

by means of irrigation, to counteract the summer's drought. This county, including the sources of the Kat River, on which the Hottentot settlement is formed, is calculated (if the inhabitants be but protected against the incursions of the Kafirs) to be one of the most fertile and valuable districts in the whole colony. Many parts of Somerset county are also well adapted for the production of grain, and in fact a considerable quantity is yearly sent from thence to the Graham's Town market. The next county to the northward, namely, Graf Reinet, as well as the counties of Cradock and Colesberg, produces grain equal in quality to that grown in any part of this country. It is, however, never sown except in situations which will permit of irrigation. No farmer in the interior districts thinks of attending to tillage where he has not a supply of water available for this purpose. Nor can he indeed, without it, cultivate with any degree of success, even a garden for the use of his own family. Along the coast the case is different. Here irrigation is but seldom resorted to; gardens and vineyards flourish, and tillage is extensively carried on in exclusive dependence on the rains and on the humidity of the atmosphere, peculiar to the tracts of country bordering on the sea. The farmer, at the commencement of his operations, has very little labour in clearing. He has seldom to do more than to remove a few mimosa bushes, a work comparatively light and trifling; and it is found invariably that new land, if of average quality, will always produce the best and surest crops. The course of agriculture is extremely simple. Nothing is known of compound manures. The field is generally at a convenient distance from the cattle kraal, from whence he procures a dressing for his land whenever it may be required. Little attention is paid to change of crops. Oats, for instance, are frequently sown upon the same land for many years in succession. Sometimes, when the seasons are favourable, two crops of the same grain are produced the same year, and it is by no means an uncommon procedure immediately a crop of oats or barley has been harvested, to plough up the land for Indian corn. This grain is unquestionably one of the most valuable that the colony produces. It is usually sown about the month of October, and even until Christmas, and the return, under favourable circumstances, is very large. Sixty bushels per acre

are frequently gathered, and even as high as eighty is not an extraordinary crop. Though by an English palate this grain is not approved in the shape of bread, yet on a farm it is invaluable. When bruised and boiled in milk, which is generally plentiful, it makes a nutritious article of diet, and when made into thin cakes and baked, it is an excellent substitute for wheaten bread, and, with pumpkins, forms the chief vegetable food of the coloured classes in this province*.

Fruit is produced in the greatest profusion in most parts of the colony, at an extremely reasonable rate, and where care is taken, which is but too seldom the case, the choicest descriptions may be grown. Of those peculiarly British, we have plums of every kind, apricots, almonds, peaches, pears of great variety, apples of most sorts†, strawberries, mulberries, nectarines,

* The above judicious remarks on this subject are quoted from the editor of the "Graham's Town Journal," who thus counsels the new immigrant—"Having given this brief outline of the state of agriculture in this colony, we may now observe, that to the farmer there is here abundant room for the exercise of all the industry and knowledge which he may possess. Not that we would recommend him to come hither with very high opinions of his own superiority over the old colonist. We have known many who have come amongst us in this temper, who, by following their own long established notions, have, in the end, been grievously disappointed. The method of agriculture must, necessarily, depend greatly upon soil and climate, and a perfect knowledge of these can only be the result of observation and experience. Hence, though the agriculture of this colony is doubtless capable of great improvement, yet, perhaps, the simplicity of the mode of operation, which is so peculiar to this country, but which is calculated to excite a sneer in one who has been used to the finished and complex system at home, may constitute its great excellence. The newly arrived immigrant should be chary of introducing innovations upon established customs; let him take advice from those who, from long residence, are best able to afford it, and he will escape much loss and vexation. In one sentence, we would say, let him improve upon the system in operation as much as he pleases, but do not let him attempt to subvert it. We have known many indulge in fancies of this kind, but we never knew one who did not pay dearly for his experiment, or who was not constrained to confess that he had formed opinions which, in practice, he discovered to be extremely erroneous."

† It has hitherto been found impossible to prevail upon the Dutch farmers of the highland estates to attempt the manufacture of cider, a drink in much repute and very highly prized on the frontier, and constantly imported, although the fruit in those places is so abundant as to be allowed to waste. A press was some time ago introduced into the Lange Kloof for this purpose, but not one Dutch farmer would take the trouble of trying the experiment, and it was therefore sent back to

quinces, medlars, figs, raspberries, grapes of every description, cherries, currants, and gooseberries, are raised on some of the highland farms of the colony; I have had all three at once on my own table, but these events, though very rare, still prove what the country is capable of.

Besides these we have the fruits of the warmer climates in great perfection; Chinese and Seville oranges, lemons, pamplemousses, shaddock, limes and citrons, melons and water-melons of every species, pomegranates, jambos, loquats, guavas, bananas, plantains, pine apples, and that abundant and delicious fruit the *Physalis Peruviana*, called here the Cape gooseberry, or Appel de Liefde.

The wild fruits, indigenous to the country, are also incredibly numerous, and many of the most excellent kinds might perhaps with culture be capable of much improvement; among these are the wild grape (*Vitis Capensis*), the brambleberry of several kinds (as *Rubris Mundii*, *R. fruticosus*, *R. Chrisocarpus*, *R. Ludwigii*), wild plums (*Pappea Capensis*), cranberries, two kinds (*Flacourtia rhamnoides* and *Protea rotundifolia*), olive or wild plum (*Evelynia sylvatica*), myrtle apple (a new species of *Eugenia*), wild pomegranate (*Hamiltonia Capensis*), quarri (*Euclea undulata*), num num, the Hottentot name, (*Arctunia Ferox*), duin berries (*Mundia spinosa*), with a great number of others by far too many to enumerate in the limited space of this work.

Vegetables of all sorts common to Europe, with several tropical kinds, are also raised in considerable quantities and excellent quality; in many instances they greatly exceed the size of those of colder climates. The want of steady and constant labour, however, renders them somewhat dear in the markets. There are several indigenous kinds, among which the wild asparagus, everywhere common, is the most plentiful, and is much more highly flavoured than the cultivated kind; the edible portion, instead of being short, as in the last named description, is a foot or eighteen inches long, perfectly eatable, quantity and quality are combined.

Cape Town, where it lies packed up in a warehouse. Thus in possession of one of the finest colonies, the old inhabitants have neglected one interest after another, thereby accounting for the slow development of its great resources.

It is a singular circumstance, which cannot escape the observer, that the Cape colony should be so rich in native fruits and bulbous food, while the Australian continent, on the contrary, is so poorly supplied. Perhaps this may partly account for the difference in the relative amount of their aboriginal population and its animal races. Whether for the purposes of civilisation this bounteous gift of Providence to our colony is a blessing or not is doubtful, for to this fruitfulness we owe, under imperfect laws and a lax discipline, the idle habits of the native races, who, by a few days' labour, and the abundance of field food, are enabled to sustain a barbarous but not perhaps a miserable existence.

Floriculture has not yet secured much attention in the Eastern Province, and indeed where the whole country is only an immense *parterre*, it seems a work of supererogation to imprison the beautiful and free inhabitants of our splendidly variegated fields within the narrow space of a flower bed or nursery. A few fine gardens are, however, to be found, especially those of the Baron Van Ludwig*, a prince in liberality, and the Hon. Mr. Van Breda, in Cape Town, where, among the beautiful and curious vegetable productions, collected from all parts of the world, flourish a number of our British species, whose simple charms forcibly call back the memory of our native land.

During the Dutch possession of the colony, a Government garden was supported; thus described by Sir William Temple: "It contained nineteen acres, was of an oblong figure, and divided into four quarters by long cross walks, ranged with all sorts of orange trees, lemons, limes, and citrons. Each of these four quarters is planted with the trees, fruits, flowers, and plants, that are native and proper to each of the four parts of the world, so as, in this one enclosure, are to be found the several gardens of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. There could not be to my mind a greater thought of a gardener, nor a nobler idea of a garden, nor better suited or chosen for the climate." Premare said of it, "It is one of the most beautiful spectacles in the

* It is somewhat strange that the fame of these establishments, particularly the first, has not reached Mr. Loudon, and figured in his account of African gardens; they fully deserve the distinction.

world." This splendid garden has now, for want of Government support, gone to decay; oak and myrtle hedges being the principal ornaments of the place.

Perhaps no circumstance relating to the Cape could so well exhibit or bring home to the mind the beauty of the Cape climate.

The above describes the formal Dutch garden of squares and parallelograms; and now a few words are due to the wild beautiful luxuriance of the unenclosed unoccupied country.

The vegetable productions of the country surrounding Algoa Bay are, in many respects, different from those of the vicinity of Cape Town. The heaths and proteas almost disappear, and in their room are various species of aloe and euphorbia. These, for the most part, garnish the rocks and precipices, the aloe perfoliata alone occupies the plains, and with its superb scarlet spikes, resembles, at a distance, skirmishing parties of British soldiers. The candleberry myrtle (*Myrica quercifolia*), grows along the coast on dry sandy plains, exposed to the sea air, where hardly any other plant will vegetate. The wax is in the form of a rough crust, investing the berries, and is extracted by boiling them in water, straining the decoction, and suffering it to cool. It is of a greenish colour, and possesses the hardness, without the tenacity of bees' wax. When made into candles it gives a very fine light. If labour were cheap we should say that the great quantities of cactus or Indian fig, now used for hedges, might easily be converted into sugar. The *Acacia vera* and *capensis* are often loaded with large lumps of very good and clear gum. When the tree is wounded the gum exudes. The River Gariiep, 1000 miles long, produces it in its whole extent, and if collected by the natives, sufficient would be produced for the whole consumption of Britain. The indigo plant has been tried near Graham's Town, and thrives well. But these short references must conclude before a thousand other plants are referred to, persuaded that no description can adequately portray the beauties of this garnished land. Mr. Burchell said, "All that I had pictured to myself respecting the riches of Cape botany was far surpassed by what I saw in one day's walk. At every step a different plant appeared, and it is not an exaggerated description of the country, if it should be compared to a'

botanic garden neglected and left to grow in a state of nature. As I walked along I could not divest myself of feelings of regret that at every step my foot crushed some beautiful plant."

The great drawback to successful cultivation in this colony is its occasional droughts, to which it is, however, not so subject as New South Wales. This evil is greatly lessened by the system of dam-making, which is becoming very general; and many estates, formerly only employed as pastoral farms, are now smiling with rich harvests and adorned with spacious and beautiful gardens, through the adoption of this very simple remedy. The process is effected by merely stopping up some conveniently situated ravine with a mound of solid earth run across it during the dry weather. The first rains of spring or summer, which fall with great force and in large volume, completely fill the chasm, whence a stream can be drawn off for the irrigation of the land, the washing of sheep, or any other purpose. The late lamented Major White was the first to set the example to his brother settlers of Albany; and on his estate, where formerly a rivulet ran not thicker than a man's finger, there are now three large dams, each capable of floating a considerable sized vessel.

Stock.—The cattle of the colony are a fine breed, and when improved by a Dutch or Devon cross, of which there is a considerable number, become excellent milkers. The meat they produce for the table may compete with the best of that popular British viand triumphantly sung as

"Oh! the roast beef of old England,
And oh! the old English roast beef,"

being fully equal to that generous food; and if we may judge of the young scions of the settlers houses, is able to strengthen "thews and sinews" which need not shame "a true-born Englishman." The average weight of an ox is from 500 lbs. to 600 lbs. English, but some attain to from 800 lbs. to 1000 lbs.; the average of cows is 350 lbs. to 400 lbs., some to 600 lbs.

"The Cape graziers have been the pioneers of the country. Sometimes prompted by inclination to remove, but more frequently so by the annoying incursions of the Kafirs or the failure of water and pasturage, they have wandered further and

further, until we find at the present time a large number of them actually in the Natal country, whilst a party, consisting of about an hundred persons, have traversed the extensive wilderness to the north and east, with their waggons and cattle, until the survivors of the rash enterprise arrived at length at the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay, from whence they have recently been brought to Natal by their countrymen, who have more lately established themselves in that country. Many of the frontier graziers are in opulent circumstances. Their flocks and herds increase prodigiously. The butchers of Cape Town send their agents to the most distant points to purchase slaughter cattle and sheep, and which when obtained are driven overland 800 miles to their destination."

The sheep are of two descriptions, the old Cape or Barbary breed, with hairy fleeces and large fat tails, and the improved or Saxo-Merino kind. The former are rapidly disappearing; for however excellent and delicate for the table, they are surpassed in the same quality by the new kind, which bear heavier carcasses, have the fat more generally distributed through the meat, yield more tallow, and what is more important than all, furnish an annual produce of that invaluable export, wool. The Cape sheep averages from thirty-six to forty pounds weight of consumable food, while the crossed breed attain that of from forty-five to sixty pounds, and not infrequently seventy-five pounds. The quantity of sheep in the Eastern Province is nearly 2,800,000*, and can be increased almost indefinitely, from the peculiar capabilities of the grass and climate for this description of stock. An account of South African sheep farming will be found under the article Wool, as an exportable commodity.

Goats are a very numerous and useful kind of animal, increasing with astonishing rapidity in favourable situations. They produce good meat and a bundance of hard fat. They require a bushy country, and are not so extensively encouraged as the sheep.

* The return of sheep of all kinds in the colony for the year 1841 is as follows:—

Western Province	.	.	.	.	1,029,870
Eastern Province	.	.	.	.	2,800,000
					3,829,870

Horses are bred in considerable numbers; there were 27,611 in the Eastern Province in 1841, and at the same time 41,382 in the western division of the colony. Great pains have been bestowed on the improvement of the breed of horses, particularly by the late Governor, Lord Charles Henry Somerset, to whom the colony is much indebted. The horses of the country are of a very useful description, and are well adapted to the colony. They are capable of undergoing almost incredible fatigue, upon a very small modicum of food; a journey of 120 miles in two consecutive days, on the same animal, is a common occurrence.

The following is the average quantity of land in the Eastern Province considered requisite to depasture stock :—

Black cattle, 8 to 10 acres each	} Communibus annis.
Sheep . 1½ to 2 “	
Horses . 4 to 5 “	

But each county and each part greatly varies. The circumstances of the colony do not as yet hold out inducements for the introduction of artificial grasses or other food. We are careful here not to represent the land better than it is in reality; indeed in this average we disparage the quality, but exaggeration is to be avoided.

Mules are propagated to a considerable extent in the Western Province; but very few farmers have, until of late, turned their attention to this branch of agriculture in the Eastern Province. It would, however, amply repay the outlay required, as they are more hardy even than the colonial horse, less liable to the distemper, which occasionally ravages the studs of the farmers, and moreover, will always find a constant market in the Isle of France, which is considerably nearer to Algoa Bay than to Table Bay.

The importance to the colonists of breeding horses and mules may be judged of by the fact, that the average value of the exports for the last seven years has been, for horses £9447, for mules £1438.

Swine.—A great number are raised, but not yet sufficient for export.

Poultry.—All descriptions of poultry reared in England thrive equally well in the Cape colony, and

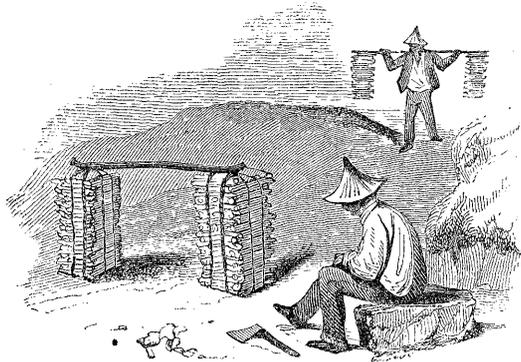
Bees, with their delicious stores, are to be found upon almost every farm.

*Prices of Agricultural Stock, &c., in the Eastern Province of the
Cape of Good Hope, 1842.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Oxen, draught, trained	2	5	0	3	15	0
“ slaughter, average weight 550 lbs.	3	7	6	4	2	6
Cows, heifers				1	10	
“ milch, ordinary	2	5	0	3	0	0
“ superior breed	5	0	0	7	10	0
“ slaughter, average weight 400 lbs.	2	5	0	2	12	6
Sheep, Cape slaughter, do. 40 lbs.	0	6	0	0	7	6
“ crossed do. do. 60 lbs.	0	7	6	0	9	0
“ breeding merino ordinary ewes	0	10	0	0	15	0
“ “ “ superior	1	0	0	2	0	0
“ rams	3	0	0	30	0	0
Goats, weathers, average weight 60 lbs.	0	6	9	0	7	6
“ ewes				0	5	0
Pigs, average weight 120 lbs.				3	0	0
Horses, ordinary	7	10	0	10	0	0
“ superior	15	0	0	25	0	0
“ “ high bred	30	0	0	50	0	0
Mares	4	10	0	7	10	0
“ superior	10	0	0	20	0	0
Turkeys				0	6	0
Geese	0	3	9	0	4	6
Ducks				0	2	0
Fowls				0	1	0
Bullock waggon, complete, new				60	0	0
Cart				15	0	0
Plough				6	0	0
Spades per dozen				1	16	0

Timber, &c.—The Cape is not considered to be a well-wooded country: Yet there are parts of it rivalling the forests of the Malabar coast. The frontier of Albany is girt with woods or copse; and the whole eastern district resembles a series of noble parks, with their clumps of trees and bush, set by nature on the noblest scale. The border clothing of every streamlet, and of the bold kloofs made by the ancient rents of nature, is formed of noble trees. Between them we have the open ground ready for sheep walks or tillage. Government retain several forests

which will yield invaluable timber. In the county of George is the forest of Lange Kloof, about thirty miles long, and five miles broad, with timber unrivalled in length and diameter. But from the very foundation of the colony, planting has been forgotten. Timber or firewood is wanted, and the nearest forest furnishes



Cape Fuel Venders.

the supply without a thought of planting. Forests of oak might be raised and renewed in moist situations in a short space of time. Round Cape Town itself, when the colony was settled 200 years ago, timber abounded; but, as usual, the Dutch think not of their posterity, so that their wants are supplied without thinking of those who have to follow them. This should, however, no longer be the case, either with individuals or the government. The neighbourhood of the Knysna, in the county of George, is famous for fine scenery and inexhaustible forests, supplying not only Cape Town, but also a great part of the inland districts with timber for building and other purposes. It is sent thither by sea, and carried by land even to the county of Beaufort, and other unwooded districts. In these forests, whence flow numberless rivulets, a creeping plant grows in great plenty, whose interior bark, drawn off in fibres of forty or fifty feet, is an excellent substitute for hemp, the natives making a good cordage out of it. But as it is impossible to give every tree a particular notice, we are contented to refer to the annexed tables.

S tatement of the various Woods growing in the Western and Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope.

Names.	General Height without Branches.	Size Diameter.	Quality.	Uses.	Linnean Names.
Ash (Essen Hont) . . .	20 ft.	1 to 2 ft.	Tough	Plank	<i>Ekebergia Capensis.</i>
Assagai Wood*	20 to 40 ft.	3	Very tough	Waggon work	<i>Curtisia faginea.</i>
Alder, white (Witte Els)	10 12	3	Tough and soft	Plank	<i>Wienmannia trifoliata.</i>
Alder, red (Ronde Els) .	15 25	2	Tough and hard	Mill work	<i>Cunonia Capensis.</i>
Black Bark (Swaile Baste)	12	1 6 in.	Hard and tough	For poles	<i>Royena Lucida.</i>
Buckan	15 25	2	Tough	Wagon wheels	<i>Roemeria Sp.</i>
Buffalo Horn	12 14	9 in.	Hard and close	Firewood	<i>Zizyphus Buxalinus.</i>
Black Wood	20	1 to 2½ ft.	Hard and tough	Waggon fellies	
Bush Bean-tree	—	—	Hard	Bark for tanning, fire-wood	{ <i>Schotia</i> , or <i>guaiacum</i> new species.
Coyatta †	12 20	1 to 6 in.	Tough	Staves for small casks	
Chestnut, wild †	20	1	Tough	Do. yokes	<i>Callodendrum.</i>
Candle Wood	12	1		Used only for fire-wood	<i>Kiggelaria Africana.</i>
Cedar	12 20	1	Like fir	Chests, drawers, &c.	<i>Thina</i> , new species.
Gomassie	12 15	1 9 in.		Veneering	
Hoenderspoor	12 14	9 in.	Hard and close	Not much used	
Hottentot's Bean-tree §	12 20	1 to 3 ft.	Hard	Not much used; but a fine wood	<i>Schotia speciosa.</i>
Iron Wood, black	25 45	4	Very hard	Ploughs and Axles	{ <i>Sideroxylon Mela-</i> <i>nophelos.</i>
" white	25 45	3 6 in.	Very hard and tough	Do.	<i>Sideroxylon (P)</i>
Karoo Wood	6 8	10 in.	Tough	For bows	<i>Euclea (P)</i>
Keur	20	1 2½ ft.	Light and soft	Spars and rafters	<i>Sophora Capensis.</i>

Kocha	10	12	7 to 9 in.	Hard and tough	Carriage poles	
Massanie	20	25	3 to 5 ft.	Like Iron Wood		
Milk Wood|| . . . . .	12	25	1 2	Freegrained, hard, and tough	Waggon purposes	Sideroxylon Inerme.
Olive Wood	6	10	1	Very hard	For furniture and tools	Alea Capensis.
Pear, white	15	20	2 3	Hard and tough	Principally for fellies	
“ red	20	30	3	Do.	Axles, waggon poles	
Red Wood	12	15	1½ 2	Do.	Not much used	Achna.
Sage	15		8 to 10 in.	Hard and heavy	Waggon yokes	Budleia salvi folia.
Saffron¶	10	15	1 to 2 ft.	Close and hard	Fellies and general work, bark for tanning	Ilex crocea.
Silk Bark	10	12	7 to 9 in.	Tough bark, like silk	Carriage poles	Celastrus.
Sneeze Wood	15		1 to 2 ft.	Very hard, stands water well	Very handsome for furniture a bright gold colour	
Stinkwood	20	35	3 5	Like dark Mahogany	Furniture	Laurus Bullata.
” Camdeboo	12	15	3	Soft and porous	Little used	
Stone Ash	20		8 to 10 in.	Hard and short	Do.	
Thorn (Mimosa)	8	10	1 to 3 ft.	Hard and tough	Gum, bark for tanning, firewood	Mimosa Karroo.
Wild Pomegranate	12		8 in.	Short	No particular use	Burchellia Capensis.
Wilde Vier	10		7 in.	Hard	Chairs, table feet	Chilianthus Glabra.
White Ash	12	15	3	Close and soft	Plank	
Willow	6	10	1 to 6 in.	Like the Willow	Little used	Salix Bablonica.
White Bush Wood	20		2 ft.	Light and soft	Light fellies	Olea Sp.
White Wood	15	20	1 to 2 ft.	Do.	Spars, rafters, &c.	Sophora Capensis.
Yellow Wood, Antineguas	20	50	2 7	Not unlike deal	Balks, beams, planks	Taxus Elongatus.
” proper	20	50	2 7	Do.	Do.	Taxus.

* Notwithstanding this name, the assagai wood is not used by the natives for their assagais or lances—these are usually made of a species of salvia.
† A species of the teak. ‡ Splits well, clean grained. § African Ligumum vites—when large the heart is quite black. || Known only to the eastward.
¶ A strong astringent in cases of dysentery.



Cape Hucksters.

SECTION VII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

It has already been noticed that previous to the arrival of the settlers on the eastern frontier, in 1820, there was little or no trade, and that any transactions to be dignified with the name of commerce were utterly unknown. A single establishment in Algoa Bay had attempted to carry on the business of salting provisions; but, owing to many complicated circumstances, this well arranged speculation, supported by a large capital, proved a failure. A small quantity of butter was occasionally shipped on which enormous profits were realized; but little of any other commodity, in the way of produce, was transmitted from the frontier districts, coastways, to Cape Town,—at that period the only port whence exports were made from the colony direct. Even the troops assembled on the frontier were often obliged to be supplied from Cape Town. *Hides* were only used to be converted into harness or clumsy shoes (*veldt schoen*) for native use, on the spot of their production, or were allowed to perish where the animal was flayed. Sheep and goat skins were cut into clothing; for every farmer and his family, not excluding the

females, in those unsophisticated (but not arcadian) days, were equipped cap-à-pie in leather, which an honest Scotch lieutenant, fresh from the Orkneys, called the "claiht o' the country;" the luxury of duffels, the splendour of second cloths, or the elegance of superfine, being then confined to the aristocracy of those more refined districts nearer the metropolis of Cape Town. *Horns* even, for a long time after the settlers came into the land, were thrown upon the dunghills to rot, until a keen sighted merchant ventured a few to England, and the trial proved successful. That "huge leviathan," the black whale, annually swam into Algoa and the other bays, and sportively floated its unwieldy carcase out again unmolested. The very scaly fry themselves seldom were ensnared "by hook or by crook," nor attempted to be entrapped in the net of the wily fisher. The stately elephant roamed the lordly and undisputed sovereign of his own forests, without suffering the impertinence of being called upon by the daring rifleman to shed his teeth. *Wool* was never exacted from the unresisting sheep, because at that time, in spite of all importunity, he could impart *hair* alone. It was only after the settlement of Albany that the frontier commerce commenced its existence, the rapid growth of which, and its present state, will be seen by the accompanying return at the end of this section. The Eastern Province can vie with, and surpass most, other colonies of Great Britain in the value, importance, and variety, of its native articles of export. They are as follow:—

Aloes.—This is literally and physically "a drug" on the frontier, and is capable of being gathered in such abundance; that millions of pounds could be obtained for export; but labour, or rather *industry*, the great want among the native races, prevents its preparation, which is exceedingly easy. Even at the missionary institutions, where hands, especially of the juvenile coloured population, are plentiful to excess, the collection of the gum, which is simple in the extreme, is, unfortunately, not sufficiently encouraged. The export of this article in 1841 from Port Elizabeth was 242,714 lbs., value £4646.

Salted Provisions.—The beef and pork of the colony is admirably fitted for salting for domestic purposes, as well as for navy stores. Beef prepared in the Eastern Province has been

sent home to England, and brought out, and taken home again, and then found to be excellent. It has been and continues still an article of export to Cape Town, Mauritius, and St. Helena, with both of which islands there is a contract for the supply of the troops. Much depends upon the judgment and skill employed in curing. Samples have been sent from Port Elizabeth to the victualling agent at Simon's Bay, and to the Board of Admiralty in England, and in both instances highly approved. Salt, as has already been remarked, is produced in abundance in the colony, and is gathered from natural pans in the immediate neighbourhood of Port Elizabeth. The export of this article from Port Elizabeth in 1841, was 412 casks, valued at £1269*.

Butter.—The choicest butter prepared in the whole colony is shipped from Algoa Bay. That which is exported for the use of Cape Town is less salted than for long voyages, and fully equal to the celebrated "*Epping*." Mauritius provides a ready and constant market for this valuable commodity; it is generally shipped in small casks of about 50 lbs., and costs at the place of export about 9d. per lb., exclusive of casks and charges. The exports for 1841 were 264,405 lbs., valued at £9806.

Hides, Horns, and Goat and Sheep Skins are continually increasing articles of commerce, and form at present, with wool, the staples of the Eastern Province. Could settled relations of peace be established with the restless Kafir clans, this export would be immensely increased in number. The tough envelope of the elephant, the bullet-proof hide of the hippopotamus, the scaly vestment of the rhinoceros which sits "like a lady's loose gown" on the huge animal, the spotted skin of the "pard," and the shaggy covering of the sovereign of the woods, the lion, are

* One house at Port Elizabeth (Messrs. Cawoods) holds the contract to supply salted beef to the respective governments of St. Helena and Mauritius, to the extent of 150,000 lbs., one-half of which has been delivered and approved. The contract price, exclusive of the expense of the tierce, or 300 lbs. cask (which costs 1s. 6d.), is a fraction more than 2½d. per lb., delivered on the beach at Algoa Bay. The same establishment has now a contract for 70,000 lbs. for foreign ports, to be sent *via* England.

The cheapness of provisions at Port Elizabeth, in Algoa Bay, render it a favourable spot for refreshments, fresh beef being procurable at 2d., and vegetables very reasonable.

continually to be met with in our frontier markets, among abundant other extraordinary productions of the African continent "always offering something new."

Ivory.—This very valuable commodity varies very much in its supply, and as the elephant, except in some few sequestered portions of the colony, has been chased by our intrepid hunters far beyond our boundary, it can only be expected to be procured by our traders from the native tribes, or from the new settlement at Natal and the north of that country. The value of this export in 1841 was 12,359 lbs., value £1937.

Whale Oil and Whale Bone.—The bays of the colony are frequented by the black whale (*Balæna Australis vel Antartica*) between the months of June and September, and fisheries are established in several of the bays of the Western, as well as of the Eastern Province, especially at Algoa Bay, where the most complete establishment in the colony is to be found. These fisheries have been very successful, but of late years have rather declined, owing, it is supposed, to the large number of foreign whalers on the coast, who, it is imagined, intercept the whales on their way to calve in the bays. No less than 60 to 100 vessels, principally American, are said to have been fishing off the South African coasts at one time during the last few seasons. There is little doubt that a successful rivalry of the foreign fisheries might be made by the colonists in the neighbourhood of our coasts, provided they sent out vessels to fish at sea, instead of confining themselves to the bays. The colony also affords, by the conveniences of the regularly established fisheries, such as tanks and all the other requisites, extraordinary facilities for South Sea whalers, to make it an entrepôt where the oil and bone could be stored for transmission to Europe, as freight offered, instead of sending the ships direct, and thus sacrificing a large portion of very valuable time*. The produce of the Cape whale fishery in 1832 was £11,548 sterling.

* And why might not foreign whalers be allowed to land and store their oil, taken in the southern seas, at licensed places in the colony, to be transhipped to the respective countries which sent them out. There need be no fear of smuggling it as British taken, for the declaration on oath is stringent enough. The supply, and this accommodation to foreign whalers, would bring much money into the colony.

The following list shews the number of whales captured in Algoa Bay, at one fishery alone, from 1819 to 1841 :—

Year.	Fish.	Year.	Fish.	Year.	Fish.
1819	9	1827	3	1835	3
1820	20	1828	6	1836	3
1821	12	1829	18	1837	0
1822	8	1830	14	1838	5
1823	12	1831	12	1839	1
1824	6	1832	5	1840	3
1825	0	1833	6	1841	4
1826	0	1834	2		

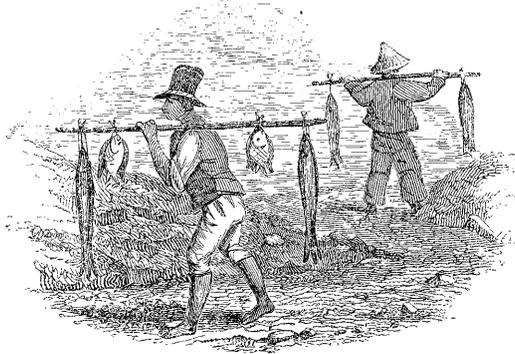
Grain and Flour have hitherto formed but a small item in the return of frontier exports, principally owing to the want of labour; but the capabilities of the country for this description of produce are unquestioned. Mr. Prince, a gentleman of the Western Province of the colony, at a recent meeting held in Cape Town, thus expressed his opinion of the subject :—

“That this colony, adequately peopled and governed, is capable of becoming a great agricultural and commercial country, can be no matter of doubt to any one acquainted with the extent of its resources. The quantity of corn annually grown is somewhere about 90,000 muids; but scarcely one-fiftieth part of the corn-lands, even in the Cape district, are yet brought into cultivation. Of 1,875,000 acres of land which have been granted away in this district alone, 1,510,000 acres have never been brought under any kind of cultivation; 130,000 are used for pasturage, and 35,000 only are cultivated and in crops. Looking, then, at the quantity of grain now produced, it is obvious that, supposing only one-half of this land to be susceptible of cultivation, and that sufficient labour could be obtained, the Cape district alone could produce quadruple the quantity of corn now grown throughout the colony. What would be said of 5,000,000 muids' worth, when it leaves the shore, at £1 10s. per muid, or £7,500,000? And when it does leave these shores, what is it?—the best corn in the known world! He had frequently sold a bag, containing 100 lbs., of Cape flour, for the same price as a barrel of American flour, weighing 180 lbs. Then, again, before any wheat or flour can reach these latitudes from countries now in the habit of supplying us, the wheat is musty, and the flour is both musty and

sour—that from Dantzic and Hamburg invariably so; while we have the harbours of Rio de Janeiro, the Mauritius, and Australia, which will take off hundreds of thousands of barrels, and thank you for it.”

Tallow and Candles are rapidly growing exports. Candles are manufactured at Port Elizabeth, in large quantities, of a very superior kind, fully equal to the best descriptions made in England. They are exported to Cape Town, Mauritius, and St. Helena, or supplied to the shipping frequenting Port Elizabeth. In 1835, the amount of this species of produce was estimated at £2237, while for 1841 it was £7090.

Fish.—No part of the world is more plentifully stocked with fish than the great bank of Agulhas, which skirts the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from Cape Town to beyond the Great Fish River. The curing of fish for export has been commenced very recently, but as there is a ready market in the neighbouring



Cape Fish Venders.

island of Mauritius, and still greater in Brazil and Southern Europe, and there being an inexhaustible bank to draw upon, the colonists, though manfully and successfully rivalling every other colony in wool, should never forget to plough the seas and draw the riches there! The Newfoundland fisheries were not thought of, or not followed, when the Cape was discovered, and in some years she has exported 950,000 quintals of cod fish; the Cape has as fine a bank, but as yet does not ship one-hun-

dredth part of this quantity. During the past year, it is true, one individual at Cape Town salted and shipped a quantity, declared at the official value of £4000; and at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, several fisheries are at the present moment engaged in this enterprise. The fishery, however, falls yet very far short of its true extension. They have only to let down their nets for a draught, and the colonists would enclose a great multitude of fishes. No production of the colony need excel this in importance, but it depends on the colonists themselves. The descriptions of fish taken in the colony, and the season in which they abound, may be seen by the following table. It may properly be here remarked that fishing is free to all men, there being no exclusive right as regards either locality or season. Every person who can make or can afford to purchase a net or procure a boat has the unrestricted freedom to all the waters of the colony, fresh or salt.

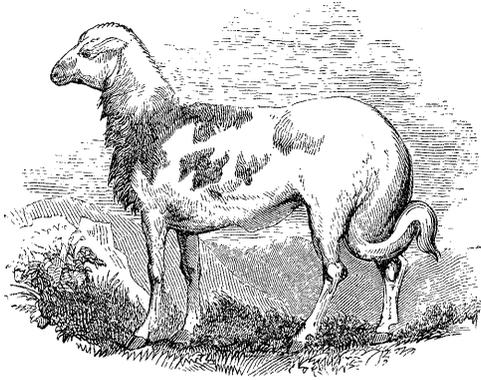
Fish found on the Coast of the Cape of Good Hope.

Colonial Name.	Season.	Description.
Crab . . .	All the year	Very common; but the finest are found in the salt water estuary of the Zwartkops river. English gastronomes pronounce them equal to the celebrated crab.
Cray Fish . . .	Dec. to Sept	Abundant and an admirable substitute for Lobsters, which they resemble, only found on the West Coast.
Dageraad		One of the choicest of fishes.
Galleon Fish	February	The most delicate and delicious of Cape fishes, but more plentiful in the Western than Eastern waters.
Geelbek, yellow mouth	May to July	Rather dry and firm, well suited for salting.
Harder, Herring	Sept. to Mar.	A very delicious fish.
Hottentot, ^a Clupea	All the year	Two kinds, delicate but watery, confined to Table Bay and the North Coast.
Jacob Evert	June & July	A very fine fish.
Kabelsaus, Cod	May to July	An excellent table fish, especially when young; the larger kind fit for salting.
Klip Kous, Hal- cotes	All the year	A shell fish, most delicious, but requiring much trouble in the preparation.
Klip Fish, Rock Fish . . . . .	. . . . .	Very delicate small fish, resembling smelt in flavour and transparency.

Fish found on the Coast of the Cape of Good Hope.

Colonial Names.	Season.	Description.
Koning Klip Fish, King Rock Fish	. . .	Scarcer than the preceding, very considerably larger, and less delicate, but in much repute.
Leer Fish . . . . .	. . . . .	A species of Pike, affording considerable sport to the angler.
Maakarel	Jan. to Aug.	A very rich fish.
Maasbank	June	Like Maakarel, but stronger, not always wholesome.
Muscles	All the year	There are two kinds, both perfectly safe to be eaten; the coasts are covered with them in innumerable quantities. Millions of bushels can be gathered on watching the tide.
Oyster, Rock Pous Kop	Jan. to Aug.	Most delicious, esculent, and plentiful.
Rog, Skate	June	The small are equal to those of Europe, but they here attain an enormous size.
Roman Fish, Perch	Dec. to Oct.	An admirable fish, found chiefly on the southern coast.
Stomp neus, red	All the year	A most delicious fish.
Stomp neus, white	November	Excellent fish, but not found in Algoa Bay.
Steenbrass, red	All the year	Very good.
Steenbrass, white	Aug. to Nov.	Very good.
Sole	All the year	Rare, but nearly equal to those of Europe.
Springer	February	A very delicious fish, and can be propagated in fresh waters.
Silver Fish	May to July	A good fish, but from its being so plentiful, is little esteemed.
Stock Fish	June to Sept.	A watery fish, but if corned, equal to the stock fish of Europe.
Bastard Silver Fish	May to July	A much superior fish to the foregoing, seldom found in Table Bay, being chiefly confined to the south coast; both these kinds are the most plentiful in the Cape waters.
Sardinias	Oct. and Nov.	When fried, equal to Sprats, and when properly pickled they form a good succedaneum for Anchovies.
Snoek	May to July	The most favourite food of the colonists.
Speering, an Antherina	. . . . .	Similar to Smelt but not very plentiful.
Shrimps and Prawns	At all times	Plentiful, but more particularly Shrimps.

Penguin and other sea-birds' eggs are brought in from the islets of the coast in great numbers, and retailed at about 3s. per hundred. Turtle, too, are occasionally found in the bays; but for the aldermanic luxury an excellent substitute is found in the water tortoise, which abounds in all the colonial rivers, and makes soup requiring the practised palate of a connoisseur to detect from its royal rival. There is also a great variety of shell fish, as the razor, perriwinkle, cockle, &c.



Original Cape Breed of Sheep.

WOOL.—An attempt to introduce fine-woolled sheep into the Cape colony was commenced by the Batavian Government in 1724, together with many other improvements in that eventful period of colonial enterprise, but the jealousy of the Chambers of Holland, which controlled the colonists, soon induced them officially to direct its discontinuance, and an order to that effect was put in force in 1736. The old records of the colony mention, that great success had been attained in the cultivation of this article, destined in the next century to become the staple produce of the settlement*.

* It appears from the journal of Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, that in 1776 Lieutenant-Governor Henning had tried to introduce Spanish sheep into the colony, "but was frustrated," says Cook, "by the people, who thought the fat tail" of the native breed "could not be compensated by wool."—*Vide* "Cook's Voyages," page 41.

Another experiment was made in the year 1785, when the Dutch East India Company sent out to Colonel Gordon, its commander of the forces, a number of Merino sheep; but that gentleman dying in 1793, his family sold the stock to some settlers touching at the Cape on their way to New South Wales, and thus the golden fleece was, in part, wrested from this colony to enrich a new and rival settlement. These valuable animals luckily fell into the hands of John McArthur, Esq., to whose memory the Australians most certainly ought to erect a statue. This gentleman immediately began to cross them with his coarse-fleeced breed, originally consisting of seventy Bengal animals, and in ten years his flock, by judicious management and great care, was augmented to 4000. A few of the rams of Colonel Gordon were, however, fortunately preserved from expatriation by the family of the Van Reenens, who commenced converting the hairy breed of our colony into fine-woolled sheep.

In 1803, General Jansens, the Dutch governor, who took a great interest in the welfare of the colony, which at that period was in a wretchedly declining state, called about him the agricultural interest, in order to concert measures for the improvement of the exportable articles, and he then recommended wool as the most important object of colonial enterprise. An agricultural and sheep breeding society was consequently formed; some government farms, as well as money, were placed at its disposal, and a number of the crossed-breed purchased from the Van Reenens. After a lapse of one year, the committee resolved to distribute the young rams gratuitously to the breeders, for the improvement of their stock, and General Jansens on his part did everything in his power, as governor, by freeing the wool, the produce of the improved stock, from the customary imposts.

A few of the farmers who procured these rams did their duty; but the majority having a prejudice against the new animal, because, to make it profitable, it required the additional labour of washing and shearing, and more particularly as it would not produce the much prized fat tail* of the indigenous breed,

* The fat-tail is a very useful article in household affairs at the Cape. Salted, it is used to lard the venison of the colony, which is somewhat dry; for frying and pastry, it is excellent, and it is often employed as a substitute for butter. The tips of the tail, when melted down, give a very pure and transparent oil.

castrated the young rams, and stopped the progress of this promising experiment. Another, and perhaps the strongest, reason for the unwillingness of the Cape farmers to increase this valuable breed, was that the stock was actually forced upon them by the society; and they were led to believe, by the zealous but injudicious patrons of wool farming, that government would ultimately compel them to discontinue raising the common animal, and restrict them to the new kind. Coercive measures defeated then, as they will ever do, the end, excellent and patriotic as it was, which the friends of the colony had in view.

About the year 1812 Mr. J. F. Reitz commenced breeding Spanish sheep at Sostendals valley, near Cape Agulhas, in the Western Province of the colony, and in 1817 was joined by the honourable Michael Breda, the present member of the legislative council, an account of whose very successful management has been published in the Cape Almanac for 1830.

Several of the British settlers who arrived here in the great immigration of 1820, brought with them some of the superior breeds of sheep; but these flocks were either depastured upon lands unfitted for them or were not properly tended, and they ultimately dwindled away. It was not until the year 1827 that the value of this important branch of farming came to be thoroughly appreciated in the Eastern Province. Lieutenant Daniell, of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant (afterwards Major) White, were the first gentlemen to introduce the pursuit, and since that period the efforts of the sheep farmers in both divisions of the colony, but especially in the eastern, have never relaxed.

It is difficult to estimate the number of farmers engaged in this business, but it is undoubtedly very large, and has been considerably augmented of late in the Western Province, by the accession of several Indian capitalists and others, who have settled themselves in the districts near the Cape. In the Eastern division too, especially in the districts of Albany, Utenhay, Somerset, Graaf Reinet, and Cradock, within the last seven years a considerable number of immigrants have arrived, expressly to prosecute the raising of wool, and of the whole it may be said that they express themselves not only satisfied with their measure of success, but anxious for new labourers in the

field. An inclination has also been of late manifested among the breeders in the Western Province, to settle themselves in the broader and better lands of the Eastern division.

Many of the native-born Dutch farmers have also devoted their attention to the rearing of fine-woolled sheep, despite the natural prejudices acquired from their forefathers.

The following is the officially declared quantity of fine wool exported by the colony from the year 1816 to 1834, after which the accounts of the exports of the Eastern and Western Provinces being kept separately, we are enabled to shew the quantities respectively exported by each province, exhibiting how rapidly the Eastern division is gaining ground on the Western in the growth of this important article:—

Exports from the whole Colony.

lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
1816 . . .	9,623	1823 . . .	23,631	1830 . . .	33,407
1817 . . .	62,083	1824 . . .	25,199	1831 . . .	47,868
1818 . . .	14,481	1825 . . .	27,619	1832 . . .	83,257
1819 . . .	20,665	1826 . . .	4,192	1833 . . .	93,325
1820 . . .	13,869	1827 . . .	44,141	1834 . . .	141,706
1821 . . .	12,153	1828 . . .	39,320		
1822 . . .	49,028	1829 . . .	37,619		

Exports, distinguishing the produce of the Eastern and Western Provinces from each other.

	lbs.	Value.	Total lbs.	£
1835. Western Province	136,020	£11,925		
Eastern Province	79,848	4,261	215,868	16,186
1836. W. P. . . .	256,629	18,816		
E. P. . . .	116,574	7,353	373,203	26,169
1837. W. P. . . .	227,833	15,954		
E. P. . . .	123,991	6,218	351,824	22,172
1838. W. P. . . .	286,246	16,555		
E. P. . . .	204,508	10,072	490,754	26,627
1839. W. P. . . .	377,639	19,257		
E. P. . . .	208,338	10,933	585,977	30,190
1840. W. P. . . .	509,597	24,962		
E. P. . . .	401,521	21,023	911,118	45,985
1841. W. P.* . . .	406,029	20,981		
E. P. . . .	610,778	27,858	1,016,807	48,839

* The exports from the Western Province by Table Bay, up to the year 1840, include the wool sent coastwise to Cape Town; but in 1841 the exports of this article coastways have been deducted, so that the returns for that year shew the actual amount produced in each of the two provinces of the colony respectively.

If attention be now directed to the exports of the article from the Eastern Province alone, from 1830 to 1841, it will be at once seen how fitted that portion of the colony must be for its growth, and how encouraging is the result to fresh capitalists to embark in so profitable an undertaking.

Exports direct from the Eastern Province alone.

	lbs.	Value		lbs.	Value
1830 . . .	4,500 . . .	£222	1836 . . .	116,579 . . .	£7,353
1831 . . .	10,600 . . .	551	1837 . . .	123,991 . . .	6,218
1832 . . .	19,700 . . .	935	1838 . . .	204,508 . . .	10,072
1833 . . .	44,896 . . .	2,649	1839 . . .	208,338 . . .	10,933
1834 . . .	59,266 . . .	3,279	1840 . . .	401,521 . . .	21,023
1835 . . .	79,848 . . .	4,261	1841 . . .	479,828 . . .	21,856

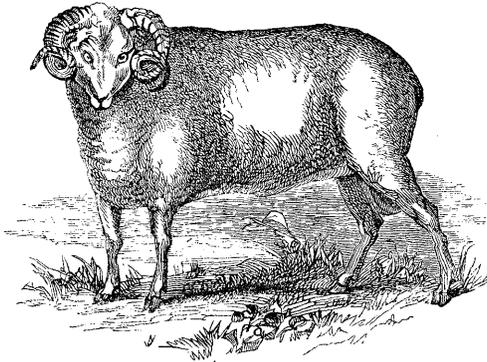
to which sum of 479,828 lbs. must be added 130,950, being wool produced in the Eastern Province, but shipped coastwise to Cape Town, as has just been shewn; thereby magnifying the exports of the Western Province to the disparagement of Algoa Bay, so that in truth the quantity of wool produced in the Eastern Province in 1841 was 610,778 lbs. Dutch weight, or 659,634 lbs. English, worth £27,848 sterling*.

The clip of the present season, November, 1841, to February 1842, a great part of which is already shipped from or stored at Port Elizabeth, is estimated at the lowest rate as likely to exceed 1,000,000 lbs., worth at the same proportionate valuation of the preceding year £34,146, and it is even conjectured that there will not be sufficient shipping to take it away in time for the usual London sales. Sixty-four additional flocks have come in to clip this season, and there has been several large importations of fresh stock direct from Europe, with a number of married immigrants and servants to carry on this branch of agriculture. The clip of the whole colony will, there is little doubt, reach this season to 1,660,000 lbs.

* The quantity of wool imported into the United Kingdom from the British colonies and British possessions abroad, in 1839, is stated thus:—

	lbs.		lbs.
1. North American colonies . . .	1579	7. Malta . . .	32,918
2. Sierra Leone and the river Gambia . . .	1583	8. Port Phillip . . .	273,572
3. Mauritius . . .	2884	9. Cape of Good Hope . . .	636,214
4. West Indies . . .	3360	10. East India Company's territories . . .	2,103,546
5. St. Helena . . .	6292	11. Van Diemen's Land . . .	3,212,698
6. Swan River settlement . . .	21,213	12. New South Wales . . .	6,621,391

The qualities of Cape wools greatly vary, but the relative prices obtained at the wool sales in London, in August, 1841,



Improved Cape Sheep.

when in competition with Australian fleeces, will best shew the opinion entertained of their value :—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Australian flocks	1	8½	to 1	9
Cape, superior	1	5	to 1	10

Of the Cape wools put up at these sales, the following are the quotations :—

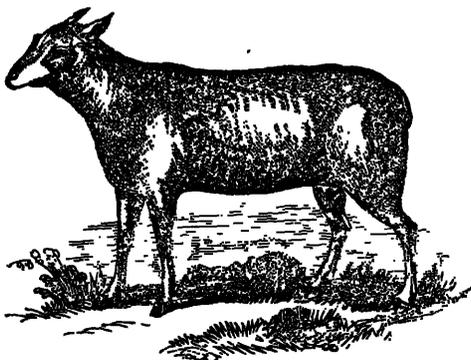
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Superior	1	5	to 1	10
Fair	1	1	to 1	4
In grease	0	6	to 0	10

In former years, however, during a more favourable state of the British market, as high prices as 2*s.* 7*d.* to 3*s.* have been realised; and, indeed, last year, some of the wool of the Messrs. Smiths, of Welcomewood, in the Albany district, fetched 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

Several intelligent visitors, who have carried on sheep farming in Australia, have declared themselves convinced of the superiority of the Cape over New South Wales as a wool growing colony, from the relative distance of the two colonies from the manufactories, in the Cape possessing a more equal climate, a superior description of pasturage, and the greater cheapness of

land; and that the Cape is at least as well adapted for the successful production of wool may be gathered from the fact that, taking the starting points when this branch of farming was commenced by the two countries, the Cape has reached an equal amount of clip in a shorter period of time.

New South Wales, be it remembered, began its career in sheep breeding in 1795, and it took 19 years (*i.e.* 1795 to 1814) to produce 33,000 lbs.; 18 years (*i.e.* 1812 to 1830) for the Cape colony to produce 33,407 lbs. Again, taking a longer period, it took 35 years (*i.e.* 1795 to 1830) for New South Wales to produce 899,750 lbs.; 28 years (*i.e.* 1812 to 1840) for the Cape colony to produce 911,118; and taking the increase for the last eight years it appears she is progressing in this article at the rate of sixty-four per cent., while New South Wales, on its own shewing, does not augment her quantity beyond sixteen per cent.



Improved Cape Ewe.

The Cape, therefore, appears to be a decidedly successful rival of her sister settlement, and that in defiance of every imaginable difficulty; for while New South Wales has had the benefit of an abundant supply of European labour sent out at government expense, and its nascent energies previously fomented for many years by free convict labour and an illimitable field over which her flock masters could safely roam unchecked by her government, the Cape colony has had to put up with the scanty and insufficient service of the natives, and not only has been kept

confined to her own territory by the savage tribes surrounding the settlements, but also plundered by them.

To put this matter in a clearer light, I shall borrow the testimony of Mr. T. Southey, London, wool broker, who gives the following official return of the imports of wool into British ports from Australia and South Africa, for ten years, ending in 1838:—

<i>Sydney and Tasmania.</i>			<i>Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.</i>		
	lbs.	per cent.	lbs.		per cent.
1829	1,838,642		37,619		
1830	1,967,309	7	33,407	Decrease	12 $\frac{5}{8}$
1831	2,493,337	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,868	Increase	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1832	2,377,057	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,257	"	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833	3,516,869	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93,325	"	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
1834	3,558,091	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	141,707	"	276 $\frac{1}{2}$
1835	4,219,310	129	191,624	"	409 $\frac{1}{2}$
1836	4,996,645	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	331,972	"	755 $\frac{1}{2}$
1837	7,060,525	284	468,011	"	1146 $\frac{1}{2}$
1838	7,837,423	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	422,506	"	1023

Messrs. Simes and Co., who sold last year 4500 bales out of the 5957 bales from the Cape, continue the return as follows:—

<i>Sydney and Tasmania.</i>		<i>Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.</i>	
1839	8,601,339 lbs.		639,495 lbs.
1840	8,642,321 "		742,604 "
1841	11,668,376 "		1,062,315 "
1842	40,666 bales		5,957 bales*

which tallies with the expectation of the author. Each bale weighing about 200 lbs., gives nearly 1,200,000 lbs. of wool from the Cape for the past year. It would be well for Cape wool-growers to give attention to the instructions for the good management of wool, which appear in the appendix by those gentlemen. In Sydney, &c., they receive more deference with a good result. The effect of such attention is as follows:—The highest price obtained in 1841 for Sydney wool was 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in 1842, 2s. 2d. In 1841 for Van Diemen's Land was 2s. 2d.; in 1842, 2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In 1841 for Cape was 2s. 3d.; 1842, 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Not to mislead, these prices, it should be mentioned, were for the finest and best qualities, and necessarily for small quantities. For lower qualities prices are stated elsewhere. These results must be encouraging to the Cape growers, whose wools, generally, continue rising in the estimation of consumers, particularly some of the larger flocks, the growth, washing, and management

* The Custom House returns for 1842 gives the following result Sydney and Tasmania, 13,069,936 lb.; Cape and Algoa, 1,382,665 lbs.

of which have, in a great measure, overcome that flimsiness of texture, dryness and huskiness, too frequently met with in Cape wool, which might be entirely obviated wherever there is a sufficiency of water for washing, and *proper care is taken to restore animal perspiration before shearing*. Wool growers and wool packers must be careful to avoid false packing. Bad packing and sorting the Cape is by no means free from, though improving in this particular; but *false* packing, such as lately has been detected from another colony, by the addition of heavy stones in the bags, it is to be hoped the Cape will never practise; character, and the certainty of detection, will surely prevent it.

The following short review of the wool trade for the last ten years may be interesting and shew the extent to which the colonies may extend the growth of this important staple, secure of finding an ever increasing market.

In 1831 the total quantity of sheep and lambs' wool imported from foreign-countries, and from our own colonies, amounted to 31,652,020 lbs.

In 1841 the total quantity amounted to 56,179,641 lbs.

The increase of imports, therefore, in ten years, has been 24,527,642 lbs., or 77 per cent.

An increase of trade, however, does not always bring a profit of trade; but in the case of the wool trade, the nation has not only increased her activity, but increased her profit.

Notwithstanding the total increase in the ten years' imports amounts to 24,527,642 lbs., yet the increase from foreign Europe is only 1,360,205 lbs.

And seeing that in 1841 we re-exported 2,554,455 lbs. and in 1831 only 1,025,962 lbs. (making a difference of 1,528,493 lbs.), in effect we imported less wool from foreign Europe in 1841, than in 1831, by 168,288 lbs.

The increase of the wool trade, therefore, does not result from trade with foreign Europe. From whence, then, does it come?

In 1831 the quantity of wool imported from the River-Plate, Chili, and Peru, was only 13299 lbs.; in 1841 it amounted to 9,173,931 lbs., an increase in ten years from those countries of twenty-nine per cent., of our total increase of imports of seventy-seven per cent.

This is a profitable trade for the nation, being with countries which in no way have rivalry with England, being producing, not manufacturing countries. In 1831 the value of our total exports to those countries was £1,400,490; in 1841, £2,748,911.

The trade of no country can be so good to us as with our colonies, but this trade approaches nearest to it; the link of Spain is broken, and these are the colonies of the world—fertile in raw materials, naked of manufacturing power.

And now for our colonies.

In 1831, our imports from them amounted to 2,541,956 lbs. weight; in 1841, 16,498,85 lbs., an increase of 13,956,895 lbs. weight, or more than *five-fold* in ten years.

We received no wool from India till 1833, when the importation was 3,721 lbs. only; in 1841, we received 3,008,664 lbs.

From all the Australian settlements and New Zealand, the import, in 1831, was 2,493,337 lbs.; in 1841, 12,399,362 lbs. This is more than *five-fold* in ten years.

From the Cape of Good Hope, the import, in 1831, was 47868 lbs. only; in 1841, it was 1,079,910 lbs. This is more than *twenty-three fold* in ten years.

The trade with all these colonial wool countries is invaluable. The export of woollen manufactures alone to the Cape of Good Hope amounted last year to £55,185; that is to say, about the half of the wool brought to this country from that colony in its raw state, or any other colony that consumes in like proportion, is clear profit, English labour investing the same material with a double value on its re-exportation to the Cape, or other colony.

Summary of Sales of Cape Wool sold in June, 1842.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Superior . . .	1	8½	to	1	11½	Inferior . . .	0	11	to	1	2½
Good . . .	1	3	to	1	7½	Low and in grease	0	6½	to	0	11

Other Colonial Wools in the same Sale.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The lowest Australian fetched . . .	0	8	the highest . . .	1	11
“ Van Diemen’s Land . . .	0	7	“ . . .	1	8½
“ South Australian . . .	0	7	“ . . .	1	6½
“ Port Phillip . . .	0	8	“ . . .	2	0½
“ Swan River . . .	1	3	“ . . .	1	6½
“ East Indian . . .	0	3	“ . . .	0	8½

The total number of sheep of the coarse-hair and fine-wooled kinds in the colony may be estimated at close upon 4,000,000, and were these all converted into wool bearing animals, a simple and rapid process, and gave an average fleece weighing one-and-a-half pounds each only, the amount of our wool exports would then nearly equal that of all our present exportable articles put together (except wine), and more than double that, at present, our most important staple produce*.

A reference to the official returns will shew how rapidly the last is gaining ground upon the former.

	Wine.	Wool.		Wine.	Wool.
1834 .	£93,744 .	£9,806	1838 .	£102,583 .	£26,627
1835 .	96,027 .	16,186	1839 .	96,995 .	30,190
1836 .	83,147 .	26,169	1840 .	78,533 .	45,985
1837 .	99,633 .	22,172	1841 .	67,832 .	48,839

It may be fairly estimated, at the present rate of increase, that within three years (*i. e.* 1846) the quantity of wool shipped from the colony will be at least equal to 7,300,000 lbs., in sterling value £365,000.

The improvement of the native breeds of sheep has been generally effected by the introduction of Merino or Saxon rams; but of late years a decided preference has been shewn to the Saxo-Merino, reared in Australia, as being already acclimatised, a considerable number of which have been imported into the colony, both for the Western and Eastern Provinces. The average cost of foreign stock, either Merino, Saxon or Australian, landed at Port Elizabeth, may be stated as follows:—rams, £15 to £20 each; ewes, £10 to £15 each. Several rams of

* The usual prices of stock demanded by the flock masters on the frontier are:—

Australian rams, warranted pure blood	£10 0 0
1st class selected, by Australian rams	5 0 0
2d " " Saxo-Merino ewes and Aus. rams.	3 0 0
Terms Credit:—Bills on purchase	£150 9 months
" " " "	80 6 "
" " " "	30 4 "

Memorandum of the cost of and charges upon ten of Lord Western's flock, landed upon the beach at Port Elizabeth for Messrs. Korsten & Co., in 1837.

Paid Lord Western for 7 rams and 3 ewes	£52 10 0
Gratuity to Lord Western's shepherd	1 0 0
	<hr/>
	£53 10 0

the Leicester breed have been introduced under the idea of lengthening the staple, but it is now generally believed that they will not answer, as they require a richer pasturage than the colony affords, and are not able to travel so far in quest of food as the Saxon Merino. The breeds from England most esteemed, are Lord Western's and Mrs. Dorien's; and from Australia, Mr. Riley's or the Raby flock, and the South Australian Company's. No one has done more for the colony than Lord Western, who, by supplying his fine Merino sheep, has enabled the colonists so greatly to improve this important staple.

The greater portion of the colony is adapted for sheep. In the Western Province, the counties of Swellendam, Clanwilliam, Worcester, a considerable part of Beaufort, with the Western portion of George; while almost the whole of the Eastern Province is admirably suited for the purpose.

Taking the average capability of farms in the colony, many of which are much covered with scrub, 200 acres may be considered amply sufficient for the pasturage of 100 sheep.

The average loss by death, theft, careless herding, and wild animals, is rated high at seven per cent.

One thousand ewes, in usual seasons, will produce 900 surviving lambs, or nine-tenths of increase.

The average weight of a common Cape sheep is forty pounds,

	Brought forward	£53 10 0	
For hay, oil cake and salt for the passage	.	21 4 0	
			£74 14 0
Carpenter of the <i>Condor</i> , for fitting up the long boat		£3 10 0	
Entry and duty		0 8 6	
Petty charges		0 8 6	
Freight 50s. each, primage five per cent		26 5 0	
Wharfage and shipping		0 12 10	
Insurance on £150 at 25 guineas per cent.		£39 7 6	
Policy		0 10 0	
Del Credere, for solvency of underwriters		0 7 6	
			40 5 0
Commission		3 13 2	
Landing charges		0 11 0	
			75 14 0
			£150 8 0
Say each	£15 0 9½		

while that of the crossed-breed is from sixty to seventy-five pounds.

The months of March and April are chosen as the best adapted for the ewes to drop their lambs in, as at that time the light showers and still continuing warm weather, brings forward the grass to strengthen the young animals, before the winter rains set in. November is the period in which the shearing season commences, the lambs having then acquired sufficient strength to be weaned and the hot weather about to begin. The greater part of the wool comes to market and is shipped off during the first quarter of the year.

Instead of laying before the reader a supposititious statement of what *might* be done by wool farmers in this colony, it is considered preferable, in this place, to exhibit in a condensed form what has *actually been performed*, and the following statements are given under the authority of the respective parties themselves; they are made up to the end of 1839, since which the progress of the several establishments, has continued in the same successful ratio.

No. I. The first is the statement of Robert Hart, Esq., of Glen Avon, county of Somerset, of a flock of sheep belonging to the late lieutenant-governor of the Eastern Province of the colony; and being under the charge of the above named gentleman, almost all the items of receipts and expenditure passed through his own hands. The farm is stated as not of the very best description, lying high, at the same time rather marshy, and extremely cold and bleak in winter. The bread consumed in this establishment is raised on the farm, and has not, therefore, been charged; but the expenses of raising it, as well as that of a quantity of wheat sold, is charged; that sold paid for waggons and oxen, which items do not appear in the account. The superintendent on the farm (a late slave) receives five per cent on the sales of the wool, over and above what appears as wages, &c., in the balance sheet—not an uncommon system of remuneration, and found to be advantageous, being a great incentive to attention and care. Shepherds very commonly have an interest also in the increase of their masters' flocks.

Balance Sheet of Capt. Sir Andries Stockenström's Sheep Farm, at Swager's Hock, County Somerset, Eastern Province of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1832 to ultimo, December, 1839:—

<i>Dr.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1832	Cost of original Stock, 114 rams, 700 wethers, and 700 ewes	731	6	0			
1834	Do. 10 rams and 20 ewes imported	459	8	6			
					1190	14	6
	Passage of Shepherd from Europe		30	14	6		
	Wages, Provisions, and Clothing		224	2	9½		
	Bagging and Shears		37	19	10½		
	Sundry Implements		15	8	2½		
	Building a walled Sheep-pen		30	5	4½		
	Quit-Rent and other Taxes		50	3	3		
	Interest on Purchase-money of the Estate 375 <i>l.</i> at 6 per cent. per annum		157	10	0		
	Incidentals		68	9	0½		
	Profit and Loss		818	19	0½		
					2624	6	7½

<i>Cr.</i>		£	s.	d.
Amount of Sales of Stock		923	17	6
Do. do. Wool		1700	9	1½
		2624	6	7½
Value of Stock, &c. remaining:—				
49 rams at £8	392	0	0	
1227 wethers at 9 <i>s.</i>	552	3	0	
1611 ewes at £1 5 <i>s.</i>	2013	15	0	
986 lambs and hoggets, 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	643	0	0	
3873 sheep worth	3600	18	0	
Add value of Sheep-pen	25	0	0	
Profit and Loss	818	19	0½	
Result of Seven Years	4444	17	0½	

The second is that of Messrs. Smith, of Welcomewood, Albany:—

Balance Sheet of Messrs. Smith Brothers, of One Flock of Sheep depastured at Welcomewood, Bushman's River, District of Albany, Cape of Good Hope, from 1837 to 1839:—*

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1837 Cost of 400 old ewes	£400	0	0			
Hire of rams for the season		8	0			
1838 Cost of 5 rams at £10		50	0			
				458	0	0
Do. of two years' management				138	0	0
Interest on purchase of Farm, £450 at 6 per cent.				54	0	0
Cost of waggon and oxen				100	0	0
				£750	0	0

Cr.

Amount of Wool sold				260	0	0
Profit and Loss				490	0	0
				£750	0	0
Value of Stock remaining:—						
311 ewes (old), at £1	£311	0	0			
300 do. (young) at £2		600	0			
301 wethers, at 12s.		180	0			
				1091	0	0
Waggon and oxen				80	0	0
				£1171	0	0
Deduct Profit and Loss				490	0	0
Result of Two Years' Farming	£681	0	0			

* The flocks on this farm amount to above 4000 in number; but as the account of the above flock has been more distinctly kept, it has been chosen, being also the first purchased. The others have been equally successful. Considerable cultivation, as well as breeding black cattle, is carried on on this estate. Some of the wool of this flock has been sold at 2s. 1d. per lb. in the London market by the editor.

The next balance sheet is that of Messrs. Korsten, Scheubles, and Chase, whose establishment is situated about four miles from Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay. This sheep speculation was commenced in 1831, by the late F. Korsten, Esq., and the original stock, of first-rate character, imported by the late Major White, was sold under peculiar circumstances, at a very low rate, to Mr. Korsten. The flock has been greatly improved by continual introduction of fresh and pure blood, and is at this moment equal to any within the colony. The farms on which the animals depasture are near the sea, and are well adapted for sheep, the proximity to the place of export also causes a considerable saving in the cost of transport, but at the same time a higher rate of wages. The extent of the pasture lands used for this stock, including bush, is 14500 acres.

Balance Sheet of Messrs. Korsten, Scheubles, and Chase's Establishment, at Cradock's Town Estate, near Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Eastern Province Cape of Good Hope, from 1831 to 1839:—

<i>Dr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1831 Stock purchased, 700 Merino ewes, including 15 rams	259	17	8			
1834 Do. do. 4 Saxon rams	84	15	3			
Do. do. 10 Australian do.	277	19	6			
1836 Do. do. 12 do.	156	0	0			
1837 Do. do. 5 do.	68	0	0			
1838 Do. do. 10 Saxon do.	150	0	0			
1839 Do. do. 7 do. ewes and 8 do. rams	160	19	6			
Stock purchased, 692 ewes and rams	1167	11	9			
1835 Passage-money for two German Shepherds, their families and dogs	167	10	0			
1831-39 Wages, clothing, and provisions	1809	0	0			
Shedding, shepherds' houses, &c.	235	14	0			
Interest at 6 per cent. on original cost of three farms, in extent 14,500 acres, £942*	452	2	8			
Two waggons and oxen	200	0	0			
Quit-rent and Taxes on Stock	114	0	0			
Bagging and implements	127	2	0			
Incidental expenses	287	18	0			
Profit and Loss	404	8	4			
	£4945	6	9			

* Instead of charging this account with the purchase-money of the estate on which the sheep depasture, interest alone is debited, because, if the present value of the landed property were brought into account

<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
Sheep sold from 1832 to ult. 1839	1494	11	6
Wool sold do. do.	3428	11	0
Sale of Sundries, do. do.	22	4	3
Value of Stock, &c. remaining this day, 21st Oct. 1840	£4945	6	9
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50 rams, at £10	£500	0	0
45 do., £1 17s. 6d.	84	7	6
1332 wethers, 12s.	799	4	0
7 imported ewes, £12	84	0	0
1611 do. £1 10s.	2416	10	0
1300 lambs, 17s. 6d.	1137	10	0
100 young rams, £1 17s. 6d.	187	10	0
1090 hoggets, 17s. 6d.	953	16	0
<hr/>			
5535 sheep, worth	£6162	16	6
Value of shedding	200	0	0
Do. of waggons and oxen	120	0	0
Add Profit and Loss from Balance Sheet	404	8	4
Result of Eight Years' Sheep Farming	£6887	4	10

KORSTEN, SCHEUBLES, AND CHASE.

Port Elizabeth, 21st Oct. 1840.

Cape Wine (Laus Deo !) is not an article of export from the Eastern Province, nor is it likely to be introduced in the present depressed and declining state of the trade, which threatens ruin to the unfortunate small Dutch farmers of the Western division; who, from the very moderate extent of their landed property, and its unfitness for any other purposes, cannot, like their more fortunate Eastern fellow colonists, turn from the pursuit of a profitless employment to one of a more propitious character. The latter, if grain is low in the market, transfers his industry from the field to the cattle kraal; and if kine become too cheap, he diverts and concentrates all his attention on the fleece, a never failing refuge. But the wine farmer is confined within the quince-hedge of his vineyard, from which there is no escape but at an

on the credit side, an amount of profit would be shewn, in which the wool speculation has no concern, landed property in the neighbourhood of Algoa Bay having risen very considerably. Indeed, a proportion only of the interest ought to be charged against the sheep, the estates being besides employed for depasturing and breeding of cattle, and several other purposes.

awful sacrifice. The capital embarked in wine cultivation is nearly £2,000,000 sterling, of which a very small portion can ever be redeemed. Its export, from 1,548,085 gallons in 1829, has fallen to 781,600 gallons in 1841; but the introduction of the last new staple, wool, is rapidly filling up the blank.

The *Coasting Trade* of the Eastern Province is carried on between Table and Algoa Bays, chiefly by vessels of from 70 to 150 tons, which make the passage of 500 miles upon an average of seven days. There are at present five of these vessels, exclusive of English ships, which frequently ply between the two ports. In 1839, a fine steam-boat of 307 tons, called the *Hope*, commenced running along the coast, but owing to mismanagement, she proved a very unprofitable investment for the shareholder, until about the commencement of 1840, when a more fortunate turn took place in her affairs; but, unluckily, in the month of February of that year, she was most unfortunately allowed to run ashore on the rocks of the Zitsikamma, in the county of Utenhay, and became a total wreck. This loss was severely and extensively felt by the colonists; for, in spite of her want of success in a pecuniary point of view, her value was generally appreciated, from the accommodation she afforded the public by the certainty and celerity of her passages, at most three days; cabin berth passages were £8 8s., while the slow and miserable coasters charged £6. The benefit she was doing the Eastern Province by bringing it closer to Cape Town, and more particularly by making its situation, its people, and its resources better known, was of great advantage. Within a few days after the accident, lists for additional shares were opened to repair the loss, and a new vessel of larger dimensions and improved character, now building at Greenock, is expected shortly to arrive upon the coast. The following are the advantages which the new vessel, it is said, will have over her predecessor: first, she will carry 100 tons more cargo; secondly, she will not consume more fuel; thirdly, she will require only the same number of hands as the *Hope*; fourthly, she will carry coals for both up and down voyages without replenishment; fifthly, she will be of stronger build; and sixthly, will stand as a first-class for two years longer than the *Hope*. She is called the *Phoenix*, and has already sailed, but as the *Hope* was lost by water and not by fire, I must

confess I do not see the propriety of the name. The period of her arrival is looked to with great anxiety, as by the aid of this vessel, the completion of the jetty at Port Elizabeth, and the lighthouse of Cape Recife, it is expected an entirely new era will dawn upon the fortunes of the Eastern Province of this colony.

The *Circulating medium* of the colony is British specie, and notes issued by two private banks, payable on demand in the legal coin of the empire; but the large majority of the inhabitants, especially in the country districts, still retain in their business calculations the nomenclature of the old paper money, called in some years back. This consists of the *rix dollar* whose value has been fixed by the Home Government at one shilling and sixpence each, or thirteen one-third to a pound sterling; the *schelling*, eight of which go to the rix dollar, of the value of twopence farthing each; and the *stiver*, six of which make up the *schelling*, of three-eighths of a British penny.

It is unnecessary in these pages to go into the subject of the monetary system of the colony, on the merits and demerits of which, indeed, few persons are agreed; but should information be required, the reader is referred to the work of Mr. R. M. Martin, to that of the "Civil Servant," and of others who have descanted largely on such matters, or to the published records of our legislative assembly. It will be sufficient for the purpose of the writer of this volume, to indicate where money may be securely deposited, and the means of cash accommodations procurable for the use of the trader or emigrant. For this end, then, there are three establishments in the colony, as under:—

First—The Cape of Good Hope Bank, established 1837, by 1500 shares of £50 each, of which £40 has been paid up on each share; these shares are now saleable in the market at £70, and pay an annual dividend of £5.

Second—The South African Bank was established in 1838, chiefly by the Dutch interest of the colony, with 2000 shares of £50, on which is paid up £30; these are shares quoted at £56, and pay an annual dividend of £3.

Third—The Eastern Province Bank, whose locale is Graham's Town, established in 1838, upon 1600 shares of £25, on which has been paid up £16 13s. 4d.; the present value is £35, and the dividend declared at £1 10s.

For the purpose of cash remittances to England, the commissariat issue bills on the British Treasury for colonial notes or British coin, at one and a half per cent; while emigrants, who may choose this colony as the country of their adoption, have the facility afforded them of transmitting their capital from England to the Cape through the medium of the bankers or merchants connected with the colony. The legal rate of interest in the colony is six per cent. per annum, or half per cent. per month. The capitalists of the colony, whether public boards or private individuals, who desire security and do not require large profits, invest their surplus cash upon hypothecation or mortgage of landed property, the usual mode of effecting which is as follows: a valuation is made by competent sworn appraisers, upon the full amount of whose valuation, two-thirds upon property in Cape Town and one-half on country estates is usually advanced. As a further security the buildings are obliged to be insured against loss by fire, and the policy is ceded to the lender. Personal securities were formerly demanded; but this ruinous and unnecessary practice has very properly fallen into abeyance. The money thus lent, is generally made payable at the option of the mortgagee or mortgager, upon three months notice being given or received, and the interest made payable half-yearly. To the monied community a funded debt would offer great convenience, by the circumstance of the lender having a stated time and place when and where he could receive his money; but the colonial method is assuredly by far the more secure.

Cape of Good Hope Joint Stock Companies.

	Estab- lished.	No. of Shares	Nominal Value.	Amount paid up.	Present price.	Annual Dividend.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchange Buildings	1819	159	37 10 0	37 10 0	18 0 0	
South African Fire and Life Assurance Company	1831	200	100 0 0	10 0 0	135 0 0	
South African Association for Administration and Settlement of Estates	1834	24	375 0 0	375 0 0	437 10 0	
Cape of Good Hope Trust and Assurance Company	1835	850	25 0 0	19 0 0	30 to 31	2 0 0 Feb. 10.
Cape of Good Hope Joint Stock Company	1835	50		20 0 0	27 10 0	
Cape of Good Hope Steam Navigation Company	1836	2000	10 0 0	10 0 0	4½ to 4¾	
Cape of Good Hope Bank	1837	1500	50 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	5 0 0 Feb. 1.
Port Elizabeth Jetty Company	1837	600	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
South African Bank	1838	2000	50 0 0	30 0 0	56 0 0	3 0 0 Feb. 15.
Cape of Good Hope Marine Assurance Com- pany	1838	1500	50 0 0	10 0 0	13 15 0	0 12 0 Feb. 1.
Board of Executors	1838	50	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	
Commercial Wharf Company	1838	2000	10 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	
De Protecteur Fire and Life Assurance Com- pany	1838	2000	20 0 0	5 0 0	7 to 7½	
Eastern Province Bank	1838	1600	25 0 0	16 13 4	26 13 4	1 0 0 Feb. 1.
Eastern Province Fire and Life Assurance Company	1839	400	50 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
Albany Steam Navigation Company	1841	350	20 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	
Boating Company						

Rates of Freight.

PORT ELIZABETH. .

To LONDON.	
Hides (wet) Aloes, &c. per ton, 20 cwt.	50s. to 70s.
Do. (dry) tallow, gum, elephants' tusks, &c.	70s. to 80s.
Wool per lb. 1½d. to 1¾d.—Skins per 1000	160s.
Horns, per 1000	50s.
ST. HELENA.	
Butter, salt, provisions, &c. per ton (2000 lbs.)	55s.
MAURITIUS.	
Butter, fish, &c. per ton (2000 lbs.)	20s. to 25s.
PORT NATAL.	
Heavy goods, per ton (2000 lbs)	60s. to 70s.
Measurement do. per ton (40 cubic feet)	60s. to 70s.
CAPE TOWN.	
Hides, (wet and dry) butter, tallow, aloes, gum, &c.	15s. to 20s.
Measurement goods per ton. (40 cubic feet)	15s. to 20s.
Wool per lb., ¾d.—Horns per 1000	15s. to 20s.
Primage at Cape Town five per cent.	

Rates of Premium of the Cape of Good Hope Marine Assurance Company.

FROM TABLE BAY.

	Guineas per cent.
To Port Elizabeth	1½
Mossel Bay, or Plettenberg's Bay	1½
To or from Knysna	4
" China	2½
To Port Natal	5
Batavia	2
Calcutta and Madras	2½
Madras and Coromandel Coast	2
Bombay and Malabar Coast	2
Ceylon or Singapore	2
Mauritius, (from 1st May to 1st November)	2
Ditto, (from 1st November to 1st May)	2½
Swan River or South Australia	3
Hobart Town and Sydney	2½
Sydney	2½
St. Helena (Winter)	1½
Ditto (in Summer)	1
England	2 to 2½
France	2 to 2½
Hamburgh	3
Amsterdam	3
Rotterdam	3

Half per cent. addition for each additional Port.

Weights and Measures.—Notwithstanding the change made in the denomination of the circulating medium, the weights and measures of the colony remain the same; and, perhaps, unless recourse were had to the wiser and more comprehensive system of decimal divisions, it would be inconvenient to disturb it.

The weights are of the standard of Amsterdam, and were introduced by the Dutch government. They consist of pounds, subdivided into sixteen ounces, or thirty-two loods each. The proportion generally made use of here, in comparing Dutch with English weight, is 92 pounds Dutch to 100 English; the true proportion, however, is considered to be 91 80-100ths, pounds Dutch to 100 pounds English, or Avoirdupois.

The pieces of weight admitted to assize are from fifty pounds down to one lood, or the thirty-second part of a pound, which is regarded equivalent to half an ounce English, though slightly exceeding that in proportion, as above shewn.

MEASURES.

LIQUID MEASURES.

A Legger is equal to	152 Dutch gallons or about	126 7-11ths Imper.
A half do.	76	63 7-22nds "
A Pipe	100	91 7-11ths "
A half do.	55	49 9-11ths "
An Aum	38	31 2-3ds "
A half do.	19	15 5-6ths "
An Anker	9½	7 11-12ths "
A half do.	4¾	3 23-24ths "
A Flask	0 19-32ths	4946 "

There is no fixed proportion between the gallons and bottles in use here, but generally a gallon is reckoned equal to 4½ bottles.

CORN MEASURE.

A Schepel is equal to	82-107ths old Winchester bushel,	or 743-1000ths Imperial.
A Muid is four Schepels,	or 328-107ths " "	or 2972-1000ths
A Load is ten Muids,	or 3280-107ths " "	or 2972-100ths

Thus, 107 Dutch schepels are equal to eighty-two Winchester bushels; or four schepels are about three imperial bushels, and eleven schepels are about one quarter.

CLOTH MEASURE.

One Ell is equal to	27 Rhymland inches.
One Yard " "	84 17-20ths "

The proportion between Dutch ells and English yards is generally taken at three yards to four ells, but the real proportion is 100 yards to

129 2-27ths ells. Thirty-six Rhymland inches are equal to thirty-seven English.

LAND MEASURE.

A morgen is generally reckoned to be equal to two English statute acres, but the true proportion is considered to be 49 71-100ths morgen to 100 acres.

One morgen contains 600 square roods; one square rood 144 square feet; one square foot 144 square inches, Rhymland.

A Table of the Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as regulated by an Order in Council, 10th August, 1840, and 10th May 1841.

INWARDS.

COFFEE.

	£	s.	d.
Produce of British possessions, per cwt.	0	5	0
Produce of Foreign possessions, per cwt.	0	10	0
Flour, wheaten, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, per barrel of 196 lbs	0	3	0
Gunpowder, per lb.	0	0	3
Pepper, per cwt.	0	4	0
Rice, per cwt.	0	1	6

SUGAR.

Not refined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt.	0	2	3
Not refined, the produce of any other place, per cwt.	0	4	6
Refined or candy, not manufactured in the United Kingdom, per cwt.	0	6	0
Refined or candy, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, per cwt.	0	3	0

SPIRITS.

Brandy, the produce of France, not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, per imperial gallon	0	0	1
All other spirits, not being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession (as before), per imperial gallon	0	1	0
Spirits of all sorts, being the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession (as before), per imperial gallon	0	0	4
Tea, per lb.	0	0	4½

TOBACCO.

Not manufactured, per cwt.	0	12	0
Manufactured (not cigars), per cwt.	1	0	0
Cigars, per 1000	0	5	0

WOOD, MANUFACTURED.

Mahogany, rosewood, and teakwood, per cubic foot	0	0	3
All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom, per cubic foot	0	0	2

WINE.		£	s.	d.
In bottles, each not of greater content than six to the imperial gallon, per dozen bottles		0	4	0
In do., each not of greater content than twelve to the imperial gallon, per dozen bottles		0	2	0
Not in bottles, per imperial gallon		0	1	6

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

On the declared value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, (except casks, staves, hoops, &c., used in the preparation of wine casks only, which are free from duty), the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of British possessions abroad, other than the possessions of the East India Company, and imported for consumption	5 per cent.
On the declared value of all articles, the produce or manufacture of any of the possessions of the East India Company, or foreign states, with the exception of certain articles	12 per cent.
On the importation for consumption, by foreign vessels, belonging to countries in amity with Great Britain, of all goods the growth, produce, or manufacture, of such countries, (except arms, ammunition, and certain other articles), on the declared value thereof	12 per cent.

FREE.

Bottles of common glass, imported full; Bullion; Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets; Coin; Diamonds; Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock and live animals; Seeds, bulbs, and plants.

CUSTOMS' CHARGES.		£	s.	d.
For the entrance or clearance of a vessel		0	6	0
For landing or shipping cargo		0	15	0
For ditto, ditto, part cargo		0	7	6
For the clearance of a coaster		0	1	6
For landing or shipping cargo of the same		0	3	0
For manifest of export cargo		0	1	6
For permit to land or ship merchandise or stores, under £7 10s.		0	0	9
For ditto, ditto, ditto, above £7 10s.		0	1	6
Store rent charged upon bonded goods according to their bulk and value.				

Wharfage and Cranage on Goods Landed:—

On every pipe, puncheon, butt, or other cask of the capacity of 80 galls. or upwards, and containing wine, spirits, or other liquids	0	1	0
On every hogshead, half-puncheon, double aum, tierce, or other cask of the capacity of 40 galls. and under 80 galls. containing wine, &c., as above	0	0	6
On every quarter cask, barrel, anker, keg, aum, or cask of less capacity than 40 galls. and containing wine, &c., as above	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
On every chest, case, cask, hamper, or other package, containing wine, &c., in bottles or stone jars, viz. :—			
If the quantity shall be 15 galls. or upwards	0	0	9
If 10 galls. and less than 15 galls.	0	0	6
If five galls and less than 10 galls.	0	0	3
If less than five galls.	0	0	2
On every chest, box, or other package, containing not less than 50 lbs. weight of tea	0	0	4
If less than 50 lbs.	0	0	2
On every roll or basket of tobacco	0	0	3
On every other package containing tobacco, 3 cwt. or upwards	0	1	6
On every bag of coffee, sugar, rice, sago, saltpetre, cloves, tamarinds, gall-nuts, turmeric, or pepper	0	0	2
For every quarter of wheat, barley, oats, or other grain	0	0	3
For every 100 deals, or battens, not of the growth of this colony, viz. each not exceeding 16 feet in length	0	2	0
If exceeding 16 feet in length	0	3	6
For every 1000 staves, stuckvat	0	5	0
For every 1000 ditto, pipe	0	2	6
For every 1000 ditto, hogshead or barrel	0	1	0
For every 1000 pieces of heading	0	1	0
For every 1000 bricks, tiles, or slates	0	2	0
For every ton of coals	0	1	0
For every ton of paving stones	0	2	0
For every ton of heavy goods, not otherwise described	0	2	0
For every ten bundles of rattans	0	0	2
For every load of fifty cubic feet of timber or planks, not of the growth of this colony and not otherwise described	0	2	6
For every case, bale, box, trunk, or package whatsoever, not otherwise described, containing dry goods, viz. :—			
If measuring 40 cubic feet and upwards	0	3	0
If measuring 30 ditto and less than 40	0	2	3
If measuring 20 ditto and less than 30	0	1	6
If measuring 10 ditto and less than 20	0	0	9
If measuring 5 ditto and less than 10	0	0	6
If measuring 2 ditto and less than 5	0	0	4
If measuring under 2 ditto	0	0	2
For every spar or mast not of the growth of this colony, if not exceeding 8 inches in diameter	0	0	6
If exceeding 8 inches in diameter	0	2	6
For every millstone	0	1	0
For every orate of empty bottles contg. 20 doz. or upwards	0	0	6
If containing less than 20 dozen	0	0	3
For every small jar, can, or bottle of oil	0	0	1
LANDED OR SHIPPED.			
For every horse, mule, or ass	0	3	0
For every head of large cattle	0	1	0

SHIPPED.

For every article shipped, except as hereinafter mentioned, one-half of the dues levied on articles landed.

EXEMPTIONS.

1. All casks, barrels, staves, heading, or hoops, not liable to duties of customs on importation.
2. All articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of this colony, landed from any place within the same.
3. All hides and skins shipped, being the produce of this colony.
4. All articles exported from the bonded warehouse.
5. All imported articles, shipped coastwise.
6. All public stores, naval or military baggage, and all personal baggage of passengers.

PROGRESS OF THE COLONY UNDER BRITISH RULE.

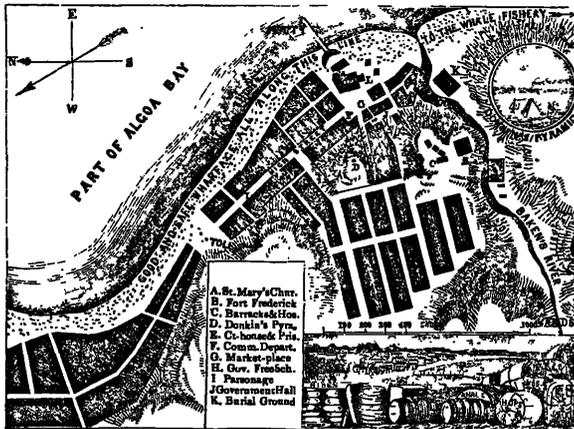
That the colony has made most astonishing progress under British rule is generally admitted; but it is my duty, in this place, to make this more apparent than by the mere simple assertion of the fact.

In 1795 the Cape was conquered by England, and the celebrated Mr. Barrow, writing in 1802, thus speaks of its resources:—"Its surplus produce, beyond what is requisite for its own inhabitants, is so trifling as to merit no consideration;" and he proceeds to shew that the whole annual average value of all its exports from the year 1799 to 1802 did not exceed £15,046.

In 1803 the colony reverted to the Dutch government, under the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, and in 1804 had (after its change of masters) approached to almost inevitable ruin, as appears by a memorial addressed to the government in that year by Mr. W. S. Van Ryneveld, a colonist of extensive information and distinguished ability. "Corn," says he, "could not be raised beyond what was required for consumption on the spot. Wine was in the same condition. There was no foreign demand for it; it was only required for inland consumption. Other articles were trifling, and constantly decreasing. The whole reliance for being able to pay for European or foreign manufactures was in the garrison of Cape Town. If you think to supply the wants of the colony by establishing the foreign trade of Cape Town, you will, I believe, be greatly mistaken. For in what articles can we trade? What can we export? Where-with must we pay? Van den Berg, one of the first wine-merchants of the Cape (to give only one instance), received, about two years ago, a considerable investment of linens. Last month

he brought to the Commission of Conversion about Rds.300,001 (£60,000). His stores besides are full of wine. He has thus abundance of money, and abundance of produce; and yet he may, perhaps, have the one and the other lying on his hands for five or six years."

In 1806, the Cape once more fell into the hands of the British, and the following is the result of that important event, equally



advantageous to England as to the colonists themselves. Within seventeen years the exports were nearly quadrupled:—

COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM 1806 TO 1824.

1806—10, 5 years (annual average)	£58,684
1811—14, 4 " "	115,471
1815—18, 4 " "	249,599
1819—22, 4 " "	218,868
1823—24, 2 " "	220,933

Since 1824 the increase has not been so great, but still steady, bearing the sign of well-established and growing prosperity.

The following are summaries of the declared value of the imports and exports of the colony from 1831 to 1841, and of the respective amounts of the various items of colonial produce exported:—

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Goods entered for Colonial Consumption (included in the preceding Column).	Value of Exports.		
			Colonial.	Not Colonial.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1831	345,051	345,051	184,851	28,275	213,126
1832	258,456	258,456	204,235	46,644	250,879
1833	395,889	395,889	263,327	23,962	287,289
1834	462,769	422,090	275,314	94,488	369,802
1835	541,038	432,901	250,738	110,828	361,566
1836	870,162	694,671	269,007	115,376	384,383
1837	1,093,430	783,735	275,624	92,158	367,782
1838	1,061,034	953,330	262,034	112,790	374,824
1839	1,408,841	879,260	241,309	534,750	776,059
1840	1,496,419	663,320	239,084	867,878	1,106,962
1841	743,000		245,356	189,759	* 435,115

Table of Exports from 1834 to 1840.

Description.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wine and brandy	93744	96027	83147	99639	102533	96995	78533
Hides, horns, and skins	83435	52050	74246	48712	47769	45646	41787
Wool	9306	14598	26169	22172	26327	30190	45985
Grain and flour	33070	34199	23301	36604	21148	18153	15975
Horses and mules	8263	12770	13100	17520	10515	8269	5784
Butter	5077	5611	11087	9620	5805	6518	7803
Tallow & candles	12066	6424	10784	7218	4220	709	4789
Beef and pork	3488	3389	6683	6919	4868	3512	4411
Fruits	1394	3259	2931	4213	3750	4401	4725
Fish	"	"	2133	1854	5497	2444	7302
Oil and bone	7337	3786	3620	1824	1273	1748	881
Ostrich feathers	2576	1930	1942	1797	2032	1049	3901
Aloes	2727	2191	2153	1181	1158	2224	4082
Ivory	1847	1075	2719	236	2702	362	1523
Other articles	10484	13421	4933	16122	9807	18421	12325
Totals agreeing with Gazette Mar. 9, 1841.	275314	250728	269008	275625	252035	241309	239066
Value of goods entered for colonial consumption as per ditto	422090	432901	694671	763735	953330	879260	663320

* The apparent decrease of trade arises from the cessation of the shipment of foreign coffee for the Cape to be reshipped to England as if colonial produce.

The specific returns of the imports for the year ending the 5th January, 1842, have not yet been published, but their aggregate amount is stated at £748,000.

To meet this debt the following items of export are stated to be those of the year, by which it will be seen that the balance is considerably in favour of the colony:—

Exports from Table Bay,		
Colonial produce	£162,171	
Not colonial	178,567	
	<hr/>	£340,738
Ditto Simon's Bay, specie by the Commissariat		70,000
Ditto Port Elizabeth, colonial	83,185	
Not colonial	11,192	
	<hr/>	94,377
Provisions and supplies to shipping		80,000
Missionary societies' expenditure		25,000
Indian visitors		40,000
Bills drawn by new immigrants		20,000
Government expenditure, as per Sir G. Napier's statement in council		206,000
	<hr/>	£876,115
Imports		748,000
	<hr/>	£128,115

The last five items (together amounting to £371,000), added to the exports of the colony for any given year, will exhibit the proximate balance in favour of the colony.

Progress of the colony between the years 1798 and 1841.

	1798.	1841.
Territorial extent*	120,000 (square miles)	110,256
Sheep	1,453,536	3,823,371
Horses	47,436	68,993
Cattle	118,306	368,120
Population	61,947	220,000
Wool exported	500 lbs.	911,118
Hides ditto	1,000 pieces	29,438
Ships in harbour	103	607
Value of produce exported	£15,000	£239,085
Public revenue	£64,502	£171,605

While tracing the growth of the Cape colony, and rejoicing

* The territorial limit for 1798 is taken from Mr. Barrow; for 1841 from the surveyor-general's department.