

Many of the trees we have named, as well as other plants, are objects of cultivation; but the ground cleared for this purpose does not extend far from the coasts, near which all the villages are situated.

To clear the land, the bark is burnt off the trees, after which they are permitted to stand until they become dry, when they are cut down and used as fuel.

The cultivated plants and trees are, bread-fruit (of which they have twenty varieties), cocoa-nut, ti (*Dracæna*), bananas, taro, paper-mulberry, tacca, from which arrow-root is made, and of which they have several sorts; sugar-cane, which is not made into sugar, but used only for thatching; coffee, ava (*Piper mythicum*), sweet-potato, pineapple (*Anana*), brought by the missionaries from the Society Islands, yams, the papaya, and tobacco in small quantities. The agave has not been introduced; but in a few years lemons and sweet oranges will be produced in great quantities from trees which have recently been planted.

To the cultivation of the tacca they pay little attention, yet the quality of the fecula (arrow-root) made from it is said to be superior.

The missionaries are endeavouring to teach the natives the best mode of cultivating the sugar-cane and manufacturing it, and it is said that a few persons have adopted the new methods. At present they find a substitute for sugar in the root of the ti plant, which is baked in ovens, and yields a large quantity of saccharine juice resembling molasses.

Great attention is paid to the cultivation of the yam. They are planted in October, and are ripe in February and March. The vines run up the trees, and when they die, the root is known to be ripe. To plant them, they are cut, like the potato, into pieces containing *eyes*, which are laid in heaps and covered up until the sprout appears. The pieces are then set out at distances of about three feet from each other.

Hearing that there were some extensive savannas in Upolu, overgrown with the wild sugar-cane, I directed Assistant-Surgeon Whittle and Mr. Couthouy, to proceed to the east end of the island, where they were said to grow. They, however, saw nothing of the kind except a few small patches of that plant.

There are no traces among these islands of any native quadruped, nor any other of the mammalia, except a species of bat (*Pteropus ruficollis*), which is very destructive to the bread-fruit. Swine have now become abundant, and the missionaries have introduced cattle, which are rapidly increasing, and will in a few years be in sufficient