

3. Switzerland is traversed by the Alps. Extensive fields of ice, called glaciers, cover their lofty summits; and avalanches, composed of vast bodies of snow, sometimes rush down upon the valleys, burying travellers, buildings, and even villages, in one common ruin.

4. Many parts of the country are but ill adapted to agriculture; but by the industry of the inhabitants, spots apparently doomed to eternal sterility are crowned with vegetation. The products are grain, wine, and various kinds of fruit; but pasturage and the making of cheese are the chief objects of the farmer.

5. The Swiss are honest, brave, and hospitable, ardently attached to liberty, and to their native country. Education is general in Switzerland; and great crimes are rare. The Protestants and Catholics are about equal in number. The languages spoken are the German, French, and Italian.

6. Berne is usually considered the capital of Switzerland; but Zurich and Lucerne share with it that honour, each being alternately the seat of government for two years at a time. Geneva is situated on the lake of the same name. It is distinguished for its literary institutions, and its extensive manufactures of clocks, watches, &c.

7. Freiburg is noted for its iron suspension bridge. It crosses the river Sarine, is 905 feet in length, and 175 above the surface of the water. It was completed in the year 1834.

8. Near Schaffhausen are the celebrated Falls of the Rhine. Morgarten and Morat were the scenes of splendid victories gained in the cause of freedom. At Morgarten, 1600 Swiss routed 20,000 Austrians. In this battle the celebrated William Tell distinguished himself. At Zurich the French defeated the Austrians and Russians.

9. Among the quadrupeds found in Switzerland are the Alpine spaniel and the ibex. The former is one of the largest animals of its



Alpine Spaniel.



Ibex.

3. What is said of the Alps? Avalanches? 4. Agriculture, &c.? Products? 5. Describe the Swiss. What is said of education? Lan-