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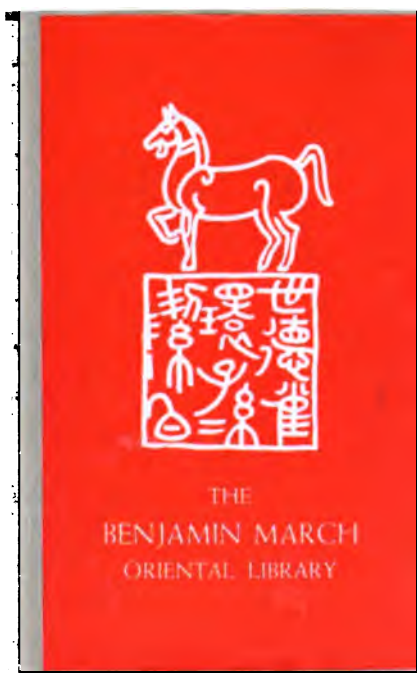
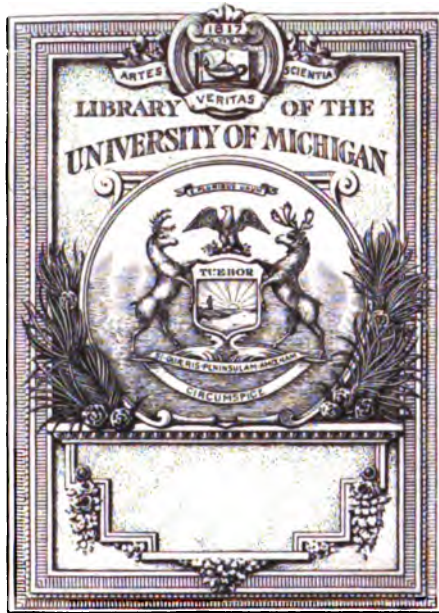
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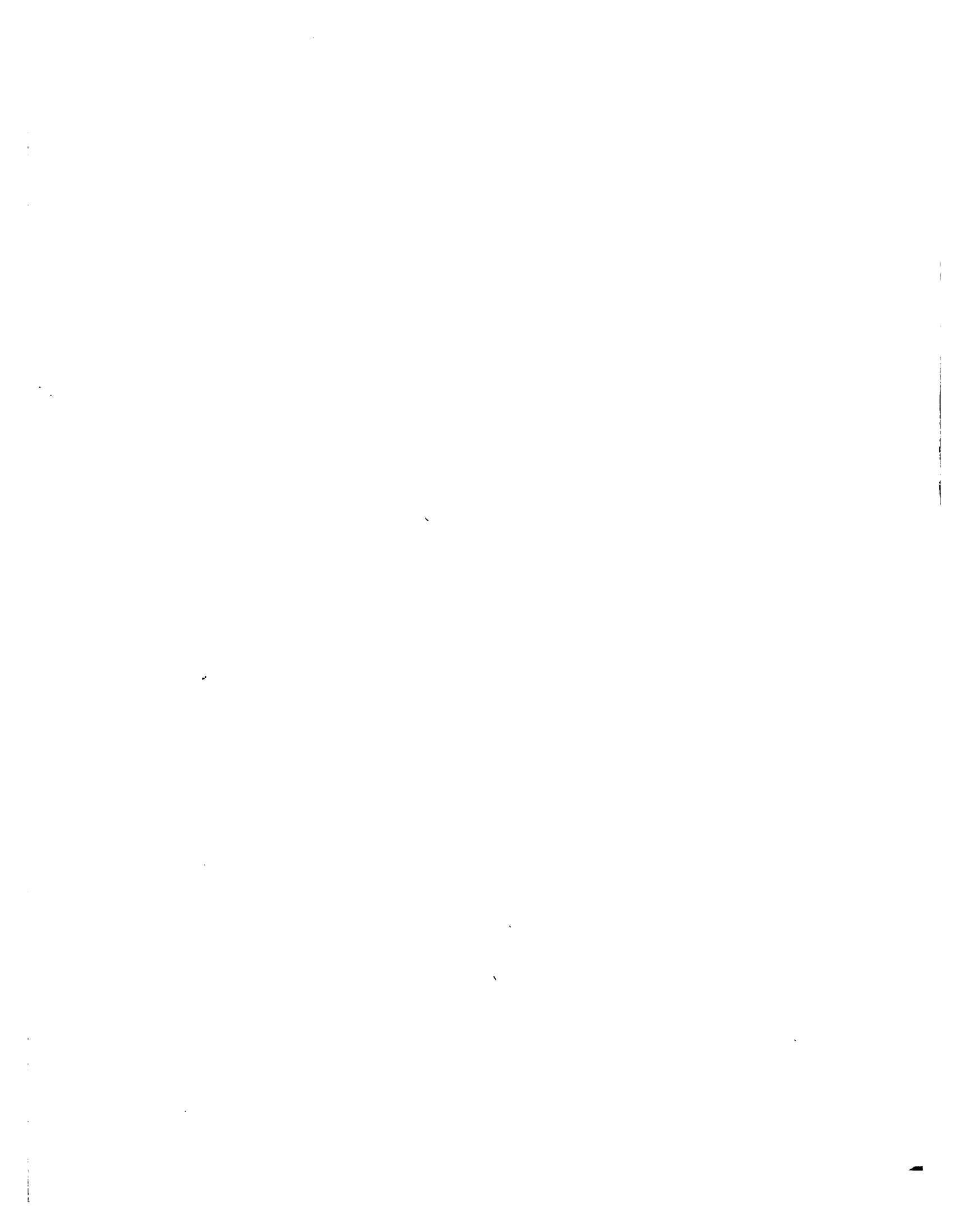
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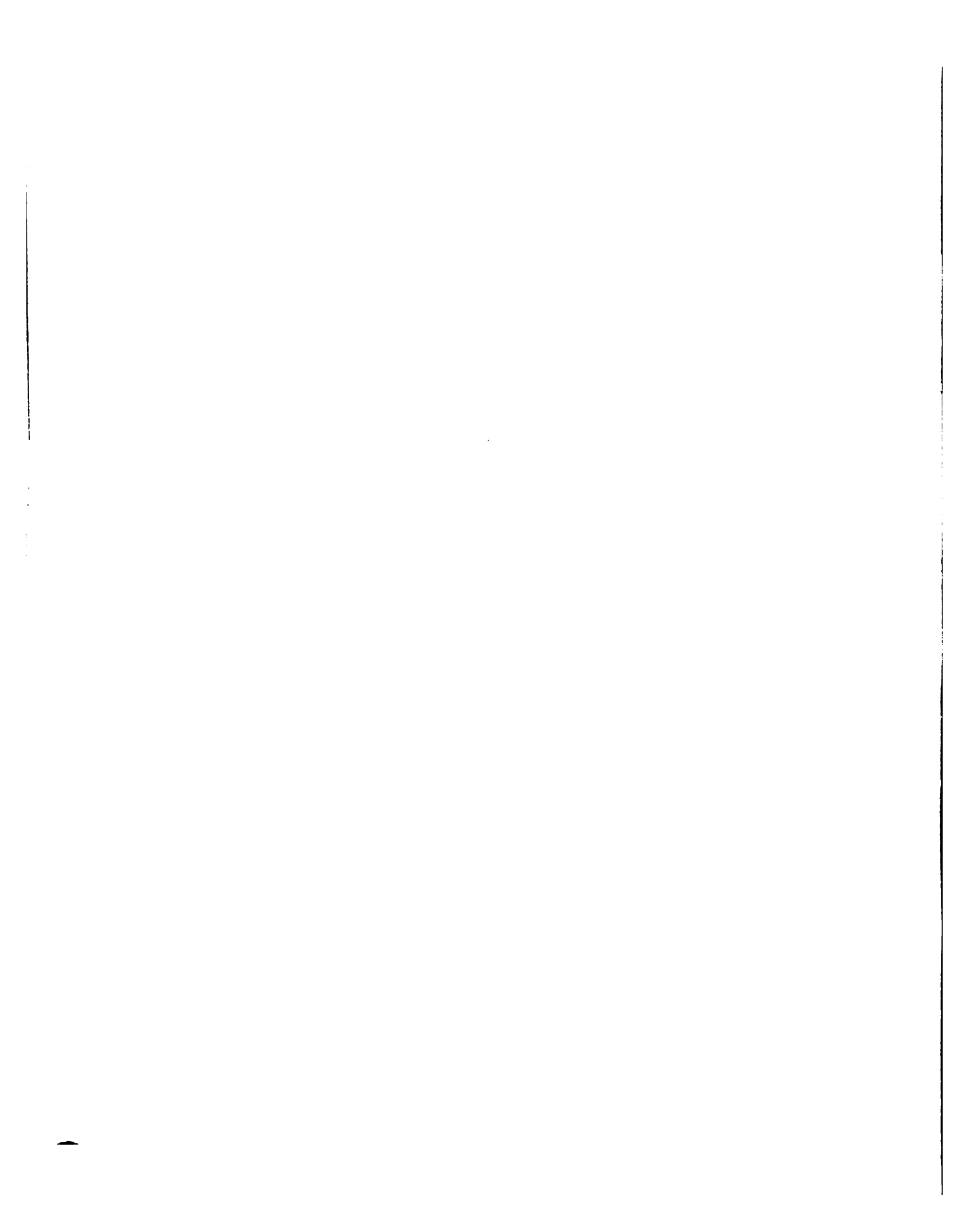
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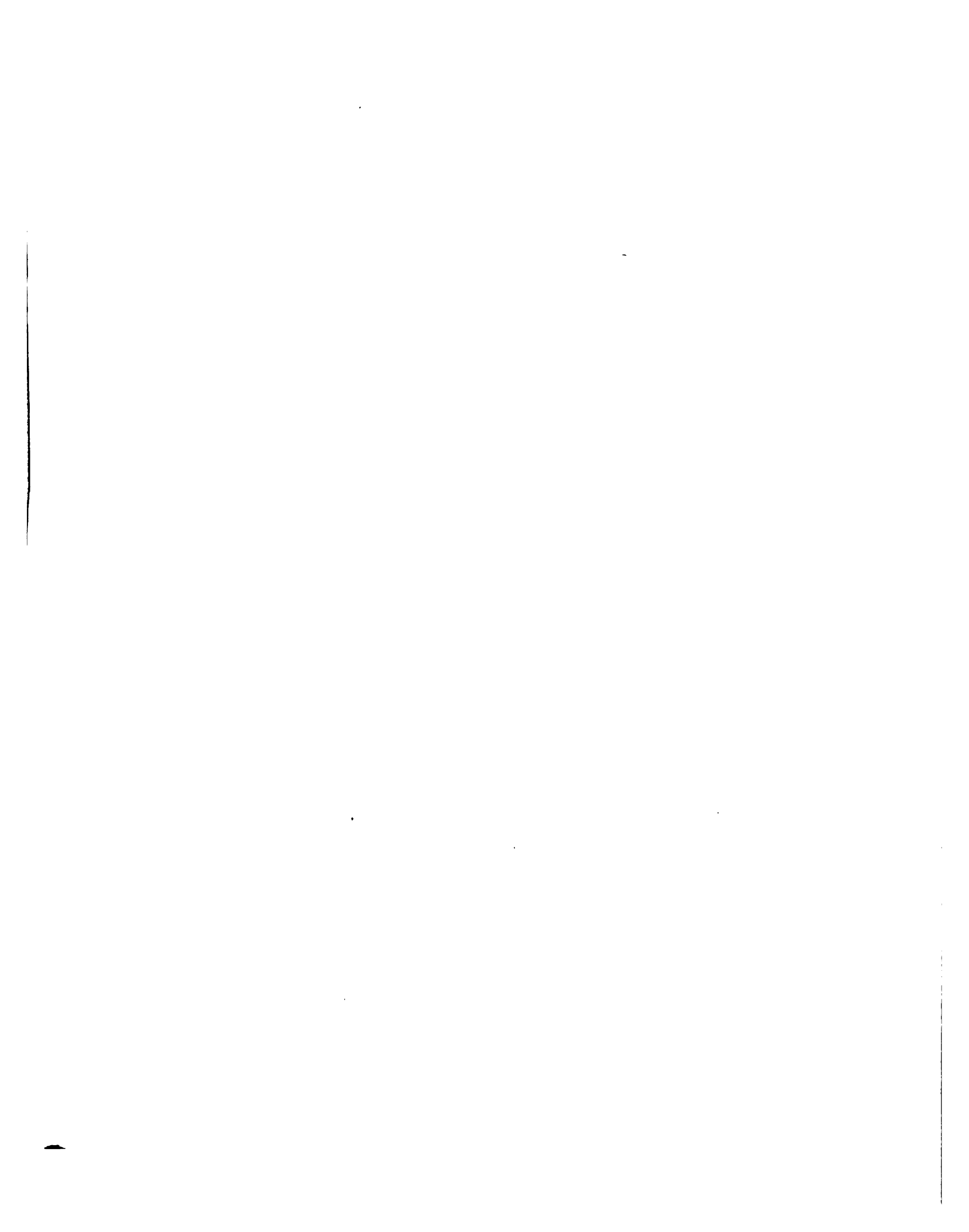
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GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA

BY

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London

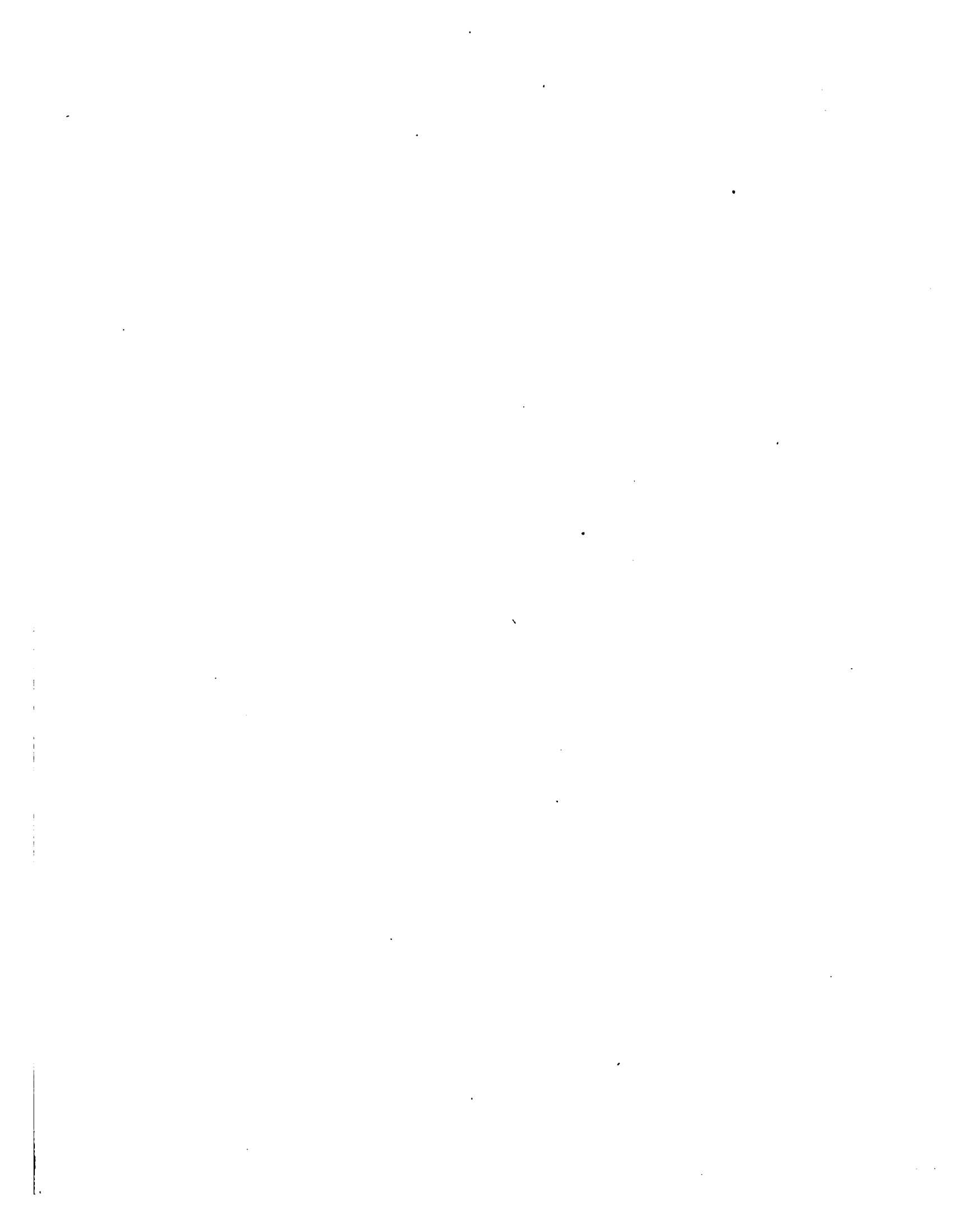
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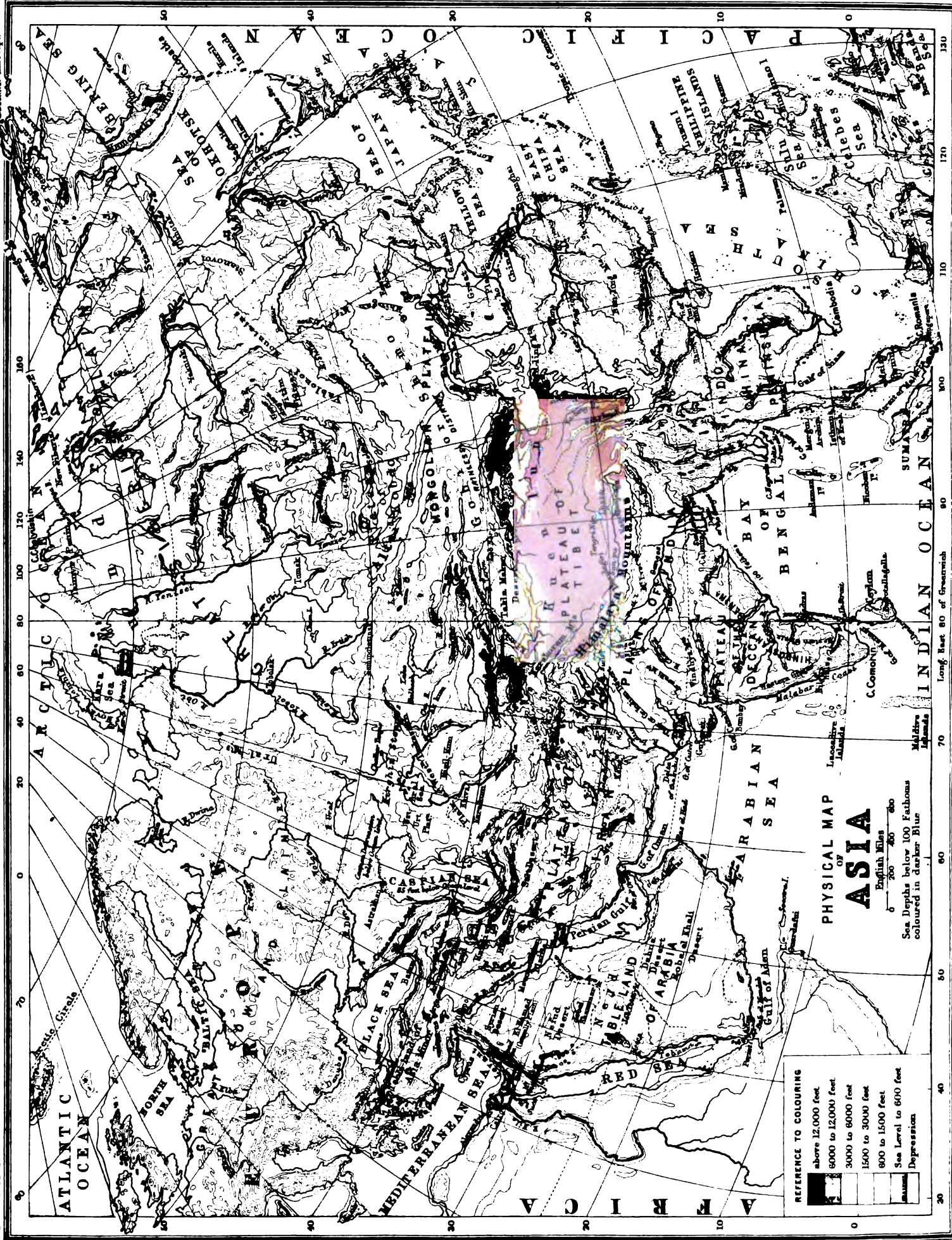
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1904

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PHYSICAL MAP
OF
ASIA

English Miles
0 200 400 800
Sea Depths below 100 Fathoms
coloured in darker Blue

REFERENCE TO COLOURING

Black	above 12,000 feet
Dark Grey	6000 to 12,000 feet
Light Grey	3000 to 6000 feet
White	1500 to 3000 feet
Light Blue	600 to 1500 feet
Dark Blue	Sea Level to 600 feet
White with Blue outline	Depression

Library of Benjamin Franklin
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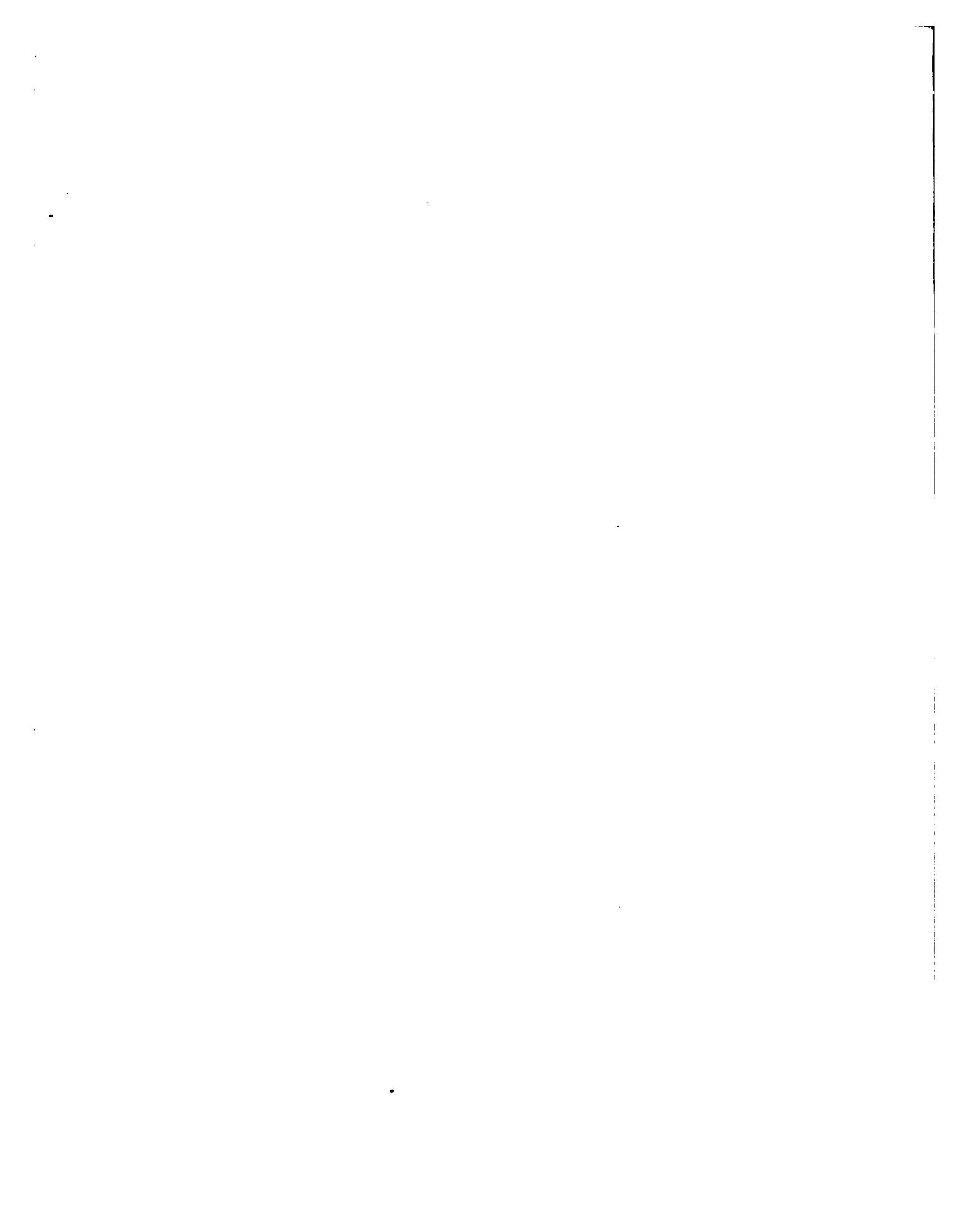
P R E F A C E .

THESE notes on the Geography of Asia are designed to meet the needs of English-speaking Chinese students. The name of every place is therefore given in both English and Chinese.

The Romanization of Chinese names is not quite consistent; but the design has been to Romanize according to Wade's system, except when the name of the place has acquired a fixed English form by long usage.

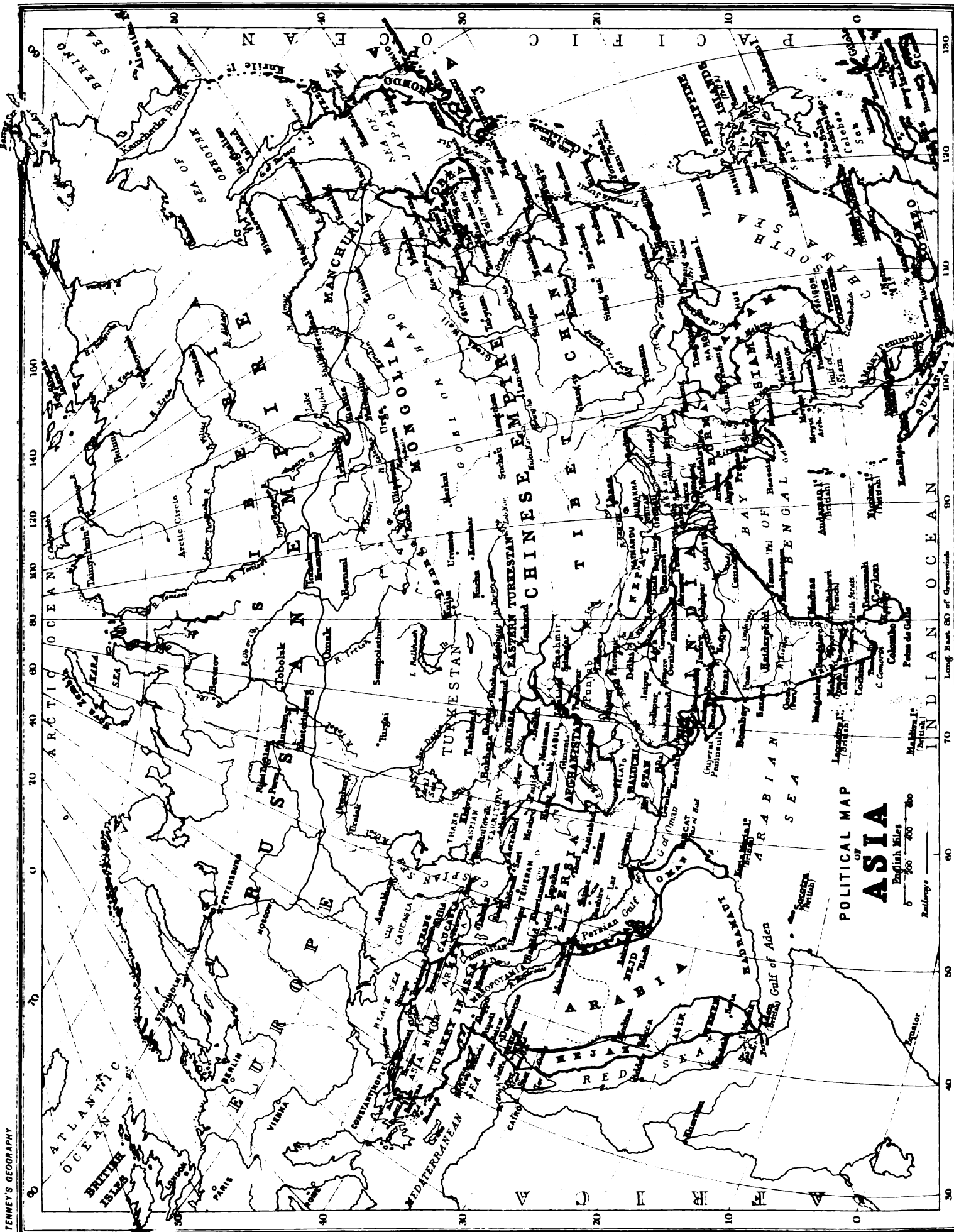
C. D. TENNEY.

Tientsin, January 1st, 1898.



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ASIA (亞細亞)

1. ASIA is the largest of the continents. It extends north nearly to the 80th parallel of latitude and south nearly to the Equator (赤道). It is therefore situated in three zones—the North Frigid (北寒帶), the North Temperate (北溫帶), and the Torrid (熱帶).

2. Asia contains about 17,000,000 square miles, or about one-third of the land surface of the earth. It is about twice as large as North America (北亞美利加洲) and about five times as large as Europe (歐羅巴洲). From Behring Strait (貝令峽) to Bab-el-Mandeb (巴白曼德) its line of greatest length is 7,500 miles, nearly one-third of the circumference of the earth.

3. The islands of Asia form a continuous chain from the peninsula of Kamchatka (堪察加地股) to the Java Sea (爪哇海). They are a partly submerged mountain chain. All of them are volcanic. They contain more than half of the active volcanoes of the earth.

4. The northern and north-western part of Asia is a continuous plain, the south-west a high plateau crossed by high mountains. The Himalaya System (希瑪拉山, 即雪山) is the principal mountain system of Asia. The different ranges of this system meet in the Hindoo-koosh (印度庫施山) mountains of Afghanistan (阿富汗) and the Pamirs (帕米爾), and from the Hindoo-koosh the mountain ranges extend toward the east like the fingers of a man's hand. The Thianshan, or T'ien-shan (天山), Altai (阿爾太山), and Stanovoi (斯塔奴仆愛山) mountains form a broken chain of mountains toward the north-east as far as Kamchatka (堪察加). The Kun-lun mountains (崑崙山) extend eastward south of the T'ien-shan, and the Himalaya mountains are the farthest south of all, extending to the east and the south-east from the Hindoo-koosh. Mount Everest (厄法列士特山), of the Himalaya mountains, is 29,000 feet high, and is the highest mountain in the world. Between these mountain ranges are the great plateaus of Tibet (西藏) and Gobi (戈壁, 即, 砂漠). Other plateaus of Asia are Persia (波斯) and Arabia (阿喇伯), which are much lower than the first two. The river valleys widen out into plains near the sea in the eastern and southern parts of Asia.

5. The principal rivers of Asia are the Obi (俄比), Yenesei (葉呢賽), Lena (勒那), Amur (黑龍江), Yellow (黃河), Yangtzü (揚子江), Pearl, or Hsi-chiang (珠江, 即西江), Red (紅河), Cambodia (瀾滄江), Irrawaddy (伊拉瓦第河), Brahmapootra (雅魯藏布江), Ganges (恆河), Indus (印度河), Euphrates (阿付臘底斯河), Tigris (底格里河), Amoo (阿木河), Sihon (西耳河), and Tarim (塔里木河).

6. Asia is remarkable for the large number of peninsulas and islands along its coast. The principal peninsulas are Kamchatka (堪察加), Corea (高麗), that formed by Siam and Indo-China (暹羅, 安南), the Malay Peninsula (巫來由), India (印度), and Arabia (阿喇伯).

7. The principal islands off the coast of Asia, are the Aleutian Islands (阿魯希安羣島), the Kurile Islands (古利羣島, 即千島), Saghalin (庫頁), Formosa (臺灣), Hainan (海南), and Ceylon (錫蘭).

8. The largest fresh water lake in Asia is Lake Baikal (拜喀勒湖) in Siberia. The largest salt water lakes, or seas, are the Black Sea (黑海) and the Caspian Sea (加斯班海) between Asia and Europe, and the Aral Sea (阿拉辣海) in Asiatic Russia.

9. The Political Divisions of Asia are the Chinese Empire (中國屬), Corea (高麗), the Japanese Empire (日本屬), the Russian Empire (俄屬), the British Empire (英屬), the French Possessions (法屬), Siam (暹羅), Afghanistan (阿富汗), Persia (波斯), Arabia (阿喇伯), and the Turkish Empire (土耳其屬).

10. The islands of Malaysia and Australasia, though not usually considered as belonging to Asia, lie so near to the continent that they should be described in connection with it. The principal of these islands are the Philippine Islands (小呂宋羣島), Borneo (婆羅洲即般島), Sumatra (蘇門答臘), Java (爪哇), the Celebes (西里百羣島), the Moluccas (摩鹿加羣島), New Guinea or Papua (巴布亞), Australia (奧地利亞), Tasmania (達斯馬尼), and New Zealand (新西蘭).





REFERENCE TO COLOURING

- above 6000 feet. (Brown)
- 3000 to 6000 feet. (Orange)
- 1000 to 3000 feet. (Yellow)
- Sea Level to 1000 ft. (Green)
- Depression. (Light Green)

Sea Depths below 100 Fathoms coloured in darker Blue.

PHYSICAL MAP OF CHINA & JAPAN

Longitude East 115° of Greenwich

THE CHINESE EMPIRE (中國)

The Chinese Empire occupies the most fertile part of Asia. It extends from north to south a distance of about 2,700 miles, and from east to west about 4,200 miles. It is characterized by great variety in climate and productions, since it extends from the northern part of the North-temperate Zone (北溫帶) to the Torrid Zone (熱帶).

Its altitude varies from that of the great plain, which is only a few feet above the sea, to that of Tibet (西藏), the highest table land in the world, from 11,000 to 12,500 feet high.

The climate of China is colder than that of places in the same latitude in Western Europe (歐羅巴洲) or on the western coast of North America (北亞美利加洲), because eastern coasts in the Northern Hemisphere are not washed by the warm equatorial currents as are the western coasts.

The Chinese Empire is divided into three grand divisions:—

- I. China Proper, or the Eighteen Provinces (十八省).
- II. Manchuria (東三省), including Shêngching (盛京), Chilin (吉林), and Heilungchiang (黑龍江).
- III. The Colonial Possessions (藩屬), including Inner Mongolia (內蒙古), Outer Mongolia (外蒙古), Uliasutai (烏里雅蘇台), Ch'inghai (青海), Ili (伊犁), and Tibet (西藏).

I. CHINA PROPER (十八省)

This is by far the most important part of the Empire. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Chinese. The rest of the Empire is occupied by people of different races, speaking different languages.

Inside the Eighteen Provinces the dress, customs, and religious tenets of the people, are nearly alike. Although many dialects are spoken, yet the Wên-li (文理), or literary language, is used and understood by all.

China has two large and long rivers—the Yang-tzŭ-chiang (揚子江) and the Yellow River, or Huang-ho (黃河).

The Yang-tzŭ-chiang (揚子江) is about 3,300 miles long; it is navigable for large steamers for 600 miles to Hankow (漢口) and for light-draught steamers 360 miles further to I-ch'ang (宜昌).

Above I-ch'ang there are rapids which are difficult to pass.

Above the rapids the river is navigable for light-draught steamers for about 380 miles to Hsü-chou (叙州).

The Yellow River (黃河) is about 2,500 miles long, but it is of little use to commerce on account of numerous shallows.

The Pearl, or Canton, River (珠江), the main branch of which above Canton is called Hsi-chiang (西江), is in Kwangtung and Kuangsi (廣西). It is navigable for vessels of 15 feet draught for 130 miles from the mouth and for light-draught steamers for 75 miles further to Wu-chou Fu (梧州府).

Besides these there are many other less important rivers, many of which are navigable for short distances for light-draught steamers and for river boats throughout their courses.

Along the coast of China there are hundreds of islands. The two largest are Formosa (臺灣) and Hainan (海南). The coast islands, together with many sunken reefs, make navigation very dangerous. Two important small islands are Chusan (舟山) and Hongkong (香港).

The lakes of China are small and unimportant. The largest is Tung-t'ing Lake (洞庭湖) in Hunan (湖南), which is about 2,500 square miles in extent.

There are three mountain ranges in China, dividing the country into the three river basins, drained respectively by the Yellow River (黃河), the Yang-tzū-chiang (揚子江) and the Canton River (珠江).

These three ranges of mountains have numerous spurs, or short ranges, which branch off and diversify the country.

The two most important of the ancient works of man in China, are the Great Wall (萬里長城) and the Grand Canal (運糧河).

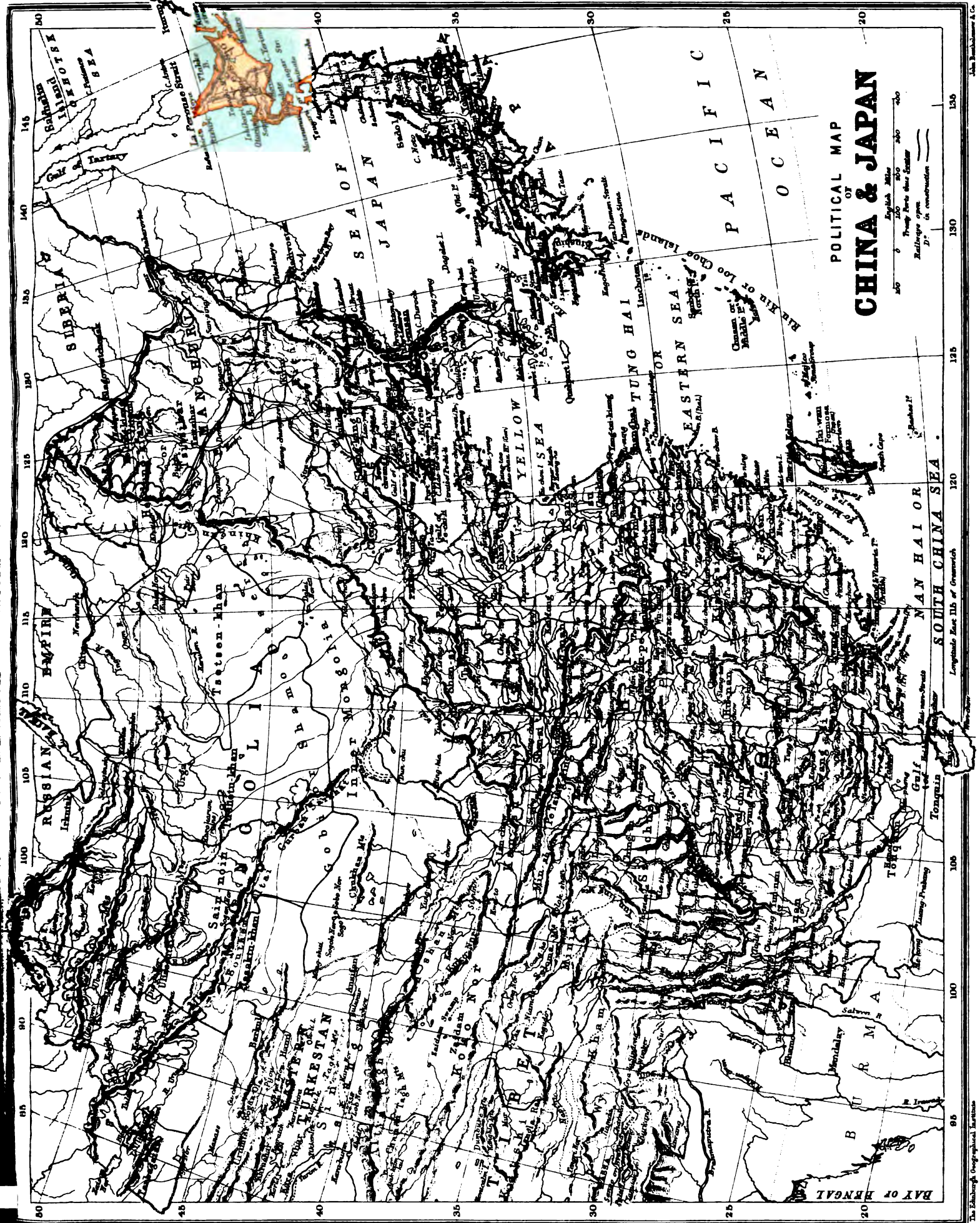
The Great Wall (萬里長城) was built by Ch'in Shih-huang (秦始皇) about 220 B.C. It extends along the northern border of the Eighteen Provinces (十八省) for a distance of about 1,250 miles. It was intended to keep out the Mongols.

The Grand Canal (運糧河) is commonly said to begin at Tientsin (天津), though the Canal proper, with locks, begins at Lin-ch'ing-chou (臨清州) in Shantung (山東), from which place it goes to the Yang-tzū-chiang at Chinkiang (鎮江) and on to Hangchou (杭州) in Chêchiang (浙江).

The Eighteen Provinces may be divided into the Northern, Middle and Southern Provinces.

1. THE NORTHERN PROVINCES

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Capitals.
Chihli (直隸)	58,949	28,000,000	Pao-ting Fu (保定府)
Shansi (山西)	55,268	14,000,000	T'ai-yuen Fu (太原府)
Shensi (陝西)	67,400	10,000,000	Hsi-an Fu (西安府)
Kansu (甘肅)		15,000,000	Lan-chou Fu (蘭州府)
Shantung (山東)	65,104	29,000,000	Chi-nan Fu (濟南府)
Honan (河南)	67,400	23,000,000	Kai-fêng Fu (開封府)



POLITICAL MAP
OF
CHINA & JAPAN

English Mile 0 100 200 300
French Paris and Berlin
Railways open
Dotted line
of construction

Longitude East 115 of Greenwich 120 125 130 135 140 145

These six provinces are wholly or in part within the valley of the Yellow River.

The Yellow River (黃河) rises in small lakes in the southern part of Ch'ing-hai (青海) and flows in a very crooked channel toward the north-east to Lan-chou Fu (蘭州府). From Lan-chou Fu it turns northward along the Great Wall and then outside the Great Wall into Inner Mongolia (內蒙古). It then turns eastward and then southward, inclosing the country of the Ordos Mongols (鄂爾多斯). It then flows for about 500 miles between Shensi and Shansi till it enters the Great Plain, having run 1,130 miles from Lan-chou. In flowing through this loess region it becomes coloured by the yellow soil, whence its name. At the south-west corner of Shansi it receives its largest tributary, the Wei (渭河). From this point it flows through a plain to the Gulf of Pechili (北直隸海股), passing through Honan, a small portion of Chihli, and Shantung.

CHIHLI (直隸)

The province of Chihli (直隸) is the most northern of the Eighteen Provinces. It is called Chihli (直隸) (Direct Rule), because the emperor lives in this province. Chihli is bounded on the north-east by Shêngching (盛京), where for a short distance the Great Wall is the boundary; on the east by the Gulf of Pechili (北直隸海股); on the south-east and south by Shantung; on the south-west by Honan; on the west by Shansi; and on the north by Inner Mongolia, where the Liao River (遼河) forms the boundary. The extensive region beyond the Great Wall (萬里長城) is occupied mostly by the Ch'a-har Mongols (察哈爾), and the area of this part is about half of the province.

The northern and western parts of the province are hilly, but the eastern and south-eastern parts are flat, the soil being sediment deposited by the rivers. The coast line is continually advancing into the Gulf of Pechili.

The principal rivers are the Pei Ho (北河), Yü Ho (御河) or Grand Canal (運糧河), the Hun Ho (混河), the Lan Ho (灤河) and the Pei-t'ang Ho (北塘河). Among the important tributary streams are the Ta-ch'ing Ho (大清河), the Hu-t'o Ho (滹沱河) and the Jê Ho (熱河).

The Pei Ho (北河), from Tientsin to the Gulf, is the only stream that is used for steam navigation, though the Pei-t'ang Ho might be navigated by light draught steamers. The other rivers are useful for small native boats.

The capital of the Empire, Peking (北京), is situated in this province. It is about 12 miles from the Pei Ho (北河) and about 100 miles west-north-west from its mouth.

The total population of Peking (北京) is about 1,000,000.

Peking (北京) was made the capital by Kublai Khan (元世祖) in 1264 A.D.

The Ming (明朝) emperors made Nanking (南京) the capital until Yung-lo (永樂) changed it to Peking in 1411, where it has since remained.

Peking is divided into two parts—the Chinese City (the Southern Part) and the Tartar City or Inner City (the Northern Part). Inside the Tartar City there is still another part called the Forbidden City (紫禁城), in which are the palaces of the Imperial family.

The most important commercial city of the province is Tientsin (天津), the largest port north of Shanghai (上海). Although not the capital of the province, it has been for many years the principal residence of the viceroy.

To Tientsin (天津) come goods for export from Mongolia, Chihli, Shansi, and a part of Shantung. The principal exports are sheep's wool, camels' wool, sheep skins, goat skins, and straw-braid. The principal tea-trade of Siberia formerly passed through Tientsin, and thence via Kalgan (張家口) to Irkutsk on Lake Baikal (拜喀勒湖), but with the completion of the Siberian Railway this trade has been diverted to Dalney and Vladivostok. The population of Tientsin is about 500,000.

The capital, Pao-ting Fu (保定府), is at the head of navigation for small river boats on the Ta-ch'ing Ho (大清河). The Péhan Railway from Peking to Hankow passes through this city.

Kalgan or Chang-chia-k'ou (張家口) is in the north-western corner of the province just inside the Great Wall, at the beginning of the camel route across the desert to Siberia.

Ch'ing-wang-tao (秦皇島) is a deep water port on the Gulf of Pechili, and is important as a port for the shipping of coal, and also as the winter port for the exports and imports of Tientsin.

Other important places in Chihli are T'ung-chou (通州) on the Pei Ho, about 12 miles east of Peking; Shan-hai-kuan (山海關) on the sea coast at the extremity of the Great Wall (萬里長城), an important military post; T'angshan (唐山), where coal mines are located; and Lan-chou (灤州), a large city on the Lan Ho. A railway connects Tientsin with T'angku (塘沽) at the mouth of the river and proceeds from T'angku through T'angshan (唐山), Lanchou (灤州) and Ch'ing-wang-tao (秦皇島) to Shan-hai-kuan (山海關). From this point it extends northward to Kirin (吉林). Tientsin is also connected with Peking by railway, and a railway now (1903) joins Peking with Paoting Fu, Chêng-ting Fu (正定府) and Shun-té Fu (順德府), and is being extended to Hankow, via K'ai-fêng Fu (開封府).

SHANSI (山西)

The province of Shansi lies between Chihli (直隸) and Shensi (陝西) and north of Honan (河南).

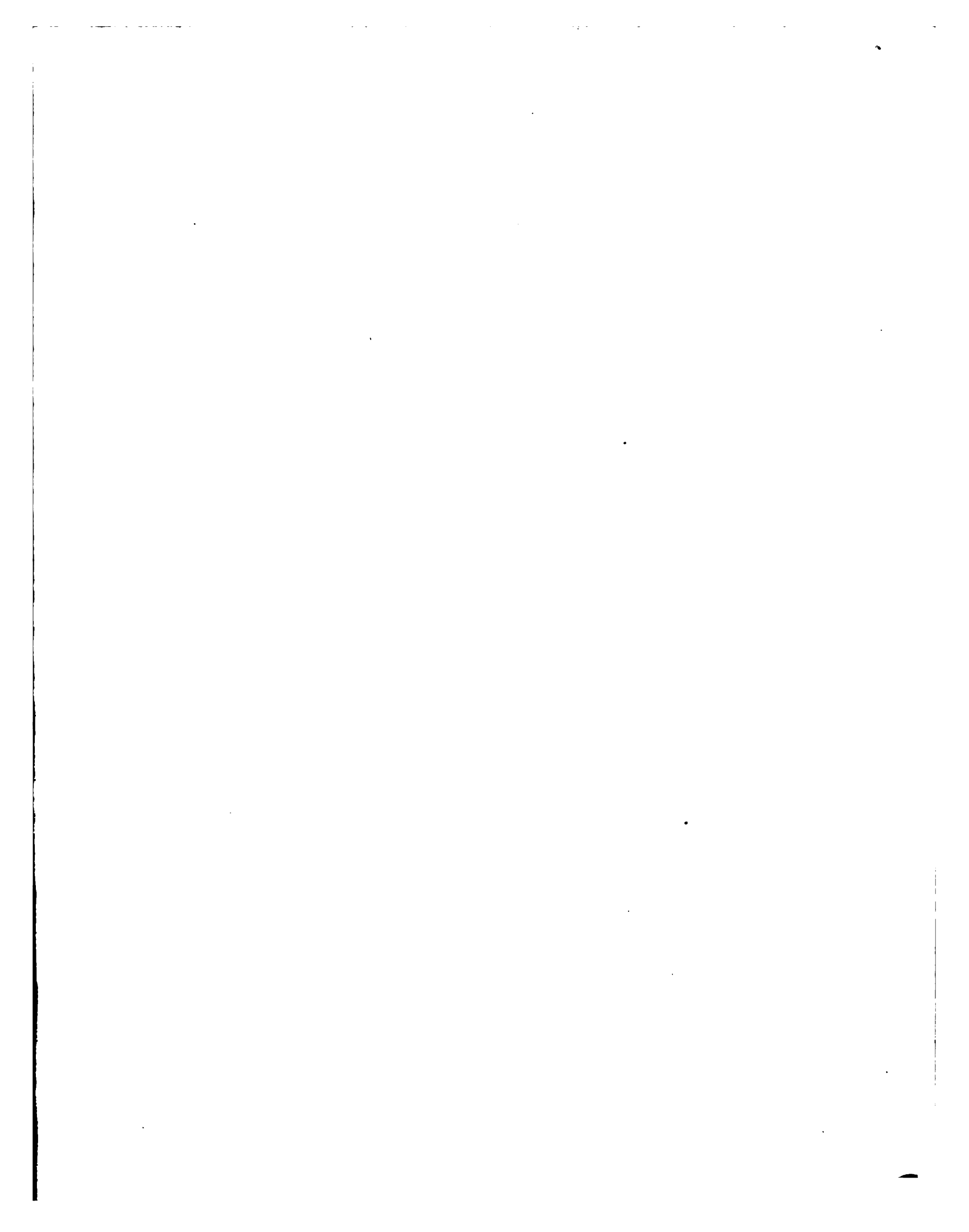
The Yellow River bounds it on the west and south, and the Great Wall forms most of the northern boundary.

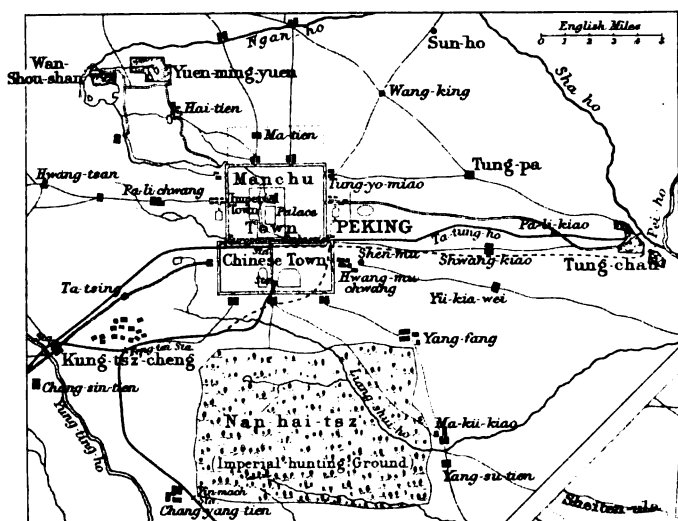
This province is the original seat of the Chinese people. Almost the whole province is covered by mountains, and throughout the province are immense deposits of coal and iron, which are at present (1903) but little worked.

The mountains and plateaus are often covered to a great depth with a fine yellow earth called loess, through which the streams have cut deep valleys.

The northern part of Shansi is drained by the streams which meet at Tientsin.

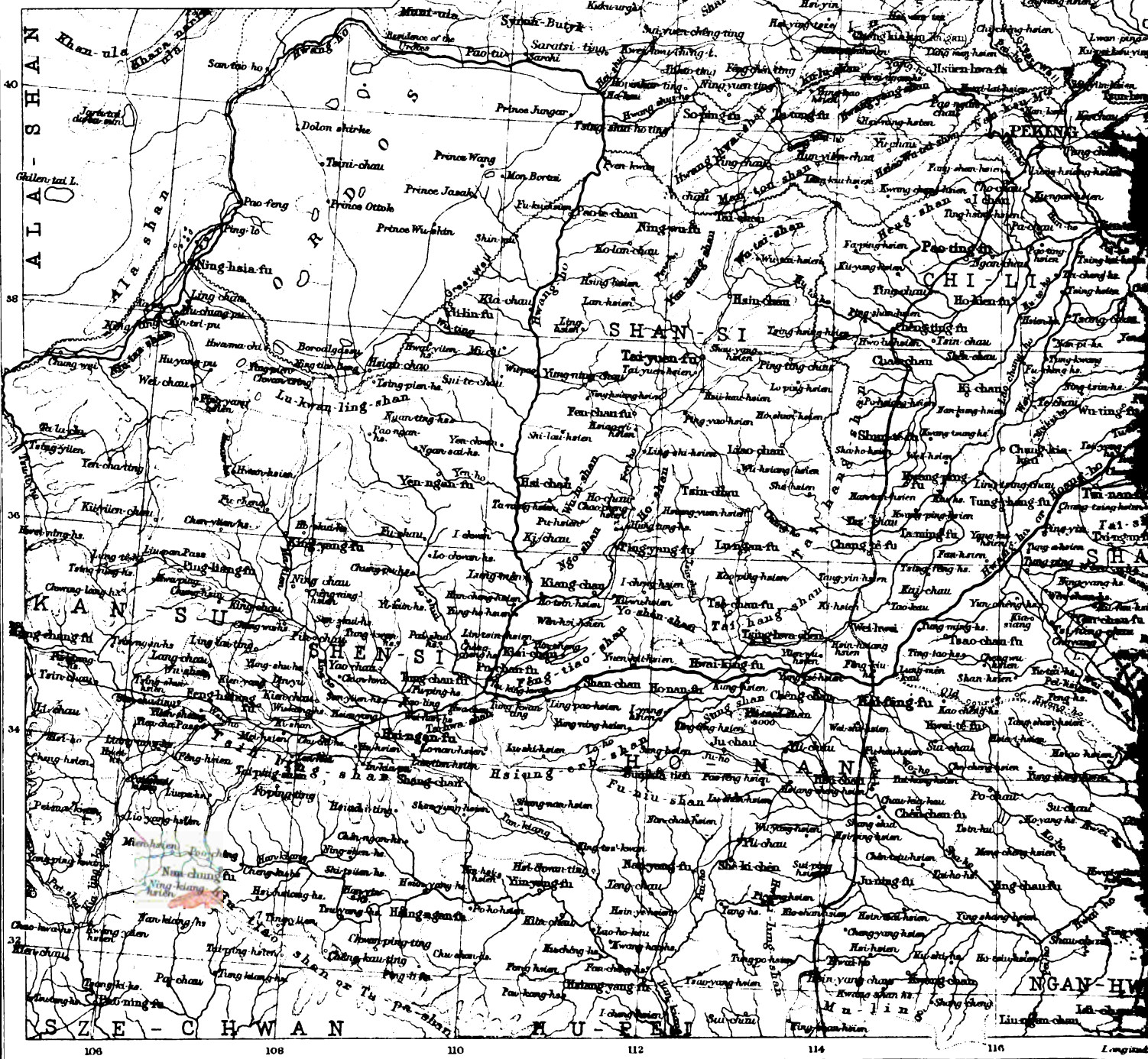
In time of drought or flood this region is subject to famine.





REFERENCE TO COLOURING

[Dark Grey Box]	above 12,000 feet
[Medium Grey Box]	6000 to 12,000 feet
[Light Grey Box]	3000 to 6000 feet
[White Box]	1500 to 3000 feet
[White Box]	800 to 1500 feet
[White Box]	Sea Level to 800 feet





120

122

124

126

128

130

132

EASTERN GOBI

MONGOLIA

SHENG-KING

LIAO-TUNG

PHYENG-AN

SEA OF JAPAN

YELLOW SEA (HWANG-HAI)

NORTHERN CHINA

English Miles

0 50 100 150 200

Railways open

D° in construction

120

124

126

128

130

John Bartholomew & Co.



The rivers are unimportant. The largest is the Fên Ho (汾河). The most fertile part of Shansi is the T'ai-yuen Fu plateau, which is about 100 miles long and 30 miles broad, and at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea. Through it the Fên River (汾河) flows.

The important cities of Shansi (山西) are: P'ing-ting Chou (平定州) in the eastern part of the province among the hills, the seat of coal and iron industry; T'ai-yuen Fu (太原府), the capital at the northern end of the plain or plateau which bears its name. T'ai-ku Hsien (太谷縣), Fên-chou Fu (汾州府), Ping-yao Hsien (平遙縣), Ch'i Hsien (祁縣), and Chieh-hsiu Hsien (介休縣) are other important cities in the T'ai-yuen Fu plateau.

Kuei-hua-ch'êng (歸化城) is a busy city in the extreme northern part of the province on the edge of Mongolia (蒙古). From this place comes much of the wool which is exported from Tientsin.

P'ing-yang Fu (平陽府), in the southern part of the province on the Great Road to Hsi-an Fu (西安府), was formerly an important city, but it was sacked by the T'ai-p'ing rebels and has not recovered its former importance.

Chieh Chou (解州), in the southern part of the province, is devoted to the salt business. Near the city there is a remarkable deposit of salt in a shallow lake 18 miles long and 3 miles broad.

In Tai Chou (代州) are situated the Wu-t'ai-shan (五臺山), where there are great Buddhist temples, and where a "living Buddha" attracts thousands of Mongols from the north every year.

SHENSI (陝西).

The province of Shensi (陝西) is bounded on the north by the Great Wall, on the west by Kansu, on the south by Ssü-ch'uan and Hupei, and on the east by Shansi, Honan and Hupei.

Shensi is divided into two parts by a barrier of mountains which run across the southern part of the province from east to west.

North of the mountains lie the basins of the Wei River (渭河) and several other tributaries of the Yellow River. The Wei basin is the channel of communication with Central Asia.

South of the mountains is the Han River valley. Hsi-an Fu (西安府), the capital and most important city, was the capital of the Chinese Empire under the Chou (周朝), Ch'in (秦朝), Han (漢朝) and Sui (隋朝) dynasties. The sides of the city wall are six miles each way. Great roads radiate from Hsi-an Fu (西安府) east, west and south. That toward the east follows the Wei River to its mouth at the south-western corner of Shansi, and then by way of P'ing-yang Fu and T'ai-yuen Fu to Peking (北京). This same road proceeds up the Wei River and then over the mountains to Lan Chou (蘭州) and from thence on to Ili (伊犁).

One road crosses the mountains south-east of Hsi-an Fu to Shang-chou (商州) and connects with boat navigation on the Han River (漢江), and so connects with the Yang-tzü-chiang (揚子江).

Another road crosses the mountains to Han-chung Fu (漢中府) and on to Ssü-ch'uan (四川).

A few miles north-west of the city is the temple called Ta-fu-ssü (大佛寺), which contains in a cave a colossal statue of Buddha 56 feet high, carved out of the rock some time in the T'ang Dynasty.

The city next to Hsi-an Fu in importance is Han-chung Fu (漢中府), near the border of Ssü-ch'uan. It was much injured by the T'ai-p'ing rebels, like all the towns in the Han River valley.

Yü-lin Fu (榆林府) is an important city near the Great Wall in the northern part of Shensi. A garrison of Manchus is stationed here to overawe the Mongols.

Other important cities in the Wei River valley are T'ung-chou Fu (同州府), Fêng-hsiang Fu (鳳翔府) and Kan-chou (乾州). Important cities in the Han River valley are Hsing-an Fu (興安府), Ning-ch'iang Chou (寧羗州) and Shang Chou (商州).

Much of Shensi is barren, but the river valleys are very fertile. The productions of the province are mostly agricultural. Coal is found, but not much worked. Gold and other metals also exist.

The trade of the province consists mainly in an exchange of the products of Central Asia for those of the provinces south of Shensi.

KANSU (甘肅).

Kansu is bounded on the north and north-east by the Gobi (沙漠), on the east by Shensi, on the south by Ssü-ch'uan, on the south-west by Kokonor (青海) and the desert, and on the north-west by Cobdo (科布多) and Ili (伊犁).

Most of the province is a desert, but east of Chia-yü Kuan (嘉峪關) at the end of the Great Wall, along the Yellow and Wei Rivers and their tributaries, the land is fertile.

The eastern part of the province is divided into two portions by the mountains which separate the Yellow River valley from that of the Wei River.

The narrow strip of Kansu which projects into the Thibetan plateau between the Alashan (合黎山) and Ch'i-lien-shan (祈連山) commands the passage between Central Asia and China Proper.

Lan-chou (蘭州府), the capital, is on the south side of the Yellow River, where it turns north-east. At this place the river valley is narrow and defended on the west by a pass through which the road goes westward.

One road goes from Lan-chou westward to Hsi-ning (西寧府), about ninety miles distant. To this place the tribes of Kokonor come for trade, and there the Controller General (總理青海事務大臣) of Kokonor resides. Another road follows the Great Wall westward through the Chia-yü Kuan and on to Ili. Another road follows the Yellow River to Ning-hsia (寧夏府) in the north-eastern part of the province, a town mostly inhabited by Mongols.

Two roads lead to Hsi-an Fu; one, the principal road via P'ing-liang (平涼府) on the Ching River (涇河), and the other via Ch'in-chou (秦州) on the Wei River (渭河).

The most important city on the great road between Lan-chou and Chia-yü Kuan, is Suchou (肅州).

All the district between the western end of the Great Wall and Ili is politically connected with Kansu, though it is governed more like the colonies than like one of the Eighteen Provinces.

This region is high, cold, and generally sterile.

It contains many salt lakes, into which small streams flow. The largest is Lobnor (羅布泊), into which the Tarim River (塔里木河) flows from Ili. Another considerable stream is the Purunki River (布隆吉河), which flows into Lake Kara (哈喇泊).

The important towns of this region are: Yümên (玉門縣), Anhsi (安西州), Hami, or Kamil (哈密), Barkul, or Chenhsi-t'ing (巴里坤, 又名鎮西府), on Lake Barkul (巴爾庫爾泊), which has a guard of 1,000 Manchus and 3,000 Chinese, and Urumtsi or Tihua Fu (烏魯木齊, 又名迪花府). The last is the most western department of Kansu, and it has been colonized by Chinese troops and exiles. The climate is very cold, but grain and vegetables are grown in certain places. Coal is found in this region, and the precious metals also abound, though little worked.

SHANTUNG (山東)

The province of Shantung has a very long coast line. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Pechili (北直隸海股), on the west and north-west by Chihli, on the south by Kiangsu, on the south-west by Honan, and on the east by the sea.

The western part of the province is level, but the peninsula and the adjacent parts are hilly. With the exception of the Yellow River, which flows in a north-easterly direction across the province into the Gulf of Pechili, there is no important river in Shantung. The Grand Canal, passing through the province, greatly adds to its importance. The high mountain called T'ai-shan (泰山) is situated near T'ai-an Fu (泰安府) in this province. This mountain is mentioned in the Shu-ching (書經) as that where the Emperor Shun (舜) sacrificed to Heaven B.C. 2254. Every sect has there its temples, scattered up and down the sides of the mountain, and multitudes of superstitious people flock there every year.

The level portion of Shantung is not very fertile, but the hilly part is rich in minerals, coal, iron, copper, lead, and gold.

The capital of the province, Chi-nan Fu (濟南府), is a well built city of about 100,000 inhabitants. It lies not far east of the Yellow River, and can be reached by small steamers from the sea. It has hills around it, and three large springs near the western gate furnish abundance of water.

Yen Chou Fu (兗州府) is noted as the birthplace of Confucius (孔子) and also of his distinguished disciple Mencius (孟子).

East of Chi-nan Fu (濟南府), is Ch'ing-chou (青州府), once the provincial capital. Chi-ning Chou (濟寧州) is a flourishing city on the Grand Canal. Lin-ch'ing Chou (臨清州), on the Grand Canal, is the depôt for produce brought on the Canal.

The only Chinese port open for foreign trade is Chi-fu, properly Yen-t'ai (烟台), on the northern side of the Shantung Promontory (威山角).

Owing to the difficulty of transportation from the interior the trade of Chi-fu has not developed much, since the opening of the port (1858), but the trade of the northern provinces has been mostly diverted to Tientsin.

Chiao Chou, or Kiao Chow (膠州) is a city situated near the head of the Kiao Chow Bay, on the south-eastern coast of Shantung. Tsingtau (青島), the port of this city, was leased to Germany in 1898, and is administered by Germany as a free port.

Wei-hai-wei (威海衛), on the northern coast of the Shantung Promontory, is a deep water harbour, which was leased to Great Britain in 1898 and is now governed by Great Britain.

Têng-chou Fu (登州府) is an important city on the coast of the Gulf west of Chi-fu.

A railway extends from Tsingtau to Ch'ing-chou Fu (青州府), and Chi-nan Fu.

HONAN (河南)

Honan is bounded on the north by Shansi, Chihli and Shantung, on the east by Kiangsu and Anhui, on the south by Hupei, and on the west by Shensi.

It is one of the most important and fertile provinces of China. It was formerly called "Chung-hua-ti" (中華地), afterward enlarged into Chung-kuo (中國).

The province is divided among three river basins; the Yellow in the north, the Huai (淮河) in the south-east, and the Han (漢江) in the south-west and west.

Between the last two basins is a high and almost impassable range of mountains. The road across the mountains goes through a remarkable pass 30 miles long near Nan-yang Fu (南陽府).

The Yellow River basin is very fertile and populous, but owing to the lack of natural banks it is liable to overflow from the river at seasons of flood.

The capital, K'ai-fêng Fu (開封府), is situated a few miles from the south bank of the Yellow River.

It was the capital of the Empire in the Sung (宋朝) dynasty from A.D. 960 to 1129.

The capital of the Empire has at various times been located at different places in Honan. In the Hsia (夏朝) dynasty it was Yang-hsia (陽夏), near the modern T'ai-k'ang Hsien (太康縣). In the Shang (商朝) dynasty it was at Kuei-tê Fu (歸德府). In the Chou (周朝), Han (漢朝), Chin (晉朝) and T'ang (唐朝) dynasties, it was near Honan Fu (河南府).

Cart roads lead from K'ai-fêng Fu northward to Peking, westward viâ Honan Fu to T'ung Kuan (潼關), Hsi-an Fu (西安府), etc., and southward viâ Nan-yang Fu (南陽府) to Hsiang-yang Fu (襄陽府) in Hupei, and thence to all important towns in the Han River (漢江) valley. Honan Fu (河南府) and K'ai-fêng Fu (開封府) are also connected with the Huai River basin by roads passing through Ch'ên-chou Fu (陳州府).

2. THE MIDDLE PROVINCES

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Capitals.
1. Kiangsu (江蘇)	44,500	About 38,000,000	Su-chou Fu (蘇州府)
2. Chekiang (浙江)	39,150	„ 26,000,000	Hang-chou Fu (杭州府)
3. Kiangsi (江西)	12,176	„ 30,000,000	Nan-ch'ang Fu (南昌府)
4. Anhui (安徽)	48,461	„ 34,000,000	An-ch'ing Fu (安慶府)
5. Hupei (湖北)	70,450	„ 30,000,000	Wu-ch'ang Fu (武昌府)
6. Hunan (湖南)	74,230	„ 19,000,000	Ch'ang-sha Fu (長沙府)
7. Kueichou (貴州)	64,550	„ 5,000,000	Kuei-yang Fu (貴陽府)
8. Ssüch'üan (四川)	66,880	„ 21,000,000	Ch'êng-tu Fu (成都府)

These eight provinces lie mostly within the valley of the Yang-tzü. They contain more than half of the population, the most flourishing cities, the most fertile land, and the best harbours of China.

KIANGSU (江蘇).

Kiangsu is bounded on the north by Shantung, on the east by the Yellow Sea, on the south by Chekiang, and on the west by Anhui and Honan.

The surface is flat, being composed of silt brought down by the Yellow River and Yang-tzü-kiang. The soil is fertile, and the population of this province is larger than that of any other province of China.

Transportation in this province is by means of boats and wheel-barrows. As Kiangsu is crossed from north to south by the Grand Canal, and from east to west by the Yang-tzü-kiang, and as it contains numerous lakes and small streams, facilities for transportation are unusually good.

The largest lake is T'ai Hu (太湖), which lies partly in Kiangsu and partly in Chekiang. Other large lakes connected with the Grand Canal are Hung-tsê (洪澤), Kao-yu (高郵), and Pao-ying (寶應).

The principal productions of Kiangsu are tea, silk, cotton, sugar, and medicines.

The important cities are Chiang-ning Fu, or Nanking (江寧府, 卽南京), Su-chou (蘇州), Shanghai (上海), and Chên-chiang or Chinkiang (鎮江).

Nanking (南京) is a beautiful city on the southern side of the Yang-tzü. It was the capital of the Empire in the Eastern Chin (東晉) dynasty, and again in the Ming dynasty. It is famous for its manufactures of satin and crape, for its fine buildings and for its scholars. It is the residence of the Viceroy of the Liang Chiang (兩江), i.e. Kiangsu, Anhui, and Kiangsi. Formerly Nanking was well known in foreign countries for its Pao-ên-t'a (報恩塔) or Porcelain Tower, which was destroyed by the T'ai-ping rebels in 1856. It was opened as a port for foreign trade in 1899.

The city of Suchou (蘇州) now exceeds Nanking in size and riches. It is situated on many islands lying in the T'ai Hu (太湖). It was almost destroyed by the rebels, but is rapidly regaining its old beauty. It is famous for its fine buildings, gardens, scholars, and for its manufactures of silk, linen, and carved and ornamented work of various kinds.

Shanghai (上海) is the most important port in the Chinese Empire. It was opened as a port for foreign trade in 1843. It is situated at the juncture of the rivers Huang-pu (黃浦江) and Wusung, or Suchou Creek (吳淞江, 又名蘇州河), about 12 miles from the Yang-tzü. The village of Wusung (吳淞) is at the mouth of the Wusung River, where it empties into the Yang-tzü. There are three foreign Concessions; the French, the English, and the American. In 1900 the population of the three settlements was about 437,000. The population of the native city is supposed to be about 183,000. More than one-half of all the foreign trade of China is done at Shanghai. It is connected by rail with Wusung (吳淞), the port for large ocean steamers.

Chinkiang (鎮江) is situated on the right bank of the Yang-tzü, where the Grand Canal connects with the river 150 miles from its mouth. It was opened as a port for foreign trade in 1860. The population is estimated at 140,000. The exports are not so extensive as it was expected they would be on the opening of the port.

CHEKIANG (浙江).

Chekiang is bounded on the north by Kiangsu, on the east by the sea, on the south by Fukien, and on the west by Kiangsi and Anhui.

The great plain of China extends into the part of the province adjacent to Kiangsu, but all the rest of the province is hilly.

The Nan Shan range of mountains runs through the province from north-east to south-west, dividing it into two portions. The northern portion is drained by the Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang (錢塘江) and the southern portion by the Chiao Chiang (椒江) and Ou Chiang (甌江). The valleys are fertile and beautiful. Tea and silk are important products.

In the plain in the northern part of the province are situated the important cities of Hu-chou (湖州府), Chiahsing (嘉興府), Hangchou (杭州府), and Ningpo (寧波府).

Hangchou (杭州府), the capital, is one of the most beautiful cities in China. It lies near the Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang in full view of the ocean, and is surrounded by beautiful and varied scenery. The tides in the Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang (錢塘江) rise very high and make the current flow furiously, and there is also a famous bore in the river, so that the commerce of Hangchou by ocean is not great.

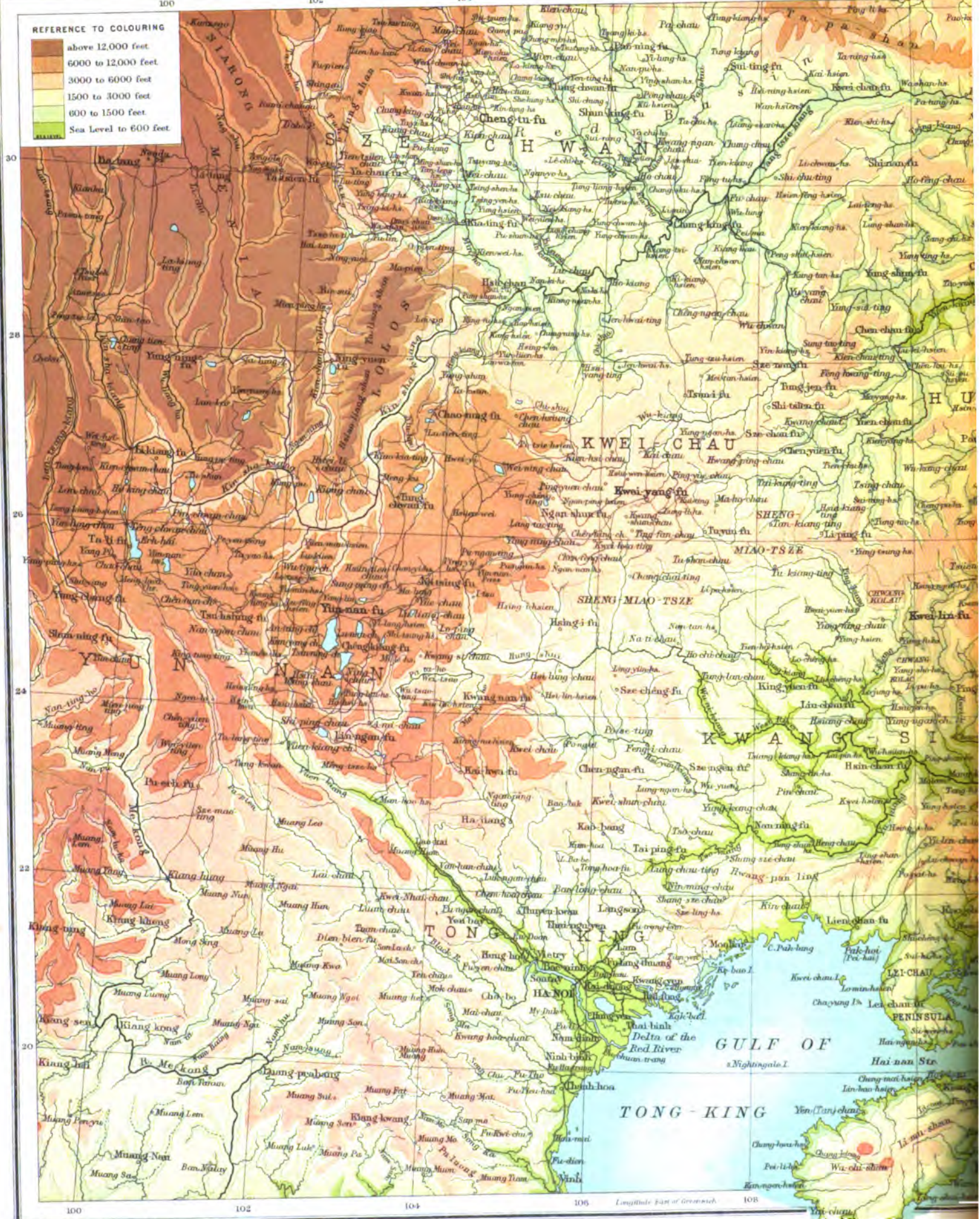
The bore of the Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang is a tidal wave from 6 feet to 10 feet high, which sweeps up the river at certain times of the month, coming as far as Hangchou.

Hangchou was the capital of the Empire during the latter part of the Sung (宋朝) dynasty (1129-1280).

The two treaty ports are Ningpo (寧波) and Wenchou (溫州).

REFERENCE TO COLOURING

- above 12,000 feet
- 6000 to 12,000 feet
- 3000 to 6000 feet
- 1500 to 3000 feet
- 600 to 1500 feet
- Sea Level to 600 feet





S O U T H S E A
(N A N - H A I)

SOUTHERN CHINA

English Miles
0 50 100 150 200

Railways open
D^c in construction





Ningpo (寧波) is situated at the junction of three rivers which, when united, are called the Yung-chiang (甬江). The scenery about the city is very beautiful. The population is usually estimated at a quarter of a million.

Ningpo was opened as a treaty port in 1842, but foreign trade has been carried on here from ancient times. In 1522 a colony of 1,200 Portuguese settled here, but were driven out 20 years afterward.

The foreign trade of Ningpo is not extensive, owing to the nearness of Shanghai.

At Ningpo there is a famous pagoda 15 stories high, built in the Sung (宋朝) dynasty, called T'ien-fêng-t'ah (天封塔).

Wên-chou (温州) was opened as a treaty port in 1876. It is beautifully situated on the Ou-chiang, or Wên-chou-chiang (甌江). The principal exports are bamboos and poles and oranges. There are no foreign merchants at Wênchou. The trade is mostly diverted to Foochou (福州). The estimated population is 80,000.

Off the coast of Chekiang lies the Chusan (舟山) archipelago, of which Chusan (舟山) is the largest island. All the islands form one district, of which the city of Ting-hai (定海廳) is the capital.

KIANGSI (江西).

Kiangsi is bounded on the north by Hupei and Anhui, on the east by Chekiang and Fukien, on the south by Kuangtung and on the west by Hunan.

The Yangtzü (揚子江) passes through the northern portion of the province. The whole province is within the beautiful basin of the Kan-chiang with its tributaries and their narrow valleys.

The Kan-chiang (贛江) rises in the southern part of the province, flows toward the north-east and empties into the Po-yang Lake. The Po-yang Lake (鄱揚湖) is nearly 90 miles long and about 20 miles broad. It contains many beautiful islets, and the scenery around the lake is very fine. The surplus waters of the lake empty into the Yangtzü.

The Kan-chiang is navigable for steamers as far as Nan-ch'ang Fu (南昌府), for large river boats to Kan-chou Fu (贛州府) and for small boats to Nan-an (南安府), about 300 miles from the Po-yang Lake. From this city goods for the south are transported overland through the Mei-ling Pass (梅嶺).

The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. The agricultural products and exports are tea, wheat, silk, cotton, indigo and sugar.

The principal manufactures are porcelain, silk and cotton cloth.

Nan-chang Fu (南昌府), the capital, is a large and important city on the Kan-chiang near Po-yang Lake.

Other important cities are Lin-chiang (臨江府), Chi-an (吉安府), Kan-chou (贛州府) and Nan-an (南安府) on the Kan River. Nan-k'ang (南康府), on the western side of the Po-yang Lake, is near the "Vale of the White Deer" (白鹿洞), where Chu-hsi (朱熹) lived. Jao Chou (饒州府), on the eastern side of the lake, is the great shipping port for fine porcelains. About 40 miles north-east of Jao Chou (饒州府) is the famous Ching-tê-chên (景德鎮), from ancient times the seat of porcelain manufacture. It was destroyed by the T'ai-ping rebels, but is now regaining its former importance.

The province contains one treaty port, Kiukiang (九江府), situated on the Yangtzu, a short distance above the outlet of the Po-yang Lake. Much of the tea passes through Kiukiang to Hankou (漢口) or Shanghai (上海). Its commercial importance is diminished by the nearness of those ports. The population is about 50,000. It was opened as a treaty port in 1861.

ANHUI (安徽).

Anhui is bounded on the north by Honan and Kiangsu, on the east by Kiangsu and Chekiang, on the south by Chekiang and Kiangsi, and on the west by Honan and Hupei.

The province is cut in two by the Yangtzu River, the larger portion lying north of the river. The Huai River (淮河) flows through the northern part, emptying into the Hung-tsê Lake (洪澤湖). The scenery is very fine and much diversified. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The principal products are tea, silk, cotton, and hemp.

The capital, An-ch'ing (安慶府), is situated on the Yangtzu River.

Other important cities are Hui-chou (徽州府) in the south-eastern part, celebrated for the manufacture of ink and lacquered ware, Ning-kuo Fu (甯國府) in southern Anhui, Fêng-yang-Fu (鳳陽府) on the Huai River, Ying-chou Fu (潁州府) and Liu-an Chou (六安州) in the western part of the province.

The only treaty port of the province is Wuhu (蕪湖), on the south side between Chinkiang (鎮江) and Kiukiang (九江), rather nearer the former. It was opened as a treaty port in 1877. It is connected by canal with Ning-kuo Fu (甯國府) and also with several other cities near by, from which come tea and silk. The population is estimated at 80,000.

HUPEI (湖北).

Hupei is bounded on the north by Shensi and Honan, on the east by Anhui, on the south by Kiangsi and Hunan, and on the west by Ssüch'uan.

The province is hilly and mountainous, except in the south-eastern part, where there is a large plain, in which are many small lakes.

The province is divided by the Yangtzu into a northern and a southern part. Through the northern part flows the great river Han (漢江), which empties into the Yangtzu at Hankou (漢口).

The soil is very fertile and the means of transportation are good. Grain, silk, cotton, tea, and timber are produced.

The capital, Wuch'ang (武昌府), is situated on the south side of the Yangtzü, opposite the mouth of the Han River. It is a large and important city. It is the residence of the Viceroy of Hu-kuang (湖廣), *i.e.*, Hunan and Hupei. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung (張之洞) has established various mills and machine shops at this place. Coal mines have been opened near this place.

Han-yang (漢陽府) is situated on the other side of the Yangtzü, in the fork formed by the Han and Yangtzü, and on the east side of the Han River is the treaty port Hankow. The three cities together make a great centre of population.

Hankow (漢口) was opened as a treaty port in 1861. It is the most important of the river ports. It is the centre of the tea trade. A large and fine foreign settlement has been made here, which, besides the usual buildings, contains several factories for the preparation of the Russian brick tea. This brick tea is shipped extensively to Siberia (西比利亞). The population of Hankow is estimated at 800,000. Hankow is about 600 miles from Shanghai, and accessible to large ocean steamers. It is the southern terminus of the Pe'han Railway from Peking to Hankow. A railway is under construction to connect Hankow with Canton.

Ich'ang (宜昌), the second treaty port of Hupei, is situated on the northern side of the Yangtzü, about 360 miles above Hankow. It was opened as a treaty port in 1887. Steamers of light draught can come to this city. T'ung-yu (桐油) is obtained from the t'ung-tzu tree in this region, and opium is extensively grown. The population is about 35,000.

Sha-shih (沙市), the third treaty port of Hupei, was opened to trade by the Japanese treaty of 1895. It is situated on the northern bank of the Yangtzü about 70 miles below Ich'ang.

HUNAN (湖南).

Hunan is bounded on the north by Hupei, on the east by Kiangsi, on the south by Kuangtung and Kuangsi, and on the west by Ssüch'uan and Kuei-chou.

It is drained by four rivers, which all empty into the Tung-t'ing Lake (洞庭湖). The largest is the Hsiang-chiang (湘江), which rises in the south-eastern part of the province. The basin of this river occupies nearly half of this province, and with its numerous tributaries it is safely navigable for cargo boats, so that by its means there is easy transportation between the Yangtzü and all the eastern part of Hunan to the borders of Kiangsi and Kuangtung.

The second river in size is the Yüan-chiang (沅江), which rises in the south-western part of the province and flows into the south-western corner of the Tung-t'ing Lake. This river has many rapids, which make navigation difficult and dangerous.

Between the Hsiang-chiang and the Yüan-chiang is the Tzū-chiang (資江), the navigation of which is also hindered by numerous rapids.

The north-western part of the province is drained by the Li-shui (澧水), which is almost useless for navigation.

The Tung-t'ing Lake, into which these four streams empty, is the largest lake in China. It is about 220 miles in circumference. Its appearance varies with the seasons. In the time of flood it is full of water, but at other times it is like a great marsh, containing many small lakes and intersected by streams.

The agricultural products of Hunan are about the same as those of Kiangsi and Hupei. The province contains vast mineral deposits of coal, iron, copper, and tin, but these have not been much developed.

The capital, and most important city, is Ch'ang-sha (長沙府), on the Hsiang River. Other important cities of Hunan are Yo-chou Fu (岳州府), near the outlet of the Tung-t'ing Lake; Hsiang-t'an (湘潭縣), a famous tea market on the Hsiang River; and Ch'ang-tê (常德府), on the Yüan River.

Hunan has a good reputation for scholarship. The people are usually considered brave, but rather lawless. In the south-western part of the province are aboriginal tribes called Miao-tzū (苗子).

KUEICHOU (貴州).

Kueichou is bounded on the north by Ssüch'uan, on the east by Hunan, on the south by Kuangsi, and on the west by Yunnan.

This is the poorest of the Eighteen Provinces in the character of its people and in the amount of its products.

A range of mountains passes from the north-eastern side in a south-westerly course to Yunnan, forming the watershed between the valleys of the Yangtzü and the Hsiang River. The eastern portion of the province is largely occupied by the Miao-tzū (苗子), semi-savage tribes, distinct from the Chinese in language and customs, who live in the hills, and who are frequently engaged in warfare with the Chinese.

The climate of Kuei-chou is very unhealthy.

The only river is the Wu (烏江), which empties into the Yangtzü near Ch'ungking (重慶府), in Ssüch'uan. There are also numerous small streams which afford transportation by small boats and rafts.

The agricultural and mineral products of the province are varied, though not much developed.

The capital Kuei-yang (貴陽府) is situated among the mountains, and is the smallest of the provincial capitals.

SSUCH'UAN (四川).

Ssüch'uan is bounded on the north by Ch'inghai (青海), Kansuh and Shensi; on the east by Hupei and Hunan; on the south by Kueichou and Yunnan; and on the west by Tibet (西藏).

The province is about double the size of most of the other provinces, and is the richest of all in its productions.

Ssüch'uan is naturally divided by the four principal rivers, which run from north to south into the Yangtzü. These rivers are the Chialing (嘉陵江), the Ch'ung or the T'ö (冲江, 又名, 范江), the Min (岷江) and the Yalung (鴉龍江).

The populous and important part of the province is the part east of the Min River. The country west of the Min is a part of the great table land of Tibet (西藏), and is unfit for cultivation, except in small spaces and in a few valleys. The eastern portion of the province is very fertile, and enjoys an exceptionally good climate. A great variety of grains and fruits is cultivated. The chief exports are silk, salt, opium, musk, "t'ung" oil, gentian, rhubarb, tea, coal, copper, iron and insect wax.

Petroleum and natural gas are found in this province. The latter is used in evaporating the salt water obtained from salt wells.

Ch'êngtu (成都府), the capital, lies on the river Min, in the largest plain of the province, roughly measuring 100 miles by 50 miles. It is a very large and wealthy city. Its population has been estimated at nearly a million.

Other important cities are Ch'ungking (重慶府), at the mouth of the Chia-ling-chiang; Lu-chou (瀘州), at the mouth of the Ch'ung-chiang; Hsü-chou (叙州府), at the mouth of the Min-chiang; P'ing-shan Hsien (屏山縣), above Hsü-chou (叙州府); and K'uei-chou (夔州府), near the border of Hupei (湖北).

West of Ch'êng-tu, on the road to Tibet, the most important towns are Ya-chou (雅州), Ta-chien-lu (打箭爐) and Bat'ang (巴塘).

Ssüch'uan contains one treaty port—Chungking (重慶)—which was declared open to trade in 1891. It is of immense importance as a distributing centre for Western China. It is 1,250 miles from the mouth of the Yangtzü. Navigation is hindered by the rapids above Ich'ang (宜昌). The river is navigable for light draught steamers as far as Hsü-chou (叙州) and for a considerable distance up the Chia-ling-chiang and the Min-chiang.

The yearly rise of the Yangtzü is about 70 feet.

3. THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Capitals.
1. Fukien (福建)	53,480	About 15,000,000	Fu-chou Fu (福州府)
2. Kuangtung (廣東)	79,456	„ 19,000,000	Canton (廣州府)
3. Kuangsi (廣西)	78,150	„ 7,000,000	Kuei-lin Fu (桂林府)
4. Yunnan (雲南)	107,969	„ 6,000,000	Yun-nan Fu (雲南府)

This section lies south of the Nan-ling mountains (南嶺). The rivers mostly run toward the south-east into the South China Sea (南洋) or the Gulf of Tongking (東京海股).

These provinces have a sub-tropical climate.

There are no large rivers in this section of China, except the Pearl River or Chu-chiang (珠江).

FUKIEN (福建).

Fukien is bounded on the north by Kiangsi and Chekiang, on the east by the China Sea, on the south by Kuangtung and the sea, and on the west by Kiangsi.

The western border coincides almost exactly with the watershed between the Kan River (贛江) of Kiangsi and the Min River (閩江) of Fukien.

The coast-line of this province is bordered with many islands.

The principal river of this province is the Min (閩江), which drains about three-fourths of the province. Its length is over 300 miles. It is not navigable for large vessels, but it is very useful for small craft. At its mouth the tide rises 18 or 20 feet. The scenery on both sides of the river throughout its course is very beautiful, and the country is very prosperous. The river next in size is the Lung-chiang (龍江), which empties into the sea near Amoy (廈門).

This province is famous for tea. A popular variety of black tea for foreign export, called Bohea tea, is grown in the "Bohea Hills" (武夷山), in the northern part of the province.

The province contains two treaty ports—Fu-chou (福州) and Amoy (廈門).

Fu-chou (福州府), the capital and most important city, is situated on the Min River, 34 miles from its mouth. Ordinary steamers come up the river as far as the Pagoda Anchorage at Pagoda Island (羅星塔), 9 miles below the city. Near Pagoda Anchorage is a large government arsenal called Fu-chou Arsenal.

Fu-chou is built around three hills, and the wall measures between 6 and 7 miles in extent.

Fu-chou was opened as a treaty port in 1842. It reached its highest prosperity as a business port in 1880. Since that time, owing to the competition of India (印度國) and Hankou (漢口) in tea production, the business of the port has steadily declined.

Amoy (廈門), the second treaty port of Fukien, is one of the oldest trading ports after Canton (廣州府). The Portuguese went there in 1544, but were expelled for cruel conduct toward the Chinese. The English also traded there during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Amoy is situated on an island at the mouth of the Lung-chiang (龍江). The harbour is one of the best on the coast.

Amoy was captured by the British in 1841, and it became a regular treaty port after that time. The population is estimated at 300,000. The principal exports are tea and sugar.

Other important cities of Fukien are Ch'üanchou (泉州府), between Amoy and Fu-chou, Chang-chou (漳州府), Hsing-hua (興化府) and Yen-p'ing (延平府).

KUANGTUNG (廣東).

Kuangtung is bounded on the north by Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien, on the east and south by the South China Sea, and on the west by Kuangsi.

The surface of this province is hilly, but not rugged, the soil is fertile and well watered, transportation is good by means of the many streams which intersect it, and the productions, natural and manufactured, are many and varied.

The coast line is about one thousand miles long, and is studded with many islands.

The principal river is the Pearl River (珠江), which rises in Yunnan and flows through the provinces of Kuangsi and Kuangtung. This is commonly called the West River (西江), west of the city of Canton (廣州府), and the Pearl River (珠江), between Canton and the sea. Two important branches of this river, which empty into it near Canton, are the North River (北江), which rises in the northern part of Kuangtung and flows toward the south, and the East River (東江), which rises in the north-eastern part of Kuangtung and flows south-westward, emptying into the Pearl River at Whampao (黃埔) below Canton. The only other large river in the province is the Han River (韓江), which rises in Fukien, flows southward and empties into the China Sea near Ch'ao-chou (潮州府).

The capital Kuang-chou Fu, or Canton (廣州府), is the most important city of the province, and is probably the largest city of China. Its population is estimated at 1,000,000. It is situated on the Pearl River, about 42 miles from the sea. Up to 1843 all of the regular foreign trade of China was transacted at Canton. Formerly the foreign residences were in the West Suburb (西關), but they were burned in 1856, and since that time the foreign settlement has been on the island of Shamien (沙面) in the river. The trade and manufactures at Canton are mainly connected with the foreign commerce. Among the most important manufactures are silk, straw-matting, fire crackers, paper and cotton cloth.

Canton was taken by the English in the year 1841, and again was taken by the English and French in 1857.

The anchorage for the ocean-going steamers is at Whampao on the Pearl River, 12 miles below Canton. Since the cession of Hongkong (香港) to the British (1842) the importance of Canton has diminished.

A railway is under construction to connect Canton with Hankow.

The other ports of Kuangtung are Swatow (汕頭), Hoihow (海口) in Hainan (海南), and Pakhoi (北海) on the Gulf of Tongking (東京海股).

Swatow, or Shant'ou, (汕頭) is situated at the mouth of the Han River (韓江). It was opened to foreign trade in 1860. It is the port of the large city of Ch'ao-chou Fu (潮州府). The nearness of Hongkong prevents the trade from becoming very extensive. The principal export is sugar.

Hoihow (海口) is the seaport of Kiung-chou (瓊州府) in Hainan (海南). It was opened to foreign trade in 1876. The trade is still very small. The island of Hainan (海南), in which this port is situated, is the largest of the islands belonging to the Chinese Empire. It is connected with the province of Kuangtung. It is about 150 miles long and 100 miles broad. It is separated from the mainland by Hainan Strait, which is 12 miles broad in the narrowest place. The interior is mountainous, and is occupied by a race of people similar to the Miaotzü of Kueichou, who are only partially subject to the Chinese. The Chinese inhabitants are mostly descendants of Fukienese, and live along the coast. Hainan (海南) lies south of the Tropic of Cancer (北熱界圈), and has therefore a tropical climate.

Pakhoi (北海) was opened to foreign trade in 1877. It is a small city situated on the Gulf of Tongking on a small peninsula. It is the port of the important city of Lien-chou (廉州府). Since the opening of Lung-chou (龍州) in Kuangsi much of the trade of Kuangsi, which formerly passed through Pakhoi, goes through Tongking (東京).

Some of the important cities of Kuangtung are Ch'ao-chou Fu (潮州府) on the Han River, Shao-chou (韶州府) on the North River, Nanhsiung (南雄州) on the North River, Hui-chou (惠州府) on the East River.

Kuang-chou-wan (廣州灣) is a bay on the east coast of Kuangtung Province, which was leased to the French in 1898 and is now governed by the Governor-General of Indo-China. The area of the territory leased comprises about 325 square miles.

Macao, or Aomên (澳門), is situated on a peninsula projecting from the island of Hsiang-shan (香山) at the mouth of the Pearl River. It was first occupied by the Portuguese in 1557, and has been held by them ever since that time. Up to 1848 the Portuguese paid the Chinese Government a yearly rental of 500 taels, but after that date they refused to continue the payment, and by a treaty concluded in 1887 the Chinese ceded the sovereignty of the peninsula to Portugal. The circuit of the settlement is about 8 miles. Its position is beautiful and the climate agreeable. The population is about 80,000, of whom about 7,000 are Portuguese and other foreigners. This port was once very important, but Hongkong has taken away most of its trade.

Hongkong (香港) is a small island off the mouth of the Pearl River, belonging to Great Britain. It is 40 miles from Macao and 90 miles from Canton. It is the most important commercial port of Eastern Asia, and will be more fully described under "British Possessions."

The peninsula of Kow-loon (九龍) on the mainland opposite Hongkong, was ceded to Great Britain in 1860. The original area was about 4 square miles. In 1898 an additional territory of 376 square miles was ceded to Great Britain.

KUANGSI (廣西).

Kuangsi is bounded on the north by Kueichou and Hunan, on the east by Kuangtung, on the south by Tongking (東京) and on the west by Tongking and Yunnan.

The province is generally hilly, though in the eastern part there are extensive plains where rice is grown. There are mines of gold, silver, and other metals. In the western part there are forests which produce much timber.

There are no manufactures of importance. The province is well watered by the West River (西江) and its tributaries. The principal tributary from the south is the Yü River (鬱江), about 500 miles long, which empties into the main stream near Hsün-chou (潯州府). The largest tributaries from the north are the Lung-chiang or Hsiang-chiang (龍江又名象江) and the Kuei-chiang or T'an-chiang (桂江).

The capital Kueilin (桂林府) is a poorly built city on the Kuei-chiang. The principal commercial city is Wu-chou (梧州府), near the border of Kuangtung, on the Hsi-chiang, just below the mouth of the Kuei River.

Lung-chou (龍州), near the border of Tongking (東京), was opened as a port of entry for foreign trade in 1889. It is situated on a branch of the Yü River. At present the trade is small, but it is expected that when the French have constructed their railways in Tongking the trade will increase.

YUNNAN (雲南).

Yunnan is bounded on the north by Ssuch'uan, on the east by Kuei-chou and Kwang-si, on the south by Tongking and Burmah (緬甸), and on the west by Burmah and Tibet (西藏).

Most of the province is a great plateau 5,000 to 6,000 feet high, on which are mountain ranges with numerous gorges and narrow valleys.

Several important rivers rise in this province—the Hsi-chiang (西江), the Mei-kong or Cambodia (Lan-ts'ang) River (瀾滄江), the Salwen or Lu-kiang (潯江), and the Songkoi or Red River (紅河) of Annam (安南).

Yunnan is inhabited by many tribes, who are in partial subjection to the Chinese. In 1873, and for 18 years previous, it was the seat of a great Mohammedan rebellion, which was put down with great slaughter by the Chinese in 1873.

The natural mineral resources of this province have been little developed, though probably they are greater than those of any other province. Coal, salt, gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, iron, and tin are all exported.

The capital, Yunnan Fu (雲南府), on Lake Tien (滇湖), is an important city, and is the seat of a considerable trade via the Yangtzü as well as southward with Burmah.

Tali Fu (大理府) is an important city on the Erhhai Lake (洱海湖). It was the capital of the Mohammedans when they held the province.

The port of entry, Mêngtzü (蒙自), was opened for foreign trade in 1887. It is situated in the southern part of Yunnan, about four days' journey from the border of Tongking and about two days from Manhao (蠻耗), a village on the Red River, which was also opened to foreign trade at the same time. Considerable trade is done at Mêngtzü already, and it is steadily increasing.

II. MANCHURIA (東三省)

Manchuria is the name given by foreigners to the provinces of Shêng-ching (盛京), Chilin (吉林), and Hei-lung-chiang (黑龍江). This region is called by the Chinese Kuantung (關東), Liao-tung (遼東), or, more correctly, Tung-san-shêng (東三省). It is bounded on the north by Siberia (西比利亞), on the east by the Primorsk province of Siberia and by Corea (高麗), on the south by Corea and the Gulf of Pechili (北直隸海股), and on the west by Mongolia (蒙古), Chihli (直隸), and Siberia. The northern boundary is the Amur, or Saghalien River (Hei-lung-chiang) (黑龍江), to its junction with the Usuri (烏蘇利江). The eastern boundary is formed by Lake Hinka (興凱湖) and the Usuri River, separating Chilin from Siberia, the Ch'ang-pai-shan (長白山) between Chilin and Corea, and the Yalu (鴨綠江) between Shêng-ching and Corea. The western boundary is formed in part by the Argun River (阿爾古納河), a tributary of the Amur, with the two large lakes—Hurun (呼倫池) and Puyur (貝爾池)—and by the upper part of the Songari River (松花江). From a point on the Songari River, north of the town of Chilin or Kirin (吉林) to Shan-hai-kuan (山海關), there was formerly a barrier of stakes separating Mongolia and Manchuria, but it does not exist now, except at certain passes.

The principal river of Manchuria is the Amur River, formed by the junction of the Argun and Shilka Rivers. The Argun rises in Mongolia, flows through Tsi-tsi-har, or Hei-lung-chiang (黑龍江, 又名齊齊哈爾), and forms the north-western boundary between that province and Siberia. The Shilka River (石勒克河) rises on the boundary between Mongolia and Siberia and flows through Russian territory to its junction with the Argun. The Amur forms the northern boundary of the Chinese Empire to its junction with the Usuri, after which it takes a north-easterly course to the sea of Okhotsk (鄂霍次克海). It is navigable for vessels of 12 ft. draught for 600 miles and for vessels of lighter draught 2,000 miles. The Amur receives many large tributaries, both from the north and from the south. The principal streams from the north are the Zeya (結雅河, 即直河), the Baria (布列雅河, 即努滿河), the Garin (嘎林河) and the Amgun (阿穆混河). The principal tributaries from the south are the Songari, or Sung-hua-chiang and the Usuri. The Songari is the most important of all these tributaries. It rises in the Long White Mountains (長白山) and flows north-west and then north-east. It receives the large tributary called the Nonni (嫩江), and from the mouth of the latter to the Amur the Songari forms the boundary between the provinces of Hei-lung-chiang and Chilin. At San-shing (三姓), 200 miles from its mouth, it receives from the south the Hurka, or Mutan-chiang (牡丹江). The Usuri River rises near Vladivostock (海參崴) and flows northward, forming the boundary between Siberia and the Chinese Empire. The Amur and its two Chinese tributaries are navigable for small steamers. The Tumen River (圖門江) rises in Corea and flows north-east and then south-east, forming the boundary between Corea and Chilin and between Corea and Siberia. The Yalu, or Aichiang (鴨綠江), rises in Corea and flows between Corea and Chilin and Sheng-ching, emptying into the Yellow Sea. The Liao River (遼河) rises in the northern part of Chihli and flows east and then south, emptying into the Liao-tung Gulf (遼東灣) at Niuchuang (牛莊).

The whole of Manchuria is hilly. The ranges in the south-eastern part are called the Ch'ang-pai-shan. These vary from 3,000 to 8,000 feet in height. The Hsing-an Mountains (興安嶺) occupy the north-western part of Manchuria, extending into Mongolia and Siberia.

The mountains of Manchuria are wooded, and furnish timber for use in the northern provinces of China. They also abound in game—bears, tigers, wolves, deer and numerous small fur-bearing animals which are hunted for their skins. The streams and lakes also abound in fish. The arable lands of the southern province, Sheng-ching, are cultivated by Chinese from Shantung and Chihli, but the northern provinces are wild.

Manchuria is crossed by the Chinese Eastern Railway (the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway), which enters the Hei-lung-chiang Province from the north-west and divides at Harbin (哈爾濱) in the Chi-lin Province, one branch going to Vladivostock (海參崴) and the other to Dalny and Port Arthur.

The Imperial Railway of North China enters Manchuria at Shan-hai-kuan (山海關) and passes through Chin-chou Fu (錦州府) to Ying-k'ou (營口) the port of Niuchuang, from Kou-pang-tzü (溝邦子), near Chin-chou, a branch runs to Hsin-ming-t'un (新民屯), a town on the left bank of the Liao River, about 30 miles from Moukden.

SHENG-CHING (盛京).

Sheng-ching, the southernmost of the three provinces of Manchuria, is bounded on the north by Mongolia, on the north-east and east by Chilin and Corea, on the south by the Liao-tung Gulf and the Yellow Sea, on the south-east by Corea, and on the west by Chihli. The capital is Fêng-t'ien, Moukden or Sheng-ching (奉天府, 又曰盛京). It lies on the Hun River (渾河), a small branch of the Liao River (遼河), and is reckoned to be 500 miles from Peking. This was the ancient capital of the Manchus, and is looked upon by the emperors as very important for this reason, and because the burial ground of the ancestors of the Manchu Emperors is near by at Hsing-ching (興京), sixty miles east of Moukden. The population is estimated to be about 200,000.

Chin-chou (錦州), the most important city after Moukden, is on the coast of the Liao-tung Gulf, about half way between Shan-hai-kuan and Moukden. The harbour is shallow and exposed to southern gales.

Niuchuang or Newchwang (牛莊), at the mouth of the Liao River, is a treaty port of this province, which was opened to foreign trade in 1881. The climate is cold, and the port is closed in winter. The trade is not extensive; the principal exports being beans, bean oil and bean cake. The port itself is called Ying-k'ou (營口). It is connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway by a branch line which intersects the main line at Ta-shih-ch'iao (大石橋). It is connected with Chin-chou, Shan-hai-kuan and Tien-tsin by the Imperial Chinese Railway.

Port Arthur (旅順口), at the southern point of the Liao-tung Peninsula, and Ta-lien-wan (大連灣) to the north-east of Port Arthur, were leased to Russia in 1898. These were connected with Russia by the Chinese Eastern, or Trans-Siberian Railway. Port Arthur was strongly fortified, and at Ta-lien-wan a trading port called Dalny (大立內, 又名, 青泥窪) was established.

CHILIN OR KIRIN (吉林).

This is an immense thinly populated region, bounded on the north by the Amur, on

the east by the Usuri, on the south and south-east by Corea and Sheng-ching, and on the west by Hei-lung-chiang, Mongolia and Sheng-ching.

This province is mostly mountainous, and is inhabited by Manchus, who live by hunting and fishing. Some Chinese have settled in the river valleys, where they cultivate the soil.

The government of Chilin is entirely military. The capital is Kirin or Chilin (吉林), situated on the Songari (松花江). Its population is estimated to be about 50,000. An arsenal has been established here, at which all sorts of ammunition and arms are made by European methods. Shipyards are also located here, at which river boats are constructed.

The most important military post next to the capital is Hun-ch'un (琿春), on the Tumen River (圖門江), 10 miles from the Russian border and about sixty miles from Vladivostock (海參崴). Other important military posts are San-shing (三姓) and Ninguta (寧古塔), on the Mutan River. K'uan-ch'êng-tzü (寬城子) is an important trading town in the western part of Chilin. Petuna (伯都訥), on the Songari River, is an important town.

HEI-LUNG-CHIANG OR TSI-TSI-HAR (黑龍江).

This is the northernmost province of Manchuria. It extends about 400 miles from east to west and 500 miles from north to south. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Siberia, on the east by Chilin, on the south by Mongolia and Chilin and on the west by Mongolia and Siberia.

This is the wildest of the three provinces, and is under a military government.

The mineral resources of the province are very great. A flourishing gold mine is worked by foreign methods at Mo-ho (漠河) near the Amur River.

The capital, Tsi-tsi-har, or Pu-k'uei (齊齊哈爾), is situated on the Nonni River (嫩江). It is surrounded by fertile land, and is the centre of considerable trade.

Saghalien, Hei-lung-chiang-ch'êng, or Aigun (愛琿城, 即黑龍江城) is an important military post on the Amur River near to the Russian town of Blagoveschensk (海蘭泡).

Hu-lun-pei-erh (呼倫貝爾), on a small branch of the Argun River (阿爾古納河), is the most important military post in the north-western part of the province.

III. THE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE

MONGOLIA (蒙古).

Mongolia (蒙古) is a general term for the vast area of desert and grazing land extending from the Eighteen Provinces on the south to Siberia on the north, and from Manchuria on the east to Russian Turkestan on the west. In this general sense Mongolia includes Outer and Inner Mongolia (內蒙古, 外蒙古), Uliasutai (烏里雅蘇台), Ili (伊犁), and Kokonor (青海).

INNER MONGOLIA (內蒙古).

Inner Mongolia (內蒙古) is bounded on the east by Chilin (吉林) and Sheng-ching (盛京), on the south by the four provinces of Chihli (直隸), Shansi (山西), Shensi (陝西), and Kansuh (甘肅), on the west by the extension of Kansuh, and on the north by Outer Mongolia (外蒙古) and Hei-lung-chiang. The Great Wall is usually considered the southern boundary, but the jurisdiction of Chihli, Shansi, and Shensi now extends to a considerable distance north of the wall. Parts of this division adjacent to the wall and to Manchuria are now cultivated by Chinese, but the larger part is occupied by Mongols, who live in tents and support themselves by their flocks and herds. Nearly all of Inner Mongolia is suitable for grazing. There are no important towns, but the trade is done at Chinese or Manchu towns, especially at Kalgan or Chang-chia-k'ou (張家口), in Chihli, Kuei-hua-ch'êng (歸化城), in Shansi, Yü-lin (榆林府), in Shensi, and K'uan-ch'êng-tzū (寬城子), in Chilin. The Russian post roads cross Inner Mongolia at Kalgan or Chang-chia-k'ou.

OUTER MONGOLIA (外蒙古).

Outer Mongolia is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the east by Hei-lung-chiang, on the south by Inner Mongolia, and on the west by Uliasutai and Kansuh.

About half of this great area is occupied by the Desert of Gobi or Sha-mo (戈壁, 即, 沙漠). The rest is grazing land. The most important town is Urga or Ku-lun (庫倫, 即, 烏爾戛), on the Tula River (托拉河), a branch of the Selenga River (斜連戛河), which empties into Lake Baikal (拜喀勒湖, 即, 白海). Urga is divided into two divisions—the Chinese and Mongol settlements. The Chinese are not allowed to have their families with them. Urga is the residence of two Manchu officials who have the highest authority in Mongolia, but the different tribes of all the divisions of Mongolia are governed by Mongol chiefs or princes, and the authority of the Chinese Government is only nominal. Urga is considered a sacred place by the Mongols, because one of the Living Buddhas resides there. The overland trade with Russia crosses Outer Mongolia by the Russian post road to Kiachta (恰克圖), an important trading town just over the Russian border. On the Chinese side of the border there is also a trading town called Mai-mai-ch'êng (買賣城). The climate of Outer Mongolia is very cold on account of its high altitude and the dryness of the air. The latter also causes great extremes of temperature, so that it is often very hot by day and very cold by night at the same season.

ULIASUTAI (烏里雅蘇台).

Uliasutai or Cobdo is the name given to the extreme north-western part of Mongolia.

The tribes of Mongols living in this district are subject to the authority of the Chinese officials living at the town of Uliasutai.

Uliasutai contains many rivers and lakes, and the soil is said to be fertile, but the people who inhabit this part of Mongolia are very rude and wild, and do not give much attention to the cultivation of the soil. The two principal towns are Uliasutai (烏里雅蘇台) and Cobdo (科布多). The former is a place of considerable trade.

ILI (伊犁).

Ili is a vast region lying on both sides of the Tien-shan (天山). It is divided into two Lu or circuits, viz., the Tien-shan-pei-lu (天山北路) and the Tien-shan-nan-lu (天山南路). The former is sometimes called Sungaria and the latter Eastern Turkestan.

The Northern Circuit (天山北路) extends about 900 miles from east to west and 300 miles from north to south. The Southern Circuit (天山南路) extends over 1,200 miles from east to west, and is from 300 to 500 miles in breadth.

The chief characteristics of this region are its high altitude, its many salt lakes, and its large tracts of desert.

The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans, though many Chinese soldiers have settled in fertile portions and many Chinese criminals have been banished to this region.

The principal lake is the Lobnor (羅布泊), which receives the water of the Tarim (塔里木河), an immense river 1,150 miles long. The Ili River (伊犁河) flows westward through the Northern Circuit, emptying into the Balkash Lake (巴勒喀什湖), in Russian Turkestan (西域).

The most important town of Ili and of Western China is Kuldja, or Hui-yuen (伊犁城), on the Ili River. This was destroyed at the time of the Mohammedan Rebellion, but is now regaining its former importance.

The two most important towns of the Southern Circuit are Kashgar (喀什噶爾) and Yarkand (賈爾羌), on the Kashgar (喀什噶爾河) and Yarkand (賈爾羌河) Rivers, tributary to the Tarim. Other towns of the Southern Circuit are Ushi (烏什) and Aksu (阿克蘇), on the Aksu River (阿克蘇河), and Khoten (和闐), on the Khoten River (和闐河).

One of the largest lakes of Ili is the Bostany or Bagarash (巴格喇赤庫里湖).

KOKONOR, OR CHING-HAI (青海).

This division is a high table land bounded on the north by the extension of Kansuh (甘肅), on the east by Kansuh (甘肅) and Ssüch'uan (四川), on the south by Tibet (西藏), and on the west by Ili (伊犁).

There are several steppe lakes in this region, the largest of which is called Ching-hai (青海), 10,500 feet above the sea.

The region is very sterile, and is inhabited by tribes of Buddhist and Mohammedan Mongols, who are very lawless. The government is military. The chief official lives at Hsi-ning (西寧府), in Kansuh, above 100 miles east of the Ching-hai Lake. The trade of Kokonor is mostly done at this place. The mineral resources of Kokonor may be very great, but they are undeveloped.

TIBET, OR HSI-TSANG (西藏).

Tibet is bounded on the north by Ili and Kokonor, on the east by Ssüch'uan and Yunnan, on the south by India (印度國), and on the west by Russian Turkestan.

Tibet is an immense table land, the highest plains of which have an elevation of 11,500 feet above the sea. It is divided by mountain chains into many parts. The southern boundary is the Himalaya Mountains (希瑪拉山). The northern boundary is the Kun-lun-shan (崑崙山). Various mountain ranges extend across Tibet, separating the various river valleys. The large rivers of southern and eastern Asia all rise from the great plateau of which Tibet is the chief part. The Indus (印度河), the Ganges (恒河) and the Bramapootra (雅魯藏布江) of India, the Yangtzü-chiang (揚子江) and Yellow River (黃河) of China, the Irrawady (伊拉瓦第河) of Burmah (緬甸國) and the Cambodia (瀾滄江) of Siam (暹羅國) all rise in this great table land.

Tibet contains an abundance of lakes both salt and fresh. The largest is Teng-kirri-nor (騰鳴里海), north-west of Lassa (拉薩). Lake Yarmoruk (雅木魯克海), south of Lassa, is remarkable for its ring shape, the central portion being occupied by an island.

The climate of Tibet is dry and subject to extremes of heat and cold. The mountains are covered with snow both summer and winter, but in some of the valleys it is at times excessively hot.

The productions of Tibet are chiefly wild and domestic animals. The most important animal is the yak. There is very little agriculture. Tibet is rich in mineral resources, but the mines are little developed.

The capital and principal city of Tibet is Lassa (拉薩). It is situated in a fertile plain about 12 miles wide and 125 miles long. The Chinese have a resident official and garrison here.

The city is famous, because it is the residence of the Dalai-lama (達賴), the head of all the Mongolian Buddhists. The temples are considered very holy, and pilgrimages are made to Lassa from all parts of Mongolia.

The Tibetans differ from the Mongols, and have a language of their own, in which the sacred books of the Mongol Buddhists are written.

The Tibetans are superior to the Mongols in manual skill and general ability. As in all parts of Mongolia, a large part of the population consists of Lamas, or Buddhist priests, and by this custom the population of this sterile region is kept from increasing too rapidly; another peculiar custom of the Tibetans which has the same result is polyandry, or the custom of several brothers marrying the same wife.

The trade of Tibet is carried on with China at Hsi-ning (西寧府) in Kansuh and Batang (巴塘) in Ssüch'uan. The Tibetans also trade with the British in India and with the Russians in the north-west.

The principal exports are cloth of wool and goat-hair, musk, metals, skins and furs and precious stones.

COREA (高麗).

Corea, or Chosen (高麗, 即, 朝鮮), is a peninsula situated between the Yellow Sea (黃海) and the Japan Sea (日本海). It is bounded on the north by Manchuria, on the north-east by Siberia, on the east by the Japan Sea, on the south by the Channel of Corea, and on the west by the Yellow Sea. It has a coast line of 1,740 miles. Its area is between seventy and eighty thousand square miles, about one-third larger than Shantung. Its population is about 10,000,000. It is divided into eight provinces: Ping-an (平安道), Huang-hai (黃海道), Ching-chi (京畿道), Chung-ch'ing (忠清道), Ch'üan-lo (全羅道), Ch'ing-shang (慶尙道), Chiang-yüan (江源道) and Hsien-ching (咸鏡道). The eastern half of Corea is mountainous, and the chief rivers and harbours are on the western side. The River Tumen (圖門江) separates Corea from Siberia and the Yalu (鴨綠江) from Manchuria.

The principal rivers of Corea are the Ta-t'ung River (大同江) and the Han River (漢江).

The Ta-t'ung rises in the north-eastern part of Corea and flows in a south-westerly direction, emptying into the Yellow Sea. It is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth, but the extremely high tides make it very dangerous. The mouth is 150 miles from Chefoo (烟台).

The Han River rises in the eastern part of Corea, flows westward and empties into the Yellow Sea. This river is navigable for small steamers as far as Seoul (漢陽城), the capital. The navigation is dangerous on account of high tides. Opposite the mouth of the river is a large island called Chiang-hua (江華島). This is about 300 miles from Tientsin.

THE TREATY PORTS OF COREA.

Chemulpo, Jench'uan, or Inchien (仁川), is on the western coast of Corea about twenty-five miles from the capital, at one of the mouths of the Han River (Salée). It was opened as a port in 1883. The tide rises and falls twenty-eight feet, and at low tide there is a long stretch of mud between the shore and deep water. Large vessels must anchor one and a half miles from the shore. There is a large Japanese settlement at this port.

Fusan (釜山), in the south-eastern part of Corea, has been in the hands of the Japanese for about 300 years since their last invasion of Corea. It was opened as a treaty port for Japanese trade in 1876, and for all foreign nations in 1883. A road overland connects Fusan with Seoul. The harbour of Fusan is excellent. The trade is mostly in the hands of the Japanese, who have here their largest colony in Corea, about 10,000.

Yuensan, Gensan, or Port Lazaref (元山), was opened to the Japanese in 1880, and to other powers in 1883. It is in the southern corner of the province of Hsien-ching (咸鏡道), about half way between Vladivostock (海參崴) and Fusan. The harbour is an excellent one. Both Chinese and Japanese have settlements here.

IMPORTANT CITIES.

Seoul, or Hanyang (漢陽城) is nearly three miles from the Han River and twenty-five miles from Chemulpo. It is in the form of an irregular oblong, and stretches lengthwise in a

valley that runs from north-east to south-west. The city is surrounded by a wall about twenty feet high. A street about 100 feet wide, running east and west, divides the city into two parts. The king's palace is in the northern part. A street about fifty feet wide separates the city into eastern and western portions. The city is surrounded by hills, on which fortifications may be placed so as to command the city. The population is somewhere between 150,000 and 240,000.

I-chou (義州) is in P'ingan Tao on the Yalu River. The road from Peking to Seoul passes through it. It is 360 miles from Seoul.

An-chou (安州) is a small city in P'ingan Tao on the main road between Seoul and I-chou, 240 miles from Seoul.

P'ing-yang (平壤) is an important city on the Ta-t'ung River. It was formerly the capital of Corea. It is 183 miles from Seoul. It is the capital of P'ingan Tao.

Hsien-hsing (咸興), the capital of Hsien-ching Tao, is about fifty miles north of Yuensan and 256 miles from Seoul.

Hai-chou (海州), the capital of Huang-hai Tao, is 126 miles from Seoul.

Kung-chou (公州), the capital of Chung-ch'ing Tao, is ninety-six miles from Seoul.

Ya-shan (牙山), in Chung-ch'ing Tao, is seventy-three miles from Seoul.

Ch'üan-chou (全州), the capital of Ch'üan-lo Tao, is 166 miles from Seoul.

Mu-p'u (木浦) and K'ang-ching (康津) are two places in Ch'üan-lo Tao, suitable for ports.

Ta-ch'iu (大邱), the capital of Ch'ing-shang Tao, is sixty miles west of Fusan and 253 miles from Seoul.

Port Hamilton (巨文島) is an island off the south coast of Corea. It contains a fine harbour, and was formerly occupied by Great Britain.

Quelpart Island (濟州島) is a large island south of Corea, forty-six miles long and twenty miles wide. The only important town is Chi-chou (濟州). There are no good harbours.

JAPAN (日本).

The Empire of Japan consists of a long chain of islands separated from Asia by the sea of Okotsk (鄂霍次克海) and the Japan Sea. It commences with the Kurile Islands (千島) on the north and ends with Formosa (臺灣) on the south; it extends from the latitude of Hei-lung-chiang (黑龍江) to that of Kuangtung (廣東). The total number of islands is about 3,000.

The principal islands are :—

1. Hondo (本道), the main island.
2. Yezo (北海道), north of Hondo.
3. Kiushiu (九州), south of Hondo.
4. Shikoku (四國), south of Hondo and east of Kiushiu.
5. Sado (佐渡), in the Japan Sea, west of Hondo.
6. Tsushima (對馬), in the Korean Channel.
7. Hirado (平戶), between Tsushima and Kiushiu.
8. Awaji (淡路), between Shikoku and Hondo.
9. Oshima (大島), south of Hondo, off the Yedo Bay.
10. Iki (壹岐), north of Hirado and east of Tsushima.
11. The Oki Group (隱岐), in the Japan Sea, west of Hondo.
12. The Goto Group (五島), west of Kiushiu and south of Corea.
13. The Bonin Islands (小笠原羣島), south of Hondo, far out at sea.
14. The Liuchiu Islands (琉球羣島), between Kiushiu and Formosa.
15. The Kurile Islands (千島), between Yezo and Kamchatka.
16. Formosa (臺灣), east of Fukien.
17. The Pescadores (澎湖羣島), west of Formosa.

The surface of the four principal islands is hilly. All of the islands are volcanic, and earthquakes frequently occur. The best known mountain is Fujisan, or Fujiyama (富士山), an extinct volcano in the main island. This mountain is 12,000 feet high, and is of great beauty. The whole of Japan is famous for the beauty of its scenery. The most remarkable feature of the geography of Japan is the Inland Sea (內海), which lies between the main island and the two islands—Kiushiu and Shikoku. The water of this sea is deep and being sheltered by the hills on all sides, it is always calm. The appearance of this sea is indescribably beautiful.

The coast line of Japan is irregular, and there are bays and good harbours in all parts of the islands. The principal straits are the Strait of Tsugaru (津輕海峽), separating Yezo from Hondo; the Strait of Shimonoseki (下關海峽), at the western end of the Inland Sea; the Strait of Akashi (明石海峽) and Idzumi (和泉海峽), near the island of Awaji, at the eastern entrance of the Inland Sea; and the Bungo Channel (豐後海峽), between Kiushiu and Shikoku.





The rivers of Japan are numerous, but they are all small and unimportant for commerce. In the rainy season, and after the melting of the snow in spring, the floods are often disastrous.

There are many small lakes. The largest and best known is Biwa Lake (琵琶湖), in the southern part of the main island. This is 50 miles long and 20 miles broad.

Nearly all the metals are produced abundantly in Japan. The vegetables and fruits are the same as in the corresponding parts of China. The fisheries are very important.

The government of Japan consists of an Emperor and Parliament, and the laws and administration are now modeled after European and American countries. The whole country is divided into 36 prefectures, or "Ken."

The capital of Japan is Tokio, or Yedo (東京). Tokio is situated on the north side of the Tokio, or Yedo Bay (東京灣). Its population is about 1,000,000. The Emperor's palace and the principal government buildings are here. The city resembles a European city in many respects, having tramways, paved streets, electric lights, and other modern improvements.

Osaka (大阪) ranks next to Tokio in importance. It is a large and important city at the eastern end of the Inland Sea. The government mint is located here.

Kioto (西京) is the third city of Japan in importance. It is an inland city near Lake Biwa. It was formerly the capital of the Empire.

The ports opened as treaty ports, under the first treaties with foreign nations, are important commercial cities.

Hakodate (函館) is the most northern port. It is on the island of Yezo on the Tsugaru Strait. The trade is chiefly in dried fish, which is sent to China.

Niigata (新潟) is on the western coast of Japan, opposite the island of Sado. The trade of this port is not large.

Yokohama (横浜) is the most important trading port of Japan. It is situated on the western coast of the Yedo Bay. It contains a large population of foreigners (Chinese, Americans and Europeans). The chief exports are tea and silk, but miscellaneous trade of all kinds is done here. Yokohama is about eighteen miles from Tokio.

Kobe, or Hiogo (神戸) is an important trading port twenty miles from Osaka on the Inland Sea.

Nagasaki (長崎) is a very important port on the southern coast of Kiushiu Island. Besides its ordinary trade, it is the shipping port for coal, which is obtained in mines near by.

Some of the important military places are :—

Hiroshima (廣島), on the northern coast of the Inland Sea. This is the principal military and naval port of Japan.

Yokosuka (横須賀), on the western side of the Yedo Bay. This is an important naval station having docks.

A line of railway extends from the Tsugaru Strait the whole length of the main island, connecting Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kioto, Kobe, Hiroshima and other important towns.

FORMOSA OR TAIWAN (臺灣).

The island was formerly a part of China, but by the treaty of 1895 it was joined to the Japanese Empire. It is separated from Fukien by a channel about 100 miles wide. It is 210 miles long and from sixty to seventy miles broad in its widest part. The name Formosa was given to the island by the Dutch, who founded settlements in the island in 1634. The Dutch were driven out by a Chinese named Koxinga (鄭成功) in 1661, who became ruler of the island. In about the year 1681 it was joined to China.

Formosa is traversed by a lofty range of mountains from north to south. On the western side of the mountains there are extensive plains, which are cultivated by Chinese and Japanese.

The mountains and most of the eastern side of the island are occupied by the natives, a tribe of savages similar to the Malays in appearance.

The climate and soil of Formosa are most favourable to vegetation, and productions of the island are numerous and varied.

The mineral resources of the island are believed to be considerable. At present valuable coal mines are worked with foreign machinery near Kelung (基隆).

The capital is Taipeh (臺北府), but the most important city is Taiwan Fu (臺灣府).

Formosa contains four ports formerly opened to foreign trade by the Chinese. These are all situated on the western side of the island; Takou (打狗) and Taiwan Fu in the south and Kelung and Tamsui (淡水) in the north.

Sugar is the most important export of the southern ports, and coal of the northern ports.

THE PESCADORES (澎湖羣島).

The Pescadores are a small group of islands in the Formosa Channel, which were ceded by China in 1895. They contain no important towns and no particular trade, but a fine harbour is found here, and the islands are capable of being made an important naval station.

RUSSIA IN ASIA (俄屬)

The Russian Empire in Asia comprises :—

1. Transcaucasia (高加蘇南省).
2. Uralsk (烏拉省)
3. Turgai (圖爾蓋部).
4. Transcaspian (加斯班海東省).
5. Stepnoi (平原三省).
6. Turkestan (回部三省).
7. Western Siberia (西比利亞西邊).
8. Eastern Siberia (西比利亞東邊)

The total area of Asiatic Russia is over 6,000,000 square miles, or about one-third larger than the entire Chinese Empire. A large part of this vast empire is so cold as to be uninhabitable.

The Russian dominions border upon the Chinese Empire from the Pamirs to Corea, a distance of about 5,000 miles.

1. TRANSCAUCASIA (高加蘇南省)

Transcaucasia is the region south of the Caucasus Mountains (高加蘇山), north of Turkey (土耳其) and Persia (波斯), between the Black (黑海) and Caspian Seas (加斯班海).

The capital and most important town is Tiflis (第弗利斯城) in the interior, connected by rail with Batoum (罷土莫城), a port on the Black Sea, and Baku (罷庫城), a port on the Caspian.

2. URALSK (烏拉省)

Uralsk is a province governed by a military governor. It is bounded on the north and west by European Russia, on the east by Turgai and the Aral Sea (阿拉辣海), and on the south by the Caspian Sea and Transcaspian.

The capital is Uralsk (烏拉城) on the Ural River (烏拉河).

3. TURGAI (圖爾蓋部)

Turgai is a province governed by a military governor. It is bounded on the north by European Russia, on the east and south by the Stepnoi and Turkestan.

The capital is Turgai (圖爾蓋城) on a stream of the same name flowing into a small steppe lake.

4. TRANSCASPIAN (加斯班海東省)

The Transcaspian province is governed by an official called in Russian "Nacholjnik," or chief.

This province lies east of the Caspian Sea and includes the vassal states of Khiva (基發國) and Bokhara (布哈爾國). Although the Transcaspian Province is mostly barren and thinly peopled, it is important politically, since it forms the northern boundary of Persia and Afghanistan and stretches eastward to the Pamirs.

The Transcaspian Railway passes through this province from Michaelovsk (米其羅夫斯克) on the Caspian Sea along the border of Persia, turning to the east and north-east through Merv (莫爾富), Bokhara (布哈爾城), and Samarkand (撒馬爾罕城) to Tashkent (塔什干). Through most of its extent this province is a high table-land intersected by mountains. The most important river is the Amoo, or Oxus (阿木河), which flows into the Aral Sea.

The important towns are Askabad (阿斯哈罷), Merv, Khiva and Bokhara.

5. STEPNOI (平原三省)

The Stepnoi Department comprises the three provinces of Akmolinsk (阿克莫林斯克省), Semipalatinsk (斜米帕拉廷斯克省) and Semirechinsk (七河省). The Stepnoi is governed by a Governor-General residing at Omsk (鄂穆斯克城). Each of the provinces has also a military governor. The greater part of this region consists of steppes, or level plains, suitable for grazing.

Akmolinsk (阿克莫林斯克省), the north-western province of the Stepnoi, is thinly populated. The Irtish River (依爾特什河), a tributary of the Obi (俄比), flows through the north-east corner of the province, and the Ishim (伊什穆河), a tributary of the Irtish, is the only other important river. Lake Balkash (巴勒哈什湖) forms part of the eastern boundary. Omsk (鄂穆斯克), the capital of the Stepnoi provinces, is on the Irtish River. Petropavlovsk (撒特羅帕甫羅甫斯克) and Akmolinsk on the Ishim River, are important towns. Lake Balkash (巴勒哈什湖), in size the second inland sea entirely enclosed by Asia, is about 400 miles long and 50 miles broad in the widest part. It receives many streams, both from Russia and Chinese territory, the largest being the Ili River (伊犁河), which flows in a westerly direction from Ili through Semirechinsk into the Balkash.

Semipalatinsk (斜米帕拉廷斯克) is bounded on the east by the Chinese department of Uliastai. It is separated from Chinese territory in part by the Tarbargatai Mountains (塔爾巴哈台嶺), a chain of the Altai Mountains (阿勒太嶺). The Irtish is the only large river. Besides Lake Balkash it contains a large steppe lake called Zaizan Nor (齊桑淖爾湖, 即, 洪霍圖), situated near the boundary of the Chinese Empire. Semipalatinsk, the capital, and Pavlodar (帕甫羅達爾城), both on the Irtish, are important towns.

Semirechinsk (七河省) is bounded on the east and south by the Chinese department of Ili, from which it is separated for a part of the distance by the T'ianshan (天山). The greater part of this province is mountainous, and it contains many steppe lakes, the two largest of which are Issik-kul (伊斯色克庫里湖) and Ala-kul (阿拉庫里湖) near the Chinese border.

Verni, the capital (威爾尼, 即, 阿拉媽圖城), Kopol (闊帕拉城) and Lepsinsk (列普辛斯克城) are important towns.

6. TURKESTAN (回部三省)

Turkestan includes the three provinces of Samarkand (撒馬爾罕), Ferghana (費爾干) and Syrdaria (西耳省), with the Amoodaria Department (阿木省). It is governed by a Governor-General, who resides at Tashkent (塔什干). These provinces lie south and south-west of the Stepnoi. Each has a military governor.

Samarkand (撒馬爾罕) is a very mountainous province lying just north of Bokhara. The Zarafshan (撒爾富三河) and the Syrdaria (西耳河) are the only large streams. The province is thinly populated. The capital is Samarkand (撒馬爾罕) on the Transcaspian Railway. Khojent (克振德), on the Syrdaria, is an important town.

Ferghana (費爾干) is bounded on the east by Chinese Turkestan (新疆). A considerable part of the region known as the Pamirs was joined to this province in 1895. Ferghana is separated from British territory on the south by a narrow strip of land, in some places not more than 10 miles wide, which includes both sides of the Hindoo-koosh Mountains (印度庫施山). It is very mountainous, containing the Alai (阿來嶺) and Pamir Mountains. The Syrdaria rises in this province, also the Chinese river Kashgar (喀什噶爾河). The Chinese town of Kashgar is near the boundary of this province. Khokand (浩罕) and Osh (鄂什) are important towns.

Syrdaria is the province east by the Aral Sea north of the Amoo. Amoodaria lies along the Amoo River and the coast of the Aral Sea. Tashkent (塔什干) on the Syrdaria, Chimbai (金白) in Amoodaria and Chimkent (金干) are important towns. The Syrdaria River flows through this province and gives it its name.

The Aral Sea is the largest inland sea entirely belonging to Asia. Having no outlet its waters are salt. Its length is 262 miles and its breadth 184 miles. It receives the two large rivers—Amoo and Syrdaria.

7. WESTERN SIBERIA (西比利亞西邊)

This is not a political division, but a descriptive term which includes the two provinces of Tobolsk (托博里斯克省) and Tomsk (托穆斯克省), which extend from the Stepnoi on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north. The inhabitants of the middle and southern parts are mostly European Russians or their descendants, and each of the two provinces has a civil governor. This part of Siberia is divided into four distinct belts or zones; the agricultural, the mountainous, the forest, and the Toondras, or frozen marshes of the north.

The Obi (俄比) and its tributaries are navigable in the summer. The capital and most important towns of the two provinces are Tobolsk (托博里斯克城) and Tomsk (托穆斯克城) respectively.

8. EASTERN SIBERIA (西比利亞東邊)

Eastern Siberia contains two Governor-Generalships, viz., Irkutsk (伊爾庫次克省) and Amur (阿穆爾省).

The Governor-General of Irkutsk rules the three provinces of Yeniseisk (葉尼賽省), Irkutsk (伊爾庫次克省), and Yakutsk (雅庫次克省).

Yeniseisk extends from Outer Mongolia to the Arctic Ocean. Irkutsk, the adjacent province is bounded on the south by Outer Mongolia and on the east by Lake Baikal (拜喀勒湖). Both of these provinces are divided into agricultural, forest, and Polar belts. About three-fourths of the inhabitants are European Russians, and the remainder are Russian Tartars or Mongols. The navigable streams of these two provinces are the Yenisei (葉尼賽江) and its tributaries. The upper part of the Lena (勒那江) also flows through Irkutsk. The upper Tunguska (通古斯克河), called Angara (安戛勒河), where it leaves Lake Baikal, conveys the waters of that lake into the Yenisei River. Lake Baikal (拜喀勒湖, 即, 白海) is the largest fresh water lake of Asia. It is about 400 miles long, and is about 45 miles wide, and the water is 1,800 feet deep. It is navigable by steamers in summer, and sledges cross on the ice in the winter. Each of the two provinces of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk has a civil governor. The important towns of Yeniseisk are Yeniseisk (葉尼賽城), Achinsk (阿臣斯克城), and Krasnoyarsk (克喇斯諾雅爾斯克). The most important town of Irkutsk is Irkutsk (伊爾庫次克城), near Lake Baikal, the residence of the Governor-General.

Yakutsk, the third province of this section, includes an immense region in the northern part of Siberia, eastward to the Stanovoi Mountains. It includes the Lena River (勒那湖) with its tributaries. It has few inhabitants and little land which can be cultivated. The province has a military governor residing at Yakutsk, on the Lena River.

The Governor-General of Amur resides at Khabarovka (哈巴羅甫喀, 即, 伯利), in the Primorsk Province (東海濱省). He has under his jurisdiction the four provinces—Transbaikal (薩拜喀勒省), Amur (阿穆爾省), Primorsk (東海濱省), and Saghalin (薩哈連, 即, 庫頁島), each of which has also a military governor.

The Transbaikal is bounded on the south and east by the Chinese provinces of Outer Mongolia and Hei-lung-chiang. About one-third of this province is fit for agriculture, and it supplies grain for most of Eastern Siberia. The Yablonoi Mountains (雅布羅諾威嶺), a continuation of the Stanovoi Mountains, cross this province. About 70 per cent of the inhabitants are European Russians, and the remainder Mongols. The principal rivers are the Shilka (石勒喀河), a tributary of the Amur River, and the Selenga (斜連戛河), which flows from Mongolia through the Transbaikal into Lake Baikal. The capital is Chita (赤塔城). Other important towns are Kiakhta (恰克圖), near the border of Mongolia, on the Russian post road from Kalgan (張家口) to Irkutsk, and Nerchinsk (尼布楚, 即, 捏爾臣斯克), on the Shilka River.

The Amur Province extends along the border of the Chinese province of Hei-lung-chiang from the mouth of the Shilka to the mouth of the Usuri. The province is thinly populated, and most of the towns are on the north bank of the Amur River. The most important place is Blagovestchensk (海蘭泡, 即, 布拉郭威什臣斯克), on the Amur River at the mouth of the Zeza (結雅河, 即, 直河), the largest tributary of the Amur from this province.

The Primorsk, or Maritime Province, includes the whole of the Pacific Coast of Siberia east of the Usuri River, and from the border of Corea to the Bering Strait. It includes the

two peninsulas of Chukot and Kamchatka. The southern portion, called the Usuri District, is the only part of the Primorsk which has much population, or which can be considered important. The Amur River (黑龍江) lies wholly in this province from the mouth of the Usuri to the sea. By treaty the Chinese are allowed free navigation. The most important town of the Primorsk is Vladivostock (海參崴), in Peter the Great Bay (大彼得爾海灣). The harbour is perfect, and a large floating dock affords facilities for repairing vessels. A military governor and also an admiral reside here. Khabarovka (伯利), the residence of the Governor-General, is on the Amur River, at the mouth of the Usuri, and connected with Vladivostock by rail. Nicolaievsk (尼闊來葉甫斯克, 卽, 廟爾) is the port of the Amur River, situated about 20 miles from its mouth.

Saghalin is a large island off the coast of the Primorsk. It is a penal colony for the worst class of convicts. The climate and soil are both unfavourable for agriculture. The island contains 10,000 convicts, and is governed by a military governor residing at Due (對卡), on the western coast.

The most important work now proceeding in Russia, for increasing the power of the Empire in Asia, is the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway to connect European Russia with the Pacific Coast. This railway crosses from European Russia into the southern part of Tobolsk. It passes through the northern part of Akmolinsk through Tomsk, Yeniseisk, and Irkutsk to Lake Baikal. From the city of Irkutsk the railway skirts the southern end of the lake and proceeds eastward down the Shilka valley to the Amur River. It then crosses Manchuria to Vladivostock, one branch going south from Harbin to Port Arthur.

The principal towns of Siberia are on the line of this railway. They are Vladivostock, Khabarovka, Nerchinsk, Chita, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Achinsk, Tomsk and Omsk.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN ASIA (英屬)

The British Empire in Asia and its adjacent islands includes India (印度), Burma (緬甸), Baluchistan (俾路芝), Aden (亞丁), Ceylon (錫蘭), the Straits Settlements (巫來由地股英屬地), Hongkong (香港), and a part of Borneo (婆羅洲, 即, 般島), together with numerous small islands in the Indian Ocean.

INDIA (印度)

The peninsula of India, or Hindostan, projects in a wedge-shape southward into the Indian Ocean, being bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal (孟加拉海灣), and on the west by the Arabian Sea (阿喇伯海). The eastern coast is called the Coromandel Coast, and the western the Malabar Coast.

India is bounded on the north by Tibet, Chinese Turkestan, the Pamirs, and Afghanistan. The climate of India is cool in the northern part, but extremely hot in the middle and southern parts. In the north the country is mountainous, and contains valleys and small plateaus of very high altitude. The interior of the greater part of the peninsula is hilly, but there are many extensive plains and river bottoms.

The most important rivers are the Ganges (恒河), the Brahmapootra (雅魯藏布江), and the Indus (印度河). In size, India is nearly equal to the Eighteen Provinces. Its population is about 280,000,000. Most of India is very fertile.

In the 17th century, a British trading company called the East India Company acquired a little territory, which has been gradually extended, until now the whole of India, excepting a few small settlements of Portugal and France, either belongs to Great Britain or is governed by native rulers who are tributary to Great Britain.

The capital and most important city of India is Calcutta (加爾各打), on the Ganges. The Viceroy of India resides here. The trade of Calcutta is immense.

The other chief towns of India are:—

Patna (怕那) on the Ganges.

Bombay (孟買) on Bombay Island, a great commercial city, and becoming an important city for cotton manufactures.

Madras (麻打拉薩), the most important town on the Coromandel Coast.

Benares (伯那里), a sacred city of the Hindoos on the Ganges River.

Allahabad (阿拉哈拔特), an important military station and large city on the Ganges.

Trichinopoli (德里計挪波里), an important military station in Southern India.

Lahore (勒懷), in Northern India, famous for silk manufactures.



INDIAN EMPIRE

English Miles
0 100 200 300
Railway open
D^c in construction



Hyderabad (海德拉巴), the capital of one of the tributary kingdoms, the Nizam's Dominions, in Central and Southern India.

The government of India and Burma is carried on by thirteen administrations under the Viceroy at Calcutta, viz. :—

Under Governors.

Madras (麻打拉薩).

Bombay (孟買).

Under Lieutenant-Governors.

Bengal (孟加拉).

North-west Provinces with Oudh (西北省及烏德).

Punjab (烹加巴).

Under Chief Commissioners.

Burma (Upper and Lower) (緬甸).

Assam (阿薩密).

Central Provinces (內省).

Berar (俾拉).

* British Baluchistan (俾路芝).

{ Andaman Islands (安大滿島).

{ Nicobar Islands (尼可巴羣島).

Ajmere Merwara (阿這美爾美窪拉).

Coorg (克爾格).

The Governors of Madras and Bombay have greater independence than the others.

British India is divided into 245 Districts, with a magistrate at the head of each, who is responsible to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner of the province.

Burma (緬甸) is now included in British India, but it is not a part of the peninsula of Hindostan, and originally formed a separate kingdom.

A part of Southern Burma was annexed by Great Britain in 1826, another part in 1852, and the whole northern part of the country in 1885.

Burma is bounded on the north by Tibet and Yünnan, on the east by Yünnan, the French Shan States and Siam, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal and by the two Indian provinces of Assam and Bengal.

Burma is divided into Upper and Lower Burma. Upper Burma is a hilly country, rich in minerals. Lower Burma is mostly a rich alluvial plain.

The rivers of Burma are the Irrawaddy (伊拉瓦第), with numerous large branches, and the Salwén (潞江). The latter rises in Tibet and flows through Yünnan before it enters Burma. The Irrawaddy is navigable for 900 miles, from its mouth to the town of Bhamo.

The chief town of Lower Burma is Rangoon (蘭貢), on the Rangoon River in the delta of the Irrawaddy. It is connected with Mandalay by railroad.

* See note on page 40.

The chief town of Upper Burma is Mandalay (曼大雷), on the Irrawaddy.

Other important towns are Bhamo (巴摩) at the head of navigation on the Irrawaddy, Tenasserim (德那塞爾令) in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula (巫來由地股).

The population of Burma is estimated to be about 7,500,000. The prevalent religion is Buddhism.

THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARY STATES OF INDIA.

Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions (德干, 又名: 尼桑).

Cashmere (塞哥, 即, 克什米爾), in the extreme north, in the mountainous Himalayan region. Mysore (賈索爾), in Southern India.

Central India States (中印度諸省), from which comes the Malwa opium.

Rajpootana (刺日不德, 即, 澳地), a large territory, part of which is desert.

Nepal (尼泊爾, 即, 廓爾喀), capital Khalmandu (卡耳滿都), a native kingdom situated just south of the Himalaya Mountains, is nominally independent, though a British resident resides at the capital. The population is about 2,000,000.

Bhutan (布魯克巴, 即, 不丹) is a smaller state than Nepal, also situated in the edge of the Himalayas, and nominally independent. Both of these states are in close relations with Tibet on account of the large number of Buddhists living in them.

Baluchistan (俾路芝), capital Kalat (哈拉), is a mountainous country occupied by tribes of Mahometans, the chiefs of which owe allegiance to the Khan of Kalat. It is bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by India, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the west by Persia. The country is semi-independent, but altogether under the control of India in regard to external relations and also to a considerable extent in internal affairs. The population is estimated to be 220,000.

NOTE.—British Baluchistan is contiguous to the native Baluchistan on the east. The term Baluchistan is sometimes used to cover both districts

ADEN (亞丁)

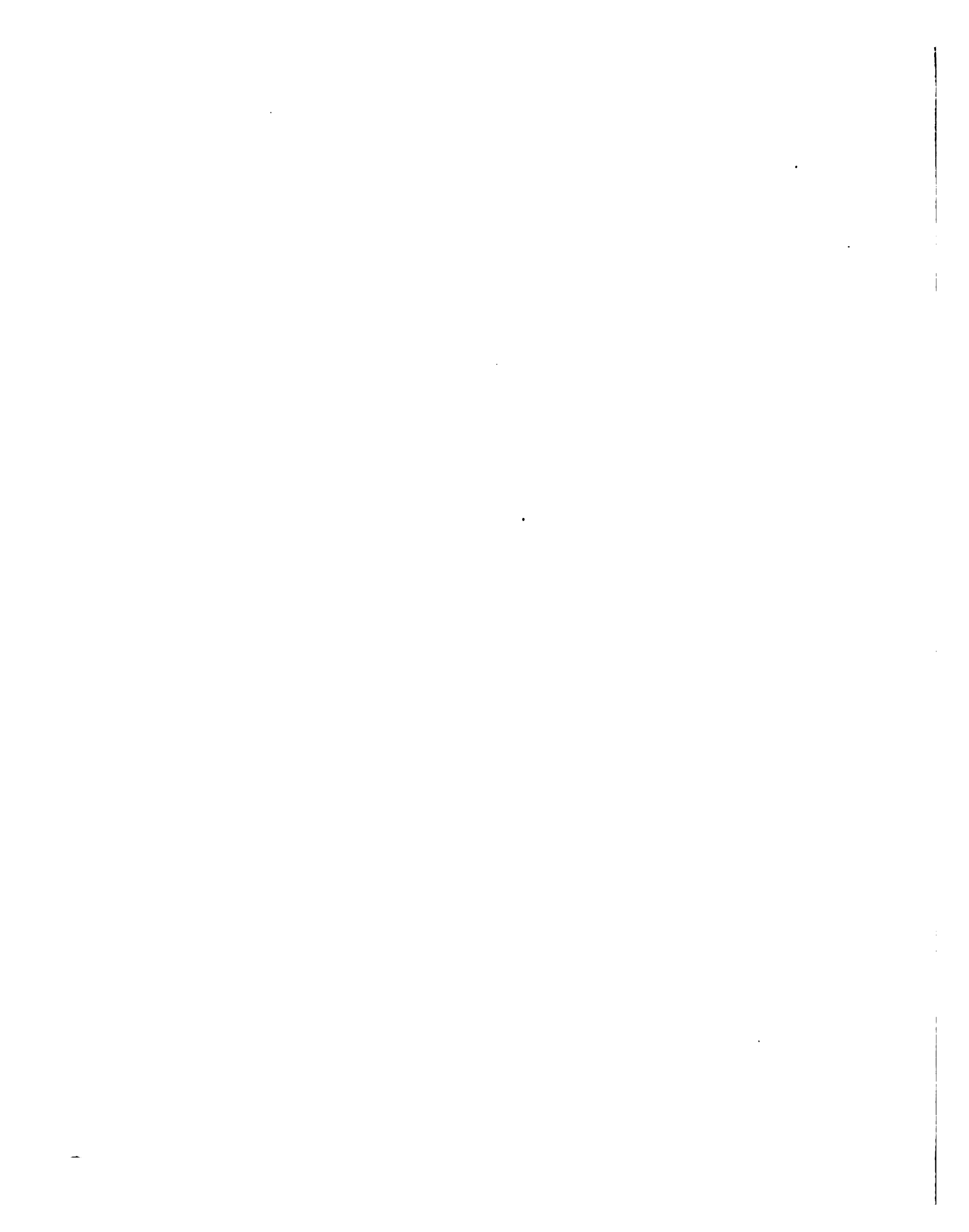
Aden is connected with British India in government. It is an important military and naval place, because it commands the entrance to the Red Sea (紅海). It is the centre of a British Protectorate over the Arab tribes of Southern Arabia.

The Somali Coast Protectorate on the African side of the Gulf of Aden and several small islands, are also connected with Aden. The most important islands are the Kuria Muria Islands (古里亞木里亞羣島), off the coast of Arabia, and Socotra (索哥德拉), at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden.

CEYLON (錫蘭)

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from India by the Palk Strait (泡啤峽). It has belonged to India since 1796. It is a separated colony, having no political connection with India. The island is 266 miles from north to south and 140 miles from east to west. It lies within the Torrid Zone. The interior is mountainous, and the climate varies with the altitude. The principal productions are tea, coffee, rice, and tropical fruits and spices.





The capital of Ceylon is Colombo (可倫破). The two important ports of Ceylon are Point de Galle (洋德曼里) at the south and Trinkomali (停可馬里) at the north-east. The population of Ceylon is over 3,000,000, and the prevailing religion is Buddhism.

The Maldive Archipelago (馬勒代弗羣島) is under the rule of the Governor of Ceylon.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (巫來由地股英屬地)

This is the name given to the British possessions in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula governed from Singapore.

The settlements include the British provinces of Singapore (新嘉坡), Penang (檳榔嶼), Province Wellesley (威里士利省), and the Dindings (丁丁羣島), and Malacca (麻刺甲); also the following states, with native rulers under British protection: Perak (白蠟), Selangor (石蘭莪), Sungei Ujong and Jelebu (宋蓋烏章及, 這利布), Negri Sembilan (內葛里三比蘭), Johore (柔佛), and Pahang (彭亨).

SINGAPORE (新嘉坡).

Singapore is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula (巫來由地股), almost under the Equator. It is 27 miles long and 14 miles broad, and is separated from Johore by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile wide. The town of Singapore is situated on the south side of the island. It has a fine harbour, and, in regard to the number of vessels calling, is one of the greatest ports in the world. Five docks and all the arrangements necessary for shipping are found here. The population of the island is about 185,000, of whom 122,000 are Chinese.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements resides here, and a British military force is situated here.

PENANG (檳榔嶼).

Penang is the northernmost of the settlements. It is an island about 15 miles long and 9 miles broad, situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The chief town of the island is George-town (佐治鎮). The production of the island is betelnuts. The trading passing through the place is quite extensive. The population of George-town is about 85,000. It is the centre of the government of Province Wellesley and the Dindings.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (威里士利省).

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length, opposite the island of Penang. It is very fertile and under a high state of cultivation. It is governed from Penang.

THE DINDINGS (丁丁羣島).

The Dindings, 80 miles south of Penang, include a group of islands and a strip of the mainland, about 22 miles long by 10 miles in width.

The Dindings are under good cultivation, but otherwise little developed. Steamers call regularly at the largest island—Pulo Pangkor (旁高爾島).

MALACCA (麻刺甲).

Malacca is the largest of the settlements. It is situated on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, about 110 miles north-west of Singapore. It is about 42 miles long and from 8 to 25 miles in width. It was formerly of great commercial importance, but has become less important owing to the growth of Penang and Singapore.

PERAK (白蠟).

Perak is a native state situated on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula. Its greatest length is 120 miles, and its greatest breadth is 90 miles. It is a well-watered and fertile state. It is governed by a Sultan and a British Resident. The chief industry is tin mining, but copper, tea, and spices are also exported.

The principal river is the Perak River, which is navigable for small steamers for 40 miles and for river boats another 125 miles.

The seat of government occupied by the British Resident is Taipeng (太平).

The principal port is Port Weld (威耳德), which is connected with Taipeng by rail. Another railway extends for 50 miles up the valley of the Perak River from the coast.

A large number of Chinese are connected with the tin mines of Perak.

SELANGOR (石蘭莪).

Selangor lies on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, just south of Perak.

Of the 81,000 inhabitants 51,000 are Chinese.

The principal industry is tin mining. Agriculture is also practised.

Klang (克蘭) is the principal port, situated about 14 miles from the mouth of the Klang River.

The other port is Selangor, at the mouth of the Selangor River.

From Klang a railway has been built to Serendeh (色蘭德), a distance of 46 miles.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU (宋蓋烏章, 及, 這里布).

These two states are combined under British protection, and the British resident is practically ruler of the country. This state lies just south of Selangor, and is like Selangor in productions. The area is 660 square miles, and the population about 22,000, of whom one-third are Chinese.

NEGRI SEMBILAN (內葛里三比蘭).

This is a group of five small states, which occupy 2,000 square miles of the interior of the Malay Peninsula south-east of Sungai Ujong. The productions, mineral and vegetable, are similar to those of the other states of the peninsula. The population is about 42,000, of whom 6,000 are Chinese.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



JOHORE (柔佛).

This state lies in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, opposite Singapore. It is ruled by a Sultan, who is under the protection of Great Britain. The area is about 9,000 square miles. The population is about 200,000, of whom 150,000 are Chinese. The capital is Johore Bharu (柔佛巴魯), just across the strait from Singapore. The products are principally spices and timber, for all of which Singapore is the port of shipment.

PAHANG (彭亨).

Pahang is on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Siamese territory and on the south by Johore. Its area is about 10,000 square miles. It is drained by the Pahang River. The capital is Pekan (沛干), on the Pahang River, a few miles from its mouth. Gold and tin mines are found in this state. The population is about 58,000, of whom over 7,000 are Chinese.

HONGKONG (香港)

Hongkong is commercially the most important place in Eastern Asia. It is situated off the coast of Kuantung, near the mouth of the Canton River. It is 90 miles from the city of Canton. The colony includes the island of Hongkong, ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese in 1841, and Kowloon (九龍), a part of the mainland opposite the island, ceded in 1860, and enlarged by a further lease of land in 1898.

The island is 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad. It consists of a broken ridge of hills with scarcely any land fit for cultivation. What makes Hongkong valuable is the magnificent harbour, 10 square miles in area, between the island and the mainland. Most of the population is found in the city of Victoria, the houses of which rise from the water's edge as far inland as the hills can be comfortably ascended. A tramway and a common road connect the harbour with the top of the ridge of hills, called the Peak District, and many dwelling-houses are now built on the top of the hills. The population of Hongkong is over 220,000, of whom over 210,000 are Chinese.

BRITISH BORNEO (婆羅洲, 即, 般島).

Although Borneo is not a part of Asia, yet its nearness to Asia makes it proper to describe it with the other parts of the British Empire in Asia.

Next to Australia and New Guinea, Borneo is the largest island in the world. The Dutch claim sovereignty over the southern and western parts of the island, though they exercise their authority only along the coast. The territories of the British North Borneo Company, the Sultan of Brunei and the Rajah of Sarawak extend along the northern and north-eastern coast.

Sarawak (薩爾窪克, 即, 西般島) is ruled over by a Rajah or King named Brooke, a man of English descent, whose kingdom is under the protection of Great Britain, but whose office is hereditary.

Brunei (渤泥國), north-east of Sarawak, is governed by a native ruler called Sultan, under the protection of Great Britain.

British North Borneo (北般島), north-east of Brunei, is governed by the British North Borneo Company, a commercial organization under British protection. Most of the trade of all parts of Borneo is in the hands of the Chinese. In British North Borneo there are more than 10,000 resident Chinese.

The exports of Borneo are the precious metals, wood, birds' nests, and the usual vegetable products of the Torrid Zone.

The principal towns of North Borneo are Kuching (古鎮), the capital of Sarawak, on the Sarawak River; Claude Town (克老德鎮), on the Baram River; Brunei, the capital of Brunei, on the coast; and Sandakan (山打根), the chief port of the British North Borneo Company's territory.

Labuan (勒邦島) is a small island off the coast of Borneo, which was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. The Chinese on the island number over a thousand, and control most of the trade.

THE FRENCH POSSESSIONS (法國屬地)

The French Possessions in Asia are:—

1. Indo-China, which includes Tongking (東京, 即, 北圻), Annam (安南), Cochin China (下安南) Cambodia (柬埔寨), and the French Laos (南掌, 又名, 老撾).
2. French India, which includes several cities with small tracts of territory surrounding them.

INDO-CHINA

Indo-China is governed by a Governor-General, under whom there are a Lieutenant-Governor for Cochin China, and Residents-General for Tongking, Annam, Cambodia, and the Laos territory.

TONGKING (北圻).

Tongking is bounded on the north by Yunnan and Kuangsi, on the east by the Gulf of Tongking (東京灣), on the south by Annam, and on the west by the French Laos. It is divided into seventeen provinces. The interior of the province is hilly, and abounds in minerals. Near the sea there is a large and fertile plain. The principal river is the Red River (紅河), which rises in Yunnan and flows through Tongking into the Gulf of Tongking. This river is navigable for light draught vessels as far as Manghao (蠻耗) in Yunnan. Mengtzu (蒙自), near Manhao, has been made a treaty port to provide for the trade carried by this river

Hanoi (河內), the capital of Tongking, is situated on the Red River, 110 miles from its mouth.

Haiphong (海防) is the chief sea port of Tongking. It is situated at the mouth of the Red River.

Other important towns of Tongking are Haiduong (海陽) on a branch of the Red River near its mouth and Namdinh (南定) and Sontay (山西) on the Red River.

ANNAM (安南).

The kingdom of Annam is a narrow strip of country between the mountains and the sea, south of Tongking and north of Cochin China. It is a kingdom under French protection.

The capital and principal town is Hué (富春, 即, 西京), situated on the Hué River. The population of Hué is about 100,000.

Other ports of Annam are Tourane (海防), about 40 miles south-east of Hué, and Quinhon (歸仁) still further south.

The trade of Annam is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese.

COCHIN CHINA (下安南).

Cochin China is a French colony, bounded on the north by Annam, the French Laos, and Cambodia; on the east and south by the China Sea; and on the west by Cambodia and the Gulf of Siam. The southern part of Cochin China is a great plain mostly devoted to the growing of rice. The Meikong River (湄公江) empties into the China Sea by five large mouths in Lower Cochin China, which is intersected by many small rivers and canals. Cochin China is divided into seven provinces.

The capital and most important city is Saigon (西貢). Its population is about 20,000. The city is situated on the Saigon River, about 40 miles from the sea. The largest vessels can come up the river to Saigon. The city is well built, and contains large docks and many fine buildings. It is connected with Singapore, Haiphong, and Hongkong by submarine cable, and land telegraph lines connect it with the principal interior towns. A railway, 25 miles long, connects Saigon with Mitho (美荻) on the Meikong River.

Cholon (隄岸), four miles from Saigon, is the seat of most of the Chinese trade. It is connected with Saigon by a steam tramway. Population about 40,000, of whom nearly half are Chinese.

CAMBODIA (柬埔寨, 即, 真臘).

Cambodia is a monarchy under French protection. It lies between Siam and Cochin China, having a sea coast on the Gulf of Siam. It is watered by the Meikong, which flows through it from north to south.

The capital Pnom-penh (金塔城) is situated on the Meikong River. Although the country is nominally only a protectorate, the administration is entirely in the hands of the French, and the trade passes through Saigon.

THE FRENCH LAOS (南掌, 又名, 老撾).

This is a country lying east of the Meikong, extending from Cambodia to Yunnan. It is divided among various tribes who are under the general authority of a Resident, who is responsible to the Governor-General of Indo-China.

THE FRENCH CITIES OF INDIA (印度法屬地)

France formerly had large possessions in Hindostan, but now she holds only a few cities with a small territory around each. The most important is Pondicherry (本地治里), which is the capital of the French Indian possessions. Pondicherry is on the Coromandel Coast 85 miles from Madras. The area is 115 square miles. The other French towns are Chandernagore (商德爾那哥耳) on the Hooghly near Calcutta, Karikal (加黎架爾) on the Coromandel Coast south of Pondicherry, Yanaon (牙那安) on the Coromandel Coast north-east of Madras, and Mahé (馬黑) on the Malabar Coast.

The trade of French India is decreasing, and the cities are not of great importance.

SIAM (暹羅國)

The kingdom of Siam lies between Burma and French Indo-China. It is bounded on the north by the British and French Laos (or Shan States), and on the south by the Gulf of Siam and the British Malay States of Perak and Pahang.

The River Meikong (瀾滄江) forms the eastern boundary of Siam, the River Salvên (潯江), a small part of the western boundary, and the River Menam (湄南河) flows through the central part of the country. These are the only navigable streams, but the country is intersected by many small streams and canals.

Siam has great mineral resources. Tin, especially, abounds in that part of the Malay Peninsula which belongs to Siam. The vegetable productions are those usual to the tropical regions of Asia, especially rice and fine timber.

The inhabitants of this country are of various races; Siamese proper, Laos, Burmese, and Malays, together with many Chinese.

The capital and only important commercial city is Bangkok (曼谷), on the Menam River, about 30 miles from its mouth. Bangkok is connected with Burma and with French Indo-China by telegraph. A short line of railway connects it with Ayuthia (猶地亞), the ancient capital on the north, and with Paknam (巴南) on the south.

Siam is governed by a King, who is an absolute ruler, but the French influence is very strong at the Siamese Court.

The religion of the country is Buddhism.

AFGHANISTAN (阿富汗國).

Afghanistan lies on the north-west frontier of India, and is important because it separates Russian and British territory. It is bounded on the north by the Russian Pamirs and the Russian vassal kingdom of Bokhara. On the east and south it is bounded by India and Baluchistan, and on the west by Persia.

On the east a narrow strip of the Pamirs between Russian and British territory belongs to Afghanistan, so that it touches the Chinese Empire on the east.

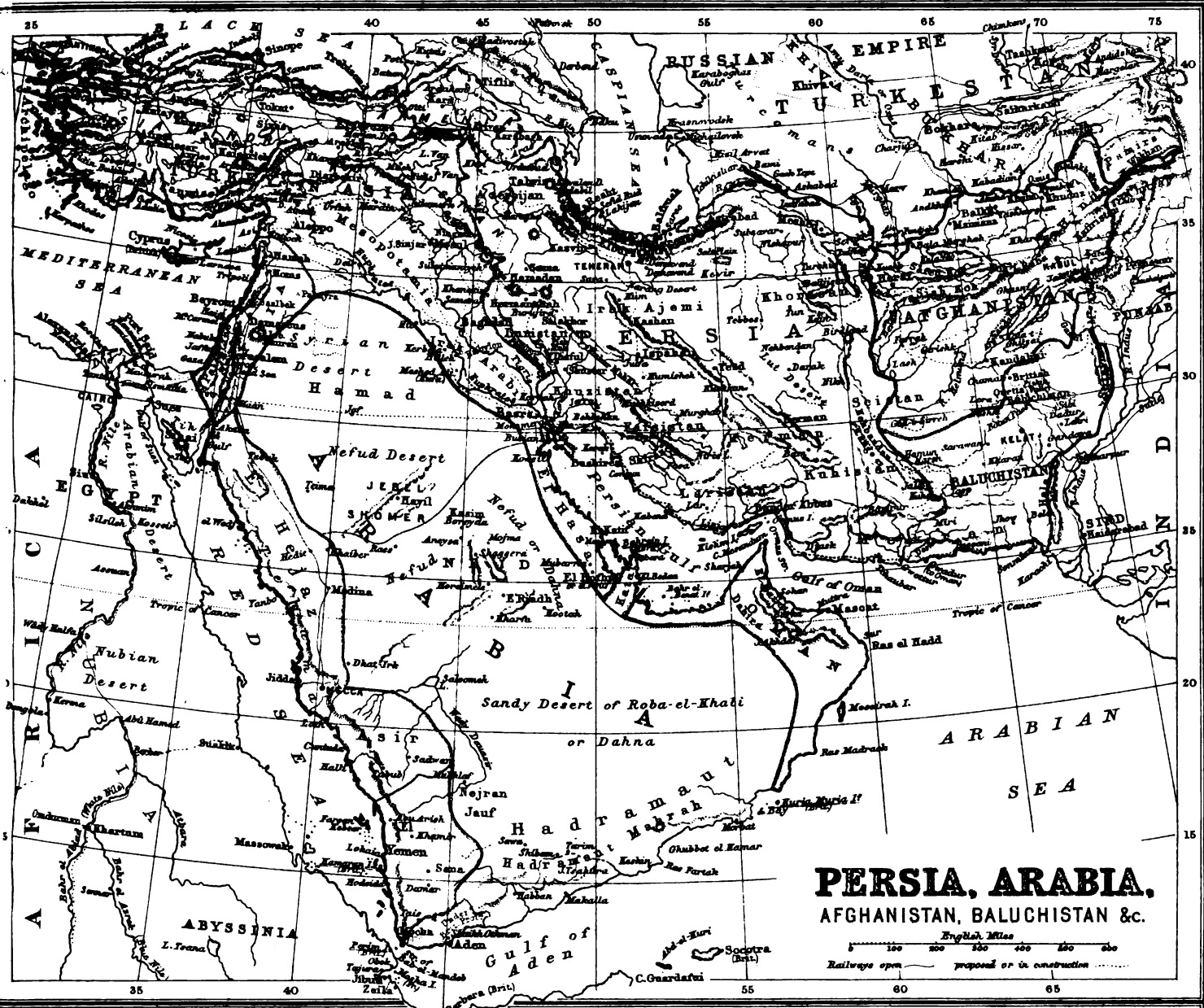
The River Amudaria, or Oxus (阿木河), forms most of the northern boundary. From the head waters of this river to the Chinese border the boundary is an arbitrary one, decided upon by Russia and England in 1895.

Afghanistan is a wild mountainous country, inhabited by different tribes of Mohammedans. It is divided into five provinces, and is ruled over by the Amir of Kabul (哈布爾), the capital. The foreign relations of Afghanistan are controlled by Great Britain, but in internal affairs the Amir is independent.

The area of the country is about 270,000 square miles, and the population 4 or 5 millions.

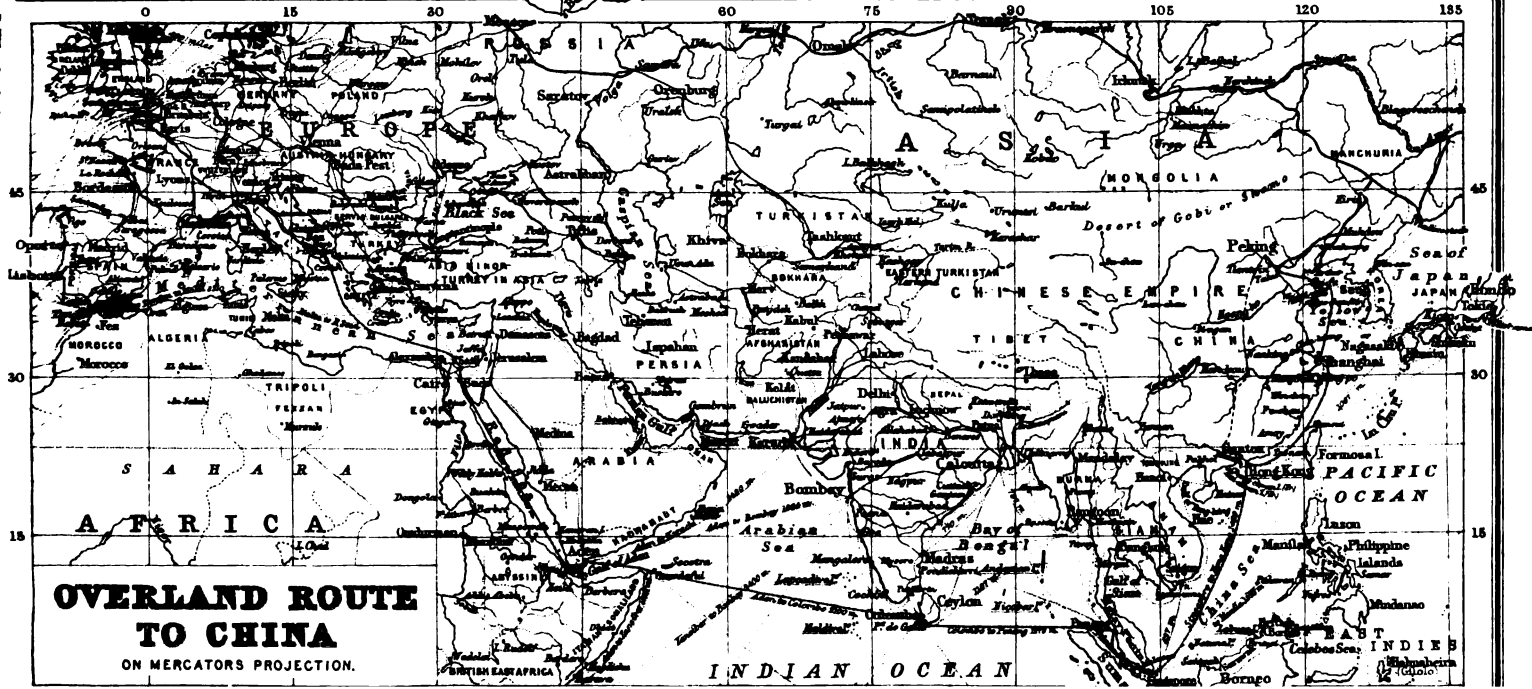
The capital is Kabul, connected with Peshawar, in India, by the only good road in the country.

Other important cities are Herat (赫拉特) and Kandahar (堪達哈爾).



**PERSIA, ARABIA,
AFGHANISTAN, BALUCHISTAN &c.**

English Miles
100 200 300 400 500
Railways open proposed or in construction



**OVERLAND ROUTE
TO CHINA**
ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

INDIAN OCEAN

PERSIA (波斯國).

Persia is bounded on the north by the Russian Province of Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the Russian Transcaspian Province; on the east by Afghanistan and Baluchistan; on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; and on the west by the Turkish Empire.

The greater part of Persia is a plateau from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea. Except in the low lands near the sea the climate is generally dry, and the central and eastern part of the country is a vast desert. Persia contains about 635,000 square miles, and is therefore about half the size of the Eighteen Provinces, but the population is estimated at not over 8,000,000.

Commerce is carried on by way of the Caspian Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea, and also overland with Turkey on the west and Turkestan on the north-east. In ancient times commerce was carried on between China and Persia by the overland route.

Persia is a very feeble country, the independence of which is secured only by the rivalry of Great Britain and Russia.

The government is a despotic monarchy, under a ruler called a Shah.

The Shah and most of the people of Persia are Mohammedans, although the Zoroastrian religion (太陽火教) was the ancient religion of the country. The adherents of this religion are now called Parsees.

The capital of Persia is Teheran (德黑蘭), a city of about 100,000 inhabitants, situated in the northern part of the country near the Elburz Mountains (愛里布爾士山), which extend across the country between Teheran and the Caspian Sea.

Other important cities are Tabriz (達伯利斯) in the north-western part, Ispahan (以斯巴罕) in the central part, formerly the capital, Meshed (美賽特) in the north-eastern part, considered a holy city by the Mohammedans, and Bushire (布西爾), an important port on the coast of the Persian Gulf.

Wild animals abound in Persia owing to the extensive uninhabited wastes.

The principal exports are silk goods, rugs, perfumery, jewellery, and various elegant knick-knacks.

ARABIA (阿剌伯)

Arabia is a hot desert plateau with oasis and fertile valleys scattered through it. The shore of the Red Sea and a part of the Persian Gulf shore are claimed by Turkey. Great Britain holds Aden (亞丁), at the entrance of the Red Sea. Oman (俄滿), with Muscat (木甲) as its capital, is situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. The rest of Arabia is under no central government, and is claimed by no nation. The inhabitants are divided into tribes, each ruled over by a chief, or Sheik. The area of Arabia is 1,219,000 square miles and the population is supposed to be about 5,000,000. The natives are of the Mohammedan religion. In Turkish Arabia are situated the sacred Mohammedan cities of Mecca (麥加) and Medina (麥地拿), to which Mohammedans from all parts of the world go on pilgrimages.

TURKEY (土耳其國)

Turkey in Asia is a part of the Turkish Empire, whose capital is Constantinople (康斯坦丁) in Europe. It is a poor and weak country, because of its bad government. The region which it occupies is of great historical interest, and has at different times in the past been very important. Turkey is now the leading Mohammedan country of the world, and the Sultan of Turkey considers himself the head of the Mohammedan Church.

Asiatic Turkey includes the peninsula called Asia Minor (小亞西亞), between the Black and the Egean Seas; Syria (敘里亞), the region between Asia Minor and Arabia; Koordistan (古爾的斯丹), north-east of Syria; Armenia (亞爾美尼亞), between Koordistan and Russian Transcaucasia; Mesopotamia (美索不達迷亞), the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers; El Hasa (愛里哈沙), the northern part of the Persian Gulf coast of Arabia; and the western part of Arabia on the Red Sea

Palestine (猶太), the original home of the Jews (猶太人), and the place where Jesus Christ lived, in Syria.

The Ottoman Turks (阿多曼族人) who rule over this country are a tribe of Tartars, who came originally from Central Asia. The people over whom they rule are of various languages and races.

The important cities of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (士麥拿), near the northern coast of Asia Minor; Scutari (士古大利), opposite Constantinople, on the Bosphorus (巴士波路士峽); Jerusalem (耶路撒冷), the ancient capital of the Jews in Palestine; Damascus (大馬色), an inland city of Syria; Bagdad (巴加達), on the Tigris River, the ancient capital of the Saracen Empire; Mecca (麥加) and Medina (麥地拿), in Turkish Arabia. Many other cities might be mentioned which were of great importance in ancient times, but whose prosperity has now disappeared.

Cyprus (居比路), in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, is nominally connected with the Turkish Empire, but the government is administered by Great Britain.

MALAYSIA, OR MALAY ARCHIPELAGO (南洋羣島)

The principal islands of this division are:—

The Philippine Islands (小呂宋羣島, 又名, 非利賓羣島), belonging to the United States, Borneo (婆羅洲, 卽, 般島), belonging to Great Britain and Holland.

Sumatra (蘇門答臘島), belonging to Holland.

Java (爪哇島) " " "

The Celebes (西里百羣島) " " "

The Molucca Islands (摩鹿加羣島), belonging to Holland.

These, with the numerous smaller islands adjacent to them, form a sort of connection between Asia and Australia and New Guinea. They are all of interest to China, because great numbers of Chinese live in all of them, and the trade is mostly in the hands of Chinese merchants. The climate of these islands is intensely hot, and the products are similar to those of the Malay Peninsula.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (小呂宋羣島, 又名, 非利賓羣島)

This group includes over a thousand islands. The largest island and the one nearest to China is Luzon (呂宋島). Manila (馬尼刺), the capital and the most important city of the islands, is situated on the western coast of Luzon. This is a rich and busy city of about 50,000 Chinese Mestizos or half breeds. Manila is famous for the export of tobacco. Other ports of the Philippine Islands are Iloilo (伊羅伊羅), in the island of Panay (把愛), and Cebu (西武), in the island of the same name. They formerly belonged to Spain, but were ceded to the United States in 1898.

BORNEO (婆羅洲, 卽, 般島)

Next to Australia and New Guinea, this is the largest island in the world. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 miles in breadth. The equator passes through the middle of it.

British Borneo has been described under the British Empire in Asia. The Dutch claim sovereignty over the southern and the western part of the island. The principal Dutch ports are Pontianak (崑甸), on the west coast, and Banjermassin (班熱馬生, 卽, 馬神), on the southern coast. The Dutch power in this island, as in the other islands of this archipelago, does not extend far inland.

SUMATRA (蘇門答臘島, 卽, 昆鸞)

This island comes next to Borneo in size. Like Borneo it is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Equator. It lies in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction, and is over a thousand miles in length. A mountain range runs through its whole length nearer to the western than to the eastern shore. The island is nominally under the dominion of the Dutch, but a large part of the interior is practically independent. The Dutch capital is Padang (八當), on the west

coast. Other important towns are Kotoraja (可多拉加) and Bencoolen (邦固連, 卽, 萬古屢).

Sumatra is separated from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca (麻東甲海峽). Many small islands lie on both sides of it. The best known are Banca (邦加島, 卽, 網甲) and Billiton (比里東), which are famous for their tin mines.

JAVA (爪哇)

Java is an island similar in form to Sumatra, but much smaller. It is separated from Sumatra by the narrow straits of Sunda (巽他海峽). It is famous for the export of coffee, sugar, and spices. The capital, Batavia (巴達維亞, 卽, 噶羅巴), in the northern part, is also the capital of the Dutch possessions in Malaysia. The Governor-General resides here. Batavia is the most important commercial port of the Malay Archipelago. There is a large Chinese population.

THE CELEBES ISLANDS (西里百羣島)

This group is situated east of Borneo. It consists of one large irregular island, near which are many small islands. The capital and chief town is Macassar (馬卡沙爾). The climate and productions of the Celebes are similar to those of the other islands of Malaysia.

THE MOLUCCAS (摩鹿加羣島)

This group of islands lies east of the Celebes, between those islands and New Guinea. The largest islands of the group are Gilolo (摩鹿加) and Ceram (西蘭). The people are mostly savages, and trade is but little developed.

Ternate (德拿) and Amboina (安伯那), on small islands, are the principal towns.

AUSTRALASIA (奧地利亞, 及, 附近諸島)

This division includes New Guinea (巴布亞), Australia (奧地利亞), Tasmania (達斯馬尼), and New Zealand (新西蘭), together with several groups of small islands, the most important of which are New Britain (新英國), New Ireland, or the Bismark Archipelago (新阿爾蘭), the Solomon Islands (所羅門羣島), the New Hebrides (新希伯利地羣島), and New Caledonia (新加利多尼島).

NEW GUINEA (巴布亞)

This island lies just south of the Equator. After Australia it is the largest island in the world. Its length is nearly 1,500 miles, and its greatest breadth 430 miles. The north-western half belongs to Holland, and the eastern half is divided between Great Britain and Germany. The island is rich in tropical products, but is not much developed. The capital of British New Guinea is Port Moresby (摩爾士別), in the south-eastern corner of the island.

AUSTRALIA (奧地利亞)

Australia is so large that geographers differ in opinion, whether to call it an island or a continent. Its area is about 3,000,000 square miles, while that of Europe, the smallest of the continents, is only 3,700,000 square miles. The greatest length of Australia from east to west is 2,300 miles, and the greatest breadth from north to south is 2,000 miles. The surface is a nearly level plain with low mountain ranges on the eastern and western margins. Most of the interior is a desert. There are no important rivers. The vegetation and the wild animals of Australia are very different from what we find in any other part of the world. Among the animals, the kangaroo and the ornithorhynchus (or duck-bill) are the most peculiar.

The inhabitants of Australia are mostly of British descent, and the island is a part of the British Empire.

Australia is divided into five colonies:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Victoria (維多利), | Capital Melbourne (麥普尼). |
| 2. New South Wales (新南維里斯), | „ Sydney (雪特尼). |
| 3. Queensland (昆斯蘭), | „ Brisbane (魄力斯班). |
| 4. South Australia (奧地利亞南省), | „ Adelaide (亞的來). |
| 5. Western Australia (奧地利亞西省), | „ Perth (比爾惕). |

The leading occupations of Australia are agriculture and the raising of cattle and sheep. Gold mining is also important in Victoria and Western Australia. The gold mines were discovered after those of California, and many Chinese went there to work in them, therefore the common name given to Australia by the Chinese is “Hsin-chin-shan” (新金山).

TASMANIA (達斯馬尼)

Tasmania, formerly called Van Dieman's Land, is a British colony lying just south of Australia. It is mountainous and wooded. The climate is temperate. The principal occupations are agriculture and cattle raising. The capital and principal city is Hobart Town (合巴).

NEW ZEALAND (新西蘭)

New Zealand is a British Colony, consisting of two large and a number of small islands lying east of Australia. The surface of the islands is mountainous, and the climate is temperate. The islands are volcanic. The two principal islands are called North Island (北島) and South Island (南島). As they extend through 12 degrees of latitude, the difference in climate between the northern and southern ends of the islands is very great.

Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal occupations. New Zealand is a flourishing colony, rapidly increasing in wealth and population. The capital is Wellington (外凌屯), in North Island. Other important cities are Auckland (奧克蘭), in North Island, Dunedin (敦乃定), in South Island, Christchurch (克拉斯崔其), in South Island, and Nelson (奈爾森), in South Island.

NEW BRITAIN AND NEW IRELAND (新英國, 及, 新阿爾蘭)

These islands lie east of New Guinea, which they resemble in climate and productions. They are now claimed by the Germans, and are collectively called the Bismarck Archipelago (畢士麥羣島).

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS (所羅門羣島)

This group of islands belongs to Germany. The islands extend south-east for 700 miles from the Bismarck Archipelago. They are still undeveloped and but partially explored.

THE NEW HEBRIDES (新希伯利地羣島)

These islands lie south-east of the Solomon Islands, which they resemble. They are not claimed by any European power, but Great Britain and France combine to exercise a loose protectorate over the islands.

NEW CALEDONIA (新加利多尼島)

This island, with several smaller islands in the neighbourhood, belongs to France. It is celebrated for its nickel mines. It is about 250 miles long and 30 miles broad. The French use it for a penal settlement. The capital is Noumea (奴美阿), on the south-west coast, which has regular steamer communication with Australia and France, and is connected with Australia by a telegraphic cable.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC (太平洋羣島).

There are numerous groups of small islands scattered over the Pacific Ocean east of the Malaysia and Australasia.

The Sandwich, or Haiwaian (三得維斯羣島, 即檀香山), in the northern part of the Torrid Zone, belong to the United States. The capital and most important city is Honolulu (火挪魯魯). Many Chinese and Japanese live in these islands.

The Caroline Islands (卡羅林羣島) are a widely scattered group of small islands claimed by Spain. They lie east of the Philippines.

The Fiji Islands (非支羣島), east of the New Hebrides, belong to Great Britain.

The Samoan Islands (撒麻亞羣島) are under the joint protectorate of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

The Aleutian Islands (阿魯希安羣島), in the Northern Pacific, form a chain between Alaska (阿拉斯喀) and Kamchatka. They belong to the United States.

VOCABULARY

A

Achinsk	阿臣斯克城	Town, Russian Empire.
Adelaide	亞的來	„ Australia.
Aden	亞丁	„ British Empire.
Afghanistan	阿富汗	Country, Asia.
Aigun, or Sagalien, or Hei-lung-chiang chéng	愛琿城	} City, Chinese Empire.
Ajmere Merwara... ..	阿這美爾美窪拉		Province, India.
Akashi	明石海峽	Strait, Japan.
Akmolinsk	阿克莫林斯克省	Province, Russian Empire.
„	„ „ „ 城	Town, Akmolinsk, Russian Empire.
Aksu	阿克蘇	City, Ili, Chinese Empire.
„	阿克蘇河	River „ „ „
Alai Mountains	阿來嶺	Mountains, Russian Empire.
Ala-kul	阿拉庫里湖	Lake, Semirechinsk, Russian Empire.
Alashan	合黎山	Mountains, Kansu, Chinese Empire.
Alaska	阿拉斯喀	Territory of the United States.
Aleutian Islands... ..	阿魯希安羣島	Islands, Northern Pacific.
Allahabad	阿拉哈拔特	City, India.
Altai Mountains... ..	阿爾太山	Mountains, Asia.
Amboina	安伯那	Town, Moluccas Islands.
America	亞美利加洲	Continent.
Amgun	阿穆混河	River, Siberia.
Amoo, or Oxus, or Amoodaria	阿木河	River, Central Asia.
Amoodaria	阿木省	Province „ „
Amoy	廈門	Port, Chinese Empire.
Amur	黑龍江	River, Asia.
Amur	阿穆爾省	Province, Siberia.
Anching	安慶府	City, Anhui, Chinese Empire.
Anchou	安洲	„ Corea.
Andaman Islands	安大滿島	Islands, British Empire.
Angara	安夏勒河	River, Russian „
Anhsi	安西州	City, Kansu, Chinese Empire.

Anhui	安	徽	省	Province, Chinese Empire.
Annam	安	南	Kingdom, Indo-China.	
Arabia	阿	喇	伯	Country, Asia.
Ara-kul	阿	拉	庫里湖	Lake, Russian Empire.
Aral Sea	阿	拉	辣海	Sea, Russian Empire.
Argun	亞	爾	古納河	River, Manchuria
Armenia	亞	爾	美尼亞	Division, Turkish Empire.
Asia	亞	細	亞洲	Continent.
Asia Minor	小	亞	細亞	Division, Turkish Empire.
Askabad	阿	斯	哈罷	Town, Transcaspian, Russian Empire.
Assam	阿	薩	密	Province, India.
Auckland	奧	克	蘭	City, New Zealand, Australasia.
Australasia	奧	地	利	亞及附近諸島
Australia	奧	地	利	亞
Awaji	淡	路	Island, Japanese Empire.	
Ayuthia	猶	地	亞	City, Siam.

B

Bab-el-Mandeb	巴	白	曼	德	峽	Strait, between Asia and Africa.	
Bagarash (See Bostany.)							
Bagdad	巴	加	達	City, Turkey.			
Baikal	拜	喀	勒	湖, 即, 白海	Lake, Russian Empire.		
Baku	罷	庫	城	Port, Transcaucasia, Russian Empire.			
Balkash	巴	勒	哈	什	湖	Lake, " "	
Baluchistan	俾	路	芝	Tributary State, India.			
Banca	邦	加	島, 即, 網	甲	Island, Malaysia.		
Bangkok	曼	谷	City, Siam.				
Banjermassin	班	熱	馬	生, 即, 馬	神	Town, Dutch Borneo.	
Baram	巴	蘭	河	River, British " "			
Baria	布	列	雅	河, 即, 努	滿	河	" Siberia.
Barkul	巴	里	坤, 即, 鎮	西	府	Town, Kansu, Chinese Empire.	
"	巴	爾	庫	爾	泊	Lake, " "	
Batang	巴	塘	Town, Ssüchuan, " "				
Batavia	巴	達	維	亞, 即, 噶	羅	巴	City, Java, Malaysia.
Batum	罷	土	莫	城	Port, Transcaucasia, Russian Empire.		
Benares	伯	那	里	City, India.			
Bencoolen	邦	固	連, 即, 萬	古	屢	Town, Sumatra, Malaysia.	
Bengal	孟	加	拉	Province, India.			
" Bay	孟	加	拉	海	灣	Bay, Indian Ocean.	
Berar	俾	拉	Province, India.				
Behring Strait	貝	令	峽	Strait, between Asia and North America.			
Bhamo	巴	摩	Town, Burma.				

Bharu ... ..	...	...	巴魯	City, Johore.
Bhutan ... ..	...	布魯克巴	即, 不丹	State, India.
Billiton ... ..	...	...	比里東	Island, Malaysia.
Bismark Archipelago ... ..	...	畢士麥羣島		Islands, Australasia.
Biwa ... ..	...	...	琵琶湖	Lake, Japan.
Black Sea ... ..	...	...	黑海	Sea, between Asia and Europe.
Blagoveschensk 海蘭泡, 即, 布拉郭威什臣斯克	...	...		Town, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Bohea ... ..	...	...	武夷山	Hills, Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Bokhara ... ..	...	布哈爾國		State, Transcaspian, Russian Empire.
" ... ..	...	"	城	Town " "
Bombay ... ..	...	...	孟買	Province, India.
" ... ..	...	...	"	City " "
Bonin Islands ... ..	...	小笠原羣島		Islands, Japanese Empire.
Borneo ... ..	...	婆羅洲, 即, 般島		Island, Malaysia.
Bosphorus ... ..	...	巴士波路士峽		Strait, Turkey.
Bostany, or Bagarash ... ..	...	巴格喇赤庫里湖		Lake, Ili, Chinese Empire.
Brahmapootra ... ..	...	雅魯藏布江		River, India.
Brisbane ... ..	...	魄力斯班		City, Queensland, Australia.
British North Borneo ... ..	...	北般島		Division, British Empire.
Brunei ... ..	...	汶泥國		Tributary State, Borneo, British Empire.
" ... ..	...	" "		City " "
Bungo ... ..	...	豐後海峽		Channel, Japan.
Burma ... ..	...	緬甸		Province, India, British Empire.
Bushire ... ..	...	布西爾		Town, Persia.

C

Calcutta ... ..	...	加爾各打		City, India.
Cambodia ... ..	...	柬埔寨, 即, 真臘		Division, Indo-China.
" or Meikong ... ..	...	...	瀾滄江	River, Southern Asia.
Canton ... ..	...	廣州府城		City, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Caroline Islands ... ..	...	卡羅林羣島		Islands, Pacific Ocean.
Cashmere ... ..	...	塞哥, 即, 克什米爾		Tributary State, India.
Caspian ... ..	...	...	加斯班海	Sea, between Asia and Europe.
Caucasus ... ..	...	...	高加蘇山	Mountains, Russian Empire.
Cebu ... ..	...	...	西武島	Island, Malaysia.
" ... ..	...	...	西武	Town " "
Celebes ... ..	...	西百里羣島		Islands " "
Central Provinces ... ..	...	...	內省	Division, India.
Ceram ... ..	...	...	西蘭	Island, Malaysia.
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	錫蘭島	" South of India.
Cha-har ... ..	...	...	察哈爾	Tribe, Northern Chihli, Chinese Empire.
Chandernagore ... ..	...	商德爾那哥耳		City, India.

Chang-chou Fu	...	...	漳州府	City, Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Ch'ang-pei-shan	...	...	長白山	Mountain "
Ch'ang-sha Fu	...	...	長沙府	City, Hunan "
Ch'ang-tê Fu	...	...	常德府	" " "
Ch'ao-chou Fu	...	...	潮州府	" Kuangtung "
Chefoo, or Chifoo, or Yen-t'ai	...	...	烟台	Port, Shantung "
Chekiang	...	...	浙江省	Province "
Chemulpo	...	...	仁川	Port, Corea.
Ch'ên-chou Fu	...	...	陳州府	City, Hunan, Chinese Empire.
Ch'êng-tu Fu	...	...	成都府	" Ssüchuan "
Chi-an Fu	...	...	吉安府	" Kiangsi "
Chi Chou	...	...	濟州	Town, Corea.
Ch'i Hsien	...	...	祈縣	City, Shansi, Chinese Empire.
Ch'i Lien Shan	...	...	祈連山	Mountain, Kansu "
Chi-nan Fu	...	...	濟南府	City, Shantung "
Chi-ning Chou	...	...	濟寧州	" " "
Chia-hsing Fu	...	...	嘉興府	" Chekiang "
Chia-ling Chiang	...	...	嘉陵江	River, Ssüchuan "
Chia-yü-kuan	...	...	嘉峪關	Town, Kansu "
Chiang-hua	...	...	江華島	Island, Corea.
Chiang-ning Fu, or Nanking	江甯府, 卽南京	...	江甯府, 卽南京	City, Kiangsu, Chinese Empire.
Chiang-yuan Tao	...	...	江源道	Province, Corea.
Chiao Chiang	...	...	椒江	River, Chekiang, Chinese Empire.
Chieh Chou	...	...	解州	City, Shansi "
Chieh-hsiu Hsien	...	...	介休縣	" " "
Ch'ien-t'ang Chiang	...	...	錢塘江	River, Chekiang "
Chihli	...	...	直隸省	Province "
Chilin (see Kirin).				
Chimbai	...	...	金白	Town, Syrdaria, Russian Empire.
Chimkent	...	...	金干	" " "
Chin Chou	...	...	錦州	City, Shengching "
Ch'in Chou	...	...	秦州	" Kansu "
China	...	...	中國	Country, Asia.
Chinkiang	...	...	鎮江府	City, Kiangsu, Chinese Empire.
Ching Ho	...	...	涇河	River, Kansu "
Ch'ing-chou Fu	...	...	青州府	City, Shantung "
Ching-hai, or Kokonor	...	...	青海	Province "
"	...	...	青海	Lake "
Ching-chi Tao	...	...	京畿道	Province, Corea.
Ching-tê Chen	...	...	景德鎮	Town, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Ch'ing-shang Tao	...	...	慶尙道	Province, Corea.
Chita	...	...	赤塔城	City, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Cholon	...	...	隄岸	Town, Cochín-China.

Christchurch	...	...	...	克拉斯崔其	City, New Zealand, Australasia.
Ch'uan Chou	...	...	...	泉州府	„ Fukien, Chinese Empire.
„	...	...	...	全州	„ Corea.
Ch'uan-lo Tao	...	...	...	全羅道	Province, Corea.
Chukot	...	...	...	東土角	Peninsula, Siberia.
Ch'ung Chiang, or T'o Chiang	...	...	...	冲江, 又名, 沱江	River, Ssüchuan, Chinese Empire.
Chung-oh'ing Tao	...	...	...	忠清道	Province, Corea.
Chungking	...	...	...	重慶府	City, Ssüchuan, Chinese Empire.
Chusan	...	...	...	舟山	Island, Chekiang „
Claude Town	...	...	...	克老德鎮	Town, British Borneo.
Cobdo	...	...	...	科布多	„ Uliasutai, Chinese Empire.
Cochin-China	...	...	...	下安南, 又名, 哥真	Division, Indo-China.
Colombo	...	...	...	可倫破	City, Ceylon.
Constantinople	...	...	...	康斯坦丁	Capital, Turkish Empire.
Coorg	...	...	...	克爾格	Province, India.
Corea	...	...	...	高麗國	Country, Asia.
Cyprus	...	...	...	居比路	Island, Mediterranean Sea.

D

Damascus	...	...	...	大馬色	City, Turkish Empire.
Dindings	...	...	...	丁丁羣島	Islands, Straits Settlements.
Due	...	...	...	對卡	Town, Saghalin, Russian Empire.
Dunedin	...	...	...	敦乃定	City, New Zealand, Australasia.

E

Egean	...	...	...	伊及安海	Sea, between Europe and Asia.
Elbourz	...	...	...	愛里布爾士山	Mountains, Western Asia.
El Hasa	...	...	...	愛里哈沙	Division, Turkish Empire.
Equator	...	...	...	赤道	
Erh-hai	...	...	...	洱海湖	Lake, Yunnan, Chinese Empire.
Euphrates	...	...	...	阿付臘底斯河	River, Asia.
Europe	...	...	...	歐羅巴洲	Continent.
Everest	...	...	...	厄法列士特山	Mountain, Asia.

F

Fên Ho	...	...	...	汾河	River, Shansi, Chinese Empire.
Fên-chou Fu	...	...	...	汾州府	City „ „
Fêng-hsiang Fu	...	...	...	鳳翔府	„ Shensi „
Fêng-t'ien, or Moukden	...	...	...	奉天府, 又名, 盛京	„ Shengching „
Fêng-yang Fu	...	...	...	鳳陽府	„ Anhui „

Ferghana	...	...	...	費爾干省	Province, Turkestan, Russian Empire.
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	非支羣島	Islands, Pacific Ocean.
Formosa	...	...	...	臺灣	Island, Japanese Empire.
France	...	...	...	法國	Country, Europe.
French India	...	...	...	印度法屬地	
Frigid Zone, North	...	...	...	北寒帶	
" " South	...	...	...	南寒帶	
Fu-chou, or Foochow	...	...	...	福州府	City, Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Fujisan, or Fujiyama	...	...	...	富士山	Mountain, Japan.
Fukien	...	...	...	福建省	Province, Chinese Empire.
Fusan	...	...	...	釜山	Port, Corea.

G

Ganges	...	...	...	恒河	River, India.
Garin	...	...	...	夏林河	" Siberia.
Georgetown	...	...	...	佐治鎮	Town, Penang, Straits Settlements.
Gilolo	...	...	...	摩鹿加島	Island, the Moluccas, Malaysia.
Gobi	...	...	...	戈壁, 即沙漠	Desert, Central Asia.
Goto Group	...	...	...	五島	Islands, Japanese Empire.
Grand Canal, or Yü Ho	...	運糧河, 又名, 御河	...	運糧河, 又名, 御河	Canal, China.
Great Britain	...	...	...	大英國	Country, Europe.
Great Wall	...	...	...	萬里長城	Boundary Wall, Chinese Empire.
Gulf of Pechili	...	北直隸海股, 即渤海	...	北直隸海股, 即渤海	Gulf
" Tongking	...	...	...	東京海股	" South China Sea.

H

Hai Chou	...	...	...	海州	City, Corea.
Haiduong	...	...	...	海陽	Town, Tongking, Indo-China.
Hainan	...	...	...	海南島	Island, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Haiphong	...	...	...	海防	Sea Port, Tongking, Indo-China.
Hakodate	...	...	...	函館	Port, Japan.
Hami, or Kamil	...	...	...	哈密	Town, Kansu, Chinese Empire.
Han Chiang	...	...	...	漢江	River, Corea.
"	...	...	...	漢江	" Shensi and Hupei, Chinese Empire.
"	...	...	...	韓江	" Kuangtung
Han-chung Fu	...	...	...	漢中府	City, Shensi
Hang-chou Fu	...	...	...	杭州府	" Chekiang
Hankow	...	...	...	漢口	Port, Hupei
Hanoi	...	...	...	河內	City, Tongking, Indo-China.
Han-yang Fu	...	...	...	漢陽府	" Hupei, Chinese Empire.
Hei-lung-chiang, or Tsi-tai-har	...	...	...	黑龍江省	Province

Herat	赫拉特	City, Afghanistan.
Himalaya	希瑪拉山, 即雪山	Mountains, Asia.
Hindookoosh	印度庫施山	„ Afghanistan.
Hindoostan, or India	印度國	Country, British Empire.
Hinka	興凱湖	Lake, between Chinese and Russian Empires.
Hirado	平戶	Island, Japanese Empire.
Hiroshima	廣島	Port, Japan.
Hobart Town	合巴	City, Tasmania, Australasia.
Hoihow	海口	Port, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Honan	河南省	Province „
„	河南府	City, Honan „
Hondo	本道	Island, Japan.
Hongkong	香港	„ British Empire.
Honolulu... ..	火挪魯魯	City, Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean.
Hooghly	赫格雷河	River, India.
Hsi-an Fu	西安府	City, Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Hsi Chiang, or Pearl	西江, 即珠江	River, Kuangtung „
Hsi-ning Fu	西甯府	City, Kansu „
Hsiang Shan	香山	Island and City, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Hsiang Chiang	湘江	River, Hunan „
Hsiang-t'an Hsien	湘潭縣	City „ „
Hsiang-yang Fu... ..	襄陽府	„ Hupei „
Hsien-ching Tao	咸鏡道	Province, Corea.
Hsien-hsing	咸興	City „
Hsing-an Fu	興安府	„ Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Hsing-an-ling	興安嶺	Mountains, Northern Asia.
Hsing Ching	興京	City, Manchuria.
Hsing-hua Fu	興化府	„ Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Hsü-chou Fu	叙州府	„ Ssüchuan „
Hsün-chou Fu	潯州府	„ Kuangsi „
Huai Ho	淮河	River, Honan and Anhui, Chinese Empire.
Huang-hai Tao	黃海道	Province, Corea.
Huang Ho, or Yellow	黃河	River, Chinese Empire.
Huang-p'u	黃浦江	„ Kiangsu, Chinese Empire.
Hu-chou Fu	湖州府	City, Chekiang „
Hu-lun-pei-erh	呼倫貝爾	Town, Manchuria.
Hué	富春, 即西京	City, Annam, Indo-China.
„	富春河	River „ „
Hui-chou Fu	徽州府	City, Anhui, Chinese Empire.
„	惠州府	„ Kuangtung „
Hui-yuan, or Kuldja, or Ilichéng	伊犁城	Town, Ili „
Hun Ch'un	琿春	„ Manchuria „
Hun Ho	混河	River, Chihli, Chinese Empire.

Hun Ho ... ..	...	...	...	...	渾河	River, Shengching, Chinese Empire.
Hunan ... ..	...	...	...	...	湖南省	Province
Hung-tsê ... ..	...	...	...	...	洪澤湖	Lake, Kiangsu and Anhui, Chinese Empire.
Hupei ... ..	...	...	...	...	湖北省	Province
Hurka, or Mutan Chiang	...	...	...	...	牡丹江	River, Manchuria
Hurun ... ..	...	...	...	...	呼倫池	Lake
Hu-t'ò Ho ... ..	...	...	...	...	滹沱河	River, Chihli
Hyderabad, or the Nizam's Dominions ... ..	...	...	...	...	德干,又名,尼桑	State, India.
Hyderabad ... ..	...	...	...	...	海德拉巴	Capital of above.

I

Ichang ... ..	...	...	...	...	宜昌	Port, Hupei, Chinese Empire.
Iohou ... ..	...	...	...	...	義州	City, Corea.
Idzumi ... ..	...	...	...	...	和泉海峽	Strait, Japan.
Iki ... ..	...	...	...	...	壹岐	Island, Japanese Empire.
Islands of the Pacific	...	...	...	...	太平洋羣島	
Ili ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊犁	Division, Chinese Empire.
" ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊犁河	River, Ili
Iloilo ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊羅伊羅	Port, The Philippines.
India, or Hindoostan	...	...	...	...	印度	Country, British Empire.
Indian Ocean ... ..	...	...	...	...	印度洋	Ocean.
Indo-China	北圻安南等法屬諸地	...	...	...		Division, French Possessions.
Indus ... ..	...	...	...	...	印度河	River, India.
Inland Sea ... ..	...	...	...	...	內海	Sea, Japan.
Irkutsk ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊爾庫次克省	Province, Siberia, Russian Empire.
" ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊爾庫次克城	City
Irrawaddy ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊拉瓦第河	River, Southern Asia.
Irtish ... ..	...	...	...	...	依爾特什河	" Russian Empire.
Ishim ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊什穆河	" "
Ispahan ... ..	...	...	...	...	以斯巴罕	City, Persia.
Issik-kul ... ..	...	...	...	...	伊斯色克庫里湖	Lake, Semirechinsk, Russian Empire.

J

Jao-chou Fu ... ..	...	...	...	...	饒州府	City, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	日本國	Country, Asia.
Japan Sea ... ..	...	...	...	...	日本海	Sea, Northern Pacific.
Java ... ..	...	...	...	...	爪哇島	Island, Malaysia.
" Sea ... ..	...	...	...	...	爪哇海	Sea
Jê Ho ... ..	...	...	...	...	熱河	River, Chihli, Chinese Empire.

Klang	克蘭	Port, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
Kobi	神戶	„ Japan.
Kokonor, or Chinghai	青海	Province, Chinese Empire.
„	„	„	...	青海	Lake „
Koordistan	...	...	古爾的斯丹	Division, Turkish Empire.
Kopal	...	...	闊帕勒城	City, Semirechinsk, Russian Empire.
Kotaraja	...	...	可多拉加	Town, Sumatra, Malaysia.
Kowloon	...	...	九龍	„ British Empire.
Krasnoyarsk	...	克喇斯諾雅爾斯克	„	Siberia, Russian Empire.	
Ku-lun, or Urga	...	庫倫, 即烏爾曼	City, Chinese Empire.		
Kuching	...	...	古鎮	„ Sarawak, British Borneo.
K'uan-ch'êng-tzü	...	...	寬城子	Town, Manchuria.
Kuangtung	...	...	廣東省	Province, Chinese Empire.
Kuangsi	...	...	廣西省	„ „
Kueichou	...	...	貴州省	„ „
K'uei-chou Fu	...	...	夔州府	City, Ssüch'uan „
Kuei Chiang, or T'an Chiang	...	...	桂江	River, Kuangsi „
Kuei-hua-ch'êng	...	...	歸化城	City, Shansi „
Kuei-lin Fu	...	...	桂林府	„ Kuangsi „
Kuei-tê Fu	...	...	歸德府	„ Honan „
Kuei-yang Fu	...	...	貴陽府	„ Kueichou „
Kuldja, or Hui-yuan	...	...	伊犁城	„ Ili „
Kun-lun	...	...	崑崙山	Mountain, Asia.
Kung Chou	...	...	公州	City, Corea.
Kuria Muria	...	古里亞木里亞羣島	Islands, Indian Ocean.		
Kurile Islands	...	千島, 即古利羣島	„ Japan.		

L

Labuan	...	...	勒邦島	Island, near Borneo.
Lahore	...	...	勒懷	Town, India.
Lan Chou	...	...	灤州	City, Chihli, Chinese Empire.
Lan-chou Fu	...	...	蘭州府	„ Kansu „
Lan Ho	...	...	灤河	River, Chihli „
Laos	...	南掌, 又名老撾	Division, Indo-China.	
Lassa	...	...	拉薩	City, Tibet, Chinese Empire.
Lena	...	...	勒那河	River, Siberia.
Lepsinsk	...	列普辛斯古城	City, Semirechinsk, Russian Empire.	
Li Shui	...	...	澧水	River, Hunan, Chinese Empire.
Liao	...	...	遼河	„ Chihli and Shengching, Chinese Empire.
Liao-tung Gulf	...	...	遼東灣	Gulf, Chinese Empire.
Lien Chou	...	...	廬州府	City, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Lin-ch'ing Chou	...	...	臨清州	„ Shantung „

Lin-chiang Fu	臨江府	City, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Liu-an Chou	六安州	„ Anhui „
Liu Chiu	琉球羣島	Islands, Japanese Empire.
Lobnor	羅布泊	Lake, Ili, Chinese „
Lu Chou... ..	瀘州	City, Saüch'uan, Chinese Empire.
Lung Chiang	龍江	River, Fukien „
„ „	龍江,又名象江	„ Kuangsi „
Lung Chou	龍州	City „ „
Luzon	呂宋島	Island, the Philippines.

M

Macao, or Aomên	澳門	Port, near Kuangtung.
Macassar... ..	馬卡沙爾	Town, the Celebes, Malaysia.
Madras	麻打拉薩	Province, India.
Madras	麻打拉薩	City, India
Mahe	馬黑	„ „
Mai-mai Ch'êng	買賣城	Town, Outer Mongolia, Chinese Empire.
Malacca	麻刺甲	Province, Straits Settlements.
„	„	Strait, Asia.
Malay	巫來由	Peninsula, Southern Asia.
Malaysia	南洋羣島	
Maldive	馬勒代弗羣島	Islands, Indian Ocean.
Manchuria	東三省,又名滿洲	Division, Chinese Empire.
Mandalay	曼大雷	Town, Upper Burma.
Manhao	蠻耗	Village, Yunnan, Chinese Empire.
Manila	馬尼刺	City, the Philippines.
Mecca	麥加	„ Arabia.
Medina	麥地拿	„ „
Meikong, or Cambodia	湄滄江	River, Southern Asia.
Mei-ling Pass	梅嶺	Mountain Pass, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Melbourne	麥普尼	City, Victoria, Australia.
Menam	湄南河	River, Siam.
Mêngtzü	蒙自	City, Yunnan, Chinese Empire.
Merv	莫爾富	„ Transcaspian, Russian Empire.
Meshed	美賽特	„ Persia.
Mesopotamia	美索不達迷亞	Division, Turkish Empire.
Michaelovsk	米其羅夫斯克	City, Transcaspian, Russian Empire.
Min Chiang	岷江	River, Saüchuan, Chinese Empire.
„ „	閩江	„ Fukien „
Mitho	美萩	Town, Cochin-China.
Mo Ho	漠河	Mining District, Manchuria.
Moluccas... ..	麻鹿加羣島	Islands, Malaysia.

Mongolia, Inner	內蒙古	Division, Chinese Empire.
„ Outer	外蒙古	„ „
Mu-pu	木浦	City, Corea.
Muscat	木甲	„ Arabia.
Mysore	賈索爾	State, India.

N

Nagasaki	長崎	Port, Japan.
Namdinh	南定	Town, Tongking, Indo-China.
Nan-an Fu	南安府	City, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Nan-ch'ang Fu	南昌府	„ „ „
Nan-hsiung Chou	南雄州	„ Kuangtung „
Nan-k'ang Fu	南康府	„ Kiangsi „
Nanking, or Chiang-ning Fu	南京, 卽, 江寧府	„ Kiangsu „
Nan-ling	南嶺	Mountains „
Nanshan	南山	„ Chekiang „
Nan-yang Fu	南陽府	City, Honan „
Negri Sembilan	內葛里三比蘭	States, Straits Settlements.
Nelson	奈爾森	City, New Zealand, Australasia.
Nepal	尼泊爾, 卽, 廓爾喀	State, India.
Nerchinsk	尼布楚, 卽, 捏爾斯克	Town, Siberia, Russian Empire.
New Britain	新英國	Island, Australasia.
New Caledonia	新加利多尼島	„ „
New Guinea, or Papua	巴布亞	„ „
New Hebrides	新希泊利地羣島	Islands „
New Ireland	新阿爾蘭	Island „
New South Wales	新南維里斯	British Colony, Australia, Australasia.
New Zealand	新西蘭	Island „
Nicobar Islands	尼可巴羣島	Islands, Indian Ocean.
Nicolaievsk	尼闊來葉甫斯克, 卽, 廟爾	Port, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Niigata	新瀉	City, Japan.
Ning-ch'iang Chou	寧卷州	„ Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Ninguta	寧古塔	Town, Manchuria „
Ning-hsia Fu	寧夏府	City, Kansu „
Ning-kuo Fu	寧國府	„ Anhui „
Ningpo	寧波府	„ Chekiang „
Niuchwang	牛莊	Port, Shengching „
Nizam's Dominion (see Hyderabad.)		
Nonni River	嫩江	River, Manchuria.
North Frigid Zone	北寒帶	

North Island	...	...	...	北島	Island, New Zealand, Australasia.
Noumea	...	...	...	奴美阿	City, New Caledonia „

O

Obi	...	...	...	俄比河	River, Siberia.
Oki Group	...	...	...	隱岐	Islands, Japan.
Okhotsk	...	...	...	鄂霍次克海	Sea, Northern Pacific.
Oman	...	...	...	俄滿	Division, Arabia.
Omsk	...	...	...	鄂穆斯克	City, Stepnoi, Russian Empire.
Ordos	...	...	...	鄂爾多斯	Tribe, Northern Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Osaka	...	...	...	大坂	City, Japan.
Osh	...	...	...	鄂什	Town, Ferghana, Russian Empire.
Oshima	...	...	...	大島	Island, Japan.
Ouchiang, or Wên-chou Chiang	...	...	...	甌江	River, Chekiang, Chinese Empire.
Oudh	...	...	...	烏德	Division, India.
Oxus, or Amoo, or Amoodaria	...	...	...	阿木河	River, Central Asia.

P

Padang	...	...	...	八當	City, Sumatra, Malaysia.
Pagoda Island	...	...	...	羅星塔	Island, Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Pahang	...	...	...	彭亨	State, Straits Settlements.
„	...	...	...	„	River „
Pakhoi	...	...	...	北海	City, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Paknam	...	...	...	巴南	Town, Siam.
Palestine	...	...	...	猶太地	Division, Turkish Empire.
Palk Strait	...	...	...	泡喀峽	Strait, between India and Ceylon.
Pamirs	...	...	...	帕米爾	Mountains, Central Asia.
Panay	...	...	...	把愛	Island, The Philippines.
Paoting Fu	...	...	...	保定府	City, Chihli, Chinese Empire.
Pao-ying	...	...	...	寶應湖	Lake, Kiangsu „
Papua, or New Guinea	...	...	...	巴布亞	Island, Australasia.
Patna	...	...	...	怕那	Town, India.
Pavlodar	...	...	...	帕甫羅達爾城	„ Semipalatinsk, Russian Empire.
Pearl, or Hsi Chiang	...	...	...	珠江, 卽西江	River, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Pei Ho	...	...	...	北河	„ Chihli „
Pei t'ang Ho	...	...	...	北塘河	„ „ „
Pekan	...	...	...	沛干	City, Pahang, Straits Settlements.
Peking	...	...	...	北京	Capital, Chinese Empire.
Penang	...	...	...	檳榔嶼	Island, Straits Settlements.
Perak	...	...	...	白蠟	State, „
„	...	...	...	„	River, Perak „
Persia	...	...	...	波斯國	Country, Asia.

Perth	比爾悒	City, Western Australia.
Pescadores	澎湖羣島	Islands, Japanese Empire.
Peshawar...	培沙窪	Town, India.
Peter the Great Bay ... ..	...	...	大彼得爾海灣	Bay, Northern Pacific.
Petropavlovsk ... ..	...	...	彼得羅帕甫羅甫斯克	Town, Akmolinsk, Russian Empire.
Petuna ... ..	...	...	伯都訥	„ Manchuria.
Philippines ... ..	...	...	小呂宋羣島	Islands, Malaysia.
P'ing-an Tao ... ..	...	...	平安道	Province, Corea.
P'ing-liang Fu ... ..	...	...	平涼府	City, Kansu, Chinese Empire.
P'ing-shan Hsien ... ..	...	...	屏山縣	„ Ssüch'uan „
P'ing-ting Chou ... ..	...	...	平定州	„ Shansi „
P'ing-yang ... ..	...	...	平壤	City, Corea.
P'ing-yang Fu ... ..	...	...	平陽府	„ Shansi, Chinese Empire.
P'ing-yao Hsien ... ..	...	...	平遙縣	„ „ „
Pnompenh ... ..	...	...	金塔城	„ Cambodia, Indo China.
Point de Galle ... ..	...	...	洋德嘎里	Port, Ceylon.
Pondicherry ... ..	...	...	本地治里	City, India.
Pontianak ... ..	...	...	崑甸	Port, Dutch Borneo.
Port Arthur ... ..	...	...	旅順口	„ Manchuria.
„ Hamilton ... ..	...	...	巨文島	Island, Corea.
„ Moresby ... ..	...	...	摩爾士別	City, New Guinea, Australasia.
„ Weld ... ..	...	...	威耳德	Port, Perak, Straits Settlements.
Portugal ... ..	...	...	葡萄牙國	Country, Europe.
Po-yang ... ..	...	...	鄱陽湖	Lake, Kiangsi, Chinese Empire.
Primorsk... ..	...	...	東海濱省	Province, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Pulo Pangkor ... ..	...	...	旁高爾島	Island, the Dindings, Straits Settlements.
Punjab ... ..	...	...	東加巴	Province, India.
Purunki ... ..	...	...	布隆吉河	River, Kansu, Chinese Empire.
Payur Lake ... ..	...	...	貝爾池	Lake, Manchuria.

Q

Queensland ... ..	...	...	昆斯蘭	British Colony, Australia.
Quelpart ... ..	...	...	濟州島	Island, Corea.
Quinhon ... ..	...	...	歸仁	Port, Annam.

R

Rajpootana ... ..	...	...	刺日不德, 卽, 澳地	State, India.
Rangoon ... ..	...	...	蘭貢	Town, Lower Burma.
Red River, or Songkoi ... ..	...	...	紅河	River, Southern Asia.
Red Sea ... ..	...	...	紅海	Sea, between Asia and Africa.
Russia ... ..	...	...	俄羅斯國	Country, Europe and Asia.

S

Sado	佐渡	Island, Japanese Empire.
Saghalin	庫頁島, 即薩哈連	„ Russian Empire.
Saigon	西貢	City, Cochin China.
Salwén, or Lu Chiang	潞江	River, Siam.
Samarkand	撒馬爾罕	Province and city, Turkestan, Russian Empire.
Samoan Islands	撒麻亞羣島	Islands, Pacific Ocean
Sandakan	山打根	Port, British Borneo.
Sandwich Islands 三得維斯羣島, 即檀香山		Islands, Pacific Ocean.
Sanshing... ..	三姓	City, Manchuria.
Sarawak	薩爾窪克, 即西般島	State, British Borneo.
„		River „
Scutari	士古大利	City, Turkish Empire.
Selangor	石蘭莪	State, Straits Settlements.
„		Port „
„		River „
Selenga	斜連憂河	„ Mongolia and Siberia.
Semipalatinsk	斜米帕拉廷斯克	Province, Russian Empire.
„		City, Semipalatinsk, Russian Empire.
Semirechinsk	七河省	Province, Stepnoi „
Seoul	漢陽城	Capital, Corea.
Serendeh... ..	色蘭德	Town, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
Shamien	沙面	Island, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Sha-shih	沙市	Port, Hupei „
Shan-hai-kuan	山海關	Town, Chihli „
Shang Chou	商州	City, Shensi „
Shanghai... ..	上海	„ Kiangsu „
Shansi	山西省	Province „
Shantung	山東省	„ „
Shantung Promontory	成山角	Promotory „
Shao-ch'ing	肇慶府	City, Kuangtung „
Shao-chou	韶州府	„ „ „
Sheng-ching	盛京省	Province „
Shensi	陝西省	„ „
Shikoku	四國	Island, Japan.
Shilka	石勒克河	River, Siberia.
Shimonoseki	下關	Strait, Japan.
Siam	暹羅國	Country, Asia.
Siberia	西比利亞	Division, Russian Empire.
Sihon, or Syrdaria	西耳河	River, Central Asia.

Singapore	...	...	...	新嘉坡	Island, Straits Settlements.
"	...	...	...	"	Town "
Smyrna	...	...	...	士麥拿	City, Turkish Empire.
Socotra	...	...	...	索哥德拉	Island, Indian Ocean.
Solomon Islands...	...	...	...	所羅門羣島	Islands, Australasia.
Somali Coast Protectorate	...	...	...	索馬里	British Protectorate, Africa.
Songari	...	...	...	松花江	River, Manchuria.
Sontay	...	...	...	山西	Town, Tongking.
South Australia...	...	...	...	奧地利亞南省	British Colony, Australia.
South Island	...	...	...	南島	Island, New Zealand, Australasia.
Ssüch'uan	...	...	...	四川省	Province, Chinese Empire.
Stanovoi	...	...	...	斯塔奴什愛山	Mountains, Asia.
Stepnoi	...	...	...	平原三省	Division, Russian Empire.
Straits Settlements	巫來由地	股英屬地	...	"	" British "
Suchou	...	...	...	蘇州府	City, Kiangsu, Chinese Empire.
"	...	...	...	肅州	" Kansu "
Sumatra	蘇門答臘	島, 卽, 毘嚨	...	島, 卽, 毘嚨	Island, Malaysia.
Sunda	...	...	...	巽他海峽	Strait, between Sumatra and Java.
Sungei Ujong	...	...	...	宋蓋島章	State, Straits Settlements.
Swatow	...	...	...	汕頭	Port, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Sydney	...	...	...	雪特尼	City, New South Wales, Australia.
Syrdaria, or Sihon	...	...	...	西耳河	River, Central Asia.
"	...	...	...	西耳省	Province, Russian Empire.
Syria	...	...	...	叙里亞	Division, Turkish "

T

Tabriz	...	...	...	達伯利斯	City, Persia.
Ta-chien-lu	...	...	...	打箭爐	Town, Ssüch'uan, Chinese Empire.
Ta-ch'ing Ho	...	...	...	大清河	River, Chihli "
Ta-ch'iu	...	...	...	大邱	City, Corea.
Ta-lien-wan	...	...	...	大連灣	Harbour, Manchuria.
Tai-an Fu	...	...	...	泰安府	City, Shantung, Chinese Empire.
Tai Chou	...	...	...	代州	" Shansi "
T'ai Hu	...	...	...	太湖	Lake, Kiangsu "
T'ai-k'ang Hsien	...	...	...	太康縣	City, Honan "
T'ai-ku Hsien	...	...	...	太谷縣	" Shansi "
T'ai-pei Fu	...	...	...	臺北府	" Formosa, Japanese Empire.
Tai-peng	...	...	...	太平	" Perak, Straits Settlements.
T'ai-shan	...	...	...	泰山	Mountain, Shantung, Chinese Empire.
T'ai-wan Fu	...	...	...	臺灣府	City, Formosa, Japanese "
T'ai-yüan Fu	...	...	...	太原府	" Shansi, Chinese "
Takow	...	...	...	打狗	Port, Formosa, Japanese "

Tali Fu ... ..	...	大理府	City, Yunnan, Chinese Empire.
Tamshui ... ..	...	淡水	Port, Formosa, Japanese "
Tangshan ... ..	...	唐山	Town, Chihli, Chinese Empire.
Tarbargatai ... ..	...	塔爾巴哈台嶺	Mountains, Central Asia.
Tarim ... ..	...	塔里木河	River, Ili and Kansu, Chinese Empire.
Tashkent... ..	...	塔什干	City, Syrdaria, Russian Empire.
Tasmania ... ..	...	達斯馬尼	Island, Australasia.
Ta-t'ung Chiang ... ..	...	大同江	River, Corea.
Teheran ... ..	...	德黑蘭	City, Persia.
Tenasserim ... ..	...	德那塞爾令	Town, Burma.
Têng-chou Fu ... ..	...	登州府	City, Shantung, Chinese Empire.
Teng-kirri Nor ... ..	...	騰鳴里海	Lake, Tibet "
Ternate ... ..	...	德拿	Town, Moluccas, Malaysia.
Thianshan, or T'ien-shan ... ..	...	天山	Mountain, Central Asia.
Tibet ... ..	...	西藏	State, Chinese Empire.
Tien Lake ... ..	...	滇湖	Lake, Yunnan, Chinese Empire.
Tientsin ... ..	...	天津	City, Chihli "
Tiflis ... ..	...	第弗利斯城	Transcaucasia, Russian Empire.
Tigris ... ..	...	底格里河	River, Western Asia.
Ting-hai ... ..	...	定海廳	City, Chekiang, Chinese Empire.
Tobolsk ... ..	...	托博里斯克	Province, Western Siberia, Russian Empire.
" ... ..	...	"	City, Tobolsk "
Tokio, or Yedo ... ..	...	東京	" Japan.
Tokio Bay or Yedo Bay ... ..	...	東京灣	Bay "
Tomsk ... ..	...	托穆斯克	Province, Western Siberia, Russian Empire.
" ... ..	...	"	City, Tomsk "
Tongking ... ..	...	東京, 即, 北圻	Division, Indo-China.
" Gulf of ... ..	...	東京海股	Gulf, South China Sea.
Torrid Zone ... ..	...	熱帶	
Tourane ... ..	...	沱灑	Port, Annam.
Transbaikal ... ..	...	薩拜喀勒省	Province, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Transcaspian ... ..	...	加斯班海東省	" "
Transcaucasia ... ..	...	高加蘇南省	" "
Trichinopoli ... ..	...	德里計挪波里	Town, India.
Trinkomali ... ..	...	停可馬里	Port, Ceylon.
Tropic of Cancer ... ..	...	北熱界圈	
Tsi-tsi-har, or Puk'uei ... ..	...	齊齊哈爾	City, Hei-lung-chiang, Manchuria.
Tsugaru ... ..	...	津輕海峽	Strait, Japan.
Tsushima ... ..	...	對馬	Island "
Tula ... ..	...	托拉河	River, Outer Mongolia.
T'umên ... ..	...	圖門江	" between Corea and Russian Empire.
T'ung Chou ... ..	...	通州	City, Chihli, Chinese Empire.
T'ung-chou Fu ... ..	...	同州府	" Shensi "

T'ung Kuan	...	...	...	...	潼關	Town, Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Tung-t'ing	...	...	...	...	洞庭湖	Lake, Hunan
Tunguska	...	...	...	...	通古斯克河	River, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Turgai	...	...	...	...	圖爾蓋部	Province
"	...	...	...	...	圖爾蓋城	City, Turgai
"	...	...	...	...	圖爾蓋河	River
Turkestan	...	...	...	...	回部三省	Division
Turkey	...	...	...	...	土耳其, 即突厥	Country, Europe and Asia.
Tzü Chiang	...	...	...	...	資江	River, Hunan, Chinese Empire.

U

Uliasutai, or Cobdo	...	...	...	...	烏里雅蘇台	Division, Chinese Empire.
"	...	...	...	...	"	Town
Ural	...	...	...	...	烏拉河	River, Asia.
Uralsk	...	...	...	...	烏拉省	Province, Russian Empire.
"	...	...	...	...	烏拉城	City, Uralsk
Urga (see Ku-lun).						
Urumtsi	...	...	...	...	烏魯木齊, 即迪化府	" Kansu, Chinese Empire.
Ushi	...	...	...	...	烏什	Town, Ili
Usuri	...	...	...	...	烏蘇利江	River, Manchuria.

V

Vladivostock	...	...	...	...	海參崴	Town, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Verni	...	...	...	...	威爾尼, 即阿拉媽圖城	" Semirechinsk
Victoria	...	...	...	...	維多利	British Colony, Australia.

W

Wei River	...	...	...	...	渭河	River, Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Wei-hai-wei	...	...	...	...	威海衛	Harbour, Shantung
Wellesley	...	...	...	...	威里士利省	Province, Straits Settlements.
Wellington	...	...	...	...	外凌屯	City, New Zealand.
Wên-chou	...	...	...	...	温州府	" Chekiang, Chinese Empire.
Wên-chou Chiang (see Ou Chiang).						
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	奧地利亞西省	British Colony, Australia.
Whampao	...	...	...	...	黃埔	Village, Kuangtung, Chinese Empire.
Wu-ch'ang Fu	...	...	...	...	武昌府	City, Hupei
Wu Chiang	...	...	...	...	烏江	River, Kueichou

Wu-chou Fu	...	...	梧州府	City, Kuangsi, Chinese Empire.
Wuhu	...	...	蕪湖	„ Anhui „
Wusung	...	...	吳淞	Village, Kiangsu
Wusung Chiang, or Suchou Creek	}	...	...	River „
吳淞江又名蘇州河		...	...	„ „
Wu-t'ai-shan	...	...	五臺山	Hills, Shansi „

Y

Yablonoi...	...	...	雅布羅諾威嶺	Mountains, Russian Empire.
Ya Chou	...	...	雅州	City, Ssüch'uan, Chinese Empire.
Yakutsk	...	...	雅庫次克	Province, Siberia, Russian Empire.
Yalu	...	...	鴨綠江	River, Corea.
Ya-lung Chiang	...	...	雅龍江	„ Ssüch'uan, Chinese Empire.
Yanaon	...	...	牙那安	City, India.
Yang-hsia	...	...	陽夏	Ancient City, Honan, Chinese Empire.
Yangtzü	...	...	揚子江	River, Chinese Empire.
Yarkand	...	...	賈爾羌	Town, Ili „
„	...	...	„	River, „ „
Yarmoruk	...	...	雅木魯克海	Lake, Tibet, „
Yashan	...	...	牙山	City, Corea.
Yedo (ancient name of Tokio).				
Yedo Bay (same as Tokio Bay).				
Yellow, or Huang Ho	...	...	黃河	River, Chinese Empire.
Yenisei	...	...	葉尼賽河	„ Siberia.
Yeniseisk	...	...	葉尼賽	Province, Siberia.
„	...	...	„	City „
Yenp'ing	...	...	延平府	„ Fukien, Chinese Empire.
Yezo	...	...	北海道, 古名蝦夷	Island, Japan.
Ying-chou Fu	...	...	潁州府	City, Anhui, Chinese Empire.
Yokohama	...	...	橫濱	Port, Japan.
Yokosuka	...	...	橫須賀	Town „
Yü Chiang	...	...	鬱江	River, Kuangsi, Chinese Empire.
Yü Ho, or Grand Canal	...	...	御河, 卽, 運糧河	Canal, China.
Yü-lin Fu	...	...	榆林府	City, Shensi, Chinese Empire.
Yü-mên	...	...	玉門縣	„ Kansu „
Yüan Chiang	...	...	沅江	River, Hunan „
Yüensan, or Port Lazaref	...	...	元山	Port, Corea.
Yüeh-chou Fu	...	...	岳州府	City, Hunan, Chinese Empire.
Yuang Chiang	...	...	甬江	River, Chekiang „
Yünnan	...	...	雲南省	Province „
„	...	...	雲南府	City, Yunnan „

Z

Zaizan Nor	...	齊桑淖爾湖, 即, 洪霍圖	Lake, Semipalatinsk, Russian Empire.
Zarafshan	...	...	...
Zeya River
Zone, Torrid
„ North Temperate...
„ South	„
„ North Frigid
„ South	„

氏通印日合氏百利積教倫國英

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