

Mountains & rivers omitted.

$\frac{7}{10}$

India.

Bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains and on the other three sides by the sea, the India may be conceived as a vast isosceles triangle, the base of which extends from west to east, — from Afghanistan to China, — along the aforesaid mountain range.

Towards the south, the triangle stretches far into the Indian Ocean, having the Cape Comorin for its apex.

(So. In area, it is about ten times as large as Japan. *Here length & breadth should be given.*)

The surface of the country is greatly diversified. The lofty plateau in the north, traversed by the highest mountain in the world; the rich, fertile plains in the centre, including all the alluvial basins of the Ganges and Indus; together with the vast extent of barren districts in the south,

1889.10. 5. 11

A good sentence

form a strange contrast to one another.

With regard to the climate, various differences are to be noticed, according to the positions of districts. In the central and southern regions, the heat is insufferable, but as we get towards the north, the climate becomes milder and milder, until it becomes temperate, when the northern boundary is reached. This is due not only to its higher latitude but also to the general elevation of land towards the north.

The country abounds in various kinds of production, both animals and vegetable. There, throughout the country, we find the elephant, the largest and strongest animal in the world. There also lives the so called striped-tiger, the most ferocious and powerful of all the

animals. From the rich mines in the interior, such metals as iron, copper, gold and diamonds of the first water are obtained in great abundance, while in the fertile plains in the centre, an immense quantity of cotton, opium, rice etc, is raised and is exported to every great commercial town in Europe, whence it is scattered over half the world.

5/10/89

India

K. Natsume.
2nd yr. Lit.