divisions of British America.

- N. N. W. New North Wales.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
E. M. East Maine.
G. L. Grinnell's Land.
L. Labrador.
P. W. L. Prince William's Land.
C. Canada.

Countries adjacent to North America.

16. Asia.
6. South America.

Rivers of North America.

- M. Mississippi and its branches.
M. M'Kenzie, in the north.
C. Columbia.
St. Lawrence River, in Canada.

Mountains.

- Mt. St. E. Mount St. Elias.
R. Mts. Rocky Mountains.
A. Mts. Alleghany Mountains.

Capitals.

- Quebec, of British America.
Washington, of United States.
Mexico, of Mexico.
San Salvador, of Central America.

Islands, Gulfs, Bays, and Straits.

7. Iceland.
11. Baffin's Bay.
- D. S. Davis's Straits.
- H. S. Hudson's Straits.
10. Hudson's Bay.
17. Newfoundland Island.
- C. B. I. Cape Breton Island.
13. Atlantic Ocean.
- G. S. L. Great Slave Lake.
- G. B. L. Great Bear Lake.
- L. W. Lake of the Woods.
- L. S. Lake Superior.
- L. M. Lake Michigan.
- L. H. Lake Huron.
- L. E. Lake Erie.
- L. O. Lake Ontario.
- B. I. Bermuda Island.
14. Gulf of Mexico.
18. Cuba. } West India
J. Jamaica. } Islands
H. Hayti. }
P. R. Porto Rico.
C. I. Caribbee Islands.
19. Caribbee Sea.
- H. B. Honduras Bay.
- G. C. Gulf of California.

Questions on the Map.—What are the countries marked 1? 2? 3? 4? 5? What are the boundaries of North America on the north? east? south? west?

part of the continent; and seven years afterwards Americus Vesputius made more discoveries, and the whole continent was then called after his name. The people who lived in America then, or as we should call them, the native Americans, were savages. There are still numbers of them living in quiet possession of large tracts of land; but America, so far as known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies by the United States, the Spaniards, Portuguese, and English. The people living in the United States are mostly descended from the English; so our forefathers were their forefathers; they speak the same language as ourselves, worship the same God, and in many other things are like us; and this, then, is the reason that I wish you to learn something about America before the other parts of the world which are nearer to us.

North America.

You may learn on the Key the names of the eight large countries that are marked with figures. There are *six hundred miles* between the lines of latitude on this map. You may make a measure with paper and use it to measure the length from north to south, and the breadth from east to west, of North America. You may then get your friends to help you calculate how long it would take you to walk these distances, at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The Indians, who were the first inhabitants of North America, think a great deal of dress. They paint their bodies all over with bright colours, and draw strange-shaped figures

on them. They adorn their heads with feathers of bright colours, and have their dress ornamented, sometimes with bright feathers, and sometimes with *wampum*, which is a kind of *beads*. They carry a *war-hatchet*, which is also called a *tomahawk*. They can throw this a great distance, so as to split a man's head open. It is the custom of the Indians, after they have killed their enemies, to cut off the skin on the top of the head, with all the hair on it. This is called a *scalp*. Those that live through such hard treatment become very strong and hardy. These Indians are very fierce and cruel, and it was with such as these that the white people had to contend for a great many years.

When America was first discovered by white men, all the northern part was occupied by roving tribes of Indians. They spent most of their time in war and hunting, and made the women raise the corn and do the work.

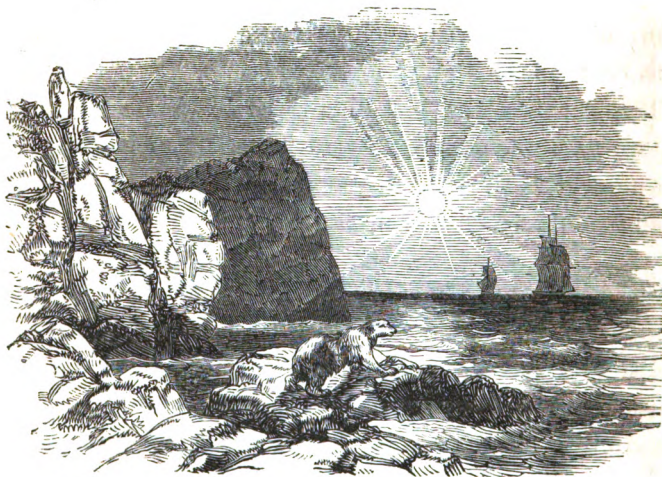
*The Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and
Newfoundland.*

These countries lie north of the great lakes and around the Bay and River St. Lawrence. This river connects the large lakes, and it empties into the bay west of Newfoundland, called the Bay of St. Lawrence. Nova Scotia is the promontory south of this bay. New Brunswick is between Nova Scotia and New England. These are the only portions of British America that are thickly settled with white people. All the other countries of this great region are vast solitudes, with

here and there a tribe of roving Indians who live by hunting. There are also *trading posts* in various points of these unsettled regions, where white men go to buy furs and skins of animals, which the Indians sell in exchange for strong drinks, warlike instruments, beads, and other trinkets.

The country west of British America is called Russian America, and is owned by Russia. It is thinly inhabited by Indians and Russian fur traders.

South of British America are the United States, where, as



I have told you, the people are white, and speak the same language as ourselves, being descended from our forefathers. Now pay particular attention to what I am going to tell you about the New England States.

You see in the picture on the opposite page two ships. The smaller one is sailing far out into the ocean. The larger one is filled with men, women, and children. They have left comfortable homes, and crossed the stormy ocean, to go and live on that desolate shore. It is winter, and the sun shines cold and white from among the snow clouds. The rocky shore is covered with snow. They can see nothing but vast, leafless forests, where wild beasts and savage Indians are hid. There is no one to welcome them but the surly bear, that growls at them as they approach.

That ship is the *Mayflower*. Those men, women, and children are the *Pilgrim Fathers* that first settled on the shores of New England. That rock is close by the Plymouth Rock, where they first landed.

They knew that there were no houses to receive them ; and so the women and children stayed in the ship till the men could make some poor houses with logs, which was the best they could do. In these cold houses they lived through a dreary winter, while they all suffered for want of proper food. Nearly half of them died before spring, leaving the rest very sad and sorrowful. Yet, though they might have returned to the country they had left, and to their comfortable homes, they chose to remain as pilgrims and strangers on that dreary shore. Why did they do this ?

It was because they were good men and women, who loved God and his holy word. Our island was the country where their homes were, but our king made laws which they could

not obey without breaking the laws of God; so they disobeyed the laws which they thought were wicked. In consequence of this, much of their property was taken away, and many of them were thrown into prison. And then they thought that if they stayed in their native country they could not bring up their children to obey God's laws; and so they went to another place, called Holland. But there they found that their children were tempted to do a great many wicked things; and they were afraid that, even in Holland, they could not educate them aright.

Then they heard that America was a place where they could have a country of their own, and make their own laws, and train up their children, so that their descendants for many generations would be taught to obey God rather than man. Those who went out in the Mayflower were only a small part of the Pilgrim Fathers. In England they were called the *Puritans*. Afterwards many more went out and settled in different parts of New England. Their first settlements were around the large bay on the east side of Massachusetts. They took their ministers with them, and established churches and schools. It was the great aim of these good people to train up their children to be industrious, and honest, and truthful, and obedient to all the laws of God in the Bible; and they took especial care that their children should have good schools.

The inhabitants of New England are the descendants of these good Pilgrim Fathers, who gave up all that was dearest

to them on earth, that their descendants might be trained up in the fear of God and in obedience to his laws.

Questions.—Where are those two ships going in the picture? Who are in the ship that is coming to the shore? Tell me what sort of homes they have left, and what kind of a place they are coming to? What is the name of that ship? On what rock did these Pilgrim Fathers land? What sort of a winter did they have after they landed? What is the name of the country they came from? Why did they leave it? To what place did they go first? Why did they leave that place? Why did they go to America? What were the Pilgrim Fathers called in England? Did others follow them? What was the great aim of these good people? What did they take special care for? Who are the present inhabitants of New England descended from?

LESSON XXI.

UNITED STATES.

IN the map for this lesson all the states are united in one map, including the *Newer States and Territories* that are west of the others. These form the whole of the United States. You may now learn the names of them all.

On this map there are *three hundred miles* between the lines of latitude. You may make a paper measure of this distance and measure the size of two of the largest states. Then you may measure the length and breadth of the whole United States, and get your friends to aid you in calculating how long it would take you to walk these distances.

South of the New England States are the Middle States. These states were settled by persons from a great many different countries; and the people are not like those of New England, chiefly descended from English people.

New York is the principal city of the United States; it has one of the finest harbours for ships in the world; it has a large trade with all parts of the world, and the people are very rich. A large part of the inhabitants of the state of New York came from New England and from other states that value education, so the people have very good schools and colleges.

In the western part of this state is the most remarkable waterfall in the world. It is on the River Niagara, which connects Lakes Ontario and Erie. At this place the river is nearly a mile wide, and very deep; and it falls down a precipice so far, that, when you stand at the bottom and look upward, the river seems almost to be falling out of the sky. And it makes such a tremendous roar that it can be heard for twenty miles distant. People come from all parts of the world to see the wonderful Falls of Niagara.

The Western States are now becoming rapidly peopled; they are the states to which emigrants principally go.

The Southern States are called *slave states*, because most of the land is owned by planters, and most of the labour is done by slaves.

All the other states except the slave states are called the *free states*.

The great difference between the free and slave states is the manner in which the land is cultivated. In the free states the land is divided into *farms*, and the men who own the farms work themselves and train their children to work. They also get other men to work for them, and then pay them wages. Thus in the free states men work cheerfully and willingly, because they either work for themselves or are paid for their labour when they do it for others. And when hired labourers have earned money enough they can buy land and have a farm for themselves. But in slave states the land is divided into plantations, and the owners force men to work

for them whether they wish it or not ; and if they do not do as much as is required, they are whipped by the overseers. Thus, in the free states, it is a hope of reward that makes men work ; while in the slave states it is fear of punishment.



You see those people in the picture that are hoeing. They are preparing the ground to plant cotton seed. The man with

a whip is a white man ; the rest of the people are negroes. It is the business of this white man to watch the negroes and see that they work ; and if any of them stop work, he whips them. The man that owns the land is called a *planter*, and his land is a *plantation*. He lives in the large house ; and near it are small houses, where the negroes live. The man with the whip is the *overseer*, and the black people are *slaves* to this planter.

The people at the south are brought up to think that it is right for men, when they have the power to do it, to force their fellow-men to work for them without wages. They think, if they give them small houses to live in and some poor food and clothes, it is enough.

The states that are cultivated in this way never prosper as those do which are cultivated by free men ; and these are the reasons. The children of those who force their fellow-men to work for them are led to feel as if work was disgraceful, and to think it honourable to be idle. Industrious men, who choose to work themselves, and who train their children to be industrious, do not like to go into states where labour is dishonoured. And many people in the slave states, who think that slavery is wrong, move into the free states. In this way the free states have the most industrious and thriving people come to settle in them. Thus, too, their inhabitants and wealth increase a great deal faster than is the case in the Southern States.

Those people in the Southern States who are too poor to

own slaves, seeing that labour is disgraceful, become careless and indolent, and their children grow up in ignorance and sloth. And those who have slaves are tempted to be cruel and unjust; so that, though many are kind to their slaves, many others become unjust, severe, and cruel.

Many good people, both in the Northern and the Southern States, think that slavery is a curse to the whole country, and are trying to bring it to an end. They believe that the Southern States would be wiser and better, richer and happier, to turn all their slaves into free men; thus making them cheerful and willing labourers for wages, instead of unwilling and indolent slaves, driven to work with the whip.

In the slave states there are four different plants which are cultivated by the negroes. These are *rice*, *cotton*, *tobacco*, and *sugar*.

In the following picture you see, on the left hand, how the rice looks when it grows. It is something like wheat in its appearance. Those little feathery ears contain the little kernels of rice. This plant grows only in very wet soil; so that, when they cultivate it, they have to cover the land with water by means of ditches, or else they plant it on land which is very swampy, low, and wet.

The middle plant in the picture is cotton; it grows on bushes, and those little white pods are the coverings of the seeds of the plant; the seeds grow in this round ball of cotton, of which cotton cloth is made, by spinning and weaving.

The plant on the right hand of the picture is tobacco. The leaves of this plant are dried, and used by foolish men and boys to chew and smoke ; and thus to injure their health, and make their breath and themselves very offensive to cleanly people.



The sugar cane is the plant from which sugar is made. It grows up in tall stalks like corn. The sugar is made by breaking up these stalks and pressing the juice out of them by a mill. This juice is then boiled till it turns to sugar.

You remember I told you of those states that became rich and prosperous by being first settled by people who worked themselves and brought up their children to work.

I now wish you to understand still more of the evils that followed the introduction of slavery into America, and how it was first introduced there ; and then I think you will agree with me, that we ought to do all we can to get rid

of slavery from the land, and never to rest till we have done all in our power towards undoing an evil caused by our own countrymen.

After a good many people had come from England to live in Virginia, some of them took negroes, who were stolen from their native country, and obliged them to work for them as slaves. The rest of the people thought this was wrong, and made laws to forbid it. But the King of England, who then was the ruler of that part of America, would not permit these laws to be enforced. Thus it was that slavery commenced there.

After a great many men grew rich by having *slaves* to work for them, it became honourable and fashionable for men to live in idleness and to bring up children to do the same. And so, when these children became men and wished to have land of their own, their fathers had not enough for them all. And as none of them would earn money by their own labour, they could only receive some money and a few slaves from their fathers and go to a new country, where they could buy large plantations very cheap.

In this way most of the Southern States were first settled by men who did not cultivate the land themselves nor teach their children to do so. And thus, too, these states were divided into large plantations, and cultivated by men and women driven to work for masters by fear of the whip, instead of being filled with industrious freemen who toil with pleasure for themselves and their children.

This is the reason why the land in the Southern States is poorly cultivated; and every thing about the country looks unprosperous when compared with the free states.

No common schools can flourish in the slave states, because the white people live so far apart on their plantations, and the coloured people are not allowed to learn to read. And most of the whites, who are not rich enough to have slaves, allow their children to grow up in ignorance.

Freedom is attended by intelligence, industry, and prosperity; and slavery brings with it ignorance, indolence, and poverty. Nothing shows this to be true so clearly as the contrast between the present condition of the great state of Virginia and the small state of Massachusetts. Both were settled by people from our country, and nearly at the same time.

Questions.—Why are the Southern States called slave states? What are all the rest called? What is the great difference between the slave and free states? How is the land cultivated in the free states? How in the slave states? What are the reasons that the slave states never prosper like the free states? What is said of the people in those states who do not own slaves, and what of those who do? What do many good people think about slavery? What are the four different plants that are most cultivated at the south? What is said about each of them? By what sort of men were most of the Southern States settled? How was the land divided? What is the reason that they cannot have good common schools in slave states? What always attends freedom? What does slavery bring? What is said about Virginia in contrast with Massachusetts?

Boundaries of the United States.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 43. British America, | } <i>North.</i> |
| 41. Canada, | |
| 45. New Brunswick, | |
| 40. Atlantic Ocean, <i>East.</i> | |
| 38. Mexico, <i>South.</i> | |
| 42. Pacific Ocean, <i>West</i> | |

States.

New England States.

1. Maine.
2. New Hampshire.
3. Vermont.
4. Massachusetts.
5. Connecticut.
6. Rhode Island.

Middle States.

7. New York.
8. New Jersey.
9. Pennsylvania.
10. Delaware.

Western States.

12. Ohio.
13. Michigan.
14. Indiana.
23. Illinois.
22. Iowa.
15. Wisconsin.
16. Minnesota.

Southern States.

11. Maryland.
26. Virginia.
28. North Carolina.
29. South Carolina.
30. Georgia.
31. Alabama.
32. Mississippi.
33. Florida.
35. Louisiana.
34. Arkansas.
24. Missouri.
27. Tennessee.
25. Kentucky.

Capitals.

- Augusta.
Concord.
Montpelier.
Boston
Hartford and New Haven.
Providence and Newport.

- Albany.
Trenton.
Harrisburg.
Dover.

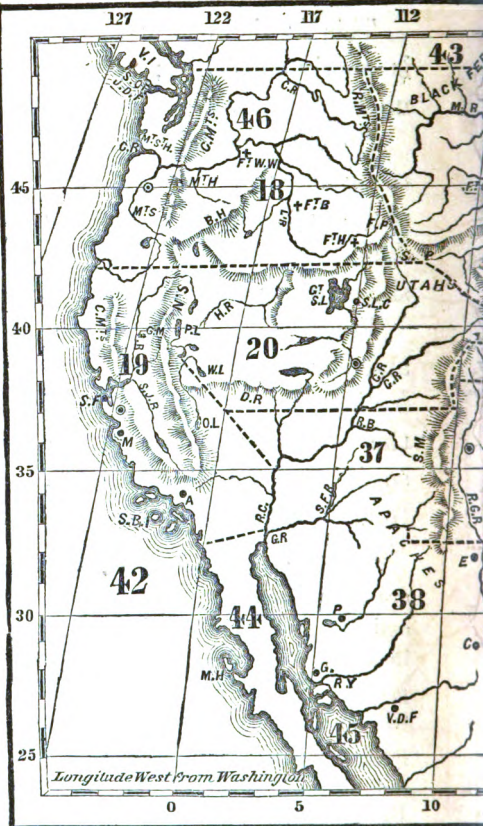
- Columbus.
Lansing.
Indianapolis.
Springfield.
Iowa City.
Madison.
St. Paul's.

- Annapolis.
Richmond.
Raleigh.
Columbia.
Milledgeville.
Montgomery.
Jackson.
Tallahassee.
Baton Rouge.
Little Rock.
Jefferson City.
Nashville.
Frankfort.

Newer States and Territories.

46. Washington.
18. Oregon.
19. California.
20. Utah.
37. New Mexico.
36. Texas.
21. Indian Territory, or Nebraska.
7. Missouri Territory.

- Salem.
San Jose.
Fillmore City.
Santa Fé.
Austin.



Longitude West from Washington

Lakes.

- L. S. Lake Superior.
- L. M. Lake Michigan.
- L. H. Lake Huron.
- L. E. Lake Erie.
- L. O. Lake Ontario.
- G. S. L. Great Salt Lake.
- L. of the W. Lake of the Wood.
- I. L. Itasca Lake.

- M. R. Mississippi R., rises in Itasca Lake.
- O. R. Ohio R., the great eastern branch of the Mississippi.

- Western branches of the Mississippi.*
- M. R. Minnesota R., in Vinnessee.
 - D. M. R. De Meines R., in Iowa.
 - M. R. Missouri R., in Missouri.
 - A. R. Arkansas R., in Arkansas.
 - R. R. Red R., in Louisiana.



Rivers.

S. R. Sabine River,	} Empty into the Gulph of Mexico.
T. R. Trinity R.,	
B. R. Brazos R.,	} Empty into G. of California.
C. R. Colorado R.,	
N. R. Nueces R.,	} Empty into S. I. R. San Joaquin R., } to Pacific Ocean
G. R. Rio Grande R.,	
C. R. Colorado R.,	} Empty into G. of California.
G. R. Gila R.,	
Y. R. Yagui R.,	} Empty into S. I. R. San Joaquin R., } to Pacific Ocean
C. R. Columbia R.,	
S. I. R. San Joaquin R.,	} to Pacific Ocean
S. R. Sacramento R.,	

Large Towns of the Newest States and Territories.

S. F. San Francisco,	} in California.	G. Guaymas.	} in Mexico.
M. Monterey,			
A. Angolia,	} in Utah.	V. D. F. Villa Del Fuerte,	} in Mexico.
S. L. C. Salt Lake City,			
N. Nacogdoches, in Texas.		C. Chihuahua,	
P. Petic, in Mexico.		M. Monterey,	
		M. Matamoras, east of Monterey.	

Mountains.

<i>East of the Mississippi.</i>	<i>West of the Mississippi.</i>
A. Mts. Alleghany Mts.	R. Mts. Rocky Mts.
C. Mts. Cumberland Mts.	C. Mts. Coast Mts.
	S. N. Mts. Sierra Nevad Mts.

LESSON XXII.

NORTH AMERICA *continued.**Mexico.*

SOUTH of the United States is Mexico. When the white people first went to that part which is south of the United States they found nations of Indians much more civilized than those north of them. The Southern Indians were living in large towns, with fine buildings, and vast temples for the worship of their gods.

At that time the city of Mexico was the residence of a powerful king, who lived in a splendid palace and possessed great stores of gold and silver. The white people from Spain, who wished to obtain these riches, succeeded in conquering this king, took his city and all his treasure, and put him to death. Ever since then the white men have treated the conquered people so cruelly that they have diminished in numbers every year. And now Mexico is inhabited by remnants of these Indians, by Spaniards, and by people from the United States. Its chief city, Mexico, is situated on a high plain, among high mountains. Thus, though it is in a very warm country, it is so high that it always has a pure and temperate climate all the year round. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It has noble mountains around

it, and a beautiful lake, in which are floating islands covered with turf and trees.

South of Mexico is Central America. This is the part of North America where they are making railroads to transmit merchandise across from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. Without these roads the ships would be obliged to spend three or four months in sailing round the whole of South America to transport what could be carried in two days across this narrow place by railroads.

Next to Central America comes the narrow Isthmus of Darien. Here is a place where a canal might be cut large enough for ships to go through; and when this is done it will save many long voyages round South America. The only way that goods can now be sent from the Atlantic to the Pacific side of North America is by mules, or else by a voyage that takes three or four months.

Between North and South America are a number of islands, called the West Indies, belonging to England, Spain, Portugal, or America. The principal are Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo, Trinidad, and Porto Rico.

Next to the Isthmus of Darien is the great country of South America, which you will see in the next map.

South America.

You may first learn the questions on the Key. There are six hundred miles between the lines of latitude on this map. You may now calculate how long this country is from north to

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



south, and from east to west, and also how long it would take you to walk those distances at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The most remarkable part of South America is the chain of mountains called the Andes, which run along the coast, like a back-bone, from north to south. They are some of the highest mountains in the world.

KEY TO THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Countries of South America.	Capitals.	Boundaries of South America.
1. New Granada.	Bogota.	13. Caribbean Sea, <i>North</i> .
2. Venezuela.	Caracca.	Southern Ocean, <i>South</i> .
3. Guiana.		14. Atlantic Ocean, <i>East</i> .
4. Ecuador.	Quito.	15. Pacific Ocean, <i>West</i> .
5. Brazil.	Rio Janeiro.	
6. Peru.	Lima.	
7. Bolivia.	(huquisaca.	
8. Paraguay.	Assumption.	
9. Uruguay.	Montevideo.	
10. Buenos Ayres.	Buenos Ayres.	
11. Chili.	Santiago.	
12. Patagonia.		
		Large Towns.
		G. Georgetown, } in Guiana.
		P. Paramaribo, } in Guiana.
		C. Cayenne, } in Guiana.
		P. Pernambuco, in Brazil.
		V. Valparaiso, in Chili.
		C. Cuzco, in Peru.

Rivers, Islands, Capes, &c

W. I. West India Islands.		
A. R. Amazon River, in Brazil.		
C. R. Caqueta River, } northern branches of the		
N. R. Negro River, } Amazon.		
T. R. Topajos River, } southern branches of		
T. R. Tocantins River, } the Amazon.		
M. R. Madeira River, }		
L. M. Lake Maracaibo.		
St. F. R. St. Francisco River, in Brazil.		
P. R. Paraguay River, in Paraguay.		
	P. R. Parana River, } in Buenos	
	R. de la P. Rio de la Plata River, } Ayres.	
	J. F. I. Juan Fernandez Island, } in the Pacific	
	G. I. Gallipagos Island, } Ocean.	
	S. G. I. South Georgia Island, in the Southern O.	
	S. of M. Straits of Magellan, }	
	C. H. Cape Horn, } South.	
	T. D. F. Terra del Fuego, }	
	C. F. Cape Frio, }	
	C. St. R. Cape St. Roque, } on the Atlantic.	
	O. B. Cape Blanco, on the Pacific.	

First Questions for the Map of South America.—What is the country marked 5? 10? 2? 1? 4? 6? 7? 8? 9? 12? 11? What is the water marked 14? What is the water marked 15? What is 16? What 13? How do you bound South America?

About one hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed in New England, a company of men from Spain, under the command of Pizarro, went to Peru in search of gold. Here they found a large and prosperous Indian nation. Its ruler was called the *Inca*, and he governed his people with great kindness and justice; while they believed him a superior being descended from the sun. Pizarro invited the Inca to a feast, and then wickedly had him seized by his soldiers, and loaded with chains. The Inca offered to fill the room he was in with gold vessels, and give them to Pizarro, if he would restore him to liberty. Pizarro promised to do so, but when he had received the gold he cruelly put the Inca to death; then he and his soldiers took all his possessions and conquered his people.

They treated these Indians very wickedly. They took away their land and made slaves of them, and behaved to them with the greatest cruelty. A great many of the Indians died, but numbers of their descendants still remain scattered over the country, a lazy and miserable people.

The present inhabitants of South America are a mixture of white people from other countries and the Indians who were found there.

The white people in these countries are not so industrious and well educated as those in the United States. There are scarcely any schools, and the greater part of the people grow up in ignorance. Some of the countries, however, have begun to

pay some attention to education, and are beginning to have some schools.

Questions for North and South America.—How many miles are there between the lines of latitude on the map of North America? What are its length and breadth? What are the length and breadth of the whole United States? of Texas? of Nebraska? How long would it take you to walk these distances at the rate of twenty miles a day? What is said of the North American Indians? What is said of the Bay and River St. Lawrence? Which portions of British America are the only ones that are thickly settled? Which part is Nova Scotia? Where is New Brunswick? What is said of the other inhabitants? Where is Russian America, and what is said of it? What is said of Mexico? of Central America? of the Isthmus of Darien? What great country joins this isthmus on the south? How many miles are there between the lines of latitude on the map of South America? How long would it take you to walk the length and breadth of this country at the rate of twenty miles a day? What is the most remarkable part of South America? When did Pizarro with his companions go to South America? How did they treat the Inca and the Indians? What are the present inhabitants of South America? What is said of the white inhabitants? What are the boundaries of South America?

LESSON XXIII.

ASIA.

ASIA is east of Europe. You may first learn the questions on the Key. The map has *six hundred miles* between the lines of latitude. You may now measure the length and breadth of China and Arabia and of the whole of Asia, and then calculate how long you would be in walking these distances, at the rate of twenty miles a day. Thus you will get some idea of the size of these countries.

Asia may be divided into Northern, Central, and Southern Asia. The whole northern portion of Asia belongs to the empire of Russia, and may also be called Russian Asia.

Central Asia includes Independent Tartary and the vast empire of China. Southern Asia embraces Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and India.

It was the countries of Southern Asia that were first settled by mankind. On Mount Ararat, in Turkey, the ark of Noah rested, and along the two rivers that rise in or near that mountain his descendants first commenced their settlements after the flood. From thence they spread to India, Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and the northern part of Africa.

These old countries all lie *east* of Europe; and therefore they are called *Oriental*, which means *Eastern*. It was in

these countries that all those persons lived of whom we read in the Bible. And as the inhabitants, dresses, houses, and customs of these nations are now very much as they were at the time the various books contained in the Bible were written, I will give you some account of them.

Most of these countries are very warm indeed, and especially so in the summer season. For this reason the people dress differently from what is done in cooler climates. Instead of hats, they wear great rolls of cloth around their heads, called turbans. Sometimes a man will wear thirty yards of muslin on his head in this way. This is to keep the sun from their heads; for, if a man should expose his head to the heat of the sun without some such covering, it would probably kill him.

They wear long, loose dresses, which are tied around their waists with sashes, or girdles. The men wear long beards, that sometimes reach quite down to their waists.

They build their houses with flat roofs. These roofs have railings around them, and are used as an agreeable place for walking. In hot weather the whole family often sleep on the roof. A traveller in Persia says that he has often seen families just getting up in the morning after having slept on the roof all night; and those who were industrious would rise early, but the lazy ones might be seen fast asleep on the roof long after sunrise.

You remember it is said in the Bible that David was walking on the house top, and that Peter went up to the house

MAP OF ASIA.



Longitude East from Greenwich.

KEY TO THE MAP OF ASIA.

Countries.	Capitals.	Rivers and Lakes.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beloochistan. 2. Afghanistan. 3. Independent Tartary. 4. Persia. 5. Turkey. 6. Arabia. 7. Hindostan. 8. India. 9. China. 31. Chinese Tartary. 32. Tibet. 10. Siberia, or Russian empire. 12. Empire of Japan. 	<p>Teheran. Constantinople. Mecca. Calcutta. Monchabo, of Birmah. Bankok, of Siam. Hue, of Cochin China. Pekin. Lassa. Jeddo.</p>	<p>L. R. Lena R., Y. R. Yenisei R., I. R. Irtysh R., O. R. Obe R., L. B. Lake Baikal, } in Siberia.</p> <p>U. R. Ural R., } Independent A. R. Amoo R., } Tartary.</p> <p>T. R. Tigris R., } in E. R. Euphrates R., } Turkey</p> <p>I. R. Indus R., } Hindos- G. R. Ganges R., } tan. B. R. Brahmapootra R., }</p>
Boundaries.	Mountains.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Arctic Ocean, <i>North</i>. 19. Arabian Sea, } <i>South</i>. 15. Indian Ocean, } 20. Bay of Bengal, } 14. Pacific Ocean, <i>East</i>. 18. Red Sea, } 27. Mediterranean Sea, } <i>West</i>. 26. Black Sea, } 16. Europe, } 	<p>A. M. Altai Mts., } in Siberia. U. M. Ural Mts., } Mt. A. Mt. Ararat, in Turkey. H. M. Himalaya, between Hindostan and China. K. M. Kuenhin, } in T. C. M. Thian Shan, } Chinese Tartary.</p>	<p>I. R. Irrawaddy R., } India. C. R. Cambodia R., }</p> <p>Y. R. Yangtse Kiang R., } China. H. H. R. Hoang H. R., }</p> <p>A. R. Amoor R., Chinese Tartary.</p>
Seas, Bays, Gulfs, Straits, Capes, and Islands.		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>North.</i></p> <p>N. Z. Nova Zembla I. N. E. C. North East Cape. N. S. New Siberia. B. S. Behring's Straits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>East.</i></p> <p>23. Sea of Ochotak. S. Saeghalien I. J. Jesso I. N. Nippon I. 22. Yellow Sea. F. Formosa I. P. I's. Philippine I's. 21. China Sea. H. Hainan I's. 28. Gulf of Siam.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>South.</i></p> <p>13. Borneo I. S. Sumatra I. C. Celebes I's. J. Java I. C. Ceylon I. M. I's. Maldive I's. L. I's. Laccadive I's. 30. Persian Gulf S. of B. M. Straits of Babelmandel. I. of S. Isthmus of Suez.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>West.</i></p> <p>25. Aral Sea. 24. Caspian Sea. 18. Red Sea. 27. Mediterranean Sea. 26. Black Sea.</p>	<p>T. Tobolsk, in Siberia. K. Khokan, } Independent B. Bokhara, } Tartary.</p> <p>I. Ispahan, in Persia. J. Jerusalem, in Turkey.</p> <p>M. Medina, on the Red Sea, M. Muscat, on the Arabian Sea, } Arabia.</p> <p>C. Cabul, in Afghanistan. B. Bombay, } Hindostan. M. Madras, }</p> <p>S. Saigon, in India.</p> <p>C. Canton, } in China. N. Nankin, }</p>

First Questions on the Map.—What are the names of the several countries as numbered on this map? What are the boundaries of Asia?

top to pray. Now, if you have supposed that these houses had peaked roofs like those we live in, you could not understand how they could go there to pray. Here is a picture of an Oriental city. That large building with a dome is a Mahometan *mosque*, used as a place of worship. Those pointed towers on each side of it are *minarets*.



At the hours appointed for prayer, a priest, called a *muezzin*, mounts one of these minarets and calls aloud on the people to pray. Immediately every Mahometan stops his work and kneels down and says his prayers. You see that all the houses in the city except the mosque have flat roofs.

In their houses the Orientals do not sit upon chairs as we do. If you should go into an Oriental parlour you would see large cushions all around the room for people to sit upon. These cushions are very low, and there are others set up at the back of them to lean upon. These low cushions are called *divans*.

When they eat they sometimes sit on cushions and carpets in this way ; and sometimes they lie on a low bed, or couch, and rest their head on one hand and eat with the other. They do not use knives and forks, but put their hands into the dishes and take out what they want.

They are very fond of perfumes. Should you go to see a rich Asiatic you might very likely have your clothes sprinkled with perfumed water, and sometimes, perhaps, have a whole bottle of sweet oil poured on your head to drip down your clothes. You will find this custom spoken of in the one hundred and thirty-third psalm.

In that hot climate the natives are obliged to use a great deal of oil to prevent the skin from becoming too dry from the heat. In some of these countries the people rub themselves every day with oil, especially pouring it on their heads. You will find many allusions to such a custom in the Bible, where anointing the head with oil is spoken of as a very delightful thing.

In these countries the men and women do not meet together as they do in our country. The women are kept shut up in rooms which belong to themselves, and never go out

without veils over their faces. It is considered very immodest for a woman to show her face.

The Orientals are very indolent in their habits, but yet they have very strong feelings. When their friends die or any great affliction happens to them they will pull out their hair, scratch their faces with their nails, tear their clothes to pieces, stamp on the ground, cry and howl, and make the most doleful lamentations. They would think a man had no feeling at all that only shed tears as we do when we are in affliction.

In the Bible, when people fall into trouble, in many places it is said that they rent their clothes and lifted up their voices and wept. Thus, when Esau was disappointed in not gaining his father's blessing, he "cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry;" and when Jacob heard that his son Joseph was dead, he "rent his clothes." I have heard of an Eastern prince who had a long, white beard that reached to his waist; and when he heard that one of his armies was beaten, he tore it all out for grief.

The Oriental people are very fond of show and parade. They like to wear rich dresses, and to have splendid houses and all sorts of fine things. A certain lady who visited in one of these countries went to see the wife of one of the princes. All the cups and dishes at the table were of pure gold, sparkling with precious stones. There were beautiful little napkins of white satin, embroidered with gold and silver flowers, with gold fringes. After the guests had put their

hands into the dishes they had these napkins given them to wipe their hands on, and before dinner was over they were all spoiled. They had coffee brought around on gold waiters and in gold cups.

The cushions that they sat upon and even those that they rested their feet upon were of velvet, all embroidered with pearls and diamonds. The inside of the room, in every part, was beautifully carved and ornamented. There were a great number of slaves, both black and white. Some of them were very beautiful, and were bought at a very great price.

The Orientals are very polite in their manners. When strangers meet they lay their hands upon their bosoms and make a very low bow, which they call a *salam*. But if they meet with a king, or any great man, to whom they wish to be very respectful, they kneel down, and sometimes they will throw themselves flat on their faces at his feet.

A traveller who has been much in Asia says that he has often seen people throw themselves down at full length in the mud when a great man was passing by.

These customs that I have been describing do not belong to the people in the north part of Asia; they prevail only in the southern countries. But as these countries are the most known, they are generally spoken of as the Asiatic nations.

Questions for Asia.—How many miles between the lines of latitude on the map of Asia? What are the length and breadth of Asia, and how long would you be in walking those distances, at the rate of twenty miles

a day? How may Asia be divided? What is the northern part of Asia? What does Central Asia include? What does Southern Asia embrace? What part of Asia was first settled? Where did Noah's ark rest, and where did his descendants first settle? Why are these countries of Southern Asia called Oriental? What is the climate of most of these countries? What do the people wear on their heads? How many yards have some of them? What is the use of this? What kind of dresses do they wear? What else can you mention about their appearance? How do they build their houses? What use do they make of their roofs? What is said by a traveller in Persia? What places in the Bible are explained by knowing these things? What is the call to prayer among the Mahometans? How is an Asiatic parlour furnished? How do they sit? What is the character of the people? Do they ever show much feeling? What do they do when their friends die? What places in the Bible speak of these customs? What story is there about an Eastern prince? What are the Oriental people very fond of? What story is there about the lady who visited the prince's wife? How do they sit when they eat? How do they take their food from the dish? What are they very fond of? How do they sometimes treat their guests? What do they use oil for? Is this custom ever mentioned in the Bible? Where are the women kept in these countries? What is said about Oriental manners? What do they do when they meet in the street? What do they do when they meet a king or some great man? Do these customs belong to the people in the north part of Asia?

LESSON XXIV.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

Turkey in Asia.

THIS is the Asiatic portion of the empire of the *sultan*, or *seignior*. It contains most of those places of which we read in the Bible. On one of the rivers on the east side of Turkey is the place where Adam and Eve first lived in the Garden of Eden. On these rivers also were placed the two great cities of Nineveh and Babylon, and there the Tower of Babel was erected.

In the south part of Turkey, along the shore of the Mediterranean, is the wonderful country of Palestine. It is now a part of what is called Syria. Here is the beautiful Mountain of Carmel, that overlooks the sea and the higher mountains of Lebanon where the noble cedars grow. Here is the River Jordan, that flows to the Dead Sea, which covers the place where the wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah stood.

Here is the country to which Abraham came as a pilgrim and stranger when he left his pleasant home and all his friends in the land of Mesopotamia. And here Isaac and Jacob and the twelve patriarchs dwelt. Here is the city of Jerusalem, where King David reigned, and where a greater

King than David lived and died—even our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Palestine was formerly one of the most fruitful and beautiful countries in the world ; but since it has been under the dominion of the Turks everything has gone to decay and ruin. In former times there were many splendid cities in Turkey ; but in the places where they stood, nothing now is seen but vast ruins half buried in sand. The great cities of Nineveh and Babylon are the most remarkable. Very lately there have been great discoveries made of great palaces, under the sand, which used to be inhabited by the kings of Nineveh. '

Persia.

Next to Turkey is Persia, which, many hundred years ago, was the most powerful nation in the world. In the books of Esther and of Daniel you read a history of some of its kings. In those days splendid cities flourished where now nothing but ruins are seen. This country is governed by oppressive rulers, and the people are miserable, ignorant, and poor.

Arabia.

South of Turkey and Persia is the country of Arabia. The central part of it is a vast desert ; and it was in this desert that the Israelites wandered forty years. The shores on the south and west are most beautiful and fruitful. This part has ever been so rich in spices and all kinds of delightful fruits, that it is called “Araby the Blest.”

The religion of Mahomet commenced in Arabia, as the religion of Jesus Christ did in Palestine; and the place of his tomb at Mecca is as sacred to Mahometans as Jerusalem is to Christians.

The inhabitants of this country are chiefly wild, roving tribes, living in tents and governed by chiefs. They have a fine breed of horses, and every Arab considers his horse a member of his family, and loves him as he does a child. The Arabian horse is not only very beautiful and very fleet, but very intelligent, will follow his master about like a dog, and will obey his directions as if he understood human language.

Afghanistan and Beloochistan.

These two countries are inhabited by fierce and warlike tribes, and very little is known about them.

Hindustan.

The remaining portion of Southern Asia is called India. The large river which empties into the Bay of Bengal is the Ganges; and in former times all east of that river was called *Farther India*, because it was farthest from Europe; and all west of the river was called *Hither India*, because it was nearest to Europe. These countries are also called the East Indies. Western India is now called Hindostan, and belongs to Great Britain. It is very thickly peopled by a great many different tribes and nations.

These nations had kings who possessed immense treasures ; but one after another they were conquered by our armies.



Here is a picture of an East Indian army. Those things on wheels are cannon, and those strange-looking animals that are drawing them are elephants. You can see how very large they are by comparing them with the horses beside them.

In the wars with these Indian nations we took immense treasures, and brought them home to enrich our little island.

The common people in this country are ignorant and degraded, so much so, that they will throw their little infants into the river Ganges, and drown their old parents when they are too feeble to support themselves.

India east of the Ganges.

The west part of Eastern India is called Birmah. The middle part is Siam. The peninsula that runs south is Malacca. The eastern portion is called Tonquin on the north, Cambodia on the south, and Cochin-China between them. The inhabitants of Eastern India are still more debased and degraded than Hindostan, and very little is known about the country.

Chinese Empire.

The central part of Asia consists chiefly of the great and wonderful Chinese empire, which has more inhabitants than the whole of Europe, and a great many more than the whole of North and South America. The northern and largest portion is Chinese Tartary; and south of it is China Proper on the east, and Thibet on the west. China is so full of inhabitants, that they find it difficult to get food enough; so that they are obliged to eat cats, frogs, dogs, and snakes.

Many Chinese live in boats on the water and catch fish for food. Their children are born and grow up in these boats.

Rice is the principal food of the Chinese. They boil it, and then eat it from a bowl with *chop sticks* in a very curious manner.

Here is a picture of some Chinese eating rice in this way. They take two little sticks between the fingers, and then flirt the rice with these sticks into the mouth very fast.



The Chinese are ingenious and industrious, and a great portion are taught to read. They are trained to be very respectful and obedient to their parents and rulers. They have little knowledge of God or a future life. They have altars in their houses to their dead parents, and offer worship

to them and to little idols. They are a very thievish, deceitful, and debased people.

In China is raised the tea which is sent all over the world.

They have many curious customs in China. One of these is, to bind up the feet of female children so that they never grow. In consequence of this, the Chinese women totter about on feet no larger than those of babies.

Thibet is the south-western portion of the Chinese empire, and is but little known.

Chinese Tartary.

Chinese Tartary is not so thickly inhabited as China. The people are called Tartars, and are very fierce and warlike. In former times the Tartars so troubled the Chinese, that they built a wall five hundred miles long, on the northern boundary, to keep off the Tartars. This is one of the most stupendous works of man on the earth. But at last the Tartars succeeded in conquering China; and thus it was that China and Tartary became one empire.

Independent Tartary.

West of China is Independent Tartary, of which but little is known. It is inhabited by wandering tribes of Tartars, and they have but few towns and cities.

Northern Asia.

All the northern part of Asia belongs to the great Russian empire. It is not thickly settled. The inhabitants are wandering tribes chiefly, and there are but few towns and cities.

The most northern portion is a cold and desolate country called Siberia; and it is to this country that the criminals of Russia are sent as a punishment.

Here is a picture of a scene in Siberia. The ground is all covered with snow, and you see a reindeer drawing a man on a sledge.



On the east is the promontory of Kamtschatka, a cold and dreary region. The inhabitants here use dogs to draw their sledges.

Questions.—What places does Turkey in Asia contain which are mentioned in the Bible? Where is Palestine? Of what country is it a part? What mountains and river are in it? What persons mentioned in the Bible lived there? What sort of a country was Palestine formerly, and how is it now? What is said of the cities of Turkey? What is said of Persia? In what books of the Bible do you read about its kings? What is said about its cities and its rulers? Where is Arabia, and what is said of it? What is the central part of it? What is said of the shores on the south and west? What religion commenced in Arabia, and what is said of Mecca? What is said of the inhabitants of Arabia and of their horses? Where are Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and what is said of them? What is the remaining portion of Southern Asia called? What is the large river that empties into the Bay of Bengal? What was all east of that river formerly called, and why? What was all west of the river called, and why? What is Western India now called, and to whom does it belong? What is said of the inhabitants and of their former kings? What is said of the common people in that country? What is the west part of Eastern India called? the middle part? the peninsula south of it? What is the eastern part called on the north? on the south? and what is between them? What is said of the inhabitants of Eastern India? What is the central part of Asia? How does it compare with Europe and America as to inhabitants? Which part is Chinese Tartary? and which part is China Proper? and which is Thibet? What is said of the food and manner of living of many of the Chinese? What is said of the character and the religion of the Chinese? What is raised in China that is sent all over the world? What curious custom have they in China? What is said of Chinese Tartary and its people, and of the Chinese wall? How did China and Tartary become one empire? What is said of Independent Tartary? What is said of the north part of Asia? What is the most northern portion of it called, and what is said of it? What is said of Kamtschatka?

LESSON XXV.

AFRICA.

AFRICA lies south of Europe, and less is known of its interior portions than of any other part of the world. You may first learn the questions on the Key.

The map of Africa has *six hundred* miles between its lines of latitude. You may measure the length and breadth of the whole of Africa, and also of Egypt and Barbary, and calculate how long it would take you to walk these distances, at the rate of twenty miles a day.

The most remarkable feature of Africa is its vast deserts of sand. In many cases, large countries, which used to be thickly settled, have been covered with the sand that has been blown over from the deserts near them.

The picture on the opposite page represents a caravan passing through a desert of Africa which is many hundred miles long. It is all dry and hot sand. There is not a tree or blade of grass to be seen; there is no water for men or cattle to drink, and no animals can live in it.

Now and then there are places called *oases*. These are green spots in the desert where springs of water are found, and where trees and grass can grow.

This caravan consists of merchants, who are carrying things

to sell into a far-off country. Their merchandise is put on camels, and dromedaries, and horses. Besides this, there are soldiers on horseback to guard them from robbers.



You see a camel with a merchant on his back and another man leading him along. These camels are very large and strong, and can go a great many days without water. For this reason the camel is chiefly used in the deserts, and is called the *ship of the desert*.

This caravan has been stopping at the oasis where you see two palm trees. You see only a small part of it. There

KEY TO THE MAP OF AFRICA.

Countries of Africa.	Capitals.	Lakes.
<i>North.</i>	<i>Barbary States.</i>	L. T. Lake Tchad. L. N. Lake Nyassi.
4. Barbary States. 5. Egypt.	M. Morocco. A. Algiers. T. Tunis. T. Tripoli, south of Tunis.	Towns of Africa.
<i>East.</i>	<i>Egypt.</i>	<i>In Egypt.</i>
6. Abyssinia. 7. Berbers. 8. Zanguebar. 9. Mozambique.	C. Cairo.	A. Alexandria. N. D. New Dongola. K. Khartoon.
<i>South.</i>	<i>Abyssinia.</i>	<i>In Mozambique.</i>
10. Hottentots. 11. Cape Colony.	Gondar.	M. Mozambique.
<i>West.</i>	Mountains of Africa.	<i>In Liberia.</i>
13. Lower Guinea. 14. Upper Guinea. 1. Liberia and Sierra Leone. 2. Senegambia. 3. Desert of Sahara.	A. Mts. Atlas Mountains. M. of M. Mountains of the Moon. K. Mts. Kong Mountains. S. Mts. Snow Mountains.	M. Monrovia.
12. Ethiopia. 15. Soudan. 21. Fezzan.		Sierra Leone, north of Monrovia.
Boundaries of Africa	Rivers, Bays, Capes, and Islands.	
<i>North.</i>	<i>In Egypt.</i>	<i>On the South.</i>
18. Mediterranean Sea.	R. N. River Nile.	C. A. Cape Agulhas. C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope. O. E. Orange River.
<i>South and West.</i>	<i>East Coast.</i>	<i>On the West.</i>
17. Atlantic Ocean.	I. of S. Isthmus of Suez. S. of B. Straits of Babelmandel. C. G. Capt Guardafui. S. I. Socotra Islands. S. I. Seychelle Islands. Z. R. Zambeze River. M. I. Madagascar Island. B. I. Bourbon Island. M. I. Mauritius Island.	St. H. I. St. Helena Island. 19. Gulf of Guinea. C. V. Is. Cape Verde Islands. C. Is. Canary Islands. M. Is. Madeira Islands.
<i>East.</i>		
15. Asia. 19. Red Sea. 16. Indian Ocean.		

Questions on the Map.—What is the country marked 5? What are 4? 3? 6? 7? 8? 9? 10? 11? 12? 13? 14? 1? 2? 21? What are the boundaries of Africa?

are a great many other palm trees on it, whose long, feathery leaves make a beautiful cool shade. The caravan has been stopping there for the men and animals to rest and get fresh water.

Sometimes when caravans pass over these deserts a strong hot wind, called the *sirocco*, will raise up clouds of burning sand, which will sweep over the caravan and kill them all. And sometimes when they stop at an oasis the wild robbers of the desert will come in such numbers as to be able to murder them all, and thus obtain their treasures. You see in the foreground a skull and the bones of men and horses that have been murdered in this way.

Egypt.

The most interesting country of Africa is Egypt. This is one of the old nations in the world, and the first one which history relates as having kings and a settled government. The most remarkable river in Africa is the Nile, which empties into the Mediterranean on the north-east. Egypt lies along both sides of the river from its mouth, through Nubia, which is the south part of Egypt.

Every year the River Nile overflows its banks and covers the whole of Egypt with water. When this takes place the trees seem to grow out of the water, and all the towns and cities, which are built on the highest places, seem to be like islands in a sea, while the people sail from one to another in boats. This overflowing of the Nile makes the soil very rich

and productive, and as soon as the waters pass off they plant and raise all kinds of food and rich fruits.

Egypt in earliest times was the richest and best educated country in the world, and in those far-off ages it was filled with palaces and splendid monuments. In Nubia and Egypt there are remnants of some cities where the ruins are very magnificent, and prove that their palaces were larger and more wonderful than any built since.

Among these ancient remains are the Pyramids, which are the largest buildings in the world. They were built as tombs for their kings; and the walls inside are covered with inscriptions, cut in the stone, which tell about the kings buried there. These Pyramids have four sides, and are as large at the bottom as a whole square in a city. They gradually taper off to a point which is twice as high as any of our steeples. These Pyramids can be seen very far off as caravans pass through the desert.

Barbary States.

The Barbary States lie along the Mediterranean Sea, west of Egypt. They are inhabited by a race of people called Moors. These states have been celebrated for *piracy*; that is, they sent out their ships and attacked any other ships that they thought they could conquer, and if they succeeded they made all the people in these ships their slaves. In this way a good many white people have been made slaves to the black Moors of Africa.

Desert of Sahara.

South of the Barbary States lies the great Desert of Sahara. There are a few small places in it where men can live, but all the rest is an uninhabitable desert.

Senegambia, Soudan, and Guinea.

The countries directly south of the desert are Senegambia on the west, and Soudan in the centre: while directly south of them, along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, are Upper and Lower Guinea. These are the countries where the white people from Europe and America go to steal coloured men and make them slaves.

The way they do it is, to come in a ship to the shore, and then go in the night to a village when all are asleep and set fire to it. Then when the men and women run out they catch them, chain them, put them on board the ship, and carry them off to be slaves. So you see in the north of Africa black men make white men slaves, and in the west of Africa white men make black men slaves.

Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The republic of Liberia lies on the Atlantic Ocean, west of Upper Guinea. It was established chiefly by negroes who were freed from slavery in America, and who came back to their native country to establish the Christian religion and a free government. In this republic none but black men can hold any office.

They have churches and schools, and it is the most prosperous and flourishing community in Africa.

Directly north is a colony called Sierra Leone, which consists of free negroes, who were sent there by Great Britain; and they also are a very prosperous settlement.

Cape Colony.

The most southern part of Africa is owned by Great Britain, and a great many white people are settled there among the natives.

All the other countries along the eastern and western side of Africa are inhabited by savage and degraded tribes of negroes. All the interior portion of Africa south of Soudan is called Ethiopia, and very little is known about it.

Questions.—Where is Africa, and what is said of it? How many miles between the lines of latitude on the map of Africa? What are the length and breadth of Africa, Egypt, and Barbary, and how long would it take you to walk these distances, at the rate of twenty miles a day? What is the most remarkable feature of Africa? What has happened to many countries that used to be thickly settled? What is said of the picture? What is the most interesting country of Africa? What is said of its age? What is said of the River Nile? What is said of Egypt in earliest times? What is said of the ruins in Egypt and of the Pyramids? By whom are the Barbary States inhabited, and for what have they been celebrated? What is said of the Desert of Sahara? What of Senegambia, Soudan, and Guinea? How are slaves obtained from these countries? What is said of Liberia and Sierra Leone? of Cape Colony? of all the other countries of Africa? What is the interior portion south of Soudan?

LESSON XXVI.

EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES.

You have now learned something of all the countries of the world. You have seen that they form two great *continents*—the western continent consisting of North and South America; and the eastern continent of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The world we live in is a large globe, or ball. The outside of this globe consists of the eastern and western continents, the oceans that surround them, and the islands in these oceans.

It is difficult for you to conceive how very large this earth is. Though there are very high mountains on its surface, they are no larger in comparison with this great world than the little rough places on the peel of an orange are compared with the orange. What is inside of this vast ball has never been yet discovered. No person ever penetrated deeper than two or three miles from the surface.

A *ball* is also called a *sphere*; and half a ball is called a *hemisphere*. The maps of the eastern and western hemispheres in this lesson represent this earth as divided into halves. They are made just as if you should take a ball of wax and draw a map of North and South America on one side, and of Europe, Asia, and Africa on the other side, and then cut it into halves. Then, if one half was flatted down for a

map of the western hemisphere, and the other half for a map of the eastern hemisphere, they would appear like these maps.

The earth turns around every day. If you should put a stick through an apple, and then turn the apple around on this stick, you would have an idea of what is meant by *axis* of the earth. The part of the stick that came out on one side you might call the *north pole*, and the part on the other side the *south pole*. The earth turns around once in twenty-four hours just as the apple turns on the stick.

But you must not think that the earth really has any thing put through it to turn upon; though it is convenient in making maps and other things, to represent it in this way.

Now look at the straight line that runs from the north to the south through the middle of these two maps. This line represents the *earth's axis*; and the part at the top is called the *north pole*, and the part at the bottom is called the *south pole*.

You see, also, on these maps a line running through the middle from right to left. This is called the *equator*, because it divides the earth into two equal parts. You notice *equator* and *equal* look and sound somewhat alike.

The other lines that run across in the same direction are called *lines of latitude*.

You have learned that these lines of latitude are useful to show how large the various countries are. I will now tell you of other ways in which they are useful.

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

<p>Grand Divisions.</p> <p>1. North America. 2. South America.</p>	<p><i>East of America.</i></p> <p>A. Is. Azores Islands. M. Is. Madeira Islands. C. V. Is. Cape Verde Is. W. I. West Indies. C. Cuba. H. Hayti. F. Is. Falkland Islands. S. L. Sandwich Land. <i>South of America.</i> S. O. South Orkney.</p>	<p>Islands.</p> <p>G. L. Graham's Land. S. S. South Shetland. T. D. F. Terra de Fuego. V. L. Victoria Land. B. I. Balley Islands. <i>West of America.</i> S. I. Stewart's Island. N. Z. New Zealand. N. C. New Caledonia. F. Is. Fejee Islands. F. Is. Friendly Islands.</p>	<p>N. Is. Navigator's Islands. G. Is. Georgian Islands. S. Is. Society Islands. M. Is. Marquesas Is. G. Is. Galapagos Is. M. Is. Mulgrave Is. H. Hawaii. S. Is. Sandwich Islands. A. I. Aleutian Islands. V. I. Vancouver's I. C. I. Chiloe I.</p>
<p>Oceans.</p> <p>4 Atlantic Ocean. 3 Pacific Ocean. N. O. Northern Ocean. S. O. Southern Ocean.</p>			

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



KEY TO THE MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Grand Divisions.

1. Europe.
2. Asia.
3. Africa.

Oceans.

7. Pacific Ocean.
4. Indian Ocean.
5. Southern Ocean.
8. Southern Ocean.
6. Atlantic Ocean.
9. Northern Ocean.

Islands.*East and South of Asia.*

- N. Japan Islands.
 L. Is. Loochoo Islands.
 F. Formosa.
 L. Is. Ladrone Islands.
 C. Is. Caroline Islands.
 P. Is. Philippine Islands.
 B. Borneo.
 V. D. L. Van Diemen's Land.

C. Celebes.

- S. Is. Spice Islands.
 N. G. New Guinea.
 S. Sumatra.
 J. Java.
 C. Ceylon.
 M. Madagascar, (east of Africa.)
 St. H. St. Helena, (west of Africa.)

Capes.*In Asia.*

- C. C. Cape Comorin.
 C. G. Cape Guardafui.

In Africa.

- C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.

You know that in towns or cities, when we ask how far off a place is, they tell us it is so many miles from the *church*. In telling distances we must always have a *place from which to measure*. Now the equator, which is supposed to be drawn exactly around the middle of the earth, is the place from which we measure when we calculate the distances of places on maps, or in travelling by land or sea.

In order to do this, the lines of latitude are drawn across the maps from west to east, and then at the two ends a figure is placed to show how far this line is from the equator.

Now look on one of the maps in this lesson, and you see the first line north of the equator has the figure 10 put at each end. That shows that all places where this line is are *ten degrees* north of the equator; and, as *a degree of latitude is sixty miles*, we know that that line is ten times sixty, or *six hundred* miles north of the equator. The next line north of this is marked 20. That shows that the places where that line is, are twenty degrees, or *twelve hundred* miles north of the equator.

On all the maps you have studied there are figures put at the ends of the lines of latitude, and these figures show how far these lines are from the equator. When, therefore, you hear of the latitude of any place, you will remember that it is so many degrees from the middle of the earth, and that each of these degrees is sixty miles.

And when you have learned that one place is ten degrees from the equator, and another place twenty degrees from the

equator, you can tell how far these places are apart, by finding the difference between the two numbers.

Lines of latitude aid in calculating distances when we go north and south. *Lines of longitude* are used in calculating distances when we go east and west. The lines are the curved ones on these maps of the two hemispheres that run north and south.

The line that runs through London is the place from which we calculate longitude. Look on the equator, and you will see figures put where each line of longitude crosses it. These figures show how many degrees these lines are either east or west from London. On all the maps that you have studied, the lines that run across from north to south are these lines of longitude, and the figures at the top and bottom of the map show the number of degrees of longitude. These lines are counted from Greenwich, which is close by, and considered a part of, London.

On the equator a degree of longitude is sixty miles; but the farther you go from the equator, the fewer miles there are in each degree. But this you cannot fully understand at present.

Islands.

You may now look on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, and you will see a collection of islands south of Asia. These islands are called *Austral Asia*, which means *Southern Asia*. The largest of these is *Australia*, which formerly was called New Holland. This great island belongs to Great Britain. You

remember I told you how our country became the Queen of the Ocean by her ships and brave sailors, and thus took possession of many other countries.

Now look on the map of the Western Hemisphere, and you will see groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean. These are called Polynesia, and, with the Australasia islands, are called *Oceanica*.

These islands are all of them inhabited by savage tribes,



some of them the fiercest and most cruel in the world. The lowest of these are *cannibals*; that is, when they take prisoners in war they kill them and eat them as we eat the flesh of animals.

On the preceding page is a picture of a chief of one of the islands of Polynesia, with his chief men around him. You see how stupid and brutal they look.

Questions.—Of what do the eastern and western continents consist? What shape is this earth? Of what does the outside of the world consist? What is said of its size? Is it known what is inside of this world? What is a sphere? a hemisphere? How do the maps of the two hemispheres represent the world? What is the way in which this is explained? What is the axis of the earth? What are its poles? How long is the earth in turning once around? What is the equator? What is the place from which we measure north and south on the earth? How do we use lines of latitude in measuring distances? What are the numbers at the ends of lines of latitude for? What are the lines of longitude, and for what are they used? What city do we measure longitude from? Which are the lines of longitude on the maps? What do the figures beside these lines show? How many miles are there in a degree of latitude? How many in a degree of longitude on the equator? Are the lines of longitude always equally distant from each other like lines of latitude? Are there sixty miles in all the degrees of longitude? Between what lines of latitude and longitude is the county where you live? Between what lines of latitude and longitude are the six northern counties? Between what lines of latitude and longitude are the mid-land counties? the southern counties? Between what lines of latitude and longitude is England?

LESSON XXVII.

TROPICS AND ZONES.

Climate and Productions.

Now I wish you to look on the maps of the two hemispheres and notice that *dotted line* which is drawn between the lines of latitude marked 20 and 30 north of the equator. This line is called the *tropic of Cancer*. South of the equator, between the lines 20 and 30, is another line. This is the *tropic of Capricorn*.

Near the north pole, between 60 and 70, is another dotted line, called the *Arctic circle*. Near the south pole, between 60 and 70, is another such line, called the *Antarctic circle*. They are also called the *polar circles*.

That part of the earth between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is the *torrid zone*.

The part between the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic circle is the *north temperate zone*. The part between the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic circle is the *south temperate zone*.

The parts between the polar circles and the poles are the *frigid* or *frozen zones*.

I will now tell you something about each of these zones, commencing with the torrid.

The climate of it is generally very hot, and some months of the year the heat is dreadful. During these hottest months it is not safe to go out without an umbrella or something on the head to keep off the sun, and persons who do it are often struck dead. Strangers who are not accustomed to the climate cannot travel without danger of being killed by it. These countries are called *tropical* because they are within the tropics, and their fruits are called tropical fruits.

The heat continues all day and all night, and the furniture is so shrunk and warped by it that the nails fall out of the tables and chairs; even the glass is sometimes cracked by it. Such a climate takes away the strength very much, and makes persons very indolent. There is no winter in this climate, but they have one or two months of rainy weather instead. This they call their rainy season. When some of the people of these regions were told about snow and ice they would not believe a word of it, but thought it was a made-up story of the Europeans. They could not believe that water would fall from the sky in little white, feathery flakes, or that it would become so hard in rivers as to be cut and sawed.

The countries in these regions which are not well watered are all parched up into a sandy desert. A great part of Africa is in this state. But where there are numbers of rivers the soil is wonderfully rich. This is the case with many countries in America and Asia. The forests are green all the year round, and the trees grow sometimes as high as

some of the highest steeples. Some of these trees are covered with beautiful blossoms every month of the year.

One of the trees is called the *baobab*, which grows in Africa. Its trunk is so large that if eight or nine men should take hold of hands they could but just reach around it. There is another tree there, called the *fan palm*. It runs up in a straight stalk very high, and has a tuft of monstrous leaves on the top. One of these leaves would cover ten men, and two or three of them would make a roof for a small house.

Besides this there are other kinds of palm trees. One kind of palm bears the dates, which you may have seen and eaten. The juice of another kind of palm forms sago, which is in little fine, white grains. When boiled it looks something like starch, and is good for food. The palm is one of the most useful trees to the people where it grows. They use the leaves of it to cover the roofs of houses and to make fans and hats. From the bark they make ropes. The juice of it yields a very fine drink, which is called palm wine.

The most delightful fruits grow in this region. There are groves of oranges and lemons, and figs, and dates, and prunes. There is a tree also called the *bread tree*, the fruit of which is used for bread.

There are little bushes which bear coffee berries, from which is made coffee, that is so much used. There is the cocoa-nut tree, which bears those large cocoa nuts, that you perhaps have seen.

In Africa there are whole forests of trees from which the gum arabic is obtained. It runs out of the tree just like cherry or peach gum. Then there is the sugar cane, of which I have told you.

Multitudes of beautiful flowers grow wild in this region. Geraniums of every kind, myrtles, roses, and other plants that we see in gardens, are everywhere as common as weeds.

The largest and fiercest kinds of animals live in this zone. The elephant, the lion, and tiger are found in its woods, and crocodiles in the rivers.

There are large snakes, called anacondas, which are twenty or thirty feet long, and some of them are large enough to swallow a whole calf. They wind round animals, and draw themselves tighter and tighter, till they crush all their bones and kill them. There are many kinds of snakes in these countries whose bite would kill you in a few hours. In some of them the snakes are so numerous that they find them in their houses; they crawl into workbaskets and hats, and get even into their beds.

A gentleman in one of these countries once awoke in the night and felt something crawling on his back. He lay still and called to somebody to come and look; and it proved to be one of the most poisonous kind of snakes.

In the torrid zone they often have violent storms of wind, which blow down trees and tear houses to pieces, throw down people, and often destroy all the towns and villages for many miles. These storms are called hurricanes. They have also

dreadful earthquakes, when the ground rocks, and trembles, and opens in deep gulfs, which swallow up people, and houses, and cattle. Great parts of cities have sometimes sunk into the earth in this way. Should you stay in the house at such a time you would see the walls rock from side to side; if you should run out of the house you would perhaps find the ground opening under your feet, or you would be in danger of being crushed by other falling houses. You would hear nothing but screams and distressing groans; for at such times hundreds are crushed to death, and all are expecting at every moment to be swallowed up.

So you perceive that with all the beautiful things about these countries you have reason to prefer your own.

I will now tell you about the temperate and frozen zones. Those countries of the temperate zones which lie nearest to the torrid have a climate something like it, and many of its productions grow there. For instance, in the southern countries of Europe, in the Barbary States, and the southern parts of the United States, oranges, lemons, and figs grow, though the climate is not quite so warm as in the torrid zone.

As you advance farther and farther north it becomes colder and colder, and those countries which lie nearest to the polar circle are almost as cold as those within it. This is the case with the north part of Norway, Sweden, and Russia, and the north of Asia and America.

The temperate region has four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. This region does not produce such large trees nor such delicious fruits as the torrid zone. In this region the various kinds of grain—wheat, rye, barley, oats, and Indian corn—are raised. Apples, peaches, pears, and plums grow here. In the warmer portions grapes are cultivated and make very nice wines. This is the case in the south of France, in Spain, and Greece.

The frozen zones are cold and cheerless. They have no beautiful flowers, no fine shady trees, no fields of wheat and grain. All that grows are a few coarse shrubs, such as moss, and fern, and a kind of white plant called lichen. There are, however, a few kinds of berries that grow here, such as the currant and the cloudberry. These plants grow principally on the south side of hills, where the sun shines warmest.

Within the polar circles the summer is perpetual day and the winter perpetual night. They have six months of each. In these long months of darkness, however, they have some light from the moon, and some from what is called the *aurora borealis*, or *northern lights*. This light comes in all manner of shapes and colours. Sometimes it looks like a broad crimson belt around the sky; then, again, it shoots up like the blaze of a great fire. It changes its place continually and shows all sorts of beautiful colours. The people call it the “dance of spirits.”

The inhabitants in this country remain during the cold

weather crowded together in their huts. These huts are made of mud and stones covered with sticks and bushes. They use a great cake of ice for the door, and also use it instead of glass in their windows. If the cold air suddenly enters a house it changes all the moisture in the air into snow, which falls in a shower on the floor.

Every part of the body must be covered up when you go into the outer air, or it is immediately frozen. The cup very often freezes to the lip in drinking; and as for their meat, and fish, and other provisions, they are frozen solid, so that they must be cut with a hatchet. Sometimes the cold will suddenly split the trees or the beams of the houses with a noise like that of a gun.

You might, perhaps, think the people in these regions very unhappy; and were you taken from your pleasant home and put there, perhaps you would be. But God has so made us that when we are used to things from our early years they do not trouble us.

The inhabitants of these frozen regions do not, perhaps, suffer any more with cold than we do. They do not feel distressed to live as they do, because they know of nothing better. Thus you see, that, where God has given fewer blessings to some than he has to others, he makes them able to be contented with a few.

Questions.—Where is the tropic of Cancer? of Capricorn? Where are the Arctic and Antarctic circles? Where is the torrid zone? Where are the temperate and frozen zones? In which zone is the country

that you live in? Describe the climate of the torrid zone. What effect does it have on the people who live there? Is there any winter in this climate? What do they have instead? What is the soil of those countries where there are but few rivers? What country can you mention as an example? What kind of a soil is it where there are many rivers? What countries are examples of this? What can you say about the size of the trees? What great tree in Africa? How large? Describe the fan palm. How large are its leaves? What fruits grow in this region? How does coffee grow? How is the gum arabic obtained? Where do the trees grow from which it is obtained? What flowers grow wild? What animals are found there? What large snake? How large are they? What do they do? Are there any other snakes there? What story of a snake is there? Tell about the storms of wind in this zone. What do they do? Describe an earthquake. What is the climate of those countries in the temperate zones which lie nearest to the torrid? Mention some countries which are examples of this. What fruits of the torrid zone grow there? As you go farther north, what is the climate? What is the climate of the north part of Europe, Asia, and America? How many seasons are there in the temperate regions? What are its productions? What is raised in the warmer countries? Mention some of the things that they do not have in the frozen regions. What are some of the things that do grow? Where do the plants grow? Within the polar circles what sort of a summer have they? What sort of a winter? What light do they have in the winter? Tell how this light looks. What do they call it? How do the inhabitants live? How are their huts made? What do they use for a door? What effect is produced by the cold air entering a house? What other things can you mention which show how cold it is? Are these people unhappy? Why not?

LESSON XXVIII.

RACES OF MEN.

THE inhabitants of this world are different in their appearance according to the country they inhabit. Some are white, like the people of England; some have a dark, yellowish complexion; some are copper coloured; and some are black. They are, therefore, divided into five classes according to their appearance. These classes are the *European*, the *Asiatic*, the *African*, the *American*, and the *Malayan*.

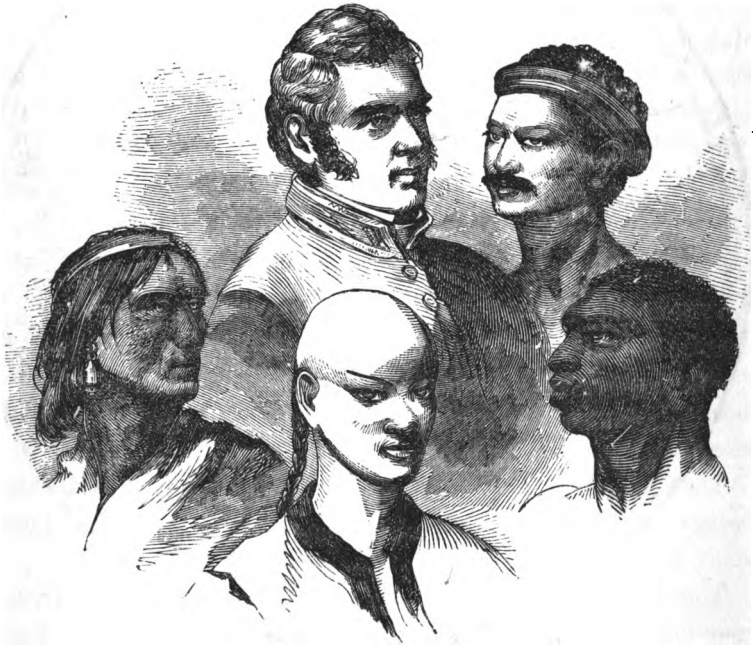
On the opposite page is a picture in which you have a specimen of each of these races. The middle and the best looking is one of the European race. As we belong to that race, I need not describe it.

The one on your left hand is one of the North American Indians. They have copper-coloured skins, straight, long, black hair, small, dark eyes, thick lips, and broad noses.

The lowest figure on the right hand is one of the African race. They have black skins, coarse, black, woolly hair, very thick lips, and flat noses.

Between the Indian and African is one of the Asiatic race. These have dusky, yellowish skins, of the colour of dried orange peel, but sometimes a tawny white. They have straight, coarse, and black hair, and small, black eyes.

The figure above the African represents one of the Malay race. These have a brown skin, soft, curly black hair, and dark eyes. Some of them are not darker than some of the darkest-skinned people among us.



The picture of the Indian and African is like some of the worst looking of their kind, for there are some of them that look as well as the European race excepting their dark skins.

I will now tell you where these races live. The European race inhabits Europe, America, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Egypt,

Abyssinia, and the Barbary States. The African race inhabits the central and south parts of Africa. The Indian race is in North and South America. The Asiatic race inhabits Asia except the western countries mentioned as inhabited by the European race. The Malay race inhabits the peninsula of Malacca and Oceanica.

Questions.—What is said of the difference in the appearance of the inhabitants of the world? What are the five classes of mankind? What is said of the European race? the North American? the African? the Asiatic? the Malay? Where do each of these races live?

LESSON XXIX.

THE OCEAN.

IN the maps you have been studying you have seen the Atlantic, Pacific, and other oceans, and perhaps you have not fully understood that they are only names for different divisions or parts of one and the same great ocean.

The various bays, gulfs, and seas of which you studied are all branches of the great ocean running up into the land.

Rivers run from the land into the ocean; but bays, gulfs, and seas are parts of the ocean extending into the land. Thus the Mediterranean Sea and the Baltic Sea are branches of the Atlantic Ocean, the Red Sea is a branch of the Indian Ocean, and the Yellow Sea is a branch of the Pacific Ocean; and these three great oceans, with the Northern and Southern Oceans, are only divisions of the one great ocean that spreads all over the earth.

Now let me tell you something about this great, and wide ocean. The waters of it are salt, and the colour of them is a deep, greenish blue; and when you see it at a distance it looks very blue, because it takes the colour of the sky above it.

A great many little animals float about in its waters. They are so small that you could not see them without a

magnifying glass; but in the night they shine very bright, and sometimes make the water look as if it were all on fire; and when the ships sail along and ruffle the water, it shines all around them like stars. This is called *phosphorescence*.

Sometimes the water of the ocean is drawn up in great columns into the air with a terrible roar that can be heard for many miles; and then it falls down in tremendous torrents, which sometimes overwhelm ships that may be near it. This is called a *waterspout*.

If you have ever stood on the shore of the sea at a time called low tide, you could tell by the appearance of the rocks that the water had been much higher; and if you should stand there long, you might see what is called the rising of the tide.

Suppose you were now standing on the smooth, white sand, watching the ocean; you would see the water rolling up towards you in little small waves, and then rolling back again as if it were afraid. And so it would keep running up and going back for a great while; but every time that it came up you would see that it went a little higher, till finally the whole beach would be covered with water.

When the water has risen to a certain spot, then it begins to go back again, and it goes back and back till it leaves the beach all bare.

The water rises and falls in this way twice every twenty-four hours. It takes six hours for it to rise and six to run out. This coming in and going out of the water is called the *tide*.

All around the poles the waters of the ocean are frozen into a solid sheet of ice; and in the Northern Ocean there are great piles of ice, three or four miles wide, sailing about. These are the icebergs of which I have told you.

These icebergs are frozen into all sorts of strange shapes. Sometimes they look like great cities, with churches, and houses, and steeples of white marble; and when the sun strikes on them they look blue, and green, and yellow, and shine with all sorts of beautiful colours.

The waters of all the ocean are in continual motion, either from currents that run through them or from the winds and tides. And now I will tell you of some of the uses of this ocean. In the first place, as it is continually in motion and dashing its cold waves about, it seems to cool and freshen the air. Then the mists and vapours which are continually rising from it, when they go up into the sky form drops of rain which fall down again to water the earth.

Then, again, the ocean serves for a great passage way on which ships can go from one country to another. It is very tiresome to travel thousands and thousands of miles over land. There are always a great many rocks, and hills, and stones, and marshes, which make travelling difficult. But the ocean is a broad, smooth plain, over which vessels can go without trouble. They have only to spread out their white sails and the wind blows them along, whereas on the smoothest road in the world the wind never could blow a loaded wagon along.

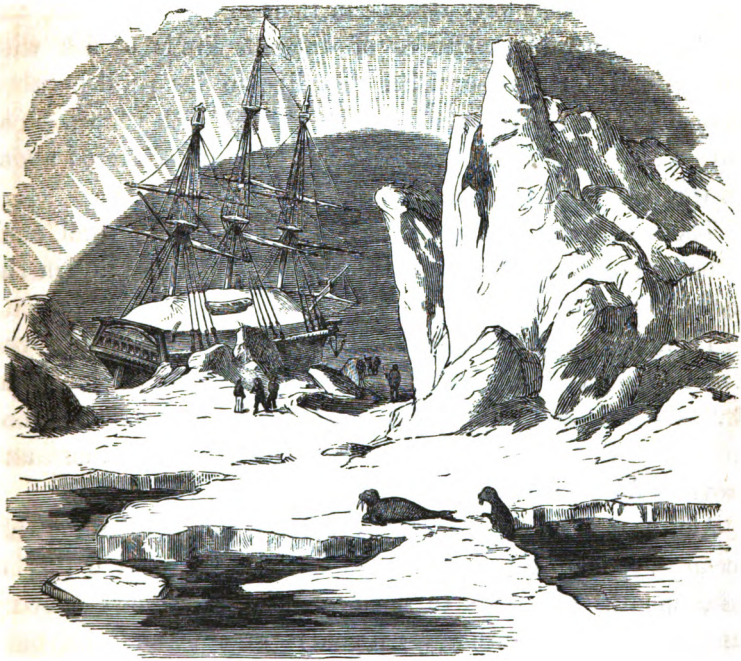
Then there is another way in which the ocean does good. It never grows so warm as the land; and so, when it is very warm on the shore, the cool air blows in from the ocean and refreshes the earth. And then again, in the winter, it never grows so cold as the land; and when it is very cold on the shore, warm air comes from the ocean and makes the weather milder.

The reason why the ocean does not freeze is, that so large a part of it is always in the torrid zone; and there it grows so warm that when it flows to other parts it warms them.

The only part of the ocean that freezes is that which is in the frigid zone. On the opposite page is a picture which shows how that part of the ocean looks. It is a ship that is frozen up among the icebergs in the ocean that runs across the north part of North America. It was sent to search for Sir John Franklin, a brave and a good man, who tried to find a passage across the Northern Ocean from east to west.

After he was gone a great while his friends were afraid that he was frozen up in the icebergs, and that he and his men would starve to death unless they sent him some food. This ship sailed about a great while trying to find him, but without success. At last it was frozen up and had to stay all the winter. You see the men roving about, and some of them are coming to kill those walruses that have come up out of the water. You see the ship is covered with a snow bank.

When they had stayed there several months they succeeded in getting out, but could not find Sir John Franklin. He and his men either starved to death or were crushed among the icebergs.



Another advantage of the ocean is, that it is salt. Salt water does not freeze so easily as fresh; while its saltness tends to preserve its waters and all that floats in them from decay.

The ocean lies in vast cavities, and at its bottom there are mountains and valleys as there are on dry land.

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And the islands in the ocean are only the tops of ocean mountains. Far down under the ocean's green waters, beautiful plants and water-flowers grow. And in these deep waters are millions and millions of living creatures, some very beautiful and some very strange in their forms.

There also are multitudes of different kinds of fish with shining scales, and other fishes that live in beautiful polished shells. These shells are striped or spotted with yellow, pink, purple, and all shades of colours, and they are scattered about on the bottom of the ocean.

Then there are vast quantities of red and white coral, such as beads are made of; while the rich white pearls grow in the shells of oysters.

Then there are great serpents, longer than the house you live in, and monstrous whales, that move about in the great waters. All these myriads of creatures enjoy themselves continually. God thinks of them, cares for their happiness, and provides for all their wants.

And now, dear children, think what a wonderful thing this ocean is, so deep that no line can measure it, so wide that it takes months and years to sail over it, while it flows to every land, and does good wherever it goes!

How good and how powerful that heavenly Father must be, who was able with *one word* to create all this!

You may now learn part of a psalm which speaks thus of this very thing:—

“O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of thy riches.

“So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts.

“There go the ships: there is that leviathan whom thou hast made to play therein.

“These wait all upon thee, that thou mayest give them their meat in due season. Thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good.”

Questions.—What is said about the names of the several oceans? What are branches of the ocean? What runs from the land into the ocean? What runs from the ocean into the land? What branches of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans are mentioned? What is said of the colour of the ocean? What is phosphorescence on the ocean? What is a waterspout? What is said about the tides? What is said of the ocean around the poles? What causes its motion? What is the use of its motion? What is said of the vapours which arise from it? How is it useful in travelling? How does the ocean regulate the heat and cold of the countries near it? Why does not the ocean freeze except around the poles? What is said of the picture and of Sir John Franklin? Of what use is the saltness of the ocean? What is at the bottom of the ocean? What are the islands in the ocean? What grows there? What animals and beautiful things are found there? Who provides for all the creatures in the ocean? What are the five names that are given to the grand divisions of the great ocean? Which is the largest division? What are the largest branches of the Atlantic Ocean in Europe and Africa? What in America? What are the chief branches of the Pacific and Indian Oceans in Asia and Africa? How long does it take the tide to rise, and how long to run out? How often does it rise in twenty-four hours? How does the water look about the poles? What are icebergs? How large are some of them? How do they look?

LESSON XXX.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.

You have learned already that a mountain is a very high hill. Now, perhaps, you never saw any hill so high you could not walk to the top of it with ease. But if you should stand at the foot of some of the highest mountains in the world and look up, you would not be able to see their tops. You would see rocks larger than any houses you know of, piled one over another, with great trees shooting out between them; and very far up above these rocks and trees you would see great blocks of ice and snow glittering in the sun, and sometimes shining in all the colours of the rainbow. This ice, in some places, would rise up in the shape of gates and towers, and in others it would look like great masses of frozen water dashing up in the air.

Some mountains are so high that nobody has ever been to the top of them; they reach far above the clouds. In Asia are the highest mountains in the world, called the Himalaya, which are five miles high. Now, if you will think of the highest house or steeple you ever saw, and then see how much more it would take to make it five miles high, you can think something about the height of these mountains.

About a mile up the sides of mountains it becomes cold as winter, so that no trees or plants can grow. All is silent and dreary, and the ground is covered with snow all the year round. In the warmest countries the mountains are not thus cold till they are about two miles high. Between these high mountains are often found wide fields of ice. Some of them are sixteen or eighteen miles long, of solid, shining ice. Sometimes they are all frozen in little waves, and sometimes they are smooth as a looking-glass. These fields of ice are called *glaciers*.

Sometimes great masses of ice and snow roll down from the tops of these mountains, break down trees, crush the houses, and even bury whole villages, with all the men, women, and children in them. These masses of snow are called *avalanches*.

Do you wish to know how it would seem to go up one of these mountains? You would probably not be able to walk, the road would be so rough. You would ride, perhaps, on mules, and take with you one or two guides to show you the road. At first, the road would wind around among trees, and shrubs, and craggy rocks; but when you had ascended about a mile, you would find it so cold as almost to freeze you, and all trees, shrubs, and flowers would cease. The ground would be covered with ice and snow, and the air would be so thin that you could scarcely breathe, and you would feel a dreadful thirst. Sometimes the little blood vessels in the nose and ears burst on account of the thinness of the air.

As you went up, instead of seeing the clouds above you, you would see them floating under your feet. If a thunder storm should come up, you would hear the thunder roar and see the lightnings flash far down below you.

And now I will tell you some of the uses of mountains. In the first place, the tops of many mountains are covered with perpetual snow; and thus, in hot countries, they serve to cool the air. The snow on them also melts and flows down and forms rivers, which water the countries below. Besides the water produced by the melting of the snow, there are many springs which rise up in these high grounds; and thus nearly all the rivers in the world have their first source in the mountains.

But, besides all this, mountains add very much to the beauty of the earth. God has made us so, that we love to see a variety. If the earth were all one flat plain, how dull it would seem to us! But he has adorned it with mountains and valleys, where there is every kind of beautiful scene. And if you could stand among some of the great mountains of Europe, and see their snowy heads, and the trees and flowers which grow at their feet, and the waterfalls that sparkle among the rocks, and the beautiful blue lakes which lie between them, you would think how great and how lovely that Being must be who has made all these things for the pleasure and comfort of man.

I will now tell you something about the chief mountains of the world.

In Europe, the Caucasus Mountains are the highest, *seventeen thousand* feet high; the Alps are next; and Mont Blanc, the chief peak, is *fifteen thousand* feet high.

In North America, the highest mountain is Mount St. Elias, in Russian America, which is the same height as the Caucasus Mountain. The longest chain is that of the Rocky Mountains; and Mount Brown, the highest peak, is *sixteen thousand* feet high. The next longest chain is the Alleghanies, that run through the United States. Their highest peak is only a little over *six thousand* feet. This, also, is the height of the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

In South America, the Andes are the principal chain. Chimborazo, the highest peak, is *twenty thousand* feet high.

In Asia, the Himalaya are the highest mountains. Kur-chior Ginga, the chief peak in this range, is the highest mountain in the world. It is *twenty-eight thousand* feet high.

In Africa, the highest mountains are those of Abyssinia. The highest, Abba Yared, is about the same height as Mont Blanc.

In Oceanica, the highest peak is in the Island of Sumatra, and is not quite so high as Mont Blanc.

Rivers.

You have seen how rivers are formed, sometimes from springs in mountains, and sometimes from springs in deep places, that form a lake from which the water overflows.

Now look on the map of Europe, and the largest river is

the Volga, which empties into the Caspian Sea. It is *two thousand* miles long. The next largest is the Danube, which empties into the Black Sea.

Now you may look on the map of the United States and find the Mississippi, which is the longest river in the world. Its mouth is at the Gulf of Mexico. When this river was named very little was known of it. But after many years it was found that the stream now called the Missouri, instead of being a branch of the Mississippi, was itself the main stream; while that part of the Mississippi north of the Missouri is only a branch, and should have another name. But after the names were given they could not be changed.

So this great river really first rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the line of latitude marked 44. Now trace it along and see how many large branches it receives. Some of these branches rise in the Alleghany Mountains, on the east, and the others in the Rocky Mountains, on the west. The country gradually descends from these mountains to this river; and all that vast country through which all these branches flow is called the *valley of the Mississippi*. You see many of the largest of the United States are parts of this valley. If we reckon the Missouri as part of the Mississippi River, the whole river is *four thousand* miles long.

Sometimes, when a river flows into a large valley, the waters spread out and fill it, thus forming a lake. Then the water flows out of this lake into another valley and

forms another lake; and thus a river will go on and form several lakes. This is the case with the River St. Lawrence. It spreads out and forms the large lakes north of the United States. The St. Lawrence is the largest river next after the Mississippi in North America. Its source is not far from the west side of Lake Superior, and its mouth is at the fiftieth degree of latitude. That part of the Atlantic where it empties its waters is called the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

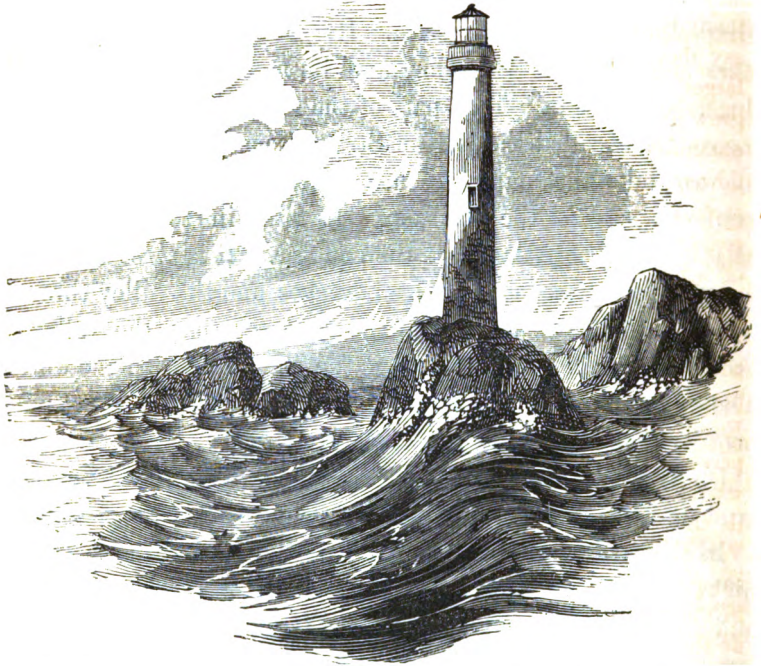
Now take the map of South America. The largest river you will see is the Amazon. It rises in the Andes, and empties into the Atlantic at the equator. It is *three thousand* miles long. It has many large branches, and the valley through which these branches flow is much larger than the valley of the Mississippi. The Amazon is the *largest* river in the world. The Mississippi is the *longest*; but the Amazon is so much broader that it contains the most water.

On the next page is a lighthouse. It is built out far from land on a rock, so high up that the waves cannot reach it.

In that solitary place a man has to stay always. Every night he goes up to the top, which is all made of very thick and strong glass, and then he lights up a great many large lamps, which send out light a great many miles over the ocean.

This is to aid all ships that come this way so that they can avoid dangerous rocks. In a dark and stormy night they can see this light many miles off, and thus know how to guide their ship.

Such lighthouses are generally put at the end of some cape that runs far out into the sea. Such capes are often found at the mouths of rivers.



Now look on the map of Asia and find the largest river, which is the Yangtee Kiang, and runs through the middle of China. It is *two thousand eight hundred* miles long.

Now look for the Nile, on the map of Africa, which is the largest African river. It is *three thousand* miles long.

You can form some idea of the length of the other rivers of these countries by comparing them with the largest one.

Now I will tell you some of the uses of rivers, that you may understand why God has provided so many. In the first place, they are useful in keeping the lands through which they flow moist and fruitful. They wind about, and have branches that visit many places. Then they serve as great roads by which all the productions of the several lands can be transported from one to the other with ease. Without such rivers, all those enormous loads of food and merchandise that are stowed in ships and boats, and glide about so easily by wind and steam, would have to be drawn by animals. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America are called the *four quarters* of the globe. Now look at these countries, and find out, without any help, which is the best watered with rivers, and which has the fewest rivers. And then you can tell which is the most fruitful and which the most barren.

Questions.—What is a mountain? How many feet high is the highest part of the house you live in? How high is the highest steeple you have seen? How high is the highest hill near you? How would some of the highest mountains look to you? How high are the highest mountains, and what and where are they? How do mountains appear a mile or two from the foot? What and where are glaciers, and how do they appear? What are avalanches? If you were to go up a high mountain, how would it appear to you? What is the first use of mountains? What is said of the snow and the springs on mountains? What other benefit do mountains afford? What are the highest mountains of Europe and their greatest height? What are the next highest? How high is Mont

Blanc? What is the highest peak in North America? Where is it, and how high? What is the longest chain in North America? Which way does it run, and what is the highest peak and its height? What is the next longest range and the greatest height? How high are the White Mountains? What are the chief mountains of South America? What is the highest peak, and how high is it? What is the highest mountain in the world? Where and how high is it? What are the highest mountains of Africa, and the name and height of the highest peak? What are the highest mountains of Oceanica? How are rivers formed? What is the largest river in Europe, and where does it rise and empty, and how long is it? What is the next largest, and where does it rise and empty, and how long is it? Which is the longest river in the world? Where does it rise and where does it empty? What mistake was made in naming it? How long is it? What is the valley of the Mississippi? What is said of the manner in which the St. Lawrence River is formed? Where does this river rise, and where does it empty? What is the largest river in Asia, and also in Africa, and where do they rise and empty, and how long are they? What are some of the uses of rivers? Which are the four quarters of the globe, and which one has the most and which the fewest rivers? Which quarter is the most fruitful, and why? Which is the least fruitful, and why?

LESSON XXXI.

RELIGION.

I HAVE told you something of the works of God, and shown you of many things that he has made for the pleasure and comfort of man. He has adorned this world with all that is lovely, and created everything that is beautiful and convenient.

Besides this, he has given us a book to teach us how to be happy. This book is called the Bible. If all men had the Bible, and would obey it perfectly, this would be a delightful world indeed. You can see that this would be so if you will only think what the Bible teaches.

Should you not like very much to have all your school companions love you as well as they love themselves? Yes, I think you would. The Bible teaches that all ought to love others as well as themselves; and it would make mankind very happy if all would do this.

If all who go to your school, and you among the rest, were only as anxious to please each other as you are to please yourselves, you would be a happy school. There would be no quarrelling, no telling of tales, no deceiving; and, as all of you would be watching to help the others, you would learn your lessons and do everything else quicker and better. Now,

this would be the case in the great world if all men would obey the Bible.

There would be nothing on earth then but honesty, and goodness, and truth. All men would be trying to assist each other in everything and therefore business of every kind would be done quicker and better. No one would lose anything through the dishonesty of others; no one would be poor, because everybody would be industrious. In short, all men would be good, and temperate, and contented, and happy.

But all men in the world do not have the Bible. Those countries that do not have it have other kinds of religion. I will now tell you about these religions. I will divide them into three classes.

First, there are the Christians, who believe in the Bible.

Then there are the Mahometans, who believe in a book called the Koran, which was written many hundred years ago by a man called Mahomet, and which he pretended came from God. They believe in one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet; but they do not think the Bible is true, nor feel obliged to obey its commandments.

Then there are the Pagans, or heathen, who worship a great many different gods. These gods are frequently some images that they make themselves. Sometimes they are images of men and women, and sometimes of lions, and snakes, and tigers, or of other frightful things. In some countries they are so ignorant that they will worship sticks and stones,

or, old pieces of rags, or, indeed, almost anything that they can find.



Here is a picture of some pagans offering sacrifice to idols. The form of religion which has the greatest number of followers is that of the Grand Lama. It prevails extensively in the Chinese empire, Thibet, and India. The god worshipped is supposed to live in a little child, who is shut up in a palace and waited on by priests; and when he dies another child is found and set up for worship as the Grand Lama.

Now I will tell you about some of the *divisions* among Christians. There are three classes—the *Protestants*, the *Roman Catholics* or *Papists*, and the *Greek church*.

The Papists believe that the Pope of Rome is the representative of God on earth. They believe that he and the councils whom he consults cannot make mistakes about anything in religion, and that he has a right to tell them what to believe and what to do.

A council is a number of the bishops and other officers of the Roman Catholic church, who meet together to consult about religious matters. These councils publish decrees, telling the people what they ought to believe and do. When the Pope dies another is appointed in his place, and Papists think that he is just as much under the care of God as the one who died.

They pray to God and to Jesus Christ. They also offer prayers to the Virgin Mary and to numbers of dead men and women who are called saints. Images and pictures of these saints are put into their churches, and the people kneel before them to offer prayer. They believe in the Bible, but generally the common people are not allowed to read it. They are taught that it is better that they should hear what is in it from their priests.

This form of religion, at one time, was believed in all the countries of Europe. At last, at a time called the *reformation*, many persons began to disbelieve these things, and to read the Bible and to think for themselves; and by *pro-*

testing against the pope and what he did, they gained the name of *Protestants*. The Protestants are divided into many classes, such as Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c.

The head of the Greek church they call a *patriarch*. There are many things in this religion that are like the Roman Catholic church; but the people of this sect do not pray to the saints nor the Virgin Mary.

Besides these religions, there is a nation scattered about among the countries of the earth who are called Jews. They are the descendants of the Jews, of whom you read in the Bible. They believe only the Old Testament. They do not think that Jesus Christ was the Saviour of the World, but expect a Messiah yet to come.

I will now give you some account of those countries where the Bible is not known at all. The people of these countries are divided into three classes—the Pagans, the Mahometans, and the worshippers of the Grand Lama.

All Africa is pagan, except the Barbary States, Egypt, and Abyssinia, which are Mahometan. Abyssinia has some remnants of Christian churches, but is not much better as to religion than the pagans. In Asia, the countries of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Cabul, Independent Tartary, and some parts of India, are Mahometan. Russia in Asia belongs to the Greek church, but a great part of the people are pagans. The other countries of Asia are all pagan, or worship the Grand Lama. Most of the islands around Asia and in the Pacific Ocean are pagan.

In all these countries where the Bible is unknown there is no such thing as *liberty*. Look at Asia, for example; see how large it is. The single country of Hindostan has more than five times as many people in it as there are in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland together, (one hundred and forty millions,) and some of the other countries have double that number.

Such a thing has never been known by these people as freedom; on the contrary, everything about the government is tyrannical and oppressive. Rich men are frequently obliged to conceal what they possess, lest their rulers should send and murder them and take their money. The king of such a country often kills his subjects on the slightest pretences. If he happens to get angry with a man, he has only to give the word, and immediately he is hurried to death.

A gentleman was once visiting the Dey of Algiers. This is one of the princes in the Barbary States. There was a little child in the room who troubled the dey by making a noise. He told it to be still; but the child forgot it; and, when it made a noise again, the dey took the child and strangled it to death, and threw it behind a curtain on one side of the room.

A painter once painted a picture for a despotic king in Asia. The picture represented a man with his head cut off. The king looked at the picture, and then said, "You have not painted the blood right." "There," said he, taking hold of one of his slaves, "cut off this man's head, so that the painter

may see how the blood ought to be "painted." So they cut off the poor man's head just for such a trifle.

In China, the emperor governs by a number of officers called *mandarins*. In most cases, the great object of these mandarins is to get money. If a man be brought before them for any crime, they will excuse him if he only offer money: he must expect to be punished if he has none, even if he is ever so innocent. Just so it is in most of these countries. The kings want money, and all the officers whom they appoint want money; and the poor people must furnish it.

In some countries of Asia the officers of a king will be sent all around into every house to take just what they please; and the people are obliged to dig in the earth and hide their money, and put their clothes away in the secret places, for fear of having them carried off by their rulers.

The poor people feel as if they were born to be servants of the rich, and the rich look down upon the poor as no better than dogs. Instead, therefore, of feeling independent and becoming industrious, the common people will work no more than they can possibly help. They say to themselves, What shall we be industrious for? If we do gain money, or clothes, or fine houses, they will all be taken away. We cannot gain anything by labour, and it is just as well to be idle.

In all these countries where the Bible is unknown, females are despised and cruelly treated. There is no such thing as a school for females in any of them. When the missionaries

of Hindostan proposed opening a school for boys, the men were very glad of it; but when they told them they were going to teach the girls too, they were very much astonished. One man said, "What should you teach girls for?" The missionary said they needed to learn the way to heaven as well as boys. "No," said the man, "they do not know enough to go to heaven; but they do know enough to go to hell—let them go."

In these countries the women, instead of marrying the men whom they love, are sold or given away to any man whom their fathers please; after that they are regarded as their husbands' slaves. In many of these countries a wife is not considered fit to eat at the same table with her husband. She eats by herself after he has done.

In some places in Hindostan a man does not mention his wife by her name, but calls her "my slave," or "my dog." He thinks of her as one whose only use is to wait on him and make him comfortable. If he dislikes her he can turn her out of doors and get himself another wife.

Among the Indian tribes in North and South America all the hardest labour is done by the women, and they are often made so wretched as to wish they had never been born.

An Indian woman in South America once murdered her little daughter. A missionary reproved her for it. She answered, with tears, "I would to God, father, I would to God, that my mother had done so to me, and prevented the miseries that I

must endure as long as I live. Consider, father, our condition. Our husbands go out to hunt; we are dragged along after, with one infant at the breast and another in a basket. They return in the evening without any burden. We return with the burden of our children, and, tired as we are, must labour all night to grind corn for them. They get drunk and then beat us, drag us by the hair of our heads, and tread us under foot; and when we are old, a young wife is brought in upon us, who is permitted to abuse us and our children. What have we to comfort us in a slavery that has no end? I say again, father, I wish my mother had put me under the ground the moment I was born." This is the way that the women are treated in a large part of the countries in the world where there is no Bible.

In all those nations where the Bible is unknown, there are no charitable societies to take care of widows and orphan children, nor any of the benevolent institutions of Christian lands.

The pagan countries are in the saddest state. In Hindostan they have three hundred and thirty millions of gods; and that is nearly three times as many as there are people in the country. These gods are represented as being more cruel, malicious, and wicked than the wickedest of men; and sometimes the stories of them are so abominable, that even their worshippers are ashamed of them. They have images of their gods of every frightful and shocking shape of which you can think.

These gods are represented as cruel and revengeful, delighting in murder and blood. The poor people practise every kind of torture to win their favour. Some will be swung in the air by hooks thrust into their backs; some will hold their hands over their heads year after year till they are stiffened and withered so that they cannot take them down; some will jump from a high place on to a bag of cotton with sharp knives standing up in it; some sleep on a bed of sharp spikes; and sometimes they will throw themselves down before the wheels of the great car on which one of their gods is dragged about and be crushed to death.

Sometimes mothers will sacrifice their children to these gods. They will throw them into a river, and stand by and see them struggle and sink; or they will throw them to those frightful alligators which live in the rivers, and see them torn to pieces and eaten up by them.

In Hindostan, when a man dies, his wife is often burned alive on the same pile with him; and the people dance around the fire and scream, and shout, and clap their hands, to drown her screams. There was once a poor woman who was burned in this way who tried to escape. When the fire on the pile began to kindle, she crept out and crawled under some bushes that grew by, in hopes to hide; but as soon as the people found that she was gone, they ran to the hiding-place and dragged her out, and her own son forced her back on to the burning pile.

Sometimes a woman is buried alive with her husband. Her own relations and her own children dig a grave. They then seat her in it, and lay her husband's body in her lap, and then they begin to fill it up with the earth and tread it hard all around her; and when it gets a little above her head, even her own children will help to tread it down. All these cruelties are a part of their religion.

With such a religion you cannot expect the people to be good; and in all these pagan countries the great part of them are mean, deceitful, dishonest, and full of every evil way. There is no pity in these lands for the sick and suffering. Parents, when they get tired of their children, strangle, or bury them alive, or leave them to die of hunger.

A gentleman who lived some time among the heathen in the Pacific islands, said that one morning when he was there a man and his wife were much troubled by the crying of their little child who was sick. After trying for a moment to hush it, they at last filled its mouth with cloth to stop its cries, and then dug a hole in the floor of their hut and buried it alive. Afterwards the man spread his mat over the place and sat down to eat his breakfast, just as if nothing had happened.

A little girl in South Africa was caught by a great wolf and carried into the woods, and was very badly torn and wounded. She escaped from him, and came home all bleeding to her father's house. But her father would not let her come in, because he said it would be too much trouble to take care of

her. So he told her she might take her choice, either to let him kill her, or to be carried back into the woods to the wolves. The little girl went back into the woods and found her way to some missionaries, who took care of her. Do not such nations as these need the Bible to teach them the religion of kindness and love which Jesus Christ came to establish among all mankind?

I have told you which countries are either Pagan or Mahometan.

The followers of the Grand Lama are in India and the Chinese empire.

In Europe, Russia belongs to the Greek church, and Turkey is Mahometan. The rest of Southern Europe is Roman Catholic. Northern Europe, except Russia, is Protestant; while in Middle Europe there is a mixture of Papists and Protestants.

British America and the United States are chiefly Protestant; while all the countries south of the United States are chiefly Roman Catholics.

Most of the Indians in America are pagans. There are many missionaries among them, and several tribes have become Protestant Christians.

Questions.—What book has God given to men? What did he give it for? What does the Bible teach? Would a school be happy that obeyed the Bible? Why? Would all men be happy if they obeyed it? Why? Do all the countries in the world have it? What are the classes into which all the religions are divided? Who are the Christians? Who

are the Mahometans? What do they believe? Who are the Pagans? What do they worship? What are some of the classes into which Christians are divided? What do the Roman Catholics believe? Where does the Pope live? When the Pope dies what is done? What do Roman Catholics worship? Do they believe the Bible? Are the common people suffered to read it? Who are Protestants? How did they get the name? What classes are they divided into? Who is the head of the Greek church? How do they differ from Roman Catholics? Who are the Jews? What do they believe? How much of Africa is Pagan? What part is Mahometan? What part is excepted? What countries in Asia are Mahometan? What are Pagan? What is the first thing mentioned about these countries? Are there more people in Hindostan than in the United Kingdom? What story can you tell about the Dey of Algiers? Where is Algiers on the map? What story can you tell about the painter? How does the emperor govern in China? What do these men do? What is the custom in many of these countries? What do the people do with their money? How do the poor feel? How do the rich feel? How are females treated in these countries? What is the story about the missionary and the Hindoo? Where is Hindostan? What is the custom about marriage of females? How does a man in Hindostan speak of his wife? What can he do if he dislikes her? Where are the women kept in these countries? What story is told of an Indian woman? Are there any charitable societies in these countries? Which are in the worse state, the Pagan or the Mahometan ones? How many gods are there worshipped in Hindostan? What sort of gods are they represented to be? How do they look? What do the people do to please them? What do they do with their children? What is the custom in Hindostan when a man dies? What story is told about a poor woman? What else do they do with widows? What sort of characters are the people in these countries? How do they treat the sick and suffering? What story is told about a sick child? Where are the followers of the Grand Lama? In what country is the Greek church found? What is the

described to you. No man is distinguished or honoured there unless he makes himself so by his own talents and industry.

I will now tell you what are the governments of all the countries in the world.

In Europe, Switzerland is the only country that is a republic. Russia, Austria, Turkey, and France, are despotisms. The rest of the nations of Europe are limited monarchies—some like England, where the people have almost as much power as in the United States; and others where the king has most of the power, though he is so afraid of his people, that he has to try to please them. Three countries have for several years been governed by queens—viz., England, Spain, and Portugal.

In North America, Russian America is governed by the Czar of Russia, and British America by Great Britain. The United States and the countries south of it are republics. The Indians are governed by chiefs.

In South America, Brazil is governed by an emperor, and the tribes of Patagonia and a few of the native Indians in other parts of South America are governed by chiefs. All the other countries except these are republics. The West India Islands, most of them, belong to England and Spain. St. Domingo is a despotism, with a black emperor.

In Asia, Hindostan belongs to Great Britain, and is governed by the Queen's officers sent from this country. All the other countries are despotisms.

In Africa, there is one little republic of free Africans at Liberia. The colony of the Cape and Sierra Leone belongs to Great Britain. All the other countries are despotisms.

In Oceanica, Australia is governed by Great Britain, and some of the other islands belong to European nations. All the rest are little despotisms, governed by savage kings or chiefs.

Questions.—What is the kind of government among the American Indians? What sort of government is a despotism? a monarchy? a limited or constitutional monarchy? a republican or democratic? How is the government of our own country conducted? What is said of Turkey, and how does the government differ from that of Great Britain? What is said of some countries in regard to freedom of speech and freedom in printing books and papers? What is meant by freedom of the press? What is meant by freedom of speech? What is liberty of conscience? What is said about noblemen? What is the court of a king? What is the aristocracy of a nation? What great difference is there between the governments in Europe and those of America? What are the governments in North America? South America? the West Indies? Europe? Asia? Africa? Oceanica?

religion of Turkey? What is the religion of the rest of Southern Europe? What is the religion of Northern Europe except Russia? What is the religion of Middle Europe? Where does the Protestant religion prevail in America, and where the Roman Catholic? What is the religion of the American Indians?

LESSON XXXII.

GOVERNMENT.

THERE are many kinds of government in the world. I will tell you something about them. In those countries where the people are not educated they sometimes are divided into little tribes, and each one of these tribes is governed by a chief. There is often a council of old men in the tribe, who assist the chief by giving him advice.

In some countries one man has all the power. If he wants the house, or the land, or any of the property of any person in the state, he can send and take it. There are no laws in these countries except those which this man chooses to make. He is commonly called a *king*, or an *emperor*, or a *czar*, or a *sultan*. This kind of government is called a *despotism*.

There is another kind of government, in which, although the king has much power, yet he governs according to laws and customs, instead of doing as he pleases. This is called a *monarchy*.

There is another kind of government, which is partly carried on by the king and partly by the people. The people appoint the men who shall make their laws, and the king takes care that these laws are obeyed. The duties and rights

of the people and king are all secured, sometimes by being written down, and sometimes they are understood without being written. This kind of government is called a *limited monarchy*, because the king's power is *limited* by the people. Sometimes it is called a *constitutional monarchy*.

In Great Britain we have a constitutional monarchy, composed of King, or Queen, lords and commons. The people choose only a part of the men who make their laws; these constitute the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of the Peers or Lords of Great Britain and the Bishops. The person who sees that the laws are kept is the King or Queen of England. The people in our country do not choose the sovereign; but when one dies his eldest son, who is called the Prince of Wales, succeeds to the throne; if there is no son, then the daughter reigns, and if there is no daughter, then the nearest relation succeeds, as it was when King William the Fourth died; he having no children, his niece, Victoria, his nearest relation then living, became queen.

In Great Britain, the sovereign is obliged to govern by certain laws and rules, and the rights of the king and people are all agreed upon.

The United States of America have a republican government. The people of each state appoint one or two or more men who shall go to Congress and make laws for them. If these men do not make such laws as suit the people they can turn them out and appoint others. The people in the United States also choose a president; and it is the business of the

president to see that these laws are kept. If they do not like their president they can choose another at the end of four years.

In both of these countries no officer of government can take away the life or the property of any one in the land; but in Turkey, the sultan, if he wants money, can at any time send and kill some rich man and take his property.

In Great Britain and America no man can have his life taken away, or any punishment inflicted, until he has had a regular trial in a court of justice; but in Turkey, if a man is only suspected or accused of anything wrong, the sultan can have him killed at once, without waiting to see whether it can be proved or not.

In some countries a man has a right to say anything he chooses about the government, or the king, or president, or any of the officers; but in many countries, if a man should do this, he would be in danger of losing his life.

An American gentleman who was travelling in Italy said that he never dared to say one word about the government except sometimes when he was in a room with other American travellers. They would turn out all the servants and lock the doors, and then it would be safe for them to speak. Now, you know that in this country there is no place where a man cannot safely speak anything he wishes.

It is just so about writing books and printing newspapers. People in this country can write any kind of book that they please. In some countries no man can write a book or print

a paper without having it first looked over by the officers of government; and if there is anything in it that the government does not like, he is obliged to leave it out.

You will hear the *freedom of the press* spoken of. This means the freedom to write or print any thing that a man pleases, without fear of the government.

Freedom of speech is the liberty of saying any thing a man pleases. I do not mean, however, that a man has a right to slander and abuse his neighbours. If a man writes anything to injure the character of another man he can be tried for it in a court of justice, and, if it is proved, he can be punished. But this is a very different thing from being forbidden to publish anything unless it is approved by the officers of the government.

Liberty of conscience means that a man may be of any religion he thinks best. In some countries the people are all obliged to be, or to pretend to be, of one religion. If a man should profess to believe any other he would be in danger of losing his life. In other countries, though a man would not lose his life for not believing the established religion, yet he would not be allowed to hold any office under the government.

In our country a man may be a Roman Catholic, or a Jew, or a Mahometan, or any other religion, just as he pleases. The countries where freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, and liberty of conscience are allowed, generally have either constitutional monarchies or republican governments.

In those countries where the government is despotic these things are not allowed. If they were allowed, the people would very soon find out their own rights, and endeavour to have more liberty.

I will now explain to you what noblemen are. In our country some are called dukes, some earls, and some barons. When people speak to them they call them "your grace," or "my lord." If a man were asking any thing of a duke, he would say, "I would thank your grace to do this or that for me." If a man were going to salute a nobleman, he would say, "How do you do, my lord?" instead of saying, "How do you do, sir?"

These noblemen have very large estates, many miles in extent. They divide these estates into parts; each part they hire out to some man. This man is called a tenant. So you may see on the estate of a nobleman a great number of houses, in which the tenants live.

In many cases a nobleman has no power to sell his estate. It belongs to him only while he lives, and when he dies it belongs to his eldest son; so that the same estates remain in the same family for many hundreds of years. When a nobleman dies, his eldest son takes his title. If he had no children, then the brother or nearest relation takes it.

These noblemen form what is called the *court* of the king, and are called the *aristocracy*. One great difference between the governments of Europe and those of America is, that in America they do not have any noblemen such as I have

described to you. No man is distinguished or honoured there unless he makes himself so by his own talents and industry.

I will now tell you what are the governments of all the countries in the world.

In Europe, Switzerland is the only country that is a republic. Russia, Austria, Turkey, and France, are despotisms. The rest of the nations of Europe are limited monarchies—some like England, where the people have almost as much power as in the United States; and others where the king has most of the power, though he is so afraid of his people, that he has to try to please them. Three countries have for several years been governed by queens—viz., England, Spain, and Portugal.

In North America, Russian America is governed by the Czar of Russia, and British America by Great Britain. The United States and the countries south of it are republics. The Indians are governed by chiefs.

In South America, Brazil is governed by an emperor, and the tribes of Patagonia and a few of the native Indians in other parts of South America are governed by chiefs. All the other countries except these are republics. The West India Islands, most of them, belong to England and Spain. St. Domingo is a despotism, with a black emperor.

In Asia, Hindostan belongs to Great Britain, and is governed by the Queen's officers sent from this country. All the other countries are despotisms.

In Africa, there is one little republic of free Africans at Liberia. The colony of the Cape and Sierra Leone belongs to Great Britain. All the other countries are despotisms.

In Oceanica, Australia is governed by Great Britain, and some of the other islands belong to European nations. All the rest are little despotisms, governed by savage kings or chiefs.

Questions.—What is the kind of government among the American Indians? What sort of government is a despotism? a monarchy? a limited or constitutional monarchy? a republican or democratic? How is the government of our own country conducted? What is said of Turkey, and how does the government differ from that of Great Britain? What is said of some countries in regard to freedom of speech and freedom in printing books and papers? What is meant by freedom of the press? What is meant by freedom of speech? What is liberty of conscience? What is said about noblemen? What is the court of a king? What is the aristocracy of a nation? What great difference is there between the governments in Europe and those of America? What are the governments in North America? South America? the West Indies? Europe? Asia? Africa? Oceanica?

REVIEWING LESSONS.

I.

The Ocean; its Branches and Islands.

Now, dear children, that you have learned something about all the countries in the world, I wish you to learn all that follows in such a way that you will *never forget it*. Many children forget lessons in geography almost as fast as they learn them. One reason of this is, that they feel very little interest in them. Another is, that they learn too many names of places and things of which they know nothing. But, more than all the rest, they forget because they do not *thoroughly* learn.

Now, in the lessons that follow, if you will follow my directions, I will make it certain that what you learn in this book you will remember all your life long. And yet you will not need to study one half as much as many children do who forget in a year or two almost everything they learned of geography.

In this course which follows you will go back and review certain parts, and then answer questions on the maps by the aid of the Key. Your first lesson of this kind is *The Ocean; its Branches and Islands*.

You may first review the chapter on the ocean, so as to answer all the questions at the end. (page 195.) Then you may answer these questions on the maps of the two hemispheres. (page 177.)

On which side of the equator is there most water? Which continent has the most branches of the ocean running into it? Which is the

largest branch of the ocean in the eastern continent? in the western? Which is the widest—the Atlantic, or the Pacific Ocean? Which continent runs the farthest south? Which continent has the most land? On which map of the hemispheres do you find the west side of the Pacific? On which is the east side? On which map do you find the west and on which the east side of the Atlantic? The Island of Australia, marked A, on the eastern hemisphere, is sometimes called the third continent, because it is so very large. What little island owns it? (See page 175.) Which are the two grand divisions of the western continent? Which are the three grand divisions of the eastern continent? What are the four quarters of the world? *Ans.* Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

What and where are the five oceans into which the great ocean is divided on the map of the eastern hemisphere? In what ocean and between what lines of latitude are the Azores, the Madeiras, and the Cape de Verde Islands? (See western hemisphere.) Between what lines of latitude are Cuba, Hayti, and the other West India Islands? What is the largest of the islands of Polynesia, in the Southern Ocean, marked N. Z.? What are the islands, marked S. Is., in latitude twenty north of the equator? *Ans.* Sandwich Islands, of which Hawaii is largest, marked H. What islands are there in latitude ten south of the equator, marked S. Is.? *Ans.* Society Islands. What are the islands in latitude twenty south of the equator, marked F. Is.? *Ans.* Friendly Islands, and close by them the Fejee Islands, also marked F. Is. What is the island south of Australia, marked V. D. L.? What is the large island north of Australia, marked N. G.? What is the other large island, marked B.?

What branches of the ocean in the map of North America, marked 10, 11, 12, 14, 19? (See page 120.) What group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, and what are the three largest? What islands in the Atlantic, marked B. Is., and near what line of latitude? What branch of the ocean, marked 13, on the map of South America? (page 140.) What

island, marked J. F. I., west of South America? What branches of the ocean on the map of Europe, marked K. S., W. S., and where are they? (page 98.) What and where are the branches marked 28, 29, G. of F., and G. of B.? What branches of the ocean are marked 30, 27, 31, 25, 26, and in what part of Europe are they? What branches of the ocean on the map of Asia, (page 146,) marked 23, 22, 21, 28, and where are they? What branches are marked 18, 19, 20, 27, 30, and 26, and where are they? What and where are the branches of the ocean on the map of Africa, (page 164,) marked 19? *Ans.* Red Sea on the east side, and Gulf of Guinea on the west side. What branch is marked 18? Where are the Canary, Madeira, and Azore Islands on this map?

II.

Mountains and Lakes.

You may first answer all the questions about mountains. (page 203.) Then you may learn the answers to these questions. In what county is Snowdon? (See map of British Isles, page 86.) What hills in Northumberland? in Somersetshire? in Worcestershire? What and where are the lakes of England? What and where are the lakes of North America? (page 120.) What mountains in South America? (page 140.) *Ans.* The Andes on the west, and the Brazilian Mountains on the east side. What lake in South America? What are the mountains that divide Sweden and Norway? (Map of Europe, page 98.) In what direction do the mountains west of Russia run, and what is their name? south of Russia? in Austria? in Turkey? in Switzerland? in Italy? south of France? in Iceland and Sicily? Where are the lakes of Europe? What mountains separate Europe and Asia on the north, and which way do they run? (See map of Asia, page 146.) Where are the Altai Mountains, and which way do they run? In what direction do the Himalaya, Kuenhin, and Thian Shan Mountains run? Where is Mount Ararat? What lake in Asia? What two large seas in Asia,

marked 24 and 25? In what direction do the mountains of Africa run? (page 164.) What lakes in Africa, and where are they?

III.

Rivers.

FIRST answer all the questions about rivers, (page 204.) Then take the different maps of the counties of England, and also the map of the British Isles, and tell the names of the rivers in each map as marked in the Key, and where they rise, through what counties they run, and where they empty.

IV.

Rivers.

TAKE the maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and tell the names of all the rivers on each map as marked in the Key, and where they rise, through what countries they run, and where they empty. Mention any branches put in the Key.

Note.—In Russia, several rivers are marked D. The Don enters the Sea of Azof, the Dniester the north point of the Black Sea, and the Danube the west side. The Dwina enters the Baltic.

V.

Boundaries, Governments, and Capitals.

REVIEW the chapter on governments, (page 219.) Bound all the counties of England, tell their capitals, and where they are situated.

VI.

Boundaries and Capitals.

BOUND all the countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, tell their

capitals, and where they are situated. Tell the kind of government in each country as you bound it.

VII.

Races and Religions.

REVIEW the chapters on races, (page 186,) and on religion, (page 208,) and then tell the race and religion of all the countries in the world, including Oceanica

VIII.

Climate and Productions.

REVIEW the lesson on the two hemispheres and on the tropics and zones, (page 178.) Then take the map of Europe and tell which zone each country is in, and its climate and productions. Then do the same on the maps of Asia, Africa, and America.

IX.

Latitudes.

TAKE each map and tell between what lines each country lies, as these questions will direct. Between what latitudes does Europe lie? (page 98.) Italy? Turkey? Spain? Asia? (page 146.) Southern Asia? Middle Asia? Northern Asia? Africa? (page 164.) Egypt? Barbary? North America? (page 120.) Mexico? the United States? (page 136.) What countries in the world lie south of the equator? How far south does the eastern continent extend? the western? Between what latitudes is Australia? Which of these islands are north and which are south of the equator? Sandwich, Society, Friendly, New Zealand, St. Helena,—in what latitude are these islands? [The review lesson on the ocean (page 228) tells which are these islands.]

X.

General Review.

TAKE each of the counties of England and answer these questions. What are the latitude, boundaries, capitals, seas, rivers, gulfs, bays, capes, islands, lakes, mountains, climate, productions of each.

XI.

Coasting Lesson.

Now you are to make a coasting voyage all over the world, beginning with the map of Europe (p. 98), and starting from England, we will travel first south. What is the water between England and France called? *Ans.* The English Channel. What narrow straits separate England and France? *Ans.* Straits of Dover. What bay marked 30? What rivers enter it marked G. and L.? On what river is the capital of France? *Ans.* The Seine. What country is south-west of France? What cape marked C. St. V.? What river with two capitals on it? *Ans.* The Tagus. What are the north-west points of Spain? *Ans.* Cape Finisterre and Cape Ortegal. What country west of Spain? Through what straits do you pass into the Mediterranean? What coasts are washed by the Mediterranean Sea? *Ans.* Southern coast of Europe and the northern coast of Africa. What small island marked M.? Majorca and Minorca is near it. What are the two islands near each other marked I. and C.? What country marked 7? What celebrated city and river on the west of Italy? *Ans.* Rome and the river Tiber. What island south of Italy marked S.? What sea is marked 32? What river enters it on the north? *Ans.* The Po. The western coast of what country is washed by the Adriatic Sea? What peninsular south of Turkey? What island still further south? What island at the east end of the Mediterranean? *Ans.* Cyprus. What sea at 31? at

25? Through what do you pass to the Black Sea? *Ans.* The small sea of Marmora, where Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, stands. What sea marked 26? What river enters it? *Ans.* The Don. What is the next river? *Ans.* The Dnieper. The next? *Ans.* The Danube. What peninsular is south of Russia in the Black Sea? *Ans.* The Crimea. What is the fortified town south of the Crimea? *Ans.* Sebastopol. What sea east of the Crimea? *Ans.* The Sea of Azof. What is the sea marked 27? What remarkable country east of it? *Ans.* Palestine, in Turkey, also called Syria. What country north of the Mediterranean in Asia? *Ans.* Asia Minor, a part of Turkey.

XII.

Now take the map of Africa, (p. 164.) What isthmus unites the continents of Asia and Africa? *Ans.* The Isthmus of Suez. What sea between Arabia and Africa? What countries are on the west coast of the Red Sea? Through what straits must you pass to enter the Indian Ocean? *Ans.* The Straits of Babel Mandel. As you sail south from the Red Sea, what cape and island do you pass? What countries on the coast as you sail south, marked 7 and 8? What large island marked M? What small islands east of it? What countries marked 9 and 10? What cape marked C. G. H.? What country do you pass marked 11? 13? 14? What island marked St. H.? Across what countries does the equator run? What country marked 1? 2? What cape marked C. V.? What islands near it? What desert do you pass? What islands near it? What islands marked A. Is.? What country do you pass marked 4? What sea north of it? What river enters this sea from Africa? Now take the map of Asia, (p. 146,) starting from the Straits of Babel Mandel, into what sea do you enter? What gulf at the north of this sea? and what rivers enter it? What islands west of Hindostan? What islands south marked C.? What islands on the east? *Ans.* Andaman and Nicobar. What bay marked 20? What rivers empty into it? What countries around it? Where are the islands of Sumatra,

Java, and Celebes? What straits and peninsular north of these islands? What large island at 13, through the centre of which the equator passes? Now take the map of the eastern hemisphere, (page 173.) Sailing further south, what is the fifth division of the globe at which you would arrive? *Ans.* Australia. What island south? What north? *Ans.* New Guinea. What group of islands north-east of New Guinea? *Ans.* Caroline Islands. Returning to the map of Asia, sailing further east, what are some of the principal islands in the Pacific Ocean? What is the name of the largest? What islands at P. Is.? What sea at 21, and what island at H.? What island at I.? What sea at 22? What rivers enter into it? What bay at 23? What islands south? What country and what peninsular do you pass before you arrive at Behring's Straits?

XIII.

Now take the map of North America, (page 120.) Sailing south along the western coast, what countries do you pass? What peninsular and gulf on this coast? What rivers run into the Gulf of California? What bay is there between North and South America? What isthmus unites these two continents? Map of South America, (page 140.)—What countries do you pass along the western coast of South America? What is the most western cape? What islands do you pass along the western coast? What islands at the south point of South America? What strait north of it? What cape south of it marked C. H.? What islands do you pass sailing north along the eastern coast marked I.? What river marked C. R.? What river empties itself into the South Atlantic Ocean a little to the south of Buenos Ayres? What is the most eastern cape? What large river in Brazil? What river in Venezuela? *Ans.* Orinoco. What great river next? What sea north of South America? Now take the map of North America. What gulf north of the Caribbean Sea? What are the rivers running into the Gulf of Mexico? What islands are between North and South America in the Caribbean Sea? Which is the largest

of them?—Map of the United States, (page 136.) What peninsular is situated to the north of these islands?—*Ans.* Florida. What bay on the south of Florida marked A B? What river next west? What river marked A R? What islands do you pass at 23? What cape at C C? What river is between South Carolina and Georgia? At the mouth of what river is Cape Fear? What other cape a little further north? *Ans.* Cape Hatteras. What is the next river? What river marked R R? What sound does it empty into? What river marked J R? What river next marked P R? What river empties into Chesapeake Bay? What capital is on this bay? What is the next bay north of it? What is the next bay? What river empties into it? What branch? What large city where the branch joins? What island next Long Island? What city north of this island? What cape east? What bay further north? What is north of this bay? *Ans.* Nova Scotia. What gulf north of Nova Scotia? What river discharges itself into this gulf? Now take the map of North America, (page 120.) What part of America does this river divide from the United States? What large lakes marked LS, LM, LE, LO, and LH, are between Canada and the United States? What island marked 17? What country marked L? What straits north? The shores of what country does Baffin's Bay wash? What regions are north of America? What cape is the southern point of Greenland? What island east of it? Now turn to the map of Europe, (page 98.) What ocean is north of Europe? What large country occupies more than a third of the continent of Europe, and all the northern part of Asia? What large island north of this country? What country is west of Russia? What cape forms the northern extremity of Norway? What islands west? Through what straits do you pass in' o the Baltic? *Ans.* First Seager Rack and then Cattegat. What is the peninsular between them? What is the largest island near it? What capital is on this island? What lakes run into the Baltic on the west? On what small lake is Stockholm the capital? What two lakes east of the Gulf of Finland? What river enters the Baltic from Russia? What from Prussia?

XIV.

Now take the map of the British Isles, (page 86.) What islands are north of Scotland? What ocean washes the western coast of Scotland? What inlet of the ocean at 83? What cape at 74? What bay south of this? The mouth of what river further south? What does this river divide? What island at 69? Sailing south along the eastern coast of England, the mouth of what river at 52? What inlet of the sea at 78? What river at 50? What straits do you pass through to the English Channel? What island at 70? What islands at 71? What channel south of Wales? What river runs into this channel? What channel between Wales and Ireland? What bay at 81? What river at 60? What city on this river? What sea between England and Ireland? What island at 72? What at 28? What islands are situated west of Scotland? Sailing round the coast of Ireland, what bay at the north? What at the west, at 89? What river south of this? What bay south? What ocean bounds Ireland to the south?

XV.

Cities.

THE largest city in Europe and in the world is London, with over 2,000,000 inhabitants. The next is Paris, with about 1,000,000. Constantinople has 500,000. Vienna and Berlin each has about 400,000.

Among the largest cities in North America are Montreal and Quebec, in Canada, on the St. Lawrence. In the United States, New York is the largest, with over 500,000 inhabitants; if Brooklyn is included, there are 600,000. The next largest is Philadelphia. The next is Baltimore. The next is Boston. The next New Orleans. The next Cincinnati. The next St. Louis, with 77,000. Mexico has 200,000 inhabitants. Where are these cities situated? The largest city in South America is Rio Janeiro, with 170,000.

The largest cities in Asia are Peking, with 1,500,000, and Canton and

Jeddo, with 1,000,000 each. The largest city in Africa is Cairo, with 300,000. Where are these cities situated?

You may now tell where the following towns and cities are situated on the map of the British Isles:—London, Canterbury, York, Oxford, Rochester, Bath, Lichfield, Chester, Exeter, Aberdeen, Dundee, Stirling, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Derry, Wicklow, Cork, Dublin, Limerick, Waterford. On the map of the British Isles learn the situation of the towns, (page 87.) In Spain there are three cities marked S. The eastern one is Saragossa, the western is Salamanca, and the southern is Seville. Learn the situation of the cities and towns on the key of Asia, (map, page 146,) and of Africa, (page 164.)

XVI.

Population of the World

EUROPE has 258,000,000 ; Asia has 455,000,000 ; Africa 61,000,000 ; North America has 38,000,000 ; South America has 16,000,000 ; and Oceania 23,000,000. The following countries have the most inhabitants in each of the four quarters of the world. Great Britain and Ireland have 27,000,000. The United States 23,000,000. Russia has 60,000,000 ; France 37,000,000. In Asia, the Chinese empire has 230,000,000 ; Hindostan, including Ceylon, 130,000,000 ; Japan 30,000,000 ; and Turkey, in Asia, 10,000,000. In Africa, the Barbary States have about 13,000,000 ; Soudan 10,000,000 ; and Egypt about 3,000,000.

Now, dear children, I hope you will learn these lessons so *thoroughly* that there shall not be *a single question* that you cannot answer correctly. Then you will be ready to study *The First Book of History*, which you will find to be very interesting and full of beautiful pictures.

THE END.

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