

var. *acida*), the products of which now almost exceed those of sugar. This, with the exception of cotton, is practically the only wage producing industry in the island. A diagram is given shewing the total exports of the island, the exports of limes and lime juice, and the export of sugar, from 1891 to 1904.

Since 1895 there has been a steadily increasing export of animals, including cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, as a result of the failure of sugar, and consequent reduction of wage earning. In this way the peasants have been able to obtain a certain amount of money in order to pay for the necessary imported articles, clothing, tools &c. It is suggested that this effort may be helped by the importation of improved breeds of animals. A diagram shows that the value of exported cattle rose from about £950 in 1891 to £2400 in 1904, and that of other stock from about £300 to £1200 in the same period. The drug, papain also has some importance as an export. This consists of the dried milky juice of the fruit of the papaw, *Carica papaya*, which is collected by the natives and sold.

Essential oils are also exported to a certain extent, chiefly oils of lime (*Citrus*) and bay (*Pimenta acris*) a trade in fresh fruit and vegetables also exists with neighbouring islands.

Cotton is now becoming an important industry in the island. In 1903 the output was valued at £1,486, and in 1905 it had risen to £3,486. There are at present about 800 acres under cotton in the island, but there is still a large quantity of land available for cotton cultivation. Previous to the hurricane in 1899 attempts were being made to establish plantations of *Theobroma cacao* but these were destroyed, and in most cases have not been restored. In one or two cases however this has been done, and the industry promises to be successful. There are many places in Montserrat where cacao would probably thrive.

There are now in Montserrat a few trees of Central American rubber, *Castilloa elastica* which are growing very well, and it is possible that this tree could be grown successfully in the island.

W. G. Freeman.

Harrison, F. C., A New Flagella Stain for *Ps. radicola*. (Science. N. S. XXV. 647. p. 817—818. May 24, 1907.)

Bacteria of root tubercules of Leguminosae in agar culture spread in thin tongues on slide, dried without killing or fixing and stained with saturated solution of gentian violet, then washed under tap and dried with filter paper. Mucilage is deeply stained and unstained bacteria are visible by contrast and also their flagellae.

W. T. Swingle.

Personalnachrichten.

Berichtigung. Die Herrn Prof. Dr. **Fruwirth** in Hohenheim betreffende Personalnachricht in n^o. 37 des Bot. C.BIs is dahin zu ergänzen, dass Herr Prof. F. nicht in den bleibenden Ruhestand getreten ist, sondern bloss wegen andauernder Ueberbürdung seine Aemter dort niedergelegt hat.

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