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## The essentials of geography : grade vii

AUTHOR(S)

Unknown

PUBLICATION DATE

01-01-1930

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[10536/DRO/DU:30068586](#)

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*Fred E. Ely.*

# *The Essentials of Geography*

GRADE VII.

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The matter in this book covers the Geography Course for Grade VII., and will be found useful both for teaching purposes and for revision.

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# THE ESSENTIALS OF GEOGRAPHY

GRADE VII.

The matter in this book covers the Geography Course for Grade VII., and will be found useful both for teaching purposes and for revision.

Much care was exercised in order to insure accuracy of detail.

## The Shape of the Earth:

The earth is an almost perfect sphere about 8,000 miles in diameter, the equatorial diameter being 26 miles longer than that through the Poles.

## Proofs that the Earth is a Sphere:

1. SHIPS: When ships are approaching the observer, smoke is seen first, then funnels, then hull. As this happens in all parts of the earth, the earth must be curved all over.

2. HORIZON: (a) Horizons are always circular. (b) The higher the observer rises, the larger is his horizon. These two phenomena could only occur on a sphere.

3. ECLIPSE OF THE MOON: The shadow of the earth on the moon is always curved. The only object throwing a curved shadow from every position is a sphere.

4. CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE EARTH: Ships or aeroplanes can return to their starting point without altering the direction of travelling.

5. WALLACE'S BEDFORD LEVEL EXPERIMENT: Three posts were erected in still water, three miles apart, and each 13 feet 4 inches out of the water. The posts were in line. The middle one appeared nearly 5 feet above the level of the other two.

6. SIMULTANEOUS OCCURRENCE OF DAY AND NIGHT: If the earth were flat, day would occur over the whole earth at the one time.

7. SHAPE OF OTHER CELESTIAL BODIES: All bodies in the sky, seen with telescope, are spherical. Hence we conclude that the earth is probably similar in shape.

8. DIFFERENT GROUPS OF STARS APPEAR AS WE TRAVEL NORTH OR SOUTH: The Southern Cross can be seen only from the southern part of the earth.



## Movements of the Earth :

1. DAILY ROTATION ON ITS AXIS : The earth rotates on its axis from west to east once a day.

### PROOFS OF EARTH'S ROTATION :

(a) FALLING STONES : A stone dropped from the eastern side of a tower will fall slightly to the east of the perpendicular. As the top of the tower is moving faster than the bottom towards the east, the stone falls towards the east.

(b) THE APPARENT MOVEMENT OF THE SUN : The sun, moon, etc.. appear to travel across the sky from east to west.

(c) OTHER HEAVENLY BODIES rotate on their axes ; probably earth does also.

EFFECT OF EARTH'S ROTATION : Day and night are the result of the earth's rotation.

2. THE EARTH'S ANNUAL REVOLUTION ROUND THE SUN : The earth moves round the sun once in  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days ; the axis is inclined at an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}$  deg. to the plane of the orbit, and any position of the axis is parallel to every other position.

### EFFECTS OF REVOLUTION :

(a) The Zones of the Earth.

(b) The Seasons.

(c) The variation in time and place of sunrise and sunset.

### THE ZONES OF THE EARTH :

On June 21st, the sun is vertical to a point  $23\frac{1}{2}$  deg. ( $90$  deg. -  $66\frac{1}{2}$  deg.) north of the Equator. The circle drawn through this point is the Tropic of Cancer.

As the sun's rays extend  $90$  deg. in every direction from the point of verticality, they reach a point  $66\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of the Equator ; the circle through this point is the Antarctic Circle.

On December 21st, the sun is vertical to a point  $23\frac{1}{2}$  deg. south of the Equator ; the circle through this point is the Tropic of Capricorn. The circle marking the northern extremity of the sun's light is the Arctic Circle.

The Torrid Zone is between the Tropics.

The South Temperate Zone is between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle ; while the North Temperate Zone is between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. Surrounded by the Arctic Circle is the North Frigid Zone, and by the Antarctic Circle is the South Frigid Zone.



## CLIMATES IN THE ZONES :

In Torrid Zone, the average temperature is high, and there are generally two seasons—a wet and a dry.

In the Temperate Zones, the average temperature is medium ; there are four seasons, most rain generally in winter, and the prevailing wind is westerly.

In Frigid Zones, the climate is cold, with a very long, cold winter, and a short, bright summer.

## THE SEASONS :

June 21st is the beginning of the northern summer and southern winter.

September 22nd marks the beginning of autumn in north and spring in south.

December 21st begins northern winter and southern summer.

March 21st brings in northern spring and southern autumn.

September 22nd and March 21st are called equinoxes (equal day and night).

A Solstice (sun standing still) occurs on December 21st and on June 21st.

## Conditions Governing Climate :

The AMOUNT of heat received by a place depends upon :—

(a) Obliquity of the sun's rays.

(b) Duration of the sun's rays ; the longer the day, the hotter.

## FACTORS CONTROLLING TEMPERATURE :

1. LATITUDE : generally near the Equator is hotter than farther away.

2. ALTITUDE : the higher above sea-level the colder.

3. DAILY CHANGES : hottest part of day is about 3 p.m., and the coldest about 4 a.m.

## TYPES OF CLIMATE :

1. Continental ; extremes of heat and cold (both daily and annually).

2. Insular ; small range of temperature.

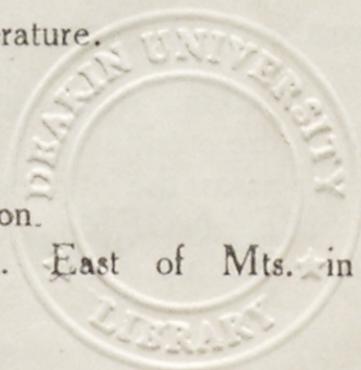
CLIMATE includes wind, rainfall, and temperature.

## CLIMATE IS AFFECTED BY :—

1. LATITUDE c.f. Hobart and Cairns.

2. ALTITUDE c.f. Melbourne and Macedon.

3. POSITION OF MOUNTAINS : c.f. East of Mts. in Queensland, with the West.





4. PROXIMITY TO SEA : c.f. Liverpool and Moscow.

5. PREVAILING WINDS : c.f. Chili, dry winds and Brazil, moist winds.

6. OCEAN CURRENTS : c.f. Labrador and Ireland.

### **The Atmosphere :**

The atmosphere surrounding the earth is a mixture of nitrogen 78 per cent., oxygen 21 per cent., argon .8 per cent., carbon dioxide .03 per cent., and water vapour. It extends upwards about 300 miles.

### **AIR HAS PRESSURE :**

EXPERIMENTS : 1. The petrol tin experiment.

2. Glass of water and paper.

3. Leather sucker

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSURE is done by the barometer ; the pressure is measured in inches of mercury.

### **Factors Producing :**

1. CLOUD : From the surface of all uncovered water tiny particles rise as vapour. When these collect up in the air, in large quantities, a cloud can be seen. If resting on the ground, a fog would be formed.

2. RAIN : If the air containing the cloud becomes colder, or the cloud is blown into colder air, the tiny drops of water-dust join together and fall as drops of rain.

3. HAIL : If rain-drops are frozen, they fall as hail.

4. SNOW : If the water-dust is frozen before rain-drops are formed, snow will fall.

5. DEW : On a calm, clear night, small things soon become so cold that the vapour near them sticks on in the form of dew.

6. FROST : When the temperature of the leaves, etc., falls below freezing point, the vapour freezes as soon as it touches the leaf, and frost is formed by an accumulation of tiny frozen crystals.

### **Formation of Meanders and Billabongs :**

A bend in a river is gradually made more pronounced by the faster water on the outside bank wearing it away. Then, during a flood, the river cuts across the intervening neck of land, leaving the original bend to form a MEANDER. In time, the entrance and exit to the meander becomes silted up, forming a BILLABONG.



## Great Britain :

### BUILD OF ENGLAND :

1. THE WESTERN MOUNTAINS : The Pennine Range, Mts of the Lake District, Cambrian Mts. in Wales, and the Cornwall Heights. (Highest point is Mt. Snowden, 3,570 feet).

2. THE MIDLAND PLAIN is a fairly level plain sloping to the east ; part of Great European Plain.

### BUILD OF SCOTLAND :

Cheviot Hills separate England from Scotland.

1. HIGHLANDS, many ranges and glens, Grampians (Ben Nevis, 4,400 feet) is highest range.

2. THE LOWLANDS in central Scotland.

3. THE SOUTHERN UPLANDS.

LAKES : Windermere in N.W. of England.

In Scotland there are many lakes (or lochs), the most famous being Loch Lomond.

CLIMATE : Westerly winds bring a good rainfall, well distributed. Rainfall is heavier in west than in east. Winters are cold, but tempered by winds blowing over Gulf-Stream Drift.

RIVERS : Thames, Ouse, Aire, Trent, Tyne, Tweed, Forth, Tay, Dee, and Spey flow easterly. Severn, Mersey, Clyde flow westerly.

VEGETATION : Forests (oak, ash, elm, pine, birch, beech), oats, wheat, barley, turnips, mangolds, potatoes.

PASTORAL : Cattle in the wetter, and sheep in the drier climates

FISHERIES : Fish abound in North Sea ; herring, haddock, cod, plaice, mackerel, hake, ling, pilchards are caught in great quantities.

MINERALS : Coal, iron, limestone. Coal-fields : South Wales, round Birmingham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Tyne River, Clyde, and Forth Rivers.

MANUFACTURES : Cottons, woollens, linen, hosiery, silks, laces are made chiefly in north of England. Iron and steel, tools, machinery, ironware, ships.

AREA of Great Britain is 90,000 sq. miles (c.f. Victoria).

POPULATION : 43,000,000 (Victoria 2,000,000).

IMPORTS : Wheat, meat, fish, sugar, dairy produce, tea, fruit, cotton, oils, wool, timber, rubber.

EXPORTS : Iron and steel goods, woollens, linens, laces, hosiery, coal.



## TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES :

London, on Thames,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions, capital, largest port, manufactures, university, greatest money market of the world.

Liverpool, on east, port, trades with America.

Hull on Humber, port.

Southampton, Plymouth, ports on south.

Harwich, Grimsby, Yarmouth, fish ports on east.

Newcastle, port for coal, steel.

Swansea, Cardiff, seaports on south of Wales.

Bristol, seaport on Bristol Channel.

Birmingham, ironware.

Sheffield, cutlery.

Manchester, cottons.

Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, woollens.

Nottingham, lace.

Leicester, hosiery.

Cambridge, Oxford, famous for universities.

Devonport, Portsmouth, naval bases.

## TOWNS OF SCOTLAND :

Edinburgh, university, books, trade.

Glasgow, (over 1 million), ship-building, port, cottons, chemicals, woollens, machinery.

Leith, port of Edinburgh.

Dundee, on Tay, linen, jute goods, port.

Aberdeen, on Dee, fish, granite, combs, textiles, port.

Paisley, cotton thread.

## IRELAND :

Ireland is one-third size of Victoria, but the population is over twice that of Victoria.

### BUILD :

1. Highland Ring, a series of isolated ranges up to 3,000 feet high.
2. Central Plain, rich pasture land, and bogs.

CLIMATE : Owing to Gulf Stream, warmer in winter and cooler in summer than in England.

Rainfall is very good, and well distributed throughout the year ; hence, the "Emerald Isle."

Westerly winds bring the rain.

Wetter in west than in east.

RIVERS : Lee, Liffey, Boyne, Shannon.



LAKES : (a) Valleys dammed by glacial debris (Lakes of Killarney).  
(b) Hollows dissolved in limestone (Lough Erne).  
(c) Subsidences in lava flow (Lough Veagh).

VEGETATION : Grass, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, flax, forests (oak, yew pine).

FISHING : Chiefly in lakes and rivers ; salmon, trout.

PASTORAL : Cattle, sheep (in highlands), pigs, horses, goats.

MINING : A little coal. (Peat is used as fuel).

MANUFACTURES : Linen, ships, liquor.

EXPORTS : Cattle, linen, ships, liquor, eggs, butter, bacon, horses, sheep, pigs, wool, poultry.

IMPORTS : Wheat, coal, apparel, iron, tea, sugar, boots, textiles, timber.

TOWNS : Dublin, capital of the Irish Free State, port, university, liquors, poplin.

Belfast, ship-building, linen, port.

Londonderry, port, ship-building, linen.

Cork (Queenstown, the outer port), butter, eggs, bacon.

Drogheda, port, farm produce, linen.

Limerick, port, farm produce, lace.

Waterford, Wexford, Dundalk, Rosslare are smaller seaports.

## Canada :

Area :  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million sq. miles (Australia 3 millions).

POPULATION : 9 millions (Australia  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millions).

### BUILD :

1. THE ANCIENT LAURENTIAN SHIELD in the north is a very extensive plain of ancient rocks, the centre of which is occupied by Hudson Bay.

2. THE APPALACHIAN HIGHLANDS of the east consist of old fold mountains.

3. THE WESTERN FOLD MOUNTAINS are young rugged mountains, 400 miles wide. Rockies are the highest (Mt. Logan 19,850 feet), while Coast Range and Cascade Range are on the west.

4. THE CENTRAL PLAINS lie between the Laurentian Shield and the Rockies. These plains were formed by deposition of sediment on the sea floor.

CLIMATE : Rainfall heavy in west ; light on east of Rockies, where winters are extremely cold. Eastern coast has wet, cold winters. In the north, the winter is long and intensely cold, and the summer short and warm.



**RIVERS :** St. Lawrence drains the Great Lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario). Between Erie and Ontario are the Niagara Falls, where electricity is generated. Mackenzie, Fraser, Yukon, Saskatchewan, Nelson.

**VEGETATION :** On the Tundras, mosses, lichens grow in summer. South of the Tundras are large forests of pines, firs, spruce. In south-east, oak and ash are found. In south-west, Douglas Fir (timber called Oregon). Prairies on east of Rockies are grass lands.

**AGRICULTURE :** Wheat, oats.

**PASTORAL :** Cattle (near Great Lakes and on Central Plains), (meat, butter, cheese), sheep (meat, wool).

Furs are obtained from bears, fox, sable, and beaver.

**FISHERIES :** Very valuable fisheries on both east and west coasts, and in the lakes. Cod, herrings, lobster are caught off east coast, while salmon and halibut are caught in the west.

**MINERALS :** Canada is rich in minerals : coal, gold, nickel, silver, lead, copper.

**MANUFACTURES :** Paper, ironware, motor cars, cod-liver oil, tinned fish.

**EXPORTS :** Wheat, flour, timber, paper, ironware, wood pulp, motor cars, cheese, bacon, fish, gold, sugar, oats.

**IMPORTS :** Iron, steel, coal, cotton wool, sugar, petroleum, fruits, chemicals, silks, spirits, jute, hemp, books, tea.

### TOWNS :

Ottawa, capital (c.f. Canberra).

Montreal (620,000), largest city, port, trade, manufactures, machinery.

Toronto, and Hamilton, ports on Lake Ontario, motor cars.

Quebec, port, historical.

Halifax, railway terminus, seaport.

St. John, seaport, timber.

Vancouver, railway terminus, seaport, timber, fish.

Prince Rupert, railway terminus, seaport, timber, fish.

Victoria, seaport on Vancouver Island, timber, fish.

Edmonton, wheat, cattle, railway junction.

Calgary, wheat, cattle, railway junction.

Winnipeg, railway centre, wheat

Regina, wheat, west of Winnipeg.

Hamilton, and London, in south, cattle, sheep.

Port Arthur, port on Lake Superior, wheat.

### COMMUNICATIONS :

1. Great Continental Railways.

2. Great waterway by St. Lawrence, canals, and through the Great Lakes.



## The Union of South Africa :

The Union consists of Cape of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Natal.

AREA : 472,347 sq. miles (5 times Victoria).

POPULATION : 5,500,000 coloured people. 1,500,000 whites.

BUILD :

1. NARROW COASTAL PLAIN, wider in north-east than in south. Low hot, damp.

2. THE KARROOS : In the south, the coastal plain rises to the plateau in two steps, the Little Karroo and the Great Karroo. The southern edge of the Little Karroo is the Langeberb (Long Mts.), and the southern edge of the Great Karroo is Zwarteberg (Black Mts.).

3. THE PLATEAU : 4000 to 8000 feet. The Drakensberg (12,000 ft.) forms the eastern edge and the Nieuwveld the southern edge. The east and south-eastern portion of the plateau is called the High Veldt, while the north-western is called the Low Veldt.

CLIMATE : The S.E. Trade Winds bring heavy rain to eastern coastal plain in summer.

The High Veldt has a fair rainfall.

In south-west, winter rains come from the west.

The western half of South Africa has a very dry climate, with warm, sunny days, and cold nights.

RIVERS : Orange, Vaal, Limpopo.

VEGETATION : In south-west and south-east, forests exist. The rest is grassland.

Maize in Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Natal.

Wheat in Cape of Good Hope.

In Natal, tea, bananas, pineapples, rice, sugar-cane, grapes.

ANIMALS : Sheep, cattle, Angora goats, ostriches.

MINERALS : South Africa is very rich in minerals. Gold, diamonds, coal, platinum, and copper.

EXPORTS : Gold, wool, diamonds, maize, skins, coal, mohair, and wattle bark.

IMPORTS : Food, drink, cottons, woollens, clothing, hardware, machinery, oils, motor cars, timber, boots, books,



**TOWNS :** Cape Town, port of call, legislative capital of the Union.  
Port Elizabeth, East London, ports.  
Durban, port of call, seaport of Natal.  
Johannesberg, gold.  
Kimberley, diamonds.  
Pretoria, railway centre, administrative capital.  
Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State,  
Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal.  
Newcastle, coal.

**COMMUNICATIONS :** 1. No navigable rivers.  
2. Poor roads, and owing to scarps of plateaus it is difficult to build railways.  
3. Coastal trade (c.f. Australia).

## **INDIA :**

India consists of British Provinces, Native States under the British Crown, and Independent Native States.

**AREA :** 1,800,000 sq. miles, more than half as large as Australia.

## **BUILD :**

1. **THE NORTHERN FOLD MOUNTAINS :** Young, rugged mountain ranges of very great height.

Himalayas (Mt. Everest, 29,002ft.), Hindu Kush, Sulaiman, and Burmese Mts. are the chief ranges. The Himalaya system is from 100 to 200 miles wide.

2. **THE SOUTHERN PLATEAU (The Deccan) :** This plateau is composed of old hard rocks, The Western Ghats (7000ft.) form the western, while the Eastern Ghats (4000ft.) form the eastern edge.

3. **THE INDO-GANGETIC VALLEY** is a level valley, 2000 miles long, between the Himalayas and the Deccan.

4. **THE COASTAL PLAINS** lie between the Ghats and the sea ; narrow on west, and wider on east.

## **CLIMATE :** India has three seasons :

1. June to November, hot and wet ; the S.W. monsoon, heavily laden with moisture, deluges the Western Ghats (120 ins.) and carries moisture across India to Assam (500 inches).

2. November to March, cool and dry.

3. March to June, hot and dry.

The N.E. Monsoon is dry ; but, over the Bay of Bengal, it gathers vapour which is precipitated along the Coramandel Coast and over Ceylon.

The Thar Desert along the lower Indus receives very little rain.

**VEGETATION :** Forests : (250,000 sq. miles) on the mountain slopes. Teak in south, deodar and pine in the north. Bamboos and



coconut palms along west coast. Indians are farmers with small farms. Rice along lower Ganges, Brahmaputra, in Burma, and along coast plains.

Wheat in Indo-Gangetic Valley where too dry for rice.

Millet is grown on the drier plains.

Tea on wet hill-slopes.

Jute on Ganges Delta.

Cotton on the Deccan and upper Indus.

Sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, oil seeds, coffee, rubber.

**PASTORAL** : India has a quarter of the cattle and of the goats of the world, besides buffaloes, sheep, camels.

**MINERALS** : Coal, petroleum, gold, manganese, lead, silver, saltpetre, tin, graphite, iron, zinc.

**RIVERS** : Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irawadi, and Indus are the four largest with very large valuable deltas.

**COMMUNICATIONS** : In the north-west, the mountains are crossed on the famous Khyber Pass.

India's long coastline has few good harbours.

Much inland communication is by means of river transport.

Railways and roads are being developed.

An airway from Kantara (Egypt) to Kurachi has been established.

**POPULATION** : 320,000,000 divided into nearly a hundred races, speaking 150 languages, and adhering to many different forms of religion (Hinduism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Christianity).

**EXPORTS** : Cotton, jute, rice, tea, oil seeds, hides, wheat, lac, opium.

**IMPORTS** : Machinery, sugar, railway stock, oils, silk, hardware,

**TOWNS** : Delhi, capital, wheat, sugar, cotton.

Bombay, seaport for cotton.

Calcutta, port for jute, rice.

Madras, port for eastern Deccan.

Rangoon, port for rice and teak.

Hyderabad, railway centre, wheat.

Lahore, railway centre, wheat, cotton.

Benares, oldest and most sacred city in India.

Allahabad, sacred city, wheat.

Cawnpore and Lucknow, historical.

Patna, opium, rice.

Peshawur, a military post, near Khyber Pass.

Quetta, military post, near Bolan Pass.

Poona, military post, near Bombay.

Simla, Darjeeling, and Poona are summer resorts for Europeans.

Mandalay, river port for teak, Buddhist shrines.

**AUSTRALIA** sends horses to India, and receives jute goods in return.



## Forms of Government within the Empire :

The Government of Great Britain is a

**LIMITED MONARCHY**—a King, the House of Lords, and House of Commons.

**THE DOMINIONS** : Each has its own parliament, and Governor appointed by the King : Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. The Irish Free State is a dominion with a slightly different form of government.

**CROWN COLONIES** are ruled by the Imperial Parliament through a Governor appointed by the King : Ceylon, British West Indies, West Africa, Kenya Colony, British Guiana, Fiji, and Hong Kong.

India is a **DEPENDENCY**, ruled partly by British Government and partly by local Government.

**PROTECTORATES** are ruled directly by the British Government : Nigeria, Uganda, Sudan, British East Africa.

**MANDATES** are given by the League of Nations, to whom the governing power is responsible : e.g, Papua is an Australian Mandate. Great Britain has a mandate for Palestine. New Zealand has German Islands of Pacific under mandate.

## Empire Trade Routes from Australia :

1. To **NEW ZEALAND** : Hobart and Sydney to Wellington. Sydney to Auckland, to Fiji.

2. To **CANADA** : From Fiji to Honolulu, to Vancouver.

3. To **INDIA** : Melbourne, Adelaide, Fremantle, Colombo, Bombay or Madras and Calcutta.

4. To **SOUTH AFRICA** : Melbourne, Albany or Fremantle, Durban, Cape Town.

## FRANCE :

**AREA**,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times Victoria.

**POPULATION**, 20 times that of Victoria.

**BUILD** :

1. **CENTRAL PLATEAU** : The Cevennes, the Auvergne Mountains.

2. **EASTERN MOUNTAINS** : Jura, Alps.

3. **N.E. PLATEAU** : Vosges Mountains.

4. **THE BRITTANY HIGHLANDS**.

5. **THE PLAIN** which extends from south to the north, part of Great European Plain.



CLIMATE : South warmer than north. Good rain from west, chiefly in winter, c.f., Victoria.

RIVERS : Rhone, Garonne, Loire, Seine (Marne and Somme, tributaries), Meuse.

VEGETATION : Forests, wheat, sugar-beet, potatoes, oats, mulberry (for silk worms), grapes (wine).

PASTORAL : Sheep in south, cattle in wet north-west.

FISHING : Sardines, herrings, mackerel.

MINERALS : Coal, iron.

MANUFACTURES : Cottons, woollens, linen, silk, soap, olive oil, wine, clothes, jewellery, perfumes.

### Cities :

PARIS, on Seine ( $2\frac{3}{4}$  millions), capital, fashion centre, beautiful streets, and buildings.

MARSEILLE, on south coast, port of call, soap, olive oil.

LYON, on Rhone, silk.

BORDEAUX, port, wine.

NANTES, port, on Loire, fish.

CHERBOURG, port on English Channel.

HAVRE, port at mouth of Seine.

BOULOGNE, chief fishing port.

DUNKIRK, seaport, on north-west.

TOULON, naval station.

ROUBAIX, woollens.

LILLE, linen, cottons.

CAMBRAI, linens.

VALENCIENNES, lace.

ROUEN, cottons.

ST. ETIENNE, iron, silk ribbons.

EXPORTS : Clothing, silks, cottons, pearls, motor cars, ironware, fancy goods, perfumes.

IMPORTS : Raw cotton, coal, wool, grain, fruits, raw silk, petroleum.

FRANCE IMPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA : Wool, wheat, copra, zinc.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVES IN RETURN : Silks, motor cars, spirits, rubber goods, stationery, fancy goods, perfumes.

An enormous trade is carried on between Great Britain and France.



## BELGIUM

AREA :  $\frac{1}{8}$  of Victoria.

POPULATION : 4 times that of Victoria.

BUILD : 1. Low-lying coast plain.

2. Central Plains, part of Great European Plain.

3. The Ardennes Plateau in south-east.

CLIMATE : Summer hot, winter very cold. Heavy rainfall, well distributed.

RIVERS : Scheldt, Meuse (or Maas). Belgium is a land of rivers and canals.

VEGETATION : Forests on plateau ; wheat, rye, barley, beet, hemp on plains.

PASTORAL : Sheep on drier plateau (wool), cattle on wetter, plains (butter).

FISHERIES : Herring, cod.

MINERALS : Coal, iron, zinc, lead.

MANUFACTURES : Woollens, cottons, linens, plate glass, carpets, lace, rubber goods, steel goods.

### Cities :

BRUSSELS, capital, focus of canal, road, and rail routes, carpets, plate glass, lace.

ANTWERP, one of Europe's great ports.

LIEGE, NAMUR, and MONS are steel manufacturing centres.

GHENT, MECHLIN, BRUGES, LOUVAIN, cotton and linen goods.

VERVIERS, woollens, metal goods.

IMPORTS : Wool, wheat, cotton, machinery, iron.

EXPORTS : Iron and steel goods, woollens, cottons, glassware, machinery.

AUSTRALIA SENDS BELGIUM : Wool, wheat, zinc.

BELGIUM SENDS IN RETURN : Textiles, metal goods.

Belgium trades extensively with Great Britain,

## HOLLAND :

AREA : One-seventh of Victoria.

POPULATION : Over 3 times that of Victoria.

BUILD : Holland (equals Lowland) consists of part of European Plain. Much of Holland is below sea level.



CLIMATE : Summer warm, winter very cold. Heavy rainfall well distributed.

RIVERS : The lower Rhine, Maas, Scheldt.

VEGETATION : Wheat, rye, barley, oats, beet, flowers.

PASTORAL : Cattle (butter and cheese).

FISHERIES : Herring, cod.

MANUFACTURES : Textiles, glassware, spirits, earthenware, machinery.

### Cities :

AMSTERDAM, capital, port, diamond cutting centre.

ROTTERDAM, port at Mouth of Rhine, dairy produce.

THE HAGUE, port on coast of North Sea.

HAARLEM, flowers, linen.

DELFT, pottery.

EXPORTS : Butter, cheese, diamonds, glassware, cream of tartar, textiles.

IMPORTS : Wheat, wool, cotton.

Great Britain carries on extensive trade with Holland.

AUSTRALIA SENDS HOLLAND : Wheat, wool, fruit, hides.

AUSTRALIA RECEIVES IN RETURN : Textiles, glassware, cream of tartar, diamonds.

### ITALY :

AREA :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times Victoria.

POPULATION : 20 times that of Victoria.

BUILD :

1. THE ALPS, a complicated system of young mountains round the north of Italy.

2. THE LOMBARDY PLAIN stretches across the north ; very fertile

3. THE APENNINES form the back bone of peninsular Italy.

CLIMATE : 1. Peninsular Italy has a sunny, warm summer, and a cloudy wet, winter.

2. The Lombardy Plain is hotter in summer and colder in winter.

Italy has a good rainfall which comes from west.

LAKES : Como, Garda, Maggiore, Lugano.

RIVERS : Po and tributaries, Tiber, Arno.



**VEGETATION :** Forests are being replanted largely with eucalypts, wheat (macaroni, straw-hats), maize, sugar-beet, potatoes, mulberry (silk worms), olives, grapes, citrus fruits.

**PASTORAL :** Cattle (dairying, beasts of burden).

Sheep, and goats in hills (meat, wool, skins, mohair, milk, cheese).

**FISHERIES :** Anchovies, sardines, pilchards, mackerel, the giant tunny.

Coral is obtained.

**MINERALS :** Marble, sulphur, iron, mercury, zinc, lead.

**MANUFACTURES :** Silk, olive oil, wine, cotton goods, coral articles, macaroni, lace, glass, motor cars, machinery, essences.

**COMMUNICATIONS :** Very little river carriage.

Well developed railway system.

### **Cities :**

**NAPLES**, port, silk, olive oil, coral articles, macaroni, lace. (Pompeii and Herculaneum, two cities buried by Vesuvius, are nearby)

**MILAN**, railway centre, silk.

**TURIN**, railway centre, machinery, cotton goods, motor cars.

**ROME**, capital of Italy, headquarters of R.C. Church, wonderful buildings.

**GENOA**, port of north-west (Columbus).

**VENICE**, port of north-east, glass, lace.

**FLORENCE**, art treasures.

**TRIESTE and FIUME** (former Austrian cities), seaports.

**PALERMO**, chief city and port of Sicily. Fruit, essences, olive oil, and sulphur are exported.

**EXPORTS :** Silk, olive oil, wine, cotton goods, marble, motor cars, sulphur.

**IMPORTS :** Coal, wool, cotton, petrol, wheat, steel, machinery, wood, paper, glass.

**AUSTRALIA SENDS TO ITALY :** Wool, wheat.

**AUSTRALIA RECEIVES IN RETURN :** Silk, motor cars.

Italy does extensive trade with Great Britain.



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