

The density of the moon is 3.1, or about that of basalt; of Mercury, 6.2; of Venus and Mars, each, 5.2; of Jupiter, 1.3.

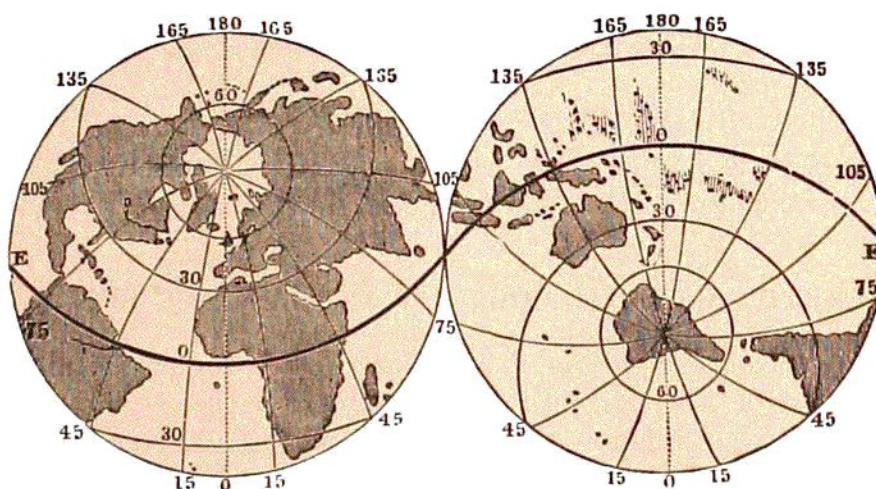
The earth's atmosphere, if considered a part of the sphere, adds several hundred miles to its diameter. Its actual limit is not ascertained; but evidence from meteorites places it at least 200 miles above the earth's surface.

(2) **General subdivisions of the earth's surface.** — *Proportion of land and water.* — In the surface of the sphere there are about 73% of water to 27% of dry land. The proportion of land north of the equator is nearly *three times* as great as that south. The zone containing the largest proportion of land is the north temperate, the area equaling that of the water; while it is only one third that of the water in the torrid zone, and hardly one tenth ($\frac{2}{21}$) in the south temperate.

Out of the 196,900,000 of square miles which make up the entire surface of the globe, 144,155,000 are water and 52,745,000 land. In the northern hemisphere the land covers 38,780,000 square miles, and the water 59,670,000; in the southern, the land 13,965,000 square miles, the water 84,485,000.

Land in one hemisphere. — If a globe be cut through the center by a plane intersecting the meridian of 175° E. at the parallel of 40° N., one of the hemispheres thus made, the northern, will contain nearly all the land of the globe, and the other be almost wholly water. The annexed map represents the two hemispheres.

1.



The pole of the land-hemisphere in this map is in the western half of the British Channel; and, if this part, on a common globe, be placed in the zenith, under the brass meridian, the horizon-circle will then mark the line of division between the two hemispheres. Of the 98,450,000 square miles of surface in each hemisphere, there are about 45,000,000 of land in the land-hemisphere and only about 7,000,000 in the other. The portions of land in the water-hemisphere are the extremity of South America below