

These two last work up into very handsome furniture, and the fruit of the last named is greatly eaten by natives; "Unjun" (*Hardwickia binata*). The sap-wood of this is quite white but the heart, in a matured tree, is 8 to 10 inches in diameter, in color perfectly black and as hard as iron. The natives dislike cutting it down as it turns the edges of their axes. The "Dhamin" (*Grewia elastica*): this is the lancewood of India and is very useful for gig-shafts, bows, etc.

Besides these there are the following economic trees, which are more useful for their products than for their timber: The "Babool" (*Acacia arabica*), which yields the firm, clear gum-arabic of commerce; the "Kheir" (*Acacia catechu*), the bark of which gives a fast red dye and is used in tanning; the "Bael" (*Egle marmelos*), which yields an apple-looking fruit, the pulp of which is invaluable as a never failing specific in bowel complaints; the "Mhowa" (*Bassia latifolia*), the fruit of which is greedily eaten by the natives in times of scarcity, its principal use however is in the preparation of an intoxicating liquor; the "Olibanum" (*Boswellia thurifera*), this yields plentifully a fragrant gum-resin much used by the people; the "Kawet" (*Feronia elephantum*), fruit edible and slightly astringent; the "Mango" (*Mangifera Indica*), when well cultured, this yields, in my opinion, the only fruit worth eating in India; the "Serdi," or date palm, which supplies the "toddy" largely consumed all over India; when fresh this toddy is harmless, but when fermented it is very intoxicating. By Europeans it is used instead of "barm" in bread-making. The "Tamarind," of which both the timber and fruit are much prized.

The two principal sacred trees of India are the Banyan and the Peepul; the former has a wonderful manner of extending itself by dropping down roots from its branches which, entering the ground, take root, grow and in time throw out branches on their own account. I saw a single tree which was capable of sheltering a regiment of soldiers!

I must not omit to refer to that giant grass the "Bamboo," which is to be found slim and slender, when it is very useful for basket-making; also growing to the height of 70 to 80 feet with a diameter of 8 to 10 inches. These last are used for making rafts, for building-scaffolding, and, when split in two, for roofing houses of the commoner sort. Of course these gigantic bamboos are hollow, otherwise when growing they could not support their own weight. As ducts for water for irrigation and other purposes these bamboos are also very useful. There is a small description of "male" bamboo (in contradistinction to the "female," which is hollow,) which rarely exceeds three inches in diameter. This is used almost exclusively for spear shafts, useful in warfare and also when hog-hunting.

In the State of Hyderabad it was the custom to lease out the inferior timber in the forests yearly to the highest bidder. This was done by the revenue authorities in whose charge this inferior timber remained, but the anomaly existed that the better descriptions of timber, in the same forests, were under the care of the Forest department. Thus each forest had two masters, which we have the best authority for knowing is not a good arrangement. Too often the lessor of the inferior timber took up his contract as a cloak to cover thefts of the better sort. The Forest department in Hyderabad sold all timber standing, the cost of cutting and carting away falling on the purchaser. In British India a different and a better system prevailed: Government established timber depots at different places through the forests and held periodical sales.

The most popular and successful sales of this description were of Sandal-wood, which grows to great perfection on the Western Ghauts. The fragrance of this wood is well known. In Bombay the best billets of it are used for ornamental carving into card cases, work boxes, glove boxes, etc., while the roots and the inferior sorts are readily bought by rich natives to be used when burning the dead bodies of their relatives.

One great drawback to successful forest conservancy in the independent native states of India is the great number of "jaghires" scattered over the country. These are grants of land which have been made over to certain individuals, in perpetuity, for various reasons; it may have been for meritorious services to the state, or it may have been on condition that a certain number of armed men were properly equipped and maintained

for the public criminals taken often the office timber has been land.

As an effort to reform the government to reform the rental a sum of money previously. Times were not possible to be on a dismial and de the denizens of in intellectual loneliness is an animals from t out paying a t ment. His H under Europe a four-in-hand. genius and ta Highness' ear possible to the As Conservato ernment, and knowledge of t Improvements question of tim ing as in any o

Q.—Is app drawbacks to ex markets, what o companies?

Mr. P. C. I than it was fifty five cents a bush fruit, and I have soil, there is gr a dollar a barrel to grow apples a day at forty cent selecting varieties are properly cul farm property, i prices is our own in Ottawa in Oc apples, that had barrel. It is o select our fruit, best, and sending constantly increa