

Index

Mangroves, 354, 355
 Millets, 59-64; their Importance as a Regular Article of Food, 59; Italian and Hungarian Millet, *ibid.*; the Fine Millet Plants Sown by the Emperor of China annually, *ibid.*; Barnyard Millets, 60; this Variety in Japan, *ibid.*; Common Millet, *ibid.*; its Antiquity, *ibid.*; Grown extensively in the Mediterranean region, *ibid.*; Introduction into America, 61; Three Varieties, 61
Illustrations: Near Pekin, A Millet Field, 64; Cinnamomum Fluehsing Millet, *ibid.*
 Molasses, 98, 100, 101
 Molasses mt., 100
 Mora Wood, 312

N

Napoleon I, 104
 Naudet Patent Process, 92, 100
 Niger Seed Oil, 368
 Negro Coffee, 198
 Neem, 206
 Norfolk or Four Course Rotation, 8
 New South Wales Viticulture of, 253, 254
 Nutmegs, 380, 381
 Nun Vomica, 340

O

Oak, 302
 Oak Bark, 350
 Oak Leaves, 326
 Oak Wood, 350
 Oatmeal, 26
 Oats, 24, 26
 Odium Tuckern, 237
 Oils and Fats, Vegetable, *See* under Vegetable
 Onion, 262
 Old Fustic, 357
 Olive Oil, 372

P

Paddy, 31, 40
 Palm Oil, 374, 376
 Papyrus, 326
 Parsnips, 263
 Pea, Cow, 260
 Pearl Millet, 63
 Peronospora Viticola, 238
 Phylloxera Vastatrix, 236, 237
 Pigeon Pea, 260
 Pitch Pine, 298
 Polish Wheat, *See* Wheat
 Polnt, 31
 Poplar, 305
 Portuguese Cabbage, 261
 Potatoes, Potato Starch, 65, 66, 68
 Pondre de Riz, 44
 Preuss, Dr., 118

Q

Quercago, 354

R

Rwaca, 46
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, 203
 Reaping Machines, 10, 11
 Rice, Importance of as a Food, 27; History of the Plant, 27, 28; Asia Grows most, *ibid.*; in Australasia, 30; in America, *ibid.*; Description of the Plant, 30, 31; Varieties of, 31; Two Main Branches, *ibid.*; Cultivation, 31-32; Flourishing Condition of in Ceylon, 33; Necessity for Irrigation, 33, 34; Methods of in China and Java, *ibid.*; Importance of Rice in China, 36; Cultivation of, 36, 37; Mode of Cultivation in the East, 36, 37; Methods in United States, 38, 39; Harvesting of Rice, 39, 40; Paddy, 40; Beri-beri, *ibid.*; Methods of Threshing, *ibid.*; Native Machines, 41, 42; Commercial Milling, 42; Use of, 43; Alcohol from Rice, 45, 46; Ragi, *ibid.*; Wild Rice, 46, 47; Description and Cultivation of, 47, 48
Illustrations: Destruction of the Forest to make room for Rice, 27; Sprouting the Sprouted Rice in Siam, 28; Rice Fields, 29; Ceylon, Elephant Drawing a Rice Plough, 30; An Irrigation Pump Worked by the Feet, 31; A Simple Method of Irrigating a Rice Field in Siam, 32; Planting out the Young Rice Plants, 33; Hoeing Rice in Japan, 34; Steam Thresher at Work in a Texas Rice Field, 35; Harrowing in Java to get rid of the Weeds, 36; Winnowing Paddy in Ceylon, 37; The Japanese Use a Peculiar Fan to Winnow Paddy, 38; Husking Rice at Bangkok, 39; Winnowing Machine in Japan, 40; A Native Rice Barn in Sumatra, 41; Preparing Rice in the Philippines, 42; Cleaning Rice at Manila, 43; Children Pounding Rice in India, 43; Division of Labour in British India, 44; Pounding Rice in a Sumatran Village Scene, 45; Japan, Making Use of the Bamboo to Lighten the Labour of Husking Rice, 46; A Japanese Machine for Pounding Rice, 47; Japan, A Barrel of Sake Wrapped in Rice Straw, 48; Japan, Making up Rice in Bales, 48; Map of the Rice-producing Countries of the World, 49

Resins, *See* under Gums

Rhubarb, 333

Rice Starch, 74

Rosewood, 311

Rubber, Rubber obtained from various Plants, 278; Commercial Rubbers, 278; Para Rubber, 280; Hevea Brasiliensis Trees, 280, 281; Collection of Wild Rubber, 281; Plantation of Para Rubber, 281, 282; Plantation in Ceylon, 282; Tapping, 284-286; V-shaped Incisions,

284; Spiral Method of Tapping, 285; Tapping Knives and Prickers, 286; Sheet, Crêpe, Worm, and Lace Rubbers, 287; Central American, Castilloa, or Panama Rubber, 287; The Plant Longest Known to Science, *ibid.*; Native names for it, 288; Thrives best in deep, loamy Soil, 288; Cultivation of Castilloa in Tobago, 289; Advice as to Tapping, 289, 290; Assam Rubber, 291-292; Variable Yield of Rubber from, 292; Lagos Silk Rubber, 293, 294; Ceiba Rubber, 294; Landolina Rubbers, 295; Different Species of, 295, 296; Collection, 296; Guayule Rubber, 296, 297
Illustrations: Group of young Hevea Brasiliensis Trees, 279; Rubber Trees twenty years old, 280; Tapping according to the "Direct Oblique" Method, 281; Castilloa Elastica, 282; Ficus Elastica and its Aerial Roots, 283; Old Trees which have been Tapped by the Single-incision Method, 284; Group of Hevea Brasiliensis, 285; Malay Peninsula, Ficus Elastica, 286; Ficus Elastica, showing Roots Feeding on Dead Wood, 287; Near View of Hevea Brasiliensis, 288; The "Reversed Oblique" System; Ficus Elastica with V-shaped Cuts, 290; Map of the Rubber-producing Countries of the World, 291; Rolling Rubber, 292; Ancient Para Tree, East Ceylon, 293; Tree Recovering after Tapping, 294; "Half Herring-Bone" System, 295; Ficus Elastica, showing tangled growth, 296

Rum, Manufacture of, 101
 Rye, 22, 24

S

Saxxa, 61
 Scarlet Runners, 260, 261
 Semolina, 18
 Semna, 338
 Shama, 61
 Silos, 17
 Sorghum, *See* Guinea Corn
 Spelts, 4, 5
 Spices and Condiments, Value of Spices, 377; Vanilla, 377, 378; Methods of Culture, 377; Packing, etc., 378; Pepper, 378, 379; Varieties of Pepper, 379; Cloves, Origin of, 379; Zanzibar Cloves, 380; Nutmegs and Mace, 380, 381; Ginger, 381, 382; Allspice or Pimento, 382; Cinnamon and Cassia, 383; Varieties of, 384; Cardamoms, 384; Chilics, 384; Mustard, 384
Illustrations: Allspice, 377; a Vanilla Vine, 378; Pepper Vines, 379; Drying Cardamoms, 380; Preparing Cinnamon, 381; A Nutmeg Tree in Jamaica, 382; Nutmegs, 383