

and Stewart's islands, and a number of smaller islands scattered round the coast. They lie between 34 and 48 S. Lat. and 166 and 179 E. Long.

Area, 106,260 square miles, of which two-thirds are fit for agriculture and grazing. The quantity of land under crop in 1870 was 900,504 acres. The coast line is more than 3000 miles. The white population in 1867 was 220,092; the native, about 40,000. Among the most valuable productions are the kanshi pine, and the native flax. Gold has been found in several districts and a rich iron ore in the form of iron sand.

Revenue, 1869, £1,025,516 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, £2,400,000 stg.

Public Debt, £7,182,744 stg.

Imports, £4,976,126 stg.

Exports, £4,224,860.

SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—BRITISH GULIANA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

TAKEN POSSESSION OF IN 1833.

In the South Atlantic Ocean, between 51 and 53-S. lat. and 57 and 62 W. long.

AREAS.

East Falkland, 3,000 square miles.

West Falkland, 2,300 square miles.

100 small islands, 1,200 square miles.

Soil chiefly peat, but near the surface good and fit for cultivation, vegetables and fruits thrive well.

Exports—Provisions, hides, horns, hoops, bones, tallow and wool of excellent quality.

Population, 686.

Tonnage of vessels, 1867, 65,536 tons.

Revenue, 1868, £2,070 stg.

Expenditure, 1868, £6,850 stg.

Imports, 1868, 20,609.

Exports, £12,695.

The climate is exceedingly healthy. The thermometer ranges from 30° to 50° in winter and from 40° to 65° in summer. The dryness of the atmosphere is remarkable.

The Government is composed of Governor with Executive and Legislative councils all appointed by the Crown.

BRITISH GULIANA.

INCLUDING THE SETTLEMENTS OF DEMARARA, ESSEQUIBO, AND BERBICE CEDED TO G. BRITAIN IN 1814.

Situated between 8° 40' and 6° 40' N. lat., and 57° and 61° W. long.

Area, about 76,000 sq. miles.

The cultivated portion is confined to the sea coast and a short distance from the rivers.

Population in 1861, 148,000, of whom only 11,500 were white. Aboriginal Indians, 20,000. Immigrants in 1869, 38,676 E, Indians; 6,149 Chinese—44,825.

Revenue, 1869, £311,377 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, £293,636.

Public Debt, £649,939 stg.

Imports, 1868, £1,618,378 stg.

Exports, 1868, £2,232,212.

(Sugar, rum and timber.)

The Government is composed of a Governor, a Court of Policy, and the combined Court. The Court of Policy consists of 5 official and 5 elective members. The combined Court is composed of the Governor and Court of Policy and 6 financial representatives. All

laws are passed by the Court of Policy except the annual Tax Ordinance passed by the combined Court. The members of the Court of Policy are chosen from names submitted by 7 kiezers, chosen by the registered electors, the Financial representatives every two years by the electors.

HONDURAS.

(Settled in the early part of the 16th century. Established as a Colony in 1861.)

Between Yucatan and Gautemala.

Area, about 15,000 square miles.

Population, 1861, 25,635.

In 1865, about 500 Chinese immigrants were brought over.

Revenue, 1869, £36,629 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, \$30,403.

Public Debt, £43,008 stg.

Sinking Fund, £6,286 stg.

Imports fund, £151,189 stg.

Exports fund, £175,033 stg.

(Sugar, molasses, rum and mahogany.)

The climate is damp, but for the tropics healthy. An equable temperature, with a sea breeze, prevails through the greater part of the year. The soil is of exhaustless fertility and richness adapted to every tropical product. The Government is by a Governor and Legislative Council of 9 members, 5 of whom form also the Executive Council.

WEST INDIES.

LEEWARD ISLANDS OR ANTILLES CONFEDERATED 1871.

ANTIGUA.

W. longitude 61° 45', N. latitude 17° 5'.

Area, 183 square miles or 117,120 acres, of which 60,000 are under cultivation.

Population, 1863, 36,412, of which two-thirds are blacks.

Revenue, 1869, £40,035 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, £31,810 stg.

Public Debt, £49,430 stg.

Imports, £174,536 stg.

Exports, £200,973 stg.

(Sugar, molasses, rum and cotton.)

There are no rivers and few springs in the island, and it suffers from droughts. The tonnage of vessels cleared, in 1869, was 26,185 tons.

The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of 12, and Legislative of 24, one-half elective. Duration of Council 5 years. Qualification for members, annual income of £66 from real estate or of £200 from profession or trade. Voters for city or towns, land or tenement of yearly value of £26. Voters for county, 10 acres in fee simple, or 5 with buildings, or tenant paying not less than £88 per annum.

Members of the Council to be chosen for the General Council, 1 nominated by the Crown and 4 elected by Council.

DOMINICA.

Situated in the centre of Caribbean sea, 15° 30' N. latitude, 61° 21' W. long.

Area, 290 square miles; a small portion only under cultivation, and most of it not capable of cultivation. Well watered, with abundance of fish and game.

Population in 1871, 25,065.

Revenue, 1869, £15,620 stg.

Expenditure, 1869, 13,947 stg.

Public Debt, £8,838 stg.

Imports, £64,765 stg.

Exports, £57,249.