World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

CATALOGUE

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NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS.

DEPARTMENT N.

FORESTRY.

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New South Wales - Agriculture, forestry and
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exposition, 1893

DEPARTMENT N.

FORESTRY.

Department N.—Forestry.

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* Resigned on accepting appointment as General Superintendent of New South Wales Courts.

Department N.—Forestry.

CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

Group 19.—Forestry, Forest Products.

- Class 99.—Logs and sections of trees; samples of wood and timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including square timber, joists, scantling, plank and boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for building purposes. Also ship timber, as used in ship-building, or for masts and spars; piles, timber for fencing, for posts, for paving or for timbering mines. Miscellaneous collections of wood.
- Class 100.—Worked timber or lumber, in form of clapboards, shingles, sheathing or flooring, casings, mouldings, stair rails or parts of furniture.
- Class 101.—Ornamental wood used in decorating and for furniture; veneers of hard and fancy woods; mahogany logs, crotches and veneers; rose-wood; satin-wood, ebony, birdseye maple, madrona, black walnut veneers and other fancy woods suitable for, and used for ornamental purposes.
- Class 102.—Timber prepared in various ways to resist decay.
- Class 103.—Dyeing, tanning and colouring—dye-woods, barks, and various vegetable substances in their raw state, used for dyeing and colouring, such as logwood, Brazil wood, peach wood, fustic, sumac.
Barks of various kinds, Brazilian, acacias, oak, hemlock, murici, bicida, gordonia. Galls, excrescences and abnormal woody products. Mosses used for dyeing and colouring.
- Class 104.—Cellular substances—corks, and substitutes for cork of vegetable growth; porous woods for special uses, pith, rice-paper, etc.
- Class 105.—Lichens, mosses, pulu, ferns, and vegetable substances used for bedding, for upholstering, or for mechanical purposes, as teasles, Dutch rushes, scouring grass, etc., "Excelsior."
- Class 106.—Gums, resins, vegetable wax or tallow wax, including caoutchouc, gum senegal, tragacanth, Arabic, mesquite gum, myrrh, copal, &c.
- Class 107.—Seeds and fruits, for ornamental purposes; vegetable ivory, coquilla nuts, cocoa-nut shells, ganitrus beads, bottle gourds, etc.
- Class 108.—Medicinal: roots, herbs, barks, mosses, berries, etc.
Miscellaneous products.
- Class 109.—Wood pulp, for making paper and other objects.
- Class 110.—Paper and wooden ware generally, as pails, tubs, platters, brooms, coopers' stock.
- Class 111.—Basket industry—willow-ware, etc.
- Class 112.—Rattan, bamboo and cane-work in part. (For rattan furniture, see also Group 90.)

Department N.—Forestry.

CLASSIFICATION.

- Class 113.—Forest Botany—distribution of forests, of genera, of species (maps).
 Wood sections and herbarium specimens of the economically important timber trees.
 Seed collections, not herbarium, etc.
 Illustrations of forest growth, typical trees, botanical features.
 Anatomy and structure of woods. (Veneer sections and photomicrographs.)
 Peculiarities of forest growth—Cypress-knees, burls.
 Diseases of forest trees and timber. Injurious insects.
- Class 114.—Timber culture—Plant material—Conifers, seedlings, and transplants.
 Broad-leaved trees, Seedlings, transplants of various sizes, cuttings.
 Seed collections and means for storing seed.
 Means employed in gathering and preparing seed and other plant material for the market, and seed testing.
- Class 115.—Timber culture and cultivation—Implements for the cultivation of the soil. Special adaptations.
 Sowing machines and tools.
 Implements and machines used for planting.
 Implements used in after-culture. Means of protection against insects, animals, climate.
 Seed-beds and other graphic illustrations of nursery practice.
- Class 116.—Forest management—Maps, plans, illustrations, calculations illustrating forest management.
 Instruments for measuring standing timber.
 Growth of different ages and soils. Graphic or other illustrations showing rate of growth. Graphic or other illustrations showing influence of various managements on tree-growth.
 Statistics of lumber trade and of forestry.
 Exhibits showing relation of forests to climate.
 Literature and educational means.
- Class 117.—Lumbering and harvesting of forest products. The lumbering industry. Logging and transportation. Implements, machines, plans, drawings, and statistical material. Loggers' tools, stump-pulling devices, marking devices, measuring tools. Loading devices, sleds, flumes, slides, rope tram-ways, railroads, methods of water transportation, rafts, booms, &c.
 The tan-bark industry. Other barks.
 The turpentine industry.
 The charcoal industry.
- Class 118.—Preparation and manipulation of lumber. Dressing, shaping and preparation of wood. Hewing of logs, spars, &c. Shaping of knees. Sawing and milling.
 Drying and seasoning of wood, kiln-drying, steam-bending, &c.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

GROUP. XIX.—Forestry, Forest Products.

CLASS 99.—Logs and Sections of Trees; Samples of Wood and Timber of all kinds generally used in construction or manufactures, either in the rough or hewed, sawed or split, including Square Timber, Joists, Scantling, Planks and Boards of all sizes and kinds commonly sold for Building Purposes; also Ship Timber, as used in Ship-building, or for Masts and Spars; Piles, Timber for Fencing, for Posts, for Paving, or for Timbering Mines. Miscellaneous collection of wood.

CLASS 100.—Worked Timber or Lumber, in form of Clapboards, Shingles, Sheathing or Flooring, Casings, Mouldings, Stair Rails, or parts of Furniture.

CLASS 101.—Ornamental Wood used in Decorating and for Furniture; Veneers of Hard and Fancy Woods; Mahogany Logs, Crotches, and Veneers; Rosewood, Satinwood, Ebony, Birdseye Maple, Madrona, Black Walnut Veneers, and other Fancy Woods suitable for and used for Ornamental Purposes.

1335. BRECKENRIDGE, J., Failford.

Dressed and Undressed Hardwood Timber from the Cape Hawke District.

1336. BAKER, Frederick Robert Hall, Fernmount.

1. Log of Red Bean, (*Dysoxylon Muelleri*). This timber is highly recommended for any internal work; it is easily worked, and of great durability.
2. Log of Rosewood (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*). Timber of a deep red colour, rose scented, very valuable for cabinet work, wood engraving, turning and carving, also for all kinds of building purposes, internally or externally; it is proof against the attacks of vermin, and always holds its strong scent.
3. Log of Blue Berry Ash (*Elæocarpus grandis*). A close-grained timber, easily worked, and suitable for any internal and joiners' work; it takes a good polish, and is very durable; it is also proof against the attacks of white ants.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101 : Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1337. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, prepared under the direction of J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of New South Wales Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales.				
1	185	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> (Linn.) Verbenaceae.	Mangrove.....	An erect, low branching tree; timber is valuable on account of its inlocked fibre; used for knees of boats, stonemasons' mallets, and bullock yokes. Hab., tidal estuaries, New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 20 inches.
2	186	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (Linn.) Proteaceae.	Honeysuckle	Timber coarse grained and tough; used for knees and ribs of boats, bullock yokes, &c.; takes a good polish. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts, New England, &c.; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
3	187	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> (Sieb.) Casuarinæ.	Swamp Oak.....	Timber tough and strong; used for shingles, staves, and fence posts. Hab., interior and coast districts; usually in damp situations; plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter, 1½ to 2 feet.
4	188	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> (Ait.) Casuarinæ.	Forest Oak	Timber handsome, sometimes remarkably heavy; valuable for cabinet work, shingles, &c.; excellent fuel. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Richmond River, westwards to New England and Bathurst. Height, 80 feet; diameter, 2 feet.
5	189	<i>Cedrela australis</i> (P. v. M.) Meliaceae.	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
6	190	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, ship-building, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber-trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued.</i>				
7	191	<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Bastard Mahogany	Timber strong and durable, used for felloes of wheels and boat knees. Hab., coast districts. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
8	192	<i>Eucalyptus creba</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark ...	Timber hard, heavy tough, strong, inlocked, and durable; used for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes of wheels, railway sleepers, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 5 feet.
9	193	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> (Link) Myrtaceæ.	Woolly-butt	Timber strong and durable; used for wheelwrights' work, fencing, felloes, spokes, shafts, house building. Hab., open forests on rich alluvial flats, coastal districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
10	194	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Stringybark.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, flooring-boards, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests, chiefly west of the Dividing Range.
11	195	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
12	196	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, ship-building, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 8 feet.
13	197	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith) Myrtaceæ.	She or Pale Ironbark.	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
14	198	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i>	Red box	Timber hard, close-grained, and durable; used for posts and building purposes, mauls, railway sleepers, &c.; handsome wood when polished. Hab., on dry stony ridges, southern and western interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 24 inches.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued</i>.				
15	199	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceae.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 35 to 60 inches.
16	200	<i>Flindersia australis</i> (R. Br.) Meliaceae.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
17	201	<i>Flindersia Bennettiana</i> (F.v.M.) Meliaceae.	Teak	Timber close-grained; dresses well, has been found a useful timber for saddle making and cogs. Hab., brush forests Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 130 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
18	202	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F.v.M.) Verbenaceae.	Beech ..	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c., one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
19	203	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Ten.) Myrtaceae.	Turpentine	Timber strong, hard, heavy, and durable; largely used and highly prized for piles, posts, ship-building, girders, and general constructive purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and proof against the attacks of the cobra, or teredo navalis, and very durable underground. Hab.—Brush and open forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
20	204	<i>Xanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> . (F.v.M.) Rutaceae.	A yellow wood, or thorny yellow wood.	Close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet work. Hab., brush forests on the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 15 inches.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales.				
21	206	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> (Hook.) Leguminosae.	Bastard Myall.....	Wood close-grained; useful for cabinet purposes. Very homogeneous. Analysis of bark—tannin 9.13 per cent.; extract 13.15 per cent. Hab., northern scrub forests, and New England; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101 : Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued</i>.				
22	207	Acacia decurrens (Willd.) Leguminosae.	Green Wattle	Timber light, tough, and strong ; excellent fuel. Bark rich in tannin ; varying from 25 to 35 per cent. Hab., northern and southern coast districts ; plentiful. Height, 20 to 50 feet ; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
23	208	Acacia doratoxylon (A. Cunn.) Leguminosae.	Currawang	Timber dark-colored, hard, heavy, tough, close-grained, and durable ; used for gates, buggy poles, furniture, &c., and formerly used by the Aborigines for spears and boomerangs ; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., dry, stony ridges, southern, south-western, and western interior districts ; moderately plentiful. Height, 20 to 30 feet ; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
24	209	Acacia homolophylla..... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosae.	Curly Yarran	Timber much sought after for turnery work. Wood hard and fragrant ; very durable. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 20 to 30 feet ; diameter 6 to 12 inches.
25	210	Acacia melanoxylon. (R. Br.) Leguminosae.	Blackwood	Timber hard and close-grained ; considered one of the most valuable woods ; much prized for furniture, general cabinet work, carriage-building, billiard tables, &c. The figured wood is cut into veneers ; when polished it closely resembles walnut wood. Hab., the extreme south only of New South Wales ; it is abundant in Tasmania and Victoria. Height (in N.S.W.), 50 to 80 feet ; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
26	211	Acacia Oswaldi. (F. v. M.) Leguminosae.	Umbrella bush.....	Timber faintly scented, dark-colored, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable ; useful for turnery and cabinet work ; a dense shade tree ; leaves eaten by stock. Hab., open plains, Lachlan, and other interior districts ; not plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet ; diameter, 6 to 9 inches.
27	212	Acacia pendula. (A. Cunn.) Leguminosae.	Myall	Timber hard, close-grained ; in an unpolished state it preserves a peculiar fragrance of violets, and is in consequence in much request for making glove, handkerchief, and other fancy boxes, and tobacco pipes. Hab., central and western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 40 feet ; diameter, 18 to 20 inches.
28	213	Acacia penninervis. (Seib.) Leguminosae.	Hickory or Mountain Hickory.	Timber hard, moderately heavy, close-grained, and durable ; used for cabinet purposes, and the bark for tanning. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts and Blue Mountains ; plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet ; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.

Part

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
29	214	<i>Acacia salicina</i> . (Lindl.)... Leguminosae.	Koolah, or Native Willow.	Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales— <i>continued</i> . Timber close-grained, tough, heavy, dark-brown, and nicely marked: takes a high polish; used in furniture and cabinet-making. Hab., portions of central, and in western New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
30	215	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i> . (F. v. M.) Myrtaceae.	Broad-leaved Apple Tree.	Timber moderately heavy, tough, and very hard when dry; used for wheel-naves, bullock yokes, posts and rails; dresses and polishes well. Hab., northern rivers and southern coast districts. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
31	216	<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i> . (Planch.) Urticaceae.	Elm	Timber light in color, close-grained; used for ceilings, linings, &c. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 15 to 18 inches; not plentiful.
32	217	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> .. (Ait.) Coniferae.	Hoop, or Colonial Pine.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 ft. long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
33	218	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> (Reisseck.) Rhamnaceae.	Red Ash	Timber hard, firm, and close-grained. Hab., brush forests of coast districts of New South Wales. Attains a height of 100 feet.
34	219	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> (Linn.) Proteaceae.	White Honey-suckle.	Timber tough and strong; used for boat knees and ribs, bullock yokes, &c. Hab., open and scrub forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 2 feet.
35	220	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> ... (Hk. & Harv.) Myrtaceae.	Grey Myrtle, or Lavewood.	Timber close-grained, hard, and durable; used for tool handles, mallets, and is suitable for turnery. Hab., banks of creeks and damp situations; northern and southern districts moderately plentiful. Height, 30 to 40 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
36	221	<i>Backhousia sciadophora</i> ... F. v. M. Myrtaceae.	Myrtle	Timber hard, close-grained; not generally used or known, but considered likely to be suitable for wood engraving, turnery, &c. Hab., mountain scrub forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 80 to 90 feet; diameter, 2 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.				
37	222	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ... (D. Don.) Saxifrageae.	Coachwood	Timber fragrant, light, soft, tough, and close-grained; used for cabinet work, boat, and coach-building. Hab., in gullies northern and southern coast districts. Height, 50 to 70 feet; diameter, 12 to 24 inches.
38	223	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> (Otto & Dietr.) Casuarieae.)	Black Oak	Timber useful for cabinet work; used for bullock yokes, mauls, tool handles, shingles. Hab., coastal and inland. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
39	224	<i>Cupania semiglauc</i> (F. v. M.) Sapindaceae.	Black Ash	Timber hard, tough, close-grained, elastic; not much used. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 1 to 1½ feet.
40	225	<i>Cryptocorya obovata</i> (R. Br.) Laurineae.	Sycamore, or She Beech.	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
41	226	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> , (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Turnip-wood	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet, diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
42	227	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ... (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood	Timber resembles "Red Cedar." It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
43	228	<i>Daphnandra micrantha</i> (Benth.) Monimiaceae.	A Yellow wood ...	Timber, fragrant; yellow, when fresh, close-grained, easily wrought, and takes a good polish; used for cabinet-work, &c.; bark intensely bitter. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful in places. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 feet.
44	229	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> (Endl.) Monimiaceae.	Sassafras	Timber is somewhat soft, but suitable for the inside lining of houses and some kinds of furniture, also for packing-cases; the wood is fragrant, and disagreeable to all kinds of vermin. Light in weight when seasoned, and light coloured. Hab., coastal districts. Height, over 50 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
45	230	<i>Eucalyptus Baileyana</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceae.	A Stringybark.....	Timber very tough, suitable for tool handles, &c.; not much used. Hab., open 4 forests, on ridges, north coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales— <i>continued</i> .				
46	231	<i>Eucalyptus capiteolata</i> (Smith.)	Stringybark	Timber strong, tough, and durable; used for buildings, fencing, fuel, &c.; bark used for roofing sheds and rural dwellings. Hab., open forests, southern districts; plentiful. Height, 150 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
47	232	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus creba</i> (F. v. M.)	Narrow-leaved Ironbark.	Timber hard, heavy, strong, inflexible, and durable; used for railway sleepers, girders, and spokes of wheels, poles and shafts of carriages, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts, extending a considerable distance inland; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
48	233	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> (F. v. M.)	White Box	Timber hard, tough, and durable, of great lateral strength; excellent fuel; used for masts, felloes, scantlings, jetty and bridge piles, plankings, fencing, &c. Hab., open forests. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 20 to 40 inches.
49	234	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i> (F. v. M.)	Box	Timber hard, tough, and durable, lasting underground; used for fencing, rough buildings, &c. Hab., open forests south coast and western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
50	235	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> (Link & Otto).	Woollybutt	Timber used for fuel; not much valued as a timber because of its gum veins. When sound, is sought after for wheelwrights' work. Used for posts and rails and buildings. Hab., coast districts. Height, 100 to 130 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
51	236	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i> (F. v. M.)	Silver-leaved ironbark.	Timber usually small and stunted; used for rough fencing, slabs, and fuel. Hab., open forests, north-western interior districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 12 to 18 inches.
52	237	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Hooker.)	Spotted Gum	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, masts of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
53	238	Myrtaceae. <i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> (F. v. M.)	Stringybark	Timber hard, light, strong, and close grained, capable of a good polish; splits well for fencing posts and rails, shingles, &c.; furnishes fair fuel. Hab., open forests New England, central New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 54 inches.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.				
54	239	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber of a greasy nature, strong and durable; used for flooring and general purposes, boatbuilding, &c. Hab., northern open forests, coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 72 inches.
55	240	<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i> (F. v. M.) Myrtaceæ.	Coolibah	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; useful in building, but not much used. Hab., plains, subject to variation, seldom on the banks of running streams; Lachlan and Darling River districts, extending to the Barrier Ranges. Height varies greatly, sometimes little better than a shrub to 50 feet.
56	241	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally.)
57	24	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthema</i> ... (Schauer.) Myrtaceæ.	Bastard Box	Timber remarkably tough, hard, and elastic; used for masts, felloes, and spokes of wheels, agricultural implements, bridge work, &c. Hab., open forests, usually on banks of creeks and damp situations in the southern coast and interior districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
58	243	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum, Blue Gum.	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the <i>Eucalyptus</i> timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel masts, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
59	244	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (A. Cunn.) Myrtaceæ.	Red Ironbark	Timber highly esteemed for strength and durability, and much used for large beams, girders, sleepers, draw-poles, fuel, and other purposes, in which strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests northern and southern coast districts, and central districts, New South Wales; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued</i>.				
60	245	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (A. Cunn.) Myrtaceæ.	Mugga ..	Timber soft in character when compared with other Ironbarks; is not plentiful, being found in small belts or patches; chiefly in central New South Wales, Macquarie and Bogan River districts; does not grow to any great size.
61	246	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Red Gum	Timber hard, heavy, close grained and durable; used for posts and rails of fences; bridge, house, and shipbuilding, wheelwrights' work, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 36 to 48 inches.
62	247	<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> (Sieb.) Myrtaceæ.	Mountain Ash.....	Timber tough, durable, and elastic, splits freely; used for staves of casks, shingles, poles, shafts of drays, palings, rails, and rough buildings. Hab., open forests, southern coasts districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
63	248	<i>Elæocarpus grandis</i>	Blue Fig	Timber soft, easily worked, not much used. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 90 to 100 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
64	249	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i>	Myrtle	Timber close grained and tough; used for tool handles, ribs of boats, and the flooring boards of verandahs. Hab., brush forests, Hastings, Macleay, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. Height, 40 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
65	250	<i>Flindersia Oxleyana</i>	Light Yellow wood	Timber strong, durable, fine grained, and of good colour; used in boat-building, cabinet-work, and for many purposes to which cedar is applied; useful wood for fancy work, owing to pale yellow colour; resembles beech; suitable for hand-screen making, buggy shafts, &c.; not plentiful. Hab., northern brush forests, New South Wales. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 42 inches.
66	251	<i>Flindersia Bennettiana</i>	Bogum-Bogum ...	Timber close grained, useful for saddle-making, staves, &c.; not much used. Hab., northern districts, New South Wales. Height, 70 to 90 feet; diameter, 18 to 26 inches.
67	252	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i>	Ash	Timber hard, close grained, prettily marked, and of a pale yellow colour; used for shingles and staves and for cabinet-work. Hab., Hastings River, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 60 feet; diameter, 18 to 30 inches.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—continued.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—continued.				
68	253	<i>Frenela robusta</i> (A. Cunn.) Conifere.	White or Common Pine.	Timber is very full of knots, polishes well, and shows to advantage; has a camphraceous odour; varies in colour from light to dark brown; is very durable, and resists white ants to a great extent; of a brittle nature; used for building in central districts, lining-boards, and ceilings. Hab., central and western, New South Wales. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches. Timber light and useful; used for indoor purposes, weatherboards, deals, battens, &c. Hab., northern, New South Wales. Height, 29 to 30 feet; diameter, 6 to 12 inches.
69	254	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> (F. v. M.) Conifere.	Port Macquarie Pine.	
70	255	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	White Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c.; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture-making; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
71	256	<i>Helicia praakta</i> (F. v. M.) Proteaceæ.	Long-leaved Nut tree.	Qualities of timber unknown; moderate sized tree, but sometimes approaches 100 feet in height. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
72	257	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> ... (Linn.) Myrtaceæ.	White Tea-tree ...	Timber hard, heavy, and close grained; said to be imperishable underground. Hab., northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height 50 to 60 ft., diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
73	258	<i>Melia composita</i> (Willd.) Meliaceæ.	White Cedar	Timber soft, easily worked; wood from matured trees is found to be fairly durable; splits easily; handsomely marked and polishes well; much valued for staves and the finer kinds of coopers' work; a beautiful flowering and foliaged shade-tree; suitable for planting in public parks in warm situations. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
74	259	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> ... Myoporineæ.	Dogwood, Sugar-tree.	Timber hard and close grained; not used; leaves eaten by stock; exudes manna. Hab., Lachlan and other interior districts; plentiful. Height, 15 to 20 feet; diameter, 9 to 12 inches.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales—<i>continued</i>.				
75	260	<i>Olca paniculata</i> (R. Br.)	Marble wood ...	Timber hard, close grained, and durable; heartwood nicely mottled; used for staves, and suitable for cabinet-work and turnery. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 ft.; diameter, 2 to 2½ ft.
76	261	<i>Petalostigma quadriloculare</i> (F. v. M.)	Native Quince.....	Timber hard, close grained, and durable; prettily marked, but not used. Hab., open forests on margins of brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 10 to 12 feet; diameter, 6 inches.
77	262	<i>Euphorbiaceæ.</i> <i>Rhodamnia argentea</i> (Benth)	White Myrtle	Timber hard, fine grained, and durable; suitable for carving, turning, fancy, and cabinet work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
78	263	<i>Myrtaceæ.</i> <i>Syncarpia leptopetala</i> (F. v. M.)	Turpentine Myrtle	Timber hard, heavy, and durable; used for turnery, &c. Hab., gullies, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
79	264	<i>Myrtaceæ.</i> <i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Myrtaceæ.)	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, ship-building, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
80	265	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> (F. v. M.) Proteaceæ.	Red Silky Oak, Beefwood.	Timber highly appreciated and now scarce; used for making furniture, picture-frames, walking-sticks, veneers, and the finer kinds of coopers' work. Colour, red-brown, and somewhat mottled; somewhat hard in texture, but easily worked. Hab., northern coast districts and Illawarra, New South Wales. Height, 30 to 50 feet; diameter, 18 to 24 inches.
81	266	<i>Tristania conferta</i> (R. Br.) Myrtaceæ.	Brush Box	Timber hard and durable, heavy, and close grained; used for bridge and house-building, ship-building, plough beams, wheelwrights' work, &c., and largely planted for shade purposes in towns. Hab., open forest ridges, northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches. Plentiful.
82	267	<i>Tristania suaveolens</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Broad-leaved Water Gum.	Timber remarkably strong, elastic, tough, close-grained, and durable; used for mallets, tool handles, cogs for wheels, posts, &c. Hab., open and brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 60 to 80 feet; diameter 1½ to 2 feet.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Indigenous Timbers of New South Wales.—<i>continued.</i>				
83	268	<i>Tartietia argyrodendron</i> ... (Benth.) Sterculiaceae.	Ironwood	Timber white, close-grained, hard and durable; used for building purposes and staves. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
84	269	<i>Vitex lignum-vite</i> (A. Cunn.) Verbenaceae.	Lignum-vite, or White-beech.	Timber valuable and useful, durable, close-grained, and does not shrink in drying, much used for decks of vessels and verandah floors; suitable for turnery and cabinet work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 24 inches.
85	270	<i>Weinmannia Benthamii</i> ... (F. v. M.) Saxifragaceae.	Marara, Cork-wood	Timber close-grained and tough. Hab., brush forests, northern rivers. Height, to 100 feet; diameter to 3 feet.
86	271	<i>Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum</i> ... (F. v. M.) Rutaceae.	Satin-wood (A yellow wood).	Timber bright, soft, silky, close-grained, easily wrought; used for cabinet-work, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts, New South Wales; not plentiful. Height, 40 to 50 feet; diameter, 10 to 15 inches.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths.				
87	98	<i>Castanospermum australe</i> ... (A. Cunn.) Leguminosae.	Black bean or Moreton Bay chestnut.	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
88	97	<i>Dysoxylon Frasierianum</i> ... (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood	Timber resembles Red Cedar. It is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinetry, work, &c. Fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts. Height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
89	99	<i>Dysoxylon Muellieri</i> (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Red Bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of N.S.W.—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Commercial Timbers of New South Wales in Merchantable Lengths— <i>continued</i> .				
90	272	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> Myrtaceæ.	Red Gum	Timber strong, hard, heavy, close-grained, and durable, almost impervious to white ants and teredo; used for ship and boat building, piles, flooring-boards, weather-boards, planking, railway sleepers, bridges, wharves, and building purposes generally; one of the best and most valuable hardwoods. Hab., open forests, chiefly on river banks, and rich alluvial flats, subject to inundation, Murray and Edwards' rivers, and most of the rivers of the interior; plentiful; height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, 3 to 5 feet.
91	100	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> (F. v. M.) Tiliaceæ.	Mountain ash	Timber, white, tough, soft, close-grained, and easily wrought; used for building purposes, &c. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
92	103	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c.; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests northern and southern coast districts; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
93	104	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceæ.	Beech	Timber strong, durable, and easily worked; prized for decks of vessels, flooring of verandahs, &c.; light coloured, and useful for turning and furniture making; one of the most useful of our timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; not very plentiful. Height, 120 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
94	101	<i>Owenia cecipiodora</i> (F. v. M.)	Onion wood	Timber valuable for cabinet-work; of a red colour, and prettily marked, sometimes very handsome; is durable; when freshly cut it emits a peculiar odour. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; height, 100 to 124 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
95	105	<i>Rhus rhodanthaena</i> (F. v. M.) Anacardiaceæ.	Yellow Cedar	Timber close-grained and durable; takes a good polish; suitable for carving, turning, cabinet, and fancy work. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; height, 50 to 60 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
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Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products.

96	106	Black bean	Timber resembles walnut wood; is dark-coloured, handsome, close-grained, and durable; used for cabinet work; is coming into more general use than formerly, as its qualities are better known; a valuable timber and shade tree, and very ornamental; stock-owners destroy this tree, owing to their cattle being poisoned by eating its seeds; the seeds are soaked in water, roasted, and eaten by the aborigines. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; moderately plentiful; height, 120 to 130 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
97	107	Rosewood.....	Timber resembles red cedar; it is beautifully marked, and suitable for cabinet-work, &c.; fragrant. Hab., northern coast districts; height, 80 to 100 feet; diameter 2 to 3 feet.
98	102	Red Bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet-work, cigar-boxes, and interior fittings, &c.; when fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful; height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
99	160	Red Gum	5 Sawn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
100	161	Red Gum.....	5 Hewn railway sleepers, from Murray River Forest Reserve, New South Wales.
101	162	Red Gum	1 Railway sleeper, for 17 years in use; obtained from the Deniliquin Moama Railway, New South Wales.
102	163	Ironbark	10 Hewn railway sleepers, from Cooranbong, New South Wales.
103	159	Ironbark	1 Railway sleeper; originally obtained from Bargo Brush, about 50 miles south of Sydney; the sleeper was laid on the railway line at Moss Vale, 1866 and taken up finally December, 1891, thus having been in use 25 years.
104	111	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
105	112	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
106	113	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
107	114	Ironbark	1 Pair dray naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.
108	115	Ironbark	1 Pair spring cart naves; timber from the Riverstone district, New South Wales.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c
Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products— <i>continued</i> .			
109	116	Spotted Gum	1 Pair naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
110	117	Spotted Gum	1 Pair dray naves, from Brownlow Hill, New South Wales.
111	151	Ironbark	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
112	152	Ironbark	1 Pair tip dray shafts; timber from Port Macquarie, New South Wales.
113	153	Spotted Gum	1 Pair van shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
114	154	Spotted Gum	1 Pair spring cart shafts; timber from Bateman's Bay, New South Wales.
115	164	Lancewood or Myrtle	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Gosford, New South Wales.
116	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair town dray shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
117	165	Yellow Box	1 Pair light cart shafts; timber from Bodalla, south coast, New South Wales.
118		Blue Gum or Flooded Gum.	36 Felloes of assorted sizes; timber from Wyong, New South Wales.
119		Ironbark	30 Dressed spokes, assorted sizes; timber from the Clarence River district, New South Wales.
120	{ ...	Murrumbidgee Oak	{ Two bullock yokes, timber from the Murrumbidgee River district, New South Wales.
121		Mangrove.....	
122	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
123	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
124	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
125	110	Mangrove.....	Boat knees, timber obtained from Parramatta River, New South Wales.
126	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
127	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from District of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
128	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
129	108	Honeysuckle	Boat knees, timber from district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
130	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
131	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
132	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.
133	109	Tea-tree	Boat knees, timber from the district of Brisbane Water, New South Wales.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—A Collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
Miscellaneous Exhibits of New South Wales Forest Products— <i>continued</i> .			
134	166	Black Oak	Three small pieces of timber to each specimen, one being polished in the form of a walking stick, as a convenient mode of showing the grain, polish, and weight of the wood.
135	167	Forest Oak	
136	168	Swamp Oak	
137	169	White Silky Oak ...	
138	170	Beefwood,	
		Silky Oak	
139	171	Black Bean	
140	172	Honeysuckle	
141	173	Cabbage-tree	
142	175	Pear-tree	
143	176	Red Cedar	Sample of resin of the "Grass-tree" (<i>Xanthorrhœa hastilis</i>); it breaks readily with a shining fracture and is easily reduced to powder; it is used to make an inferior varnish, &c.; somewhat resembles powdered gamboge, though possibly a little darker.
144	177	Black Wattle	
145	178	Swamp Mahogany ...	
146	179	Brush Cherry	
147	180	Myrtle	
148	...	Yellow Grass-tree Gum.	
149	...	Red Grass-tree Gum	
150	...	Black Wattle	
151	...	Wattle	
152	...	Wattle	
153	...	Forest Oak	Sample of ground Wattle bark, obtained in the neighbourhood of Cobargo, New South Wales. Analysis: 27·25 per cent. of tannic acid, 45·8 per cent. extract.
154	...	Sycamore	
155	...	Sycamore	
156	...	Black Bean	
157	...	Black Bean	
158	...	Forest Oak	
159	...	Red Bean	
160	...	Myall	
161	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
162	...	Blackwood or Hickory	
163	...	Honeysuckle	Gun stock manufactured] from New South Wales timbers.
164	...	Lightwood	
165	...	Lightwood	
166	...	Bark Hut	

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1338. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Herbarium Specimens of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	405	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
2	537	<i>Acacia elongata</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
3	357	<i>Acacia leprosa</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
4	44	<i>Acacia binervata</i> , DC. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
5	...	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , (var.) Willd. Leguminosæ	Sally.
6	513	<i>Acacia glaucescens</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Myall or Boree.
7	937	<i>Acacia Baileyana</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Cootamundra Wattle.
8	...	<i>Acacia neriifolia</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
9	545	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
10	...	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain Hickory.
11	910	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
12	...	<i>Acacia juniperina</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Prickly Wattle.
13	538	<i>Acacia prominens</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
14	800	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden or Broad-leaf Wattle.
15	583	<i>Acacia discolor</i> , Wendl. Leguminosæ	Wattle.
16	799	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> , Link. Leguminosæ	Silver Wattle.
17	691	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , var. <i>normalis</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
18	696	<i>Ackama Muelleri</i> , Benth. Saxifragæ	Cork-wood.
19	8	<i>Aeronychia lævis</i> , Forst. Rutaceæ	Yellow-wood.
20	905	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> , DC. Myrtaceæ	Apple-tree.
21	614	<i>Anopterus Macleayanus</i> , F. v. M. Saxifragæ	Tulip Tree.
22	126	<i>Banksia marginata</i> , Cav. Proteaceæ	Honeysuckle.
23	...	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> , L. Proteaceæ	White Honeysuckle.
24	692	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> , Hk. and Harv. Myrtaceæ ..	Grey Myrtle.
25	517	<i>Callicoma serratifolia</i> , Andr. Saxifragæ	Black Wattle.
26	711	<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Red Bottle Brush.
27	828	<i>Calythrix tetragona</i> , Labill. Myrtaceæ	Fringed Myrtle.
28	784	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> , Ait. Casuarinæ	Forest Oak.
29	908	<i>Casuarina robusta</i> , Ott and Dietr. Casuarinæ	She Oak.
30	...	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinæ	Bull Oak.
31	943	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> , Ait. Casuarinæ	She Oak.
32	835	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Sieb. Casuarinæ	River or Swamp Oak.
33	820	<i>Cassia eremophila</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Coachwood.
34	30	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> , D. Don. Saxifragæ	A Kurrajong.
35	505	<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i> , J. Gay. Sterculiaceæ	A Kurrajong.
36	382	<i>Commersonia dasphylla</i> , Andr. Sterculiaceæ	Bastard Pencil Cedar.
37	230	<i>Cupania pseudorrhus</i> , A. Rich. Sapindaceæ	Hop Bush.
38	322	<i>Daviesia ulicina</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	Tamarind.
39	327	<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	Hop Bush.
40	...	<i>Diploglottis Cunninghamii</i> , Hk. Sapindaceæ	Hop Bush.
41	27	<i>Dodonæa triquetra</i> , Wendl. Sapindaceæ	Hop Bush.
42	332	<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i> , L. Sapindaceæ	Ash.
43	547	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> , G. Don. Tiliaceæ	Blue Berry Ash.
44	380	<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i> , Ait. Tiliaceæ	Tallow-wood.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Blue Box.
46	91	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i> , Miq. Myrtaceæ	White Gum.
47	355	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> var. <i>radiata</i> , Labill. Myrtaceæ ..	Peppermint.
48	869	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Swamp Mahogany.
49	35	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
50	381	<i>Eucalyptus eugenoides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Yellow Box.
51	390	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ	White Gum.
52	...	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Herbarium Specimens
of Timber Trees and Shrubs of New South Wales—*continued.*

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
53	93	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Schl. Myrtaceæ.....	Red Gum.
54	43	<i>Eucalyptus planchoniana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	
55	901	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Blood-wood.
56	700	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ	White Mahogany.
57	497	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
58	607	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link and Otto. Myrtaceæ ..	Woolly-butt.
59	28	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Red Gum.
60	135	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hk. Myrtaceæ	Spotted Gum.
61	378	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Grey Ironbark.
62	...	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Mugga.
63	855	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	White Box.
64	694	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
65	215	<i>Evodia micrococca</i> , F. v. M. Rutaceæ	
66	...	<i>Flindersia australis</i> , R. Br. Meliaceæ	Stavewood.
67	10	<i>Flindersia Schottiana</i> , F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Mountain Ash.
68	321	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Conifereæ	White or Common Pine.
69	...	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Proteaceæ	Silky Oak.
70	542	<i>Hakea saligna</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
71	612	<i>Hymenoporum flavum</i> , F. v. M. Pittosporæ	Yellow Pittosporum.
72	666	<i>Jacksonia scoparia</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	Dogwood.
73	569	<i>Leucopogon lanceolatus</i> , R. Br. Epacridææ	
74	9	<i>Litsæa dealbata</i> , Nees. Laurinææ	Pigeonberry-tree.
75	19	<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	
76	503	<i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
77	703	<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
78	701	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
79	556	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
80	521	<i>Melaleuca genistifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
81	717	<i>Melaleuca erubescens</i> , Otto. Myrtaceæ	Tea-tree.
82	771	<i>Melia azedarach</i> , L. Meliaceæ	White Cedar.
83	839	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> , R. Br. Myoporinææ	Dog Bush.
84	...	<i>Olearia argophylla</i> , Labill. Compositææ	Musk-tree.
85	572	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	
86	218	<i>Panax elegans</i> , Ch. Moore and F. v. M. Araliaceæ ..	Pencil Cedar.
87	...	<i>Phebalium Billardieri</i> , A. Juss. Rutaceæ	
88	...	<i>Pimelea linifolia</i> , Sm. Thymelææ	
89	539	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i> , Ait. Pittosporææ	
90	550	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> , Vent. Pittosporææ	Cheesewood.
91	819	<i>Pittosporum phyllæroides</i> , D. C. Pittosporææ	Wild Daphne.
92	...	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Conifereæ	Colonial Deal.
93	549	<i>Pomaderris lanigera</i> , Sims. Rhamnææ	Hazel.
94	...	<i>Pultenæa flexilis</i> , Sm. Leguminosæ	
95	...	<i>Rhodamnia trinervia</i> , Bl. Myrtaceæ	Brush Turpentine.
96	5	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , D. D. n. Saxifragææ	White Cherry.
97	570	<i>Seringia platyphylla</i> , J. Gay. Sterculiaceæ	
98	14	<i>Stylidium leiense</i> , F. v. M. Cornaceæ	
99	...	<i>Syncarpia leptopetala</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
100	29	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
101	...	<i>Trema aspera</i> , Bl. Urticææ	Elm.
102	32	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush Box.
103	...	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Water Gum.
104	24	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> , R. Br. Epacridææ	Brush Cherry.
105	580	<i>Xylomelum pyriforme</i> , Sm. Proteaceæ	Native Pear.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1339. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs,
by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	582	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ	Golden Wattle.
2	589	<i>Acacia triptera</i> , Benth. Leguminosæ. Benth	Wattle.
3	392	<i>Acacia Oswaldi</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Umbrella Bush.
4	...	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> , R. Br. Leguminosæ	Lightwood.
5	...	<i>Acacia decurrens</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Black Wattle.
6	...	<i>Acacia salicina</i> , Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native Willow.
7	...	<i>Acacia Maidenii</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ	Bastard Myall.
8	604	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
9	538	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Hickory.
10	591	<i>Acacia ornithophora</i> , Sweet. Leguminosæ	Kangaroo Wattle.
11	64	<i>Albizzia pruinosa</i> , F. v. M. Leguminosæ.	
12	70	<i>Baloghia lucida</i> , Endl. Euphorbiacæ	Brush Bloodwood.
13	640	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i> . Leguminosæ.	
14	552	<i>Cassia eremophila</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.	
15	...	<i>Ca-tanosperrum australe</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ ...	Bean tree.
16	581	<i>Casuarina stricta</i> , Miq. Casuarinæe	She Oak.
17	544	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinæe	Bull Oak.
18	599	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> , Sieb. Casuarinæe	Swamp Oak.
19	586	<i>Casuarina suberosa</i> , Otto et Dietr. Casuarinæe	She Oak.
20	...	<i>Casuarina distyla</i> , Vent. Casuarinæe	She Oak.
21	512	<i>Daphandra micrantha</i> , Benth. Monimacæe	Satinwood.
22	...	<i>Dodonæa viscosa</i> , Linn. Sapindacæe	Hop bush.
23	...	<i>Elæodendron australe</i> , Vent. Celastrinæe	Blue ash.
24	576	<i>Endiandra Sieberi</i> , Nees. Laurinæe	Cork wood.
25	605	<i>Eremophila maculata</i> , F. v. M. Myoporinæe	Emu bush.
26	537	<i>Eremophila longifolia</i> , F. v. M. Myoporinæe	Emu bush.
27	...	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtacæe	Yellow box.
28	...	<i>Eucalyptus populifolia</i> , var., Hk. Myrtacæe	Red box.
29	561	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtacæe	Spotted gum.
30	551	<i>Eucalyptus dumosa</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtacæe	Mallee.
31	656	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	White gum.
32	568	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtacæe	Stringybark.
33	590	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , Labill. Myrtacæe	Blue gum.
34	...	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i> , Schau. Myrtacæe	Bastard box.
35	566	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Red ironbark.
36	...	<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtacæe	Slaty gum.
37	646	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Flooded gum.
38	555	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtacæe	Red ironbark.
39	648	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe	Tallow-wood.
40	660	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Red mahogany.
41	553	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhynchos</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe	Stringybark.
42	...	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe	Grey ironbark.
43	...	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Schl. Myrtacæe	Red gum.
44	...	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> var. <i>albena</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe	White Box.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Swamp Mahogany.
46	...	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Bloodwood.
47	...	<i>Eucalyptus virgata</i> , Sieb. E. <i>Sieberiana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe.	Mountain Ash.
48	563	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schauer. Myrtacæe	White Mahogany.
49	...	<i>Eucalyptus Maidenii</i> , F. v. M. Myrtacæe	Blue Gum.
50	...	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtacæe	Blackbutt.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Seeds and Seed Vessels of New South Wales Timber Trees and Shrubs—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
51	...	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Sm. Myrtaceæ.....	Grey Gum.
52	...	<i>Eugenia Ventenatii</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Ironwood.
53	540	<i>Frenela Endlicherii</i> , Parlat. Coniferae	Red Pine.
54	...	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Coniferae	White Pine.
55	659	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Coniferae	Port Macquarie Pine.
56	593	<i>Fusanus acuminatus</i> , R. Br. Santalaceæ	Quandong.
57	583	<i>Grevillea floribunda</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.	
58	650	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> , F. v. M. Verbenacæ.....	White Beech.
59	536	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Needle Bush.
60	...	<i>Hakea saligna</i> , Knight. Proteaceæ	Turmeric.
61	...	<i>Indigofera australis</i> , Willd. Leguminosæ	Native Indigo.
62	...	<i>Livistonia australis</i> , Mart. Palmæ	Cabbage-tree Palm.
63	658	<i>Litsea dealbata</i> , Nees. Laurinæ	Spotted wood.
64	...	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i> , L. Myrtaceæ	White Tea-tree.
65	596	<i>Melia composita</i> , Willd. Meliacæ.....	White Cedar.
66	493	<i>Mucuna gigantea</i> , DC. Leguminosæ	
67	663	<i>Nesodaphne obtusifolia</i> , Benth. Laurinæ	Sassafras.
68	571	<i>Olea paniculata</i> , R. Br. Jasminæ	Marblewood.
69	661	<i>Panax elegans</i> , F. v. M. Araliacæ	Sycamore.
70	585	<i>Pittosporum phylliræoides</i> , DC. Pittosporæ	Native Daphne.
71	664	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Coniferae.....	Colonial deal.
72	638	<i>Rhus rhodanthema</i> , F. v. M. Anacardiaceæ	Yellow cedar.
73	575	<i>Seaforthia elegans</i> , R. Br. Palmæ	Bungalow palm.
74	654	<i>Stenocarpus salignus</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.....	Beefwood or red silky oak.
75	504	<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> , G. Don. Sterculiacæ	Kurrajong.
76	655	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ	Turpentine.
77	189	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ	Waratah.
78	...	<i>Tristania neriifolia</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Water gum.
79	649	<i>Tristalia conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ	Brush box.

1340. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees, by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
1	268	<i>Acacia pendula</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ.....	Myall.
2	230	<i>Acacia penninervis</i> , Sieb. Leguminosæ	Mountain hickory.
3	275	<i>Acacia doratxyylon</i> , A. Cunn. Leguminosæ	Currawang.
4	213	<i>Acacia Cunninghamii</i> , Hook. Leguminosæ	Bastard myall.
5	270	<i>Acacia salicina</i> , Lindl. Leguminosæ	Native willow.
6	187	<i>Akania Hillii</i> . Sapindacæ	Horse-radish tree.
7	207	<i>Albizzia pruinosa</i> . Leguminosæ.	
8	...	<i>Acronychia Baueri</i> . Rutacæ	Yellow-wood.

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Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
9	186	<i>Achras australis</i> , R. Br. Sapotaceæ	Black apple.
10	152	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ.....	Red ash.
11	202	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ.....	Red ash.
12	...	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i> , R. Br. Rhamnæ.....	Red ash.
13	199	<i>Aphananthe phillippinensis</i> , Planch. Urticææ	Elm.
14	142	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> , Ait. Coniferæ	Hoop pine.
15	155	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> , Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
16	245	<i>Angophora lanceolata</i> , Cav. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
17	242	<i>Angophora subvelutina</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
18	220	<i>Angophora intermedia</i> , DC. Myrtaceæ	Apple tree.
19	177	<i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> , Hook et Harv. Myrtaceæ ..	Grey myrtle.
20	171	<i>Casuarina torulosa</i> , Ait. Casuarinææ	Forest oak.
21	221	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , Forst. Casuarinææ	Bull Oak.
22	...	<i>Cedrela australis</i> , F. v. M. Meliaceæ	Red Cedar.
23	...	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> , D. Don. Saxifragææ.....	Coachwood.
24	214	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> , R. Br. Laurinææ	Native Laurel.
25	189	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> , Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
26	151	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> , Benth. Meliaceæ	Rosewood.
27	153	<i>Duboisia myoporoides</i> , R. Br. Solanaceæ	Corkwood.
28	178	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> , Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
29	188	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> , Endl. Monimiaceæ	Sassafras.
30	259	<i>Echinocarpus australis</i> , Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
31	190	<i>Echinocarpus australis</i> , Benth. Tiliaceæ	Maiden's Blush.
32	216	<i>Elæocarpus holopetalus</i> , F. v. M. Tiliaceæ	Blueberry Ash.
33	183	<i>Elæocarpus obovatus</i> , G. Don. Tiliaceæ	Pigeonberry-tree.
34	203	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> , R. Br. Boraginææ	Brown Cedar.
35	241	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Red or Grey Gum.
36	210	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Red Gum.
37	156	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Red Gum.
38	145	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Red Gum.
39	235	<i>Eucalyptus siderophloia</i> , Benth. Myrtaceæ	Red Ironbark.
40	226	<i>Eucalyptus Sieberiana</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Mountain Ash.
41	197	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
42	262	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Flooded Gum.
43	164	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Swamp mahogany.
44	209	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
45	...	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Red mahogany.
46	272	<i>Eucalyptus rostrata</i> , Schlecht. Myrtaceæ	Red gum.
47	194	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Blackbutt.
48	222	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
49	166	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Blackbutt.
50	174	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Reichb. Myrtaceæ	Peppermint.
51	160	<i>Eucalyptus piperita</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ	Grey ironbark.
52	225	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i> , L'Her. Myrtaceæ	Stringybark.
53	161	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
54	211	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Tallow-wood.
55	237	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
56	...	<i>Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ	Red stringybark.
57	279	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.....	Yellow box.

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Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Barks of New South Wales Timber Trees—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock-book Number.	Botanical Name.	Local Name.
58	238	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.....	Yellow box.
59	173	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtaceæ.....	Spotted gum.
60	157	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> , Hook. Myrtaceæ.....	Spotted gum.
61	143	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link. Myrtaceæ.....	Woollybutt.
62	...	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i> , Link. Myrtaceæ.....	Woollybutt.
63	159	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Red ironbark.
64	146	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Red ironbark.
65	240	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , var. <i>albens</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	White Box.
66	167	<i>Eucalyptus hemiphloia</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Box or Grey Box.
67	239	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ.....	White Stringybark.
68	218	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i> , Sieb. Myrtaceæ.....	Stringybark.
69	228	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Grey Ironbark.
70	227	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bloodwood.
71	168	<i>Eucalyptus corymbosa</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bloodwood.
72	165	<i>Eucalyptus capitellata</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Stringybark.
73	234	<i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i> , A. Cunn. Myrtaceæ.....	Slaty Gum.
74	144	<i>Eucalyptus myrtioides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Bastard Mahogany.
75	221	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i> , Labill., var. <i>radiata</i> . Myrtaceæ.....	Ribbon Gum.
76	196	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ.....	White Mahogany.
77	162	<i>Eucalyptus acmenioides</i> , Schau. Myrtaceæ.....	White Mahogany.
78	...	<i>Eucalyptus hæmastoma</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	White Gum.
79	215	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i> , Poir. Myrtaceæ.....	Lilly Pilly.
80	...	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> , Sims. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Cherry.
81	206	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> , Sims. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Cherry.
82	172	<i>Frenela Endlicheri</i> Parlat. Conifereæ.....	Red Pine.
83	274	<i>Frenela Endlicheri</i> Parlat. Conifereæ.....	Red Pine.
84	243	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Conifereæ.....	White or Common Pine.
85	269	<i>Frenela robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Conifereæ.....	White or Common Pine.
86	231	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Conifereæ.....	Port Macquarie Pine.
87	251	<i>Frenela Macleayana</i> , Parlat. Conifereæ.....	Port Macquarie Pine.
88	180	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i> , Desf. Urticæ.....	Small-leaved Fig.
89	140	<i>Grevillea Hilliana</i> , F. v. M. Proteaceæ.....	Silky Oak.
90	141	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> , A. Cunn. Proteaceæ.....	Silky Oak.
91	263	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> , F. v. M. Verbenaceæ.....	White Beech.
92	204	<i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> , Muell. Euphorbiaceæ.....	Kamala tree.
93	212	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
94	170	<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i> , Smith. Myrtaceæ.....	Prickly-leaved Tea-tree.
95	217	<i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> , R. Br. Myoporineæ.....	Dogwood.
96	184	<i>Myrtus acmenioides</i> , F. v. M. Myrtaceæ.....	Myrtle.
97	247	<i>Panax elegans</i> , F. v. M. Araliaceæ.....	Sycamore.
98	249	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> . Pittosporæ.....	Cheesewood.
99	...	<i>Podocarpus elata</i> , R. Br. Conifereæ.....	She or Brown Pine.
100	248	<i>Stenocarpus saligna</i> , R. Br. Proteaceæ.....	Red Silky Oak.
101	246	<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i> , Endl. Proteaceæ.....	White Silky Oak.
102	169	<i>Syncearpia laurifolia</i> , Ten. Myrtaceæ.....	Turpentine.
103	200	<i>Schizomeria ovata</i> , D. Don. Saxifrageæ.....	White Cherry.
104	208	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
105	273	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
106	255	<i>Tristania conferta</i> , R. Br. Myrtaceæ.....	Brush Box.
107	205	<i>Trochocarpa laurina</i> , R. Br. Epacrideæ.....	Regent Tree.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1341. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

A collection of Commercial Timbers of New South Wales, in merchantable lengths, obtained with the assistance of Alexander Kethel, J.P., and J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests, Sydney, members of the Commission.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
167 to 189	1800 to 1822	<i>Dysoxylon fraserianum</i> (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and indoor work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
190 to 193	1823 to 1826	<i>Ceratopetalum apetalum</i> ... Saxifrageae.	Coachwood or Leather-jacket.	A beautiful tree with long cylindrical stem, wood soft, light, tough, and close grained, of agreeable fragrance. Good for joiners and cabinet-work, and in much request for coach-building. Grows in the middle and southern coast districts.
194 to 210	1827 to 1843	<i>Dysoxylon Muelleri</i> (Benth.) Meliaceae.	Red bean	Timber red, easily wrought, and durable; used for cabinet-work, cigar boxes, and interior fittings, &c. When fresh cut it emits an odour similar to that of a Swedish turnip. Hab., brush forests northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.
211 to 220	1844 to 1853	<i>Flindersia Australis</i> (R. Br.) Meliaceae.	Flindosa ..	Timber strong and durable, used in house-building, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.
221 to 225	1854 to 1858	<i>Elaeocarpus grandis</i> (F. v. M.) Tiliaceae.	Blueberry ash.....	Wood soft, easily worked. Likely to be useful for brakes for railway carriages. Diameter 24 in. to 36 in.; height 90 ft. to 100 ft. Hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
226 to 248	1859 to 1881	<i>Gmelina Leichhardtii</i> (F. v. M.) Verbenaceae.	White Beech	Timber white, strong, close-grained, and durable; not liable to shrink or warp where seasoned; much used and highly valued for decks of vessels, flooring, carving, &c.; one of the most useful and best indigenous timbers. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 3 to 4 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
249	1892	<i>Cedrela Australis</i> (F.v.m.) Meliaceæ.	Red cedar.....	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding; brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
250 to 254	1883 to 1887	<i>Fagus Moorei</i> Cupulifera.	Negro head beech	Timber close-grained and firm; pinkish colour when fresh. Height, 150; diameter, 4 feet. Hab., mountain slopes and brushes of the north coast district, New South Wales.
255 & 256	1888 & 1889	<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i> (F.v.M.) Myrtaceæ.	Tallow-wood	Timber strong, handsome, and durable; very useful for building purposes, and especially for flooring-boards; used also for palings, &c. Hab., coastal districts. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 6 to 8 feet.
257	1890	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Sm.) Myrtaceæ.	Black-butt	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet.
258	1891	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> Myrtaceæ.	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
259	1892	<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.....	A Strinybark	
260	1893	<i>Flindersia Australis</i> (R. Br.) Meliaceæ.	Flindosa	Timber strong and durable, used in housebuilding, and for staves in the Clarence River district. Hab., brush forests, Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed Rivers. Attains a height of 100 feet, and diameter of 4 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name	Economic Uses, &c.
261 & 262	1894 & 1895	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable; splendid wood; in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the eucalyptus timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
263 & 264	1896 & 1897	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i> (Sm.) Myrtaceæ.	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, shipbuilding, and for any purpose where strength and durability are required. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending a considerable distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet.
265	1898	<i>Syncarpia laurifolia</i> (Myrtaceæ.)	Turpentine	Timber hard, heavy, strong, and durable; used extensively for piles; used also for posts, shipbuilding, sleepers, and general building purposes; a difficult wood to burn, and very durable underground. Hab., in gullies, northern and southern coast districts, and Blue Mountains; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
266	1899	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.
267	1900	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
268	1901	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Grey Ironbark	Timber much valued, hard, tough, strong, unlocked, and durable; used for bridges, sleepers, railway carriages, beams, poles of bullock drays, piles, spokes of wheels, &c. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 4 to 5 feet.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
269	1902	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i> ... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Flooded Gum	Timber strong and durable, splendid wood, in good repute for building purposes, as it does not readily take fire, and is one of the straightest in the grain and easiest to work of the <i>Eucalyptus</i> timbers; it is also used for shipbuilding, ship-planks, wheel naves, felloes, &c.; timber varies; supposed due to situation and soil where growing. Hab., open forests on banks of creeks, and rich, moist, alluvial soil; northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 120 feet; diameter 36 to 60 inches.
270	1903	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i> ... (Smith.) Myrtaceæ.	Forest Mahogany..	Timber very strong and durable, red in colour; used extensively for fencing, beams, rafters, and rough carpentry. Hab., open forests from Illawarra to the Clarence River. Height, 60 to 120 feet; diameter, 36 to 60 inches.
271	1904	<i>Eucalyptus ptilularis</i>	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-planking, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Tyrofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).
272 to 309	1905 to 1942	<i>Cedrela Australis</i>	Red Cedar	Timber very valuable, dark red, and often beautifully marked; light, easily wrought, and durable; much used and valued for furniture, patterns, and all kinds of fittings in house and shipbuilding. Hab., brush forests northern and formerly in southern coast districts; becoming scarce; efforts now being made to conserve and propagate this timber. Height, up to 100 and even 200 feet; diameter, up to 6 and even 10 feet (exceptionally).
310 to 313	1943 to 1946	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak	Timber moderately hard and prettily marked. Used for cabinet-work and lining of houses. Hab., Richmond and Clarence River district. Height, 70 to 80 feet; diameter, 20 to 36 inches.
314	1947	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> ... (Ait.) Coniferae. Do	Colonial Pine Shelving. Colonial Pine Flooring.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood, yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

Commissioners for New South Wales, Sydney.—Commercial Timbers of N.S.W., in merchantable lengths—*continued*.

Catalogue Number.	Stock Book Number.	Botanical Name.	Vernacular Name.	Economic Uses, &c.
315 to 320	1948 to 1953	<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i> ... (Alit.) Coniferae.	Colonial Pine Board.	Timber strong and durable, but soon decays when exposed to alternate damp and dryness. Is largely used, and as a cheap, soft wood yields spars 80 ft. to 100 feet long; pale in color. Hab., northern New South Wales. Height, 150 to 200 ft.; diameter, 24 to 48 inches.
321 to 323	1954 to 1956	<i>Dysoxylon Fraserianum</i> ... (Penth.) Meliaceae.	Rosewood.....	Timber rose-scented, red, strong, close-grained, and durable; much valued for furniture-making, shipbuilding, turnery, and in-door work, &c.; one of the largest and best of indigenous timber trees. Hab., brush forests, northern and southern coast districts; moderately plentiful. Height, 100 feet; diameter, 4 to 6 feet.
324 to 328	1957 to 1961	<i>Cryptocorya obovata</i> (R. Br.) Laurinae.	Sycamore	Timber light, soft, and durable; used for flooring boards, staves, and inside house carpentry. Hab., brush forests, northern coast districts; not plentiful. Height, 60 to 70 feet; diameter, 2 to 3 feet.
329 to 331	1962 to 1964	<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i> (Hooker.) Myrtaceae.	Spotted Gum	Timber strong, close-grained, elastic, and durable; used for shipbuilding, staves of casks, cubes for street paving, girders, naves of wheels, cart and buggy shafts, shingles, buildings; the timber splits well; the bark is spotted, hence the name. Hab., open forests, northern and southern coast districts; plentiful. Height, 100 to 150 feet; diameter, 2 to 4 feet.
332 to 334	1965 to 1967	<i>Cryptocorya species</i>	Pencil Cedar	Timber soft, close, and easily worked; often beautifully marked: silky and fine in the grain. Hab., northern districts of New South Wales. Height, 50 to 100 feet; diameter, 24 to 36 inches.
335 & 336	1968 & 1969	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	Blackbutt.....	Timber excellent for house carpentry, bridge-plankings, ships' decks, paving cubes, &c.; is coming greatly into favour, and is consequently used largely; is a valuable species of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , straight in grain, moderately heavy. Hab., open forests from Twofold Bay to the Hastings River, and extending some distance inland. Height, 100 to 200 feet; diameter, up to 15 feet (exceptionally).

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1342. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Trophy of Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, suitable and used for paving purposes.

The Blocks include the following Timbers:—Blue Gum, Black Butt, Tallowwood, Forest Mahogany, Boxwood, and Ironbark.

1343. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Section of roadway in New South Wales Court laid with Wooden Blocks of Colonial Hardwood Timbers, on cement foundation, with Trachyte Kerbing.

1344. DEVERELL, Edmund Joshua, "Sunlight," Glen Innes.

Specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

1345. FREW, & CO., W., Albury.

Samples of Murray Pine, Skirting, Flooring, Ceiling, and Weatherboards.

1346. GRAY, J., Peter-street, Wagga Wagga.

Specimens of New South Wales Woods and Timbers.

1. Murrumbidgee Gum. Proof against white ants.
2. Murrumbidgee Pine. Proof against white ants.
3. Iron Bark. Proof against white ants.
4. Mountain Ash.

1347. GUY, Francis, Pyrmont, Sydney.

Wood paving blocks of New South Wales "Spotted Gum" (*Eucalyptus maculata*). Specimens in the rough, polished, oiled, and plain.

1348. HENDERSON, G., Grafton.

Two polished specimens of Tulip Wood, grown in the Grafton district, showing peculiar markings.

1349. HICKSON, J. C., Burwood.

Specimen log of Tallow Wood.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100 and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1350. LEWIS, Mortimer William, East Maitland.

Collection of specimens of New South Wales Timbers.

No. of specimens	Name of Specimen.	District whence obtained.
1	Mountain Pine (polished)	Hunter River.
2	Beech do	do
3	Maple do	do
4	Mahogany, red do	do
5	Mahogany, white do	do
6	Ironbark, red do	do
7	Ironbark, gray do	do
8	Black butt do	do
9	Tallow Wood do	do
10	Do (plain)	do
11	Blue Gum (polished)	do
12	Do (plain)	do
13	Spotted Gum (polished)	do
14	Forest Oak do	do
15	Forest Oak shingles (plain)	do
16	Red Gum (polished)	Denman.
17	Cedar do	Paterson River.
18	Light Pine do	Williams River.
19	Dark Pine do	do
20	Cypress Pine do	Gunnedah.
21	Common Pine do	do
22	Cypress Pine do	Baan Baa.
23	Myall do	Liverpool Plains.
24	Stringy-bark do	Nundle.
25	Box do	do
26	Stringy-bark do	Hanging Rock, near Nundle.
27	Water Gum do	Wollombi.
28	Do (plain)	do
29	Lignum Vitæ (polished)	New South Wales.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Classes 99, 100, and 101: Logs, Worked Timber, and Ornamental Wood.

1351. MAZOUUDIER, & CO., A., Clarinda-street, Parkes.

Specimens of worked Timbers grown in the Parkes District.

1. Cornice mould, Lachlan Pine.
2. Do do do.
3. Double faced skirting, Lachlan Pine.
4. Single faced do do.
5. Double face architrave do.
6. Single face do do.
7. Do do do.
8. Transom mould, Lachlan Pine.
9. Do do do.
10. Balcony rail, Lachlan Pine.
11. Scotia, do.
12. Stop Bead, do.
13. Lining Board, do.
14. Ironbark.
15. Box.

1352. SUMMERS, T., Nevertire.

Specimens of Timbers.

CLASS 103.—Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring—Dye Woods, Barks, and Various Vegetable Substances in their Raw State, used for Dyeing and Colouring, such as Logwood, Brazil Wood, Peach Wood, Fustic, Sumac.

1353. HALLIDAY, F., Railway Tannery, Bathurst.

Wattle-bark for Tanning purposes.

1354. MILLARD, W., J. P., Boat Harbour, Ulladulla.

Hickory-bark.

1355. RAYMOND & Co., H., 77, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Wattle-bark, ground.

- Do chopped.
- Do dust.

This bark was grown at Berenageil (Cobargo District, New South Wales), and is taken from a variety of the *Acacia decurrens*. On being analysed the bark was found to contain 35·75 per cent. tannic acid and 59·5 per cent. extract.

CLASS 105.—Lichens, Mosses, Pulu, Ferns, and Vegetable Substances used for Bedding, for Upholstering, or for Mechanical Purposes, as Teazles, Dutch Rushes, Scouring Grass, &c. “Excelsior.”

1356. BERRIMAN, Albert, Arthur-street, Marrickville, Sydney.

Grass Rope used in the manufacture of Hollow Castings.

Department N.—Forestry.

Group XIX—Class 113: Forest Botany—Illustrations of Forest Growth.

CLASS 113.—Forest Botany: Distribution of Forests; of Genera; of Species (Maps). Wood Sections and Herbarium Specimens of the economically important Timber Trees. Seed Collections (not Herbarium), &c. Illustrations of Forest Growth, Typical Trees, Botanical Features. Anatomy and Structure of Woods (Veneer Sections and Photo-Micrographs). Peculiarities of Forest Growth: Cypress-knees; Burls. Diseases of Forest Trees and Timber; Injurious Insects.

1357. COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney.

Photographs of New South Wales Forest Trees, prepared by Charles Kerry, Photographer, Sydney, and selected by J. Ednie Brown, Director-General of Forests.

- No. 1. Woolly Butt (*Eucalyptus longifolia*), Bulli Mountain; height, 230 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 33 feet.
- No. 2. Black Butt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*), Bulli Valley; height, 280 feet; circumference 3 feet above ground, 59 feet.
- No. 3. Broad-leaved Ironbark (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*), Newton Boyd Mountain.
- No. 4. Native Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Upper Richmond River; height, 250 feet; circumference 4 feet above ground, 136 feet.
- No. 5. Spotted Gum (*Eucalyptus maculata*), Nymboida River, Upper Clarence; height, 300 feet; circumference, 18 feet.
- No. 6. River Oak (*Casuarina glauca*), Manning River, Upper Clarence; height, 120 feet; circumference, 16 feet,
- No. 7. Turpentine (*Syncarpia laurifolia*), Illawarra; height, 200 feet; circumference, 30 feet.

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