BRITISH COLONIES.

VICTORIA.

List of the Commissioners appointed by the Colonial Government to act in the Colony in furtherance of the objects of the Exhibition.

SIR WM. FOSTER STAWELL, Knt., Chief Justice.
SIR REDMOND BARRY, Chairman of Commission.
THE HON. SIR C. GAVAN DUFFY, M.P.
THE HON. W. M. K. VALE, M.P.
THE HON. HOWARD SPENSLEY, M.P.
THE HON. W. H. F. MITCHELL, M.L.C.
THE HON. SIR FRANCIS MURPHY.
THE HON. C. J. JENNER, M.L.C.
THE HON. R. C. HOPE, M.L.C.
THE HON. T. H. FELLOWS, M.P.
THE HON. S. H. BINDON.
THE HON. J. T. SMITH, M.P.
JAMES MACBAIN, ESQ., M.P.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ., M.P.
JOSEPH JONES, ESQ., M.P.
THE COUNT DE CASTELNAU.
D. C. MACARTHUR, ESQ.
CHARLES EDWARD BRIGHT, ESQ.
THE REV. J. I. BLEASDALE, D.D.
W. W. WARDELL, ESQ.
SAMUEL RAMSDEN, ESQ.
GEORGE BENCRAFT, ESQ.
PAUL DE CASTELLA, ESQ.
THOMAS LAMBERT, ESQ.
HUGH PARKER, ESQ.
MATTHEW M'CAW, ESQ.
SAMUEL SEXTUS RITCHIE, ESQ.
THE HON. ROBERT RAMSAY, M.P.
JAMES B. PATTERSON, ESQ., M.P.
ORLANDO FENWICK, ESQ.
THE HON. SIR GEO. F. VERDON, K.C.M.G., C.B.
THE HON. J. O'SHANASSY, M.L.C., C.M.G.
T. J. SUMNER, ESQ.
EMIL THONEMAN, ESQ.
THOMAS O'GRADY, ESQ.

G. C. LEVEY, *Secretary.*

Victoria is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and is bounded on the west by the Colony of South Australia. On the north and north-east by the Colony of New South Wales, and on the south and south-east by the Southern Ocean. The area of Victoria is 86,831 square miles, or 55,571,840 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain about 3,000,000 of square miles, and Victoria conseqently occupies barely a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. Wheat produced in Victoria, in 1870, was 5,697,056 bushels; horned cattle, 721,096; 76,334,480 lbs. of wool was exported in 1871. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. In regard to heat, the weather is never severely oppressive except during the prevalence of hot northerly winds, and these occur only at intervals during the summer months.

The quantity of gold raised from the date of the first discovery (1851) to 31st Dec., 1871, is estimated at 40,749,848 ozs., which at 4*l.* per oz. gives the value as 162,699,392*l.*

There are 330 miles of railway completed in Victoria, and in full operation.

A large extension of the various lines is now being carried out.

Stage-coaches run to all parts of the Colony, except those for which railway communication is available.

RATES OF LABOUR ON FARMS.—The average rate of wages on farms, which varies considerably in different districts, is, ploughmen, per week, 26*s.*; farm labourers, per week, 17*s.*; married couples, per annum, 57*l.* 10*s.*; females, per week, 10*s.* 8*d.*; mowers per week, 29*s.* 6*d.*, per acre, 6*s.*; reapers, per week, 31*s.*, per acre, 15*s.*; threshers, per bushel, 6*d.*

RATES OF LABOUR ON STATIONS.—The average rate of wages on squatting stations is:—Stockmen, per annum, 45*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; shepherds, per annum, 35*l.*; hutkeepers, per annum, 28*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; married couples, per annum 51*l.*; females, per annum, 26*l.* 14*s.*; station labourers, per week, 16*s.*; sheepwashers, per week, 18*s.*; shearers, per 100 sheep shorn, 13*s.* 5*d.* This is also subject to variation in different districts.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND STATIONS.—The number of live stock on farms and stations in 1870 was estimated at—horses, 161,830; milch cows, 179,661; cattle, 512,857; sheep, 9,923,663; pigs, 111,464; total, 10,889,475.

EXTENT AND VALUE OF GOLD WORKINGS.—A return made during the year 1869 gave—number of distinct quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, 2,881; extent in square miles of auriferous alluvial and quartz ground worked upon, 905¾; estimated value of gold mining claims, 8,539,241*l.*

A full and classified catalogue of the contributions from Victoria has been printed by order of the Commissioners for the Colony, and may be obtained at the Exhibition.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Colony of New Zealand consists of three principal islands, called respectively the North, the Middle, and the South (or Stewart's) Island, and several small islets (mostly uninhabited); the chief of which are the Chatham Isles and the Auckland Isles. The three principal islands extend in length 1,100 miles, but their breadth is extremely variable, ranging from 46 miles to 250 miles; the average being about 140 miles.

STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.—The census of 1871 showed that the population of New Zealand (exclusive of the Aborigines), amounted in the February of that year to 256,393; having increased from 99,021 in 1861. The revenue, the trade, and the other elements of material prosperity have increased during the same period in nearly equal proportions. Thus the revenue was in 1861, 691,464*l.*, and in 1871, 1,342,116*l.* The population of the chief towns, (including their suburbs) was in 1871, in round numbers, as follows:—Wellington, (the seat of the General Government), 8,000; Dunedin, 21,000; Auckland, 20,000; Christchurch, 12,000; Nelson, 6,000.

REVENUE, (ORDINARY AND TERRITORIAL).—1860, 464,739*l.*; 1870, 1,384,639*l.*; 1871, 1,342,116*l.* Public Debt of New Zealand in 1872 was, 9,983,341*l.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—1860, Imports, 1,548,333*l.*; Exports, 588,953*l.* 1870, Imports, 4,639,015*l.*; Exports, 4,822,756*l.* 1871, Imports, 4,078,192*l.*; Exports, 5,282,084*l.*

LAND AND CROPS. (*Land and cultivations of aboriginal natives not included.*)—The extent of holdings in the Colony in February, 1871, was returned as 22,774,498 acres, against 18,762,057 acres in December, 1867, viz.: freehold, 5,637,838 acres, against 5,068,440 acres in 1867, and leasehold, 17,126,660 acres in 1871, (against 13,693,617 acres in 1867. The total number of acres fenced was 6,778,773, against 3,455,588 in 1867. The quantity of land broken up but not under crop, was, in 1871, 116,204 acres, against 94,311 acres in 1867. The total quantity of land under crop, as shown by the Census of 1871, (including sown grasses) was, 1,042,042 acres, against 676,909 acres in 1867. In this total were 77,082 acres of wheat, against 47,786 acres in 1867; 123,135 acres of oats, against 101,563 acres in 1867; 23,071 acres of barley, against 13,136 acres in 1867. 12,961 acres of potatoes, against 14,372 acres in 1867; 776,402 acres of sown grasses, against 472,893 acres in 1867. In other crops there were 29,450 acres, against 27,159 acres in 1867.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The annual production of butter in the Colony, according to the Returns of February, 1871, was 5,199,072 lbs., against 3,834,252 lbs., in 1867; and of cheese, 2,547,507 lbs., against 1,300,082 lbs. in 1867.

LIVE STOCK.—The aggregate number of live stock of all kinds (excepting poultry) in 1871, was 10,382,540, against 8,924,520 in 1867. Taking the principal kinds of live stock separately, the numbers were—horses, 81,078 in 1871, against 65,615 in 1867; cattle, 436,592 in 1871, against 312,835 in 1867; sheep, 9,700,629 in 1871, against 8,418,579 in 1867; and pigs, 151,460 in 1871, against 115,104 in 1867.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.—The immigration (over seas) to New Zealand in 1870, amounted to 9,124 persons, of whom 6,178 were males, and 2,946 were females. Of the males 5,508 were adults, and 670 children; of the females 2,400 were adults, and 546 children. The following figures show the immigration in 1870, classified according to the countries from which the immigrants arrived:—United Kingdom, 2,266 males, 1,749 females; total, 4,015. Australian Colonies, 3,517 males, 1,126 females; total, 4,643. Other British Ports, 9 males, 1 female; total 10. Foreign States, 386 males, 70 females; total, 456.

TRADE AND INTERCHANGE.—SHIPPING.—The numbers and tonnage of vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards at the several ports of New Zealand during the year 1870 were as follows:—The total inwards was 756 vessels, of 273,151 tonnage. The total outwards was 766 vessels, of 265,407 tonnage. Of the total of 756 vessels inwards, 76, of 56,874 tonnage, arrived from the United Kingdom; 556, of 184,904 tonnage, from the Australian Colonies and other British possessions; and 124, of 31,373 tonnage, from foreign countries (including the southern whale fisheries). Of the total of 766 vessels outwards, 58, of 43,532 tonnage, cleared for the United Kingdom; 548, of 182,876 tonnage, for the Australian Colonies and other British possessions; and 160, of 38,999 tonnage, for foreign countries (including the southern whale fisheries). Of the 756 vessels inwards, 145, of 85,643 tonnage, were British; 553, of 167,869 tonnage, colonial; 45, of 15,361 tonnage, American; 4, of 569 tonnage, German; 3, of 427 tonnage, French; 2, of 1,025 tonnage, Norwegian; 1, of 1,000 tonnage, Russian; 1, of 536 tonnage, Swedish; 1, of 385 tonnage, Hawaiian; and 1, of 336 tonnage, Dutch. Of the 766 vessels outwards, 133, of 78,197 tonnage were British; 574, of 166,812 tonnage, colonial; 44, of 15,115 tonnage, American; 5, of 2,228 tonnage, Norwegian; 3, of 568 tonnage, German; 3, of 427 tonnage, French; 2, of 673 tonnage, Dutch; 1, of 1,000 tonnage, Russian; and 1, of 387 tonnage, Hawaiian.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total value of the imports of the colony in 1870 was 4,639,015*l.* against 4,976,126 in 1869, being a decrease of 337,111*l.* or 6·77 per cent. A comparison of the total value of imports in 1869 and 1870, according to the countries whence they were received, gives the following results:—

United Kingdom ..	£2,458,579 ..	£2,685,736 ..	increase £227,157
British Colonies ..	2,280,135 ..	1,759,872 ..	decrease 520,263
Foreign States	237,412 ..	193,407 ..	,, 44,005
Totals	4,976,126 ..	4,639,015 ..	decrease 337,111

The total value of the exports from New Zealand in 1870 was 4,822,756*l.*, against 4,224,860*l.* in 1869, being an increase in 1870 of 597,896*l.*, or 14·15 per cent. Excluding the value of imported goods re-exported from the colony, the total value of exports of New Zealand produce and manufactures in 1870 amounted to 4,544,682*l.*, against 4,090,134*l.* in 1869, being an increase of 454,548*l.*, or 11·11 per cent. The two very important exports—gold and wool—demand more particular notice here. The total value of the gold exported from New Zealand in 1870 was 2,157,585*l.*, produced by the several gold-fields to the following amounts, viz., Auckland, 319,146*l.*; Marlborough, 7,408*l.*; Wellington, 120*l.*; Nelson, 591,510*l.*; County of Westland, 578,707*l.*; Otago, including Southland, 660,694*l.* The total value of gold exported in 1869 was 2,362,995*l.*

There appears therefore a net decrease in 1870, amounting to 205,410*l.* The falling off in amount occurred in Auckland, Nelson and Westland, while in Marlborough and Otago there was an increase. The total quantity of gold exported from New Zealand from the 1st April, 1857, to the 31st December, 1870, was 5,542,849 ounces; the total value, 21,565,479*l.* The total quantity of wool exported in 1870 was 37,039,763 lbs., against 27,765,636 lbs. in 1869, being an increase of 9,274,127 lbs. The total value stated for 1870 was 1,703,944*l.*, against 1,371,230*l.* in 1869, showing an increase of 332,714*l.*, or 24·26 per cent.

A special catalogue of the contributions to the Exhibition from New Zealand has been prepared by the Commissioners for the Colony, and may be obtained at the Exhibition.

CEYLON

Is a magnificent Island off the southern extremity of Hindostan, containing about 15,808,000 acres. Part of it was taken possession of by England in 1795-6, but it was not till 1815 that the whole Island came under British Rule. Not a tenth part of the land is as yet cultivated. The population numbers 2,198,884. The revenue for 1871 was £1,121,679; the expenditure, £1,064,184. The value of goods imported in that year was £4,797,952; of exports, £3,634,853. The principal articles of export are Coffee, Cinnamon, Tobacco, Plumbago, Cocoanut Oil, and Fibre. The Pearl Fisheries, which for some years were a source of revenue, have for the present failed. A great deal of jewellery is made in parts of the Island and worn by the natives. Specimens are exhibited.

A brief explanation of the use of the Peasant Jewellery sent to the Vienna Exhibition may be interesting.

JEWELLERY WORN BY MEN.

1. A pair of Earrings, "Kuvalai," worn by all classes of the Tamils, though not by all individuals; the lobe of both ears are perforated, and the jewel is hung on the hole, so that the ball of the ring is facing. They are worn on all occasions, beginning from the time a young man passes his minority.

2. "Sevappoddu," as above.

3. Three pairs of Earrings, called "Naddokkadukkan." These are worn in the same manner as above by the Tamils, mostly by those of country parts; hence they are called "Naddokkadukkan," which means earrings of the interior.

4. Two pairs of Finger-rings. They are called, "Venmaddum" and "Kootheray-kulampu." "Venmaddum" means plain work. "Kootheraykulampu" means horse-hoof "Venmaddum" is worn in pairs, on the ring-finger, and the other on the little finger of the right hand.

5. Silver Waist-chain worn round the waist, inside the dress, to sustain a piece of cloth to cover the nakedness in bathing, &c.

JEWELLERY WORN BY WOMEN.

1. Ear ornament, "Vaaly." The Tamil women, except the Brahmin class, and people from India and their descendants, wear this on ordinary occasions; the upper parts of the ears are perforated in such a way as to receive the joints of the two pieces of "Vaaly," and keep the ornament in a vertical position.

2. Five pairs of Earrings.—*See* explanation given for 1 and 3.

3. Ear ornament, "Kathuppu," worn in the ear, in the same hole in which earrings are worn, but this ornament stands over the earrings.

4. Nose ornament, "Mookuttie," in a bore on the left side end of the nose.

5. A Necklace, "Karisamany." Several kinds of necklaces are worn by women, above the collar bone; but this is worn around the upper part of the neck.

6. A Necklace, "Thaddumany," worn below "Karisamany."

8. A Necklace, "Maniaddial," worn as an addition to "Karisamany," and sometimes instead of "Karisamany," but its place is between the "Karisamany" and "Thaddumany."

9. Wedding Necklace "Thaly" and "Charadoo," worn by women from the day of marriage during the life of their husbands. The meaning of the "Thaly" differs in object from that of wedding-ring of other nations; the Tamil women wear it as a sacred mark to distinguish themselves from unmarried women and widows. "Thaly" is the round solid ornament in the middle of the gold string "Charadoo," which is worn in front.

10. Silver Arm-ring, "Kadasam;" bangles worn on the arm near the wrist.

12. "Valayal," worn as above—four on each arm.

13. Finger-rings, worn on the index finger, ring-finger, and little finger of the left hand—from two to four rings on each finger.

14. "Kaal Motheram," or toe-rings, worn one on each of the four toes of both feet, except the big toe.

15. Five-stringed beads, worn round the neck to hang over the breast, the shortest string near about the collar bone.

16. Two-stringed beads "Larye," worn beneath the five strings.

17. Hair-pins.

The colour of these jewels is not the natural colour of gold. The Tamils, being dissatisfied with its natural colour, give it an artificial one. The ingredients and the process employed for fixing the colour are the following:—After the jewel is made and completed it is heated, and then put into a solution of salt. The quantity of water used for the solution is just sufficient to cover the jewel. The gold then turns white, and is cleaned by rubbing it with soft white sand. The jewel is then put into a solution, composed of salt and alum in equal quantities, and in alum and saltpetre twice as much, and is treated till the whole solution is evaporated and slightly heated, when it assumes a yellow colour. It is then dipped in water, and cleaned with soft white sand, and again heated in the last-named solution; cleaned with sand and polished.

This colouring is further carried on as follows:—A solution is made of acid of Gorga fruit or Tamarind, and a very slight quantity of brimstone, and what remains of the last solution, or rather its dregs, after evaporation, and heated. When the solution begins to boil, the jewel is put into it, and moved about until the desired colour is obtained.

The silver jewels also admit of colouring. The process is nearly the same as in the case of the gold, but the use of brimstone is avoided, and they are principally dipped in a solution of lime.

In ancient times there were distinctions as to what jewels certain classes of people should wear, and what classes should not, and also as to town fashion and country fashion; but they are now worn indiscriminately by all classes of the people, and by the people of all districts.

MAURITIUS,

An island in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles east of Madagascar, captured by the British in 1810. The area of the island is 676 miles. The resident population of Mauritius, according to the census taken on the 10th of April, 1871, was composed of 51,771 males of the general population and 48,013 females, and 141,804 males of the Indian population and 74,454 females—total, 316,042. Between the 10th April and 31st December, the excess of births over deaths in the former class amounted to 479 males, and 579 females. In the latter there was an excess of 136 deaths in the males, and an excess of 823 births in the females. The arrivals, however, of Indian immigrants exceeded the departures by 433 males and 364 females, thus raising the total resident population to 318,584 classified as under:—General population, males, 52,250; females, 48,592. Indian population, males, 142,101; females, 75,641. It has been found impossible to follow the movements of the general population, or even of those of free Indian passengers, since the repeal of Ordinance No. 24 of 1850. The total estimated population on the 31st of December, male and female, may be taken as correct; but as the births and deaths of some Creole Indians, number at present uncertain, have been registered as belonging to the general population, the latter is probably a little over-estimated. Revenue (1871), £616,952; expenditure, £600,961. The principal article of produce is Sugar, and the cultivation of the cane is carried on in plantations, which employ 60,000 or 70,000 immigrants, introduced from the Presidencies of India. On the 10th April, 1871, the Indian population on the sugar estates was as follows, according to the census taken on that day:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants—From Calcutta	36,815 ..	12,836 ..	49,651
,, Madras	18,086 ..	9,090 ..	27,176
,, Bombay	5,035 ..	2,143 ..	7,178
Indo-Mauritians	16,192 ..	14,863 ..	31,055
Free Indian Passengers	40 ..	12 ..	52
Total	76,168 ..	38,944 ..	115,112

The value of imports and exports during 1871, deducting specie, has been respectively £1,807,382 and £3,053,054. There is little doubt that the value of exports given by the Blue Book last year was under-estimated. A comparison with those figures, therefore, will not be of much use. The exports in 1871 may, however, be roundly stated as having exceeded those of 1870 in value by £450,000, and this excess is accounted for by the larger quantity of sugar shipped in the former year. The quantities and value of the sugar exported during the last five years are given below:—

	Tons.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
1867	100,000	£2,156,950	18s. 4d.
1868	99,000	2,143,166	21 10
1869	107,000	2,599,815	22 10
1870	102,000	2,549,881	24 11
1871	123,000	2,819,944	22 7

The goods exhibited are as follows:—

GROUP II.

CALDWELL, J., & MRS. DE CHAZAL MOON.—Lithographs of Canes, introduced into Mauritius by Mr. Caldwell, coloured by Mrs. Moon; Report on New Caledonia; Classification of Sugar Canes; Plates of Paintings made in Queensland, New South Wales, and Mauritius; Sugar Canes painted from nature in Queensland, in New South Wales, and Mauritius.

HORNE, J., *Sub-Director, Royal Botanical Gardens.*—Collection of Fibres sent from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Mauritius.

HORNE, J., *Sub-Director, Royal Botanical Gardens.*—63 Sections of Wood, of which 43, from No. 1 to No. 43, are from indigenous trees.

GROUP IV.

WIÉHE, JAMES.—Sugar, 14 Samples.

PITOT HONOURABLE H.—Sugars A B C, crystalised in the Vacuum Pan, different sizes of Crystals, filtered and manufactured without animal charcoal, and purged by turbines. The juice of the sugar-cane has been treated according to Dr. Icery's process. These three boxes, with the one marked F, are white "Vesou" sugars. Sugars D and E have been treated in the same manner as above, with larger Crystals, and have been made from the syrup or refuse from the "Vesou" sugars.

FLORE MAURICIENNE.—24 Bottles Preserved Fruits.

MOIZEAU, H.—Pickles.

STRONG, WIDOW J.—Pickles.

DUMAT, C.—Statistics of Sugar Production; Plan of first-class Sugar Mill.

GROUP V.

BOURGUIGNON & COMPANY.—Rope made of Aloe Fibre (*Fourcroya Gigantea*), 6 sizes.

D'UNIENVILLE, —.—Raw Silk.

GROUP XII.

KYSHE, J.—Mauritius Almanack, 1872 and 1873.

MOCO, —.—Photographs; Types of the Chinese, Indian, and Mozambique inhabitants of Mauritius; Views of Landscapes, &c., in Mauritius.

GROUP XVII.

MELDRUM, C., *Government Observatory.*—Meteorological Charts.

JOURDAIN, HONOURABLE H.—Madagascar Products: Silk Lambas, Grass Cloth Nattes, Fine Grass Cloth; Flax, Silk, Fibre, Cord; India Rubber, Cigar Cases; Spoons, Fork, Cups, and Specimen of Crystal.

A full and classified catalogue of the contributions from Mauritius has been printed by order of the Commissioners.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern and Indian Oceans on the west and south; it is bounded on the north by the Gariep or Orange River, on the north-east by the territory of the Basutos, on the east by Kaffirland, and including what was formerly the Colony of British Kaffraria. The Cape Colony contains an area of about 188,286 square miles.

The settlers at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool, wine, and in the breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep, and in the growth of wheat, barley, oats, and maize. The wheat of this Colony is not surpassed in quality by any grown elsewhere. No doubt the railroad now completed between Cape Town and Wellington will greatly stimulate all industrial pursuits by affording facilities of transport.

Railway works between Port Elizabeth and Uitenbage are now being carried on, and other lines both in the eastern and western districts have been authorised by Parliament, and will be commenced without delay.

Cape Town is the capital of the Colony and the seat of Government: it is built between Table Bay and Table Mountain, at the foot of the latter: this mountain rises 3,582 feet above the sea. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous public buildings and several good squares.

Diamonds have recently been discovered near the northern boundaries of the Colony.

The population, white and coloured, according to the last returns made in 1865, was as follows:—

European.	Hottentot.	Kafir.	Other.	Total.
181,582	81,598	100,536	132,655	496,381

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£	£
1868 ..	642,322 ..	668,086
1869 ..	580,025 ..	648,732
1870 ..	668,239 ..	735,695
1871 ..	744,788 ..	764,914

Public Debt, £1,160,607.

Value of Imports and Exports.

	£	£
1868 ..	1,956,154 ..	2,215,885
1869 ..	1,973,091 ..	2,139,689
1870 ..	2,352,043 ..	2,569,499
1871 ..	2,585,298 ..	3,531,009

The Goods exhibited from the Cape are as follows :—

GROUP I.

KING, C. E., & CO., *Dowgate Hall, London.*—Drawing of a Gold Quartz Crushing Machine.

ADLER, N., & CO., Merchants, *Port Elizabeth.*—Gold Ore ; Natal Coal ; Copper Ore.

MOSENTHAL, JULIUS, Merchant, 53, *Great Tower Street, London.*– Rough Diamonds ; Gold.

SWINBURNE, SIR JOHN, *Capheaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*—Gold Ore ; Ingot of Gold.

OCHS, BROTHERS, Diamond Brokers, *Hatton Garden, London.*—Models of the largest rough Cape Diamonds.

GROUP II.

ADLER, N., & CO., Merchants, *Port Elizabeth.*—Buchu (*Barrosma granulata*) ; Saffron ; Wool. Silk ; Cape and Natal Cotton ; Cape Woods ; Gum ; Ostrich Feathers ; Goat Skins ; Wool Sheep Skins ; Sheep Skins ; Gnu Skins ; Ox Hides ; Seal Skins ; Ox Horns ; Giraffe Bones ; Rhinoceros Horns ; Ivory ; Mother-of-Pearl ; Turbo Shells ; Aloe ; Argal ; Vegetable Wax ; Bees' Wax ; Rock Guano ; Bird Island Guano.

MOSENTHAL, JULIUS, Merchant, 53, *Great Tower Street, London.*—Mohair ; Goat Skins (bark tanned) ; Goat Skins ( ) ; Sheep Skins (bark tanned) ; Sheep Skins (glove tanned) ; Model of an Incubator for hatching ostrich eggs.

POPPE, SCHUNHOFF & GUTTERY, Merchants, *Cape Town.*—Wool.

RUSSELL & CO., Merchants, *Cape Town.*—Guano.

DE PASS, SPENCE & CO., Merchants, *Cape Town.*—Guano.

GROUP IV.

WILEY, J., Miller, *Cape Town.*—Wheat.

CLOETE, D., Agriculturist, *Cape Town.*—Wheat.

MILLS, J., Miller, *Cape Town.*—Flour.

LETTERSTEDT, J., & CO., Millers, *Cape Town.*—Flour.

RUSSELL & CO., Merchants, *Cape Town.*—Wheat ; Lentils ; Peas ; Meal ; Beans ; Raisins ; Dried Fruit ; Wines.

COLLISON, SONS, & CO., Wine Merchants, *Cape Town.*—Wines.

VOLSTEEDT, J. P., Confectioner, *Cape Town.*—Preserved Fruit.

JAMESON & CO., Confectioners, *Durban.*—Preserves ; Natal Cayenne.

MUNICH, B., Tobacco Merchant, *Cape Town.*—Cigars.

LANDSBERG, OTTO, Snuff Manufacturer, *Cape Town.*—Snuff.

ADLER, N., & CO., Merchants, *Port Elizabeth.*—Coffee ; Sugar ; Tobacco ; Arrowroot.

GROUP V.

MOSENTHAL, JULIUS, Merchant, 53, *Great Tower Street, London.*—Mohair Yarn, and Stuffs made of same.

MOSENTHAL, MRS. JULIUS, *Paris.*—Artificial Fruit, Flowers, and Grain.

GROUP X.

ADLER, N., & CO., Merchants, *Port Elizabeth.*—Two Sticks made of Rhinoceros Horns.

GROUP XIV.

SIEMENS BROTHERS, 3, *Great George Street, Westminster, London.*—A piece of the Submarine Cable to Aden.

GROUP XVII.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY, *Southampton.*—Model of the *Anglian* (s.s.) ; Model of the *Syria* (s.s.) ; Photographs.

CURRIE, DONALD, & CO., *Fenchurch Street, London.*—Model of the *Windsor Castle* (s.s.)

GROUP XVIII.

KING, C. E , & CO , *Dowgate Hill, London.*—Drawing of a Gold Quartz Crushing Machine.

BROWN, LATHAM, Secretary to the Cape Railway Company, *London.*—Drawing of Bey River Bridge ; Drawing of Wellington Station.

COODE, SIR JOHN, C.E., 2, *Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.*—Drawing of the Table Bay Breakwater, Docks, &c.

RICHARDS, W. A. Newspaper Proprietor, 4, *Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London.*—Drawing of the Mail Coaches to the Diamond Fields.

STANDARD BANK OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA, *London.*—Framed List of their Branches.

MOSENTHAL, JULIUS, 53, *Great Tower Street, London.*—Maps and Charts ; Books ; Constitution of the Cape.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

SIERRA LEONE, GOLD COAST, GAMBIA, AND LAGOS.

The total population of these settlements, which are held by Great Britain principally with a view of putting an end to the Slave Trade, amounts to 513,370 persons.

The revenue of each separate Settlement from 1866 to 1871 was as follows:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sierra Leone	62,263	64,871	59,272	69,617	67,135	80,486
Gold Coast	11,053	10,839	15,404	24,127	30,851	28,609
Gambia	19,079	22,415	22,088	15,518	18,969	17,490
Lagos	23,823	30,195	33,896	40,622	42,875	45,612
Total revenue of H.M. West African Settlements	116,218	128,320	130,660	149,884	159,830	172,197

The expenditure has generally been kept well within the revenue, as may be seen from the following figures:—

EXPENDITURE.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sierra Leone	60,532	70,984	55,694	70,465	68,033	76,130
Gold Coast	11,589	10,993	11,651	18,836	35,609	29,094
Gambia	17,681	18,664	17,082	20,236	21,937	16,662
Lagos	23,602	30,195	33,711	39,431	42,379	45,611
Totals	113,411	130,836	118,138	148,968	167,958	167,497

The following Table is a summary of the Trade returns in the four Blue Books for 1871. It shows, at a glance, the value of the commerce of the British Settlements:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Exports.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Tonnage Entered.	Tonnage Cleared.
	£	£				
Sierra Leone	305,849	467,755	411	409	110,646	110,919
Gold Coast	250,671	295,207	343	315	131,553	119,494
Gambia	102,064	153,100	229	211	51,853	47,994
Lagos	391,653	589,802	278	275	125,776	125,168
Totals	1,050,237	1,505,864	1,271	1,210	419,828	403,575
Total commercial movement	2,556,101					

Thus, over twelve hundred vessels entered and cleared with cargoes exceeding two millions and a half in value.

These are the actual results of the year 1871. Since then two changes have been made, the effects of which are becoming already manifest, namely, the addition of the Dutch possessions in Guinea to the British Settlements, and the general revision of the tariffs, with a view of encouraging trade and shipping. Owing to these changes, it is probable that the exports from Her Majesty's West African Settlements will exceed

£2,000,000 in 1873, and that the imports will reach £1,500,000, which would give a total commercial movement of £3,500,000; a larger sum than is exhibited by three not unimportant possessions put together, viz., the Federal Colony of the Leeward Islands, Tasmania, and Western Australia.

MANUFACTURES.

In Kambia some attempt is made at manufactures. From the cotton shrub that grows near every house the women pluck the raw material, from which they spin a coarse strong thread, which is woven in a native loom made of hard wood and leather prepared by themselves.

In the verandahs of the native houses the country cloth, from which are made tobes and other articles of wearing apparel, may be seen in process of manufacture, within a few feet of the plant still laden with the opening seeds, from which the material of the thread is plucked whenever it is required.

In the circular gate-houses leading to the courtyards of the better classes the blacksmiths may be seen making hinges, nails, and other common articles from native iron. The same sort of ore that is to be found at Sierra Leone is also to be found in the interior. But though it is neglected on the coast, it is smelted in rude furnaces at Kambia, and is the material from which the blacksmiths make all the iron articles required in that district.

The negroes of the interior may also be seen tanning leather, colouring it with native dyes, and making sandals, shoes, and saddles.

In every village they are busy manufacturing oil for their own consumption and for the European markets. The value of the oil so manufactured and exported last year to Europe exceeded £400,000. This manufacturing industry is altogether carried on by the negroes beyond our settlements.

At Elmina there are a considerable number of natives who have been trained by the Dutch as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The native houses are strongly built of stone. At Cape Coast, eight miles off, the native houses are built of mud, and there is very little attempt at industry to be seen.

The German missionaries at Akropong give technical instruction in their schools. They are zealous, and live in a healthy district, but, as yet, they have made no impression beyond a very limited area.

At Lagos, the liberated Africans, who have emigrated from Brazil, are disposed to be industrious. In this respect they are a great contrast to the liberated Africans of Sierra Leone. They number about 6,000, and are rapidly increasing.

The chief articles of export are Gold Dust, Palm Oil, Cotton, Indigo, Shells, Ground Nuts, &c.

The articles exhibited by Mr. Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., lately Administrator-in-Chief, and Mr. Salmon and others, in behalf of the West African Settlements, are specimens of the Characteristic Trinkets of the Settlements, a Collection of Land Shells, Fancy Groups of Leather, Articles of Food, Specimens of Gold Dust, Monkey Skins, Ropes of Ashantee Make, Pipes and Smoking Reeds, Sandals, Wallets, and Native Manuscripts, Native Looms, &c.

JAMAICA.

Jamaica lies between 17° 39′ and 18° 36′ North latitude, and between 76° 3′ and 78° 34′ West longitude. It is calculated to contain about 6,400 square miles, or 4,080,000 acres. A range of mountains runs from East to West, occasionally rising to a considerable height, especially near the East-end, where the Blue Mountain Peak is found to be about 7,600 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. J. G. Sawkins, F.R.C.S., from observations taken in July, 1861, makes it 7,318 feet. On the North side the land rises into hills, often

of remarkable beauty, and commonly separated from each other by spacious vales and romantic rivulets. On the South side, the face of the country is more irregular and craggy, and several ridges of less elevation are formed, running nearly parallel to the principal one. Extensive plains or savannahs extend from the bottom of the lowest range to the sea. Much of the soil, especially in the higher mountains, is unfit for cultivation, and probably not more than one half of the land which the island contains has yet been granted to individuals.

The principal rock of Jamaica is a white lime-stone of recent formation. Some of an older date (Graywacke, &c.) are to be met with in the mountains, chiefly in the County of Surrey, and in the parish of St. Mary, in Middlesex, as well as a great variety of those rocks (supposed of igneous origin), known to Geologists under the general name of Trap-rocks. The remains of a volcano are distinctly visible in the parish of St. George.

The climate is very salubrious, though occasionally sultry. Being an island, the thermometer is never observed to rise so high as on continents of similar latitude. In the plain of Liguanea, about three miles from Kingston, and 212 feet above the level of the sea, the mercury generally stands, during the warmest weather, at 89° to 90°, and during the cooler at about 85°; it has been occasionally seen as high as 93°, and as low as 63°. The barometer, kept at the same situation, does not fluctuate during the year more than 2-10ths of an inch, say from 29·80, to 30·00, except on some particular occasions.

For several years now Jamaica has been strongly recommended by the Medical faculty of England, the United States, and Germany, as a climate well suited for invalids and others threatened with chest complaints or of delicate constitutions. Many invalids have therefore visited the country, and benefitted by the change; and many remain, preferring the climate to that of their own land. Establishments for the reception of invalids have been opened in the Port Royal and St. Andrew's mountains.

Among the mountains the temperature varies much, according to elevation and exposure. The meridian sun is everywhere felt oppressive by those who have not been long accustomed to its influence.

The island is divided, according to an Act of the Legislature passed 1758, into three counties—namely, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall.

Formerly these were subdivided into twenty-two parishes, but by an Act of the Council passed in 1867 the number was reduced to fourteen, viz.:—In *Middlesex*, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, St. Mary, and St. Ann; *Surrey*, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and Portland; and *Cornwall*, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, St. James, and Trelawny.

The Political Constitution, as represented by the Legislative Council and Assembly, was abolished by an Act of the Legislature in 1866, when the Island became a Crown Colony. The constitution at present provides for a Governor, Privy Council, and Legislative Council, the latter consisting of thirteen members, all appointed by the Crown, and of whom six, besides the Governor, are paid officials.

Saint Jago-de-la-Vega, or Spanish Town, used to be the Seat of Government, but it is now transferred to Kingston, which is the principal commercial city. It is here that the commerce of the island is centred, and from its favoured geographical position, as well as from its spacious natural harbour, one of the finest in the world, it offers a convenient port of call to the many lines of steamships now trading in these waters. Fresh Provisions, Vegetables, Water, Coals, and every other necessary for steam or sailing vessels, can be procured readily at very moderate rates. The other principal seaport towns are Port Morant, Morant Bay, Salt River, Milk River, Black River, and Sav-la-Mar on the south coast; and Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, and Port Antonio on the north side.

The principal articles of export are Sugar, Rum, Coffee, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Logwood, Fustic, Ebony, Brazalitto, Lignum-vitæ, Satin Wood, Bitter Wood, and Cocoa-nuts. Cotton and Indigo were at one time considerable articles of export, but they have long since ceased to be cultivated.

The island abounds with every variety of Tropical Fruits, which are produced in the greatest profusion and without cultivation. Oranges, Bannanas, Pines, &c., find a ready and profitable market in the United States.

The population of the Island, according to the Census, taken 5th June, 1871, was 506,154, as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	6,909	6,192	13,101
Coloured	48,048	52,298	100,346
Black	191,498	201,209	392,707
Total			506,154

The production of Tobacco in quantity and of a quality suitable for export, is a comparatively new industry in Jamaica. The plantations of Messrs. Soutar & Co., whose cigars are exhibited, are within 15 miles of Kingston, and were established four years ago upon soil similar by analysis, and in a climate corresponding with that of the famed Vuethaboy's district, Havanna. Their seed was also received from, and is of the description grown in the Vuethaboy's. Their manufactory is in Kingston, the capital of the Island, where they give constant employment to about 100 hands in the preparation of the tobacco and manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The cost of freight from Jamaica to the principal ports in Great Britain is about 3s. per thousand, and to the Continent from 3s. to 3s. 6d.

Cigars exhibited by MESSRS. SOUTAR for submission to jury:—Imperiales, Regalia Britannica, Regalia del Rey, Napoleones Elegantes, Brevas, Londres, Galanes.

BAHAMAS,

A group of twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, lying between 21° 42′ and 27° 34′ North latitude, and 72° 40′ and 79° 5′ West longitude, which were finally annexed to Great Britain in 1788. The capital of the colony is Nassau, in New Providence. The revenue is about £41,000 a year. The population, 39,162. The annual value of exports is about £150,000 per annum. The principal island, New Providence, was originally settled by the English in 1629, and held till 1641, when it was seized by the Spaniards. It was again colonized by England in 1667, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Spaniards and French. In 1781 the Bahama Islands were surrendered to the Spaniards, but, at the conclusion of the war, they were confirmed to Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

Exhibited.—Ornaments from the Seed of the Mimosa and Sea-side Oat; Shell Work and Fish Scale Ornaments; Back of Hawksbill Turtle and Conch Shells; Fibres of Plantain, Banana, Pineapple, &c., indigenous to the Bahamas; Fans, Rope, &c., made from the Palmetto Leaf; Sponge; Native Woods and Bark; Wings of the Flamingo.

TRINIDAD

Lies to the east of Venezuela. Ceded to Great Britain in 1802. The area of the island is 1,754¼ square miles. Revenue about £264,000 a year, and value of exports, in 1871, £1,492,811. The population amounts to 109,638.

The principal articles of export are Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Cacao, Coffee, and Pitch. The number of Sugar Estates is 150, and the number of Coffee and Cacao Estates about 800.

77,452 acres of land are under cultivation. Cotton, Timber of many kinds, and the choicest West Indian Fruits are also produced.

Exhibited.—Collection of Native Woods, Pitch, Asphalte, Fibres, and Cacao. Collected and forwarded on behalf of the Colony by Mr. S. Devenish.

LIST OF SPECIMENS OF TRINIDAD WOODS.

No. of Order.	COMMON NAMES.			SCIENTIFIC NAMES.
	ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	
1	Acacia.	Acacie.	Aroma.	Acacia Farnesiana.
2	Acoma or mastic.	Acoma.	Acoma.	.....
3	Allspice or pimento.	Bois d'Inde.	Pimientillo.	Pimenta vulgaris.
4	Angelin.	Angelin.	Lombricero.	Andira inermis.
5	Balata or bullet-tree.	Balata.	Purgo.	Achras Balata.
6	Balsam capivi.	Copahu.	Palo de aceite.	Copaifera officinalis.
7	.....	Bois côtelette.	.....	Citharexylon quadrangulare.
8	.....	Bois pois blanc.	C. de Burro.	Swartzia pinnata.
9	.....	Bois gris.	Case.	Licania incana.
10	Bloodwood.	Bois sang.	Lacre.	Vismia Cayennensis.
11	Bread fruit.	Arbre à pain.	Palo de Pano.	Artocarpus incisa.
12	Carapo.	Carapo.	Carapo.	Carapa Guianensis.
13	Calabash.	Calebassier.	Totumo.	Crescentia Cujete.
13*a*	Wild calabash.	Calebassier sauvage.	Totumo del monte.	Crescentia latifolia.
14	Caracas-tree.	Zaman.	Zaman.	Calliandra Zaman.
15	Cedar.	Cèdre.	Cedro.	Cedrela odorata.
16	Coconut.	Cocotier.	Coco.	Cocos nucifera.
17	Cyp.	Cyp.	Pardillo.	Cordia gerascanthus.
18	Fustic.	Bois d'Orange.	Palo Naranjo.	Maclura Xanthoxylon.
19	Galba.	Galba.	Palo Maria.	Calophyllum Calaba.
20	Gasparillo.	Gasparil.	Gasparillo.	Esenbeckia.
21	Genipa.	Genipa.	Caruto.	Genipa.
22	Gommier.	Gommier.	Carano.	Bursera gummifera.
23	Governor's plum.	Prunier-Gouverneur.	.....	Flacourtia Ramontchi.

No. of Order.	COMMON NAMES. ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES.
24	.....	Chaconia ou cacoa marron.	Guacamaya.	Warscewicza coccinea. Calicophyllum coccinea.
25	Guatecare.	Guatecare.	Guatecaro.	Lecythis idatimon.
26	Guava.	Goyavier.	Guayava.	Psidium pyriferum.
27	Hickory (Trinidad).	Bois pois noir.	Palo de rosa.	Brownea coccinea.
28	Hogplum.	Mombin.	Jovo.	Spondias Mombin.
29	Laurel.	Laurier.	Laurel.	Laurus ?
30	Laurel cyp.	Laurier cyp.	.....	.....
31	Letter or leopard wood.	Catia.	Gateado.	Brosimum Guianensis.
32	Lignum vitæ.	Gaïac.	Guayacau.	Guaicum officinale.
33	Lime tree.	Citronnier.	Limon.	Citrus Limomum.
34	Locust.	Courbaril.	Algarrobo.	Hymenea Courbaril.
35	Logwood.	Campêche.	Campêche.	Hematoxylon campechianum.
36	.....	Macata.	Cascabelillo.	Poinsettia pulcherrima.
37	Mammee apple.	Abricotier.	Mamey.	Mammea americana.
38	Manchineel.	Mancenilier.	Manzanillo.	Hippomane mancinella.
39	Mangrove.	Mangle roche.	Mangle botoncillo.	Conocarpus.
40	Monkey Balata.	Balata Macaque.	Purgo macho.	.....
41	Monkey bones.	Os macaque.	.....	.....
42	Mora.	Mora.	Muro.	Mora excelsa.
43	Moussara.	Moussara.	Musara.	Brosimum alicastrum.
44	Murraya.	Murraya.	Citronera.	Murraya exotica.
45	.....	Noyer.	Nogat.	Xanthoxylum.
46	Olivier.	Olivier.	Aceitunillo.	Bucida Buceras.
47	.....	.....	Palo de vaca.	Bauhinia grandiflora
48	Poui.	Pouï.	Pui.	Tecoma.
49	Purple heart.	Sapater.	Zapatero.	Peltogyne paniculata.
50	Red Mangrove.	Mangle rouge.	Mangle colorado.	Rhizophora Mangle.
51	Red wood.	Bois rouge.	Cabimbo.	Trichilia Moschoxylon.
52	Roble.	Roble.	Roble.	Platymiscium polystachium.
53	Sapodilla.	Sapotillier.	Nispero.	Achra Sapota.
54	Savana Yoke.	Yoke savane.	Vopo de savano.	Piptadenia ?
55	Savonette (yellow).	Savonnette jaune.	.....	Lonchocarpus latifolia.
56	Sea side grape.	Raisinier du bord de mer.	Uva del mar.	Coccoloba uvifera.
57	.....	Surette des Grands-Bois.	Cereza del monte.	Byrsonima spicata.
58	Tamarind.	Tamarinier.	Tamarindo.	Tamarindus indica.
59	Tapana.	Tapana.	Tapanare.	Stillaginella.
60	.....	Tendre à caillou.	Charro.	Mimosa lithoxylum.
61	.....	Mahaut de Londres.	.....	Thespesia populnea.
62	Wild tamarind.	Bois mulâtre.	Palo mulato.	Pentaclethra filamentosa.
63	White Mangrove.	Mangle blanc.	Mangle blanco.	Avicennia tomentosa.
64	Yoke.	Yoke.	Yopo.	Acacia.
65	Cashew tree.	Pommier d'acajou.	Merey.	Anacardium occidentale.
66	Yellow Sanders.	L'épineux.	Mapurito o Espina de bobo.	Xanthoxylum clava Herculis.
67	Surinam or Cayenne cherry.	Cerisier de Cayenne.	.....	Eugenia Mitchelli.
68	Mango tree.	Mangotier.	Mango.	Mangifera indica.
69	.....	.....	.....	Jacaranda cerulea.
70	.....	Guatamare.	Guatamare.	Myrospermum frulescens.
71	Guenepe.	Quenepe.	Maco.	Melicocca Bijuga.
72	Avocado pear.	Avocatier.	Aguacate.	Persea gratissima.
73	Wild Angelin.	Angelin des Grands-Bois.	Lombricero del monte.	Diplotropis brachypetala.
74	Scotch friend.	Matapalo.	Matapalo.	Ficus ?
75	Akee.	Riz-de-veau végétal.	.....	Akeesia (Blighia sapida).
76	Sapote.	Sapote.	Mamey colorado.	Lucuma Mammosa.
77	Bitter ash.	Quassia.	.....	Quassia amara.
78	Rough leaf.	Feuille rude.	Chaparro.	Curatella americana.
79	Bloodwood.	Bois sang.	.....	Croton gossypifolium.
80	Sandbox.	Sablier.	Javillo.	Hura crepitans.
81	Contrevent.	Contrevent.	.....	Achras.
82	Frangipani.	Frangipanier.	Aleluya.	Plumeria.

No. of Order	COMMON NAMES. ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES.
83	Cassia (long).	Cassier puant.	.....	Cassia brasiliensis.
84	.....	Quashy-Quasha.	.....	Thevetia neriifolia. Cerbera Thevetia.
85	Malacca apple.	Pommier malaque.	.....	Eugenia Malaccensis.
86	Pandanus.	Pandane.	.....	Pandanus candelabrum.
87	Bermuda cedar.	Cèdre des Bermudes.	.....	Juniperus Bermudiana.
88	Fiddle wood.	Bois lézard.	Tortumo Guaray.	Vitex capitata.
89	Grugru.	Grougrou.	Grugru.	Acrocomia sclerocarpa.
90	Pois dous.	Pois doux.	Guamo.	Inga.
91	Mabolo.	Mabolo.	Mabolo.	Diospyros mabolo.
92	.....	.....	Pama.	Pisonia.
93	White wood.	Poirier de la Martinique.	.....	Tecoma pentaphylla.
94	.....	Bois canari.	Cauto.	Hirtella silicea.
95	Royoc.	Royoc.	Royoc.	Morinda.
96	Beef wood.	Aguatapana.	Aguatapana.	Rhopala montana.
97	Grugru.	Grugru.	.....	Acrocomia sclerocarpa.
98	Incense tree.	Bois d'encens.	Couroucay.	Icica heptaphylla. Amyris Trinitensis.
99	Star apple.	Caïmitier.	Cainito.	Chrysophyllum cainito.
100	Noyau.	Noyau.	.....	Prunus occidentalis.
101	Sea side almond.	Amandier du bord de mer.	Almendron de playa.	Terminalia. Id.
102	.....	Poirier.	.....	Conocarpus erecta.
103	Black mangrove.	Mangle noir.	Manglejari.	.....
104	.....	Pois doux marron.	.....	Chrysobalanus.
105	.....	Icaque des Grands-Bois.	.....	Campomanesia aromatica.
106	.....	Bois caraïbe.	Cometuro.	Coccoloba latifolia.
107	Stavewood.	Raisinier des Grands-Bois.	Uvero del monte.	Rheedia laterifolia.
108	Wild nutmeg.	Muscadier sauvage.	.....	Cratæva.
109	Garlic pear.	Tocque.	Toco.	Maximiliana insignis.
110	Cocorita.	Cocorite.	Cocorita.	Jambosa vulgaris.
111	Rose apple.	Pomme rose.	Poma rosa.	Chrysophyllum glabrum.
112	.....	Bouis.	.....	Oreodoxa regia.
113	Mountain cabbage.	Palmiste.	Chaguaramas.	Bauhinia variegata.
114	.....	.....	Pata de vaca.	Cordia.
115	Savana cyp.	Cyp savana.	Pardillo de Savano.	.....
116	.....	Pain d'épices.	.....	Cicca disticha.
117	.....	Surette.	.....	Caryophyllus aromaticus.
118	Clove.	Giroflier.	Clavo de especia.	Myristica aromatica.
119	Nutmeg.	Muscadier.	Nuez de Moscada.	Lagerstræmia regina.
120	Queen of flowers.	.....	.....	Swietenia Mahogani.
121	Mahogany.	Acajou.	.....	Acacia tortuosa.
122	Acacia.	Acacie.	.....	Ochroma Lagopus.
123	Corkwood.	Bois flot.	Tacarigua.	Guazuma ulmifolia.
124	Elm.	Bois d'orme.	Guazuma.	.....
125	Yellow Mangrove.	Mangle jaune.	Mangle amarillo.	.....
126	Voavanga.	Varvanguier.	Voa vango.	Peridium.
127	.....	Bois cendre.	Cenizero.	Sponia.
128	.....	.....	.....	Phoberos.
129	.....	.....	.....	Heliocarpus americana.
130	Mahaut.	Mahaut.	Mahagua.	Ficus radula.
131	Fig tree.	Figuier.	Lechero.	Anona reticulata.
132	.....	Cachiman.	Corazon.	Rollinia multiflora.
133	.....	.....	.....	Pereskia.
134	.....	.....	.....	Cordia.
135	Black sage.	Bois nègre.	Cariaquita negra.	Stereospermum chelonides.
136	.....	.....	.....	Psycotria.
137	.....	Pied poule.	Cachicamo.	Couroupita Guianensis.
138	Cannon ball or Bombshell tree.	Arbre à bombes.	.....	Panax.
139	.....	Bâtard bois-canon ou lentille.	Higuereton.	Ficus.
140	Fig tree.	Figuier.	Lechero.	Terminalia Catappa.
141	Almond-tree	Amandier.	Almendron.	

No. of Order.	COMMON NAMES. ENGLISH.	FRENCH.	SPANISH.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES.
142	.....	Bois charbon.	Rayo d'antigua.	Diospyros sp.
143	.....	Moricyp jaune.	.....	.....
144		Bois rivière.		
145	.....	Bois canique.	Naranjillo.	Maba inconstans.
146	Sea side plum.	.....	.....	Ximenia americana.
147	Cocoa plum or fat pork.	Icacque.	Icacos.	Chrysobalanus icacos.
148	Sea side Mahaut.	Mahaut du bord de mer.	Mahagua del mar.	Paritium tiliaceum.
149	Orange-tree.	Orangieur.	Naranjo.	Citrus aurantium.
150	.....	Chaparro à feuille lisse.	.....	Bunchosia.
151	Cocoa-tree.	Cacaotier.	Palo de cacao.	Theobroma Cacao.
152	Debasse.	Debasse.	.....	Calyptranthes sericca.
153	.....	Bois baguette.	Punteral.	Randia.
154	.....	Bois de morue.	.....	Machierium.
155	Wild cocoa.	Bois cacao.	Uvera del monte.	Coccoloba.
156	.....	.....	Nâure.	Calliandra sp.
157	.....	.....	Almendron del monte.	.....
158	Piroa.	Piroa.	Piroa.	Giulelma sp.
159	.....	.....	Palma real, o gagua.	Onocarpus Batawa.
160	Coffee Tree.	Cafier.	Café.	Caffea arabica.
161	.....	.....	Naranjillo.	Swartzia grandiflora.
162	.....	.....	.....	Podocarpus.
163	Wild Chestnut.	Châtaignier.	Castano.	Pachira aquatica.
164	.....	.....	.....	Sacoglottis amazonia.
165	White cedar.	Acajou marron.	Cayuca.	Myristica.
166	.....	Bois baril.	.....	Pisonia sp.
167	Bird Lime Tree.	Bois lait.	Lechero.	Sapium aucuparium.
168	.....	Campêche bord de mer.	.....	Pithecolobium sp.
169	.....	Bois l'étang.	Lagunero.	Pterocarpus Draco.
170	.....	Coco macaque.	.....	?
171	.....	Laurier avocat.	.....	?
172	White Savonette.	Savonnette blanc.	Conure.	Machærium.
173	.....	Bois caco.	Cacao del monte. Macho.	Isertia parviflora.
174	Thorns of l'epineux.	.....	Espinabobs.	Clava Herculis.
175	Gregri.	Gregri.	.....	Martinezia caryothefolia.
176	Arnotto.	Roucou.	Anotto.	Bixa orellana.
177	.....	Mahaut chardon.	.....	Apeiba aspera.
178	Yellow sandbox.	Sablier jaune.	Javillo amarillo.	?
179	.....	Mangle chêne.	.....	Avicennia tomentosa.
180	.....	Cacapoule.	.....	Amalpighia.
181	.....	Cupey.	Cupey.	Clusia rosea.
182	.....	.....	.....	Ilex macoucoua.
183	.....	.....	Mamoncillo.	Casearia.
184	.....	.....	Yema de huevo.	
185	Mawbee stick.	Bois costière.	.....	Colubrina reclinata.
186	Sweet sop.	Pomme cannelle.	.....	Anona squamosa.
187	Wild coffee.	Café marron.	Café del monte.	.....
188	.....	.....	.....	Mollinedia.
189	.....	.....	.....	Dracœna.
190	.....	.....	Naranjillo (Caroni).	.....
191	.....	.....	Sardino arima.	.....
192	.....	Mabouya.	.....	Capparis cynophallophora.
193	.....	Poui Mme Jean.	.....	Olyganthus condensata.
194	.....	Bois flambeau.	.....	Tecoma Stans.
195	Olive wood.	Bois d'olive.	.....	Capparis jamaicensis.
196	.....	Petit baume.	.....	Croton sp.
197	.....	Bois miel.	.....	.....
198	.....	Noyer (de Chacachacareo Island).	.....	.....
199	.....	.....	Algarrobo (from Chacachareo Island).	.....

No. of Order.	COMMON NAMES.			SCIENTIEIC NAMES.
	ENGLISH.	SPANISH.	FRENCH.	
200	Cactus.	Cactus.	.....	Cactus heptagonus.
201	Dividivi.	Dividivi.	Dividivi.	Cæsalpinia Coriaria.
202	.....	.....	Quiebra hacha.	Copaifera hyminifolia.
203	.....	.....	Jacquinia (Chacachacareo)	.....
204	.....	.....	Inagua.	?
205	.....	.....	Sardino blanco.	Miconia prosina.
206	.....	Bâtard bois l'orme.	.....	Sponia.
207	.....	.....	Maraquive.	?
208	.....	.....	Aquirire.	?
209	.....	.....	.....	Cordia sp. (red flowers).
210	.....	Avocat marron.	.....	Ruprechtia sp.
211	.....	Moricyp rouge.	.....	?
212	Cherry wood (from Chacachareo Island)	Cerisier.	Cerisier.	Pholacilia trifoliata.
213	.....	.....	.....	Aspidosperma.
214	.....	.....	.....	Solanum callicarpifolium.
215	.....	Bois lesserre.	.....	.....
216	.....	.....	Cuchape.	Coccoloba sp.
217	.....	.....	.....	Calliandra sp.
218	Jackwood.	Jacquier.	.....	Artocarpus integrifolia.
219	Chigoewood.	Bois négresse.	Mangle dulce.	Bravaisia floribunda.
220	.....	.....	.....	Tabernæmontana.
221	.....	.....	.....	.....
222	Supple Jack.	Liane persil.	Bejuco mulato.	Seriana sp.

GROUP I.

FINLAYSON, T. A., *Trinidad.* (*London Agents, Messrs. Previté & Greig, 3, Newman's Court, Cornhill.*)—Asphalte épuré and Block of Crude Asphalte, from the Island of Trinidad.