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New Bedford Oil Shooks,
New Bedford Cordage, [illegible] inch,
New Bedford Whale Line,
Copper Paint, [illegible]
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Ravens Duck,
Lawrence Cotton Duck, No. 2 to 8,

A Choice Lot of Ash Oars, 10 to 22 feet.

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100 Cases Card Matches.

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A Selected Assortment of Ash Plank,
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Curled Hair, Rubber Packing,
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[illegible] CASES

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Assortment of Brown Cottons, Blue Cottons,
Brown Cotton Drill, Blue Cotton Drill,
Heavy Blue Denims, Hickory Stripes,
Blue and White Tickings,
Blue Twilled Saxony Flannel, Black Cobourgs,
Black Silk Alpacas, Waterproof Tweeds,
Linen Sheeting, Cotton Sheeting,
Woolen Blankets, Brown Cotton Socks,
Ladies' White Stockings, Mosquito Netting,
Victoria Lawns, Linen Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Cotton Huck, Towels,
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Assortment of Burlaps, Sail Twine.

Fine Assortment of Clothing.

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Fine Scissors, Common Scissors, Sheep Shears,
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Coco Handled Butcher Knives,
Charcoal Box Irons, Tinned Lanterns,
Galvanized Iron Washing Tubs,
Galv. Iron Buckets, Galv. Iron Pipe, ½ to 1½ in.
Saucepans, Spades, Hoop Iron, Rivets,
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Toilet Mirrors, Feather Dusters,
Harmonicas, Accordeons, Gold Borders.

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Wrapping Paper, Nuremberg Toys,
Tumblers, Palm Oil, Caustic Soda,
Portland Cement, Flagg Stones, Slates,
Fire Bricks, Pipe Clay.

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Assorted Clarets, Rhine Wine,
Boutelleau's Cognac, 1 to 4 diamonds,
German Ale, quarts and pints;
Jeffrey's Ale, do. do.
Jeffrey's Stout, do. do.
Lager Beer, do. do.
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Genuine Holland's Gin,
Alcohol in 1 gallon demijohns.

Havana and German Cigars!

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CHARLES KANAINA.

American Mess Beef, in Bond.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

[The Commissioner of the French Republic has sent to the Hawaiian Government the following documents relating to an International Geographical Congress, to be held in Paris in the Spring of 1875, under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Paris. He will be glad to give further information on the subject to any one desiring it. As the Geographical Society intends completing the congress by an exhibition of all objects relating to geographical and astronomical sciences,—i. e., charts, instruments, and collections,—it would be desirable to give to the honorary members of that exhibition, His Royal Highness the Prince Leleiohoku and His Excellency Mr. Green, or the French Commissioner himself, notice of the importance and nature of the objects that might be sent to the exhibition.—Editor Gazette.]

COMMISSARIAT GENERAL,
18, Boulevard Latour-Maubourg.

International Congress of Geographical Sciences.

"The thorough knowledge of the globe is," as one of our most distinguished geographers has remarked, "the science to which we should be the most attached; few subjects touch on points of as great and varied interest.

Yet, like all other sciences, geography was for many years, the exclusive domain of a small number of rare adepts. Only when the spirit of scientific research spread through the world, did it participate in the current that was carrying humanity towards study and knowledge. Governments have favored its progress; then free associations were formed in various places to give greater impulse to geographical researches. No sooner were these societies in existence than they felt the necessity of combining their separate efforts; in the first place by establishing regular correspondence among themselves, and later, owing to the facilities of communication, by calling together to a common meeting the individuals who separately had taken part in such great researches.

From this thought originated the congress held in Antwerp in 1871; and if the great and legitimate success of this scientific meeting was in a great measure due to the able zeal of the organizers and to the prompt concurrence of numerous adherents, yet must we also attribute it to the exceptional interest presented by this science, of which the almost unlimited domain is partially explored by many others, and can be used as common ground for such varied researches.

The Geographical Society of Paris, in its turn, desires to follow this road already opened, encouraged in this task by those who themselves have commenced it. Strongly supported by the Marshal President of the French Republic, and hoping to obtain the assistance of foreign governments, the society has decided to convene a new congress of geographical sciences, to be held in Paris in the spring of 1875.

The object of this congress is the study of the earth in its various aspects; in its physical formation; in the manifestations of life on its surface. To examine the methods of measuring and delineating it, and of determining its relations to the other heavenly bodies; re-establish the successive conditions of our planet at their different epochs, and find on its surface the footprints of history explained by modern learning; to encourage and facilitate relations between nations, and gradually to give to man the whole habitable surface of the globe; to compare the different methods of education, and unify the efforts made for the diffusion and progress of science; to examine what explorations are to be undertaken and the means of overcoming all obstacles in their accomplishment; in one word, to verify what is true, to examine what is doubtful, and to discover the unknown in the theoretical and practical study of the earth.

We therefore call on all geographers who apply themselves specially to this order of studies; on all who in other researches occasionally have recourse to geography; on travellers, who as we all know have, even at the peril of their lives, enlarged the horizon of science and increased the thoroughfares of commerce; on professors who, in their lectures or writings have contributed to spread the knowledge of geography; to engineers who, by their admirable works, have opened communications over the whole earth; lastly, to all those, and their number is very large, who take an interest in these questions, and who believe in the utility of continually extending so necessary a science.

We invite to these peaceful meetings willing men of all nations, certain that they will bring no passions other than the love of truth. We more particularly request the concurrence of foreign scientific societies, and beg they will send delegates, name persons to whom convocations are to be addressed, and to specify questions that might advantageously be examined.

The congress will be accompanied by an exhibition of objects relating to the study of geography. Rewards will be given to the most deserving exhibitors.

The foregoing is the condensed programme of the measures taken by the Geographical Society to give to the solemnity its deserving eclat. Confident in the utility of the enterprise, supported by high patronage and numerous adherents, the society will with solicitude devote itself to this work of peace and light. It appertains to all men to render our endeavors durable and fruitful, by an active propaganda, by a devoted concurrence and by sustained attention. With us, they will be amply recompensed, if by our united efforts we succeed in causing mankind to advance one step on the road to progress, and if imitators to-day, we can in our turn serve as models to those who will follow, thus contributing to the foundation of a periodical era of International Congresses, successively held in each country, where men of science and intelligence will enlighten the past, and will prepare the future of Geographical Science.

[Signed] VICE ADMIRAL LA RONCIERE LE NOURY.
President of the Geographical Society of Paris.

Geographical Society of Paris.
International Congress of Geographical Sciences.

List of Questions submitted to the International Congress of 1875.

The questions have been drawn up by special sub-committees and provisionally adopted by the scientific section of the organization committee in the session of April 18th.

Scientific societies and foreign or French savants, who have new questions to present, or who desire changes in the present questions, will please address "BARON REILLE, Commissaire General, 10 Boulevard Latour Maubourg," who will immediately attend to their observations.

The savants who desire to speak, or to send written observations on the following questions, will also please inform M. Le Commissaire General.

I—MATHEMATICAL SECTION.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEODESY, TOPOGRAPHY.

1. Substitution of the centesimal division of the quarter of the circumference for the division called sexagesimal. Relative consequences to the division of time in astronomy.
2. Choice of a zero for a general levelling (nivellement).
3. Most recent precision instruments: chronometers; registering apparatus; photographic circumferentor.
4. Methods of determining the differences of longitudes. Influence of the electric telegraph on geography. Use of chronometers.
5. Measure of an arc of meridian in the Southern Hemisphere, and particularly in the Argentine Republic.
6. Study of general or local curves of the earth's crust.
7. Synthetic studies of facts of natural configuration (alignement naturel); observations showing facts of natural configuration other than those already observed in mountain-ranges, ridges and hydrographical outlines. *Reseau Pentagonal.* Application of these studies.
8. Local attractions. Comparison of results brought about by their influence, and results given by Geodesy.
9. Study of the variation of weight by means of the pendulum. Choice of points where new observations might be of use.
10. The most simple instruments and the most rapid methods of determining magnetic declination.
11. Publication of charts showing the curves of magnetic declination.
12. Improvements in the methods of photographical surveying. Application of photography.
13. Designs for geographical charts. Different projections and constructions. Rational choice of the system to be applied. Comparison of the designs adopted for maps of large states. Possibility of making uniform the map-work of the various services. Hypsometrical charts.

II—HYDROGRAPHICAL SECTION.

HYDROGRAPHY—MARITIME GEOGRAPHY.

14. Choice of a simple and uniform system for counting the rhombs of the wind.
15. Recent progress affecting maritime routes brought about by the study of the laws regulating winds.
16. Researches relating to the depth to which the agitation of the surface of the sea extends.
17. Study of tides. General laws, anomalies. Choice of the best situations for the observations of these phenomena.
18. Study of races or dangerous shoals (ras) and their causes. Analogous phenomena in large lakes.
19. Study of oceanic currents. Currents in straits.
20. Extension of tides in rivers.
21. Recent progress in the study of the laws relating to water courses.
22. Determination of the temperature of the sea at various depths. Instruments to be employed. Choice of the best points where these observations ought to be made.
23. Causes of the temperature of the gulf-stream.
24. Deep-sea soundings. Physical and chemical observations inseparable to them; simplest instruments; most practical methods. Laying of submarine telegraph cables.
25. Programme of international instructions relative to the observations which ought to be easily made on board ship.

III—PHYSICAL SECTION.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—GENERAL METEOROLOGY—GENERAL GEOLOGY—BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHY—GENERAL AUTHROPOLOGY.

26. New and well proved facts relating to the instability of the earth's crust since historical times.
27. How to establish land marks which will enable this instability of the earth to be verified and its extent measured, however slight it may be; as well in the interior of continents as on the seashore.
28. Divers theories relating to the origin of mountains.
29. Show the relations which exist between the reliefs of the earth's surface and its geological formation.
30. Lithology of the bottom of the sea.
31. Actual results of the new studies on the influence exercised by astronomical phenomena such as; spots of the sun, fall of meteorites, &c.
32. Make known new facts relating to atmospheric and oceanic currents, the changes they are subject to, and their influence on climate.
33. Find the original and general route of the great atmospheric currents or cyclones, and also their periods. Fix their duration, their force, and the extent of country exposed to their effects.
34. Means to be employed to give more extension to the establishment and the discussion of simultaneous meteorological observations, recommended by the International Congress of Vienna.
35. Point out the most recent work relating to the geographical distribution of the isothermal, isochimenal and isobarometrical lines, and the distribution of rain. What is the most correct way of obtaining mean annual returns?
36. Has the quantity of water falling annually been subject to any variations, either at the present epoch or in previous geological epochs? What countries have, within the memory of man, presented changes of this nature?
37. What modification has the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez produced in the climate of the adjacent countries? What would, according to the most recent researches, be the extent of the Saharian sea, ending in the Gulf of Gabes, and what variations would it produce in the climate of Africa and of Europe?
38. Compare the former and the present meteorological state of countries where the forests have been destroyed. State the influence that the replanting of the mountains with trees and grass has had on the quantity of rain-fall, and on the flow of water on the surface of the soil.
39. Geographical distribution of layers of mineral fuel, of precious metals, and particularly of gold and silver.
40. Make known the geographical distribution of sands on the sea shores and in the interior of continents. Discuss their origin, and the causes and effects of their displacements.
41. Geographical distribution of the animal and vegetable species during the tertiary epochs. Consequences derived from it, relating to the climatology of the globe during that period, and to the distribution of land and water. Geographical relations between the tertiary fauna and flora and the fauna and flora of the present time.
42. Geographical distribution of the animal and vegetable species during the quaternary period. Consequences derived from it relating to the climatology of the globe during that epoch. Geographical relations between the quaternary fauna and flora and those of the present epoch. Extinctions and migrations. Distribution of land and water during that period.
43. Can we establish what points of the globe were once connected with New Zealand? (by the study of their fauna and flora.)
44. Influence of causes anterior to the present geological period, on the area occupied by vegetable species at the present epoch.
45. Influence of climate, latitude and longitude on vegetation.
46. What is the share of the various agents of the dispersion of seeds in the geographical distribution of vegetable species?
47. Man and the various modes of cultivation considered as cause of the dispersion of a great number of cosmopolitan or widely diffused species. Plants generally accompanying man in his migrations.
48. Species, genera and families of plants that are characteristic of the great natural regions.
49. Plants cultivated on a large scale in the natural regions.
50. Changes produced in the flora by the cutting of trees, clearage, pasturage, and cultivation.
51. Practical conclusions relating to agriculture or acclimatization, to be drawn from the study of a flora and from its comparison with those of other countries. According to these data mention useful or ornamental plants whose introduction might be advantageously attempted.
52. Mention the causes that generally produce the disappearance of species introduced by accidental circumstances into a country or settlement. On the other hand what are the conditions that can produce permanence of species accidently introduced.
53. Botanical observations and collections to be made in travels.
54. Determine the points of resemblance and difference that exist among the zoological population of the various islands of Polynesia. Is there a general fauna in that region or are there several distinct zoological centres? Which are the indigenous species and which the species introduced?
55. Where are the northern limits to be assigned to the South American fauna? At what epoch did the two portions of the New World unite, and in what degree have the fauna of these two regions intermingled?
56. Do the animals of North America and of Northern Asia belong to the same zoological centre?
57. What have been the modifications in the fauna of Europe during the present epoch?
58. Geographical distribution of prehistoric human races and of those considered as fossils; geographical relations between these races and the present races.
59. Extension of human races since the epoch of great modern discoveries, migrations and transplantations; acclimatization; substitution of one race for another.
60. Geographical distribution of former and present human races of Oceanica. Examine the lines of Wallace: Malay, Papua and Negritos. Melanesia, Polynesia.
61. Geographical distribution of the black African races. Dolichocephalous and Brachycephalous negroes. Bushmen and derived races.
62. Geographical distribution of the yellow races. Mongolian and Mongoloid races. Yellow races of India and Indo-China.
63. Geographical distribution of the American races. Red-skins, and Esquimaux red and white. Former and present extension of the Guaranian race.
64. Geographical distribution of the white races. Relations existing between the white and the yellow races in the centre and south of Asia. White races of North Africa.
65. Medical geography. Pulmonary phthisis, yellow fever, cholera.

IV—HISTORICAL SECTION.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY—ETHNOGRAPHY—PHILOLOGY.

66. Verify the existence in Europe, during the prehistoric epoch, of populations different in instincts, in manners and aptitudes, by the monuments erected by them and by their utensils and works of art. Fix their habitat.
67. Determine, from monuments, utensils and works of art, from the raw material and the means of working and ornamenting it, the existence of channels of communication between the populations inhabiting the opposite extremities of Europe in prehistoric times; also if communications existed between these populations and those of Central Asia.
68. The recent paleontological investigations have revealed in various parts of the globe, especially in Europe, traces of the presence of man at an epoch anterior to the most ancient historical documents. What relations can be established between these new discoveries and the most ancient documents of positive history?
69. Give a geographical sketch and, if possible, a map of Egypt under the Pharaohs, with its religious and administrative divisions in the time of Thothmes III., and Ramses the Great; showing also the countries in Asia and Africa, subject to their empire; determine the value of the identificatoin of Coptic names with those of the biblical and classical writings.
70. Comparative geography of Eastern Asia and its divisions in the time of the Sargonides and of Darius I. What light does the knowledge of the monuments of Khorsabad, of Babylon and of Persepolis throw on the biblical writings?
71. Among the monuments that now generally go under the name of Etruscan antiquities, must we not distinguish monuments belonging to populations of various origins; notably to Pelasgic, Samnit and Ombrian populations?
72. Where was the starting point of Gaulic migrations into Italy; the centre of Gaul, or the valley of the Danube?
73. To what group of nations do the Dacians belong? Can we not explain the geographical names of their territory as transmitted to us by Ptolemy, by Peutinger's tables or other authors; or also by classic monuments with the aid of one of the known idioms?
74. It would be interesting to discover documents relating to the navigation existing between Egypt, Southern Arabia and Asia during the period in which the Lagides reigned in Egypt, and during the period of the occupation of that country by the Romans. Valuable information on this subject might be found in the inscriptions lately brought from South Arabia.
75. Find the origin, define the character and explain the motives of the division of Italy into eleven regions in the time of Augustus. Compare the judicial divisions of Italy in the time of the Consulares, then of the Juridici under the Antonines, with the provinces of the time of Diocletian, and find the origin of these latter.
76. Find what were in the Roman provinces (from Augustus to Diocletian) the subdivisions known under the names of dioceses and of regions. Might not the subdivisions have been the political divisions of the provinces at the end of the third century? Examine whether the financial delegations of the procuratores were not the origin of these same divisions.
77. Can we trace with any exactitude the geographical limits of the Vectigalia in Gaul (Quadragesima Galliarum) during the Roman Empire?
78. Unite and study all the military landmarks of Gaul; and compare them with the classical and epigraphic itineraries.
79. What are the principal centres of the national worship of Rome and Augustus in the provinces; the extent of the religious jurisdiction of the two degrees of priests, and find any existing relations between these divisions and the metropolitan archbishoprics and episcopal dioceses.
80. Are proofs to be found in barbarian legislation and more especially in that of the Franks, of the existence in Gaul in the Merovingian period, of the geographical hundredth, i. e., the territorial division over which was exercised the jurisdiction of a centurion? What difference was there between the Vicariat and the Hundreth subdivisions of the country in Gaul, during the Carlovingian period?
81. What copies of Mercator's great charts are in existence at the present time, and where are they to be found?
82. What are the results of the most recent researches on the subject of European navigation along the west coast of Africa on the Ocean-route to India; other than the Portuguese routes?
83. Progress of geography as regards the mapping of the outline of land; more especially in the Polar regions.
84. The observations of contemporaneous travellers have for the first time made known the existence, in the extreme east, of a race hitherto unperceived or little noticed; a white race with Caucasian features, and which is nevertheless entirely distinct from the nations belonging to the great Indo European family, from which it is geographically separated by branches of the Mongolian race. This white race is found in the eastern part of Indo China, in South-China, in the Asiatic Archipelago, in Polynesia, in the islands of Japan and as far as Eastern Siberia. It would be important to unite and arrange the scattered indications yet very incomplete, that we possess on this new branch of the human family.
85. Traces are supposed to have been found in Southern India, of the existence of a negro race, which seems to be related to the negritos of Oceanica. On what precise proofs, coming from indigenous sources or from European explorations, do these traces rest?
86. In the majority, if not in all the great branches of the Indo-European family, is found a perfectly defined duality of type, the black and the fair (blond); in opposition to the uniformity of language. This difference of type shows itself in the oriental branch between the Medes and the Hindoos; it also exists among the Slavonians, the ancient Greeks and the Celts. What has hitherto been done and what can still be done in order to explain this ethnological phenomenon?
87. Make a physical, linguistic and geographical sketch of the knowledge we possess of the Gallas in East Africa, and the allied populations, pure or mixed, that spread out from the centre of the race. This study is to extend on the one side over the whole region of the Nile, above Egypt and perhaps far to the North West; on the other side over a considerable portion of Africa, and probably also over vast regions of Central Africa towards the Atlantic.
88. Would it not be desirable in view of forwarding the progress of historical geography and of philology, to compile a dictionary of geographical etymologies, with the different forms (translated or not) that the name of a river, a mountain, a town, or a country has taken at various epochs and in different languages?
89. What ameliorations can be introduced in geographical othography? What is the best method of transcribing into Latin characters the names written in other characters?

V—ECONOMICAL SECTION.

ECONOMICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

90. What are the general causes that induce populations to emigrate, and that induce states to found colonies? What systems of colonization have hitherto given the most advantageous results; both to the parent-country and the colony?
91. In Europe what classes of society furnish the greatest number of emigrants? Find the causes that direct the currents of emigration to certain determined regions.
92. Agricultural labor in intertropical countries. What races furnish the best agricultural laborers in those countries?
93. What are the best means of uniting commercial and scientific interests, to forward the progress of geography and the development of commerce? Of what nature would be the action required for this end, of geographical or commercial societies? In what measure can merchants and ship owners serve the interests of geography in general, and particularly of commercial geography, by encouraging the making of collections that would contain the products, objects, documents of every kind of the various parts of the world, and would be accessible to the public?
94. Mention the existing or projected routes, that necessitate the piercing of an isthmus, the construction of tubular bridges over arms of the sea, the boring of submarine tunnels, or the tunneling of mountain ranges. Examine the difficulties to be overcome and the results obtained or obtainable.
95. Mention the different opinions as to the possibility of opening a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In the actual state of commerce what would be the traffic on said canal?
96. Describe the present state of communication between Europe, India and China; study the projected routes and examine which is the most advantageous to commerce.
97. What are the means of communication with the interior of Africa, and more especially with Soudan and the great lake regions? What is the present mode and nature of trade with those regions? What would be the commercial influence produced by the creation of an inland sea by means of a canal joining the Mediterranean to Lake Mel-Rhir?
98. Mention the places on the globe in which commerce and industry can find mineral fuel, either stored or in easily worked layers. Give an approximate value of the production of mineral fuel of each country.
99. What new stations in the different oceans and seas, would be suitable for the establishment of fisheries of all kinds?
100. What manufacturing processes, used in China, Indo-China, Japan and the Eastern Archipelago, might be utilized by European manufacturers?
101. What are the effects produced by the cutting down of forests on the commercial, agricultural and industrial state of a country?
102. What are the natural, historical and economical laws regulating the rise, the growth and fall, and the distribution of cities on the earth?

VI—DIDACTIC SECTION.

STUDY AND DIFFUSION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY.

103. Find practical means of giving more popularity to the elementary study of geography and topography. In what measure can topographical charts be of use in the different branches of education.
104. What ought to be the geographical studies, in primary, secondary and high-schools?
105. What is the present state of commercial geography, and according to what methods is it taught in industrial and commercial schools? Compare the methods used in different countries.
106. Show the use of placing certain geographical instruments at the disposal of educational establishments.
107. What establishments have been founded for the progress of geographical works and knowledge? Compare them one with another. What services are rendered by them? Could they not be rendered more serviceable? What new establishments could be founded as centres of geographical knowledge? Mention the best way of arranging and developing the work of geographical societies, and of deriving all possible advantage from them.
108. Would it not be of great use to geographical societies to receive communications of all catalogues, charts and geographical works belonging to provincial archives and libraries, as they often contain highly important documents unknown to the scientific world?

VII—SECTION OF TRAVELS.

EXPLORATIONS—SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC VOYAGES.

109. Show the possibility of establishing a permanent office through which travellers by sea or land might be made acquainted with the desiderata of geographical science.
110. What explorations are most to be encouraged; both for commercial and scientific results? Mention the most advantageous routes and the best starting points, in order to complete the knowledge we possess of the interior of Africa.
111. What are the principal obstacles encountered by exploring expeditions? What are the best means of surmounting them?
112. Previous to undertaking a voyage what course of training ought to be followed?
113. What are the precautions to be taken in regard to shelter, bedding, clothing and food in each country? Are metallic containers superior to leather ones for carrying drinking water?
114. What is the best line of conduct a traveller can pursue when surrounded by a fanatical population; principally when menaced?
115. Is travelling in large parties preferable to travelling in small groups?
116. What are the best methods for observing longitudes and latitudes?
117. Mention the instruments to be recommended for making rapid surveys and observations in geographical explorations. Programme of international instructions relating to the use of these instruments and to the observations most readily made.
118. Use of the Pedometer.
119. Show the best methods of taking impressions and fac-similes of inscriptions and sculptures.
120. Of what comparative value is the determination of heights by means of the barometer or of Geodesy.
121. Relations of travel in lands little known, and general description of newly explored countries.
122. Means of encouraging the publication of travels not yet published.
123. Give the best methods of taking photographs in travelling.

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