

in the early part of summer, and the bottom of the lake becomes a pasture-ground. Where are the islands of Rugen, Usedom, and Wollin? To what state do they belong? Pa.—What island lies west of Holstein? Hd.—To what power does it belong? G.-Bn.

Where are the Mts. called the Fichtelgebirge, Erzgebirge, and Riesengebirge? These form the Sudetic Mts. Point out the Hartz, Bohmerwald, Arlberg, and Vosges Mts. How high are all the foregoing? Point out the Black Forest or Schwarzwald, Odenwald, and Hercynian Mts. The Alps. How long are they? Point out the Rhetian Alps, Julian Alps, Noric Alps, and Styrian Alps.

Where are Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Tyrol, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola? These are the German provinces of Austria. The two last form the kingdom of Illyria. Where is Pomerania, Brandenburg, Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and Rhine? These are the German provinces of Prussia. For the other great divisions of Austria, see Map No. 18. They are Hungary, Galicia, and Dalmatia. Chief towns, Pest, Lemberg, and Zara. The remaining Prussian provinces are Posen and East and West Prussia. Chief towns, Posen, Konigsberg, and Dantzick.

Point out the capitals of the German States. The population of each. Point out the capitals situated on rivers that are named in the Map, and the names of the rivers. Point where universities and colleges are situated. Tell the number in each state respectively. Which is the most populous city in Germany? Va.—The next? Bn.—In what years did the battles fought in Austria take place? In Prussia? Bavaria? Saxony? Wirtemberg? Saxe Weimar.

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Berne.

SWITZERLAND.

1. SWITZERLAND is the most mountainous country in Europe. It is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery, and the freedom of its political institutions.

2. It is called the "Helvetic Republic;" and consists of 22 cantons, each of which is independent; but are united for national security, and governed by a general diet.*

Switzerland. Q.—1. Describe Switzerland. 2. What is it called?

* All the cantons are republics except Neuchâtel, of which the king of Prussia is sovereign.