



MAPS

FOR

READY REFERENCE



Issued by the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Population, Area, and Capitals of the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaiian Islands, and Philippine Islands.

POPULATIONS FROM THE LATEST ESTIMATED CENSUS.

UNITED STATES. Area.....3,602,990 sq. m. Population.....77,705,622 Capital.....Washington Population.....290,392	GEORGIA. Area.....59,475 sq. m. Population.....1,837,353 Capital.....Atlanta Population.....65,533	MASSACHUSETTS. Area.....8,815 sq. m. Population.....2,495,345 Capital.....Boston Population.....494,205	NEW MEXICO. Area.....122,580 sq. m. Population.....153,593 Capital.....Santa Fe Population.....6,185	SOUTH DAKOTA. Area.....77,650 sq. m. Population.....383,455 Capital.....Pierre Population.....1,778
ALABAMA. Area.....52,250 sq. m. Population.....1,518,017 Capital.....Montgomery Population.....21,883	IDAHO. Area.....84,800 sq. m. Population.....84,385 Capital.....Boise Population.....2,311	MICHIGAN. Area.....58,915 sq. m. Population.....2,241,454 Capital.....Lansing Population.....15,847	NEW YORK. Area.....49,170 sq. m. Population.....5,897,553 Capital.....Albany Population.....94,923	TENNESSEE. Area.....42,050 sq. m. Population.....1,767,518 Capital.....Nashville Population.....76,168
ARIZONA. Area.....113,020 sq. m. Population.....59,620 Capital.....Phoenix Population.....3,152	ILLINOIS. Area.....56,651 sq. m. Population.....3,820,331 Capital.....Springfield Population.....24,963	MINNESOTA. Area.....83,365 sq. m. Population.....1,574,819 Capital.....St. Paul Population.....140,292	NORTH CAROLINA. Area.....52,250 sq. m. Population.....1,617,947 Capital.....Raleigh Population.....12,678	TEXAS. Area.....265,780 sq. m. Population.....2,235,523 Capital.....Austin Population.....14,575
ARKANSAS. Area.....53,830 sq. m. Population.....1,128,179 Capital.....Little Rock Population.....25,874	INDIANA. Area.....36,530 sq. m. Population.....2,192,401 Capital.....Indianapolis Population.....105,436	MISSISSIPPI. Area.....46,810 sq. m. Population.....1,299,900 Capital.....Jackson Population.....5,920	NORTH DAKOTA. Area.....70,795 sq. m. Population.....182,719 Capital.....Bismarck Population.....2,186	UTAH. Area.....84,970 sq. m. Population.....247,324 Capital.....Salt Lake City Population.....48,076
CALIFORNIA. Area.....158,360 sq. m. Population.....1,208,130 Capital.....Sacramento Population.....26,386	INDIAN TER. Area.....31,400 sq. m. Population.....	MISSOURI. Area.....59,415 sq. m. Population.....2,679,184 Capital.....Jefferson City Population.....6,742	OHIO. Area.....41,060 sq. m. Population.....3,672,316 Capital.....Columbus Population.....88,150	VERMONT. Area.....9,565 sq. m. Population.....332,422 Capital.....Montpelier Population.....5,617
COLORADO. Area.....103,925 sq. m. Population.....412,198 Capital.....Denver Population.....106,713	IOWA. Area.....56,025 sq. m. Population.....2,058,069 Capital.....Des Moines Population.....56,359	MONTANA. Area.....146,080 sq. m. Population.....132,159 Capital.....Helena Population.....13,384	OKLAHOMA TER. Area.....39,030 sq. m. Population.....213,726 Capital.....Guthrie Population.....10,000	VIRGINIA. Area.....42,450 sq. m. Population.....1,635,990 Capital.....Richmond Population.....81,388
CONNECTICUT. Area.....4,990 sq. m. Population.....746,258 Capital.....Hartford Population.....53,230	KANSAS. Area.....82,080 sq. m. Population.....1,334,668 Capital.....Topeka Population.....30,151	NEBRASKA. Area.....77,510 sq. m. Population.....1,058,910 Capital.....Lincoln Population.....55,154	OREGON. Area.....96,030 sq. m. Population.....405,000 Capital.....Salem Population.....10,261	WASHINGTON. Area.....69,180 sq. m. Population.....349,390 Capital.....Olympia Population.....4,698
DELAWARE. Area.....2,050 sq. m. Population.....163,493 Capital.....Dover Population.....3,061	KENTUCKY. Area.....40,400 sq. m. Population.....1,858,635 Capital.....Frankfort Population.....7,892	NEVADA. Area.....110,700 sq. m. Population.....45,761 Capital.....Carson City Population.....3,950	PENNSYLVANIA. Area.....45,215 sq. m. Population.....5,258,014 Capital.....Harrisburg Population.....39,385	WEST VIRGINIA. Area.....24,780 sq. m. Population.....1,686,880 Capital.....Charleston Population.....6,742
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Area.....70 sq. m. Population.....230,392	LOUISIANA. Area.....48,720 sq. m. Population.....1,118,587 Capital.....Baton Rouge Population.....10,478	NEW HAMPSHIRE. Area.....9,305 sq. m. Population.....378,530 Capital.....Concord Population.....17,004	RHODE ISLAND. Area.....1,250 sq. m. Population.....384,758 Capital.....Providence Population.....145,472	WISCONSIN. Area.....56,040 sq. m. Population.....1,686,880 Capital.....Madison Population.....15,426
FLORIDA. Area.....58,680 sq. m. Population.....391,422 Capital.....Tallahassee Population.....2,934	MAINE. Area.....33,040 sq. m. Population.....661,086 Capital.....Augusta Population.....10,527	NEW JERSEY. Area.....7,815 sq. m. Population.....1,672,942 Capital.....Trenton Population.....62,518	SOUTH CAROLINA. Area.....30,870 sq. m. Population.....1,151,149 Capital.....Columbia Population.....15,353	WYOMING. Area.....97,890 sq. m. Population.....60,705 Capital.....Cheyenne Population.....11,690
ALASKA. Area.....577,390 sq. m. Population.....31,795 Capital.....Sitka	CUBA. Area.....41,655 sq. m. Population.....1,631,687 Capital.....Havana	HAWAIIAN ISLS. Area.....6,740 sq. m. Population.....109,020 Capital.....Honolulu	PHILIPPINE ISLS. Area.....114,326 sq. m. Population.....7,000,000 Capital.....Manila	PUERTO RICO. Area.....3,670 sq. m. Population.....806,708 Capital.....San Juan

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company

Is a Corporation of the State of Wisconsin, but owns and operates lines of road located in the following States :

In Illinois.....	318 miles.	In North Dakota.....	118 miles.
In Wisconsin.....	1,651 miles.	In South Dakota.....	1,101 miles.
In Iowa.....	1,553 miles.	In Missouri.....	140 miles.
In Minnesota.....	1,120 miles.	In Michigan.....	152 miles.
Total Mileage.....		6,153 miles.	

In addition to the foregoing there are second tracks, yard tracks, sidings, and spurs, bringing the miles of track up to 7,939 miles. It is nearly fifty years since the first mile of this road was completed and put in operation. Since that time, the present total mileage has been acquired either by the building of extensions of old roads or by the purchase of new ones, and, as it will be seen, the steel rails of this great Corporation extend northward from Chicago to Lake Superior and westward to the Missouri River. The whole western, northwestern, and south-western portion of the United States is tributary to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and its direct connections — a western empire.

A reference to the map of this great railway system will show the cities and towns located along its lines, including among them such cities as Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and Kansas City.

All of the States traversed by these lines furnish all necessary inducements for the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the professional man ; and in some of them — notably the northern peninsula of Michigan — the mining interests are important.

To enable one to comprehend what commodities are transported by the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the following table of percentages for the year 1898 is given:

Flour and Mill Feed.....	4.61 per cent.	Brick and Stone.....	4.22 per cent.
Wheat.....	8.91 per cent.	Iron and Steel.....	3.15 per cent.
Oats, Rye, and Barley.....	9.43 per cent.	Iron and other Ores.....	4.88 per cent.
Corn.....	4.17 per cent.	Manufactured Goods.....	5.51 per cent.
Flaxseed.....	.79 per cent.	Coal and Coke.....	10.33 per cent.
Hay.....	.64 per cent.	Live Stock.....	5.58 per cent.
Dairy Products.....	.41 per cent.	Lumber and other Forest Pds.....	19.19 per cent.
Other Agricultural Products.....	2.34 per cent.	Wines, Liquors, and Beers.....	2.47 per cent.
Provisions.....	2.14 per cent.	Ice.....	1.57 per cent.
Lime, Cement, Salt, Plaster.....	1.52 per cent.	Merchandise.....	8.14 per cent.

Of the foregoing list of commodities, there were in 1898 over 14,250,000 tons transported.

The equipment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in service at the end of December, 1898, was approximately as follows:

Locomotives.....	820	Baggage, Mail, Exp., and Comb. Cars.....	295
Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars.....	80	Freight Cars of all kinds.....	31,000
Passenger Cars.....	420		

The passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has on hand many publications for free distribution, descriptive of the attractions of the road from the standpoint of the traveler (business-man and tourist), which will be sent to any address upon application to

GEO. S. MARSH, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.

GEO. H. HEAFFORD, General Passenger Agent.

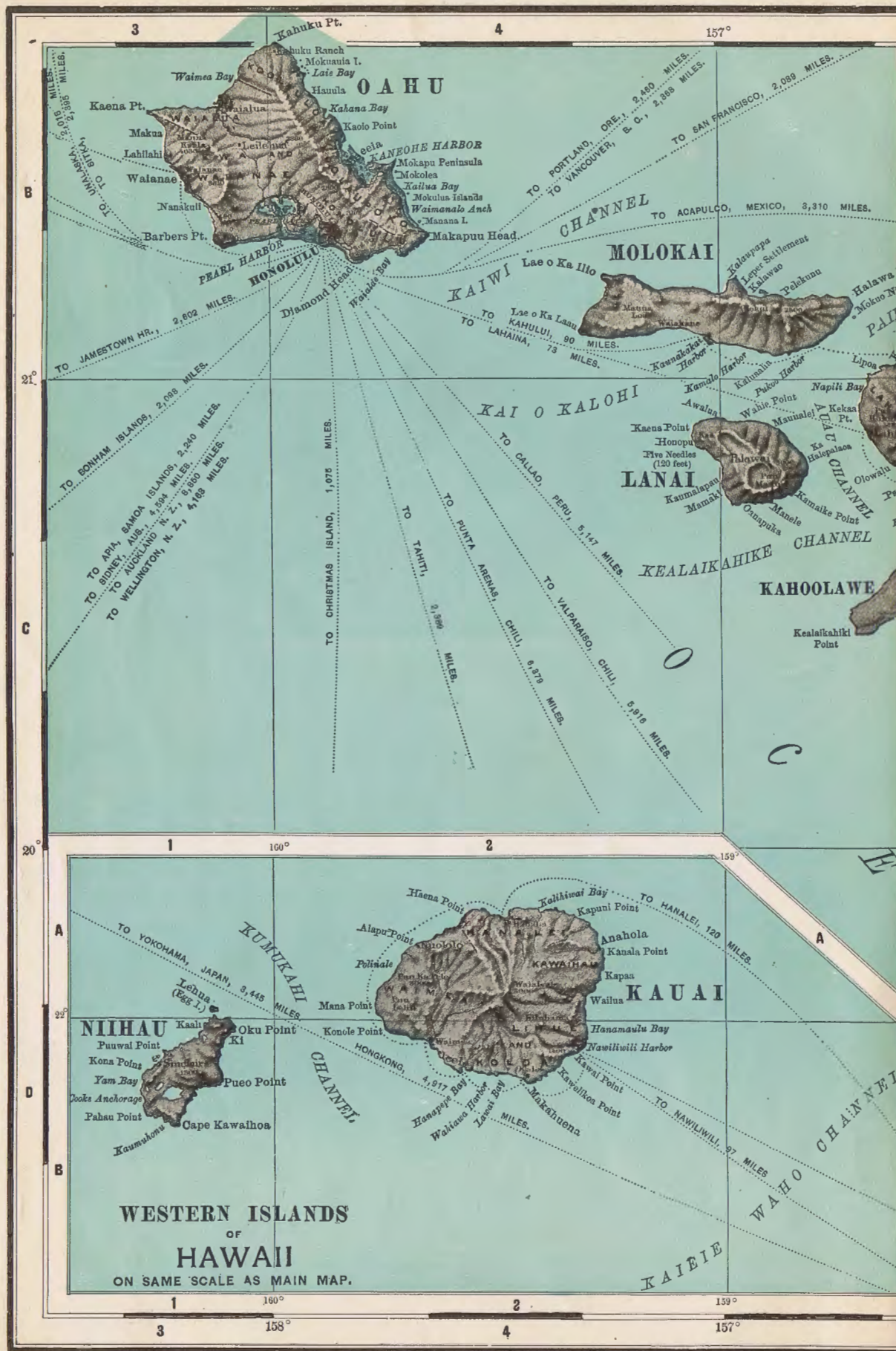
A. C. BIRD, Gen'l Traffic Manager, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.



THE UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA.





PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Ar., 114,326 sq. m.
Pop., 7,000,000

- PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.**
- BABUYAN... D 10
Area, 212 sq. m.
 - BOHOL... N 12
Area, 1,184 sq. m.
 - CALAMIANES K 7
Area, 618 sq. m.
 - LEYTE... M 13
Area, 2,896 sq. m.
 - LUZON... H 10
Ar., 40,983 sq. m.
 - MARINDUQUE J 9
Area, 298 sq. m.
 - MASBATE... K 11
Area, 1,320 sq. m.
 - MINDANAO... P 12
Ar., 33,260 sq. m.
 - MINDORO... K 9
Area, 3,225 sq. m.
 - NEGROS... N 10
Area, 3,467 sq. m.
 - PANAY... L 10
Area, 4,728 sq. m.
 - TICAO... K 11
Area, 139 sq. m.
 - ZUBU... M 11
Area, 2,289 sq. m.

- CHIEF CITIES.**
- Pop. Thousands.
- 154 Manila... J 9
 - 34 Batangas... J 9
 - 31 Laoag... J 8
 - 16 Balayan... J 8
 - 16 Lingayen... H 8
 - 13 Albay... J 11
 - 13 Bacolor... H 8
 - 13 Tibi... J 11
 - 12 Bulacan... J 8
 - 12 Cebu... M 12
 - 12 Zebu... M 11
 - 12 Iloilo... M 10
 - 10 Borongan... L 13
 - 8 Daet... J 10
 - 7 Bacolot... M 11
 - 7 Bolinao... G 7
 - 6 Cavite... L 13
 - 6 Surigao... N 13
 - 5 Calapan... J 8
 - 5 Zamboanga... P 9
 - 3 Subic... L 8
 - 2 Puerto Princesa... O 5
 - 2 San Pascual... J 10
 - Aparri... E 9
 - Balanga... L 8
 - Batan... L 10
 - Binangonan... H 9
 - Bislig... O 14
 - Bongabong... H 8
 - Bulacacao... K 9
 - Butuan... O 13
 - Cabagan... F 9
 - Cabalogan... L 12
 - Caceres... J 11
 - Cagayan... O 12
 - Camarang... G 9
 - Dapitan... O 11
 - Davao... P 13
 - Dumaguete... N 11
 - Iba... H 7
 - Ilongos... M 12
 - La Isabela... O 9
 - Mangarin... K 8
 - Mariveles... L 12
 - Mindanao... F 12
 - Misamis... O 11
 - Palapa... K 13
 - Pandan... L 9
 - Polloc... P 12
 - Porac... H 8
 - San Fernando... G 8
 - Santa Cruz... J 9
 - Santa Maria... F 9
 - Tacloban... L 12
 - Talibay... M 11
 - Taytay... M 7
 - Tuguegaon... F 9
 - Vigan... F 8

[illegible]

CHIEF CITIES.

Pop.—Thousands.	
2000 Havana	D 5
1771 Santiago de	Cuba...
1247 Kingston	J 11
146 Puerto	Princepe...
98 Ponce	I 21
335 Holguin	G 11
84 Sancti	Spiritus...
32 Santa Clara	E 7
30 Pinar del	Rio...

[illegible]



CUBA.

The Island of Cuba was discovered by Columbus October 28, 1492, two weeks and two days after first sighting land in the New World. Columbus named the island Juana, in honor of Prince John, and later it, in turn, received the titles of Fernandina, Santiago, and Ave Maria; but none of these names succeeded in supplanting that of Cuba by which it was known among the natives at the time of its discovery.

Out of the revolution of 1895-98 against the Spanish government in Cuba grew the war between the United States and Spain, resulting disastrously to the latter. This war began April 21, 1898, and was ended August 12th of the same year, having run its course in a little less than four months after the date of the declaration of hostilities, and but two months after the first American troops reached Cuba. A large body of troops, under General Shafter, landed on the island June 22d, and on June 24th occurred the battle of Las Guasimas (La Quasina), or Siboney, the first serious engagement of the war. The Spaniards were defeated, and the engagement was rapidly followed by an attack on Santiago and the destruction of the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, which resulted in the surrender of Santiago and the signing of a peace protocol, August 12th, providing for the evacuation of the island by Spain.

Cuba extends from east to west 760 miles, is 21 miles wide in the narrowest part, 111 miles in the widest, with an average width of sixty miles, and has numerous harbors affording excellent anchorage. Its area is 41,655 square miles; including dependencies—the Isle of Pines and more than 1,200 Cays—47,278. The island is intersected by a broken range of mountains which diminishes in height from east to west, the ranges in the southeastern, or more mountainous, portion reaching an elevation of nearly 8,000 feet. The central and western portions of the island are the more fertile. The former is an elevated region consisting of well-drained, gently sloping plains, diversified by low, forest-clad hills, and is especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane, the country under normal conditions presenting the appearance of a vast field of cane. The western portion is mountainous, but the elevations are not nearly so great as those of the east. In the valleys and along the fertile slopes of this district is produced the most of the tobacco for which the island has become so famous.

Like all tropical countries situated within or near the border of the tropics, Cuba has but two marked seasons, the wet and the dry. The former extends from May to October—principal rainy season from June to August, inclusive—the latter from November to May.

Among the most valuable resources of Cuba are its extensive forests, resources which remain largely undeveloped, the amount of uncleared forest land being placed at more than 13,000,000 acres. These forests are rich in valuable hard woods suitable for the finest cabinet work and shipbuilding, and also furnish many excellent dye woods. Mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and cedar are abundant; the latter is employed largely in the manufacture of cigar boxes. One of the most characteristic and valuable of Cuban trees is the palm, of which there are more than thirty-two species found on the island. The wood and leaves are employed in making hats and baskets and in various other useful ways. The cocoanut tree is found and also furnishes an important product.

The mineral resources of Cuba are second in importance to its agricultural products. Gold and silver exist, but it is not believed in sufficient quantities to repay the labor of working. Copper is the most valuable mineral, and the deposits, chiefly in the eastern part of the island, are said to be almost inexhaustible. The iron and manganese mines of Santiago are of great importance, the ores being rated among the finest in the world, ranking with the Swedish and Spanish Demarara productions. Coal is not known to exist in the island, but deposits of asphalt and mineral oils are found, the asphalt, it is said, rivaling that of Trinidad in its adaptability to industrial uses. Numerous mineral springs abound, the best known being the sulphur springs near Havana.

The commerce of the country was relatively great and, under normal conditions, the balance of trade was in favor of the island; but during the past three years Cuban commerce has greatly diminished, owing to the state of war and insurrection that existed throughout the island. According to the "Review of the World's Commerce," recently published by the Department of State, the Cuban imports for the fiscal year ending April, 1896, amounted to \$66,166,754, and the exports to \$94,395,536. In 1893, the exports to the United States alone amounted to \$78,706,506, and the imports from that country to \$24,157,698. The commerce of Cuba was largely with the United States, Spain, and Great Britain. While the United States is the natural commercial center of the island, and received from 80 to 90 per cent of its total exports, owing to the operation of the former Spanish tariff, discriminating in favor of Spanish products, this country sent only one-fourth of the imports.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico, ceded by Spain to the United States, August, 1898, was visited by Ponce de Leon in 1511, who there built the town of Caparra, which he afterwards abandoned for the more favorable site upon which San Juan now stands. The island had been called Borinquen by the Indians, but in 1493, Columbus, stopping to water his ships at Aguadilla, changed its name to Puerto Rico.

The island of Puerto Rico, at once the healthiest and the most densely peopled of the West Indies, is the fourth in size of the Greater Antilles. Its area is about 3,668 square miles, or less than half that of New Jersey. Its population in 1887 was 813,937, of which over half were negroes. It is 1,500 miles from both New York and Cadiz, and 1,300 from Newport News and the Canaries. Commanding as it does the Mona passage, which leads from the Atlantic into the Caribbean Sea, it possesses great strategic importance for any power which has interests in the West Indies and the neighboring waters.

The climate of Puerto Rico, though hot and humid, is healthful, except in marshy districts and in cities where sanitary rules are neglected. Yellow fever, which occurs but seldom, is never found away from the coasts. The thermometer rarely ever reaches 90° and never falls below 50°, the heat not being nearly so great as at Santiago de Cuba, a degree and a half farther north. Practically, there are but two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rainy season begins about the first of July and ends the last of December. The dry season extends from January to June. Mid-winter in Puerto Rico is a delightful season.

The mineral resources of the island have been very little developed, the only mineral industry of any importance being the salt works situated at Guanica, Salinas, and Cabo Rojo. Sulphides of copper and magnetic oxides of iron are found in large quantities, and formerly gold to a considerable extent was found in many of the streams. At present the natives still wash out nuggets by the crude process in use in the time of Ponce de Leon. Marble, carbonates, lignite, and amber are also present in varying quantities, and hot springs and mineral waters occur, the best known ones being at Coamo, near Santa Isabel.

The commerce of Puerto Rico amounted, in 1896, to \$36,624,120, exceeding the records of all previous years; the increase, no doubt, being largely due to the unsettled condition of Cuba. The value of the exports for the same year was, for the first time for more than a decade, slightly in excess of that of the imports; the former being valued at \$18,341,430, the latter at \$18,282,690. For the years 1887 to 1891, 25.78 per cent of the combined import and export trade of the island was with the United States, and 25.58 per cent with Spain; while for the five years following, from 1893 to 1897, 28.80 per cent was with Spain, and only 19.94 per cent with the United States. This falling off is traceable largely to the higher duties imposed on American products during that period. During the years from 1893 to 1897, imports from the United States declined to the amount of \$1,091,431, while during the same time the exports decreased by only \$69,537. After Spain and the United States, Cuba, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France held most of the trade of Puerto Rico. Hereafter most of the trade will be with this country.

The chief exports from the island are agricultural products, which, in 1895, were valued at \$14,573,366, the non-agricultural exports of the same year amounting to but \$617,490. The principal articles of export are sugar, coffee, molasses, and tobacco; while rice, wheat, flour, and manufactured articles are among the chief imports. The value of the sugar and molasses exported to the United States during the ten years from 1888 to 1897 made up 95 per cent of the total value of the exports to that country. In the last few years the percentage has been somewhat smaller. The shipments of sugar have amounted of late, however, on the average, to 79,941,404 pounds annually, valued at \$1,980,460; and of molasses, to 2,445,897 gallons, valued at \$558,042. The average exportation of coffee to the United States for the last ten years has been only 164,769 pounds, worth \$32,671. Fruits, nuts, and spices are also exported to a small extent. Of the non-agricultural exports the most important are perfumery and cosmetics; chemicals, drugs, and dyes; unmanufactured wood, and salt.

The leading article of import from the United States is wheat flour, of which the average number of barrels shipped during the years 1893 to 1897 was 148,487, valued at \$570,619. Corn and corn meal, bread, biscuit, meats, dairy products, wood and its manufactures, iron, steel, etc., are also imported.

HAWAII.

In June, 1897, a treaty of annexation was sent by President McKinley to the Senate, which failed to ratify it; subsequently a joint resolution annexing the islands was adopted by Congress and signed by the President on July 7, 1898. The islands are now, therefore, a part of the United States. On August 12, 1898, the United States flag was hoisted over the islands. On the same day the various government officers took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until Congress shall have determined the government of the islands, the existing Hawaiian laws will remain in force. Five commissioners have been appointed by the President to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the form of government, etc., of the islands as they may deem proper.

The total area of the Hawaiian Islands is 6,640 square miles, or nearly that of New Jersey. The population, in 1897, was 109,000, of which 72,500 were males, 36,500 females. The number of Hawaiians was 31,000; of Japanese, 24,400; of Chinese, 22,000; of Portuguese, 15,000; and of Americans, 3,100. The islands, situated just within the tropics, in the line of the accustomed routes between San Francisco and China, are of volcanic origin, and their high and mountainous surface, as well as their position in mid-ocean, insures them a healthy climate.

The chief industries of the islands have been in raising sugar and rice, the latter

yielding two crops a year, though, since it must be grown under water, or in marshy land, it can be cultivated successfully only by Chinamen. There are large tracts of land admirably adapted for the production of fine coffee, and there is a steady increase in its cultivation. Almost all kinds of vegetables and fruits can be raised, many of those belonging to the temperate zone thriving on the elevated mountain slopes. Fruit is abundant; the guava grows wild in all the islands, and were the manufacture of jelly made from it carried on on a large scale, the product could doubtless be exported with profit. Both bananas and pineapples are prolific, and there are many fruits and vegetables which as yet have been raised only for local trade, but which would, if cultivated for export, bring in rich returns.

Of the total exports from the Hawaiian Islands in 1895 the United States received 99.04 per cent, and in the same year 79.04 per cent of the imports to the islands were from the United States. The total value of the sugar sent to the United States in 1896 was \$14,932,010; of rice, \$194,903; of coffee, \$45,444; and of bananas, \$121,273. The chief imports to the islands for the same year were breadstuffs, which amounted to 12,920,482 pounds, worth \$518,170; iron and steel and their manufactures, to the value of \$726,942; 822,378 pounds of refined sugar, worth \$37,440; leather and its manufactures to the value of \$176,027; manufactures of cotton to the value of \$301,256; and boards, valued at \$210,934. In 1897 the total value of imports was \$8,838,202, of which 76.94 per cent came from the United States. In 1887 the value of the total trade of the islands amounted to \$14,473,288; in 1896, to \$22,679,791, showing a gain of \$8,206,503. In the latter year, 82.53 per cent of the trade was carried in United States ships.



THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Purchased by the United States from Spain, November, 1898, for \$20,000,000.

On the breaking out of hostilities with Spain, in April, 1898, the United States ordered the Asiatic squadron under Commodore Dewey, which was at Hongkong, to proceed to the Philippines and blockade the islands. On May 1st the squadron entered Manila Bay, destroyed the Spanish fleet, and silenced the forts. August 13th the fleet under Admiral Dewey, together with the troops under General Merritt, made a simultaneous attack on the city of Manila, which resulted in the surrender of the city and the establishment of a military government pending a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain.

These islands lie between the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east, and constitute one of the easternmost archipelagoes of Asia. The group extends in a southeasterly direction from Formosa and is variously estimated to number from 400 to 2,000, embracing an extent of 16° of latitude and 9° of longitude. Manila, the capital, is 628 miles from Hongkong. The total area of the Philippines is estimated at 114,326 square miles, with a population of more than 7,000,000.

Luzon, the northernmost of the islands, is the largest, its area of 40,024 square miles about equaling that of Cuba; as it has the greatest diversity of products, is the most populous, and contains Manila, the seat of government for the archipelago, it is also the most important.

The islands are to a great extent covered with forests, which are virtually untouched. These forests contain many of the most valuable woods, the number of varieties capable of use being placed at over sixty. Among them are found rare hard woods, unknown to commerce, suitable for interior wood-working, and for the manufacture of furniture of the finest description. Others afford dye woods, gums, and celebrated perfume-producing flowers (ylang-ylang, *Cananga odorata*). Throughout the forests are found numerous varieties of palms, which furnish excellent textiles, the most important being the *Musae textilis*, from which is produced the Manila hemp of commerce. Here, also, pepper, cinnamon, the clove, tea, and vanilla, and all tropical fruits, as cocoanuts, bananas, lemons, oranges, pineapples, and guavas, grow wild.

Throughout the entire group the geological features are practically the same. Many of the mountainous parts abound in minerals, but there has been little or no development of these resources. Gold, mercury, iron, copper, lead, coal, sulphur, and numerous mineral waters exist. For many years gold has been obtained in a desultory way from the beds of the rivers in Luzon, while coal is mined to a limited extent in Cebu, where are also found large deposits of lead. The extensive beds of copper ore, in Luzon, have not been developed owing to the inaccessibility of their situation. Iron ore obtained in several of the islands is of good quality.

The imports are chiefly flour, rice, wines, clothing, machinery, iron, petroleum, and coal. The exports consist of sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, tobacco, perfumes, and woods. The commerce of the country for 1896 and 1897 was estimated at \$10,000,000 imports and \$20,000,000 exports. The value of the imports in 1894 was \$28,529,777; exports, \$33,149,984. Values of the principal commercial products exported in 1894: Manila hemp, \$14,517,000; sugar, \$10,975,000; tobacco, \$3,159,000; cocoanuts, \$2,349,000; coffee, \$356,000; coal, \$350,000. Of 6,528,695 tons of hemp shipped in ten years, 41 per cent was received by the United States, the increased shipments of hemp in 1896 and 1897 being far greater to the United States than to all other countries combined. In the same year the sugar exports equaled 1,582,904 tons—to the United States, 875,150 tons; Great Britain, 666,391 tons; Continental Europe, 41,362 tons, the amount sent to the United States being 55 per cent of total.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA H 31
 (Kingdom)
 Pop. 159,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 355,000
 AFGHANISTAN E F 31
 (Empire)
 Ar. 279,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 4,000,000
 ALGERIA E F 28
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 184,474 sq. mi.
 Pop. 4,425,421
 ANGOLA E F 28
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 1,738,788 sq. mi.
 Pop. 3,991,931
 AUSTRIA E F 20
 HUNGARY E F 30
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 240,942 sq. mi.
 Pop. 4,308,888
 AZORES I 20
 (Portuguese Possession)
 Ar. 235,594
 BAHAMA I 20
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 5,450 sq. mi.
 Pop. 47,565
 BALUCHISTAN G 31
 (Empire)
 Ar. 130,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 1,000,000
 BARBADOS I 20
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 166 sq. mi.
 Pop. 182,306
 BELGIUM D 28
 (Kingdom)
 Ar. 11,378 sq. mi.
 Pop. 6,495,888
 BERMUDA I 21
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 20 sq. mi.
 Pop. 15,653
 BHUTAN G 1
 (Kingdom)
 Ar. 16,800 sq. mi.
 Pop. 35,000
 BOLIVIA E F 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 2,019,749
 BORNEO I 21
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 31,106 sq. mi.
 Pop. 175,700
 BOTSWANA G 20
 (Portuguese Rep.)
 Ar. 3,919,578 sq. mi.
 Pop. 14,332,530
 BRITISH ISLES I 21
 (Kingdom)
 Ar. 12,979 sq. mi.
 Pop. 4,957,575
 BULGARIA E F 30
 (Principality)
 Ar. 37,590 sq. mi.
 Pop. 3,309,816
 CANADA, DO-
 MINION OF D 15
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 3,456,383 sq. mi.
 Pop. 4,833,239
 CANARY I 20
 (Spanish Prov.)
 Ar. 2,508 sq. mi.
 Pop. 15,282
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE M 30
 (Portuguese Col.)
 Ar. 221,311 sq. mi.
 Pop. 1,527,224
 CAPE VERDE I 20
 (Portuguese Col.)
 Ar. 1,480 sq. mi.
 Pop. 114,130
 CAROLINE I 20
 (Spanish Colony)
 Ar. 36,400
 CEYLON I 21
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 25,395 sq. mi.
 Pop. 3,008,466
 CHILE E F 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 293,970 sq. mi.
 Pop. 2,712,145
 CHINA E F 30
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 4,218,408 sq. mi.
 Pop. 402,680,000
 CUBA G 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 504,773 sq. mi.
 Pop. 3,000,000
 COSTA RICA H 19
 (Republic)
 Ar. 33,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 200,000
 CUBA G 20
 Ar. 41,655 sq. mi.
 Pop. 1,631,687
 DENMARK D 28
 (Kingdom)
 Ar. 15,289 sq. mi.
 Pop. 2,185,338
 DUTCH EAST INDIES I 20
 (Dutch Colony)
 Ar. 336,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 34,080,000
 EAST AFRICA
 STATE OF K 31
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 301,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 3,120,000
 ECUADOR E F 20
 (Sp.-Am. Rep.)
 Ar. 120,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 1,271,881
 EGYPT E F 30
 (Arab Republic)
 Ar. 400,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 9,734,403
 EGYPT E F 31
 (Italian Colony)
 Ar. 50,000 sq. mi.
 Pop. 300,000
 IRELAND I 21
 (British Colony)
 Ar. 7,590 sq. mi.
 Pop. 1,320,000



THE WORLD
(Continued)

BRITISH ISLANDS. H 10
(Fiji Islands) H 10
Area, 383 sq.m.
Pop. 121,185

FRANCE. E 22
Area, 594,092 sq.m.
Pop. 28,517,975

FRENCH INDOP.
(French Indo-China)
Area, 583,000 sq.m.
Pop. 5,536,000

FRENCH KONGO
AND GABON
(French Ter.) H 23
Area, 350,000 sq.m.
Pop. 6,800,000

GREECE. D 23
(Empire)
Area, 2,82,500 sq.m.
Pop. 3,720,000

GREECE. E 23
(Kingdom)
Area, 53,014 sq.m.
Pop. 4,432,000

GREENLAND
(Danish Colony)
Area, 46,740 sq.m.
Pop. 10,000

GUADELOUPE
AND DEPEX
(French Colony)
Area, 688 sq.m.
Pop. 167,000

GUAJALAPA
(Sp.-Am. Rep.)
Area, 63,400 sq.m.
Pop. 1,094,750

GUINIA, BRIT.
ISL.
(British Colony)
Area, 10,204 sq.m.
Pop. 960,000

HAWAII. H 12
(Republic)
Area, 6,740 sq. m.
Pop. 190,000

HONDURAS
(British Colony)
Area, 7,562 sq.m.
Pop. 31,470

HONGKONG. G 3
(British Colony)
Area, 20 sq.m.
Pop. 221,440

HUNGARY. C 23
(British Colony)
Area, 39,750 sq.m.
Pop. 70,920

INDIA
(British Empire)
Area, 3,287,450 sq.m.
Pop. 231,712,955

ITALY. E 22
(Kingdom)
Area, 31,290,430 sq.m.
Pop. 46,555,550

JAMAICA. H 30
(British Colony)
Area, 161,245 sq.m.
Pop. 44,212,420

JAPAN. F 23
(Empire)
Area, 377,930 sq.m.
Pop. 72,000,000

KAMEROON. D 23
(Protectorate)
Area, 191,130 sq.m.
Pop. 2,500,000

KARICALL. H 30
(Fr. Dependent Y.)
Area, 53 sq.m.
Pop. 19,175

KONGO INDE-
PENDENT
(Belgian Congo)
Area, 300,000 sq.m.
Pop. 20,000,000

KOREA. F 23
(Empire)
Area, 52,000 sq.m.
Pop. 10,525,937

LIBERIA. H 23
(Republic)
Area, 11,000 sq.m.
Pop. 1,068,000

MADAGASCAR
(French Colony)
Area, 228,500 sq.m.
Pop. 3,200,000

MADEIRA
(Portuguese Possession)
Area, 965 sq.m.
Pop. 134,040

MAHE. H 30
(Fr. Dependent Y.)
Area, 10 sq.m.
Pop. 8,915

MARIANNE
ISLANDS. H 30
(French Colony)
Area, 420 sq.m.
Pop. 10,175

MARTINIQUE
(French Colony)
Area, 381 sq.m.
Pop. 157,000

MEXICO. G 1
(Sp.-Am. Rep.)
Area, 167,005 sq.m.
Pop. 15,755,880

MONTENEGRO
(Principality)
Area, 13,830 sq.m.
Pop. 228,000

MOROCCO. E 22
(Empire)
Area, 500,000 sq.m.
Pop. 5,000,000

NEPAL. E 23
(Kingdom)
Area, 54,000 sq.m.
Pop. 2,000,000

*

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