

LESSON CXI.
DENMARK.

1. DENMARK consists, for the most part, of a peninsula, and several islands near the mouth of the Baltic Sea.

2. The surface is level. Heaths and marsh-land prevail, and nearly a quarter of the land is waste or water. The climate is mild, for the latitude, but humid and foggy.

3. The wealth of Denmark consists in its pastures which are rich and extensive. Horses and oxen are largely exported.

4. Iceland and the Faroe Islands belong to Denmark. The latter are twenty-two in number.

5. COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, and the chief seat of its trade, is distinguished for the great number of its palaces and public buildings.

Questions.—1. Of what does Denmark consist? 2. Describe its surface and climate. 3. In what does the wealth of Denmark consist? 4. What islands belong to Denmark? 5. Copenhagen?

LESSON CXII.
SPAIN.

1. SPAIN is eminently a country of high lands, a greater part of its surface being from 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

2. The climate is dry, except in the north and northwest. In the interior regions, it presents extremes of heat and cold.

3. The rearing of sheep constitutes an important occupation with the people. The breed of the Spanish Merino is distinguished for the fineness of its wool.

4. The exports of Spain are wines and brandies, fresh and dried fruits, wool, silk; barilla, salt, quicksilver, lead, cobalt; olive-oil and cork.

5. MADRID, the capital, is situated on the small river Manzanares, in the center of the kingdom. Barcelona, after the capital, is the largest city in the kingdom. Seville is one of the most ancient cities, containing many Moorish remains. Cadix, on the island of Le'on, is the principal commercial city.

6. Granada is remarkable as the capital of the last Moorish kingdom in Spain, still containing the palace of the kings, called the Alhambra, the finest monument of Arabian architecture existing. Malaga is celebrated for its wines and fruits.

Questions.—1. What is Spain? 2. Climate? 3. Chief occupations of the people? 4. Exports? 5. Madrid? etc.

LESSON CXIII.
PORTUGAL.

1. PORTUGAL is a small and weak kingdom on the west of Spain.

2. Agriculture is in a backward state; the manufactures are not important; and the foreign commerce, excepting the trade in wine, is not extensive. The exports consist chiefly of wines, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, fruits, salt, and cork.

3. LISBON, on the right bank, and near the mouth of the Tagus, is the capital, and a highly important commercial city. Oporto, the second city, has some manufactories; but its chief dependence is on the wine trade, of which it is the seat.

Questions.—1. What is Portugal? 2. What of the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce? Exports? 3. Lisbon? Oporto?

LESSON CXIV.
SWITZERLAND.



1. SWITZERLAND is an entirely inland state, and is eminently distinguished for its mountains, valleys, lakes, torrents, and rivers.

2. Cattle, goats, and sheep are largely reared, and form the chief wealth of the Swiss farmer. The manufactures are important, and include watches, jewelry, silks, and ribbons.

3. The inhabitants in the north, east, and central districts, are Germans; in the west, French; and in the south, Italians.

4. Switzerland is a federal republic. It is divided into cantons, each of which has a government of its own.

5. BERN, the capital, situated on the River Aar, is a remarkably well-built and handsome town; it contains a university and several scientific institutions. Zurich, Geneva, and Basle are places of importance.

Questions.—1. What is Switzerland, and for what distinguished? 2. Chief wealth of the Swiss farmer? Manufactures? 3. Inhabitants? 4. Government? 5. Bern, etc.?