#### LESSON XCI

# VENEZUELA, NEW GRANADA, AND ECUADOR.

- 1. VENEZUE'LA, NEW GRANA'DA, and ECUADOR' formerly constituted the Republic of Colom'bia.
- 2. Venezue'la is for the most part low and level; New Grana'da and Ecuador' are mountainous.
- 3. The climate is tropical in the plains, and cool and salubrious on the Andes.
- 4. The agricultural produce includes coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and sugar. There are large herds of cattle in all the states, and their hides supply an important article of commerce.
- 5. Canac'as, the capital of Venezue'la, lies at a short distance from the shores of the Caribbean Sea. Bono'ra, the capital of New Grana'da, is situated 8,550 feet above the sea-level. Qui'ro, a fine and well-built city, and the capital of Ecuador', stands on a high plateau of the Andes, at an altitude of 9,600 feet.

Questions,—1. What of Venezue'la, etc.? 2. Surface?
3. Climate? 4. Agricultural produce? Cattle? 5. Caracias, etc.?

## PERU.

- Perr' embraces three distinct regions—the mountains, the hilly plane between the Andes and the ocean, and the great plains which extend from the eastern slope of the Andes into the interior of the continent.
- The climate of the mountain region is cold, owing to its great elevation. Both here, and in the eastern plain, rains are abundant; but along the whole line of the coast no rain ever falls. Earthquakes are frequent.
- 3. Peru' is chiefly noted for its mineral wealth. Excepting Mexico, it has produced more silver than any other country in the world. At Huancavell'ea, are valuable quicksilver
- 4. Lima, is a well-built city, and contains the cathedral founded by Pizarro. Callace, its port, is strongly fortified. Arequi'pa is a large town, on the western declivity of the Andes. Cus'co is clevated 11,300 feet above the sea.

Questions.—1. What three regions does Peru' embrace?
2. Climate? Where does it rain, and where does rain never fall?
3. Minerals?
4. Li/ma, etc.?

## LESSON XCIII.

- 1. Boliv'ia is noted for its great variety of soil, climate, and productions.
- 2 The agricultural products include the European grains, coffce, cocoa, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, mandice, batatas, guavas, and many other fruits.
- Among the mineral productions are gold, silver, mercury, tin, and copper, but many of the mines have long since been exhausted, and few of them are at present worked to any advantage.
- 4. Nearly three fourths of the population are Indians or mixed races. The manufactures are principally coarse cotton and woolen cloths, leather, etc.
- 5. Su'caz, formerly called Chuquisa'ca (gold place), lies in a fine valley, at an elevation of 9,300 feet above the sea. Poto'si was formerly celebrated for its rich mines of silver; it stands at a height of 13,000 feet above the sea.

Questions.—1. For what is Beliv'ia noted? 2. Agricultural productions? 3. Minerals? 4. Population? Manufactures? 5. Su'cre? Poto'si?

### LESSON XCIV.

### CHILE.

- Cull's is a long and narrow country on the western side of South America. The Chil'ean Andes, which bound it on the east, embrace the bichest summit on the western continent.
- The surface is hilly, and the soil is rich, especially in the southern half of the country. The climate is temperate and healthy; rains fall in the winter months from June to September.
- Agriculture and mining are extensively carried on in Chile. Oxen are reared in immense numbers. Indian corn is cultivated in the northern districts, and wheat and barley in the more southern tracts. Copper is the chief mineral, and large quantities of it are exported.
- Santia'go is the capital. Valparai'so is the principal sca-port of the country, and one of the most flourishing scats of trade on the west coast of America.
- Coquim'bo is a place of considerable trade, and exports a great deal of the mineral produce. Concepcion' has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes. Valdi'via is a small port-
- Questions.—1. What is Chil'e? 2. Surface? Soil? Climate? 3. Pursuits? Products? 4. Santia'go? Valparai'so? 5. Coquim'bo? Concepcion'? Valdi'via?