

8. A careful record is kept of the milk given by each cow thus:—

No.	Name of Cow.	Monday.		Tuesday.		W'day.	
		Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
1	Daisy—pints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Strawberry—pints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etc., etc. do	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Th'day.	Friday.	Sat'day.			
		Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
1	Daisy—pints	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Strawberry—pints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Etc., etc. do	..	..	..	..	..	..

and the totals are made up at the end of the week. As an instance of the remarkable milk-giving qualities of the Scinde cow, I may mention that one of them named *Queen*, when in good condition gives no less than nine pints in the morning and seven pints in the evening.

9. The dietary scale is as follows:—7 lb. poonac, 2 lb cotton seed, and 8 small bundles of Mauritius grass for good milkers, while ordinary milkers get 4 lb. of poonac instead of 7 lb. The poonac is made of "gingelly," which is considered more milk-producing and wholesome than the ordinary coco cake. The cotton seed is obtained from the cotton shrub, and before being used is soaked in water for a few hours and then crushed in a pestle and mortar. Ordinary rice gruel (*kanji*) is sometimes given, but is not a favourite diet as, although it produces plenty of milk, there is a lack of richness in it. The cattle are fed at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, but are rarely turned out to graze, principally because the site of the Dairy offers no good grazing ground.

10. As a result of my visit to the farm, I feel certain that the establishment of a similar institution at Kuala Lumpur would be attended with satisfactory results, and I trust that the information given above may prove of value to the Government.—I have, etc.,

GEORGE C. BELLAMY, District Officer.

#### OTTO-OF-ROSE MANUFACTURE IN ASIA MINOR.

Ten thousand rose-bushes brought from Kazanlik have lately been planted at Karassi and the environs of Broussa (Asia Minor.) These plantations will serve as nurseries; it is intended to extend the plantation of rose-bushes in the province and make experiments in the manufacture of otto of roses.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

#### INDIARUBBER.

We have noticed with much interest that the item of india rubber is beginning to creep into the catalogue of our exports. The custom's returns from Tehirano show that during the year 1893 about \$250 worth of indiarubber was exported from that port. The rubber chiefly came from the West Shire, Lower Shire, and Buu Districts.

Nevertheless researches conducted by H. M. Commissioner at different times show that rubber yielding vines or trees grow in almost all parts of British Central Africa below an altitude of four thousand feet. So far as we yet know, the main sources of indiarubber in this part of Africa are one or more species of *Ficus* (wild fig) and perhaps two species of the *Landolphia* creeper. The *Ficus* trees producing rubber are worth cultivating for their handsome appearance, their rapid growth, and splendidly umbrageous foliage. Numbers of them may now be seen growing round Fort Johnston on what has formerly a sandy waste.

But as the rubber produced by them is of an inferior quality they may be discarded from our present consideration because at the distance we are from the coast we can only afford to export the best rubber. Fortunately we have growing here almost universally in every bit of forest, in all luxuriant "bush" by the banks, of streams, one or two species of *Landolphia*, namely *L. owar-tensis* and *L. florida* or *kirkii*.

*Landolphia*s produce some of the best rubber in the world. Good samples of the *Landolphia owar-tensis* rubber from West Africa were quoted at two shilling and threepence a pound two or three years ago; though we believe prices are now somewhat lower.

Nevertheless it must be remembered that the chief value of rubber lies in the way in which it has been prepared. Balls of rubber containing a large proportion of water or mixed up with dust, twigs, fragments of leaves or other extraneous substances are only half the value of the same substance properly dried and kept free from dirt rubbish. At the present scale of prices *Landolphia* rubber from this country prepared with only average care should realise in the European market from 1s 6d to 1s. 2d. a pound. We should think at these prices planters might afford to offer the natives a yard and a half of calico (say 6d) per pound of good rubber. The Yaos certainly know the *Landolphia*, which they like the Swahilis call "Mpira" (rubber)—Whilst preparing this short article a Yao servant was asked to go out and cut two or three branches of *Landolphia* creeper. In half an hour he returned with the bunches from which we have made the drawing overleaf. Unfortunately the creeper is not at present in flower so we can only trust to our readers identifying it by the leaves and tendrils. The flour is white with a sweet scent and the fruit is pear shaped and the size of a small orange. A slight scratch on the bark produces the white tick sap which soon coagulate into rubber.—*Central Africa Gazette.*

#### "TEA AND SCANDAL."

I send you this time two more of the diatribes against Tea that were published in America in 1774. The first is called

##### A LADY'S ADIEU TO HER TEA-TABLE.

Farewell the Tea-board with its gaudy equipage,  
The cups and saucers, cream bucket, sugar tongs;  
The pretty Tea-chest also, lately stored  
With Hyson, Congou, and best Double Fine.  
Full many a joyous moment have I sat by ye  
Hearing the girls tattle, the old maids talk scandal,  
And the spruce coxcomb laugh at may-be nothing.  
No more shall I dish out the once loved liquor,  
Though now detestable;  
Because I'm taught, (and I believe it true),  
Its use will fasten slavish chains upon my country,  
And Liberty's the goddess I would choose  
To reign triumphant in America.

The next is entitled

##### VIRGINIA BANISHING TEA.

(By a Lady. Pennsylvania Journal, Sept. 14, 1774)

Begone, pernicious, baneful Tea,  
With all Pandora's ills possessed;  
Hyson, no more beguiled by thee,  
My noble sons shall be oppressed;  
To Britain fly, where gold enslaves,  
And venal men their birthright sell.  
Tell North and his bribed clan the news,  
Their bloody acts were made in hell;  
In Henry's reign these acts began,  
Which sacred rules of justice broke;  
North now pursues the hellish plan  
To fix on us his hellish yoke.  
But we oppose, and will be free,  
This great, good cause we will defend;  
Nor Bribe, nor Gage, nor North's decree  
Shall make us at his feet to bend.  
From Anglia's ancient sons we came,  
Those heroes, who for Freedom fought;  
In Freedom's cause we'll match their fame,  
By their example greatly taught.  
Our King we love, but North we hate,  
Nor will to him submission own;  
If death's our doom, we'll brave our fate,  
But pay allegiance to the throne.

A "Merchant" in 1803, in a Dictionary of Merchandize, says:—

"We know the Chinese reserve the best Tea for themselves, and adulterate that intended for exportation; we know also that since the exportation has been so great they are not so circumspect in the choice of the soil, nor so careful in the preparation of the Tea, and that our manner of using it so hot and strong, a way mixed with a deal of sugar, frequently with perfumes and sometimes