

owing to the taboo on cattle. Leather is here tanned in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of the domestic manufacture, and there are many trees having astringent barks, adapted to the use of the tanner.

A species of morus abounds in the forests: from this, a tapa is made that is highly esteemed, and which is exported to other parts of the island.

The cultivation in this district is much affected by the annoyance of caterpillars, which prove very destructive to the crops.

Waimea enjoys frequent communication with Honolulu, which affords the best market in the group. Besides, there are three or four stores, kept by foreigners, for trade and barter.

In 1830, Waimea was first brought into notice by Governor Adams, who took up his residence there for the purpose of taking the wild cattle, that had become extremely numerous. While he remained in it, there was much activity and life: all trades found employment; roads were made, and ox-carts travelled a distance of fifty miles. Now, since the taboo has been laid, the place is comparatively deserted; and unless the cultivation of the soil be resorted to, it will, before many years, become a barren waste.

During the period of its prosperity, many of the habitations of the natives were improved, and they advanced much in civilization. Some of them own horses and cattle, and are industrious; but the mass, who have lived on this precarious employment, and found their subsistence in that way, have become, since it ceased, more indolent than before.

In this district there are forty-two schools; half of these are for adults and half for children; all are taught by native teachers, excepting two, which are under the instruction of the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lyons and his wife. In these there are about four hundred children and five hundred adults.

The population is registered at six thousand five hundred, of whom four thousand seven hundred and fifty-four can read; about one-fourth of this number write and understand some arithmetic; nearly four hundred study geography. The number of communicants is two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

From a comparison of births and deaths, the population would seem to be decreasing. Of the former there were registered in 1839 one hundred and sixty-nine, of the latter two hundred and thirteen. Of marriages there were about fifty in the year.

Infanticide does not exist in this district, nor is intemperance a common vice; *ava*, made from fermented potatoes, is considerably used, and also tobacco.