

## LESSON CXVI.

## PRUSSIA.

1. PRUSSIA (*proo'she-a*) includes two principal territories, completely severed by intervening states. They are known as the eastern division and the western division.

2. The southern portions are for the most part mountainous; the central, northern, and eastern portions are level.

3. The climate is generally temperate and healthy; but, on the borders of the Baltic, the winters are severely cold, and the weather changeable, raw, and foggy.

4. The cultivation of the soil constitutes the employment of three fourths of the inhabitants. The manufactures include linen and woolen goods, the former being especially important.

5. The principal exports are corn, timber, wool, linen and woolen manufactures; iron, copper, and brass work; zinc, glass, and porcelain; wax, Prussian blue, and amber.



THE KING'S PALACE, BERLIN.

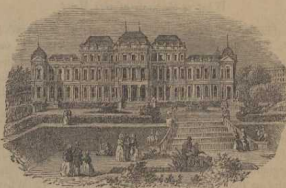
6. BERLIN, the capital and metropolis of the kingdom, is situated on the Spree (a small river which flows into the Havel, a tributary of the Elbe), in the midst of a flat and sandy plain. It is a handsome city, and some portions of it rival, in architectural magnificence, any of the European capitals.

7. The principal sea-ports of Prussia are Dantzic, Königsberg, Memel, and Stettin. Cologne (*ko-lone'*), Breslau, and Frankfort-on-the-Oder, are important commercial towns in the interior.

Questions.—1. What does Prussia include? How are they known? 2. The surface? 3. The climate? 4. Chief employment? Manufactures? 5. Exports? 6. Berlin? 7. Principal sea-ports? Chief commercial towns in the interior?

## LESSON CXVII.

## AUSTRIA.



PALACE OF THE BELVIDERE, VIENNA.

1. The empire of AUSTRIA comprises an extensive territory near the center of Europe, inhabited by nations dissimilar in race, language, and habits.

2. The Slavonic races comprise nearly one half of the population, the Germans one fifth, the Italians one seventh, the Magyars one eighth, the rest being Jews, Gipsies, etc.

3. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, oats, and barley, grown in the north; and the vine and maize, cultivated in the southern and central provinces. The manufactures are important, and include cotton, woolen, linen, silk goods, and glass.

4. In mineral productions, Austria surpasses, probably, any other country in Europe. Gold is found in Transylvania; copper and silver in Hungary; tin in Bohemia; and quicksilver at Idria, in Illyria.

5. The exports are grain, wine, wool, timber, and salt, with some woolen goods, porcelain, and glass.

6. VIENNA (*ve-en-na*), on the Danube, is the capital of the Austrian empire, and the great center of its inland commerce. Among the objects of interest are the Imperial Palace, an immense building, which contains a library of 450,000 volumes; and the Palace of the Belvedere, which contains a splendid museum of the fine arts.

7. Prague (*praig*) is a large and well-built town on both banks of the Moldau (*mol-daw*). Brunn is distinguished as a great seat of the woolen-manufacture. Trieste (*tre-est'*), on the Gulf of Venice, is the chief sea-port of Austria.

Questions.—1. What does the empire of Austria comprise? 2. Races? 3. Agricultural products? Manufactures? 4. Mineral productions? 5. Exports? 6. Vienna? 7. Prague? Brunn? Trieste?