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lished.

Fluted

2 in. in and; at. Small st which being a hich was mparing Albany orm will Jarrah om wreck

on wreck 1872, to recovered on avalis on a tree or growth. Liver, 140 feet to first branch; smallest section taken about 100 feet from the ground. Banksia, planks of. Peppermint, plank of. Paper Bark, supposed to be suitable for the manufacture of paper. Prickly Pear. Bag of Red Gum, for taming purposes. West Australian Wild Flowers, pressed by Miss Bunbury, at Pieton.

Bunbury, Miss.

Dried Flowers.

Central Committee.

Block of Teatrce. Block of Shea Oak (Cusuarina). Block of Swamp Banksia. Block Blackbutt. Block Redgmm. This wood is admirably adapted for handles of every description of farming implements; the grain is straight, and consequently the wood splits easily. Raspberry Jam, Jarran, and Shea Oak. A board of each planed.

Polished specimens of various descriptions of Wood indigenous to the Colony.

TWATTA: a species of Eucalyptus only found to the Eastward of the Darling Range, where it grows in great abundance. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in diameter, and 20 feet in height. It is used for wheelwright's work, for which it stands unrivalled in Australia.

COOLAN.—Eucalyptus sp. found growing on alluvial land and in the neighbourhood of water. It attains to a large size,

but the timber is soft, and of no value.

MORRAL.—Encalyptus sp. grows to the height of 90 feet, and 3 feet in diameter; timber is heavy and close in the grain; takes a good polish, and being of a dark color, might take the place of oak or walnut in cabinet work.

Wandow.—Fucatyptus sp. next to the Jarrah this is the most used timber; it is very plentiful; grows to a larger size, and splits well for fencing. When seasoned it is very hard,

and would answer for tramways, as it does not warp.

Wornock.—Eucalyptus sp. There are large forests of it in the interior, where it grows to the height of 80 feet, and 3 feet in diameter; it splits well for fences, and hurdles for sheep folds.

DARDEBACK.—Eucalyptus sp. grows with a straight stem, and to the height of 60 feet, but seldom exceeds 3 feet in diameter. The timber is tough, and does not split easily. For naves and felloes it probably would be a useful timber.

MALLET.—Eucalyptus sp, timber is light when seasoned; splits well, is easy to work, and much used for making hurdles

for sheep folds.

MELYERECK.—Eucalyptus sp. grows to a large size, six feet in diameter, and 70 feet high. The timber is soft when green, saws easily, is heavy and close in the grain, and when seasoned is the hardest of all our timbers. For tramways it might be useful; it is to be found in considerable quantities.

MARLOCK.—This species of Eucalyptus forms some of the thickets in the interior. It grows low and crooked, seldom more than ten feet high and two feet in diameter. This timber is not known to the tradesmen, but would work well for cabinet making. Some pieces have been found beautifully marked with dark spots.