





The Wolf.

important and various. Rail-roads are in progress of construction through all parts of Germany.

- 4. Germany is well supplied with cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep: of the latter, those of Saxony are particularly noted for the fineness of their wool. The bear, wolf, and wild boar, are less common than formerly, but are still found in the remote districts.
- 5. The Germans are an industrious and persevering people: by them printing, watches, and gunpowder were invented; they are fond of music, and their learned men are distinguished for their attainments in literature and science.
- 6. The public libraries of this country are 150 in number, with 5 million volumes; and there are not less than 10,000 authors, producing every year from 4,000 to 5,000 books. The universities are celebrated, and much resorted to from other countries. Seminaries, styled gymnasia, are numerous, many of which rank as noted schools of learning.
- 7. In the means of education, the north of Germany surpasses the south. In Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and some of the smaller divisions of the north, schools are numerous, and there are very few persons who cannot read; while in other parts of the country the lower classes are still ignorant, and averse to improvement.
- 8. In religion, Germany is divided between the Catholic and Protestant churches: the former includes the majority of the people, numbering 21 millions, while the Protestants amount to 18 millions: the latter, comprising Lutherans and Calvinists chiefly, have united in many places into one body, under the name of the Evangelical Church. There are also some Moravians, Mennonists, Jews, &c.

agriculture? Mining? Trade? Manufactures? 4. What is Germany well supplied with? What is said of sheep? The bear, &c., 5. Describe the Germans. What did they invent? What is said of music? Learned men? 6. The public libraries, &c.? Authors? Universities? Seminaries, &c.? 7. Of education? 8. Religion? Catholics? Protestants? Lutherans, Calvinists, &c.?